AD-A127 435 DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT(U) NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE FPO NEW YORK 09501 24 FEB 83 1/2

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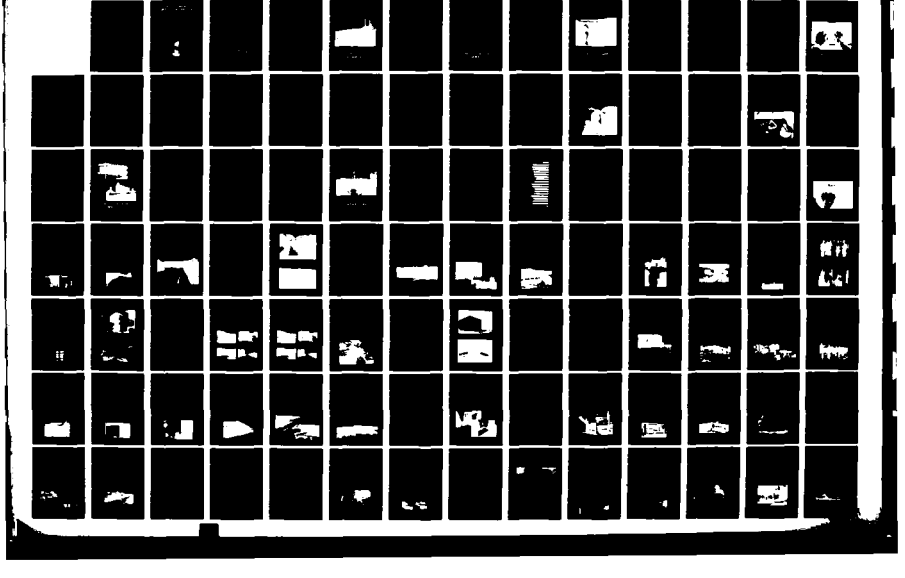
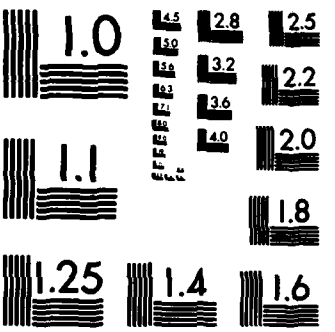
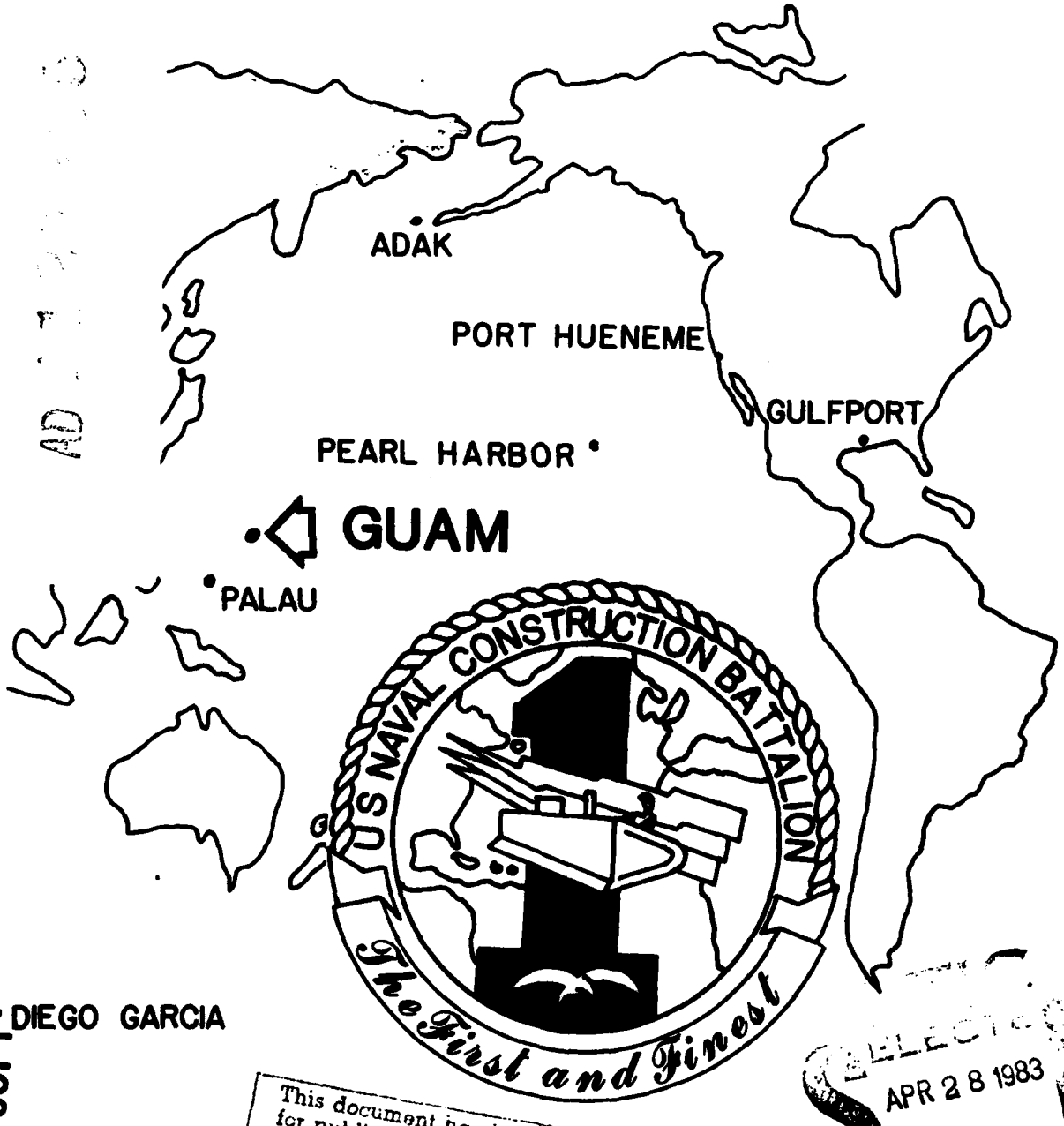




DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT



APRIL 1982 — JANUARY 1983

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U. S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE

FLEET POST OFFICE

NEW YORK 09501

IN REPLY REFER TO

NMCB1:S1:sar

3000

Ser 130

24 February 1983

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U. S. Atlantic Fleet

Subj: Deployment Completion Report; submission of

Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 3121.1
(b) COMCBPAC OPORDER 802

Encl: (1) Executive Summary
(2) Unit Location Summary
(3) Historical Summary
(4) Administration
(5) Training
(6) Operations
(7) Supply and Logistics
(8) Equipment
(9) Camp Maintenance
(10) Special Operations

1. Enclosures (1) through (10) are forwarded in accordance with reference (a).

2. In accordance with reference (b), U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE deployed to Guam, M.I. with detachments to Diego Garcia, B.I.O.T. and Adak, Alaska from 15 April 1982 to 16 January 1983.

3. Though faced with a shortened homeport (5 months) prior to deployment, NMCB ONE's homeport training and project planning programs fully prepared the Battalion for the task. Productivity, quality, safety and readiness, those often quoted goals, were exemplified by the Battalion. Indicative of the effort was the completion of the Naval Magazine Gym in Guam. Though many were skeptical, even midway through the deployment, the men rose to the challenge and completed the project. Successes in all areas - supply, training, readiness, and administrative - were all as apparent.

GEORGE W. YANKOUPE

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Enclosure 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATION: NMCB ONE's Administration Department was tasked with providing support for all battalion personnel, as well as, the CO, XO, S-3, S-2, Legal, and Detail Diego Garcia. During the deployment a Xerox 860 Word Processing System was added to Camp Covington's office equipment.

TRAINING: The Training plan emphasized general military training, military training, and formal schools training. A total of 25 formal schools were utilized to satisfy deficienies throughout the deployment.

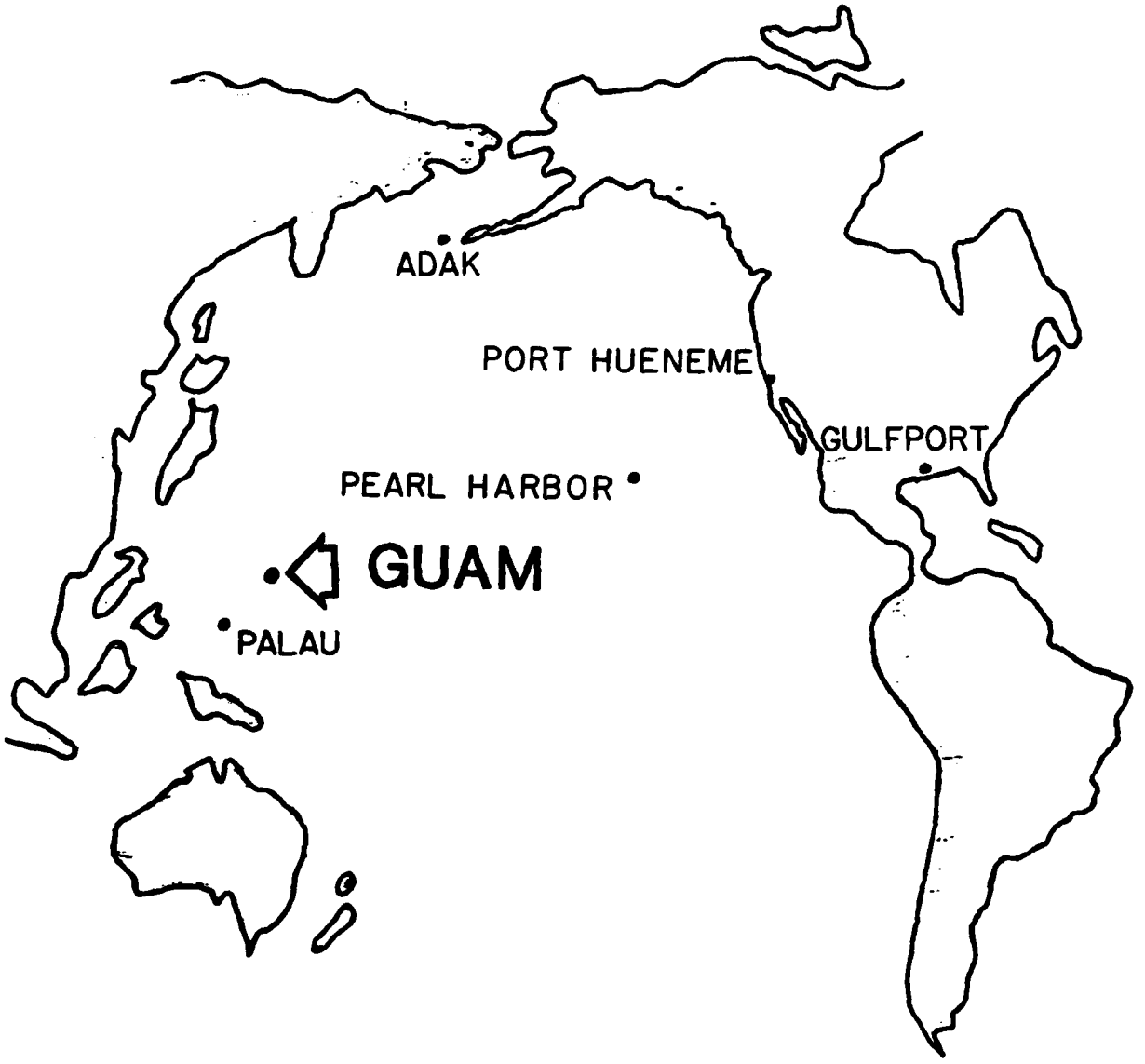
OPERATIONS: Continuing the philosophy of leadership, planning, goal-setting, & monitoring, the battalion amassed a total of over 56,000 mandays of direct labor. NMCB ONE made extensive use of the mini-computer in its construction management effort. NMCB ONE enjoyed and fostered strong relations between the Seabees and the Fleet.

SUPPLY: NMCB ONE's Supply department enjoyed a most productive and successful deployment to Camp Covington. Warehouse facilities were excellent, local support more than adequate with funding generally not a serious problem. The supply department was tasked with not only normal battalion support but additionally the upgrade of all supply spaces and records and numerous CBPAC special projects. The closing of the Camp Covington EDF posed special problems for the battalion, but through imaginative thinking and effective communication, no serious problems ever developed. The long hours and dedicated effort of supply department personnel resulted in the highest quality support provided to the battalion, successful completion of all CBPAC projects and the turnover to NMCB 62 of the finest supply operation in the NCF.

EQUIPMENT: Alpha Company was tasked with the equipment management, operations, and maintenance responsibility for NMCB ONE for the deployment. In addition to the horizontal construction projects such as Phase I Roads, Phase II Roads, and Hardstand Roads, all in the Naval Magazine, Alpha Company provided the equipment and the equipment operator manpower on the other NMCB ONE projects, as well as the mechanics needed to maintain and service the equipment. Despite the heavy workload, both functions were accomplished as a result of aggressive innovative leadership of Alpha Company personnel.

CAMP MAINTENANCE: Camp Covington Maintenance office consisted of the following components: Maintenance Control Division, Trouble Desk, Builder Shop, Steelworker Shop, Electrician Shop, Utilities Shop, and Air Condition & Refrigeration Shop. In addition to the maintenance projects, general camp maintenance work was accomplished in order to give the troops a safe, aesthetic, and serviceable Camp Covington.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS: In September, the AIR DET actually mounted out to Tinian for two weeks of hard jungle work. The same dedication, planning, & leadership present day to day on the projects was exhibited for the embarkation. NMCB ONE maintained a strong Community Relations Program, working out in the community every weekend. NMCB ONE's Alpha Company maintained a Quarry operation, as well as a Rock Crusher and Batch Plant operation in support of battalion project tasking.



Enclosure 2

• DIEGO GARCIA

UNIT LOCATION SUMMARY

UNIT LOCATION SUMMARY

TYPE UNIT & DESIGNATION	AVG ONBOARD OFF/ENLISTED	LOCATION	ARRIVAL DATE/ DEPARTURE DATE	MISSION
MAINBODY	20/540	GUAM, M.I.	12 APR 82/15 JAN 83	ALERT BATTALION/ CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL DIEGO GARCIA	2/165	DIEGO GARCIA B.I.O.T.	15 APR 82/14 JAN 83	CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL ADAK	1/41	ADAK, ALASKA	1 APR 82/12 JAN 83	CONSTRUCTION
SEABEE TEAM PALAU	1/12	PALAU, T.T.P.I.	1 APR 82/12 JAN 83	CONSTRUCTION
REAR ECHELON	0/3	PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA	1 APR 82/15 JAN 83	31ST NCR EXPEDITORS
	0/6	PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII	1 APR 82/15 JAN 83	COMCBPAC DIRVERS

Enclosure 3

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

DATE	SIGNIFICANT EVENT
01 APR 82	NMCB ONE Advance Party flight departs Gulfport, MS.
02 APR 82	NMCB ONE Advance Party flight arrives on Guam.
11 APR 82	CAPT Jack E. BUFFINGTON arrives at Camp Covington.
12 APR 82	Camp Covington turned over to NMCB ONE.
15 APR 82	COMCBPAC Turnover assist visit--SKCM STEINSEIFER and SKC NORRIS.
15 APR 82	NMCB ONE Mainbody flight departs Gulfport, MS.
16 APR 82	NMCB ONE Mainbody arrives on Guam.
28 APR 82	LT Kumar DE SILVA, MLO Officer, detached.
29 APR 82	CDR George W. YANKOUPE, prospective Commanding Officer arrived.
30 APR 82	NMCB ONE Change of Command held, CAPT GAULDEN, CBPAC (COS) attend.
30 APR 82	CAPT Jack E. BUFFINGTON, Commanding Officer, detached.
19 MAY 82	LCDR CAULDELL, Chaplain, detached.
01 JUN 82	CAPT FITZGERALD, CBPAC (R-40) visits Camp Covington, tours Supply spaces.
04 JUN 82	LCDR John DUNBAR, Training Officer, detached.
04 JUN 82	CDR BASS & CMCM CUMMINGS, CBPAC (R-30) visit Camp Covington for Ops. M.A.V.& Safety Inspection.
10 JUN 82	LT Robert SHERRILL reported for duty.
25 JUN 82	LTJG Michael HUNT, prospective chapain, arrived.
30 JUN 82	LT Jamie METCALF, Medical Officer, released from active duty.

1 JUL 82	Paul JOHNSON, Admin Officer, released from active duty.
1 JUL 82	LTJG Clifford ZELL, Disbursing Officer, detached.
13 JUL 82	RADM HAYNES, COMCBPAC, visits Camp Covington.
15-23 JUL 82	SKC NORRIS, CBPAC (R-40) conducts Supply M.A.V.
17 JUL 82	COMM FORTNEY, 30TH NCR, on board Camp Covington.
19 JUL-10 AUG 82	EQCM PARKER, and Dave STANLEY, CESO, and Dave WINN, 31ST NCR, install mini-computer in Alpha Company Supply Office.
28 JUL 82	LT Robert DRISCOLL, Medical Officer, arrives.
30 JUL 82	LTJG Larry DENNISON, Asst. Charlie Co. Commander, detached.
9 AUG 82	30TH NCR Change of Command, COMM OLSEN takes command. RADM HAYNES, COMCBPAC, attends.
16 AUG 82	RADM FLORES, COMNAVLOGPAC (R-40) on board Camp Covington, visits Supply spaces.
23 AUG 82	LT Andy GRIFFITH, Alpha Company Commander, detached.
24-30 AUG 82	CDR FIGUEROA, SKCM STEINSEIFER, & SKC NORRIS, CBPAC (R-40) conduct
1-4 SEP 82	COMM OLSEN, 30TH NCR, & CBPAC Staff conduct ORI.
11-26 SEP 82	Air Det "Kennel Bear 4-82" deployed to Tinian.
14 SEP 82	BUC GARRETT, 30TH NCR Rep., Camp Shields, Okinawa, Japan, visits Supply.
17-24 SEP 82	COMM FORT,COMCBLANT, on board Camp Covington, visits Air Det on Tinian.
12 OCT 82	LT Robert SCHENK, prospective Training Officer, arrived.

15 OCT 82	ENS Mark VAN HALA, reported for duty.
6-8 NOV 82	RADM HAYNES, COMCBPAC, on board Camp Covington.
10 NOV 82	ENS Craig JAMES, reported for duty.
7 DEC 82	COMM OLSEN, 30TH NCR, conducts Battalion Personnel Inspection.
3-6 JAN 83	CAPT GAULDEN, CBPAC (COS) on board Camp Covington; tours offices, project sites; conducts Battalion Personnel Inspection.
5 JAN 83	NMCB ONE Advance Party departs Guam.
6 JAN 83	RADM Bruce DEMARS, COMNAVMAR, adressed Battalion at morning quarters.
11 JAN 83	RADM ANDERSON, COMNAVLOGPAC, on board Camp Covington, tours camp.
13 JAN 83	CDR ELKINS, CO, NMCB 62, arrived.
14 JAN 83	Ribbon cutting held on NAVMAG Gym, COMNAVLOGPAC, attended.
15 JAN 83	Camp Covington turned over.
16 JAN 83	Mainbody flight departs Guam.
17 JAN 83	Mainbody flight arrives in Gulfport, MS.

Enclosure 4

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION

The S-1 Department was headed by a CWO2 and assisted by a YNC, as the Office Supervisor. One YN1, one YN2, two YN3's and two designated strikers were assigned specific responsibilities to perform in preparation of administrative reports, including, but not limited to, drafting, reproducing and distributing instructions and notices, maintaining files, providing a typing pool, maintaining a "tickler" system, control of classified material, routing official mail and daily message traffic, maintenance and upkeep of officer service records, ODCR's, diary, fitness reports, transfers and receipts, liquidation of travel, TAD and per diem orders and all other facets involving service to the officer corps. In addition, S-1 was responsible for all awards for the command ranging from the monthly "Seabee of the Month" to personal decorations issued from higher authority.

Administration was also tasked with providing a Yeoman to S-2 Training, S-3 Operations and the Commanding Officer. One YN3 was assigned full time to the Battalion Legal Office and one was assigned to Detail Diego Garcia.

Office equipment included: one Xerox 860 Word Processing System, two IBM Selectric III typewriters, one Xerox 4500 Reproduction Machine, and one A.B. Dick Ditto Machine. Repair facilities and trained personnel for the 860 WPS were scarce. Duplicating fluid and ditto mats for the A.B. Dick Ditto Machine were not available. Elements for the IBM Selectric typewriters were in short supply.

Very little classified material belongs to Camp Covington and the highest classification for turnover is Secret.

Administration was tasked with scheduled message runs to Apra Harbor and periodic Guard Mail runs to 30 NCR and PSD Naval Station, Guam.

S-1 maintained a duty Yeoman Watch Section, which provided personnel and message pick-up services on a 24 hour basis, seven days a week.

PROBLEM: Experienced Xerox 860 Operators and a Maintenance Contract for upkeep and maintenance of the 860 WPS. Access to supplies and materials for equipment.

COMMENT: Experienced technical representatives were not available. The abundance of work proved taxing on the machines, resulting in frequent breakdowns. The personnel assigned were not equipped to make repairs. Attempts were made in order to keep the equipment on the line. Fortunately, this resulted in a high success record.

SOLUTION: There are two possible solutions to this problem. First, when equipment is purchased a schedule for maintenance should be established with the firm in order to ensure proper functioning of the machines and availability of supplies. Second, personnel assigned should be sent to schools in order to learn the function of the machine and how to perform minor repairs and daily maintenance.

PERSONNEL

Ample office space was available for office equipment and other support functions necessary for personnel services provided to the command. The office staff assigned during deployment averaged 7 PN's (1 PNC, 1 PN1, 2 PN2's, 1 PN3, 1 PNSN, and 1 SN) under a CWO2 as Personnel Officer. Their combined responsibilities included: reenlistments; discharges and separations; receipts and transfers; TAD Orders; diaries; muster reports and all other functions normally associated with a Personnel Office.

Transportation arrangements were made through the Navy Passenger Transportation Office, PSA, Guam.

Off-island leave was authorized to all and enjoyed by many.

ADVANCEMENT IN RATE ACHIEVEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 82

NMCB ONE's advancement achievements are consistently impressive. For the Cycle 95 Navy-wide advancement examination of March 1982, the command had 228 men who either PNA'd the exam or were advanced. This computes to an incredible 96% success rate. Of these 228 men, 145 were actually advanced; a substantial 63.5% of those examined. In addition, there were 60 candidates eligible for E-7 and 26 candidates for the E-8 and E-9 selection board.

NMCB ONE is very proud to say that each individual candidate for advancement from NMCB ONE is well qualified both militarily and professionally before he is recommended for advancement. A favorable endorsement is never given away. NMCB ONE qualified a total of 245 personnel for advancement out of a possible 268 time in rate eligible candidates for the Cycle 95 March 1982 examination. This represents a gross percentage of 91.4% of time in rate candidates referred to the Commanding Officer for recommendation. The net percentage of time in rate eligible candidates receiving the Commanding Officer's recommendation to participate in the Cycle 95 March 1982 advancement examination was 96% (237 of 245).

Gross eligibility percentage by paygrade is as follows:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
90.3%	84.7%	100%

Net percentage of those receiving the Commanding Officer's recommendation is:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
98%	91%	100%

The results from the September 1982 Navy-wide advancement examination Cycle 96 indicate continued high standards of eligibility for advancement candidates. For the cycle 96 September 1982 examination, 98% of all time in rate eligible advancement candidates were qualified for advancement, (220 of 224). Of these candidates, approximately 93% (206 of 220) received the Commanding Officer's recommendation. Of these 206 men, 199 either PNA'd the test or were advanced, 104 were actually advanced. This computes to an incredible 96.6% success rate.

Gross eligibility percentage by paygrade is as follows:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
89.9%	90.1%	95.9%

Net percentage of those receiving the Commanding Officer's recommendation is:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
97%	90.1%	95.9%

March 82 gross eligibility percentage by paygrade is as follows:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
90.3%	84.7%	100%

Net percentage of those receiving the Commanding Officer's recommendation:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
98%	91%	100%

September 82 gross eligibility percentage by paygrade is as follows:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
89.9%	90.1%	95.9%

Net percentage of those receiving the Commanding Officer's recommendation:

TO E-4	TO E-5	TO E-6
97%	90.1%	95.9%

PERSONNEL COMPLETING ALL REQUIREMENTS EXCEPT CO'S RECOMMENDATION

EXAM	#	TIR ELIGIBLE	FULLY QUAL #/%	REQUIREMENTS M/L	PROF	MIL	NOT REC BY C.O.#/%
TO E-4	132	69	62/89.9	2	1	0	2/3.2
TO E-5	251	131	118/90.1	2	2	0	11/9.3
TO E-6	182	24	23/95.9	N/A	0	0	1/4.1
TOTAL	565	224	203/92	4	3	0	14/5.5

OFFICERS

In FY82 NMCB ONE Regular Officer Retention remained outstanding. Four Reserve Officers were selected for augmentation to the Regular Navy and one officer was selected for designator change. Two officers resigned their commissions due to civilian job opportunity (one 1100 and one 5105). Retention of quality officers is a high priority section of NMCB ONE's retention program.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Enlisted retention with NMCB ONE during FY82 was a 57 percent net and 55 percent gross overall reenlistment rate. In October 1981 NMCB ONE set a goal of 74 enlistments for FY82 and NMCB ONE has reached a percentage of 88 percent for overall average. This averages out to 6 reenlistments every month or one reenlistment every five days.

This command has a 38 percent net and 32 percent gross reenlistment rate of first termers reenlisting. Sixteen of the eighteen ratings with eligible personnel had a better reenlistment rate in the CREO Group C or above. At the beginning of FY82, NMCB ONE was tasked with a 33 percent net first term retention. NMCB ONE surpassed this goal by 5 percent at a time when SRB was still intact.

Second term reenlistments, the command is proud to say that a 65 percent net and a 65 percent gross overall average was obtained for FY82. Everyone of these ratings were in CREO Groups C and above. It is in this crucial time for the service that the Navy is looking for skilled petty officers. NMCB ONE has had a total of 11 reenlistments for FY82.

In the career personnel area NMCB ONE was tasked with 65 percent. With 9 eligible personnel for Fleet Reserve, we obtained a 69 percent gross for FY82.

DEPLOYMENT RETENTION STATISTICS
1 APRIL - 31 DECEMBER 1982

CATEGORY	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	REENLISTMENTS	REEENLISTMENTS	
1ST TERM	59	15	26	44%	35%
2ND TERM	4	0	2	50%	50%
3RD TERM	17	0	11	64.7%	64.7%

PERSONNEL STABILITY

CATEGORY	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
OFFICER LOSSES	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
OFFICER GAINS	1	1	2	1	0	3	2	0	0
CPO LOSSES	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
CPO GAINS	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
E6/E5 LOSSES	10	21	11	4	10	6	10	5	9
E6/E5 GAINS	1	9	5	5	2	6	3	4	0
E4 AND BELOW LOSSES	16	19	8	10	9	4	7	14	5
E4 AND BELOW GAINS	9	25	14	9	3	8	13	8	3
TOTAL LOSSES	30	43	23	18	22	12	17	19	15
TOTAL GAINS	12	36	22	16	7	18	19	12	3

VARIATIONS IN MANNING VS ALLOWANCE

PAYGRADE	EO	CM	BU	SW	UT	CE	EA	PN	YN	SK	MS	HM	OTHERS	TOTAL
E9	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/3	0/3
E8	0/1	1/1	2/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	1/0	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	1/0	6/7
E7	6/3	3/3	7/8	2/3	2/1	3/2	2/1	0/1	1/1	3/0	1/1	1/1	1/2	32/27
E6	15/15	12/7	20/19	4/7	4/6	6/6	2/1	1/1	1/1	1/2	3/4	2/1	6/9	77/79
E5	15/18	22/15	65/39	10/7	12/11	15/12	4/4	3/2	2/2	4/4	6/5	3/4	7/7	168/130
E4	43/28	28/17	44/46	25/13	10/14	23/15	6/4	1/2	1/3	7/6	3/7	1/2	6/9	198/166
E3 AND BELOW	32/26	23/14	40/43	23/15	19/13	24/14	4/4	1/2	5/4	2/3	3/3	0/0	15/9	191/150
TOTAL	111*/091	89/57	178/156	65/46	47/46	71/50	19/14	6/8	10/11	17/16	16/20	7/8	36/37	672/562

*DENOTES TOP NUMBER INDICATES FIRST DAY OF DEPLOYMENT FIGURE.

AWARDS SUMMARY
1 APRIL 1982 - 16 JANUARY 1983

MEDALS IN PROCESS:	19
LETTERS OF COMMENDATION IN PROCESS/ AWARDED BY HIGHER AUTHORTIY:	25
COMMAND LETTERS OF COMMENDATION:	20
MERITORIOUS MAST:	0

DEPLOYMENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS

NEWS RELEASES:	45
ISSUED:	45
PUBLISHED:	36
SERVICE WIDE PUBLICATIONS:	21
CIVILIAN PRESS:	40
LOCAL MILITARY PUBLICATIONS:	05
*TOTAL RELEASES:	45
FLEET HOMETOWN NEWS RELEASES:	60
FLEET HOMETOWN NEWS CENTER "ROSTER RELEASES:	02
NMCB ONE "BIG ONE" FAMILYGRAM ISSUES:	04

PHOTO LAB

PHOTO WORK ORDERS:	133
35mm NEGATIVES:	5,758
5 x 7 PRINTS:	6,017
8 x 10 PRINTS:	282
35mm SLIDES:	2,341

LEGAL

NMCB ONE Legal data for Guam, M.I. deployment, 1 April 1982 through 15 January 1983.

The following figures display the total number of Non-judicial Punishment cases, Court-Martial cases, and the major UCMJ Articles violated during the deployment:

MONTH	NJP	COURT MARTIALS
APR	6	0
MAY	6	2
JUN	18	0
JUL	23	2
AUG	6	12
SEP	18	13
OCT	3	21
NOV	32	7
DEC	8	0
TOTAL	120	57

MAJOR UCMJ ARTICLES

UCJM ARTICLE	86	91	92	95	134	OTHER	DRUG/ALCOHOL RELATED
OFFENSES	101	43	7	1	11	16	19

DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE

SELF REFERRAL PROGRAM:	1
DRUG COUNSELING-LOCAL LEVEL ONLY:	4
DRUG COUNSELING-CAAC/NDRC REFERRAL:	2
ALCOHOL COUNSELING-LOCAL LEVEL ONLY:	27
ALCOHOL COUNSELING-ARD/ARC REFERRAL:	5
BUPERS RCS 5355-1 SENT:	4

POSTAL

During deployment the Battalion managed and operated it's own Post Office. The Battalion Postal Clerks, a PC1, 3 PC3's, and an SN, operated the Post Office, with a CWO2 as Postal Officer. Mail arrived and departed the island via commercial airlines Monday through Friday. The Postal Clerks made one pickup and delivery Monday through Friday at Naval Air Station, Guam. The Post Office staff provided all postal services to the Battalion.

MEDICAL

GENERAL:
The Battalion Medical Department was stationed at the Camp Covington Dispensary for the duraton of the deployment. In addition to performing usual sick-call and clinical duties, the corpsmen also maintained Battalion health records, immunizations, medical supply, and preventive medicine programs. The respective dispensaries on Diego Garcia and Adak, Alaska supported the two detachments.

SICK-CALL:
Routine sick call was held daily with minor work-related injuries such as abrasions, lacerations, and contusions providing the majority of the cases. Other frequently encountered problems included viral syndrome, venereal diseases, fungus diseases, and impetigo.

ADMISSIONS:
28 patients from the main body were admitted to NRMC Guam. The majority of these cases were for hernia repair, orthopedic-related disorders, and situational reactions. A total of 38 patients were admitted to hospitals, including NRMC Bremerton, NRMC Philadelphia, NRMC Oakland, and NRMC Subic Bay, if detachment personnel were also considered.

PROBLEMS: None of major concern.

MEDICAL STATISTICS:
The statistics below reflect all patients seen at the Camp Covington dispensary. Diagnostic tests include the combined total for laboratory tests, EKG's, and X-rays.

MONTH	OUTPATIENT	IMMUNIZATIONS	PRESCRIPTIONS	DIAGNOSTIC TESTS
APR	197	10	208	57
MAY	338	46	226	88
JUN	331	625	283	87
JUL	298	400	273	88
AUG	422	72	251	163
SEP	361	24	254	119
OCT	396	125	229	163
NOV	472	52	285	203
DEC	380	25	285	135
JAN	144	15	175	65

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
The Medical Department received excellent support from NRMC Guam and it's surrounding branch clinics. Due to the distribution of Battalion job-sites island-wide, any injuries were for the most part treated by the medical facility closest to the injury site, with necessary follow-up care performed by the Camp Covington Dispensary.

DENTAL

The mission of the Dental Department of NMCB ONE is to maintain the highest standards of dental health for the men attached to NMCB ONE. It requires advanced planning and command cooperation, to accomplish it's mission in a timely manner. In addition to maintaining the dental health of the Battalion, the Dental Department is responsible for maintaining it's sophisticated equipment, planning for it's required logistic support, maintaining the required field equipment, and carrying out all of it's administrative functions. The Dental Department supports the Medical Department in all emergency situations, as required, and carries out the dental programs required by the Navy Department.

The Dental Department of NMCB ONE consists of, one Dental Officer, a first class petty officer, and a second class petty officer. These personnel carry out all of the department's functions.

For the Dental Department of NMCB ONE, this deployment has been highly successful and rewarding. Beginning in April 1982, this department's advanced party representative began preparing for the turnover and the arrival of the main body. The turnover was very smooth, the main body arrived and department operations began.

In April 1982, the dental status of NMCB ONE was; 308 Class I (52.8%), 180 Class II (30.8%), 44 Class III (7.5%), and 34 Class IV (6.3%). As of December 1982, the dental status of NMCB ONE is; 509 Class I (94.6%), 25 Class II (4.6%), 4 Class III (.74%), and 0 Class IV. Our overall dental readiness status is 99.2%, an outstanding status when compared to the overall dental readiness status of 63.2% for the dental commands in the Pacific region.

