Motor pool mastery manifested at vehicle turn-in

Story on page 6-7
To the Far East District Team,

This past year has been a great experience for me as a new deputy commander. I have learned so much about what a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers district accomplishes that isn’t transparent to most people. Construction, engineering, planning and programming, resource management, contracting and the office of counsel often take center stage due to their visibility, but their efforts are staunchly supported by a cadre of professional support staff that ensure everything behind the scenes runs smoothly. So I’d like to say ‘thank you’ to those administrative specialists, logistics support personnel, information management teams, workforce management and military human resource experts, security managers, safety specialists, our internal review auditors, equal employment opportunity office operations and plans officers, public affairs specialists, and corporate communications specialist for their dedicated efforts in ensuring the Far East District continues to deliver engineering solutions in the Republic of Korea to secure our Nation and the Alliance.

My goal was to take Far East District from 95 percent to 98 percent and I think we exceeded that goal. Key to that effort included outreach initiatives with science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) volunteers, setting the standard across the peninsula, inspiring a future generation’s interest in STEM and STEAM, Pacific Ocean Development Level 2 Program class leader talk with USACE’s Leadership Development Level 2 Program class of 2016-2017, we discussed the Mark Lemonis philosophy triad for business success: people, processes, and product. The class expanded my view of what the people portion includes - "an experienced and professionally trained workforce." I realized that the experiences district personnel acquire during their tours cannot be replicated. These experiences, in a joint, diverse environment, make the technical and support staff better equipped to handle any challenge. Our people have obtained Doctorates, DOD certifications, and professional licenses during their overseas tours, making them more marketable in an increasingly competitive workforce. These individual efforts prompted the command team to fill a dedicated training organizational development specialist to assist our people in meeting their personal and professional goals.

The Far East District epitomizes Katchi Kaphnida. “We Go Together,” with half of our personnel Korean nationals. The 2017 district headquarters and motor pool relocations will challenge us to continue working together; to move forward while maintaining the high standards that set the district on a path to ensure quality and deliver on our commitments to our workforce and our customers. Whether it’s unmitting to uplift unit morale, health, and welfare as a wellness advisory committee member or managing training statistics as an office training coordinator, every person contributes to the larger Far East District mission and vision. I challenge you to continue to be the best at your job at all times.

As I depart Korea for duty as deputy commander in Jacksonville District, I am excited for the Building Strong in Korea team as you continue to deliver excellence and provide world-class, high quality facilities and services across the Republic of Korea to secure our Nation and the Alliance.

Building Strong in Korea
Technology behind pile driving inspection

By Steve H. Kim
FED Engineering Division

If you’ve had an opportunity to drive past any large construction sites at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, you may have wondered why there are hundreds of cylindrical shaped concrete columns sticking out of the ground. Those concrete columns you saw are called the “piles.” They are used to support structures on weak soil by transferring loads to a deeper bearing strata when the soil bearing capacity isn’t sufficient at the surface to withstand the structural loading. The number of piles for a structure can vary from a one to thousands depending on the size and weight of the structure. There are many techniques of pile installation but most of the piles at Humphreys are “driven piles,” which means they are installed by hammering piles into the earth.

So what’s the engineering challenge here? The challenge comes from figuring out if the piles have been installed in a sound manner without defects that could impair their bearing capacity. The installation of piles must be controlled at all stages of the operation, as there are many factors to consider for proper installation of piles. Some of the critical factors that must be monitored during the pile installation are integrity of the pile shaft, straightness, driving stresses, and impact hammer energy. Detailed description of these factors and how they affect the piles could be another topic of a separate article for the East Gate Edition!

Archeologists have determined that driven piles have been used since Neolithic times. Ancient structures from all over the world, such as the Roman aqueduct or ancient village in Wengen, Switzerland, have been discovered to be founded on piles. So, the history tells us that piles have always been utilized and there have been many attempts to find efficient, economical, and accurate ways to install piles.

