



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U.S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION FOUR
UNIT 25284
FPO AP 96601-4941

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Ser S3/

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

Subj: SUBMISSION OF DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT FOR NMCB FOUR
92-93 CARIBBEAN DEPLOYMENT

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.1B
(b) COM TWO TWO NCR OPORDER 07-92
(c) COM TWO TWO NCR OPORDER 09-92
(d) COM TWO TWO NCR OPORDER 01-93
(e) CO NMCB FOUR ltr 1650 Ser S3/0646 dtd 17 Nov 93
(f) CO NMCB FOUR ltr 3121 Ser S3/0281 dtd 4 May 93
(g) TWENTY SECOND NCR Forward Operations Officer memo of 20 Jan 93

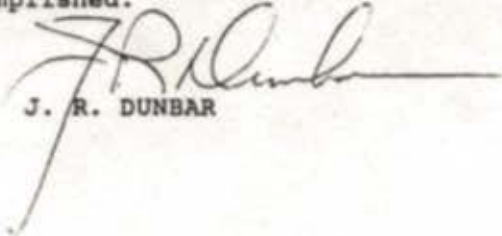
Encl: (1) Executive Summary
(2) Administration/Special Staffs
(3) Training
(4) Operations
(5) Supply and Logistics
(6) Equipment
(7) Camp Maintenance

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) through (7) are submitted.

2. In accordance with reference (b), NMCB FOUR deployed to Camp Moscrip, Puerto Rico on 5 August 1992 with Details deployed to Andros Island, Bahamas; Bermuda, United Kingdom; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Rodman, Panama; Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. Construction was performed as tasked by references (b) through (d). A Detail-for-Training (DFT) deployed to Honduras, Central America on 19 August 1992 and redeployed to Colombia, South America on 30 September 1992. References (e) and (f) document DFT activities.

3. A 145 man augmented Air Det was deployed to South Florida from 1 September 1992 to 29 September 1992 to assist with disaster recovery in the wake of Hurricane Andrew, performing 2,070 MD of recovery work. Reference (g) is the Hurricane Andrew After Action Report that documents these activities. A 20 man Detail was redeployed from Andros Island and Puerto Rico on 11 December 1992 to act as a caretaker force for Camp Mitchell in Rota, Spain while NMCB ONE was deployed to Somalia for Operation Restore Hope. In January, a 10 man det was deployed to Antigua to complete warranty work required by the Naval Support Facility in Antigua.

4. Our Caribbean Deployment was a huge success. From contingency operations in Florida to construction in Colombia the men of NMCB FOUR proved capable of doing whatever was tasked. In the process the Battalion emerged better trained and proud of all we accomplished.


J. R. DUNBAR

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1. In accordance with reference (a), activities (1) through (7) are detailed as follows:

- (1) Liaison with the 1st Fleet
- (2) Liaison with the 2nd Fleet
- (3) Liaison with the 3rd Fleet
- (4) Liaison with the 4th Fleet
- (5) Liaison with the 5th Fleet
- (6) Liaison with the 6th Fleet
- (7) Liaison with the 7th Fleet

2. In accordance with reference (a), the following activities are detailed as follows:

- (1) Liaison with the 1st Fleet
- (2) Liaison with the 2nd Fleet
- (3) Liaison with the 3rd Fleet
- (4) Liaison with the 4th Fleet
- (5) Liaison with the 5th Fleet
- (6) Liaison with the 6th Fleet
- (7) Liaison with the 7th Fleet

3. The following activities are detailed as follows:

- (1) Liaison with the 1st Fleet
- (2) Liaison with the 2nd Fleet
- (3) Liaison with the 3rd Fleet
- (4) Liaison with the 4th Fleet
- (5) Liaison with the 5th Fleet
- (6) Liaison with the 6th Fleet
- (7) Liaison with the 7th Fleet

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4. A. B. C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Admin/Special Staffs

Though hampered by continuous personnel shortages, the battalion administrative and personnel departments maintained the battalion's administrative functions.

Public Affairs ensured the battalion and its members received due recognition, writing and publishing articles and the Focus on Four for NMCB FOUR families, sending Fleet Hometown news releases, and coordinating Civil Action events.