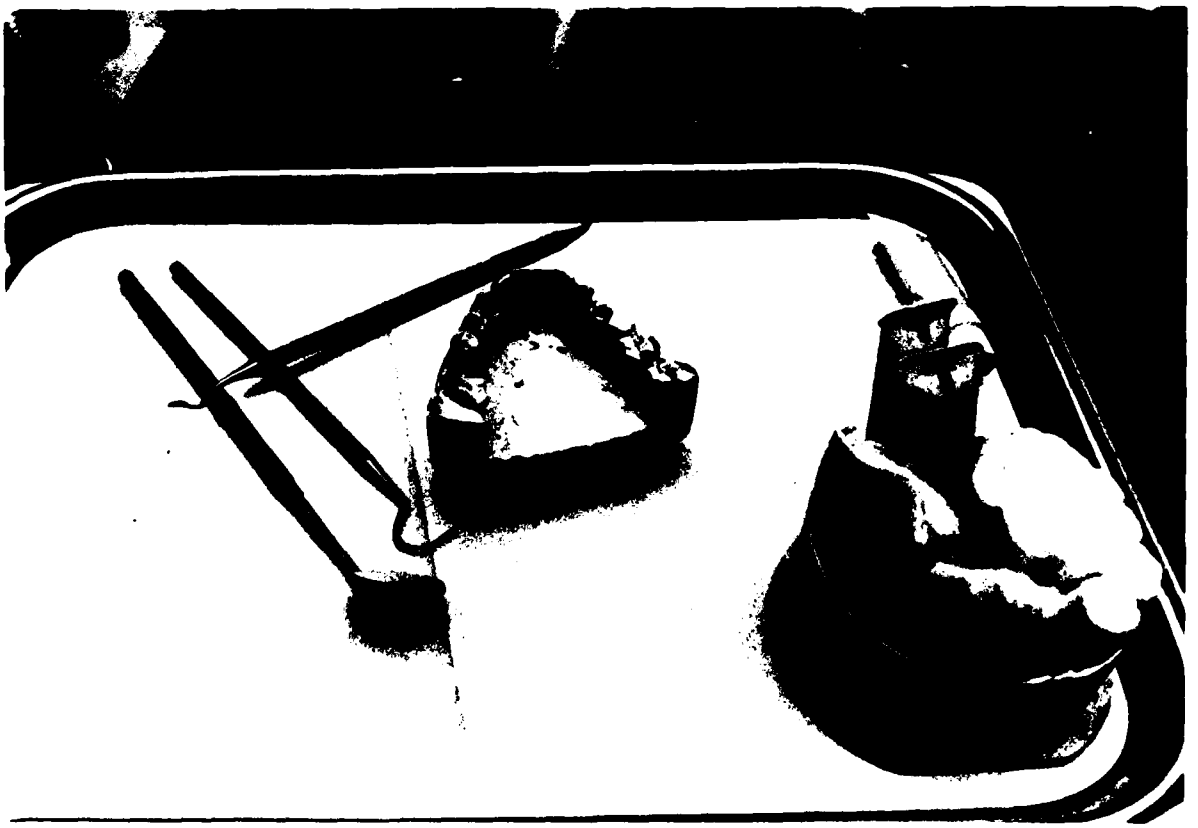
In July 1982, an extensive inventory and evaluation of this department's equipment was conducted. As a result of this inventory and evaluation, an aggressive plan for upgrading the dental facility was undertaken by it's staff. In due course, a package was put together requesting that the present dental trailer be replaced and that the current field equipment be upgraded. In September 1982, the old dental trailer was surveyed and a brand new dental trailer replaced it. The new facility contained the latest in dental equipment, central air-conditioning, automatic x-ray processing capabilities, and other up to date equipment. This 100% upgrading of the dental facility is extremely noteworthy.

At the same time, the department's field equipment was completely upgraded to meet the current requirements. The new field equipment is the latest in state of the art for providing dental treatment in the field. All of the field equipment is self-contained and all types of dental services can be offered.

During this deployment the Dental Department accomplished the following dental procedures.

Diagnostic services	2,169
Preventive services	1,858
Restorative services	3,295
Endodontic services	130
Periodontic services	354
Prosthetic services	365
Oral surgical services	272
Laboratory services	114
General services	3,658
Total patients	12,215

During this deployment, the Dental Department accomplished a complete upgrading of all of it's equipment. Provided an average of 1,357 dental services to the men (per month) of the Battalion and received an outstanding during the ORI. The Dental Department was visited by, CINCPACFLT Dental Officer and COMNAVMARIANAS. Overall, the Dental Department has accomplished each of it's goals and has realized a highly successful deployment.



CHAPLAIN

One of the many ways the Battalion Chaplain supports the command is by working with the CO and XO on his pre-deployment brief for dependents. At this brief slides are shown of the up-coming projects and the various company commanders explain them. This gives the dependents some idea as to what their husband will be doing. The Chaplain explains what they may expect in the way of telephone and mail service and how he may be of service to them on deployment.

The Chaplain also prepares a Homeport/Deployment Booklet which contains phone numbers that may be needed, a checkoff list of items that should be done before deployment, a map of the Seabee Base and other valuable information. He has handled many problems by phone, saving the men the cost of possibly having to take leave.

FACILITIES

The library and chapel at Camp Covington are located in the same building. The library is small but adequately stocked with hard-back and paper-back books. The library was widely used as evidenced by the number of books checked out each week. It provided a great source of relaxation for the men to spend their leisure hours.

The chaplain's office was adequate and suitable for counseling. The chapel was sufficient for worship and could easily accomodate two-hundred (200) persons. The chapel facility was lacking appropriate space for Bible study and other small group ministries. However, space for Bible study was made in the rear of the chapel, and the chaplain's office could be used for such purposes.

One addition to the chapel which we are proud of is the Prayer Room. The Prayer Room is a former storage room which NMCB ONE Bravo Company converted by renovation to a very useable and much needed prayer room. The room is located at the front of the chapel and to the right as you face the alter. We had a dedication service for the Prayer Room on January 2, 1983.

The chapel contains the offices for the Chaplain and the Religious Program Specialist. Both the sanctuary and office spaces contain air conditioners which offer additional comfort. A full religious program is offered for Protestant, Jewish (NAVSTA), and Catholic personnel.

In addition, to the library and chapel, we have a Coffee House located in the Special Services Building. A petty officer was in charge of the watch standers.

PROGRAMS:

DIVINE WORSHIP SERVICES: Chaplain Teodoro Dizon from NRMC conducted Mass at Camp Covington Chapel at 0800 on Sunday. The Protestant service was at 0900. We usually had refreshments between the two services. Sunday night a religious film was shown at 1900. On Wednesday night, a chapter of A.A. met at the chapel at 2000. On Thursday night we conducted a Bible Study at 1900. The Jewish service was at NAVSTA Friday evenings at 2000.

We also had some special services with the Gospel Hour church group from NAVSTA. During the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, we had several special services for the men at the chapel, which included one program with some children in the area. Much christian literature was provided free through the Chaplain's Office. We gave away Bibles throughout the deployment.

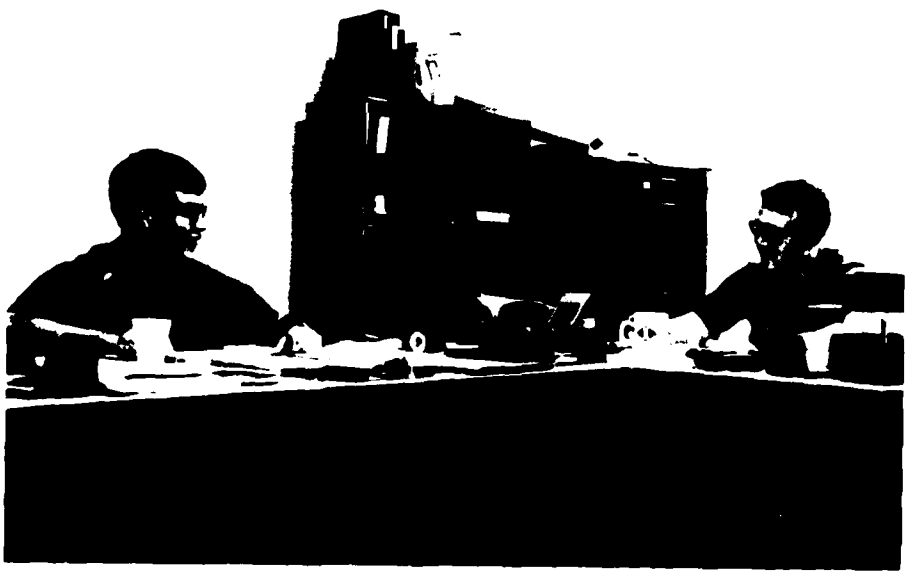
COFFEE HOUSE: As OIC and POIC, Chaplain Hunt and Petty Officer Cherry were in charge of the Coffee House here on Guam. The Coffee House is a non-alcoholic oasis for the Seabees to enjoy T.V., quiet letter writing and plenty of snacks, along with games to play. Free coffee and popcorn were made available and sodas and candy were sold for a small profit which went to Special Services and the cruise book.

AIDS: When the Seabees had a problem at home or needed a H&W check on their dependents or relatives, the chaplain had the privilege of assisting with Autovon calls or Amcross messages as needed. Most of the communication of this nature was handled by Amcross message traffic.

Along with this was the all important role of counseling and Emergency messages. Subject matter consisted of such things as lack of correspondence, housing, financial problems, maritial difficulties, death, critical illness and legal problems. In addition, the Chaplain performed three weddings during the deployment.

During the deployment in Guam, the Chaplain's Office contributed greatly to the morale of the Seabees by providing services beyond the duties of the Chaplain's Office. One service was a flower service coordinated with a florist in the Gulfport area. Flowers could be sent through the Chaplain's office through-out the U.S. Another service dealt with the greeting cards which were purchased at the coffee house by the men to send to family and friends when the occasion arose. There were special occasion cards such as Mother's Day, Father's Day, etc. The chapel also sponsored picture-taking and sight-seeing tours of the island which was popular among the men.

The Chaplain was an active member of the on-island Chaplain's Conference, served as chairman for the Human Relations Council and acted as the Overseas Diplomatic Coordinator. It was a good and eventful deployment.



Enclosure 5

TRAINING, ORDNANCE, and COMMUNICATIONS

TRAINING

NMCB ONE deployed to Guam with a training plan emphasizing general military training, military training, and formal schools training. All training planned was geared toward completing OPNAV GMT requirements and eliminating deficiences in the training. Upon arrival on Guam and prior to homeport planning the training department consisted of the training officer, chief, the military advisor, two petty officers (one GMT coordinator, and one formal schools coordinator) and the yeoman.

Shortly after arriving in Guam a general military training program was instituted in accordance with OPNAV 1500.22C. Saturday mornings were reserved for training and administrative tasks. Classes on GMT were conducted on platoon size levels with instructors chosen according to their knowledge of a particular subject. One GMT cycle was completed by mid deployment.

Military training while on Guam was conducted throughout the deployment with particular emphasis placed on training the Air Det prior to Kennel Bear 4-82 and training the main body during the absence of the Air Det.

Listed below are subject areas, length of instruction, and the personnel who attended.

SUBJECT AREA	HOURS OF INSTRUCTION	PERS. ATTENDING
Fam Fire & Battlesite M-16A1 Rifle	2	All Companies (240)
Communication Training	1	Communicators (50)
Fam Fire Shotgun	1	React Teams (60)
.45 Cal Pistol Qualification	2	Non Qualified (15)
NBC Warfare	2	Air Det & Alternates (110)
Care/Cleaning of M-16	1	All Companies (150)
Mortar Training	4	Mortar Squads (24)
Code of Conduct	1	All Companies (100)
Land Navigation	8	Line Companies (260)
Pyrotechnics	1	Line Companies (260)

Defensive Tactics	7	Line Companies (260)
Field Exercise	3	Line Companies (260)
Command Post Ops.	2	Command Post (10)
Field Communications	3	Communicators (10)
Embark/Disembark Aircraft	1	Air Det & Alternates (110)
Live Fire Battalion TOA Weapons	3	Air Det (89)

While deployed to Guam NMCB ONE maintained an active formal schools program. The following school quotas were utilized at the end of homeport, and the personnel joined the Battalion on deployment.

SCHOOL	NUMBER
5907 BU C-1 Advanced	4
5710 EO C-1 Advanced	1
5805 CM C-1 Advanced	2
6010 SW C-1 Advanced	4
6104 Adv. Ref. & HC Tech	1
3533 Galley/Pantry Watch	1

The following quotas were utilized while on deployment.

SCHOOL	LOCATION	NUMBER
5907 BU C-1 Advanced	Gulfport	1
5635 CE C-1 Advanced	Gulfport	2
5707 Water Well Drilling	Port Hueneme	2
5708 Blaster	Port Hueneme	1
5805 CM C-1 Advanced	Gulfport	1
6021 Safety School	Guam	1
2515 Legal Clerk	Newport	2

CPO Management	1
Workplace Monitor Training	1

PRCP updates were conducted periodically while deployed to Guam. Updates were conducted in May, July, and September with emphasis placed on the accuracy of the interviews. Updates were submitted to Port Hueneme as they were returned to the S-2 Department from the companies. An ongoing record was maintained in the S-2 file.

The Homeport Training Conference was held from 9-26 November 1982 in Gulfport, Mississippi. The training officer, training chief, and marine advisor attended this conference in order to schedule classes for the homeport period. Due to the updated status of PRCP skills, all course requirements were identified prior to attending the conference. All Required Special Construction Battalion Training (SCBT) classes were scheduled, as well as military training, petty officer development courses, contingency training, and embark and disaster recovery exercises.

PLANNING

Upon arrival on Guam applicable plans for the Pacific deployment as specified in COMCBPAC OPORD 802 were reviewed by the S-2. Two major plans were completely rewritten and updated while deployed, the Master Training Plan and the Air Det Embark Plan.

ORDNANCE

The Seabee Camp Covington FY82 allotment of ammunition was placed on order in May. This provided four months to obtain the ammunition required for Kennel Bear 4-82. Ammunition for the main body training and the Air Det exercise was staged by NAVMAG according to Battalion specifications. Marine Barracks assisted in the storage of ammunition utilized by the main body and provided personnel for training exercises.

The Armory was manned by three Gunnersmates and was administered by the marine advisor. Several improvements to the Armory security were made. A twenty-four hour watch inside the Armory was established, razor tape was installed around the Armory compound, and react force security was improved.

COMMUNICATIONS

The communications shop was manned by two Electronics Technicians. A weekly PM of all communicatons equipment was established as well as a monthly check of each piece of equipment. The Air Det communications gear was packed up and maintained within the communications shop, and a long range antenna wire was installed to provide communicatons with the Air Det while deployed to Tinian.

Enclosure 6

OPERATIONS

OPERATIONS

Setting the standard for production has been the hallmark of NMCB ONE during recent years and the Guam Deployment was but another success story. Continuing the philosophy of leadership, planning, goal-setting, and monitoring, the Battalion amassed a total of over 56,000 mandays of direct labor. But quantity was only part of the story. Once again, NMCB ONE's Quality Control Program was the true beacon. Dedicated to turning over projects with zero punchlist, NMCB ONE took its strongest petty officers from the previous deployment and placed them in the QC Department. They were there to teach and assist and the crew leaders knew and appreciated this. The highlight of the deployment was the ribbon cutting on the Naval Magazine Gym.

NMCB ONE continued its unique relationship with the mini-computer and utilized it heavily for construction management. Weekly updates and feedback to crew leaders provided the rudder commands which kept projects on schedule.

The AIR DET actually mounted out to Tinian for two weeks of hard jungle work. The same dedication, planning, & leadership present day to day on the projects were exhibited for the embarkation and execution of Kennel Bear 4-82, and the results were outstanding.

The relationship between the Navy and the civilian population of Guam was strengthened to new heights by Seabees from NMCB ONE and the Battalion's Community Relations Program. Every weekend, Seabees were working out in the Community and no part of the island was left untouched by the benefits. Furthermore, the relationship between the Seabees and the Fleet could not have been stronger. This, too, reflects greatly on the men, their willingness to work and their attitudes both on and off duty. This was evident on Guam, as well as, in Diego Garcia and Adak, Alaska.

The Safety program continued to be one of the strongest. The results speak for themselves — zero deaths and no serious injuries.

The success of the deployment was never in question. Fully planned projects, willing Seabees, and smiling faces dictated the high degree of success enjoyed.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering staff on the Guam Deployment varied from twelve to sixteen. Consisting of a Lieutenant as the Engineering Officer, an EAC as Engineering Chief, & an EA1 as field supervisor in charge of the surveying section and the material testing section. Each section usually had an EA2 in charge. The surveying section was at all times made up of two crews, each headed by an EA3.

The drafting section supported all Battalion projects with the following: blueprint reproduction; construction drawing interpretations; correcting and updating drawings through the use of its logging system for recording and monitoring Design Change Directives(DCD's); production and updating of project status charts; and maintenance of the permanent record drawing files from which as-builtdrawings were turned over to the ROICC as projects were

completed. They also accomplished the design of Alpha Company Shop Expansion, MLO Yard Expansion, Hazardous Materials Bldg, Bldg 356 Shed for Steel Shop, Orote Point Offices, Bravo Company Paint Shop, and Camp Covington Area Fence.

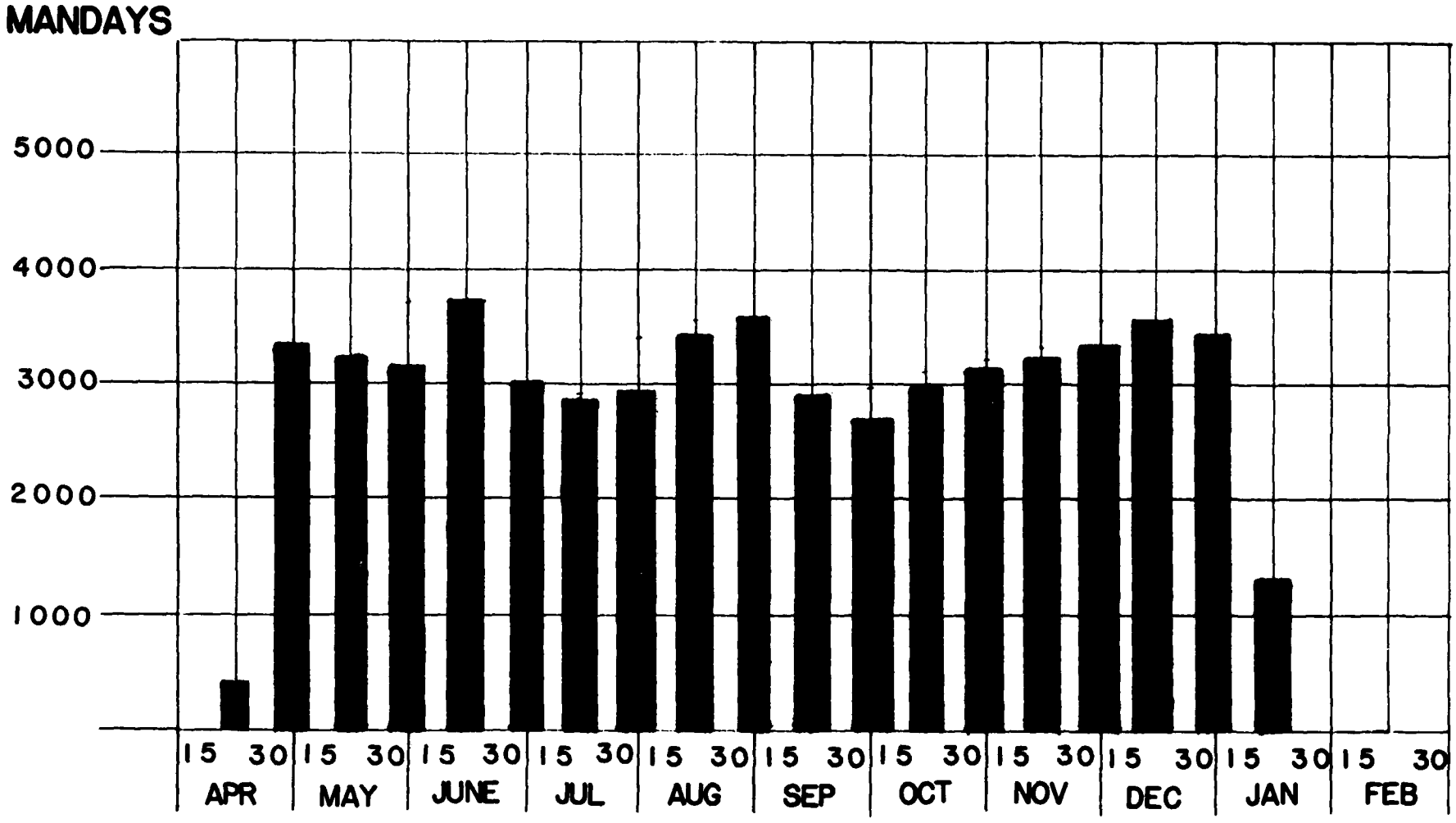
The Surveying section supported all Battalion projects for all Naval installations on Guam. The surveyors were involved with building & road layout and in the completion of the multi-million dollar Naval Magazine Gymnasium. They are also involved in completion of Naval Station Pistol Range and expansion of the Piti Cemetery.

The material testing section conducted several tests for Battalion projects. Compaction tests of sample fill materials from NAVMAG Quarry and Orote Point Quarry were calibrated to complete in-place density tests. They also conducted moisture content tests on aggregates used for concrete mix at Orote Point Batch Plant. During concrete pours, they performed slump tests and made concrete cylinder samples for specified strengths. Whenever needed, sieve analyses were conducted on soils and aggregates to obtain data necessary for specifications.

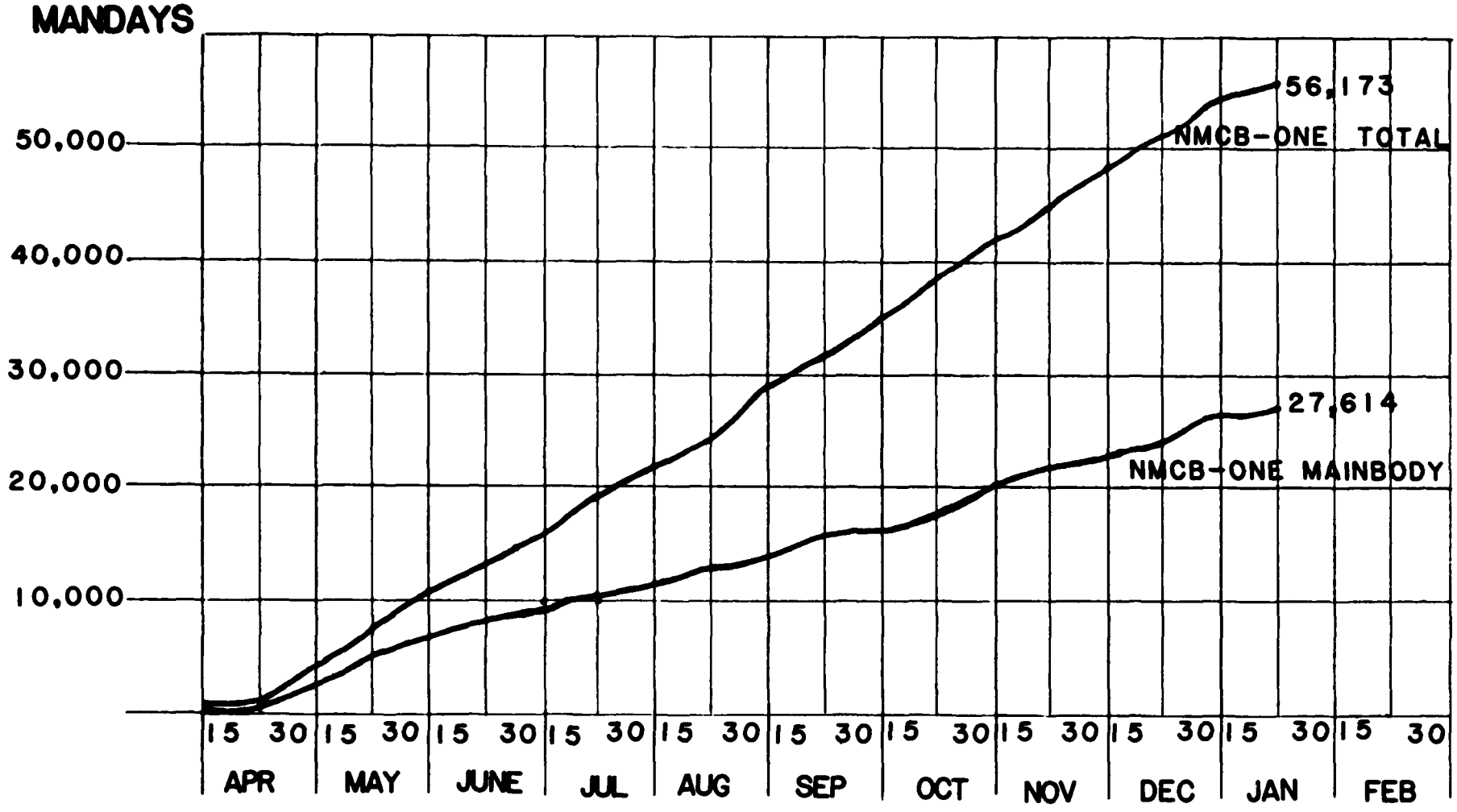
SAFETY

The NMCB ONE Safety office was staffed in accordance with COMCBLANTINST 5100. 1D. The Battalion's Safety instruction was centered around a special ten hour Hazardous Recognition Course which was given in homeport just prior to NMCB ONE's deployment to Guam,M.I.

During the deployment, Monthly Safety policy meetings, Safety Supervisor's meetings, and Motor Vehicle/Construction Equipment Safety Committee meetings were conducted to formulate policies and to address and correct unsafe working practices. Daily inspections were made of the job sites to insure compliance with the Battalion's Safety program. Bi-Weekly electrical inspections were made on all temporary power sources. Monthly electrical inspections were held in all work spaces and on electrical power tools. Tools were color coded each month to ensure proper electrical inspections were made on all equipment. Training was set up Bi-Weekly, in which the Safety office presented Hazardous Recognition films, slides, and lectures. Hazard Recognition training covering both the construction site and the office was presented to 374 battalion personnel. During the Safety chief's inspection and training trips to the Det sites, 142 personnel recieved Hazard Recognition training. During the deployment, the Safety office presented a Motor Vehicle Safety, Safe Driving Course, which all battalion personnel attended. Along with this, a special course of instruction was given in MOPED & Motorcycle safety. The Safety chief was qualified to test and license the 72 moped operators who attended this course.



DIRECT LABOR



DIRECT LABOR

CUMULATIVE

MAINBODY AVERAGE MANPOWER DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTION

U. S. NMCB ONE

1 APRIL 1982 - 16 JANUARY 1983

CAMP COVINGTON, GUAM, M.I.

Function	OF-13			NON OF-13	TOTAL
	E1 - E3	E4/E5	E6 Above		
Direct Labor	54	141	42		237
Const Equipment M & R	35	72	31	4	138
OPS/ENG	3	3	5	1	12
Safety			2		2
Proj Supervision			5		5
Proj Expediting		3	3		6
CTR/CSR/MLO	4	5	4	9	22
Repair Parts	4	1		2	7
Embarkation			2		2
Ordnance				3	3
COM/MARRS				5	5
training	2	2	1	1	6
I Division					
Drug/Alcohol		1	1		2
Admin/Pers/Legal				16	16
Medical/Dental				11	11
Special Services	3	1	2		6
Career Couns0			1	1	2
Master at Arms		4	2	3	9
ESO				1	1
Photo Lab/PAO				4	4
Supply/Disb/Commissary				9	9
Mess Cooks				16	16
Laundry				6	6
Barber Shop				1	1
Camp Maint	2	1	1		4
Others					
Total	107	234	102	93	536

GM7-804: HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, NAVMAG

1. GENERAL: The Naval Magazine High Security Ammunition Storage Area requires an underground power distribution system. This project involved the installation of a portion of the system. NMCB ONE prepared two power vaults for the installation of transformers. Transformers were installed in both power vaults; however, only one power vault was energized due to problems encountered in the cable terminations on one transformer.

2, DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 777 mandays (NCF: 703, NMCB ONE: 74)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 5

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 1977
Percent at takeover: 98% (April 1982)
Percent at Turnover: 99% (January 1983)

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard construction electrician tool kits were used on this project. A kit #7 was used for installation of the transformers and to remove hardware & cables from poles. The kits were satisfactory for the work. An auger truck was used for removal and placement of wooden poles. Down time of the auger truck impeded progress at times.

6. MATERIALS: Most materials were available prior to takeover. Upon preparation of the power vaults for transformer installation, it was discovered that the load breaks available were not the correct type, there by requiring a reorder. At turnover, the load breaks still had not arrived.

7. ENGINEERING:

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: This project was interdependent with GM7-805, Harden Power. Problems in turnover occured, because of the interdependency of the two projects and because the scopes of the two projects were not clearly defined.

GM7-805: HARDEN POWER, NAVMAG

1. **GENERAL:** This project was to install an underground power and communications system for the Naval Magazine High Security Ammunition Storage Area. Ten power vaults had been constructed underground to house transformers, oil switches, and other electrical gear. Concrete poles had been prefabricated and erected for the perimeter lighting system. Communication cable had been buried for the telephone, fire alarm, public address, and lighting systems. NMCB ONE began its work on this project by placing in service certain portions of the communication and power distribution systems. Work commenced on the buried cable in August. Almost all splices in the cable were opened and repaired on the side NMCB ONE was connecting. In November, a meeting was held to determine the scope of the project and to set priorities for the work remaining. A decision was made to concentrate work on the telephone, public address, and fire alarm connections of the 200 pair cable. Three power vaults were chosen for modifications to prevent water intrusion from the ground below. Two power vaults had decks installed and work on a drain line trench was initiated on another. Though the two decks were poured and transformers installed, the trench was not completed due to excavation problems.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 7709 mandays (NCF: 7351, NMCB ONE: 358)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CE: 5, BU: 2, UT: 2

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: 1978
Percent at Takeover: 98%
Percent at Turnover: 87% (Due to change in scope)

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** Standard builder and construction electrician tool kits were used on this job. In addition, a portable pump, high pot tester, picks, and shovels were used. The tools were satisfactory.

6. **MATERIALS:** Most materials were installed prior to takeover and required maintenance. The 200 pair communication cable buried for use was in poor condition. The cable was not designed for use as a direct burial cable. The cable is scheduled for replacement prior to project completion. Most lighting connectors have been damaged by corrosion due to exposure to standing water in the manholes. Many were cleaned and many required replacement.

7. **ENGINEERING:** A major portion of the project consisted of corrections to and maintenance of the original design. Design of the power vaults called for concrete walls and a french drain deck. The site has a high water table and the power vaults were partially filled with water. The power vaults also had a metal grating which permitted rain water to collect. Power vault #3 was the worst case containing six feet of water. At that level the transformers, oil switches, splices, and terminations were completely submerged. Engineers at PWC, Guam designed modifications to the power vaults in an effort to correct the water problem. The design called for placing concrete decks with sump holes as collection points. The design also called for the installation of a drain line from the sump hole to daylight, which in the case of power vault #3 would have required the excavation by hand of a ditch 300 feet long and up to eight feet deep. The design included the fabrication of a built-up roof on each vault and painting the vaults with a sealant. Eventually, the drain line

specified for power vault #3 was abandoned due to extremely difficult digging conditons which slowed excavation to a standstill. Concrete decks were poured in power vaults #6 & #9, which slowed the intrusion of water. New prints that defined the scope of the project were made available to NMCB 62 prior to turnover.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The harden power project in conjunction with GM7-804, High Explosive Magazine, has faced continual design changes and modifications since its initial construction phase in 1978. During NMCB ONE's stay on Guam, modifications were made to the power vaults, fire alarm systems, and some of the telephone system. There often appeared to be a lack of knowledge about both the scope and direction of the project. The battalion defined its own scope of the project. Several meetings were held with the ROICC and 30TH NCR to determine the final scope of the project, but in each case long range definition of the scope of the project was vague, wide ranging, and open to further change. Short range definitions of the project's scope could be determined.

GM7-820: PLAYING COURTS, NAS

1. GENERAL:
The playing courts project is a poured in place with a poured overhead slab and exterior stairwell with landing and deck midway. Also, an upper and lower passageway are part of the package. The overall exterior size is 46' 8" x 44' x 20' 9" high.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 4467 mandays (NCF: 3509, NMCB 1: 958)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 6, CE: 2, SW: 3

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 84%
Completion date: 14 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Drill motor, various masonry kits, BU kit, masonry kit, mortar mixer, shovels, brooms, HOC, Hilti, socket set w/rachet, rubber suit and gloves, face shields, respirator, scaffolding, paint rollers, paint brushes, sandblaster, pneumaic spray cans (bug sprayer), buckets, rope, compressor.

6. MATERIALS: The project was completely shut down due to lack of funds. When allocated the project re-started. At this time much material had to be re-ordered as well as add-on due to field ajustments. Many of these items could not be procured locally.

7. ENGINEERING: Many field adjustments were required due to impractical original design and previous poor quality of construction.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Constant changes due to structural condition was a major problem. On the exterior alone the finish was decided after 3 trial runs. The civilian contractors thoro-sealed the walls of the interior. Working with civilians is generally a problem as it cost us manhours to set up their scaffolding and stage their materials in addition to rigging temporary lighting. Many field adjustments were also made due to lack of required materials for original design. As this was not a priority job getting equipment was another problem, it was on an as available basis rather than on as required basis.

GM8-822: PAVE DBST ROADS, NAVMAG

1. GENERAL:
This project was turned over from NMCB-40 76% complete. NMCB ONE'S role was Hardstand Road, which is 2500 feet long and 30 feet wide. The scope of the work was to excavate and replace a 36 inch concrete culvert with headwalls and backfill. The culvert was approximately 15 feet below the road surface. After replacing the culvert and backfilling, ditches on both sides of the road were sloped and cleaned. Final roadway received 4 inches of 2 inch minus as base material. After compaction DBST was applied to the road.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2205 mandays (NMCB 40: 1092, NMCB 1: 1113)

3. COMPOSITON OF WORK FORCE: EO: 7, SW: 1, BU: 5

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 76% (May 1982)
Completion date: 15 December 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:

Dozer -
Grader -
FEL (R/T) -
FEL (TR) -
Rock Dump - 2
5 Ton Dump - 2
20 Ton Dump - 2
Roller (Vib) Sheepsfoot - 1
Roller (Vib) Smooth - 1
Water Truck - 1
Gradall - 1
Mud Hog - 1
Roller, Tandem - 1
Roller, Pneumatic - 1
Transit Mixer - 1
5 Ton Cargo Truck - 1
Associated Hand Tools -
Masonry Kit - 1
25 Ton Crane w/ Clamshell and Hookblock
Backhoe - 1
Chip Spreader - 1
Asphalt Distributor - 1

6. MATERIALS:

Form Lumber (2" x 4") - 3519 BF
Plywood, Form - 125 Sheets
Rebar #4 - 3200 LF

Concrete - 3000 PSI	- 67 yd 3
9" Rubble -	- 5.5 Ton
48" Reinforced Concrete pipe	- 88 LF
Concrete - 2500 PSI	- 57 yd 3
RS-1 Liquid Asphalt	- 7,332 Gal.
Associated Hardware and Masonry Kit	
2" Minus Base Course	- 1360 Ton
5/8" Clear Aggregrate	- 139 Ton
3/8" Clear Aggregrate	- 114 Ton
Select Quarry Fill	- 14,231 Ton
Sand	- 265 Ton
Quarry Rock	- 124 Ton
Overburden (Out)	- 16,854 Ton

7. ENGINEERING:
This project was designed by Arizala, Constiniano, Villareal and Associates, of Agana, Guam. No changes were made in the original design by NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
Due to the depth of the culvert and the amount of rain during the project, sheet pilings should have been driven for a retainer wall.

GM8-826: NEX ROOF, NAVSTA

1. GENERAL:
An elastomeric roof was initially installed on the NEX Roof approximately 20 months ago. The completion of the roof has been taken over by a roofing crew from NMCB ONE. The elastomeric roof is being placed on a centrally located section of the roof. The concrete roof section consists of three bays with thirteen six foot peaks per bay. Each run of a peak is approximately 60 feet. The roofing systems is designed to keep direct sunlight from being in contact with the roof.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:

	NCF	1564 Mandays
	NMCB1	731 Mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 8, SW: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start Date: 1 May 1982
Completion Date: 9 February 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: The tools on the job consisted of various BU and SW tools. Such as saws, utility knives, chalk lines, ratchet and sockets, metal shears, hilti 451, framing square, two inch wood rollers, 9 inch paint rollers and handles. A small generator is needed to install the metal stripping the edge of the roof.

6. MATERIALS: Materials incorporated into this project include Hypolon sheeting, hilti pins, metal washers, 4' x 8' board insulation, glue, edge tape, metal stripping anchor pins, and caulking compounds.