Today, many modern technology and tools are available to assist in ensuring adequate installation of driven piles. The Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA) system is one of the most widely employed during pile inspections for testing and monitoring purposes. This system helps formulate driving criteria during pre-construction pile inspections to reduce the risk of pile damage during the production pile installation at the construction stage. The technology behind this system is simple yet powerful. The accelerometers and strain transducers attached to the pile obtain data during the pile driving and convert them into velocity and force readings. That is used to formulate driving criteria such as the bearing capacity. This system is employed during pile inspections on selected piles to obtain representative data which could assist in assuring compliance to the design and improving quality.

Piles are the starting point for the construction of a structure and provides the support for everything built above them. Therefore, proper installation of piles is essential for the start of a rigid and stable structure. With a wide range of technology and tools available today, this could be achieved in an effective and efficient manner. Geotechnical engineers at the Far East District are always on the lookout for new and upgraded technology to improve the quality of pile installation!
Motor pool mastery manifested at vehicle turn-in

By Eric M. Hamilton
FED Public Affairs

Recent vehicle turn-ins at the Far East District compound at first seem no different than any other. As a testament to tight budgets and exacting regulations, the SUVs, sedans and vans being hauled off are all obsolete, a multitude of miles on each odometer. Since the hauling off process happens in pre-dawn hours, much of what’s wrong with these vehicles is obscured by the dim lighting. Even after the dawn breaks, it can be hard to gauge what, exactly, is wrong with some of these vehicles. But this process isn’t secretive, and by no means unusual. The preparation for the arrival of new vehicles requires turning in the old and obsolete, common all across the Army.

The Far East District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is headquartered in downtown Seoul, and so is the motor pool. Large hauling operations over roadways in Seoul have to be concluded early in the morning, so as not to conflict with commuters. Regardless of where these vehicles might end up, they’ll be hauled to Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services Gimcheon (also known by its old name, “DRMO”) for final disposition, after which the vehicles might be sold for parts or for recycling.

Obsolete vehicles are hauled away from the motor pool at the Far East District Compound of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers early in the morning on Feb. 25, 2016. The transport has to happen in the early morning because of restrictions on large vehicles on Seoul roads. (Photo by Eric Hamilton)

Morning came early at the Far East District motor pool, as tractor-trailers arrived just after 5 a.m. to haul obsolete vehicles to the Defense Reutilization Management Office. The obsolete vehicles were loaded by forklift, tied down and departed the compound in about an hour. (Photo by Ken Pickler)

East District have been down this road before. Each of 27 vehicles being turned in by Pickler’s motor pool was searched out and salvaged from the turn-in areas of other U.S. Army motor pools across the Korean peninsula, said Edward J. Minnerly, the Far East District’s Chief of Logistics. Minnerly said that reutilizing excess vehicles like this began in March 2012. Whether from other units or from the Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Reutilization program, the vehicles were obtained at no cost. These older vehicles were then put back into service and maintained with the rest of the fleet.

“Those 27 vehicles represent a procurement savings to the U.S. Government of over $185,110,” Minnerly said. “The mechanics in the motor pool have gone above and beyond to maintain the district’s fleet of vehicles. All my mechanics are great employees with phenomenal knowledge, skills, and work ethics,” said Pickler. Several of the mechanics who worked on the vehicles were now the same team preparing them for turn-in. Mechanic Yim Yong-sik operated the forklift, assisted by mechanic Choe Min-kwan, to load vehicles onto the trailer. Mechanic Kwon Po-song also assisted by ground guiding the forklift through the motor pool as it loaded vehicles on the trailer.

Pickler described three specific vehicles saved in this manner, summarizing the value they represented.

“First was TMP-37, a 1997 Hyundai Galloper, picked up from CID in April 2007. We received the vehicle with 55,784 miles on it. If our mechanics worked the vehicle over completely, we assigned it to the Southern Resident Office. Since then, the Galloper served faithfully and reliably for an additional 32,523 miles until it was replaced. The vehicle was retired at 19 years old with a total of 88,307 miles on it,” Pickler said.