Special Services provided superb recreational activities for the men of NMCB FOUR, organizing and executing several battalion MWR functions as well as maintaining the recreational facilities and equipment.

In addition to medical and dental requirements of a normal deployment, the Medical and Dental departments were key players during the Hurricane Andrew recovery efforts in Florida. While in Puerto Rico, the Medical department saw 1,466 patients, and provided 832 immunizations while Dental maintained Dental readiness between 90% and 93%.

The battalion Safety Department proactively ensured that safety remained the number one priority, using training, and inspections at Mainbody and all Det sites to ensure that proper safety requirements were being met, and all personnel were employing safe work practices.

The Caribbean Deployment kept the Embarkation Staff of NMCB FOUR unquestionably active. They successfully embarked the Battalion's assets on six different operations to four different countries.

II. Training

During the 1992/1993 Puerto Rico deployment NMCB FOUR had a total of six training Saturdays and a two day period devoted primarily to Crew Serve Weapons and Combat Communications Training. Each of the eight scheduled training days were "All Hands" efforts with emphasis placed on company leadership in the training program. On every training day each company received a mixture of training in the following areas: Technical skills, Embarkation, Military/Combat skills, and General Military Training.

III. Operations

During the 1992-93 deployment to the Caribbean, NMCB FOUR completed 18,700 MDs of direct labor on 20 tasked projects, 2,070 MDs of direct labor during contingency operations and 3,800 MDs of camp maintenance. Tasked work included various facets of construction including concrete work, paving, PEB construction, block work, stucco work, electrical wiring and distribution, fire alarm installation, basic plumbing, demolition, ABFC facilities, contingency operations and construction, and crusher/quarry operations.

IV. Supply

Overall the deployment provided valuable training for the Supply Department. Despite severe manning shortages, especially at the E-5/E-6 level and over 50% in new personnel accessions from the previous deployment, the department supported the mount out to Florida, supplied the detail, DFT, and Mainbody projects, and instituted Micro-Snap II during the deployment. Although the January Supply Management Inspection (SMI) was unsatisfactory, all discrepancies were corrected within 30 days for the February reinspection while over 46,000 corrective transactions were being logged into Micro-Snap II system.

V. Equipment

Alfa Company was a key player during the embark of 74 pieces of CESE and 75 air pallets to Florida, and additionally supplied 13 Construction Mechanics and 28 Equipment Operators to the augmented Air Detachment. The retrograde of all CESE and supplies in October involved thousands of miles of hauling from San Juan to Camp Moscrip. Alfa Company then concentrated on identifying and completing needed repairs of the hard-used CESE returning from Homestead. Support work for the Battalion's tasked projects also continued. Within three weeks of the return of personnel from Homestead, all CESE had been through the shops with discrepancies noted or repaired.

Alfa Company supported construction on five projects and a host of other battalion functions including transportation, supply, MLO, MWR, Vieques Island, DFT and other details. Highlights of construction accomplishments include 50 CY concrete pour utilizing crane and bucket, placement of 2,000 SF of asphalt parking lot, and preparation and landscaping of over 1,200 SF of project grounds.

VI. Camp Maintenance

The Camp Maintenance Organization was faced with many challenges in Camp Moscrip. The location and age of many of the facilities made maintenance of the camp very difficult. The biggest high maintenance facility is the Galley. Through persistent effort and diligent management the camp maintenance organization successfully implemented a Preventive Maintenance Program, made significant improvement to the galley, improved the Camp Maintenance storeroom, and completed numerous MCD's.