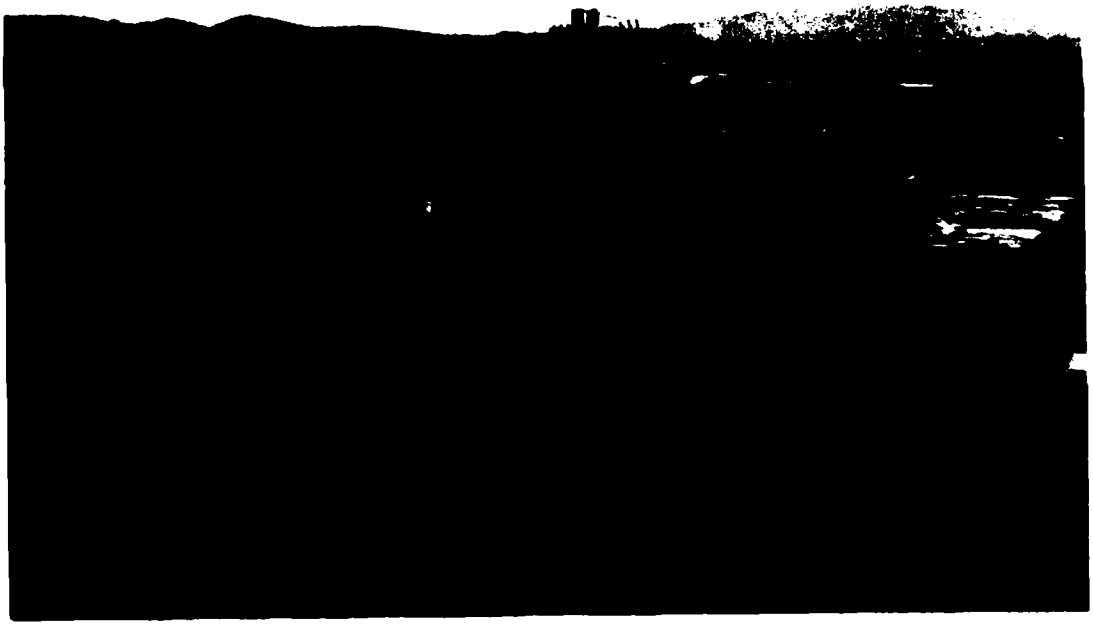
7. ENGINEERING: OICC Guam.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: There has been several problems on the NEX Roof. The weather was a major factor, due to trying to work on the project during the typhoon season, placing the Hypolon material is a slow and tedious process, which required more manhours than originally estimated.

The rain caused alot of damage to the new work. The glue which was being used was water soluble. At times this rain would ruin work underway or just completed. It was not a simple matter of just covering up as the wind would blow the plastic off or loose.

A suggestion would be that since Guam has a definite wet season and dry season of about six months duration, large roofing work should take place during the dry season.

GM8-826



GMB-827: NAVMAG GYMNASIUM, NAVMAG

1. GENERAL:
The NAVMAG Gym Project has turned over to NMCB ONE by NMCB FORTY on 1 April 1982. The roof panels had been set in place and the project 60 percent complete. This Physical Fitness Facility is a 10,000 square foot reinforced concrete structure consisting of a main gymnasium with basketball, volleyball, and badminton courts, office, gear issue room, exercise room, handball/racquetball court, and male and female head and shower facilities. Scope of the project included structural work, exterior work consisting of grinding and gurouting all concrete wall surfaces, applying a 2" roof insulation covered with a 5 ply hot tar roof covering, interior work consisting of plastering, priming, and painting wall and ceiling surfaces, installation of door frames, doors frames, doors and windows, grinding main gymnasium walls and floors, capping gymnasium floor, installation of ventilation and air-conditioning systems, installation of various floor surfaces to include ceramic tile, vinyl tile, carpeting, and a 180 square foot rubber floor system, electrical work consisting of installation of electrical, telephone, and fire alarm distribution systems, pad mounted transformers, parking lot lighting, and finish and testing of all systems, plumbing work consisting of rework of water distribution and drain lines, tie-in of exterior water distribution line to main building, installation of underground hose bib line. Hook up and installation of all interior finish plumbing fixtures, and site work including sidewalks, asphalts parking lot with curbing and landscaping.

2. Direct Labor Expanded:
15,860 Mandays (NCF: 9480, NMCB ONE: 6380)

3. Composition of Work Force:

BU - 39	EO - 8
SW - 12	CE - 7
EA - 4	UT - 6

4. Tools and Equipment: Two Each Kit 19 and 39, one each Kit 64, Kit 38, Kit 24, Kit 4, Kit 1, and Kit 32, Rakes, Shovels, Picks, Sledge Hammers, Axes, Grinder, Skill Saws, K-12 Saw, Jack Hammers, Pneumatic Chippers, Hilti 451, Hilti TE-52, Buckets, Bucket Trowels, Plastering Trowels, Margin Trowels, Hawks, Whacker-Packers, Builders Level, Terrazo Grinder, Scaffolding, Paint Sprayer, Concrete Vibrators, Drills, 30 KW Generator, Rebar Bender, Field Saw, Plaster Mixer, 250 PS. Air Compressor, Portable Arc Welder, Oxygen/Acetylene Cutter, Dump Trucks (5T, 20T, Rock Dump), 25T Crane, Bucket Truck, Lowboy, Highboy, R-T Forklift, 2 1/2T Cargo Truck, 5T Truck, TM's, Bulldozer, Grader, Gradall, Front End Loader, Vibrating Roller, Field Repair Truck, Asphalt Paver, Paving Roller, Rubber Tire Roller, Asphalt Saw, Water Buffalo, Weapons Carrier, Magnetic Sweeper, Backhoe and Tar Kettle.

6. Materials: Concrete, Rebar, Electrical Fixtures, Conduit, Wire, Plumbing Fixtures, Ventilators, Vinyl Tile, Ceramic Tile, Paint, Lumber for Forms, Insulation, Tar, Asphalt, Topsoil, Fertilizer, and Grass Seed.

7. Engineering: Contracted by OICC Marianas.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: All gunite joints were bleeding heavy

white calcic substance due to lime and salts in the gunite mix. Gunite joints had to be removed, then joints were washed with acid and neutralized. Early design changes, substitution of materials on BM, improper materials on BM, and poor quality of existing construction necessitated modification of nearly all finish items. Material shortages, breakage during shipment, improper storage, and expired shelf life required re-order of many materials. In particular, caulking, texcote, paints, roofing materials, and cement. Design changes and engineering data were not properly recorded or maintained during all phases of construction. DCD's and QC reports were incomplete upon turnover to NMCB ONE.

GMO-837: SECURITY FENCE, NAVSTA

1. **GENERAL:** Repair and/or replace fence sections on the Naval Station to include grubbing underbrush from fence wire, priming, and painting of the fence fabric and posts. Work included replacing 90' of concrete fence footer on section II.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 1634 mandays (NMCB 40: 1058, NMCB 1: 576)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** SW: 4

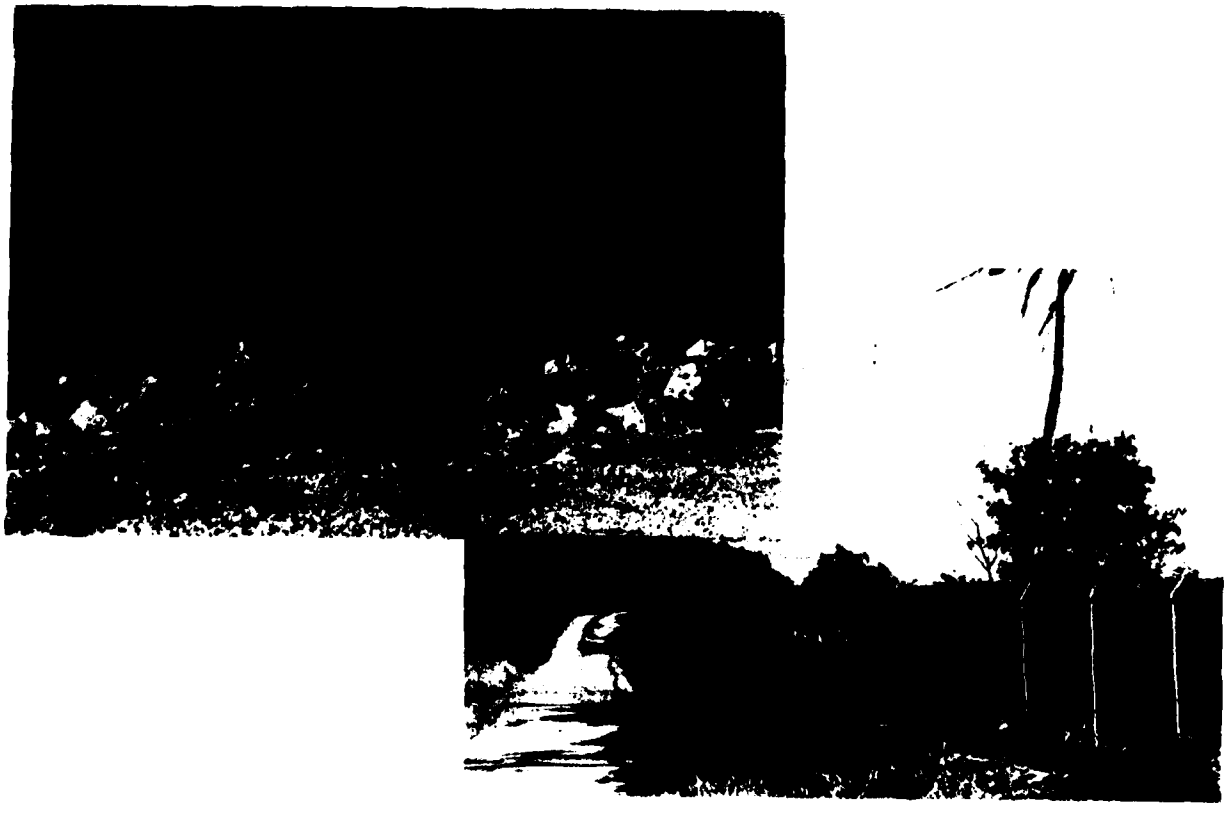
4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Percent at Takeover: 62%
Completion date: January 1983

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** Weed-eaters, axe, wire cutters, welding and cutting equipment, paint rollers and brushes, hammer, saw, vibrator, trowel, drill, com-a-long, wirebrush, leather gloves, connex box, RT, lowboy, and generator.

6. **MATERIALS:** Eight foot wire fence fabric, barbed wire, fence posts, barbed wire stringers, paint, concrete, rebar, tie wire, & diagonal bracing.

7. **ENGINEERING:** The only engineering required on the project was for replacing concrete footers on Section II extending into the water.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** None.



GMO-838: BRIDGE 703, NAVMAG

1. GENERAL: Bridge 703 is a single span reinforced concrete bridge. The scope of construction included two head walls, five pre-cast beams and a deck. It is 30 x 38 foot and consists of 190 cubic yards of concrete. Bridge 703 was a new start with the exception of the removal of the old bridge.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 2007 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 3, SW: 3, BU: 9

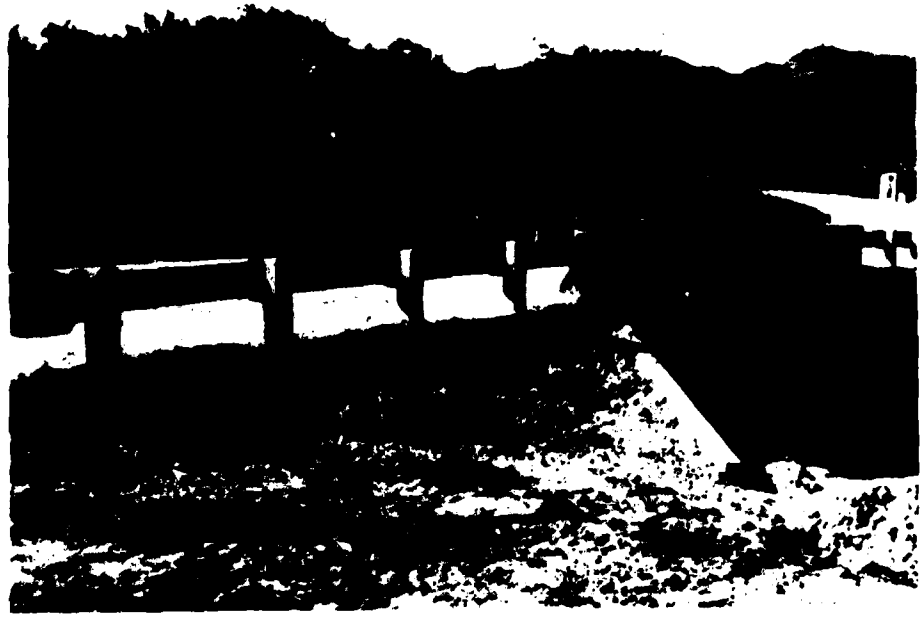
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 3 April 1982
Percent at Takeover: 2%
Completion date: 30 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Connex box, BU Kit, Two Concrete Kits, Two gas tampers, backhoe and front-end loader, crane, pump truck, grader, roller, RT forklift, low boy (periodic use), two transit mixers, crane bucket, portable generator, rebar bender, gas cutting rig, hand tools, and an auger truck.

6. MATERIALS: Plywood, lumber, concrete, rebar, tie wire, snap ties, PVC pipe, DBST paving, camfer strips, and a guard rail system. Local purchases were coordinated with MLO and CTR.

7. ENGINEERING: NMCB ONE submitted minor design changes during construction to ROICC for approval.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The general accessibility to Bridge 703 made communication difficult. Inclement weather was the major cause of delay once the rainy season started. Because of it's location, portable electric power had to be provided. The lack of generators sometimes caused production to slow down.



GMO-840: STREET LIGHTING, NAS

1. GENERAL: The project is to restore the street lighting system on all Naval installations on Guam. NMCB ONE took over responsibility for construction in April 1982 with work at the Naval Air Station(NAS) and the Naval Communication Area Master Station(NAVCAMS) remaining. The job involved replacing old fixtures, secondary lines, and old poles with a new energy efficient system.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1961 mandays (NMCB 40: 1234, NMCB 1: 727)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 6

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 70%
Percent Complete at Turnover: 90%

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: A construction electrician lineman's kit was used for the project. Equipment support for the project was provided by PWC, Guam. PWC provided a bucket truck, crew van, and on occasion an auger truck.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were provided by PWC, Guam. Materials consisted of lights, wire, fixture installations, and poles.

7. ENGINEERING: The design was provided by PWC, Guam. PWC worked closely with the crew, provided marked prints and initiated all changes.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Thoughout the deployment the street lighting crew was provided direction, equipment, and material from PWC, Guam. Only in late November did problems develop. The problems which did develop were directly related to equipment support. From April until November, the equipment was used on a 5 or 6 day per week basis. The equipment, particularly the bucket truck, eventually developed problems resulting from excessive use without the benefit of regular PM. Eventually, in late November, the bucket truck required extensive repairs. The crew was pulled for a two week period, and when it returned was reduced to four men. Additional maintenance problems required the PWC auger truck to be pulled permanently in November. The battalion's auger truck was used on a part time basis during this period. The crew was pulled in mid December after the battalion finished the work at NAS. Rather than initiate work in NAVCAMS, the decision was made to shut down the project until turnover thereby releasing equipment for an extensive PM.

GMO-841: DRAINAGE DITCHES

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE was tasked with the placing 150 feet of concrete ditch 6 feet wide and only 4 inches deep and 33 feet of rip-rap.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 90 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: SW: 2, BU: 5, EO: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 27 December 1982
Completion date: 12 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Hand saw, hammers, mag floats, shovels, rakes, packer, grader, dump truck, and TM's.

6. MATERIAL: Concrete, 2 x 4, weld wire fabric, 9" rubble coral fill.

7. ENGINEERING: Basic engineering was accomplished by NMCB ONE Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

GM0-842: ROAD REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (PHASE I), NAVMAG

1. **GENERAL:** The scope of this project was to remove a culvert under a road which had separated. The culvert was to be replaced with a double culvert and then backfilled. Due to weather delays only part of the scope was completed. The old culvert was removed.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 694 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 6, BU: 3

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: August 1982
Percent at Turnover: 17%

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** Gas cutting torch, Prefabricated forms, Hand tools, Dozer, Track loader, Crane, Four 20 ton dumps, and Two 5 ton dumps.

6. **MATERIALS:** Fill, scrap lumber, and rebar.

7. **ENGINEERING:** Engineering services were contracted out by Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Contracts, Pearl Harbor, Hi.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** Excessive rains prevented the ditch from being completely dug out. Also, higher priority jobs pulled equipment from this job.

GMO-845: BOQ 13, NRMC

1. GENERAL: The project consisted of replacing the air conditioning and electrical equipment in building #13, Naval Regional Medical Center. Building #13 is a Bachelor Officer Quarters. The scope of the project called for ceiling, wall, and cabinet renovation and fire alarm & A/C installation.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 1366 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 4, BU: 12, UT: 4, SW: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: August 1982
Completion date: January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard tool kits: CE #6, UT #2, and BU # 19 were used in construction. Equipment consisted of occasional use of a bucket truck for transformer installation and a welder.

6. MATERIALS: A complete air conditioning system was installed in BOQ 13. The system consisted of an outdoor unit with rigid duct work, and an indoor distribution system. Ceiling air registers were utilized. The new fire alarm system was an extensive system incorporating: detectors, horns, emergency lighting, and a locator panel. New lighting was installed in a dropped ceiling. The dropped ceiling, part of the renovation, consisted of both acoustical tile and sheetrock. New transformers were installed. Since portions of the fire alarm system were late in arriving, work had to be rescheduled.

7. ENGINEERING: The design was done by Donald Ho & Associates Inc. Tamuning, Guam.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: BOQ 13 was a project which lent itself to direct, straight forward planning with few problems. Some blueprint problems existed with the Detail Drawings, requiring DCD's. Also, some material quantities were under estimated. Portions of the air distribution system, as well as, the fire alarm system were shipped while the project was ongoing. The late arrival of materials delayed the project for as much as one month; however, additional manpower,as well as, a night crew was placed on the project in an effort to make up for lost time. The project gradually returned to schedule and was completed prior to turnover. One portion of the fire alarm panel, the remote annunciator, was not shipped, so a punch list item remained.

GMO-847: AIR OPS BUILDING, NAS

1. GENERAL: The project included the removal of 60 window units to be replaced by new typhoon proof windows. Window openings were closed with reinforced CMU. A 1/2" plaster finish was applied as required to match adjacent walls. New window sills were installed as required. Wood partitions were replaced by gypsum board. New acoustic ceiling tile was installed. Nine door jambs and two front doors were replaced. A central air conditioning system was installed after window units were removed. Exhaust fans were installed in bathrooms. Corridor lighting was improved.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 2010 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 3, SW: 2, BU: 16, UT: 4

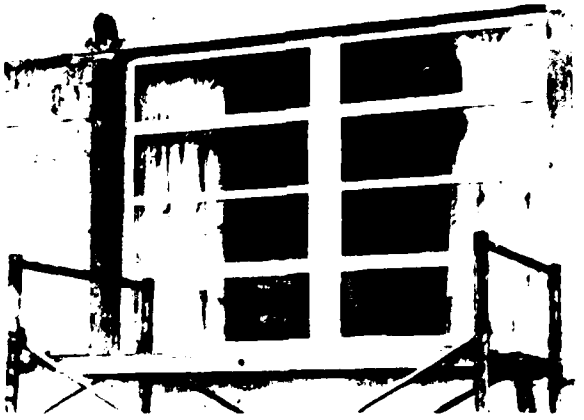
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 15 July 1982
Percent at Turnover: 72%

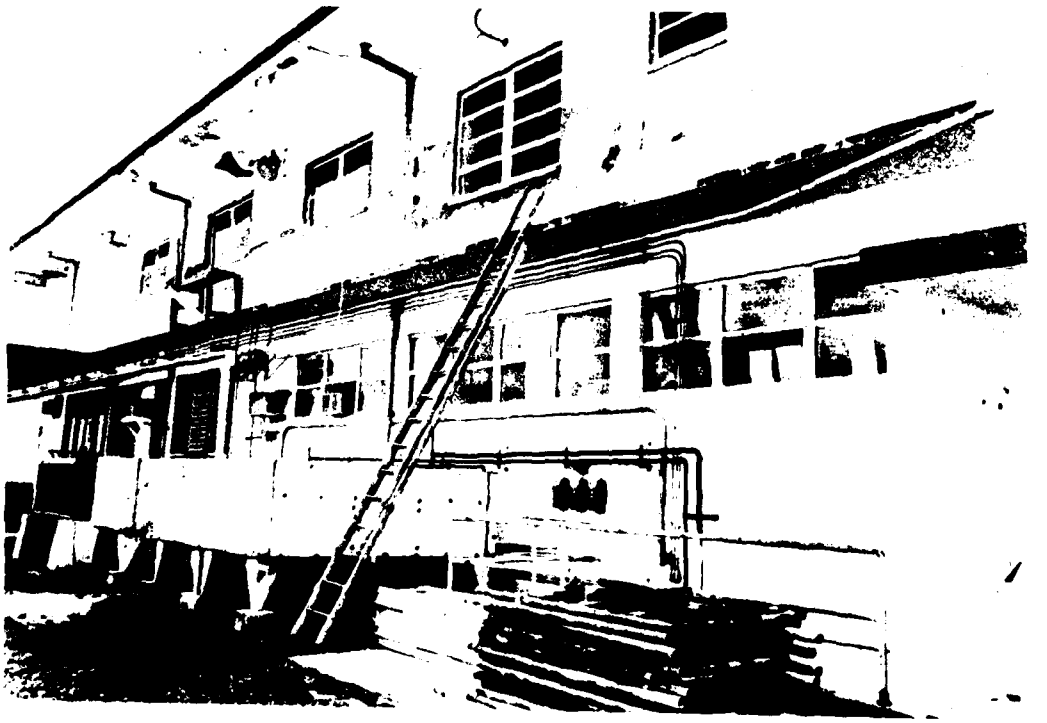
5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: The project required two connex boxes and the following: two BU Kit 19's, two Mason Kit 20's, Concrete Kit 56, Drywall Kit 32, UT Kit, CE Kit, Gas cutting & Welding Kit, mortor mixer, block saw, rescue saw, hilti gun, hand tools, two electric drills, two skill saws, four grinders, two picks, air compressor, scaffolding, three screw guns, two rivet guns, a large dumpster, 2 1/2 ton cargo truck, six ladders, and a Paint Kit.

6. MATERIALS: Most material was available, except for some reorder requirments caused by shortages in planning and estimating. Some materials went bad such as paint and caulking, due to shelf life and poor storage conditions.

7. ENGINEERING: Design was accomplished by OICC Marianas, Guam.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Blue prints were not up to date with interior partitions in the building. Window details on the prints did not correspond to windows received. Some windows were not made to fit, resulting in extra work. The size of the A/C duct resulted in a very low ceiling height on the first deck. Tool availability was low due to other priority jobs. Repair of the gas engine rescue saw resulted in lost time on the job. Transit time consumed much of the work day because of the project's NAS location.





GMO-848: ROAD REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (PHASE II), NAVMAG

1. **GENERAL:** Repair of roads in U.S. Naval Magazine area. Work performed at each of 17 sites is as follows:
Site 1: Cut old asphalt, remove and replace sub-base, and cover with two inch asphalt;
Site 2: Cut old asphalt, remove and replace sub-base, cover with two inch asphalt mat, replace asphalt washout ditch, and regrade side slope;
Site 3: Regrade, clean out, and reshape ditch line;
Site 4: Regrade, clean out, reshape ditch line, put in headwall, put in rock and slurry washout protection;
Site 5: Clean, prime, and repaint guard rails on both sides of road;
Site 6: Cut old asphalt, remove and replace sub-base, cover with two inch asphalt mat, backfill side slope and reseed;
Site 7, 8, & 9: Cut old asphalt, remove and replace sub-base, cover with two inch asphalt mat;
Site 10: Replace damaged section of guardrail, clean, prime, and paint all of guardrail on both sides of road;
Site 11: Regrade ditch line on both sides of road, grout, and line ditch with rubble 100 feet upgrade from headwall;
Site 12: Lower two box culverts, grade as needed, reseed, and remove 630 feet of fence;
Site 13: Upgrade existing road to 30 feet wide and construct two wing type steel reinforced concrete headwalls at end of 30 inch culvert;
Site A: Clean shoulders on Hussey Road to four feet wide and apply SBST;
Site B: Clean shoulders on Norton Road to five feet wide and apply SBST;
Site C: Clean shoulders on Norton and Dealy Loop to four feet wide and apply SBST;
Site D: Clean shoulders on Bravo Loop to four feet wide and apply SBST.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 1565 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 18, SW: 1, BU: 7

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: 18 April 1982
Completion date: 4 January 1983

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** Oxygen-Mapp cutting torch, Portable electric arc welder, Gasoline drainage pump (Mud hog), Gasoline earth compactor, Electric concrete vibrator, Portable electric generator, Dozer, two graders, two FEL (R/T), FEL(TR), Rock dump, three 5 ton dumps, five 20 ton dumps, Roller(Vib) sheepsfoot, Roller(Vib) smooth, Roller - tandem, Roller - pneumatic, Water truck, Gradall, Asphalt distributor, Chip spreader, Transit mixer, 5 ton cargo truck, Weapons carrier, 2 1/2 ton cargo truck, Asphalt saw, six seed & fertilizer spreaders, Hand tools, Masonry kit, Water buffalo, Hand sprayer, and an Asphalt finisher.

6. **MATERIALS:**

11,868.5	Select fill
949.5 tons	2 inch fill
15,127 gal	RS-1
511.9 tons	5/8 inch chips
238 tons	Asphalt concrete
120 tons	9 inch rubble
8,491.5 tons	Over burden removed

1 ea	Concrete saw blade
1 ea	Lawn spreader, fertilizer
3,162 lbs	Fertilizer
77 lbs	Grass seed
125 gal	Herbicide
	Forming materials from other job sites

7. ENGINEERING: This project was designed by Austin, Tsutsumi and Associates Inc. of Hawaii and Guam. No changes were made in the original design by NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Constant rains caused work area to be filled with three foot of water. Mud Hog was incapable of pumping most of the water due to terrain conditions. Most of the water had to be hand bailed from the work area. Inability to get proper compaction due to wetness further delayed the project. Chips should be washed as necessary to remove all dirt and dust. Chip spreader should not be used on uphill grades if 20 ton dumps are "married" to the spreader. Use in downhill direction if possible.

1 ea	Concrete saw blade
1 ea	Lawn spreader, fertilizer
3,162 lbs	Fertilizer
77 lbs	Grass seed
125 gal	Herbicide
	Forming materials from other job sites

7. ENGINEERING: This project was designed by Austin, Tsutsumi and Associates Inc. of Hawaii and Guam. No changes were made in the original design by NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Constant rains caused work area to be filled with three foot of water. Mud Hog was incapable of pumping most of the water due to terrain conditions. Most of the water had to be hand bailed from the work area. Inability to get proper compaction due to wetness further delayed the project. Chips should be washed as necessary to remove all dirt and dust. Chip spreader should not be used on uphill grades if 20 ton dumps are "married" to the spreader. Use in downhill direction if possible.

GMD-849: PIER DELTA ELECTRIC, SRF

1. **GENERAL:** The project consisted of the remodeling of the electric system on Delta wharf. All wiring and panels will be replaced with the rerouting of most raceways on the wharf.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 113 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CE: 4

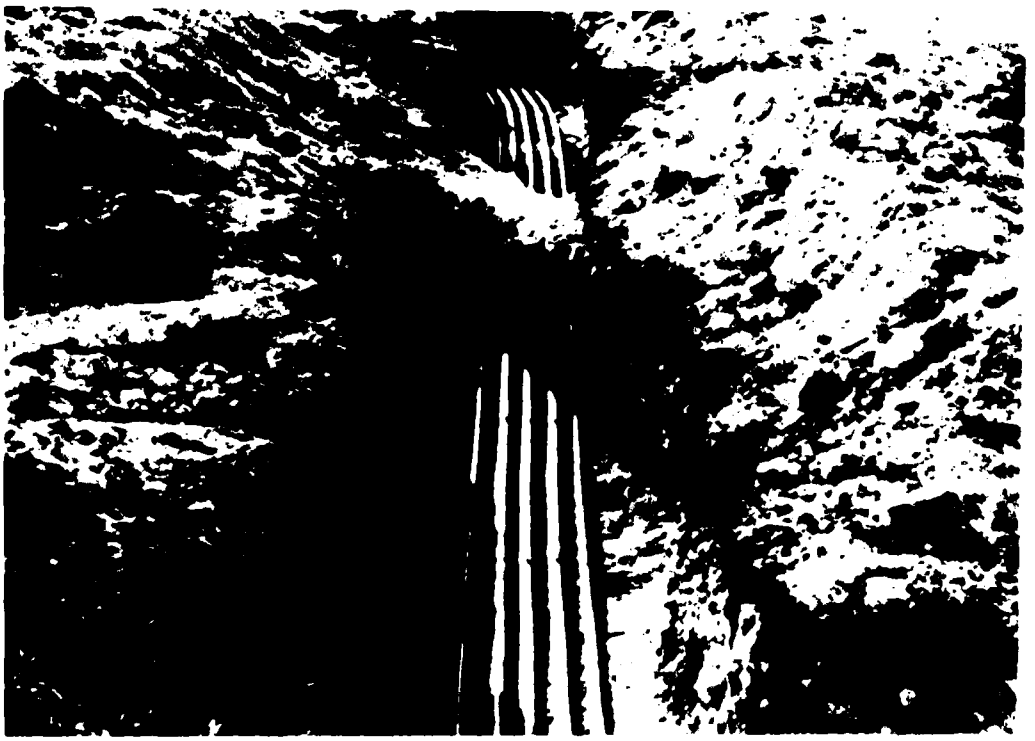
4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: November 1982
Percent Complete at Turnover: 25% (January 1983)

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** CE tool kit #6 was used in the construction work along with shovels and picks. A backhoe was utilized in excavating the trench. A whacker packer was used for recompaction. A hilti drill was utilized to drill through the seawall.

6. **MATERIALS:** PVC coated rigid conduit was used in construction. No wire was installed.

7. **ENGINEERING:** The project was designed by Donald Ho and Associates, Tamuning, Guam.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** Most aspects of the job went as according to plan with one exception. The panels and meters for the shore side system had not arrived prior to turnover preventing any further work off the pier.



GMO-852: BUILDING 2070, SRF

1. **GENERAL:** The original scope of this job was as follows: remove all metal windows and replace with new ones, remove all roof and wall sheeting, remove existing wiring, prefab and install new sliding doors, remove existing six inch curb, form and pour new curbs and pedistals, remove and re-install girts, remove rust, prime and paint all structural steel, install seven inch channel to reinforce girts, install new louvers in end walls, and install new electrical system. The job was fully planned in homeport.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 1534 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 2, CE: 3, SW: 6, BU: 2, UT: 1

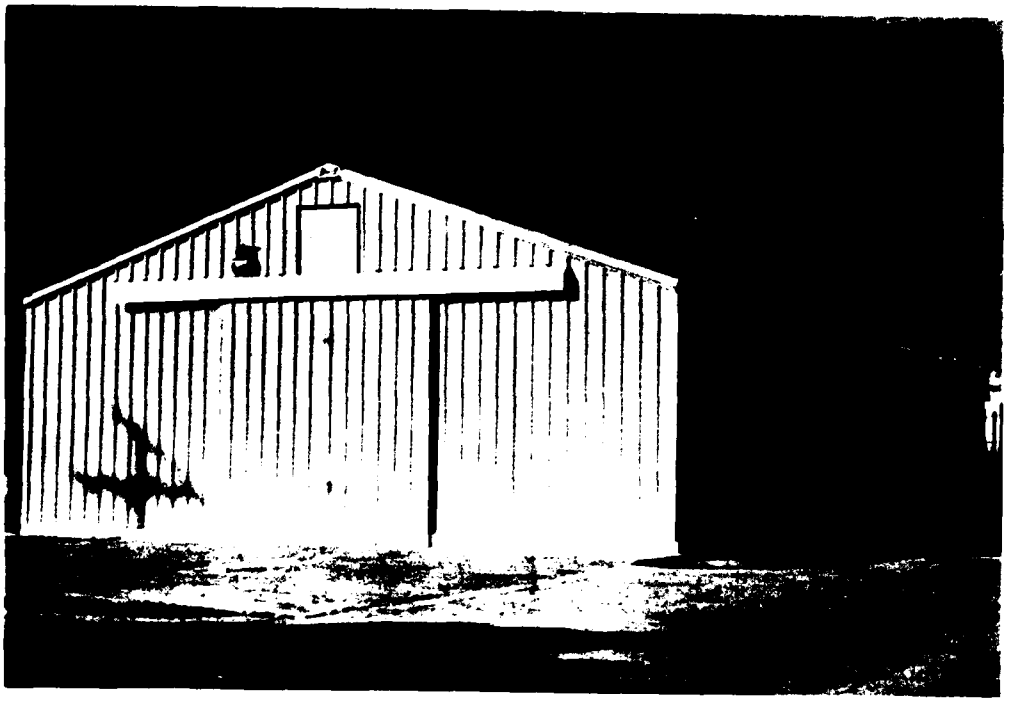
4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start Date: 1 April 1982
Completion Date: 30 November 1982

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** The following tools were used on the project: BU Kit 19, SW Kit 29, two 1/2" drill motors, two gas cutting and welding kits, two jackhammers, hilti TE52, and a skill saw. Equipment used included: a weapons carrier, 5 ton truck, air compressor, two arc welders, light plant, and a bus.

6. **MATERIALS:** Existing structural steel was found to be in bad shape, so additional girts were purchased from 30th NCR. Additional materials needed were supplied by MLO. Some items were made by NMCB ONE's SW's at the Naval Station PW Steel Shop.

7. **ENGINEERING:** This project was designed by PWC, Naval Station, Guam. NMCB ONE submitted many design changes to ROICC.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** Deterioration of existing structural steel presented a problem because initial planning did not include new girts. Inclement weather caused delays after the roof sheeting was removed. 1500 foot of seven inch channel was ordered and only 450 foot came in. The difference had to be reordered from conus. When the additional channel came in it was found that the pieces were 19' - 6" rather than 20' - 0" long as was ordered. A DCD was submitted to make 18 inch clips vice the 10 inch clips planned, to make up the difference. Due to environmental concerns, all painting had to be accomplished at night. The original building was found to be out of plumb, so girts had to be re-adjusted so sides would plumb. It was found that tex screws would not reach the channel used, so the sheets and channel had to be drilled and bolted with 1/4" x #20 bolts with neopreme washers. It was discovered that the sheeting was five inches shorter than the specs called for, so an extra girt was installed to attach flashing at the top of the sheets. Door openings were larger than originally planned, so more trolly track was needed. This was not locally available, so it was fabricated by NMCB ONE's SW's at the NAVSTA PW Shop. Door flashing also had to be fabricated, because the flashing received was for flat rather than corrugated surfaces.