“Next was TMP-410, a 2006 SsangYong Rexton, picked up from DRMO in June 2012. We received the vehicle with 87,275 miles on it. After the District mechanics worked the vehicle over bumper-to-bumper, it was assigned to Construction Surveillance Resident Office. Since that time, the majority of the miles that vehicle traveled were in virgin land with unimproved or new dirt roads, but still operated reliably for 15,747 miles until the vehicle’s engine and transmission needed to be rebuilt,” Pickler said. “The repairs surpassed the authorized maintenance expenditure limits for a 14-year old vehicle, so it was retired with 146,733 miles,” Ken said.

These vehicles were permanently assigned to the offi ce annotated and were on extended dispatch. As a result, each of the resident offices used these vehicles on a daily basis to get to and from job sites, and over some very rough terrain.

The work done by the Far East District motor pool team ensured that the mission was met, by using innovation and ingenuity to re-use vehicles others had discarded.

But now these vehicles are being loaded up onto tractor-trailers contracted by the 25th Transportation Battalion. They’ll be hauled to Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services Gimcheon (also known by its old name, “DRMO”) for final disposition, after which the vehicles might be sold for parts or for recycling.

Regardless of where they end up, these vehicles prove the skill and talent of the mechanics who fixed them for re-use and gave them second lives. It also demonstrates the Far East District’s commitment to the principles of responsible stewardship, both of the environment and of taxpayer dollars.
Building Strong in Korea!

Parachute rigging facility nearing completion in Gimhae

By Stephen Satkowski
FED Public Affairs

Southern resident office engineers continue to make progress as they repair and upgrade a parachute rigging facility at Gimhae Air Base, a Republic of Korea Air Force base adjacent to Gimhae International Airport on the southern tip of the peninsula. The facility will be used for inspection, maintenance, repair, packing and storage of parachutes. The building was demolished after sustaining severe damage from a typhoon in 2003.

In addition to repairing the rigging portion, district engineers will also repair damages in a deteriorating cargo storage area, repair water, electrical and sewage systems, and provide support facilities such as a fire water storage tank.

Project engineer Anthony Hambrick said the close relationship and open communications that has developed between all involved parties is crucial to maintaining progress.

"Transparent communication and cooperation between the Far East District construction team and in-house design team, Korea’s Ministry of Defense (MND), user representatives and contractor personnel has been key to this project so far," Hambrick said.

Hambrick said this close cooperation and a positive attitude by all involved has been a hallmark of this project so far.

"I’m impressed with how professionally these meetings are conducted and the amount of detail that is covered to ensure all parties understand the requirements for a particular feature of work. We are all able to communicate and give each other the benefit of the doubt on all matters, with no arguments. Also, I get to learn something new every day through regular project visits, which is a luxury I didn’t have at my previous job," Hambrick said.

The location of the rigging facility on a Republic of Korea Air Force base poses its own set of challenges as well.

"Mainly on project components that will affect the installation such as the tie in of the sewer line," said Hambrick. "These issues are resolved through understanding of the requirements from both sides and above all the support and resolution expertise provided by our MND counterparts and the user representatives for the facility."

Construction on the facility began in June 2015. The Far East District did all the design work and construction is about halfway completed. The facility is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

Construction work on this parachute rigging facility at Gimhae Air Base is expected to be finished by the end of 2016. Photo is by Tony Hambrick, Southern Resident Office project engineer.

Repair work on this parachute rigging facility at Gimhae Air Base is expected to be finished by the end of 2016. Photo is by Tony Hambrick, Southern Resident Office project engineer.
Army projects continue to make up the bulk of the work for the Far East District and are mainly centered on U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys and U.S. Army Garrison Daegu. At Humphreys, construction on the KORCOM headquarters and the Eighth Army/IMCOM headquarters building is nearly finished, with both 99 percent completed. The commissary and the main exchange are nearing completion with both 94 percent finished. The 2nd Infantry Division headquarters building is 53 percent finished with a completion date scheduled for late 2017. The building will include an operations center, network operations center, administrative facilities and parade grounds. All of these projects are part of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan. At U.S. Army Garrison Daegu’s Camp Walker, ground was broken on the new middle/high school in late 2014 and construction is proceeding rapidly as it is 66 percent completed. The school is scheduled to open to students in the summer of 2017. Construction has also begun on new family housing which is four percent complete and design work is now 100 percent complete on upgrading the installation’s health clinic.