NMCB FOUR 92 - 93 CARIBBEAN DEPLOYMENT

- 29 JUL 92 - Pre Advance Party departs for Puerto Rico to perform advance preparations.
- 04 AUG 92 - Advance Party Details Andros, Bermuda, and Panama departed for detail sites.
- 05 AUG 92 - NMCB FOUR Advance Party arrives in Puerto Rico. Turnover begins.
- 13 AUG 92 - Remaining personnel on details Andros, Bermuda, and Panama depart.
- 14 AUG 92 - Turnover complete. Turnover ceremony held at Camp flagpole.
- 15 AUG 92 - NMCB FOUR Main Body arrives in Puerto Rico. NMCB SEVENTY-FOUR Main Body departs for Mississippi.
- 19 AUG 92 - DFT Honduras departs for Puerto Castilla, Honduras to perform construction for Honduran Naval Base.
- 22 AUG 92 - Hurricane Andrew devastates South Florida.
- 28 AUG 92 - NMCB FOUR receives execution order to send augmented Air Det to Florida for disaster recovery efforts.
- 01 SEP 92 - Initial Air Det personnel and CESE arrive at Homestead Air Force Base and begin recovery.
- 08 SEP 92 - Commodore Shelton (Commander 22 NCR) visits recovery operations in Florida.
- 12 SEP 92 - RADM Chiochiogi visits recovery operations in Florida.
- 13 SEP 92 - Repair of Dade County Schools is completed.
- 14 SEP 92 - Dade County schools open on schedule.
- 25 SEP 92 - Air Det augment (55 personnel, 31 pieces of CESE) return to Puerto Rico from Florida.
- 29 SEP 92 - Remaining Air Det personnel return to Puerto Rico.
- 30 SEP 92 - DFT Honduras completes tasking and departs for Colombia.
- 02 OCT 92 - NMCB FOUR change of command. CDR Dunbar relieves CDR Corbett.
- 15 OCT 92 - Final shipment of CESE and tools arrive from Florida aboard a sea barge. Checked and repacked TOA in preparation for possible redeployment.
- 02-07 NOV 92 - Operations MAV by Second Brigade.
- 27 NOV 92 - Mainbody Over the Hump Party at All Hands Beach.
- 02-10 DEC 92 - Implemented Micro Snap II in Supply Department.
- 08-15 DEC 92 - Engineer Survey Team sent to GITMO to design possible Haitian Refugee Camp.
- 09-12 DEC 92 - Commodore Shelton (Commander 22nd NCR) visits NMCB FOUR in Puerto Rico.

- 11 DEC 92 - Redeployed personnel from Andros and Main Body to Rota, Spain to take care of Camp Mitchell during NMCB ONE's deployment to Somalia.
- 05-15 JAN 93 - Supply SMI by 2nd Brigade.
- 06 JAN 93 - Det Antigua departs.
- 06 FEB 93 - Panama WWD DFT deployed from Naval Station Panama to begin water well operations in Fuertes Caminos 93-Panama.
- 02-06 FEB 93 - Operations Readiness Evaluation by 2nd Brigade.
- 15 FEB 93 - Det Antigua returns to Puerto Rico.
- 22-25 FEB 93 - Supply Management Reinspection by 2nd Brigade.
- 04 MAR 93 - Det Panama and DFT Colombia Advance Parties return to homeport.
- 05 MAR 93 - NMCB FIVE Advance Party arrives in Puerto Rico, NMCB FOUR Advance Party departs. Turnover of Camp Moscrip begins. Det Bermuda and Det GITMO Advance Parties return to homeport.
- 12 MAR 93 - Turnover complete. Turnover ceremony held in Quadrangle. Det Rota returns to homeport. Det Andros returns to homeport.
- 14 MAR 93 - NMCB FIVE Mainbody arrives in Puerto Rico. NMCB FOUR Main Body departs for homeport.
- 15 MAR 93 - Remaining DFT Colombia and Det Panama Main Bodies return to homeport.
- 17 MAR 93 - Dets GITMO and Bermuda return to homeport.
- 03 APR 93 - Panama Water Well DFT returns to homeport.

II. ADMINISTRATION/SPECIAL STAFFS

1. Lessons Learned

a. Item. Passports/Visas.

Discussion. Due to changes in tasking late in homeport det personnel assigned to countries requiring passports/visas were not identified early. A majority of the official passports were not ready prior to departure from CONUS.

Recommendation. Tasking must be identified early enough to allow personnel deploying to countries which require passports/visas for entry sufficient time to request birth certificates (with raised seal), process passport applications and obtain subsequent visas from Washington, D.C.

b. Item. Obligated Service for Det Personnel.

Discussion. A few personnel whose EAOS was to expire during deployment were assigned to remote areas. Separation physical examinations, closing out of service records, evaluations, separation seminars, transportation arrangements, etc., are difficult to coordinate when member is geographically separated from the Mainbody.