GMO-853: PITI CEMETARY EXPANSION

1. GENERAL: The scope of this project was to clear grub an area approximately 350 feet long by 200 feet wide of all brush and trees. Install approximately 900 feet of security fence. Backfill all areas with select fill and apply four inches of topsoil to all areas. Construct a road 189 feet long with a 60 foot diameter turning circle. The road base specified was coral fill, compacted to 95 percent with four inches of two inch on top and having a two inch asphaltic concrete mat with curbs all around. NMCB ONE has completed the above work. Fertilizer and grass seed will be placed after the rainy season. Specifications require two mowings.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 616 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 6, SW: 1, BU: 5

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 17 April 1982
Completion date: 10 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Two graders, FEL(RT), FEL(TR), Dozer TD-20, Two rock dumps, Two 20 ton dumps, Two 5 ton dumps, Roller (VIB) sheepsfoot, Water truck, Asphalt distributor, Asphalt paver, Four shovels, Two rakes, Fertilizer spreader, Two grass seeders, Portable auger, Two grease guns, Roller- tandem, Roller- pneumatic, Two transit mixers, Portable welder, Gas cutting torch, Fence stretcher and come-a-long, and an Earth compactor.

6. Materials:

15 bags	Fertilizer
15 bags	Grass seed
20 gallons	Herbicide
9	10" turnbuckles galvanized
1	4' gate galvanized
20	1" carriage bolts galvanized
20	5/16" carriage bolts galvanized
100	5/16" bolts galvanized
6	post ball caps galvanized
10	2 3/8" bands galvanized
10	1 3/8" rail ends galvanized
1	2 3/8" hinge galvanized
39	2 3/8" tension bands galvanized
1	2 3/8" and 1 3/8" fork latch (wing latch)

1	1 3/8" hinge female galvanized
90	1 7/8" caps eyetop galvanized
18	2" x 2" x 4' wide wire mesh fence 50' rolls
43	Pipe galvanized 1 3/8" x 21' lengths top rail
1 box	14 guage wire tie galvanized
3 rolls	7 guage wire tension galvanized
10	1/4" x 3/4" wide 4' length bar stretcher galvanized
42 feet	2 3/8" galvanized pipe
25	Post material 1 7/8" galvanized pipe 21' lengths
42 linear feet	Forming lumber 2" x 12" x 20"
89 linear feet	Forming lumber 1" x 2" x 14'
416 board feet	Forming lumber 2" x 4" x 12'
16,125 pounds	Cement
13,292 pounds	5/8" aggregate
7300 pounds	3/8" aggregate
5500 pounds	1/4" aggregate
13,682 pounds	sand (for concrete)
2 bags	lime (for mortar)
654 tons	sand (for topsoil)
654 tons	topsoil
50 pounds	lead head nails
50 pounds	6" common nails

7. ENGINEERING:

The project was designed by Austin, Tsutsumi and Associates Incorporated of Hawaii. NMCB ONE requested & received one change order that provided for shortening the road by 50 feet to allow for a more gentle slope on the road and much improved beauty.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:

The pre cast curbs were not a good idea. They presented more problems, and took more time to place than forming and are not as attractive as cast in place curbs. The rebar in the pre-cast curbs came through the asphalt and had to be removed. This project should have been scheduled for the dry season. Numerous delays were experienced on topsoil finishing due to wet soil.

GM1-858: ALARM CONTROL CENTER, NAVMAG

1. **GENERAL:** The Alarm Control Center job is an 18 x 28 foot addition to an existing concrete building. NMCB ONE's tasking included the following: site work, underslab plumbing, forming and placing the concrete slab, and placing a concrete swale behind the building.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 285 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 2, SW: 2, BU: 5, UT: 4, EA: 3

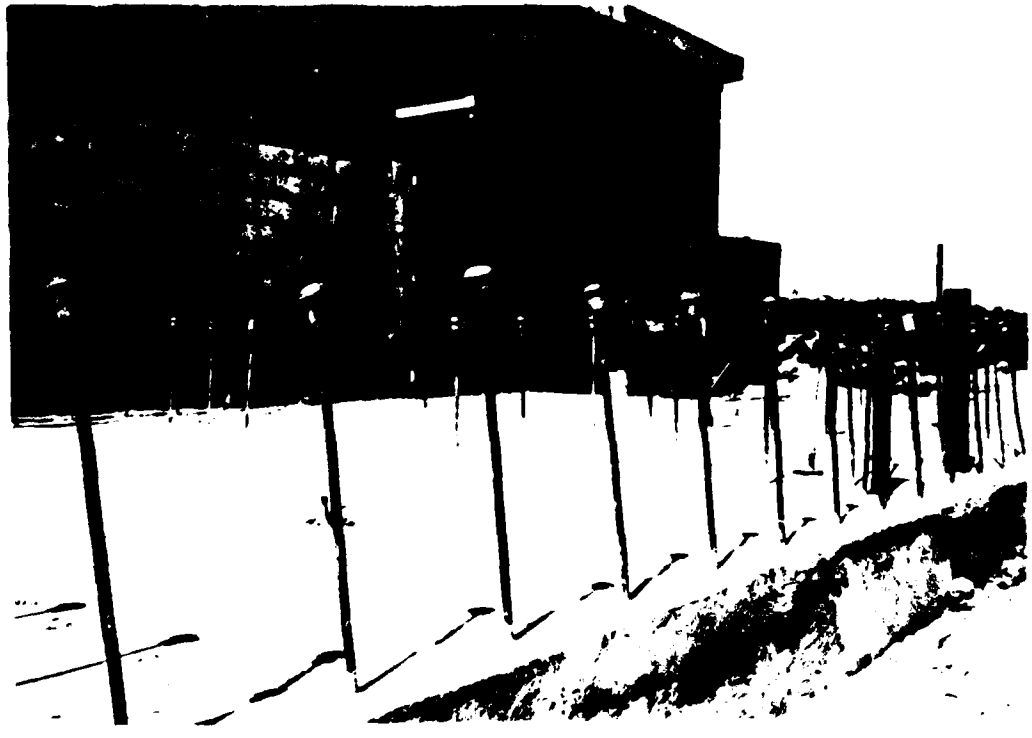
4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: 1 November 1982
Percent at Turnover: 20%

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** A connex box, Kit 19, Masonry Kit, hand tools, gas compactor, backhoe, transit mixer, bulldozer, and a 5 ton truck.

6. **MATERIALS:** Plywood, lumber, rebar, concrete, tie wire, cast iron pipe, PVC pipe, and duplex nails.

7. **ENGINEERING:** The project was designed by OICC Marianas, Guam.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** None.



GM2-535: FISHERMAN'S CO-OP

1. GENERAL:
The Fisherman's Co-Op Building is a 40' x 40' pre-engineered building, with a CMU addition for the head area. A great amount of underslab plumbing was installed to facilitate numerous supply lines and drains. NMCB ONE's tasking included site preparation, forming for and placing footers, piers and the slab, and erecting the main frame for the building.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 400 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, EO: 3, SW: 3, UT: 3

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: October 1982
Percent Complete at Turnover: 65%

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: One conex box and one milvan (supplied by the Co-op) was required to store tools and equipment as well as some building materials. Tools utilized were: 1 BU concrete placing kit, 1 SW erection kit, 1 BU kit 19. Various individual tools were used including shovels, rakes, circular saw and drill motor. Equipment usage included a backhoe, front end loader, 5 ton dump truck, 2½ ton truck (supplied by NMCB ONE) and a crane (supplied by the co-op).

6. MATERIALS: All materials were supplied by the Fisherman's Co-op.

7. ENGINEERING: Original engineering was accomplished by the Co-op. Adjustments were made by NMCB ONE Quality Control and Engineering Departments. Phase checks and inspectons were done by NMCB ONE QC and Gov Guam.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

GM2-528: NAVSTA SENTRY HOUSE

1. GENERAL: The scope of this project was to build a concrete guard house to replace an existing wooden one serving as the back gate sentry post at Naval Station. This was to be a 4 x 8 x 8 foot building on an 8 x 12 foot slab with a concrete ceiling/roof. The slab, columns, and roof were a monolithic pour. The side walls were four courses of CMU block and aluminum frame windows.

NMCB ONE's role was to temporarily move the existing wooden guard house to the edge of the road so it could be used during construction of the new building.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 264 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 1, SW: 1, BU: 4

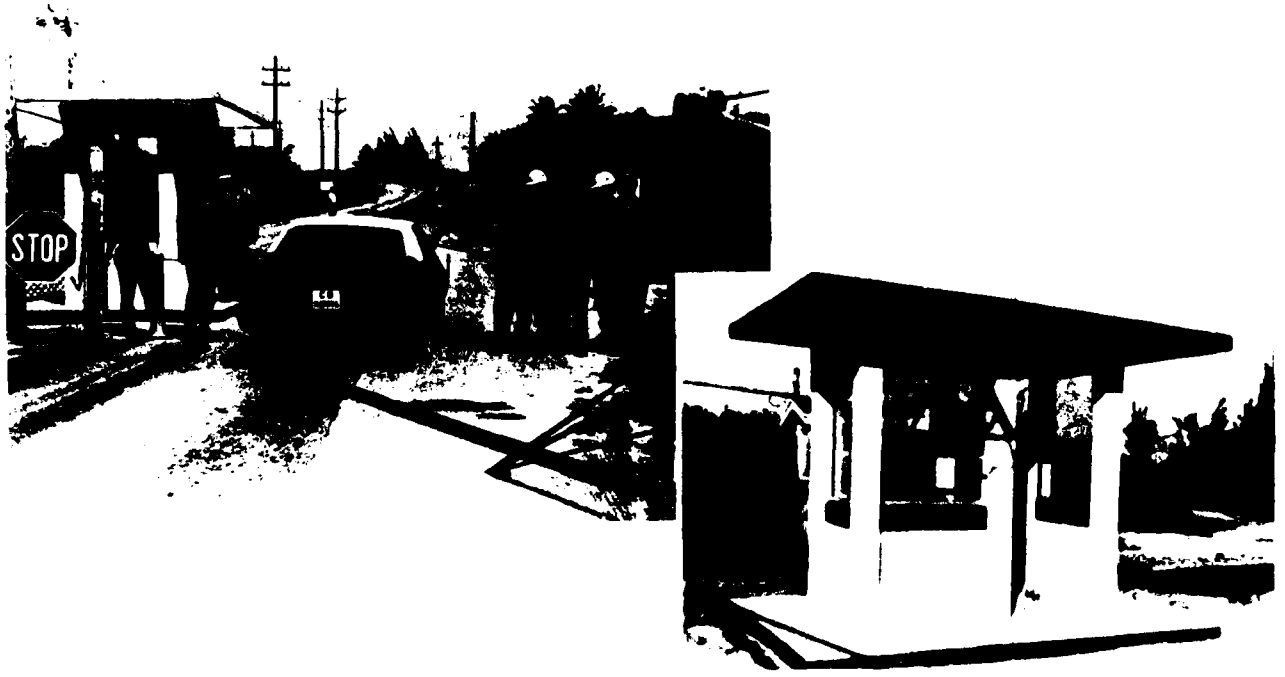
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start Date:
Completion Date: 1 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: One connex box for tool storage, BU Kit 19, Masonary Kit, hand tools, 8 foot ladder, extention cords, skill saw, router, 1-1/2" drill, weapons carrier, and forklift.

6. MATERIALS: Materials were supplied by the Naval Station, for example, 3000 psi concrete, rebar, CMU block, aluminum case windows, paint, and conduit.

7. ENGINEERING: Engineering was done by PWC, Naval Station. There were no major changes.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: NONE.



GM2-527: U.S. NAVAL STATION PISTOL RANGE

1. GENERAL:
Project consisted of a continuous 40' high built-up earth berm wall, constructed firing line benches, target stands, wood backstop, and barracades.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 657 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 4, EO: 7, SW: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 16 April 1982
Completion date: 1 September 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Auger truck, concrete transit mixer, bulldozer, earth roller, front end loader, earth grader, tandum dump truck, 5 ton cargo truck, oxy-mapp cutting rig, portable electric arc-welder, BU kit 19, gas chainsaw, shovels, picks, socket set, ships auger, sledge hammers.

6. MATERIALS: Materials required for project included: Lumber, 4" x 4", 900 lineal feet, lumber, 2" x 12", 700 lineal feet, lumber, 1" x 4", 600 lineal feet, lumber, 4" x 12", 3000 lineal feet, concrete, 30 cubic yards.

7. ENGINEERING: Original project engineering and design changes were accomplished by NMCB ONE Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Due to project location, adequate transportation to and from job site was a major problem. Frequent rains delayed certain portions and occasionally finding live ordinance caused work stoppages.

GM2-526: CONSTRUCT MOUNT-OUT BOXES & REPACKAGE TA-41

1. GENERAL: Existing mount-out boxes for the TA-41 pack-up had been damaged beyond economical repair due to weathering and frequency of movement. NMCB ONE constructed 106 mount-out boxes to replace unusable boxes. All TA-41 gear was removed from old boxes, cleaned, maintained where necessary, and repackaged in new boxes of modular design.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 193 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 1, CE: 2, BU: 4, UT: 2

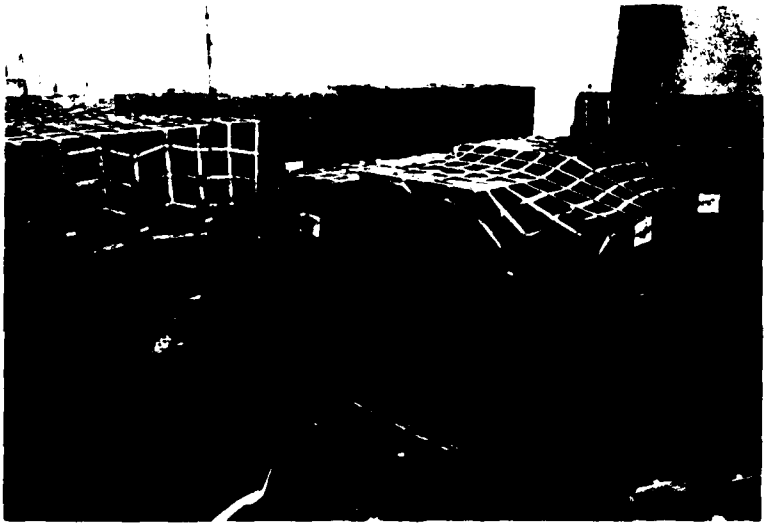
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 9 June 1982
Completion date: 17 July 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Kit 19, Carpenter's Kit, Radial arm saw, Table saw, and Fork lift.

6. MATERIALS: 3/4" plywood, 2"x 4" x 14' lumber, 8d common nails, 1 1/2" flat head screws, hasps, handles, hinges, olive drab paint.

7. ENGINEERING: Preliminary design was completed by NMCB 40 embark office. NMCB ONE modified the design based on material availability and to resolve engineering problems.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Due to the repetitive nature of the work, replacement of boxes in the future should be done in small stages. The large volume of boxes created a backlog in the BU shop on maintenance work orders. Although no accidents occured, a safety hazard is created when men do repetitive work on table saws and radial arm saws. Another problem area is created when trying to find a place to stage the boxes for painting and drying. This was circumvented by painting plywood and lumber prior to constructing boxes. The plywood and lumber, being less bulky than the boxes, did not create a storage problem. By pre-painting valuable time was saved.



GM2-523: STEVEDORE OFFICE BUILDING

1. GENERAL:
Charlie Company was tasked with constructing a 16' x 25' CMU block building for NSD, Guam. Consisted of footers and slab, monolithic pour, CMU block with partition walls, aluminum frame windows, doors, and bond beam. Roof was constructed of 5" C-Channel for purlins, welded to L-angel, which was secured by anchor bolts, in bond beam, 2' on center. Roof sheets were corrugated, secured with self taping screws. Interior was composed of a acoustic drop ceiling, vinyl floor tile, with rubber base cove. Interior and exterior was painted white, flashing blue. Purpose of construction was to replace old existing wood structure office with new one.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 492 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 8, CE: 2, SW: 1

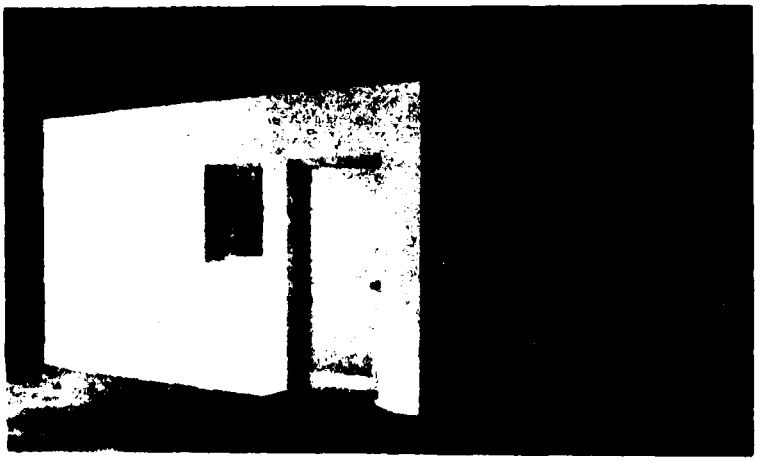
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: April 1982
Completion date: 28 June 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: 1 BU Kit 19, 1 masonry kit, 1 concrete kit, 1 skill saw, 1 BU's level, 1 air compressor and jackhammer, 1 arc welder, 1 hilti TE-52, 1 rotary drill, extension cords, (2) ½" drill, 1 GFI, individual hand tools, 1 forklift supplied by NSD.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were supplied by Naval Supply Depot, which consisted of concrete (13 cu. yd.), 2 x 4's, 4 x 8 plywood, snap ties, nails, 1000 CMU block, cement, sand, reinforcing bar #3, 4, and 5, C-channel 5", 1½" x 1½" L-angel, corragated roof sheeting, aluminum cased windows and doors (4 each), acoustic drop ceiling, vinyl floor tile, rubber base cove, and adhesive, paint, all electrical wire, switches, panel boxes and conduit.

7. ENGINEERING: This project was designed by Naval Engineering Command, Public Works Center, Guam, M.I. There were no major changes.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: There were no major problems, building was constructed inside of warehouse eliminating weather delays. Construction of building went extremely well, and was completed ahead of schedule.



GM2-522: MTIS OFFICE

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Charlie Company was tasked with constructing a 16' x 30' CMU Office space within the MTIS Warehouse located at Naval Supply Depot, Naval Station, Guam, M.I. The tasking also included the installation of doors, windows, suspended ceiling tiles, vinyl asbestos floor tiles, and a window-mounted air conditioner.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 442 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, SW: 5

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 17 April 1982
Completion date: 11 June 1982

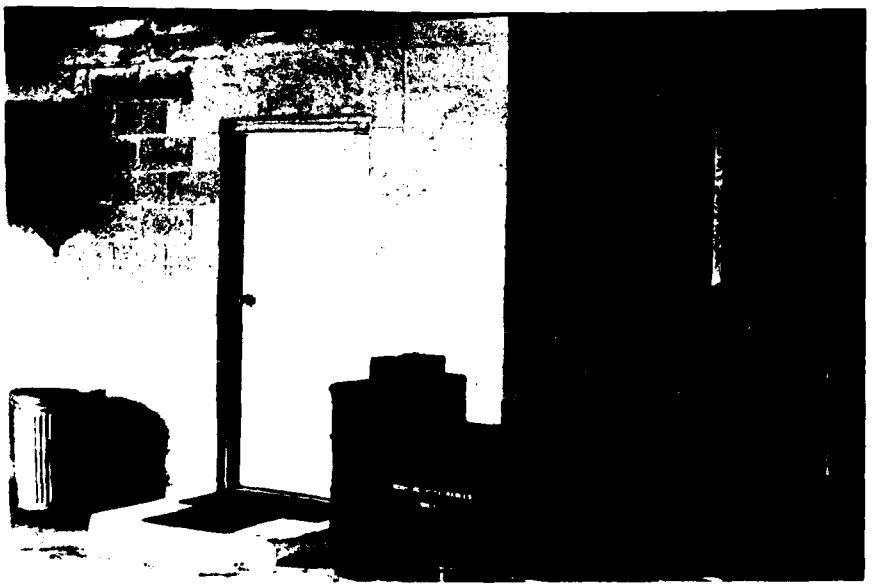
5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: 1 Builder kit 19, 1 concrete kit, 1 masonry kit, and various power tools.

6. MATERIALS: 13 cubic yards of concrete, approximately 900 CMU blocks, 256 linear feet of C4 x 5.4 channel, 480 square feet of 24 GA. corrugated roof sheeting, 480 square feet of suspended ceiling and floor tiling. All materials were supplied by Naval Supply Depot.

7. ENGINEERING: Project was designed by Public Works Center, Guam. NMCB ONE's point of contact for minor changes and scope clarification was the Staff Civil Engineer, Naval Supply Depot.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
Initially, the inexperience of the crew was evident, but as the project progressed, so did the skill of each crew member.

The concrete pours did not go as planned due to the bad batches provided by the civilian contractors. Slumps were usually lower (a "stiffer" batch) than requested; not enough smaller sized aggregate was present in the mix.



GM2-521: CAMP COVINGTON GYM

1. GENERAL:
The Camp Covington Gym job consisted of the following: forming and placing a 19' x 125' pad in front of the gym and 235' of sidewalk from the gym to existing sidewalk; repair and paint all interior walls; install 4 new louvered windows and replace other louvers as required; install a chain link fence to section off weight room area; build awnings over 2 exits; and completely replace the frame construction head and office area with CMU construction.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 447 Mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 7, CE: 2, EO: 2, SW: 4, UT: 2

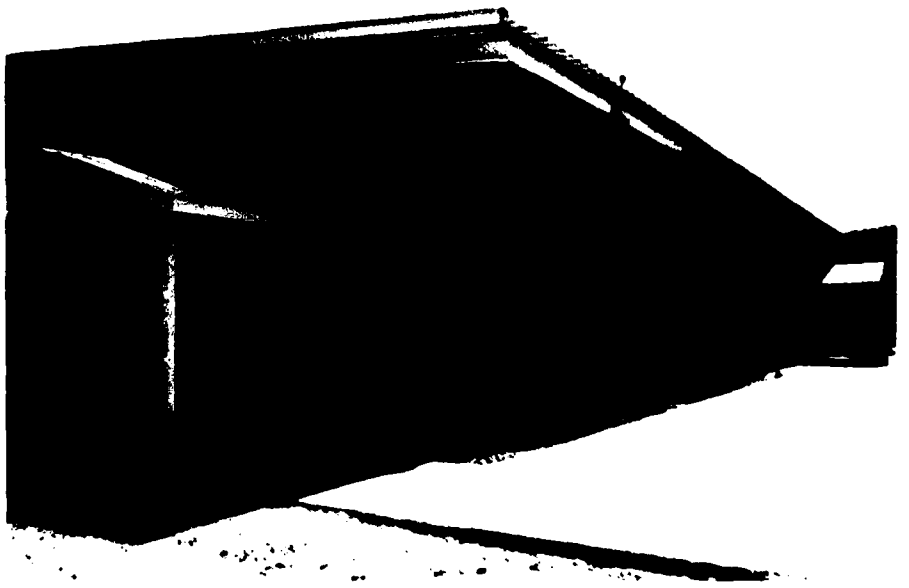
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: October 1982
Completion date: January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Tools used included 1 BU kit 19, 1 concrete placement kit 56, 1 masonry kit 20, various individual tools including shovels, rakes, 1 TE 52 Hilti gun, airless spray gun, circular saw, extension cords, ladders and electric drills. Equipment usage included a power screed, compressor, jackhammer, grader, roller, 1 5-ton dump truck, 1 front end loader and a 1/3 YD portable cement mixer.

6. MATERIALS: Although there was a major add-on task, MLO was able to supply materials as required.

7. ENGINEERING: Engineering requirements were accomplished by NMCB ONE's Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The only major problem was that the head which was of frame construction was found to be termite ridden. This was taken care of by completely rebuilding the head/office area using CMU and metal stud construction.



GM2-519: EM CLUB UPGRADE

1. GENERAL:
The Enlisted Club upgrade consisted of interior work including: a T.V. Room, installing drywall and painting as required, and replacing all ceilings. Added to the original tasking was the task of placing 300' of concrete ditch, 150' of sidewalk and a large french drain system.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 457 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, EO: 2, SW: 4

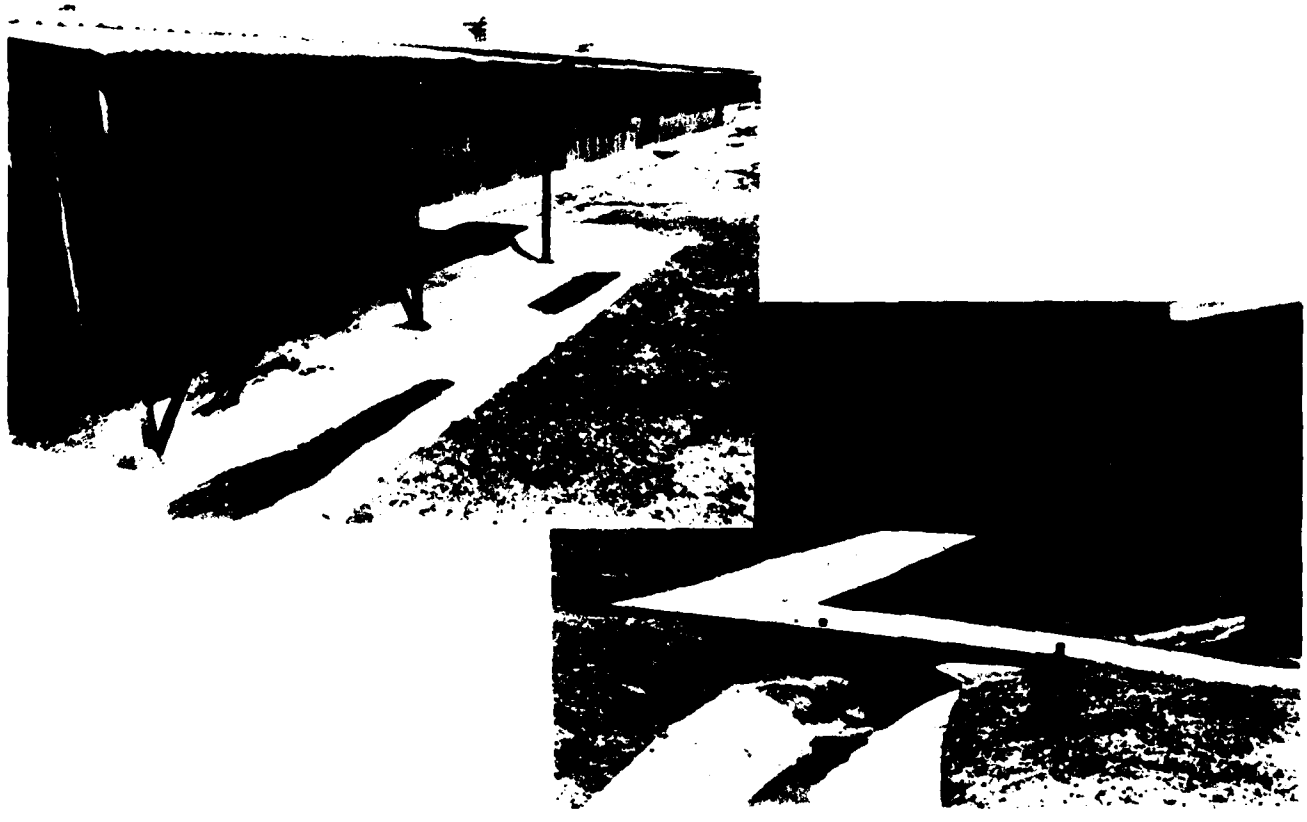
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: July 1982
Completion date: January 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Tools utilized included 1 BU kit 19, 1 drywall kit, various hand tools including 4 shovels, 2 picks, 1 circular saw. Equipment used included 1 backhoe, front end loader, 5 ton dump, weapons carrier, and a grade all.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were locally purchased by the Battalion's MLO.

7. ENGINEERING: Engineering requirements were accomplished by NMCB ONE's Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: During the interior construction phase it was noticed that there was a drainage problem allowing water to come in the building under the walls. This problem was solved by designing and building a drainage system.



GM1-516: RELOCATE P. E. B. , CAMP COVINGTON

1. GENERAL: NMCB 40 accomplished the dismantling and moving of a 40 x 100 foot pre-engineered building to the 30th NCR site. NMCB 40 placed the concrete slab, erected the rigid frame, and placed sheeting on 33% of the side walls and roof. NMCB 1 finished the sheeting, fabricated one set of double 6 foot sliding doors,and constructed a three room interior office space. The office consisted of the following: sheetrock ceiling and walls, vinyl floor tile, and interior painting.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2123 mandays (NMCB 40 - 1525, NMCB 1 - 598)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 2, SW: 3, BU: 5, UT: 2

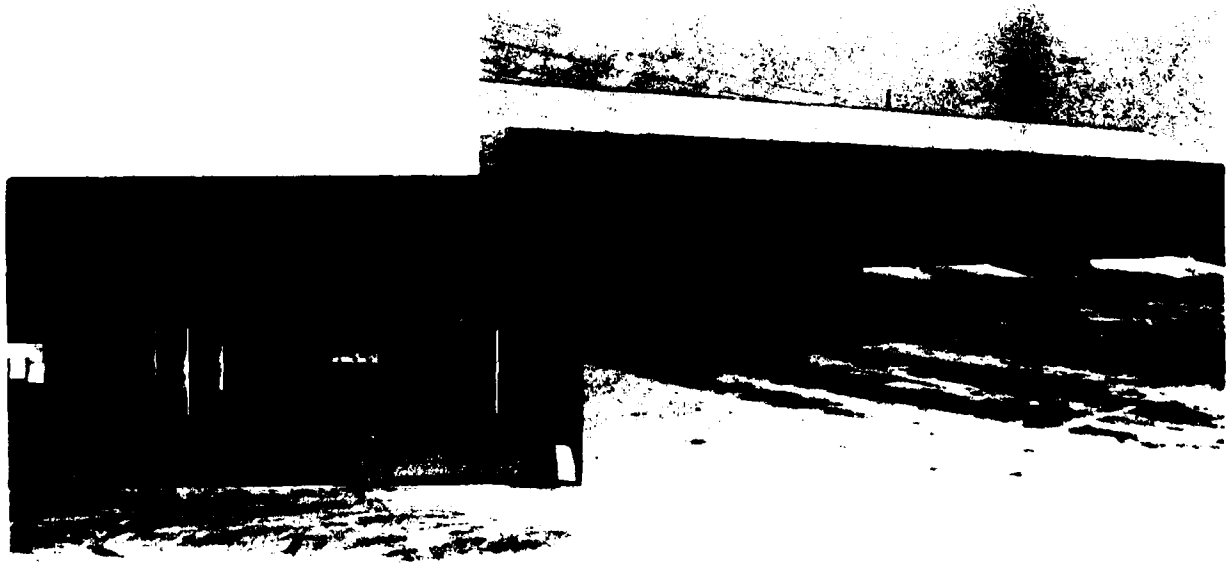
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 65%
Completion Date: 30 JULY 1982

5. TOOL AND EQUIPMENT: Two connex boxes were used by CE's, UT's, BU's, and SW's. Construction kits used included: BU Kit 19, Sheetmetal Kit, Sheetrock Kit, Electrician Kit, and a Plumbers Kit. Handtools required include the following: 1/2" electric drillmotor, electric grinder, Gas welding torch, skill saw, scaffolding, shovels, picks, and tile. Equipment needed included: 5 ton dump truck, back hoe Portable air compressor, Portable electric arc welder, compressed air jack hammer, and a sump pump.

6. MATERIALS: All materials required for construction were supplied by the 30th NCR.

7. ENGINEERING: Engineering design and corrections were accomplished thru the 30th NCR Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Changes of design during construction required rework and missing material items which had to be shop fabricated extended the completion date.



GM8-395: RSSPS DUCTS, NAVMAG

1. GENERAL: The NCF was tasked with the installation of 4" flexible ducts for use by NAVSEACT in the installation of the NAVMAG alarm system. NMCB ONE took over the project with all ducts installed. NMCB ONE was tasked with clearing clogged ducts to aid NAVSEACT in pulling wire for the alarm system.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1016 mandays (NCF: 742, NMCB ONE: 274)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 4, UT: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 99% (April 1982)
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: A water truck was used to clear debris from the ducts on occasion, when the water truck could not clear the ducts, the ducts were removed from the ground with picks and shovels. The ducts were cleared and re-buried. Due to the security nature of the site and having buried cable in the area, mechanical excavation was not allowed.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were installed prior to takeover.

7. ENGINEERING: The project was designed by NAVELEXSYSCOM.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Slow excavation ate away mandays. There was some delay awaiting turnover, because of confusion surrounding H.E.M. Electric, Harden Power, and this project.

GM1-156: 30TH NCR REMODELING, CAMP COVINGTON

1. GENERAL: This project consisted of remodeling all office spaces in the 30TH NCR Headquarters Building. Work included: installing metal studs, hanging and finishing dry wall, hanging new doors and jambs, refinishing window sills, installing new base molding, relocating two air conditioning units, painting & replacing the drop ceiling, and replacing part of the plumbing and all of the lighting system.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 124 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 1, BU: 6, UT: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 13 July 1982
Completion date: 27 August 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU tool kit, Drywall kit, Hilti gun, Router, Skill saw, and six foot ladder.

6. MATERIALS: Metal studs, Drywall, Lumber, Paint, Joint compound, Screws, Joint tape, and Base molding.

7. ENGINEERING: The 30TH NCR Engineering department designed this project.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

GM2-138: OXYGEN SYSTEM, NRMC

1. GENERAL: This project was to relocate an oxegen bottle from the NRMC infant nursery to a utilities room on the fourth deck; and, to run oxygen lines to the nursery to provide oxygen.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 23 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: UT: 3

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: August 1982
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard utilities tools were utilized on the job. No problems with tools were encountered. Oxygen-acetlyene was used for connecting the pipe.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were supplied by NRMC for construction of the system. Copper pipe was the major component of the system. Additionally, fittings, valves, and pressure monitors were used.

7. ENGINEERING: None.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The only problem area with the project was the time required between the completion of the work and the testing of the system for turnover.

GMO-130: OICC MARIANAS SIGN

1. GENERAL: This project involved the installation of a decorative sign for OICC GUAM.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 143 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: June 1982
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard builder tools were used. A front-end loader was used to excavate the footings. A sandblaster provided the finish surface for the sign.

6. MATERIALS: The sign is mostly concrete. Galvanized letters were grouted into each face. No problems with materials were encountered.

7. ENGINEERING: OICC Marianas, Guam, M.I.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The sign had to be poured twice as sandblasting of the first sign caused excessive removal of the decorative aggregate. Upon placing the sign, the base was slightly damaged which required some fill-in and grouting.

GM2-120: PAVILION, NAVCAMS

1. GENERAL: Project site is located in the Base Park. Basic construction involved a reinforced concrete slab, 12' x 20', and reinforced concrete columns 12" x 12" x 8" at each corner. The reinforced concrete roof, 23' 4" x 15' 4" x 5", is supported by the columns and two 12" x 8" reinforced concrete roof beams. A monolithic concrete design was made possible with the use of a concrete pump truck and crane. A two course concrete masonary unit wall was constructed on all sides with two foot personnel access openings in the front and back.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 181 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: SW: 1, BU: 4

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 12 July 1982
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Concrete transit mixer, Concrete pump truck, Mobile crane, BU kit 19, BU concrete kit, RT forklift, Oxy-Mapp cutting outfit, Concrete vibrator, skill saw, Hand tools, 10' ladder, Transit, Wheel barrel, and an Earth compactor.