Air Force projects at the Far East District mostly are centered at Osan and Kunsan Air Bases, with operational and quality of life facilities in design and under construction. At Osan, work on the replacement elementary school is finishing up and is now 99 percent complete. Work continues on a hospital addition/alteration which is 71 percent completed and construction work on the small arms range complex is 11 percent completed. The design work for an air freight terminal facility is 90 percent complete and the design for the Korea Air Operations Center is 15 percent completed. At Kunsan Air Base, on Korea’s southwest coast, construction of a security forces facility is almost completed with 98 percent of the construction finished, while construction on a communications squadron facility is 97 percent completed. Design work at the base includes upgrading the electrical distribution system which is 15 percent completed.

The district’s Programs and Project Management Division staff is responsible for overseeing work with the Marine Corps on the peninsula. A new bulk fuel transfer pipeline to replace the existing pipeline located at the Pohang Republic of Korea Marine base is now 100 percent design completed and scheduled to be awarded in August 2016. A four hundred open bay billeting at Camp Mujuk is also 100 percent design completed. A new four-story Marine Air Ground Task Force Operations Center for the III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) is also in the design phase and is about 65 percent complete.
The mechanics of the Far East District Motor Pool have many professional certifications and a wide range of experience with various diesel, gas and electric vehicles. That broad skill set has driven some amazing accomplishments. It’s the result of constant effort and planning.

“I grab any training that I possibly can, especially if it’s local,” said Ken Pickler, chief of the Far East District’s Transportation Section. One such training opportunity was at the Hyundai plant in Seoul, where mechanics learned about hybrid gas-electric vehicle technologies used across the board in Hyundai’s newest models.

While this approach serves the Far East District well because of the proximity to the manufacturers of much of its fleet, its mechanics have also trained in diverse locations like Taiwan and Sacramento, California. This poses a challenge since the Far East District’s mechanics aren’t required to be fluent in any language other than Korean. One workaround was an on-site translator provided by the Information Management section; another training administered its certification tests in Korean.

Actual training itself wasn’t so complicated, Pickler said. The hands-on training transferred information between the master mechanics in a way that classroom training couldn’t; however, hands-on demands some prerequisite experience in and aptitude for mechanical concepts.

Training this team testifies to time, talent and tenacity.

By Eric Hamilton
FED Public Affairs

The mechanics of the Far East District Motor Pool have many professional certifications and a wide range of experience with various diesel, gas and electric vehicles. That broad skill set has driven some amazing accomplishments. It’s the result of constant effort and planning.

“I grab any training that I possibly can, especially if it’s local,” said Ken Pickler, chief of the Far East District’s Transportation Section. One such training opportunity was at the Hyundai plant in Seoul, where mechanics learned about hybrid gas-electric vehicle technologies used across the board in Hyundai’s newest models.

While this approach serves the Far East District well because of the proximity to the manufacturers of much of its fleet, its mechanics have also trained in diverse locations like Taiwan and Sacramento, California. This poses a challenge since the Far East District’s mechanics aren’t required to be fluent in any language other than Korean. One workaround was an on-site translator provided by the Information Management section; another training administered its certification tests in Korean.

Actual training itself wasn’t so complicated, Pickler said. The hands-on training transferred information between the master mechanics in a way that classroom training couldn’t; however, hands-on demands some prerequisite experience in and aptitude for mechanical concepts.

“Point and grunt goes a long way, mechanic to mechanic… Kind of like a Chilton’s manual,” said Pickler. “To use a manual like that, you need at least a basic understanding of mechanics and the underlying principles. For our mechanics, the hands-on offers the most valuable kind of training.”

The value of this on-going training is essential, said Kil Min-su, Automotive Mechanic Foreman, because of the constant upgrades to sensitive mechanisms and systems in new vehicles. Training is necessary in order to use new tools, use new repair techniques and to apply current maintenance methods, he said.

Kil said that getting the training can be a challenge, since not every manufacturer is willing to train groups as small as the motor pool team, while others limit training seats to just one or two people.