Recommendation. No one whose EAOS occurs during the deployment should be assigned on a Det away from the battalion Main Body.

c. Item. Forms during Turnover.

Discussion. When the Advance Party of NMCB FOUR arrived in Port Hueneme, a majority of the forms required in the Admin and Personnel Offices were shipped by the relieving battalion from homeport to the deployment site, leaving the returning battalion with minimal materials to use at homeport.

Recommendation. Two months prior to turnover, both battalion Admin Officers must coordinate procuring appropriate forms.

d. Item. Service Records.

Discussion. Service records were kept at the Mainbody. PSD's supporting the Dets requested service records of personnel. However, deployment is the excellent opportunity for the Personnel Office to update service records including those hundreds of record entries on training completed during homeport. While at homeport, Personnel Office staff are also tasked to attend required battalion training which take them away from their daily tasks. Verification of items from service records may be obtained from the Personnel Office by phone call or by FAX. It has also been an experience from the past that Det service records just remained in the PSD's file drawer without being updated.

Recommendation. Retain all service records with Mainbody.

e. Item. Dental Examination for Naval Reserve Personnel.

Discussion. NMCB FOUR was tasked by 2nd Brigade to examine Naval Reserve personnel reporting aboard for Annual Training Duty (ATD). Reserve personnel assigned to Detail Vieques had inadequate time for dental processing prior to departing mainbody for Detail Vieques. Additionally, reserve dental records take longer to review and update due to periods exceeding one year since the previous examination.

Recommendation. Require two week prior notification of arriving reserve personnel from the reserve unit and names of members assigned to Detail Vieques. Delay departure of reserve personnel to Detail Vieques until examined by the Dental Officer.

f. **Item.** Camp Environmental/Hazardous Waste Concerns.

Discussion. Upon NMCB FOUR's arrival in Puerto Rico, the Environmental and Hazardous waste action items were turned over. There were several ongoing items that required consistent attention to complete in a timely manner. The action items included disposal of several empty drums and drums of hazardous waste. Two weeks after the arrival of the Battalion in Puerto Rico, a heavy Air Det and key command personnel (CPO's and Officers) were sent to Florida to assist with the Hurricane Andrew Recovery. Upon their return a month later, they brought back several more empty drums and drums with contaminated diesel. Accordingly, we had a large accumulation of drums, waste oil, waste diesel, and hazardous waste.

Recommendation. This type of accumulation will not be uncommon if NMCB's remain as active as they have in the past 3 years. Considering the high sensitivity to environmental/hazardous waste concerns, it would be prudent to have permanent party personnel in charge of environmental and hazardous waste concerns at deployment sites. Perhaps increase the permanent party staffing at deployment sites to allow the Brigade Det OIC to have cognizance over the camp environmental and hazardous waste concerns.

g. **Item.** We are not well versed in the use of KC-10 aircraft.

Discussion. During Air Load Planning classes and embark exercises, very little information or attention is payed to the use of KC-10 aircraft. During NMCB FOUR mount out the only aircraft initially available were KC-10s.

Recommendation. Put more emphasis on KC-10's in training and exercises.

h. **Item.** Quantity of embark assets, such as 463L pallets, chains, binders, and straps.

Discussion. It was very difficult to obtain all the assets required to mount-out an augmented Air Det. At least enough assets should be maintained on site under lock and key.

Recommendation. Store all related assets together and keep a close count.

2. **Narrative**

a. **Admin/Personnel**

Though hampered by continuous personnel shortages, the battalion administrative and personnel departments maintained the battalion's administrative functions. Unplanned personnel losses and delays in replacement of PCS personnel left the admin department short a YNC, a YN1 (LPO), and 2 junior YNs with the department LPO being a newly frocked YN2 for much of the deployment. The personnel department was short 2 junior Personnelmen and lost the PNCS late in the deployment due to medical problems. As a temporary remedy our LNC was put in charge of the Admin department and our NCC took charge of the personnel department. The legal personnel were continually busy, processing 29 personnel for discharge, 50 Captains Masts and 6 Court Martials.