6. MATERIALS:

Concrete	22 cubic yards
Rebar	#3: 733',#4: 1500',#5: 146',#6: 522'
Tie wire 16 ga.	13, 1 lb. rolls
WWF,6x6x10x10	1 roll
Plywood	38 sheets
Lumber	560 board feet

7. ENGINEERING: Basic engineering for the project was accomplished by the Self Help Staff, Engineering Dept., NAVCAMS. Minor changes in design were accomplished through the same office.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

GM1-116: REPLACE CHAPEL CEILING, CAMP COVINGTON

1. GENERAL: This project was to replace the old water damaged tile in the Camp Covington Chapel.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 71 mandays (NMCB 40: 8, NMCB 1: 63)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 2

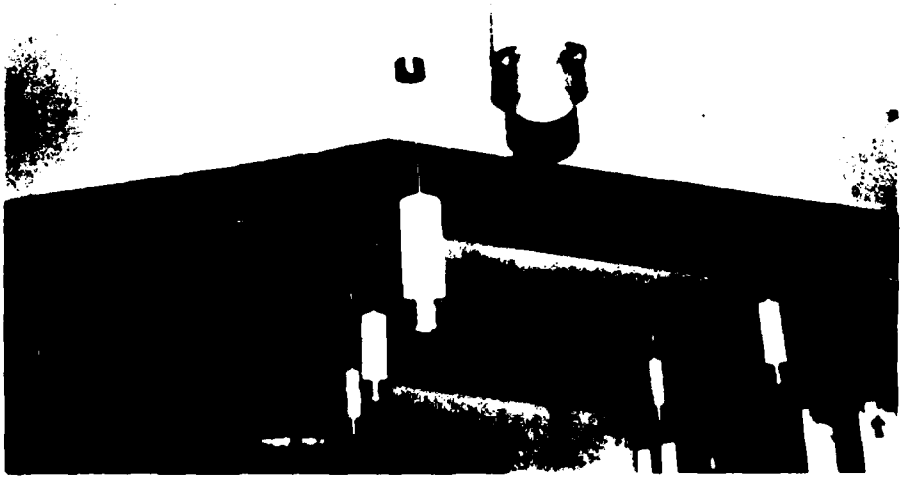
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Takeover: 10% (April 1982)
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard builders tools were used to fasten ceiling tile and fabricate and install molding. Scaffolding was used to work on the 20 foot high ceiling.

6. MATERIALS: No material problems were encountered other than a delay in receipt of materials. Some re-work was required due to leakage shortly after roof repair.

7. ENGINEERING: NMCB 40 designed the job.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Receipt of materials delayed completion of the project, as materials had to be received from conus. Water damaged tile had to be replaced after repair to the old ceiling did not succeed.



GM2-112: YOUTH CENTER, NAVSTA

1. GENERAL: NMCB ONE was tasked with repairing a 14' x 60' wall (sand, mortor, prime, seal, and paint); removing and reducing the size of a bar; and installing 1,980 square feet of vinyl floor tile and associated cove base. In addition, NMCB ONE lowered, capped, covered, and marked protruding service lines to allow a carpet to be laid. Also, 3,356 square feet of additional painting (two walls and game room ceiling) was completed.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 77 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5

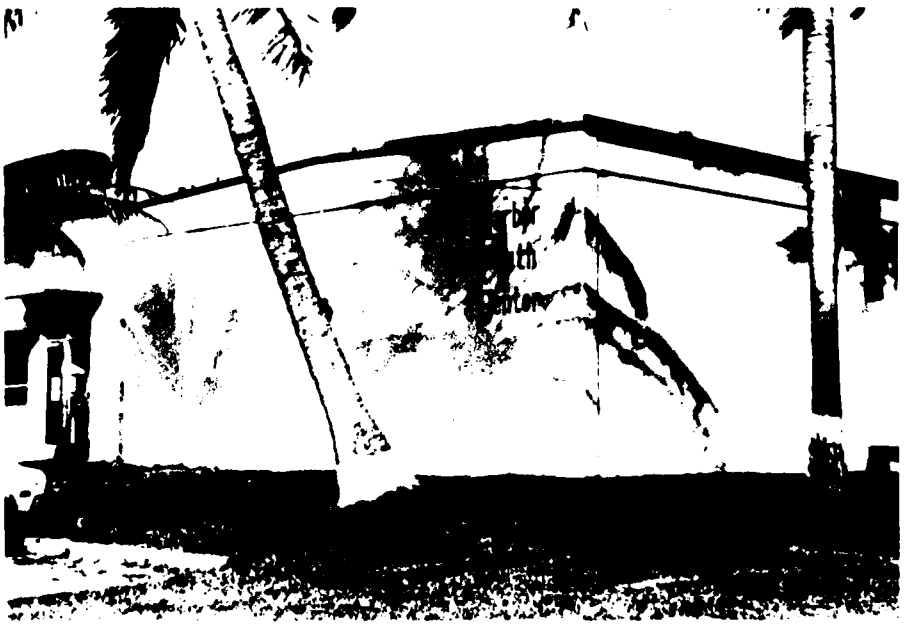
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 24 May 1982
Completion date: 11 June 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Kit 19, Kit 20, Scaffolding, Step ladders, Skill saw, Router, 1/2" drill, and Extension cords.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were supplied by NSD.

7. ENGINEERING: None.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The crew experienced difficulty in getting the latex paint to adhere to the existing enamel paint. A suitable primer had to be located. NSD supplied an epoxy-type paint that accomplished that, but it was very toxic and crew members had to limit their exposure to it even with respirators. An enamel paint should have been procured in lieu of the latex paint, so that the priming could have been avoided.



GM2-111: ASPHALT PARKING LOT "MINI-MART", APRA HEIGHTS

1. GENERAL:
Our personnel filled the truck at Naval Station, Public Works, took truck to Apra Heights and shot the 10,000 square foot parking lot. NMCB ONE was not tasked with the base course or laying of the asphalt net.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 3 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: May 1982
Completion date: May 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:
Asphalt Distributor Truck - 1

6. MATERIALS:
All materials were provided by Naval Station, Public Works.

7. ENGINEERING:
NMCB ONE was not involved with the design of this project.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
No problems were encountered with this project.

GM2-109: CAMP BEAUTIFICATION, CAMP COVINGTON

1. GENERAL: This project was initiated by MNCB ONE to improve the overall appearence of Camp Covington. Cross walks, camp signs, anchors, guard houses, dumpsters, and traffic barriers were repainted. Traffic control signs were installed. Over grown areas around the barracks were cleared and weeds around the guard houses and in the drainage ditches were pulled. The ballfield in camp was regraded, the backstop repainted, and the ballfield sign replaced.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 110 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 2, BU: 3, UT: 2

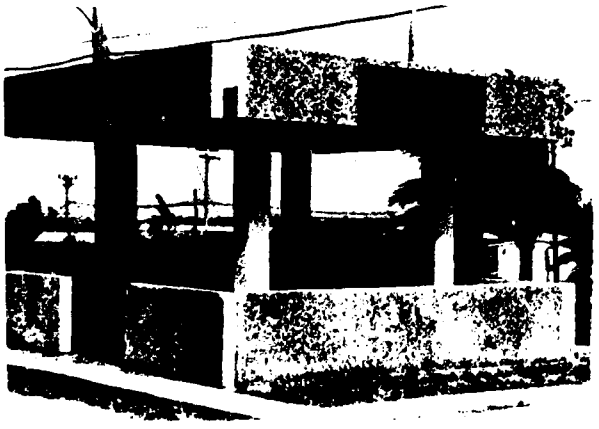
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: May 1982
Completion date: November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Hand tools were used on the project to complete painting and to clear weeds. A bulldozer was used to clear the area around the barracks.

6. MATERIALS: No material problems were encountered.

7. ENGINEERING: The project was designed by NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The only problem encountered was in trying to paint the flagpole. A bucket truck was not available for use, and a boatswains chair could not be rigged. Because the flagpole also required repair, it was decided to put in a work request to have the pole removed, repaired, painted, and re-set. Painting the flagpole was removed from the scope of the project.



GM2-104: SIDEWALKS, NAVCAMS

1. GENERAL: Project consisted of concrete sidewalks, four feet wide by four inches thick. Total amount of sidewalk installed was 2,750 feet. A broom finish was applied to the top of the concrete.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 371 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 7, SW: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: May 1982
Completion date: July 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Oxy-Mapp torch cutting outfit, 10 ton dump truck, Front end loader, BU concrete kit, Sledgehammers, shovels, and picks.

6. MATERIALS: Construction materials were supplied by NAVCAMS.

Concrete	110 cubic yards
Lumber	3,700 BF
Rebar	500 feet
WWF 6x6x10x10	19 rolls
Tie wire 16 ga.	3 rolls

7. ENGINEERING: Engineering for the project was accomplished by the NAVCAMS Self Helf Engineering Department, Guam. Minor design changes were accomplished through the same department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Only minor field adjustments.

PUNCHLIST PROJECTS

GM1-515: RCB HEAD

GENERAL: Installed (4) Aluminum louvers, installed (2) water closets and (1) urinal partition, installed (2) ceiling and (2) wall mounted fluorescent light fixtures;

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 93 mandays

GM7-813: SMALL CRAFT BOAT HOUSE

GENERAL: Installed one 4" round gasket on electrical box;

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2 mandays

GM8-824: BEQ 401

GENERAL: Installed (2) smoke detectors in ceiling, connected smoke detectors to fire alarm control box;

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 4 mandays

GM7-825: NAVAL STATION ARMORY REPAIRS

GENERAL: Construct metal frame and installed (2) sections of bullet proof windows;

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 8 mandays

GM9-832: REPAIR PAVILLION NAS, POOL NO. 1

GENERAL: Replaced (2) transformers in (2) fluorescent fixtures;

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1 mandays

DET DIEGO SUMMARY

NMCB ONE Det Diego Garcia deployed an advance party of 28 men to the island on 31 March 1982 to begin turnover of detail tasking from NMCB FORTY. The main body of 107 men arrived on 15 April giving a total initial strength of 135 men for this detail. Construction began with a flurry with work on the new CPO Club, the Public Works PEB Head, Harbor Operations Area Bunkroom, and five separate NCF Realignment Projects. In June, the remainder of the equipment operators and construction mechanics that had initially deployed to Guam arrived on Diego Garcia rounding out a 170-man detail.

This detail was faced with the unusual situation of a two-phase deployment consisting of three months in company with the full battalion NMCB SIXTY TWO followed by a six month deployment as an independent detail. The second phase of the deployment began on 14 July 1982 when Seabee Camp Cummins was officially turned over from NMCB SIXTY TWO to NMCB ONE Detail (A ceremony atttended by RADM H. H. Haynes, COMCBPAC).

As an independent unit on Diego Garcia, the detail was able to really begin to show its worth. Over the entire deployment the detil was able to complete 100% of all tasked projects including 25 specfic and 6 continuous projects.

The officer-in-charge of Detail Diego Garcia was LCDR W. L. "Len" Dillinger. The AOIC for all of Homeport and for the first four months of the deployment was LT James P. Wilhoit. In August, Lt Wilhoit transfered to Yokosuka, Japan and was replaced by LT L. W. "Terry" Theriault. SWCS J. D. Harris handled the responsibilities of Detail Chief and Detail Operations Chief.

About half of the men assigned to Detail Diego Garcia were veterans of the 1981 mainbody deployment to the island. These men have seen the temendous changes in the island which resulted from the realignent of the Seabees from a 1000-man augmented battalion to a nominal 200-man detail site. Also, the size of contractor forces has grown from zero to over 1500 contractor personnel. These men can rightfully consider themselves plankowners on this island. Where permanent personnel remain for 12 months these men have spent 17 months over a period of less than two years. The deployment was long and the work hard, but the satisfaction of doing a difficult job well makes it all worthwhile. When we left Diego Garcia everyone knew that " THE FIRST AND FINEST" had been there and done the job.

NMCB - ONE

DETAIL DIEGO GARCIA

DEPLOYED TO DIEGO GARCIA FROM 15 APR 82 TO 17 JAN 83

LABOR DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY FOR DIEGO GARCIA

MANDAYS \ MONTH	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	TOTAL	% TOTAL UNIT LABOR AVAILABLE
DIRECT LABOR	1286	2480	2170	2275	2878	2850	2704	2704	2714	706	22767	56.0
INDIRECT LABOR	728	984	1066	1134	1024	1014	1160	916	1076	760	9862	24.0
MIL OPS & READINESS	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	72	0.2
DISASTER RECOVERY OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TRAINING	25	118	80	48	72	48	48	48	48	0	535	1.3
OVERHEAD	390	354	632	1092	828	918	918	916	842	390	7280	18.5
TOTALS	2429	3936	3948	4549	4874	4830	4830	4584	4680	1856	40516	100.0

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL REPORTED	136	141	155	168	168	168	168	163	157	116	
PLANNED WORKDAYS	12	23.5	24	22.5	23	23	22.5	23	22.5	9.5	205.5
ACTUAL WORKDAYS	12	23.5	24	22.5	23	23	22.5	23	22.5	9.5	205.5
LOST WORKDAYS (DUE TO WEATHER, ETC.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DG8-823: CPO CLUB

1. GENERAL:
CPO Club project was turned over to NMCB ONE Detail Diego Garcia by NMCB FORTY Detail Diego Garcia on 09 April 1982. The building shell and some electrical and mechanical were in place. The scope for NMCB-ONE included all interior finish work including electrical and mechanical, air conditioning ducting, installation and testing of all air conditioning and mechanical lines, and all exterior finish and site landscaping.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 5,233 mandays (NMCB 40: 3,237, NMCB 1: 1,196)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 3, CE: 2, SW: 2, BU: 10, UT: 4

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Turnover: 62%
Completion date: 13 August 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Two each kit 19, kit 20, & kit 32, circular saws, power mitre box, ceramic tile cutter, electric sanders and grinders, oxy-acetylene torch, texcoat equipment, mini-bulldozer, and grader.

6. MATERIALS: Minor discrepancies on the BM due to redesign of the facility after construction started caused delays in the project.

7. ENGINEERING: The CPO Club was designed by Lyon Associates Inc. The floor plan was redesigned by NSF Diego Garcia PWD with PACDIV approval.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Material constraints and extensive rework of the building shell were the major problems.

DG0-853: RECOMPRESSION CHAMBER

1. GENERAL:
A new start, this project consists of a 20' x 48' Butler Building, with a 10' x 48' lean-to, constructed at the harbor operations complex. This building houses the new recompression chamber and supporting equipment and is partitioned into two sections. The front room contains the chamber and the rear portion houses compressors and other machinery. The front room is insulated and air conditioned and has a deep sink, water heater, drinking water cooler, suspended ceiling, sheetrock walls, and a tile deck. The rear area is equipped with a power turret ventilator. The compressed air flasks are housed under the lean-to. The structure is texcoated and is enclosed by 280' of chain link security fence 7' high with a double gate on the south side. The entire area was hand landscaped.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE: 732 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 1, CE: 2, SW: 3, BU: 4, UT: 2, EA: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 12 July 1982
Completion date: 30 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU Kit 19; steelworker hand tools; electrician and utilitiesman hand tools; electric drills; circular saws; acetylene cutting torch; huck gun; grader; frontend loader; roller; and tractor with box blade.

6. MATERIALS:
ABFC 20X48 PEB Kit; concrete; drywall; tile; texcoat; fencing material for the lean-to and fencing were taken from excess material.

7. ENGINEERING:
The project was designed by the 31ST Naval Construction Regiment Engineering Department.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Non members of the Naval Construction Force (NCF) working in NCF project areas must be closely monitored, as damage resulted to several areas of the building prior to the turnover requiring re-work.

DGO-867: PWD PEB

1. GENERAL:
Construct two 20 x 48 PEB's, end to end, and complete office spaces. NMCB ONE Det to modify and complete head facility. Original plans called for one head, customer desired to have head modified to make both male and female heads. This work involved the following: A new center wall of wood frame construction with sheetrock, install furring strips, sheetrock, privacy screens, shelves, doors, hardware, finish trim, paint, floor tile, and the installation of interior electrical and light fixtures in the heads. All above grade plumbing and fixtures were installed. Excavate, build, and install 8' x 7' precast concrete sewage holding tank, install and connect sewer line. Install and tie in 400 L.F. of 4" PVC waterline and 200 L.F. of 2" laterals. Excavate and install an additional 250 L.F. of 4" PVC waterline for future water service to new power house. Rework included the following:

(a) Form and place concrete for new 8' x 7' holding tank; original tank had undersized steel for lifting eyes, eyes broke while attempting to lift tank resulting in tank being severly cracked. Seal tank with asphalt sealer. Additional M/D required 186 discovered that roof leaked and insulation was collecting moisture. Roof had not been caulked or vented. Caulked all roof seams, installed two roof vents, repaired two 2" x 4" holes, in roof, covered with silver asphalt fiber paint. Preped building exterior with acid solution, rinsed and texcoated using a crew consisting of NMCB 62 and Det ONE personnel. Additional M/D required, 69.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1187 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, UT: 3, CE: 2, EO: 1, SW: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Turnover: 83%
Completion date: 14 June 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Following support equipment supplied by NMCB 62: Dozer with back hoe, crane, grader, dump trucks for hauling bedding sand, T/M's, light plant, welder, air compressor with jack hammer. Equipment supplied by PWD: High velocity trash pump. Tool kits provided by; NMCB 62's CTR, miscellaneous tools provided by; PWD CTR.

6. MATERIALS: 80% of materials and fixtures for interior plumbing provided by PWD MLO.

7. ENGINEERING: Original design by PACDIV; modified by PWD, NMCB ONE's role in engineering, except for redesign of holding tank, was negligible.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
When making the transition from transite pipe to PVC they will not match up. Transite has a last iron O.D. There are no transite pipe tools on the island and dresser couplings will not work. The easiest means of connection is to use emergency repair couplings (commonly referred to as "Band Aids") to go from transite to PVC.When forming a septic tank or holding tank, shoot elevation and provide BU's with proper invert. Cut off a bell end of a pipe of sufficient length and place the bell end into the form and cement into place.

DG1-826: SECURITY LIGHTING

1. GENERAL:
This project consisted of seeting 47 wooden poles, installing approximately 35,000 LF of direct burial power cable control equipment, and lighting fixtures at seven different sites for the island's security lighting system.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1140 Mandays (NMCB 62: 465, NMCB 1: 675)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 6, EO: 1

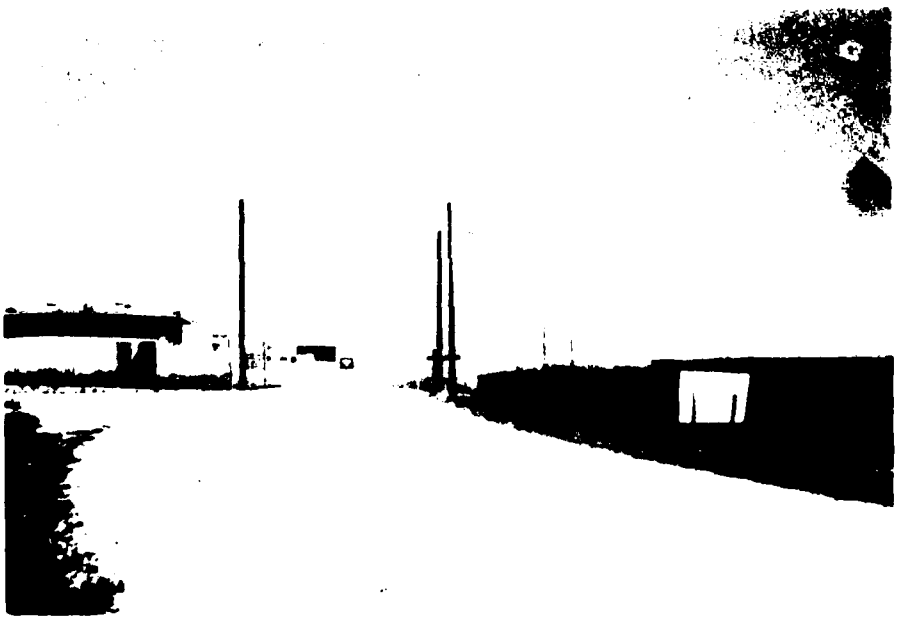
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Percent at Turnover: 35%
Completion date: 17 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: One CE lineman kit (80007), one electricians kit (80006), one auger truck used for the placement of poles, and one trencher used for the excavation of trenches for the buried cables. Additional equipment used on project included one grader used to backfill trenches, along with TM's 5 ton dump trucks and carge for hauling concrete, sand, and personnel.

6. MATERIALS: PVC/rigid conduit, fittings, various sizes of direct burial cable, 35' wood poles, street lighting fixtures, circuit breakers and lighting control equipment.

7. ENGINEERING: Project was designed by BENNETT & DRANE electrical engineers.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: This project consisted of excavating for the direct burial cable around the receiver/transmitter areas. In these areas, excavation to the required depth was not possible because of numerous antenna cables very close to ground level. The cable trenches were therefore hand excavated to one foot below grade and a concrete cap was placed over the direct burial cable in the trench.



DG1-981: USAF PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDINGS

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Det was tasked with filling, compacting, excavating for, and erecting two 20 x 48 PEBs, end to end, with interior masonite wall board finish and all interior and underground utilities.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 564 Mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 2, UT: 2, SW: 2, CE: 2

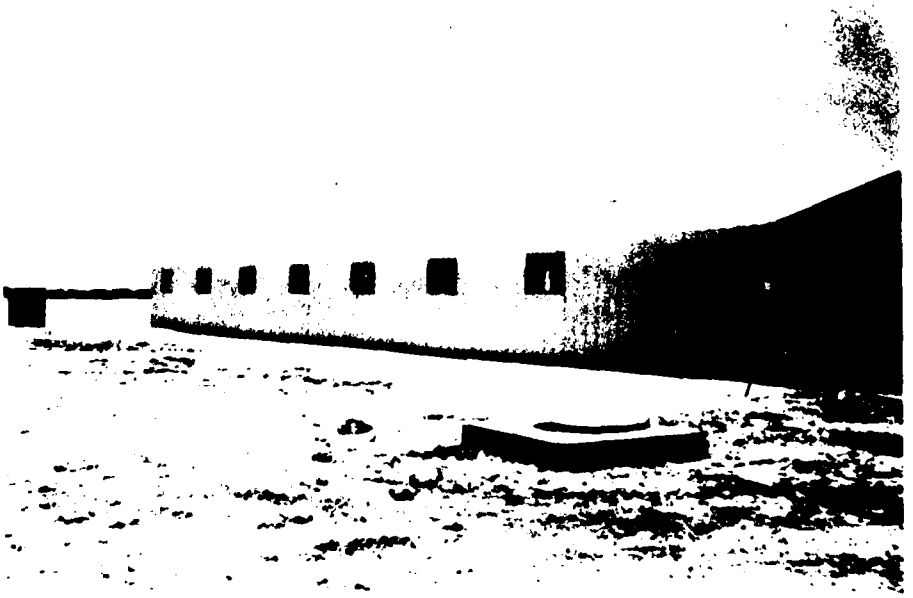
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: New start. The project was originally started on 30 April 1982. Due to a site change, the project was re-started on 16 July 1982, completed on 27 September 1982 and turned over without punchlist on 14 October 1982.

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU kit, erection kit; concrete vibrators; whirly-bird; concrete finishing kit; UT kit; CE kit; circular saws; picks; and ditcher.

6. MATERIALS: Two 20 x 48 PEB kits; 20 sheets 3/4 inch plywood; 20 lengths 2 x 4 x 16 lumber; 1,856 LF of fiberglass insulation; 150 LF of 2 inch PVC: 200 LF of 1 inch PVC; 50 LF of 4 inch ABS sewer; 30 LF of inch electrical conduit; 190 LF of 4 inch ABS for electrical; 600 LF of 4-0 XLP HV cable; 150 LF of No. 2 THW entrance cable.

7. ENGINEERING: Design of the project was accomplished by: U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Division, Hawaii. Design changes, primarily for utilities, were submitted by NMCB ONE Detail.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The major problem areas were the change of the site location after the underground utilities were in place and a delay in the site prep starting at the new location caused by contractor work in the area.



DG1-521: TEXTCOAT

1. GENERAL:
The following were designated as "Textcoat" project items: The Public Works PEB; Fast Time Analyser System Building, NCF offices; "R" Site, "C" Site; Air Force PEB; "O" area cabana; 6101; the Battery Shop.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 339 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 2

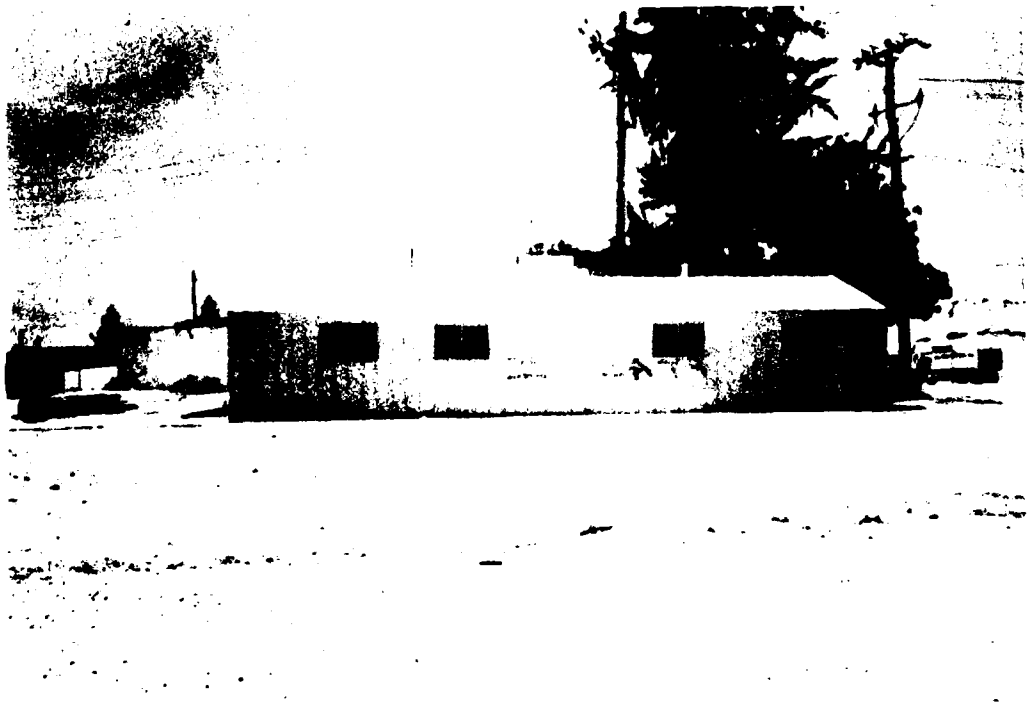
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 24 April 1982
Completion date: 13 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Two trailers; an air compressor; two "pot" type paint spray pumps were used for application.

6. MATERIALS: All textcoat, slush coat, paint, primer, cleaning and etching compound, and roof coat was drawn from MLO.

7. ENGINEERING: None.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Inclement weather, and breakdown of spray equipment were the main problems encountered.



DG1-624: PICNIC AREA

1. GENERAL:
The project consisted of cleaning one and one-half acres of heavy brush and trees, hauling in fill, and building a picnic area that included: A road; a parking area; a volleyball court; three CMU and concrete cabanas; three CMU barbecue grills, eight concrete picnic tables; two burn-out head facilities; one dumpster pad; and four horseshoe pits.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 437 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 4, BU: 3, SW: 1, EA: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 6 July 1982
Completion date: 4 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Dozers; front-end loaders; dump trucks; grader; air compresser; light plant; oxy-acetylene torch; builder kit 19; masonry kit; circular saws; electric drills.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were provided by Public Works Department, Diego Garcia.

7. ENGINEERING: Public Works Department, Diego Garcia.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

DG1-642: PWC SEAHUTS

1. GENERAL:
This project consisted of three (3) seahuts of the 16' x 54' "stretch" variety. These structures are intended to be utilized as berthing for PWC personnel. Our responsibilities included site prep and completion of the structures, minus utilities.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 144 mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 7, SW: 2, EO: 1

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 16 June 1982
Completion date: 2 July 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Hand carpenter tools, kit 19, and portable power saw were used on site. Shop power machines were used for pre-fabrication. A front end loader was used for site prep. A 5 ton cargo truck and 1¼ ton trucks were used for crew and materials transport.

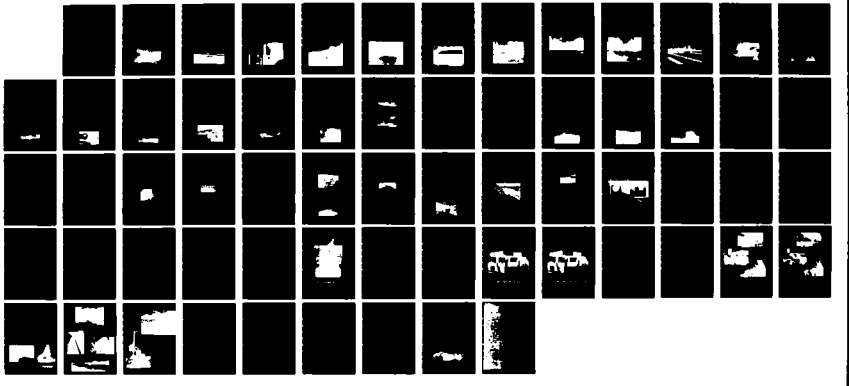
6. MATERIALS: All provided by PWC.

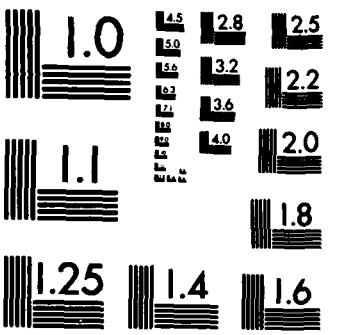
7. ENGINEERING: Nominal, provided by PWC Subic Detail. The S.E.F.A. type structures have long been a standard NCF design.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Rain and high winds for two days slowed roofing. Lap direction of corugated steel roof should be based upon prevailing wind/rain direction to help avoid leaks and tendency of roof to lift.

AD-A127 435 DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION REPORT(U) NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE FPO NEW YORK 09501 24 FEB 83 2/2

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 15/7 NL





DG2-804: LANDFILL SITE

1. **GENERAL:** The project consisted of: Clearing 15.5 acres of dense jungle; digging a 40 feet wide, 200 feet long and 6 feet deep trench; making two entrance accesses to the area; burning all brush and trees.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 412 Mandays.

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 6

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Start date: 22 July 1982
Completion date: 12 January 1983

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** One TD20 dozer; one Caterpillar 977 front end loader; one TS-24 scraper; 6 dump trucks; one RAYGO 400 roller; one water truck; one 600 CFM air compressor; one Case 1150 dozer; one Case 450 dozer; four chain saws.

6. **MATERIALS:** 1400 CY of Coral Dredge aggregate.

7. **ENGINEERING:** Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** Not having a crane with a clamshell available to properly stack the trees for burning caused delays. It was found that the root end of the trees should be cut off prior to stacking as they caused the trees to retain water. An air compressor with a pipe ran under the trees stacked for burning creates a draft that aids the burning process. The high water table (three to seven feet) interferred with the digging of the pit and some of the clearing operation.

DG2-630: HARDSTAND PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

1. GENERAL:
The crash rescue truck hardstand required a 20 feet by 250 feet concrete pad with a .01 percent slope and a one inch crown. A substantial amount of fill was required prior to placing the concrete pad.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 100 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 3, BU: 6

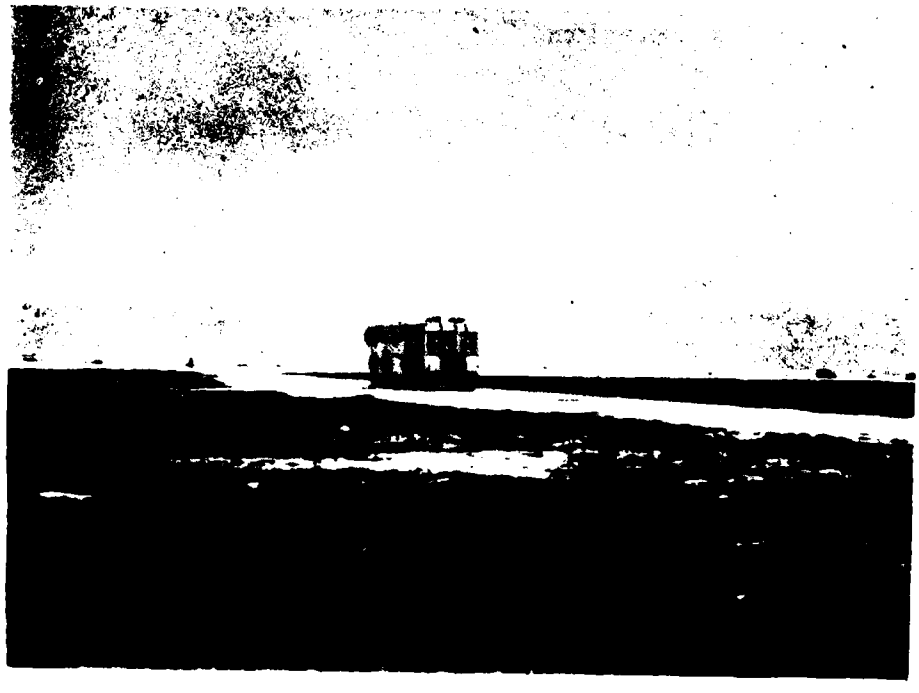
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 22 August 1982
Completion date: 14 September 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Concrete kit; bull float; grader; roller; dump trucks; front end loader; concrete saw.

6. MATERIALS: 250 LF 2' x 6', 10 rolls; 6 x 6 WWF; 3 rolls visquine; expansion joint material.

7. ENGINEERING: PWD, Diego Garcia.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Visquine was not used in first 125 ft of concrete pad. The lack of a vapor barrier allowed the concrete moisture to dissipate too fast thereby causing problems in finishing.



DG2-651: HARBOR OPERATIONS BUNKROOM AND ELECTRICAL SHOP

1. GENERAL:
Located in a 40' x 100' PEB, NMCB ONE Det was tasked with building a 11½' x 26½' bunkroom, a 16' x 18½' electrical shop, and a 40' x 27½' overhead storage area with stairs. All construction was wood frame with sheetrock and finish and painted decks. Air conditioning was installed in the two rooms and installed in all spaces.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 980 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 4, CE: 2, UT: 1

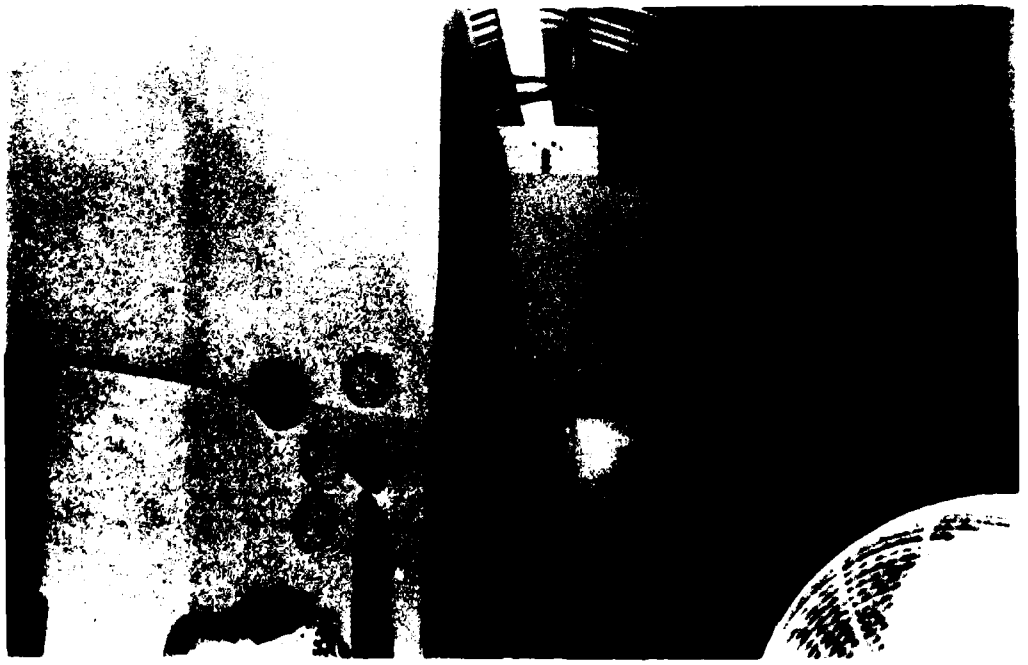
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 17 April 1982
Completion date: 10 May 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Tools used were a kit 19, drywall tools, and miscellaneous electrical tools. A 5 ton truck and a weapons carrier provided material transport.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were provided by PWD, Diego Garcia.