The latter situation, Pickler said, demands using a “train-the-trainer” approach; the one or two people trained are then experts on that topic and will lead training for the rest of the team.

At other times, careful negotiation and attentiveness to schedule changes have allowed Kil the chance to squeeze in training opportunities where none existed before.

Despite the challenges, Pickler said that he remains committed to providing his team the training needed to keep their skills as master mechanics sharp and up-to-date.
Retiring reservists honored at friendship event

By Dr. Thomas J. Karnowski
FED Korea Program Relocation Offic

Col. Philip A. Keller, Col. Michael D. Nyenhuis and Lt. Col. Mitchell A. DeMarais celebrated their upcoming retirements at a hosted dinner and friendship ceremony held at the W. Wedding Hall in Pyeongtaek on Friday, April 22, 2016. Together, the three officers had more than 95 years of service.

The event honored the officers more than just a spectacular meal, it was also an opportunity to share personal feelings.

Col. Keller was the acting KPRO chief and full-time Design Construction Agent when I arrived in Korea. A veritable encyclopedia of knowledge, he brought me up to speed within several weeks, while doing his duties as the DCA.

Col. Nyenhuis was the “master of the chess board,” fixing what had been broken within the Land Development, Utilities and Infrastructure branch. Taking a strategic view of the program, he calmly untied the Gordian knot bit by bit: one piece of road at a time; installing small segments of utilities; moving fences; chasing seemingly tiny problems that held up untold amounts of construction; he made his mark “eating the elephant,” one bite at a time.

Lt. Col. Mitch DeMarais has been our “go to guy” for training, reports, administration and awards. Our team is glued together by the friendships and working relationships that Mitch has helped build, whether in uniform or as his alter ego, the “BBQ King.” When I needed contact while moving from Germany, Mitch provided the details that made my move possible. When new people joined our team, Mitch welcomed them and helps them to help themselves.

I want to thank each of you for all the good things that you have done for our nation over the last 30 years. You have served honorably and with distinction, but most importantly you have served. There is something special about serving others; those who do serve.

Winston Churchill once stated that “the Reservist is twice the citizen.” Since 1908, members of the Army Reserve have taken on responsibilities greater than those required of most citizens, sacrificing weeknights, weekends and summertime leisure to learn, train and prepare for the day when their country might call upon them in time of war or national emergency. (Twice the Citizen, A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983)

Thank you for your selfless service and your dedication to the greater good. You are and will remain our friends for life.


Col. Stephen Bales, commander of the Far East District (left), poses with Lt. Col. DeMarais (center) and Maj. Gen. James T. Walton, director of USFK Transformation and Restationing at a hosted dinner and friendship ceremony April 22. (Photo by Eric Hamilton)

Maj. Gen. Mark W. Yenter, Deputy Commanding General for Military & International Operations, (front center), Gene Ban, Pacific Ocean Programs Director, (front, second from right), and. Col. Stephen H. Bales, Far East District Commander (front, left), pose with other members of the Far East District during a tour of the medical and dental complex construction site at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. Yenter’s visit to the Republic of Korea allowed him to view construction progress on the Korea Relocation Program and to participate in the Eighth Army rehearsal-of-concept drill, which prepares units moving out of Seoul and areas near the Demilitarized Zone to the central hubs of Camp Humphreys and U.S. Army Garrison Daegu. (Photo by Seuk Hwan Son)
Kevin Fuqua, the Lean Six Sigma / Continuous Process Improvement Deployment Director at Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, provided training on Root Cause Analysis to the Far East District. The first day of training was to an audience comprised primarily of engineers from the Engineering Division on Tuesday, May 17, 2016.

The training began with an overview of what Root Cause Analysis does and how it works, using any one of several tools available from decades of working with process review and improvement. Fuqua outlined how Root Cause Analysis related to processes. Processes consume resources, he said, and these processes determine outcomes, success and efficiency and effectiveness. They also influence decision-making and help us understand boundaries, stakeholders and interim objectives.

“You don’t get results by focusing on the results, you get results by focusing on the actions that produce the results,” Fuqua said.