b. Public Affairs

Public Affairs ensured the battalion and its members received due recognition, writing and publishing 36 articles for various NCF and local base publications, writing and publishing 5 issues of Focus on Four for NMCB FOUR families, and sending over 250 Fleet Hometown news releases. Additionally, the Public Affairs department provided photographic coverage at all noteworthy battalion events (reenlistments, change of command, mount out to Florida, etc.), took numerous project slides and photos, and spearheaded the development of the deployment cruise book. In conjunction with battalion organizations, Public Affairs was instrumental in Civic Action, organizing toys for kids at Mi Familia Home for displaced mothers and children, construction of playground equipment at Casa De Latodas, camp tours by school children, and Career Day for base Jr. High students.

c. Special Services

Special Services provided superb recreational activities for the men of NMCB FOUR, organizing and running a battalion softball league, and raquetball tournament, organizing the "Turkey Olympics" during the Thanksgiving Holiday, the Over-the-Hump party and a basewide softball tournament. Additionally the Recreational Services personnel maintained the recreational facilities and equipment.

d. Medical/Dental

In addition to medical and dental requirements of a normal deployment, the Medical and Dental departments were key players during the Hurricane Andrew recovery efforts in Florida. While in Puerto Rico, the Medical department saw 1,466 patients, and provided 832 immunizations while Dental maintained Dental readiness between 90% and 93%. During the Hurricane Andrew recovery, the majority of the medical department (one LT, one HMC, 3 HM3's), and the entire dental department (one LT, one DT1, and one DN) redeployed to South Florida. While in Florida the medical department treated 230 military personnel and 190 civilians. Dental treated over 100 patients, including 78 civilians, 29 active duty, and 2 dependents of active duty.

e. Safety

The battalion Safety Department proactively ensured that safety remained the number one priority, using training, and inspections at Mainbody and all det sites to ensure that proper safety requirements were being met, and all personnel were employing safe work practices. The NAVOSH Management Inspection by Second Brigade Safety Manager graded the Mainbody and all Det sites overall satisfactory. Unsatisfactory results on two functional areas of Mainbody (Environmental and HAZMAT Management), one functional area in Guantanamo Bay (HAZMAT Management) and one functional area in Panama (Respiratory Protection) were promptly corrected to required standards.

f. Embark

The Caribbean Deployment kept the Embarkation Staff of NMCB FOUR unquestionably active. They successfully embarked the Battalion's assets on six different operations to four different countries.

Embark started as early as turnover with sea embarkation of our Honduras DFT equipment. Then thirty days into the deployment the warning order came to support Hurricane Andrew recovery efforts. Within 90 hours of the verbal warning order, the Embarkation Staff organized and executed an around the clock effort that ultimately launched more than 1.4 million pounds of battalion's assets via air to Homestead Florida. At the height of operations, aircraft loadmasters were simultaneously stowing Seabee gear into six airframes while Air Force assets, C-5B's and C141's, circled overhead waiting

for available hardstands. This hectic evolution moved enough material to feed and house 700 personnel without a single mishap.

Along with the embarkation operation to Homestead Florida, the Staff was tasked with embarking DFT teams to Honduras, Colombia, Panama and Belize. Each evolution posed unique situations for the Staff to solve. Two of the teams were loaded aboard an Army LCU-2000, a ship not normally used in the NCF. Some of the equipment utilized was new to the NCF and was loaded aboard C-130's for the first time.

SAFETY SUMMARY

MONTH	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
FATALITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DAYS L.T.	0	2	18	16	9	1	9	0	55
# CASES L.T.	0	2	6	6	8	1	6	0	29
# DAYS L.D	42	80	194	171	104	67	165	0	823
# CASES L.D.	7	14	17	18	15	9	27	0	107
# FIRST AID MIS.	15	41	16	26	17	19	25	0	159
# GOV VEH MIS.	2	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	14
GOVT VEH RPR \$.88	0	0	6.9	22.0	4.31	0	0	34.09
GOVT VEH MI. DRIV	41.5	13.4	45.8	15.9	29.7	28.5	29.1	0	203.9

- NOTE: 1. MAINBODY AND DETAIL SITES ARE COMBINED.
 2. VEHICLES REPAIR COSTS AND MILES DRIVEN ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS AND THOUSANDS OF MILES DRIVEN.