7. ENGINEERING: Original design by PWD, Diego Garcia.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.



DG2-621: OUTDOOR THEATER MODIFICATION

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Detail was tasked with; site preparation; installing underground utilities and making the tie-ins to existing sources and stub-ups to the new theater deck elevation; performing all exterior CMU work; placing concrete deck slab, ramp, and stairway in the 10' x 64' addition; installing all roof purlins and sheeting to tie-in with the existing roof; tex-coating the theater; demolition of existing interior frame/plywood dressing rooms as required and rebuild CMU walls; installing all rough electrical. NMCB SIXTY TWO was tasked with completing the remaining 34 percent of the project.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 669 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, SW: 2, UT: 2, CE: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 2 November 1982
Percent Complete at Turnover: 66%

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU kit; masonry kit; plumbing kit; electricians kit; backhoe texcoat equipment.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were either provided by PWD or taken from NMCB ONE excess. A BM has been written by 31ST NCR.

7. ENGINEERING: Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

DG2-629A: JOGGING TRAIL

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Det was tasked with clearing as needed, and filling and compacting a jogging trail one mile long and ten feet wide. New coral dredge material was used for the base material with 1½ inch minus coral aggregate used to finish the surface. Fifteen trees had to be removed. Metal pipe posts were anchored into the ground to keep vehicular traffic off the jogging trail.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 99 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 5

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 13 September 1982
Completion date: 20 October 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Motorgrader; roller; TS-24 scraper; 3 5-ton dump trucks.

6. MATERIALS: 1400 cy of dredge material and 1100 cy of 1½ inch minus aggregate.

7. ENGINEERING: Design of the project was accomplished by Public Works Department, Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

DG2-628: REST AND RELAXATION CENTER

1. GENERAL:
The project involved repairing and rebuilding the island R and R Center. Included was: Rebuilding the porch; replacing the gutter system; replacing trim inside and outside of the building; repairing walls; removing one building; building a concrete and CMU building for a head facility; building and installing a septic tank and leach field; installing a water system with two pumps, PVC piping, and an elevated holding tank; building concrete picnic tables and metal barbecues; replacing windows; rewiring the electrical; texcoating the building and painting the interior; installing a generator unit for power.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 864 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 2, UT: 2, EO: 1, CE: 1

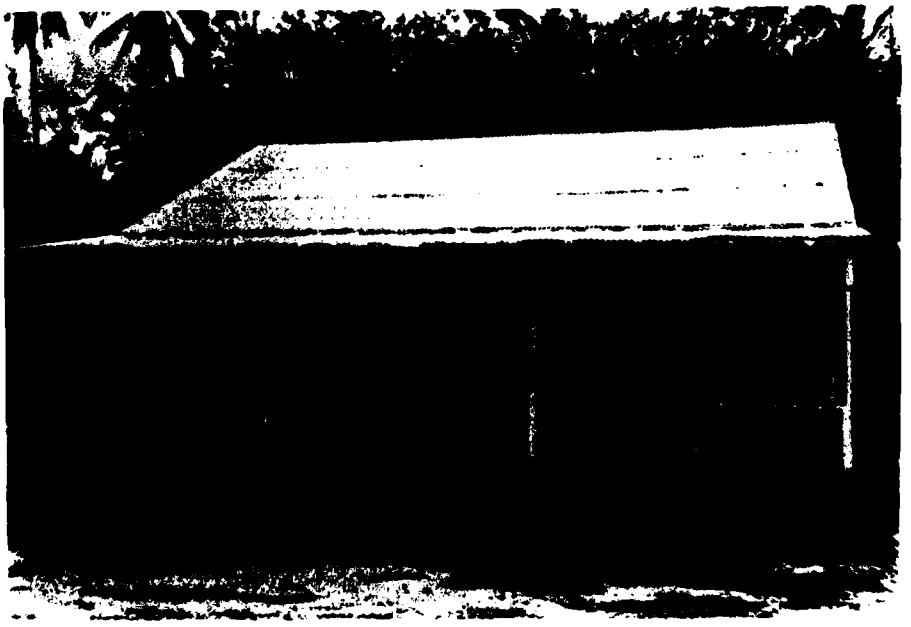
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 18 August 1982
Completion date: 13 December 1982 (All island commanding officers attended the ribbon cutting.)

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: UT kit 01/1; BU kit 19/1; grader; gradeall.

6. MATERIALS: All materials were provided by Public Works Department and NMCB ONE materials.

7. ENGINEERING: Public Works Department, Diego Garcia and NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Production and quality improved when the crew was moved into the R and R Center to live. Prior to that two hours a day were cost due to the distance of the R and R Center from Seabee Camp Cummins.



DG2-631: NAVSTAR SITE

1. GENERAL:
The project involved clearing a 150 FT access road and an area 80' x 100' at the end of the access road. Dredge material was placed on the access road. No compaction was required.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 21 Mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 4

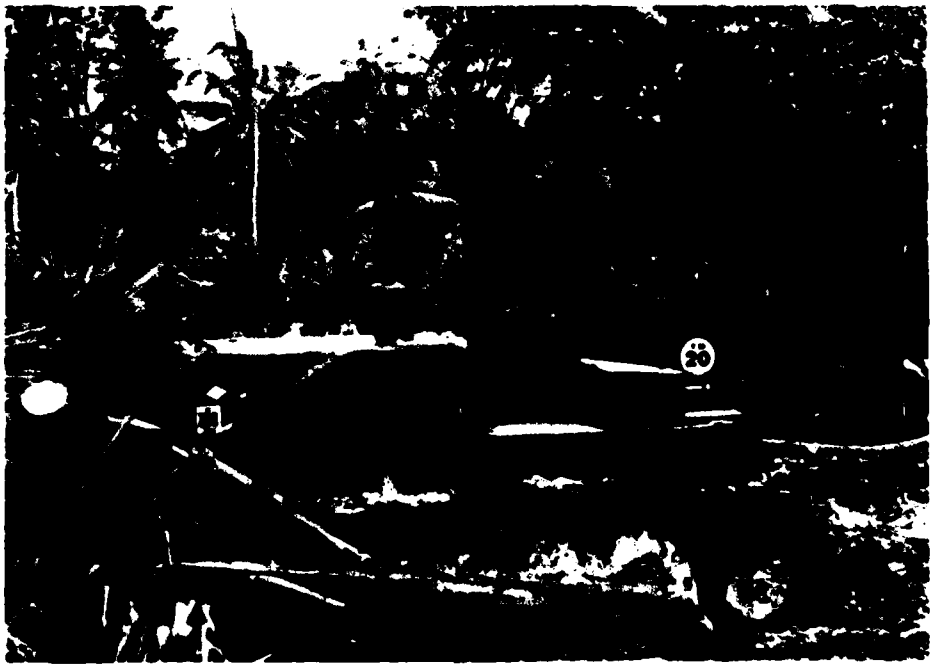
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 2 November 1982
Completion date: 17 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Equipment used included 2 five ton dump trucks, a CASE 450 dozer and a CAT 977 front end loader.

6. MATERIALS: Approximately 100 cy of new coral dredge material was spread on the access road.

7. ENGINEERING: Air Force Engineering. NMCB ONE EA's surveyed the area and placed boundry markers.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The area is very soft during rainy weather causing equipment to sink and get stuck. The dredge material was required on the access road in order for trucks to be able to drive on it without sinking.



DG1-801: SATELLITE EATING FACILITY (SITE PREPARATION)

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Detail was tasked by COMCBPAC Message 191944Z Nov 82 with cleaning, grubbing, filling, and grading the site for the new satellite eating facility. The area involved was sixty feet by eighty feet and required eight to ten feet of fill.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 102 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 6

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 13 December 1982
Completion date: 23 December 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Dozer; two dump trucks; scraper; grader; roller; water truck; front end loader.

6. MATERIALS: 1,920 CY of new coral aggregate.

7. ENGINEERING: Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: None.

DG2-802: DOG KENNEL SITE WORK

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Detail was tasked by COMCBPAC message 191944Z Nov 82 with clearing; grubbing, filling, and grading the site for the Dog Kennel project assigned to NMCB 62.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 60 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 6

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 12 December 1982
Completion date: 23 December 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Dozer; dump trucks, scraper; grader; roller; water truck; front end loader.

6. MATERIALS: 280 CY of dredge material.

7. ENGINEERING: Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The Dog Kennel is in an area with an extremely high water table.

DG2-805: TEMPORARY STORAGE PEB PADS

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE Detail was tasked by COMCBPAC message 191944Z Nov 82 with clearing, grubbing, filling, and grading the site for the temporary storage warehouses. By separate memorandum, the 30TH NCR representative tasked NMCB ONE Detail with placing the concrete slabs for two of the PEBS.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 272 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 6, SW: 1, EO: 3

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 22 November 1982
Completion date: 5 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Builder kit 19; masonry hand tools; a power screed; power trowels; 5 ton dump trucks; vibrator roller; ditcher.

6. MATERIALS: Forming material and reinforcing steel and mess was drawn from MLO excess.

7. ENGINEERING: The design was by Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: A severe tropical storm caused finishing problems during the concrete placement.

DGO-871: FAST TIME ANALYZER SYSTEM (FTAS) II

1. GENERAL:
NMCB ONE's tasking was to fabricate, install and finish the frames, doors and jambs and texcoat the exterior of the building.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 65 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: Composed, variously, of 2 SW's and 2 BU's.

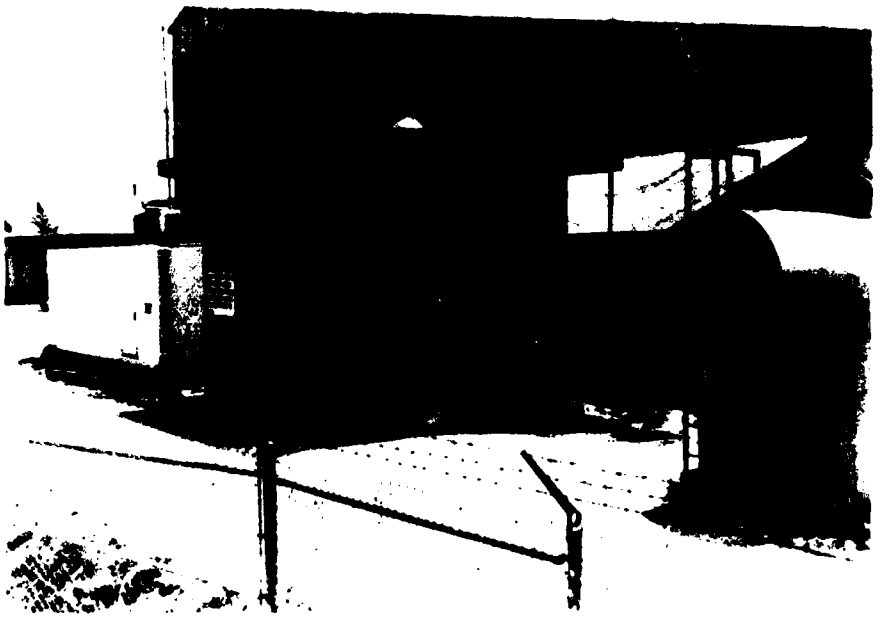
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 26 April 1982
Completion date: 2 June 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: A portable arc welder was used for fabrication. An oxy-acetylene kit was used for cutting and shaping. A portable grinder was used in finish and fitting. Texcoat equipment was employed in the exterior finish of the structure. 5 ton cargo trucks and 1¼ ton carriers were used for crew and material transport.

6. MATERIAL: Consisted of a steel double personnel door, channel steel 5" x 93" 24 Ga. sheet metal, paint and texcoat compound.

7. ENGINEERING: Project was designed by Pacific Division NAVFACENGCOM. Door frame was custom-fabricated using a design made by SW1 J. R. Eaves.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: When no specs available, close contact with customer must be maintained.



DG1-522: NCF PROJECT SUPPORT SHOPS

1. GENERAL:
The project consisted of erecting a 20 x 48 PEB for utilization as a construction platoon office and CE/UT storage area, and a 40 x 100 PEB with attached 20 x 100 lean-to for the relocation of the Bravo Company Shops and CBMU 302 storage. Electrical and fresh water were provided for the PEBs. Location of the PEBs is the new Naval Construction Force (NCF) area.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1529 mandays (NMCB 62: 194, NMCB 1: 1335)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: SW: 4, BU: 3, EO: 1, CE: 3, UT: 2, EA: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 10 April 1982
Completion date: 27 October 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Builder's kit; erection kit; UT and CE handtools; hilti gun; circular saws; cherry-picker; scaffolding; grader; 5 ton dump trucks; texcoating.

6. MATERIALS: One 40 x 100 Pasco PEB and one 20 x 48 Butler PEB. One extra 40 x 100 Pasco PEB was included to build the 20 x 100 lean-to, with the remainder of the building going to the Supply-CESE Project. Gypsum board, plywood, 2 x 4s, and metal studs were used for the interior construction.

7. ENGINEERING: Initial design was by NMCB SIXTY TWO Engineering Office with modifications by NMCB ONE Detail made prior to final design.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The 40 x 100 PEB concrete deck was not the correct size, necessitating modifications in order to erect the PEB. Improper storage and handling of the PEB components resulted in minor delays while the structural frame and sheeting were straigthened. Major electrical components should have been placed on order at least six months prior to deployment but were not ordered until after detail arrived on island resulting in very late delivery.

DG1-523: SHOP CONSOLIDATION

1. GENERAL:
This project required considerable demolition and relocation as well as new construction. The following were demolished: Old MR Shop, storage sheds, fuel station, dispatch office, selected "A" Shop areas, float warehouse, "A" Company Offices.

The following were consolidated and relocated: MR Shop; tire shop (into "A" Company main building); CSR; MLO; CBMU 302; storage areas; repair parts; Bravo Company Shops; NCF offices; communications equipment repair and storage; "C" Company offices; Dispatch office. New construction consisted of: The construction of two 20' x 48' PEB married in a "T" configuration. The interiors are partitioned and finished to provide seven offices and work spaces for the NCF Administration Offices. Portable water and electric power were provided and the structure was air conditioned.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1708 mandays (NMCB 62: 543, NMCB 1: 1165)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, SW: 2, EO: 3, CE: 2, UT: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 18 April 1982
Completion date: 12 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: A builder kit 19; masonry kit; electrical hand tools and steel-worker hand tools were utilized by builders and steel-workers; UT's and CE's used hand tools to run utilities to the new office buildings; transits and levels were used for layout. Equipment used for construction and moving were: RT forklifts; 5 ton dump trucks; 5 ton cargo trucks; graders; roolers; front-end loaders.

6. MATERIALS: Drawn from MLO.

7. ENGINEERING: Designed by NAVFAC Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Re-design of some areas was accomplished by NMCB SIXTY TWO. Design of the Administration Office was by NMCB ONE.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Weather was a problem as was availability of equipment.

DG1-541: PORTA HUT UPGRADE

1. GENERAL:
A new start, this tasking consisted of the renovation/remodeling of sixty eight porta huts in Camp Cummins. These huts have been employed as NCF enlisted berthing and were in various stages of deterioration. Most of these structures were put in place in 1975-76. The huts were inspected and repaired on an "as needed" basis. All huts had new tile or inlaid linoleum floors installed. Sixteen huts had to have partial sub-flooring replaced. Six huts had new wall paneling placed. All ceilings were repainted. Nine doors were replaced. Most thresholds had to be replaced as did nearly half of the doors hardware. The proper fixtures, light covers, and receptibles were installed in twenty-three of the huts. Twelve roofs had to be reframed and sheeted. All roofs were "Hasell" cold sealed. Floor beams had to be replaced in four huts and exterior sheeting was repaired or replaced in six huts. Windows were replaced in three huts.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 664 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 4

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 26 July 1982
Completion date: 12 January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU kit 19; circular saw, drill motor, electric welder, flooring roller, mastic trowels, and other miscellaneous hand tools.

6. MATERIALS: Tile and linoleum, mastic, paneling, chip board, lumber, roofing, and hardware were regular BM line items and were drawn from our MLO. Corrugated roofing and steel beams came from excess.

7. ENGINEERING: All drawings by NMCB ONE. As this was an as needed repair project formal engineering was nominal.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Particle board is a very poor material for flooring in this geographic location. Roofs on this type of structure must be kept well sealed to keep interior wall deterioration to a minimum. Steel floor beams should be inspected at regular intervals as rusting is in evidence (salt air attack.)

DG1-561: SUPPLY CESE

1. GENERAL:
This project was taken over from NMCB SIXTY TWO on 18 March 1982. The scope of the work to be accomplished was as follows: Renovate and partition existing office spaces; construct new CSR, CTR, and repair parts spaces; construct new MLO office and technical library; construct a new head on the second story of the core area; construct a new MR shop; cap old repair parts, repair and replace sheeting on old repair parts; build new stairway for access to the upper core area; construct new dispatch office; demolish grease rack and construct new milvan ramp; finish hazardous storage buildings (vents and gates); complete fencing around new NCF area; soil cement MLO yard area; security gates and closure sheeting was installed in the MLO/CTR area; a chain link enclosed appliance storage area was constructed in MLO for CBMU 302; all exterior surfaces of existing and new structures were textcoated.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2502 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 5, SW: 3, CE: 2, UT: 2, EO: 2, EA: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 18 April 1982
Completion date: 12 January 1982

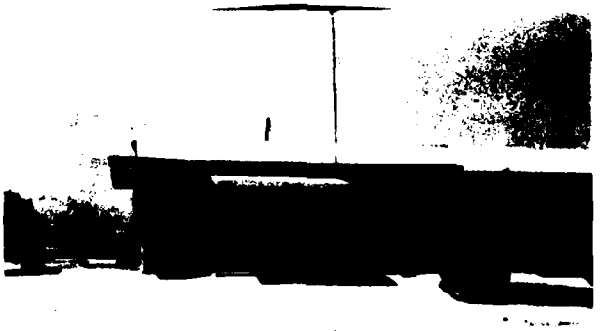
5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Builders utilized kit 19's, masonry kits, electrical hand tools, sledge hammers, shovels and air breakers and jack-hammers. Steelworkers used electric welders, oxy-acetylene cutting torches, huck guns, tech guns, drills and electric circular saws, and a power re-bar bender. EA's employed transits and levels for lay out work. CE's and UT's required their usual array of hand and hand held electrical tools.

Equipment as follows: 5 ton dump trucks; graders; rollers; cherry picker; rubber tire tractor; RT forklift; 5 ton cargo truck; 37 passenger bus (crew transport); front-end loader; and air compressors and pumps.

6. MATERIALS: Most materials were either BM line items or requisitioned from excess. Some items were acquired from Public Works or civilian contractor.

7. ENGINEERING: Designed by Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. NMCB ONE's engineering role consisted of design change directions.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The most prevalent problems were the un-availability of material items and inclement weather.



DG1-572: CAMP LATRINES

1. GENERAL:
The project consisted of removing ten porta-head facilities and constructing five seahut style woodframe and CMU construction head facilities, with laundry units, in the berthing circles of Seabee Camp Cummins.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2592 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 7, UT: 6, CE: 2, EO: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 7 July 1982
Completion date: 22 December 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: UT kit 01/2; CE kit 06/1; BU kit 19/2; grader; roller; front end loader; 35 ton hydraulic crane.

6. MATERIALS: Plywood; 2 x 4 and 1 x 6 lumber; corragated sheetmetal; CMU block concrete; ABS, PVC, CPVC pipe and fittings; plumbing fixtures; rigid conduit; electrical switches, recepticles, and wire; electric ventilation fans; main power panels, wire, and cable; RST and WWF; showers; washers and dryers.

7. ENGINEERING: 31ST Naval Construction Regiment. NMCB ONE modified the design, installing all exposed mechanical behind a false wall to reduce danger of damage. Two water heaters had a power consumption requirement beyond the capability of the existing transformers, necessitating that only one be installed. Dormers were required over all side doors, for safety due to the low sheetmetal roofline.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: The bill of materials did not allow for the electrical cable or connections, thereby forcing the use of oversize cable drawn from excess. By completing all underslab mechanical and the concrete pads first, we were able to stagger crews and complete the work faster.

DG1-574: NCF UTILITIES

1. GENERAL:
The project consisted of installing: 950 LF of 4 inch portable water line; 750 LF of 2 inch lateral portable water line to the adminstrative building and project support buildings; 950 LF of 8 inch non-portable water main; 250 LF of 6 inch laterals to three fire hydrants; 750 LF of 6 inch gravity main; 300 LF of 4 inch force main; a sewage manhole and sewage lift station; 1200 LF of underground primary electrical; two pad mounted transformers and secondary service to support buildings.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1629 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CE: 6, UT: 6, EO: 2

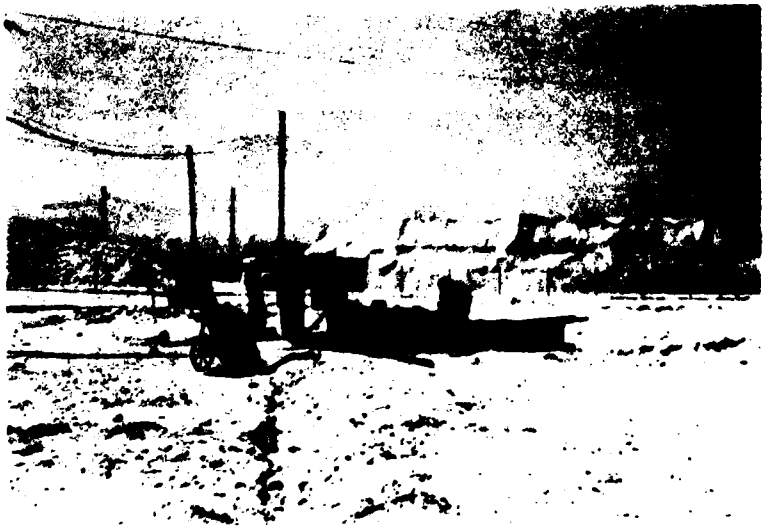
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 19 April 1982
Completion date: 27 December 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: UT kit 01; CE kit 06; front end loader; RT forklift; trencher; cherry picker; 35 ton crane.

6. MATERIALS: 8 inch class 900 PVC pipe; 4 inch class 200 PVC pipe; 6 inch class 900 PVC pipe; 6 inch SDR 35 PVC pipe; 4 inch SDR 35 PVC pipe, 4 inch SDR 21 PVC pipe; 3 fire hydrants; 2 sewage pumps; miscellaneous cast iron fittings; 4 inch schedule 40 PVC conduit; No. 2/0 XLP primary cable; 9 termination kits; 3 splice kits; 2500 feet No. 8 AWG wire; 1 112-KVA and 1 150-KVA pad mount transformers; 1 sewage pump station control panel.

7. ENGINEERING: Designed by 31ST Naval Construction Regiment NMCB ONE redesigned the routing of water, sewer, and power lines to accomodate the realignment of the Support Buildings.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: A high water table, coral heads, and inclement weather caused delays in the project. Existing utility blueprints were incorrect as to utility location.



DG1-595: CAMP DEMOLITION/CONSOLIDATION

1. GENERAL:
A new start, this project involved many varied tasks, including relocating 5 seahuts, demolishing 7 seahuts, relocating 3: 12' x 54' house trailers; including the construction of cast in place foundations, a Cabana, barbecue pit, porches, and sidewalks. The trailers were also provided with full utilities. The Naval Construction Force (NCF) quarterdeck was relocated to the renovated former E-5 and below Living Room. A new weight lifting and exercise room was attached to the rear of the quarterdeck building. Another seahut was converted into the NCF E-5 and below Lounge. A shop and storage area was constructed for CBMU 302's use, in the rear portion of the Camp Cummins laundry. The clearing of large rip-rap from a section of the beach, removal of sidewalks and landscaping the old NCF offices area. The Cabana was texcoated.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 895 Mandays.

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 3, SW: 1, EO: 1, CE: 2, UT: 2, EA: 2

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Start date: 1 June 1982
Completion date: 22 November 1982

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: BU kit 19; CE kit; UT kit; 5 ton dump truck; front end loader; 5 ton cargo; 50 ton crane; RT forklift; lowboy trailers; miscellaneous hand tools.

6. MATERIALS: Transit mixed concrete was purchased from the contractor. All CMU, lumber, electrical and plumbing components, etc., were drawn from MLO access.

7. ENGINEERING: Design change directives (DCD's) were employed as the needs arose, the project was initially designed by NMCB 62 and NMCB ONE Detail, Diego Garcia.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: A very fast method of moving and resetting seahuts, using four RT's, a lowboy, and utilizing CMU block runners at the new site was developed. The biggest problem was the cramped, congested areas where some of the trailers and buildings had to be set.

CONTINUOUS PROJECTS

These projects are essentially "standing" jobs which are worked on a continuous basis.

DGC-420: Island Restoration;

DGC-425: Retrograde - Removal of all unwanted vehicles (CESE) and scrap from island;

DGC-480: Waterfront operations - Ship offload of shuttle ship from Subic Bay, which arrives every 20 days;

DGC-499: Punchlist - Completion of all minor items remaining after a project is turned over;

DGC-500: Maintenance - Maintenance of telephones and Camp Cummins area;

DGC-900: Misc. PWD Support - Small projects in support of the Public Works Department.

DET ADAK SUMMARY

Deploying to Adak, Alaska as the first NCF Detail, with an appreciable amount of construction equipment and men in recent years, NMCB ONE Det Adak under took the responsibility of establishing the det site and completing several challenging jobs. The primary mission of the Adak Detail is to acquire much needed training in quarry and crusher operations as well as performing construction in a cold, adverse environment. The Det received over 61 pieces of Civil Engineering Support Equipment(CESE). The Det was tasked with three main projects: (1) establishing and operating a quarry/crusher operation, (2) making vital repairs to the Naval Station Magazine Roads, and (3) constructing a 4000 square foot addition to the Naval Facility. Also, numerous fill in jobs were accomplished for island commands. The out-of-rate training, amount of work performed, and completed projects turned over made the Adak Deployment a success. The island of Adak has three independently operated commands and over 5000 total inhabitants. The arrival of a deployed NCF unit was greeted with high expectation as well as a little apprehension. The men of of NMCB ONE Det Adak have set the standard on Adak for productivity, appearance, and behavior, such that the image of the Seabees is positively 4.0. Adak is a small isolated island with logistical bottlenecks. The Det was able to work around the constraints and produced the kind of work that reflected the Seabees motto "CAN DO". The men of Det Adak went home proud with a real sense of accomplishment for their efforts.

NMCB - ONE

DETAIL ADAK ALASKA

DEPLOYED TO ADAK FROM 1 APR 82 TO 12 JAN 83

LABOR DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY FOR ADAK ALASKA

MANDAYS \ MONTH	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	TOTAL	% TOTAL UNIT LABOR AVAILABLE
DIRECT LABOR	257	550	639	566	850	648	728	595	410	0	5242	56.8
INDIRECT LABOR	341	264	184	300	212	275	154	217	472	0	2419	26.2
MIL OPS & READINESS	0	20	30	55	38	27	21	19	21	0	231	2.5
DISASTER RECOVERY OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TRAINING	23	20	10	11	13	11	10	9	10	0	117	1.3
OVERHEAD	136	156	152	178	137	119	113	105	113	0	1209	13.2
TOTALS	757	1009	1015	1110	1250	1080	1026	945	1026	0	9218	100.0

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL REPORTED	36	36	38	38	38	40	41	41	41	17	
PLANNED WORKDAYS	12	22	22	22	24	22	22	22	22	10	200
ACTUAL WORKDAYS	12	22	22	22	24	22	22	22	22	10	200
LOST WORKDAYS (DUE TO WEATHER, ETC.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AL1-810 REPAIR STATION GRAVEL ROADS QUARRY/CRUSHER OPERATIONS

1. GENERAL: NMCB ONE Det Adak was tasked with establishing and operating a quarry and crushing operations, including support facilities. A 32' x 44' preengineered bulter building was disassembled, transported 8 miles and reerected on concrete footers in the quarry to be utilized as a maintenance building . A 24' x 48' Bulter Building was erected on concrete footers with a concrete floor to house 4 electrical generators which power the crusher. A 75 ton per hour moveable jaw primary and cone type secondary crusher with 4 conveyor belts were set, cribbed and hooked up to two 200 KW generators. The crushing plant is all electric and is the only one of it's kind in operation in the NCF. The crusher provided 15,230 cubic yards of 3/4" minus and 600 cubic yards of 4" minus. No blasting was performed durng the deployment.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 2194 (Mandays)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 5, CE: 1, SW: 1, BU: 2

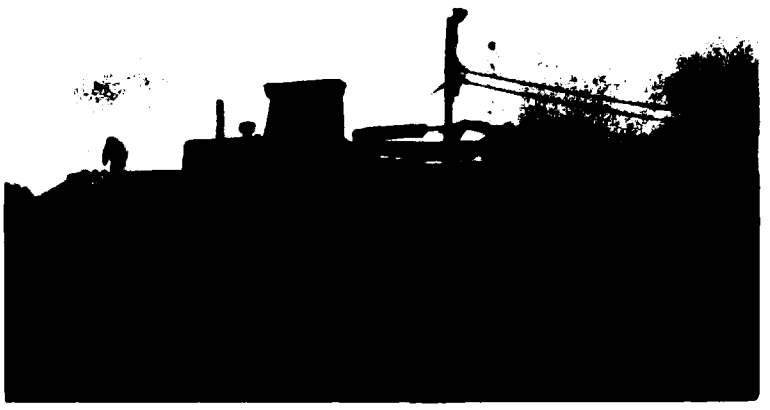
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: None.

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard Builder, Steelworker and Electician Kits were used. In addition 1 25-ton crane, 2 bulldozers, 1 rock dump, 1 5-ton military dump truck, 2 front end loaders, 1 concrete mixer, 1 75-ton per hour primary rock crusher, 1 75-ton per hour secondary cone crusher, 5 conveyor belts and various hand tools.

6. MATERIALS: No material problems encountered.

7. ENGINEERING: None.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: One problem area was the 200 KW generators which consistently went down hard for electrical parts. One 200 KW generator was shipped back to Port Hueneme, CA and replaced. This put the crusher down hard for approximately 6 weeks over the course of the deployment. The crushing plant is entirely electric and in the damp, dirty environment of Adak, electrical components didn't always perform well. It is imperative to keep motors and panel boxes clean and dry. Also, an extensive corrosial prevention program must be enforced at all times on all equipment in the quarry.



AL1-810 : REPAIR STATION GRAVEL ROADS (INCREMENT ONE: MAGAZINE LOOP ROAD)

1. **GENERAL:** NMCB ONE Det Adak was tasked with widening, resurfacing, realigning, and establishing drainage on the existing 3.5 mile road through the Naval Station Magazine Area. The width of the existing road, which was 15 - 18 feet, was to be widened to 24 feet. Additionally, the prints called for extensive vertical realignment and the installation of over 2400 foot of 24 inch diameter culverts. During the course of the project, the scope was changed and it was decided the road would remain at it's present width. Just a cap of 6 - 12 inches of 3/4 inch minus crushed rock compacted to 95% would be applied. NMCB ONE Det Adak took the project as a new start capping 75% of the road, installing all the culverts, and cutting all the drainage ditches.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** NMCB ONE: 452 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** EO: 7

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Started: September 1983
Percent Complete at Turnover: 75% (JAN 83)

5. **TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:** Backhoe, Dumptrucks - 6, Motor Graders - 2, Rollers - 2, Bulldozers - 2, Multi-purpose excavator, Front end loader, 25 ton crane, Clam shell, Wacker packer, Shovels, Picks, Transit and level.

6. **MATERIALS:** 1200 foot of 24 inch culvert.

7. **ENGINEERING:** Design was done by Western Division,NAVFACENGCOM.

8. **PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:** The site conditions posed a problem initially on the project. Heavy rains and saturated unstable soil constantly bogged down the Det's heavy construction equipment. Being unfamiliar with the environment, the project was performed by trial and error until proper methods were learned and applied. The tundra was too unstable to support the weight of most of the Det's equipment. Only half loads were placed in haul units to prevent damaging existing roads. When moving off road surfaces it is advisable to use swamp mats. Having low ground pressure growsers on all the tracked equipment would be beneficial.

AL1-812 : TERMINAL EQUIPMENT BUILDING

1. GENERAL: This 4000 square foot addition to the naval facility consists of four offices, a training/conference room, mens and womens head facilities, and an auditorium. It is a pre-engineered building manufactured by PASCOE Building Systems, having 16 A-frames and cable stayed bays. The building foundation consists of five foot foundation walls on a spread footer. The floor was poured in six inch deep 400 square foot slabs. The exterior of the building was sheeted with standard interlocking PASCOE panels. The interior work included: rough framing, dry wall, rough and finish electrical/mechanical systems(fire & security alarm systems and sprinkler system), painting, and ceiling & floor work. Sewage lines were also run to a poured concrete septic tank. NMCB ONE Det Adak began the project as a new start.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: NMCB ONE : 2485 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: BU: 4, CE: 3, UT: 3, SW: 2

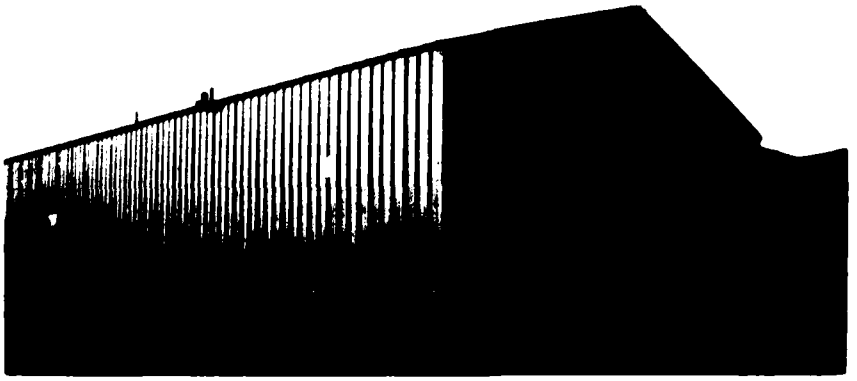
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Started: April 1982
Completed: January 1983

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Standard Builder, Construction Electrician, Utilitiesman, and Steelworker Kits were used. In addition, a 25 ton crane, transit mixer, backhoe, RT forklift, grader, roller, dumptruck, welder, and oxygen-acetalyne cutting torch were used.

6. MATERIALS: The project was hampered throughout the deployment by materal nonavailability. This was largely due to the customer ordering their own materials vice allowing the NCF to procure the material. Using three independent supply organizations did not allow planned delivery dates. As a result, proper scheduling of construction activities was not possible.