Fuqua gave an example of a problem solved by Root Cause Analysis. The Jefferson Memorial was experiencing accelerated damage by an excess of bird droppings when compared with other similar monuments in the same area. Initial solutions proposed addressed symptoms of the problem: cleaning methods, bird management or changing the monument itself, either by covering, moving or closing it.

Instead of immediately using one or more of these potentially drastic and costly methods of treating symptoms, Root Cause Analysis was used. The “Five Whys” approach was used to discover and remedy the underlying cause:

1. Why was the finish of the Jefferson Monument becoming degraded?
   a. Because of the need to clean excessive bird droppings off of the monument.
2. Why were so many birds at the Jefferson Monument?
   a. Because there were lots of spiders there, and birds came to eat the spiders.
3. Why was there so many spiders?
   a. Because there were many insects on and around the Monument.
4. Why were the large numbers of insects there?
   a. Because lights at the Jefferson Monument were on longer than at other similar areas.
5. Why are the lights on longer at the Jefferson Monument?
   a. No reason. This was the root cause of the problem and was something that could be easily fixed.

The context Fuqua worked within was common to the Corps operating environment, and he asked questions familiar to many of those present: “What if we have a problem delivering what the customer wants? How do we deal with that? What if an audit result, customer survey or stakeholder feedback identifies process problems? How do we respond? How do we determine whether it’s an ongoing problem or an isolated incident?”

More of a philosophy that allows for use of one or more different tools, Root Cause Analysis instruction isn’t a specific single approach to use for every problem or project. Instead, the focus of the training was to demonstrate how to avoid common pitfalls in problem solving.

“Do not attempt to ‘Solve World Hunger’,” Fuqua said, using that as a metaphor for a common scoping flaw sometimes known in military circles as “mission creep.” Another problem to avoid is coming at a perceived problem with a predetermined solution; this can often cause the problem to be mischaracterized. As Abraham Maslow wrote in the Psychology of Science, “I suppose it is tempting, if the only tool you have is a hammer, to treat everything as if it were a nail.”

One outcome Fuqua wanted participants to take from the training, despite the familiarity of some or all of the content presented, was to be able to “think differently.”

How to “think differently” came up in every demonstration of the tools Fuqua showed: DMVAC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control, Sustain); Ishikawa (Fishbone) Diagrams; Deming’s PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act); BPR (Business Process Re-engineering); the U.S. Air Force’s OODA Loop (Observe, Orient, Decide, Act); and the U.S. Army’s seven-step MDMA (Military Decision-Making Process).

The goal is to improve and innovate, then implement and monitor, he said. The goal? “Remove waste and non-value-added activities,” Fuqua said. Key to this process is separating personalities from activities; it’s not the person that’s non-value-added, it’s the activity or process that should be the target of Lean tools and technologies, he said.

But technology isn’t going to provide all of the answers; it’s not a “silver bullet” for process problems, Fuqua said. “All too often, someone assumes that implementing a technology tool like SharePoint is the only thing they need to do to fix problems, he said. Alone, no technology or tool provides all of the answers, but possibly can provide the framework for the solution.

The methodology of the Root Cause Analysis approach is meant to help ask the right questions when dealing with process evaluation, as demonstrated by the Five Whys example of the Jefferson Monument. This training emphasized how to asking the right questions leads to getting the right answers.
The Internet has changed the way the world communicates. People are increasingly looking to the Web as their primary sources of news and information. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District has connected with the community through social media. Check out our sites below to stay informed with the latest and greatest from the Far East District.

US Army Corps of Engineers Far East District

Have a question? Have some feedback? Want to share your ideas?
Please visit our Interactive Customer Evaluation (ICE) website at www.pof.usace.army.mil/home/ice and share your thoughts with us.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District, wants to hear from you.
We value our customers and employees so we are always looking for more innovative ways to improve our business processes and services.
As a customer you can provide feedback or ask a question to any of our divisions and offices.
We will follow up on your comments within five business days or sooner.

Building Strong in Korea!

Lt. Col. Timika M. Wilson
Deputy's Corner

Be part of the big picture

Scan me to connect with the Far East District's social media sites!