7. ENGINEERING: The project was designed by Western Division,NAVFACENGCOM

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED: Material nonavailability was by far the largest problem which plagued the project. Only through resourceful imaginative local procurement and cooperation from local commands was the building completed. Material problems made it impossible to properly plan and manage the project. The 31st NCR should procure all materials for all NCF tasking on Adak.



CAT 0115 SUMMARY

The Civic Action Team (CAT) program is a Department of Defense directed program in support of the Department of Interior objectives of providing a socio-economic program in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). It undertakes projects to improve the basic needs of the local populace, and to maintain positive military presence in the TTPI. NMCB ONE deployed Civic Action Team 0115 to the Republic of Palau from the period of 14 April 1982 to 11 January 1983. CAT 0115 was specifically tasked to provide expertise for construction of public facilities and infrastructure; provide technical advice and assistance for local projects; conduct on-the-job vocational training; provide limited medical assistance to the local populace, and to foster good relations between the people of the United States and Palau. To accomplish these goals, Civic Action Team 0115 managed a diverse construction program. A training program was instituted for local Palauans which had nine trainees receiving instruction in one of three training fields: equipment operator, contruction mechanic, or basic construction; treated over 550 patients at the Camp Dispensary; and participated in a wide range of community activites.

NMCB - ONE

CAT 0115, PALAU

DEPLOYED TO PALAU FROM 8 APR 82 TO 12 JAN 83

LABOR DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY FOR CAT 0115 PALAU

MANDAYS \ MONTH	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	TOTAL	% TOTAL UNIT LABOR AVAILABLE
DIRECT LABOR	53	98	138	135	120	112	137	116	108	0	1017	39.9
INDIRECT LABOR	88	82	78	66	82	81	82	3	106	54	812	31.9
MIL OPS & READINESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
DISASTER RECOVERY OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TRAINING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OVERHEAD	41	80	96	85	84	80	93	51	85	24	719	28.2
TOTALS	182	260	312	286	286	273	312	260	299	78	2528	100.0

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL REPORTED	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
PLANNED WORKDAYS	14	20	24	22	22	21	24	20	23	6	196
ACTUAL WORKDAYS	14	20	24	22	22	21	24	20	23	6	196
LOST WORKDAYS (DUE TO WEATHER, ETC.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMPLETED PROJECTS SUMMARY
CAT 0115 REPUBLIC OF PALAU, T.T.P.I.

* PALAU MISSION ACADEMY BASEBALL FIELD

* KOROR BASKETBALL LIGHTING

* CATHOLIC MISSION SIDEWALK

* KAYANGEL PIER EXTENSION AND WATER CATCHMENT TANK

* KOROR MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT

* AIRAI SECURITY GATE

* PARKS AND RECREATION BASKETBALL LIGHTING

* KOROR CONCRETE ROAD

* IMELSUUBCH WATER TANK

* ICEBOX PARK PLAYGROUND

* MONGAMI DREDGE SITE

* MONGAMI ACCESS ROAD

* NGIWAL BRIDGES PHASE I

* NGIWAL BASKETBALL COURT

* PALAU HIGH SCHOOL STUDYHALL WIRING

* AIRAI-NEKKEN ROAD

* OLOCHOCHEL ROAD (formerly called the Airai-Japanese Road)

* CAMP IMPROVEMENTS

* CAMP MAINTENANCE

* EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

* COMMUNITY PROJECTS

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* CAMP MAINTENANCE

* EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

* COMMUNITY PROJECTS

PALAU MISSION ACADEMY BASEBALL FIELD

1. GENERAL: Hauled fill, shaped, graded and established drainage for a baseball field for the Palau Mission Academy, thus giving the students a field for intramural competition.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 17 mandays (CAT 0115: 15, LOCAL: 2)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CAT 0115 & LOCAL

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Completion date: April 1982

KOROR BASKETBALL LIGHTING

1. GENERAL: Installed and wired outdoor lights, safety switches, waterproof enclosures, and accessories for a basketball court in Koror State.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 13 mandays (CAT 0115: 8, TRAINEE: 5)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CAT 0115 & TRAINEE

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Completion Date: June 1982

CATHOLIC MISSION SIDEWALK

1. GENERAL: A four inch thick 4' x 1000' sidewalk in downtown Koror. This project was jointly funded by the Catholic Mission, Koror State, and the National Government. CAT 0115 provided all the project engineering, excavation equipment and one of its builders as the project supervisor, along with a two man Seabee crew. Koror State provided a 3 - 5 man crew for the duration of the project. This sidewalk, one of the few in Palau, provides the Mission's students and local people a safe place to walk along the main road.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 166 mandays(CAT 0115: 93, TRAINEE: 3, LOCAL: 70)

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. STATUS OF PROJECT: Completion date: July 1982

KAYANGEL PIER EXTENSION AND WATER CATCHMENT TANK

1. **GENERAL:** A 30 foot structural steel, concrete, and log extension to the existing pier and a 1700 gallon concrete water catchment tank for the island of Kayangel. CAT 0115 provided all the design work, prefabrication, technical expertise and supervision for both projects; both of which required the two man CAT detachment to live in Kayangel for approximately six weeks. The local villagers of Kayangel provided a large crew to assist on the projects and were instructed in mixing, forming, and pouring concrete. The pier extension benefitted the people of Kayangel because it allowed their large boats access to the pier at low tide and the water catchment tank greatly increased the island water catchment capacity, which is its only source of fresh water.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 146 mandays(CAT 0115: 58, TRAINEE: 2, LOCAL: 86)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: July 1982

KOROR MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT

1. **GENERAL:** A 2100 square foot concrete parking lot in front of the Koror State Municipal Building. CAT 0115 provided a 2 - 3 man crew along with a three man crew from Koror State Public Works.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 34 mandays (CAT 0115: 18, LOCAL: 16)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115 & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: September 1982

AIRAI SECURITY GATE

1. **GENERAL:** Prefabricated and erected a security gate for Airai State.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** CAT 0115: 15 mandays

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: October 1982

PARKS AND RECREATION BASKETBALL LIGHTING

1. **GENERAL:** Upon request of the Belau Amateur Basketball Association, CAT 0115 installed and wired safety switches, a timeclock receptacle, and a weather proof enclosure; as well as, adjusting the lights for the Palau High School basketball court for an upcoming BABA tournament.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 4 mandays (CAT 0115: 3, TRAINEE: 1)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115 & TRAINEE

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: September 1982

KOROR CONCRETE ROAD

1. **GENERAL:** A five in thick, twenty foot wide, 575 foot long concrete road in Koror State. The project also included constructing four foot concrete drainage swales and a drop culvert. CAT 0115 provided all the engineering and design work, surveying, project coordination and supervision along with a 2 - 3 man crew. Koror State Public Works provided all the necessary construction equipment, and a crew of 5 - 8 workers for the project. This project benefitted Koror State in two ways: it gave Koror State a high quality road which otherwise would have not been paved by the Government Capital Improvements Program and was excellent training for the Koror State Public Works people. Since its completion, they have expressed an interest in constructing their own concrete road with the crew that worked on this project.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 296 mandays(CAT 0115: 119, TRAINEE: 27, LOCAL: 150)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: November 1982

IMELSUUBCH WATER TANK

1. **GENERAL:** An 8600 gallon concrete water tank and a well enclosure for the water system of Imelsuubch Village in Aimeliik State. CAT 0115 provided the design work, the technical assistance, and the supervision for the project, while Imelsuubch Village provided a crew of 30 men to assist with the concrete pours. The project required the CAT crew of two Seabees and two Trainees to live in Imelsuubch for several days a week for the project's duration. Since this tank stores all the water for Imelsuubch Village, this project greatly improved and increased the village water system.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 179 mandays (CAT 0115: 44, TRAINEE: 46, LOCAL: 89)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: December 1982

ICEBOX PARK PLAYGROUND

1. **GENERAL:** Two sets of playground equipment in Koror State, one at Icebox Park and the other at Medalaii hamlet. Each consisted of a concrete swing set and teeter totters.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 52 mandays (CAT 0115: 37, TRAINEE: 15)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115 & TRAINEE

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: November 1982

MONGAMI DREDGE SITE

1. **GENERAL:** This project consisted of dredging up the existing berms and stock pilling the coral for the Mongami Access Road and the Airai Nekken Road. CAT 0115 dredged approximately 5400 cubic yards of coral fill material. Upon completion, the Team's crane was transported by LCU to Airai State.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 369 mandays (CAT 0115: 199, TRAINEE: 170)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115 & TRAINEE

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: December 1982

MONGAMI ACCESS ROAD

1. **GENERAL:** Placed 1.4 miles of new coral cap and upgraded the other 1.4 miles of coral capped road. This project involed extensive widening, rough grading, and cutting the necessary drainage along the road as well as hauling, laying and compacting coral. At CAT 0115's request, Aimeliik State provided a large amount of local labor to clear trees and brush from along the sides of the road to aid in drying the road surface. Due to the assistance from the CAT camp, the crew on this project lived in Mongami Village several days a week to increase production for most of the project. This project greatly benefitted the people of Mongami Village and Aimeliik State by providing them with an all weather road to Koror, thus enabling them to travel by car or truck rather than having to depend on a boat and the tides.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 310 mandays (CAT 0115: 137, TRAINEE: 63, LOCAL: 110)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: December 1982

NGIWAL BRIDGES PHASE I

1. **GENERAL:** Constructed two reinforced concrete bridges over streams with spans of 18' and 22' in Ngiwal State. CAT 0115 provided the design and engineering, the supervision, and a crew of two Seabees and one Trainee. Ngiwal State provided a crew of five villagers for the project who were instructed in the basics of mixing, forming and pouring concrete. This project required the CAT crew to live in Ngiwal Village for approximately three weeks.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 91 mandays (CAT 0115: 31, TRAINEE: 15, LOCAL: 45)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: December 1982

NGIWAL BASKETBALL COURT

1. **GENERAL:** Two basketball backboard stanchions and backboards for a court in Ngiwal State.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 35 mandays (CAT 0115: 10, TRAINEE: 8, LOCAL: 17)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Completion date: December 1982

PALAU HIGH SCHOOL STUDYHALL WIRING

1. **GENERAL:** High School funded, this project consists of installing the interior lighting and wiring for the new studyhall at the Palau High School. At turnover, the project was awaiting receipt of remaining light fixtures and associated material on island.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 19 mandays (CAT 0115: 16, TRAINEE: 3)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115 & TRAINEE

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Percent Complete at Turnover: 50% (January 1983)

AIRAI-NEKKEN ROAD

1. **GENERAL:** Construct a coral surface, all weather road from Airai State to the village of Nekken in Aimeliik, a distance of 9.5 miles. While the Mongami Dredge Site was operational, no funding was necessary for this project because the only material needed was coral, which the CAT dredged itself. However, with the Mongami Dredge Site no longer operational and since no other dredge site has been designated as a future source of coral for this project, the only material remaining for the project is what CAT 0115 left stockpiled, 700 cubic yards. During its deployment CAT 0115 coral capped 1.6 miles of road. CAT 0115 placed the coral surface on 7.7 miles of the road or 81% of the project. The lack of a source of coral makes any future work on this road beyond the 7.7 mile point unlikely. Despite continuous warning of this situation and requests for an alternative coral source, no action by the National Government has been taken. CAT 0115 has informed both the National Government and Aimeliik State that once the stockpiled coral is used up, all CAT work on this project will cease.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 254 mandays (CAT 0115: 97, TRAINEE: 97, LOCAL: 60)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Percent Complete at Turnover: 81% (January 1983)

OLOCHOCHEL ROAD (formerly called the Airai-Japanese Road)

1. **GENERAL:** This project consists of coral capping and establishing drainage for 1.0 miles of road in Airai State. Airai State has agreed to use the old Airai Dredge site as a source for coral for this project. The CAT will have to dredge the coral from the existing berms there. All other funding for necessary materials will be provided by Airai State. Roughly 0.4 miles of the road have been coral capped. Extensive drainage work still remains. During its deployment, CAT 0115 conducted a stadia survey of the road, installed two culverts and constructed coral headwalls for them, improving the existing drainage, and coral capped 0.1 miles of road. Upon request of CAT 0115, Airai State provided a crew of local villagers to cut back trees and brush from the sides of the road to aid in drying it.

2. **DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED:** 172 mandays(CAT 0115: 101, TRAINEE: 27, LOCAL: 42)

3. **COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:** CAT 0115, TRAINEE, & LOCAL

4. **STATUS OF PROJECT:** Percent Complete at Turnover: 30% (January 1983)

CAMP IMPROVEMENTS

1. Constructed new head facility
2. Constructed shelter for NC-25 filtration unit
3. Constructed a 4' x 125' sidewalk from the parking lot to the Team Lounge
4. Placed gravel and built picnic tables for camp pinic area
5. Constructed a new leach field
6. Built Team and Project/Trainee Boards for Team Lounge.
7. Increased office space and built security doors for the Mechanic Shop
8. Constructed benches for Lounge
9. Rebuilt Lounge porch
10. Built two barbecue grills
11. Installed a new water line to Team Lounge

CAMP MAINTENANCE

Camp Maintenance was an ongoing effort for CAT 0115 throughout its deployment, and a substantial amount of work was put into the camp facilities in order to both maintain and improve them. The major camp maintenance functions performed were: replacing rotten wood throughout the camp, painting all wooden camp buildings, rescreening, rebuilding wooden enclosures such as the ones around the Mogas and Diesel tanks, and repairing doors and windows. A vigorous preventive maintenance program was conducted for the camp's air conditioners, reefer units, ice machines, washing machines and dryers. The lawn was mowed bi-weekly.

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 381 mandays (CAT 0115: 349, TRAINEE: 32)

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of the Team's construction equipment is an extremely important function for a Civic Action Team. CAT 0115 instituted a very agressive equipment maintenance program, one which was described by COMCBPAC and 30TH NCR inspectors as **"the most effective program seen in the CAT's in a very long time."** The Team's 27 pieces of CESE were on a 20 day PM Cycle with the exception of the 60 KW generators which were PM'ed every four days. Operator maintenance was continually stressed throughout the deployment to all Team members and Trainees. In addition, to the scheduled maintenance and the repair of down equipment, CAT 0115 did major overhaul/repair work on the front end loader transmission, the roller engine, a 5 ton dump engine as well as extensive repairs to the Team's crane. An equipment bodywork painting program was established resulting in the painting of all three 5 ton dump trucks, the weapons carrier, the water buffalo, the 1 1/4 ton trailer, the welder, and the light plant.

DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 776 mandays (CAT 0115: 474, TRAINEE: 302)

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

1. Assisted villagers at Mongami with installation of a telephone pole for a solar powered radio
2. Installed culvert in Mongami Village
3. Graded and coral capped old village road in Mongami
4. Assisted Koror State Public Works loading/hauling their broken down roller.
5. Surveyed & set grade stakes for the Little League Baseball Field in Koror.
6. Provided Airai State officials a design/estimate for a Generator Building.
7. Assisted Palau Community Action Agency by checking and repairing their Solar Refrigerators in Ngardmau, Ollei, and Kayangel.
8. Taught Ngachelong State people how to operate and maintain the state's front end loader and dump truck.

Enclosure 7

SUPPLY and LOGISTICS

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS

1. **LESSONS LEARNED**

A. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** EDF closed during deployment

DISCUSSION: During the entire NMCB ONE deployment to Guam, the Camp Covington EDF was closed for renovation and repairs. This created numerous problems in providing meals to Battalion personnel who were unable to eat at the Naval Station EDF. Also, transportation of large numbers of personnel to breakfast and lunch on work days was a significant logistics problem.

ACTION: To alleviate logistics problems for the morning meal, a continental breakfast consisting of pastries, coffee, juices, and assorted fruit was provided by the Naval Station EDF at the Camp Covington outdoor theatre. For the REACT Force, watch personnel, and other duty personnel unable to eat at the EDF, hot meals were brought from the Naval Station EDF twice daily. Box lunches were provided for personnel who chose not to ride buses to the noon meal.

B. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** SMI discrepancy for lack of imprest fund audits

DISCUSSION: The requirement for quarterly audits of imprest fund cashiers presented a logistics problem in auditing imprest funds held by Det OIC's located in outlying territorial islands. Because of the travel and/or lack of qualified personnel, audits were not conducted in accordance with NAVSUP P-485.

ACTION: COM 30 NCR is writing an instruction (30NCRINST 7302.1B) which will specify that the ROICC of each island is to conduct quarterly audits of imprest funds held by Det OIC's. Letters of authority for each ROICC are included in this plan of action.

C. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** No covenience NEX outlet for battalion personnel

DISCUSSION: Due to the battalion working hours and lack of personal transportation, shopping for neccessity and convenience items was difficult.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: A convenience store was opened by NMCB ONE in the Special Services building, with an $8000 inventory consisting of snacks, toiletries, reading materials, tobacco, and assorted necessity and convenience items. It is recommended that this convenience outlet remain in operation.

D. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Barber shop access and facilities

DISCUSSION: The Camp Covington barber shop lacked adequate facilities to provide barbering services for battalion personnel. Problem areas included inadequate lighting, lack of backup equipment, and only one functional chair. Also, personnel working at remote job sites had difficulty utilizing the barber shop during working hours.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: The lighting was upgraded by battalion personnel and extra eqipment including a barber chair was obtained through the Naval Station NEX. Also, two nights per week the barber shop hours were extended to provide more convenient access. It is recommended that the extended hours of operation twice weekly be continued.

E. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Safety hazards in CTR storage

DISCUSSION: In the CTR storage area, three-section mount-out boxes were stacked two high, and kits or other material was stacked on top of the mount-out boxes. Also, kits were stacked in tall racks that were inadequate for the height and weight. Various stock was stacked on top of the CM/CE shop in excess of safe load limits.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: The floor plan of CTR/CSR was reorganized. Kits were relocated to an area adjacent to the Air Det area. Mount-out boxes are now stowed one-high and all material was removed from the overhead of the CM/CE shop. A plan for replacement of the CM/CE shop (a flammable wooden structure) has been submitted to 30 NCR. It is recommended that the wooden structure be replaced with a block structure and that the kit storage remain in its present location.

F. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Excess parts in Repair Parts Storeroom (6101)

DISCUSSION: Upon NMCB ONE's arrival at Camp Covington, approximately 1000 items of excess repair parts were found which were not COSAL supported stock items. This large volume of excess parts had evidently accumulated over an extensive period of time because of unprocessed "deletes".

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: Items were screened for COSAL supported listings then for possible stock number changes. Approximately 300 items were identified as useable in the pre-expended parts bin. Seabee Camp Covington, Guam message 180314Z Nov 82 requested disposition instructions for the remaining 690 L/I of excess CESE repair parts. After receipt of disposition instructions (31 NCR 231635Z Nov 82), excess parts were prepared for shipment in boxes obtained from CSR, and shipped for turn-in to L-3 stock.

G. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Numerous frustrated cargo throughout supply

DISCUSSION: Upon NMCB ONE's arrival at Camp Covington, approximately 50 tri-wall boxes of frustrated cargo were located outside of the supply building, in CTR/CSR, and in the back of MLO. Although the boxes were stamped with the lead NSN, they were multi-packs containing an average of 100 line items. Also, the boxes stored outside the building presented a security problem (see also item H).

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: Boxes located outside were brought inside and opened for identification of the contents. Items were processed to stock locations or as DTO as appropriate.

H. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Insufficient security in the supply area

DISCUSSION: Security in supply spaces was inadequate due to the following: faulty exterior lighting, no post watch inside the supply compound, tall grass on both sides of the fence which obstructed visibility, an excessive amount of outside storage (see item G), and a lack of secure storage capability at job sites.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: Lighting was repaired and maintained properly for night security of the supply compound. Tall grass was cleared 10 feet outside of the fence and completely cleared on the inside, with maintenance cutting

continued throughout the deployment. Outside storage was eliminated as much as possible and a watch was established between the hours of 1800 and 0600. Equipment shelters were issued to all major job sites. It is recommended that these procedures be continued to ensure adequate supply security.

I. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Accountability and storage capability for tires, POL, and equipment blades

DISCUSSION: Because of storage capability, tires are stored in the supply building and equipment blades and POL are stored in the supply compound. Stock record cards, however, were maintained in repair parts upon NMCB ONE's arrival.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: To provide better inventory control and to alleviate accountability problems associated with issues of these items, stock record cards for tires, blades, and POL were relocated to CSR. For future planning, it is recommended that the Alfa Company yard be extended to provide a secure compound for POL and blade storage and that the stock record cards be returned to 6101. Ideally, tires should be relocated to Alfa Company but this cannot be accomplished without inside storage facilities.

J. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Project material storage aids for MLO warehouse

DISCUSSION: An item frequently mentioned during MLO inspections at various deployment sites is inadequacy of storage aids. Accordingly, COMCBPAC message 260353Z Feb 82 tasked 30 NCR with development of storage aid plans for the MLO facilities under their cognizance. For Camp Covington specifically, NMCB ONE was tasked with developing a storage aid plan to improve material management capabilities for the MLO warehouse.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: A detailed plan including floor plan arrangement and material listing was prepared by NMCB ONE MLO personnel and forwarded to 30 NCR in July 1982. Plans included pallet rack, bin shelving, open shelving, and material handling equipment requirements for efficient MLO material management. The plan was approved and funded for procurement of items, and receipt of most of the items is expected in late January 1983. It is recommended that the MLO warehouse storage plan for Camp Covington be implemented by the relieving battalion upon receipt of the storage aid equipment. (For related items, see M and N below)

K. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Material storage by project

DISCUSSION: A related item noted in COMCBPAC message 260353Z Feb 82 (see item J) concerned storage of materials by project (i.e. individual project materials segregated from other projects). NMCB ONE was tasked with relocating materials by projects at MLO Camp Covington.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: Upon arrival in April, a storage plan was made for location of project materials based on square footage requirements of each project's materials. Large single line-item containers were relocated to grid locations according to the storage plan. Approximately 50 multi-pack containers were located in MLO which had not been opened, inventoried, and labeled by series/line item. These were opened, labeled, placed in plastic locking bags, and stored in the limited shelving available according to the sorage plan. Separation of construction materials by projects was completed in July 1982.

L. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Excessive excess material

DISCUSSION: Large quantities (approximately 1600 line items) of excess material located in the Camp Covington MLO warehouse created storage space problems for active project materials. CBPAC tasked 30 NCR with requiring resident battalions to reduce excess material, with NMCB ONE being tasked for MLO Camp Covington.

ACTION: Each excess line item was screened for useability by the companies prior to disposal action being taken. Items not needed were processed through DPDO for disposition. Excess was reduced to 354 line items by October 1982.

M. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** Hazardous material storage

DISCUSSION: Upon NMCB ONE's arrival at Camp Covington, hazardous materials (primarily paints and solvents) were improperly or inadequately stored in the MLO yard. The CONEX boxes used for paint storage were structurally unsound which allowed rain to leak in and rust the metal cans. Other paint containers were stored in the open yard. Much of these containers were not identifiable as to the intended projects or contents of the cans, or had expired shelf lives and were declared unfit for issue.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: MLO obtained use of two of the five bays in the Air Det hazardous material storage shed. Useable paint and solvent containers were labeled by projects, sealed in plastic bags, and stored on shelves in the shed. The non-repairable CONEX boxes along with the unuseable paint containers were processed through DPDO for disposal. Construction of a hazardous material storage building similar to the one at Camp Shields is in the planning stages but has not been funded not programmed for construction.

N. **PROBLEM/ITEM:** MLO mini-computer

DISCUSSION: NMCB ONE was tasked with initial implementation of a mini-computer MLO project material management system for Camp Covington, Guam.

ACTION/RECOMMENDATION: A mini-computer and associated equipment was installed in July 1982. MLO personnel were trained to operate the MLO program and began entering project data in early August. By mid-November 1982 all active projects were entered into the computer. Planning goals set by CESO and CBPAC called for phase-out of the manual system by 30 Nov 1982. However, due to initial hardware problems and the upcoming camp turnover, it was decided to delay the change-over until NMCB 62 prsonnel were familiar with the mini-computer operation and hardware reliability was further validated.

2. **NARRATIVE:**

A. **GENERAL SUPPLY:**

(1) **STAFFING:** The supply department at Camp Covington, Guam, was staffed by one Supply Corps Lieutenant Commander as Department Head; one Supply Corps Ensign as Disbursing, Food Service, and General Services Officer; one Civil Engineer Corps Lieutenant Junior Grade as the Material Liaison Officer (MLO) and Headquarters Company Third Platoon Commander/Division Officer; one Storekeeper Chief as the Supply Chief; one Mess Management Specialist Chief as the Food Services/General Services Chief and the Third Platoon Chief; and one Utilitiesman Chief (of 13) as the MLO Chief.

(2) **SUPPLY OFFICE:** The supply office was staffed by three Storekeepers and two Seamen with one SKC as Office Supervisor. The supply Office was responsible for processing, validating, reconciling, monitoring, and completing all camp and battalion requsitions other than construction project materials. Six OPTARS were maintained by the Supply Office during the deployment: Camp CC601, CC602, and CC603, as well as battalion CC601, CC604, and CC608.

One SK1 was the assistant office supervisor and was responsible for maintaining battalion CC604/CC608, controlled equippage custody cards, surveys and the survey expenditure log. He was directly responsible for assigning Tango numbers for battalion per diem/travel orders, and ensuting that travel was liquidated within the appropriate time limit.

One SK2 maintained the camp CC602 and was responsible for requisitioning all Alfa Company material requirements. This included vehicle repair parts, shop consumables, oil, cleaning solvents, grease and tire repair kits.

One SK2 maintained the camp CC603 log and battalion CC601 log. One SN maintained the camp CC601 OPTAR log, ensuring that materials for the Central Storeroom (CSR), Central Tool Room (CTR) and greens issue were properly requisitioned. One SN, assigned as Supply Yeoman, ensured that department filing, correspondence, reference materials were handled properly.

B. **STORES MANAGEMENT:**

(1) **CENTRAL STOREROOM (CSR):** CSR was staffed with an SH2 as CSR supervisor, with two assistants. This activity supported the battalion with all TOA carried CSR material plus augment and non-TOA materials required for battalion operations at Camp Covington. CSR was also tasked with verifying various part numbers and model numbers for open purchase items, using the tech library maintained in CSR. An Average of fifty 1250's were processed daily for routine consumable items. The majority of forms and stock items were available from NSD, either at their Servmart or from stock. CSR processed all incoming DTO supplies and then distributed them to the requesting department.

A separate shipping facility existed within CSR and was staffed by an SK3. The facility was utilized for retrograde, disposal, and repair/return items as well as processing of battalion cargo.

(2) **CENTRAL TOOL ROOM (CTR):**

CTR was staffed by a BU1 as CTR supervisor, with two SK's and two of 13 personnel as the CTR crew. CTR was responsible for the maintenance of the TOA tool inventory as well as augment and non-TOA tools as required. CTR maintained repair shops for non-electrical tools, electrical tools, saws/blades, and small engines, and a kit inventory/storage space.

CTR maintained an 1114 stock record battery for all TOA project/augment/special tools and ordered tools as necessary in support of TOA and project requirements. CTR processed approximately 2500 1250's/1348-6 monthly.

The CTR electrical shop, staffed by a CE3, maintained and repaired electrical tools used by the Battalion, including monthly safety inspections of all electrical equipment. During the inspection a PM maintenance record was completed for each item to ensure that all electrical equipment had been inspected and serviced. Inspections were conducted at night to avoid disruption of project work.

The CTR mechanic shop, staffed by one CM3, was responsible for ensuring that required maintenance and repair was performed on gasoline and pneumatic powered tools. A PM board was maintained to keep track of required maintenance schedules.

The kit inventory space was staffed by an SK3 who had the responsibility of inventorying, issuing, and receiving all tool kits in CTR. A master kit inventory folder, containing the FACSO Inventory Management Kit/Assembly sequence list, was maintained with a copy of the kit listng supplied to each kit. As kit supervisor, the SK3 had to ensure that 1250's were properly filled out on all lost/damaged items.

(3) **MATERIAL LIAISON OFFICE (MLO):**

This division of the Supply Department was responsible for the receiving, inventory, storage, preservation, stagging, issue, and delivery of all construction project materials. In addition to materials shipped from 31 NCR Port Hueneme, MLO maintained reimbursable OPTARS for each active construction project for local purchase itmes and reorder of materials from CONUS. MLO staffing was as follows: One Civil Engineer Corps Lieutenent Junior Grade as the MLO Officer with a Utilitiesman Chief as his assistant; two civilian employees (employed by 30 NCR); one as stock record supply clerk and one as reimbursable OPTAR accounting technician; 2 of 13 personnel as office assistants, one SW1 as Warehouse and Yard Supervisor, one EO2 as equipment petty officer; and 4 of 13 perosnnel as warehousemen.

MLO was tasked with four significant special projects during the deployment: Separation of construction project materials in project groupings, reduction of excess material stored in the warehouse and yard, planning and submission of a storage aids plan for improved project material management, and implementation of a mini-computer project material management system. These items are discussed in the Lessons Learned portion. These four special projects greatly improved the MLO operation, providing increaed ability to maintain control and accountability of project materials.

CESE equipment utilized by MLO consisted of one 4000 lb. warehouse forklift, two 6000 lb. warehouse forklifts, one 6000 lb. rough terrain forklift, and one 5 ton tractor with flatbed highbay trailer. Almost all material handling of palletized/crated items in the warehouse was done using the 6000 lb. warehouse forklifts.

(4) **COMBAT INFANTRY GEAR AND GREENS ISSUE:**

The infantry gear, greens, and bedding custodian was an SH2. Inventory stock included 782 gear, CBR equipment, greens, linens, and blankets. Greens issue supplied all items necessary to support the bedding and greens requirements of the Battalion. The 782 gear, in addition to Air Det assinged allowances, carried enough stock to outfit the Battalion for military training and Pacific Alert Battalion equipment requirements.

(5) **REPAIR PARTS (6101):**

6101 was staffed by one SK2 as Repair Parts supervisor, with one SK3 and two CM"S completing the crew. Repair Parts provided support to Alfa Company Shops. This entailed providing repair parts and consumable items for CESE equipment and technical assistance of correct part number and stock numbered items. Repair parts personnel were extensively involved in a retrograde program of approximately 1000 line items of excess repair parts (see Part I of this section).

C. **FOOD SERVICE:**

Due to the EDF Rehabilitation Project during NMCB ONE's deployment to Guam, this division was virtually non-existent. Personnel assigned to Food Services consisted of 22 Mess Management Specialists. Supervision was initially provided by an MS1 until mid-deployment, when an MSC reported aboard. Thirteen of the MS personnel and eighteen civilian personnel (normally assigned to the Camp Covington EDF) were TAD to the Naval Station EDF. The nine remaining MS were assigned to the CPO mess, the wardroom, and the Naval Magazine galley. Two MS and two of 13 mess cooks operated the CPO lounge, providing 3 meals daily. Two MS and two mess cooks were assigned to the wardroom to serve daily breakfast and to asist during mess nights and other wardroom social functions. One MS was assigned to serve continental breakfast at the Camp theater, provide box lunches to the work spaces, and deliver hot meals to the armory react force twice daily.

D. **DISBURSING:**

The Disbursing Office was staffed with one Supply Corps Ensign as Disbursing Officer, a DK1 as assistant disbursing officer/office supervisor, a DK2 and a DK3. The Disbursing Officer was tasked with the following: LES/PFR maintenance, LES monthly reconciliation, customer service of pay problems, travel/TAD preparation and liquidation, allotment service, check cashing service, per diem/special/bi-monthly pay, transmission of OCR documents, and monthly returns.

The Disbursing Office maintained 576 Battalion pay records including pay records for 30 NCR personnel. Additionally, 606 per diem orders were prepared for payment every 2 months, totaling $105,000. Regular monthly

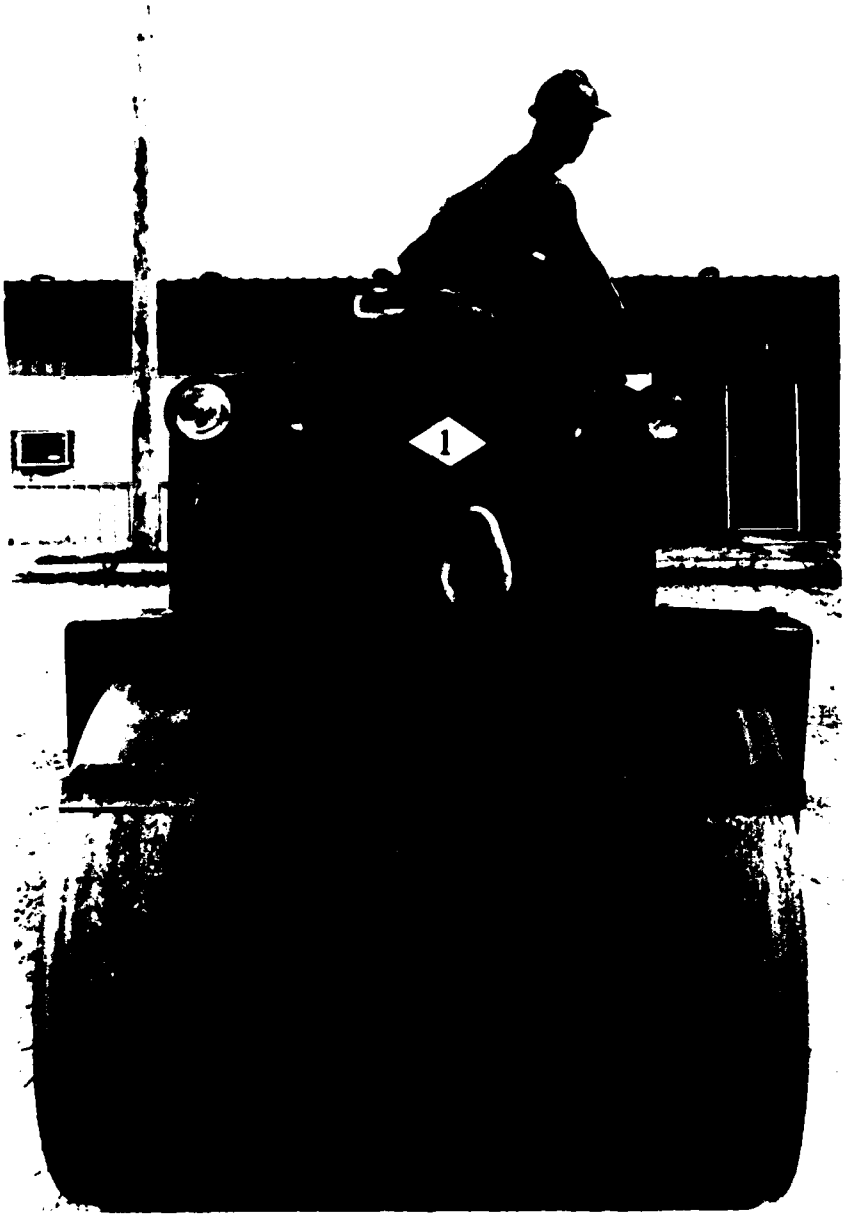
payroll was approximately $313,000. Customer service inquiries averaged 25-30 personnel daily.

E. SHIP'S SERVICE DIVISION:

This division was staffed with one SH1 as LPO and Battalion tailor, one SH3 as barber, and one SH2 as ship's store operator. The tailor shop received an average of 25 sets of utilities daily for sleeve/trouser hemming, and Seabee insignia and name tag placement. Turnaround time was normally 4 days. The laundry crew consisted of three of 13 personnel, providing laundry service for battalion personnel E-6 and above. The laundry received an average of 56 sets of greens daily for cleaning and pressing, with same day service provided. The laundry also provided cleaning and pressing for battalion linen, and summer white uniforms for special command functions and personnel standing shore patrol at the Naval Station.

The barber shop provided hair cutting services for all battalion personnel, averaging 20 customers daily. During the week preceeding a formal inspection, the daily average was 25-30 customers. In addition to regular hours, the barber shop was opened twice weekly in the evening to provide better service to personnel working at remote job sites.

The convenience store was operated by an SH2 to provide convenience and necessity items for battalion personnel. The store, which was an extension of the Naval Station NEX, carried an inventory of $8000. The store was located in the Special Services building and was open daily for 2 hours at mid-day and 2 hours in the evening 4 days per week.



Enclosure 8

EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

At the completion of the BEEP on January 14, 1983, 347 pieces of CESE were accepted. Six units of CESE in these totals were new units. One unit awaiting final disposition. Five units of Asphalt Batch Plant were not coded until assembled by NMCB 62. The following condition codes were applied:

01 - 93

02 - 232

03 - 21

04 - 1

Note: Of the 22 units of CESE that were in 03 & 04 condition, 13 are to be replaced based on AARR, 7 up-graded by NMCB 62, and 2 remain.

Average condition code on April 25, 1982 = 01.74
January 14, 1983 = 01.81

Equipment deadlined at start of NMCB 1/62 BEEP = 11 units
at conclusion of BEEP = 13 units

Tool kit inventory, including the MR Shop, reflects a shortage = $558.62
Total cost of repair parts = $11,315.04
Total cost of BEEP = $11,873.66
Cost per unit of CESE (repair parts divided by 347 units) = $29.22
Maintenance files were reviewed and accepted by NMCB 62.

NARRATIVE REPORT OF BEEP (by COMCBPAC REP: EQCM Gern and CNCS Graves)

NMCB ONE is commended for their achievements managing the maintenance and operation of assigned equipment and facilities as identified below:

1. CESE painting program (100 pieces);
2. 02 equipment up-grade program (5 pieces);
3. Maintenance and up-grade of Orote Point equipment and facilities;
4. Painting of A - Co. administrative areas;
5. Quality and quantity of equipment prepared for and maintained in preservation; Special recognition is given to CM2 Majkut and crew;
6. Training 75% of EO's at Orote Point mineral facility crusher and quarry operations;
7. Requesting and utilizing six CM training programs from CBPAC EQUIPO Training Library;
8. Preparation for the BEEP.

NMCB 1 and 62 BEEP teams are to be commended for conducting a professional turnover as specified below:

1. Positive and professional attitudes;
2. Quality equipment inspection and repairs;
3. Effective chain of command;
4. Preparation for BEEP (personal assignments, etc.)

STATISTICS

Units in service for the entire deployment averaged = 187
Units in preservation = 158

PM & INTERIM REPAIR ERO SUMMARY

MONTH	A - PM	B - PM	INTERIM	PM/INTERIM RATIO	D/L
APR 24-30	5	4	26	0.4:1	13
MAY	53	36	63	1.4:1	17
JUN	41	50	42	2.2:1	13
JUL	62	65	76	1.7:1	11
AUG	50	68	36	3.28:1	17
SEP (AIR DET)	39	45	34	2.48:1	18
OCT	41	68	50	2.18:1	21
NOV	21	67	40	2.2:1	19
DEC	16	68	37	2.27:1	10

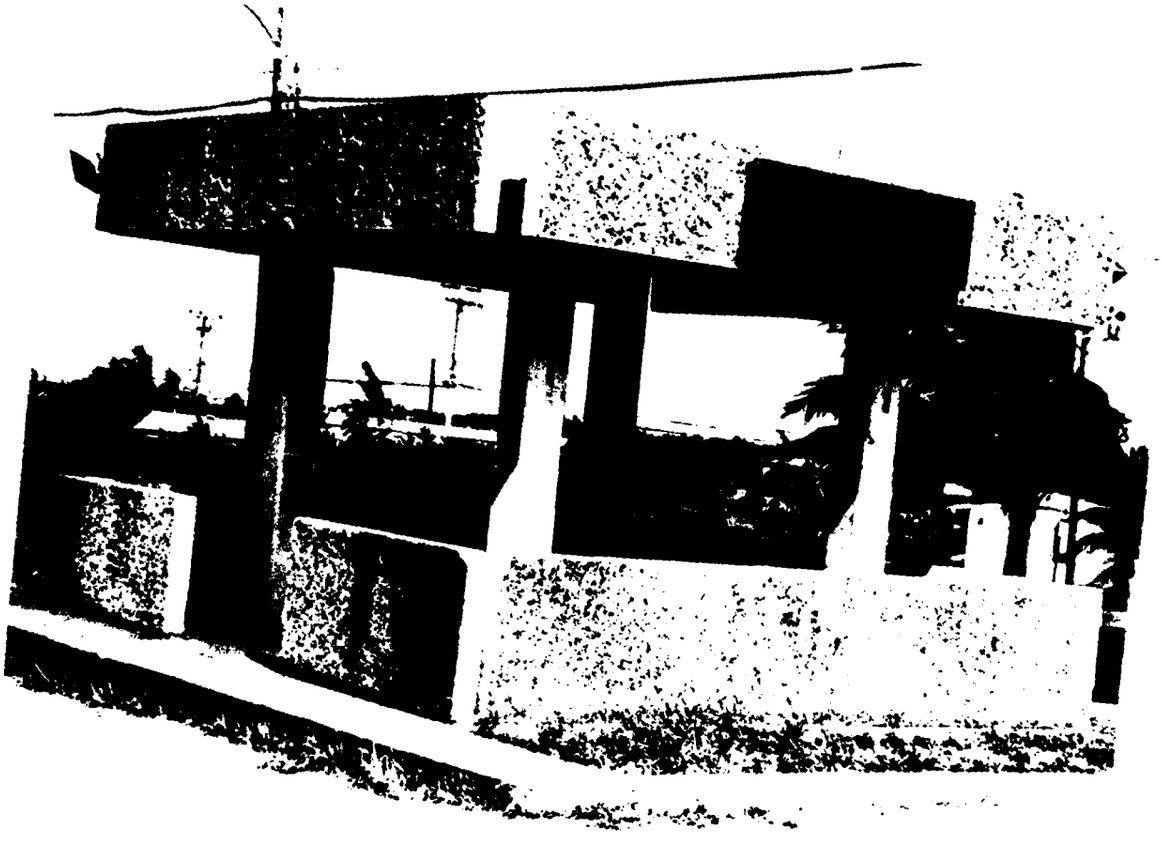
(Deployment Average of PM/Interim Ratio 2:1)

NON - AVAILABILITY STATUS

Available for dispatch %

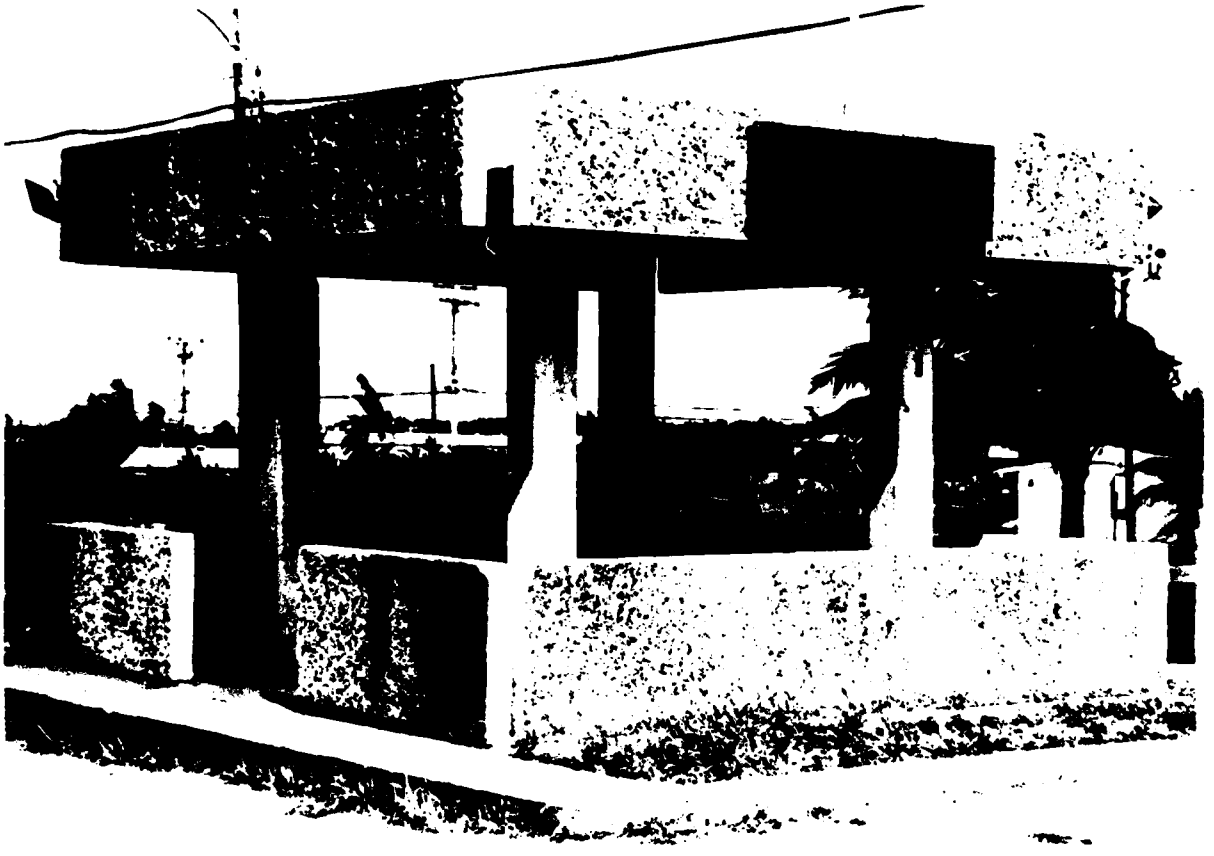
BEEP	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	BEEP
90.3	68.9	86.0	69.4	81.7	81.7	63.0	63.0	86.0	96.0

Deployment average of equipment available for dispatch = 76.7%



Enclosure 9

CAMP MAINTENANCE



Enclosure 9

CAMP MAINTENANCE

CAMP MAINTENANCE

Camp Covington maintenance was manned and operated under CBPACINST 11014.1C. The major components were the Maintenace Control Division, the Trouble Desk, the Builder Shop, the Steelworker Shop, the Electrician Shop, the Utilites Shop and the Air Conditioning and Refrigerator Shop. The Maintenance Expeditor kept the shops supplied. The shops were staffed with an average of twenty-two men. Each shop was headed by a second class petty officer. The shops were supervised by a first class Steelworker. A Builder Chief was the Camp Maintenance Chief. He prioritized jobs and supervised work. The Maintenance Chief reported to the Camp Covington Maintenance Officer.

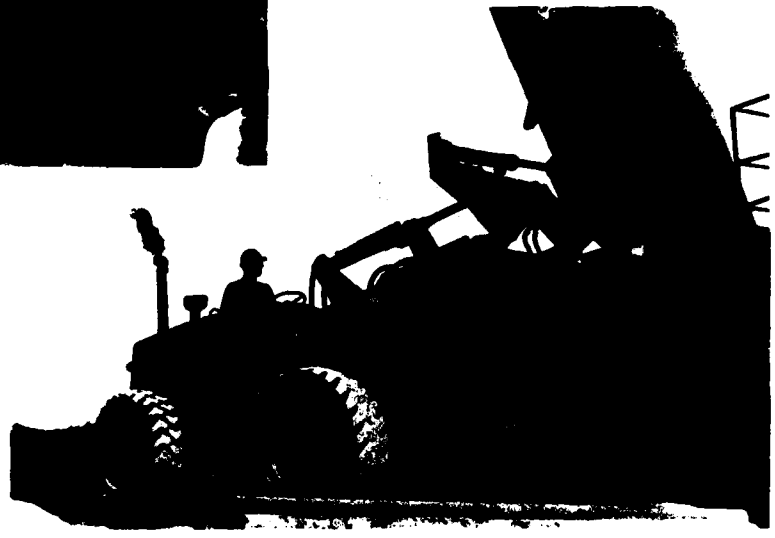
Work chits were generated by the Maintenance Control Division, which was headed by a second class CE and the Trouble Desk being manned by an E-3. The E-3 at the Trouble Desk was responsible for receiving trouble calls from Battalion personnel, generating and logging trouble chits in the trouble log, and routing chits to the shops. Upon completion of the chits, he updated Facility History Jackets. The Maintenance Control Division also conducted inspections to note discrepancies, from which work requests were initated, planning and estimating accomplished, material take-off developed and the necessary materials ordered. Other discrepancies noted from CBPAC Safety Inspections and the FY82 Annual Inspection Survey were accomplished in a similar manner.

This work was accomplished by the shops in a prioritized manner to ensure that the camp was maintained in a safe, serviceable manner. The Builder and Steelworker Shops were basically tasked with structural and cosmetic work for the camp. The other shops were responsible for the interior work of the camp's facilities. The A/C and R Shop maintained window A/C units; and did minor work on the central units which were maintained by PWC. The A/C & R Shop also maintained refrigerators, which were put in every barracks room during the deployment. The Utilities Shop maintained the heads in Camp Covington along with the additional plumbing fixtures. They also maintained the safety fire extinguishers, both H2O and CO2 type. The Electrical Shop was tasked with the maintenance of interior electrical from the weatherhead to the finish fixtures. These shops performed an effective preventive maintenance inspection schedule.

There were many projects initiated and accomplished in Camp Covington. The smaller ones were completed by the Camp Maintenance Shops. The Builder Shop put in sidewalks, installed a new Chapel ceiling, and built benches for the UEPH's. Special accomplishments by the Steelworker Shop included a flag stand for the quarterdeck, a weight tree for the gym, a grill top for the grill pit at the outdoor theater, and they renovated the religious sign for the Chapel. The Electrical Shop installed exit and emergency lights, put smoke detectors in the UEPH's, and installed energy efficient photo electric cells on the UEPH's. The major projects in Camp Covington were tasked to the NCF. They included improvements to the camp laundry, EM Club, CPO Lounge, Wardroom and Gym. Outside contracts were administered by ROICC to repair the sheet metal roofs in the entire camp and to rehab the EDF.

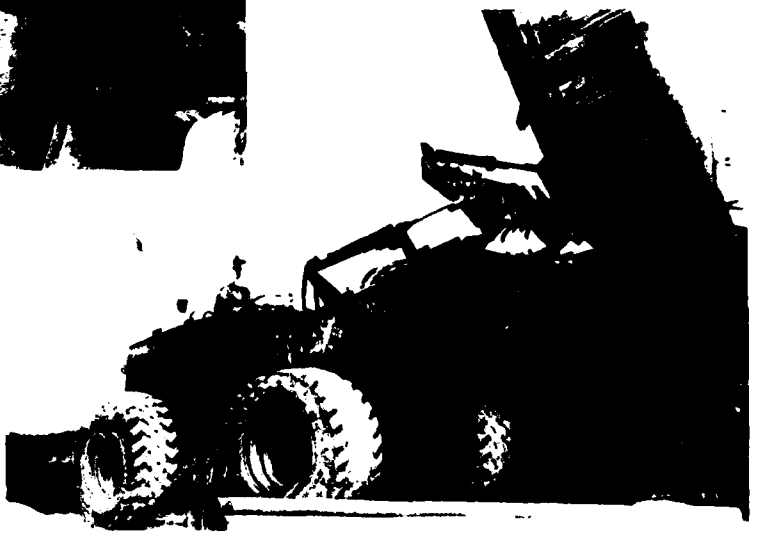
These projects along with general camp maintenance were accomplished in order to give the troops a safe, aesthetic, serviceable Camp Covington. NMCB SIXTY TWO has inheirited this proven management system. All work was fully

documented to ensure continuity. The FY82 Annual Inspection Survey was received by Camp Maintenance in November 1982. Work chits from this survey and regular PMI will more than make do for the Camp Maintenance tasking of NMCB SIXTY TWO. NMCB ONE has turned over a much improved camp, the best condition it has been in for awhile.



Enclosure 10

SPECIAL OPERATIONS



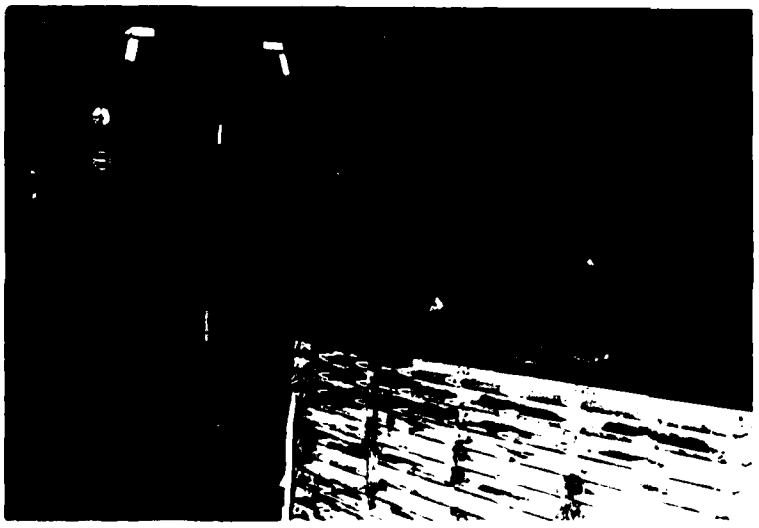
SPECIAL OPERATIONS

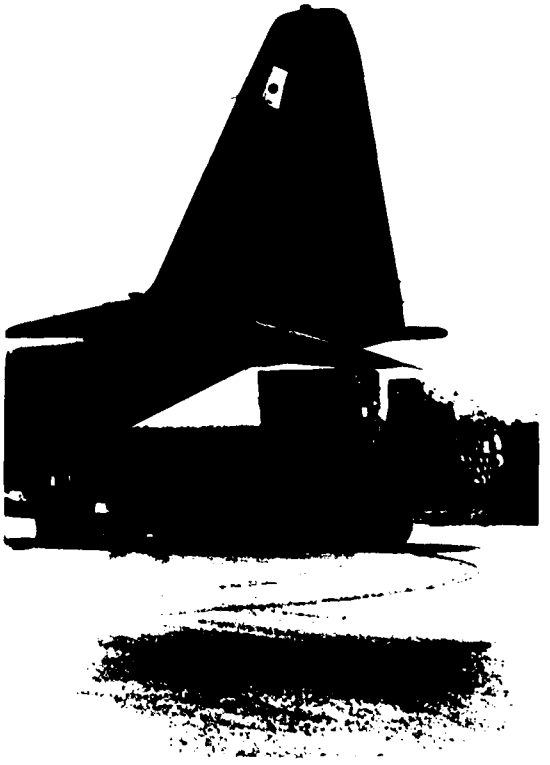
AIR DET TO TINIAN

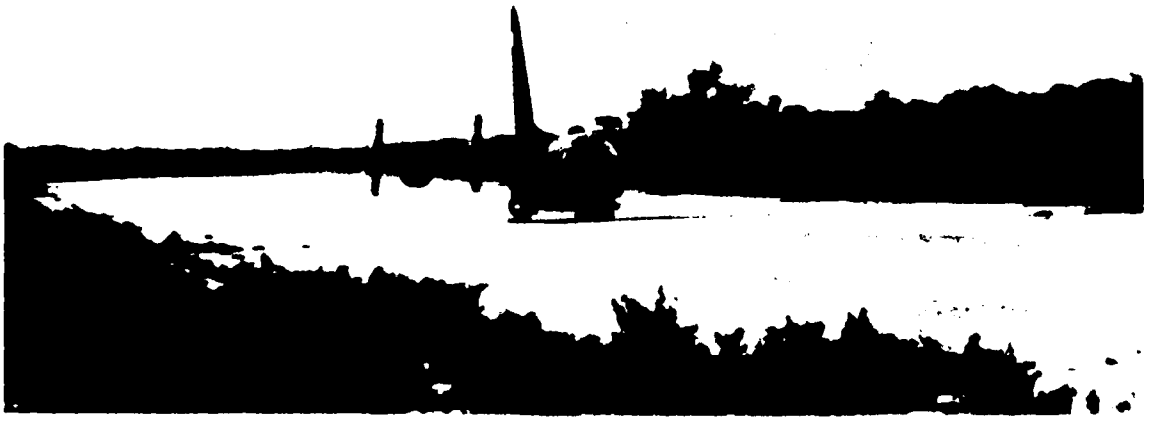
Operation Kennel Bear 4-82 was a test of U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE's ability to mobilize and 89 man Air Detachment within 48 hours notice, send it to a remote location to perform military training, specific construction assignments and community relations projects, and then return to home base. On 11 September 1982, at 0600, the Initiating Order for Operation Kennel Bear was received by NMCB ONE. Preparations for sending the Air Det to the island of Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas were started. Personnel were mustered, briefed, issued equipment, and prepared for airlift by U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft to commence at 0645, 14 September 1982. Air Det vehicles were pulled from storage and convoyed to the staging area at NAS Agana. The TA-41 Air Det Table of Allowances was modified per the Operations Department's Instructions (with the approval of the 30TH NCR), loaded on pallets, netted and weighed. The Embarkation Team finalized load plans for twenty-two sorties and organized the staging area. A Mount Out Control Center was established at Camp Covington to monitor the progress of preparations and to communicate with higher commands.

Three days of flight operations to Tinian commenced on 14 September 1982. The Air Det established it's base camp at the North Field and commenced civic action projects on the second day. Military exercises and construction projects were conducted until 23 September 1982 when preparatons began for the return to Guam. Ten chalks were flown out on 24 September 1982 with the remaining nine flown out the following day.

Upon return to Guam, Air Det vehicles were repaired as necessary and then prepared for storage. The TA-41 was cleaned, inventoried, replenished, repacked, and then re-loaded on 463L pallets. The TA-41 was ready for use on 14 October 1982.







COMMUNITY RELATIONS

U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE enjoyed a very successful Community Relations Program and had expended 359 mandays. The majority of the Community Relations Projects involved heavy construction equipment which limited the number of potential volunteers. However, as the deployment progressed more vertical work was received giving additional Seabees time to get involved and meet the local population and enjoy their hospitality. The finale to the program was a Thanksgiving fiesta given by the Lieutenant Governor of Guam in the village of Mangilao and a fiesta given by the village of Agat at the Mount Carmel Parrish.

Sta Ana Catholic Church, Agat

This project was to clear and grade the area around the Church and turn it into a parking lot for the parishioner's use. This project was completed and took 20 mandays.

Christian Life Center, Agat

This project was to clean up around the church area after Typhoon Andy; also to place wooden pilings by the beach side to prevent erosion in the parking area. The project was completed.

Agat Cemetery

This project was to clear the cemetery ground of debris left by Typhoon Andy and to build an access road around the cemetery. This project was completed and took 22 mandays.

Tagacho Bridge, Agat

This project was to repair the damage done to bridge by Typhoon Andy. This project was completed.

Department of Public Safety, Agana

This project was to install 2 fifty pound brass plaques in memory of policemen killed while on duty. This project was completed.

Fisherman's Co Op

This project was to build a 20 x 40 foot shade type temporary roof building made of wood framing and corrugated metal to serve as a temporary fisherman's co op building, while the new one was being constructed. This project was completed and we expended 23 mandays.

Paseo, Agana

This project was to build a 12 x 12 foot guard shack made up of a wooden floor and wall; and a tin roof for DPS Patrolmen during Liberation Week celebration. This project was completed and took six mandays.

Pope Statue, Agana

This project was to transfer the Pope statue from the Cathedral to the road side park and also to build a 16 x 24 foot stage for the unveiling of the statue. This project was completed and took three mandays.

Demolish Deteriorated House, Agana Heights

This project was to remove two deteriorated houses. The project was completed and took 14 mandays.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, Agana Heights

This project was to clean and apply waterproofing paint to the church roof. The project was a turnover from NMCB 40. Completed and took 21 mandays.

Agana Heights, Guard Shack

This project was to haul an 8 x 8 foot guard shack from SRF to the village of Agana Heights to be used in the Liberation Day Parade. Project was completed.

National War Park Service, Asan

This project was to break existing slabs, haul and re-grade about five acre area in the middle of National War Park at the village of Asan. The project was completed and we expended 60 mandays.

Harvest Baptist Church, Barrigada

This project was to build a classroom out of two seatrain containers; place a 40 x 40 foot concree floor slab; build a toilet facility, and place a 14 x 20 foot concrete slab extension for a kid's playing area. The project was completed and took 62 mandays.

Evangelical Church, Chalan Pago

This project was to re-grade the area south of the church to be used as a parking area and part as a children's playground. The project was completed.

Burned House, Chalan Pago

Residential house owned by Juan Cruz of village of Chalan Pago was burned to the ground. With six kids and no place to stay, NMCB ONE was asked to clear the debris and to grade the lot for new house construction. This project was completed and took four mandays.

4-H Club, Dededo

This project was to haul six surplus school buses from Public Works, Guam compound to the 4-H Club property at Latte Heights, Dededo. Survey and plans were drawn for the area. Only one bus was moved because of equipment problems and tight schedules of Battalion projects.

Community Playground, Inarajan

This project is to extend the existing playground at the back of Inarajan Elementary School. This project was planned for construction, but due to Battalion tight schedule, was unable to begin the project.

Father Duenas High School, Mangilao

This project was to clear and to grub a 40 foot perimeter around the school's baseball field. The project was completed and took 15 mandays.

United Methodist Church, Mangilao

The project calls for clearing and hauling debris left on church parking area. The project was completed and took 6 mandays.

Community Playground, Piti

This project involves clearing and leveling of two acres of land for playground and picnic area. This project is completed.

F. Q. Sanchez School, Sta Rita

This project involves clearing a V-ditch at the back of the school and re-garding the area behing the school. The project was planned for action but due to rain and equipment scheduling was not able to accomplish.

Bishop Baumgartner Junior High School, Sinajana

This project was to clear and grade the area around the east side of the school and to re-grade the area on the west side of the Sister's Convent. This project is done and took nine mandays.

Community Center, Tamuning

This project is located in the village of Tamuning. It was to construct a lean-to adjacent to the Community Center and add four feet to existing sidewalk to make a patio for the Senior Citizens to walk on. Forty mandays were estimated and four were expended for the project design and material estimates. The project was not started due to lack of construction materials.

St. John Evangelical Church, Tumon

This project was to help the church clean up around its area which also included school playground and parking lot. The project was completed and took 12 mandays.

Residential Lean-To, Umatac

Helped and old lady rebuild her kitchen blown down by Typhoon Andy. The project was completed and took six mandays.

Community Center, Harmon Area, Tumon

This project is to lay black around an old Quonset Hut and turned it into a Community Center. This project is completed and took 10 mandays.

Baseball Field and Community Park, Yigo

This project was to clear and grade a ten acre area for a big league size baseball field and community picnic park. This project was completed and took 60 mandays.

Mrs. Perez Residence, Yona

This project was to clear and to haul the debris from a three-bedroom burned-down residence of Mrs. Perez. The project was completed.

American Cancer Society, Guam

This project was to construct portable bars, tables, and signs for a southwestern style Hee-Haw benefit dance. The project was completed and took seven mandays.

Girl Scout Council, Guam

This project was to help the council move from their old office to the new Tumon Bay Council Building. The project was completed and took two mandays.

USO, Piti, Guam

This project was to re-roof five picnic cabanas and also to paint it with aluminum roof coating. The project was 97 percent completed and we expended 20 mandays on it.

GM2-412, GM2-413: QUARRY, CRUSHER, AND WASHPLANT OPERATION

1. GENERAL:
All quarry, crusher, and washplant operations were concentrated under the Mineral Products Supervisor for most of NMCB ONE's taskings. Blasts at the quarry were made approximately twice a month. Holes were drilled with a rock drill and a 750 CFM air compressor. Explosives used included: 60% ammonia gelitin, dynamite, anfo, det-cord, and electric blasting caps. The blast loosened the coral to a depth of 10-12 feet. It was then pushed up and the large rocks separated. The remainder was hauled to the crusher stockpile. The crusher, rated at 75 tons per hour, produced: 7,012.52 tons of 2" minus, 1,015.68 tons of 3/4" clear, 1,646.03 tons of 5/8" clear, and 3,130.82 tons of 3/8" minus during the nine month deployment. All products, except 2" minus, was run through the wash plant to produce clean aggregate for asphalting and concrete. The washplant, using the 3/8" minus, produced 1,136.07 tons of 3/8" clear and 1,994.75 tons of sand.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 1389 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE:

Quarry	Crusher	Washplant
EO: 2	EO: 4	EO: 3
	CM: 2	
	SW: 1	

4. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:

Quarry	Crusher
TD 25 Dozer - 1	75 Ton Crusher - 1
Rock Drill - 1	Wash Plant - 1
750 CFM Air Compressor - 1	Conveyor Belts - 6
977 FEL Rock Dump - 1	Bins - 4
	5 yd Hough 120
	5 Ton Dump
	Welder
	250 KW Generator

5. MATERIALS:
60% Ammoia Gelitin
Dynamite
Anfo
Det-Cord
Electric Blasting Caps

6. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
Both the crusher and the washplant are in good operating condition; however, due to lack of experienced personnel, some problems were encountered due to lack of good preventative maintenence. Thus, maintenance and prestarts are a must.

GM2-414: BATCH PLANT

1. GENERAL:
The Concrete Batch Plant is capable of producing 1 cubic yard a minute. A 5 yard mix would take approximately 15 minutes to batch. The plant batched 920 cubic yards this deployment. Other concrete was ordered through MLO and delivered by a civilian company.

2. DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED: 319 mandays

3. COMPOSITION OF WORK FORCE: EO: 3

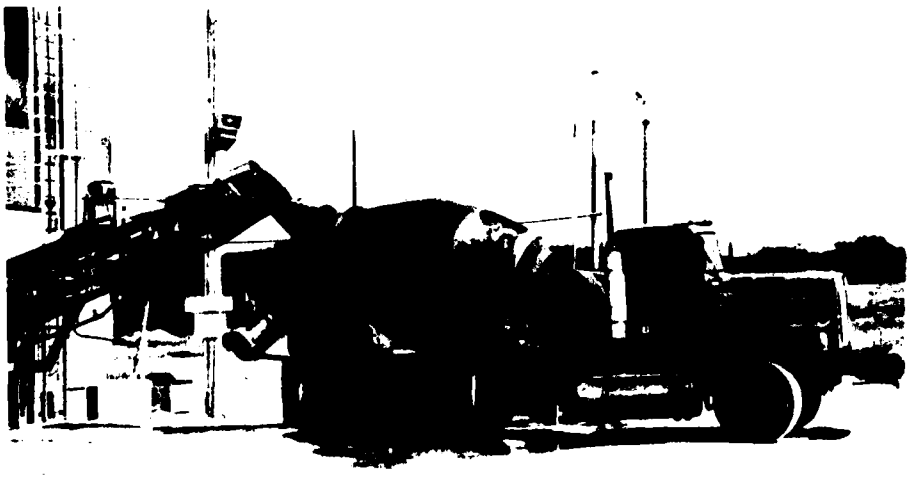
4. STATUS OF PROJECT: None.

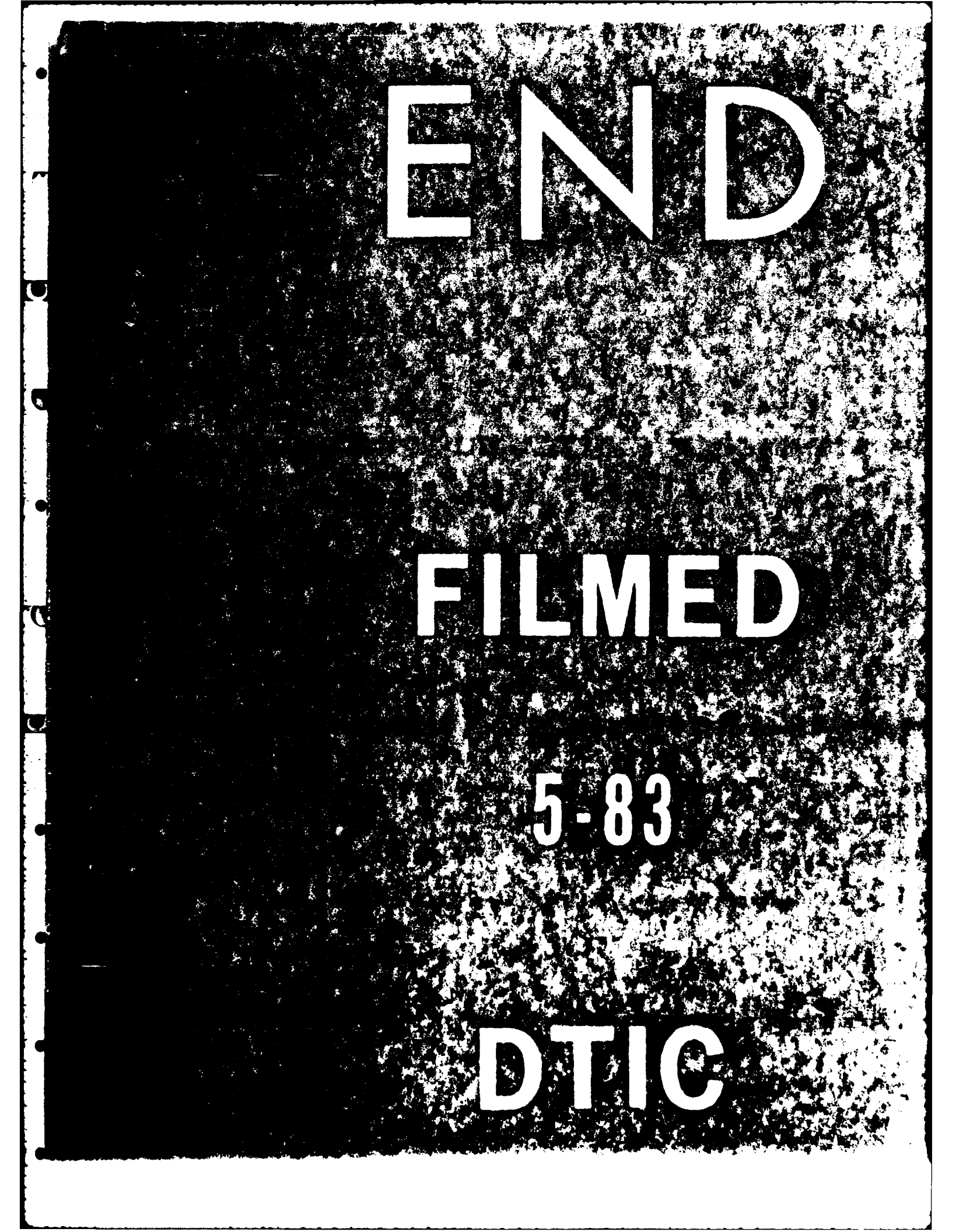
5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT:
Concrete Batch Plant - 1
Transit Mixer - 2
Side Dump F.E.L. - 1

6. MATERIALS:
Type II Portland Cememt
Coral Aggregates
Retard

7. ENGINEERING: None.

8. PROBLEM AREAS/LESSONS LEARNED:
Constant problems occur with augers. Pieces of hard cement frequently bound up inside the auger troughs, thus resulting in a malfunction of the augers. This requires the operator to remove cover plates and then remove the hardened cement. This plant required constant maintenance. A responsible and dedicated individual can keep this plant in fair to good condition. A good clean-up is essential after each batch. Good maintenance is the key to keeping this plant in operation.

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