JANUARY-APRIL 2012

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Commander's Opinion

Busy past - *intense future...*

By Col. Christopher O. Mohan
Commander of Tooele Army Depot

As you all know the depot has had an incredibly busy spring and the summer promises more of the same! I understand that hosting VIPs takes up an enormous amount of time and I truly appreciate all of your efforts and support. I know you understand the importance of these visits and the future of the Depot depends on us getting our strategic communications correct. I want to reinforce to every one of you the importance of each visit – it is clear to our visitors that we are all on the same team and we don't want to lose that! It is no joke; we are currently batting 1000% - because of your efforts.

From January to April, the depot has hosted visits from Brig. Gen. Burton, Assistant Utah Adjutant General; James C. Dwyer, G-4, Headquarters, Army Materiel Command (AMC); Quality Work Environment (QWE) Team; Randy Robinson, Installation Management Command (IMCOM), Director; Doug Waters, Energy Initiatives Task Force (EITF); Steve Peterson and Peter Jenks from Congressman Rob Bishop's office; Larry Shepherd, Senator Mike Lee's office; Brig. Gen. (Promotable) Gustave F. Perna, Headquarters, Joint Munitions Command (JMC); and John Nerger, Executive Director the Commanding General, Headquarters, Army Materiel Command.

On another note, I have had the opportunity to share some good times with many of you recently during our Brown Bag/Town Hall sessions. We know each other better as a result of these gatherings, which have been tied to the midday break from work when most of us eat our lunch. I have shared the depot scorecard of where we need to be going and what we need to be pursuing to emerge from these trying times stronger and more ready than we are now.

The directors and I have chosen six critical areas of effort to help ensure our future. We are making solid strides in transitioning Deseret Chemical Depot back into being TEAD South Area. Taking full advantage of the space there is crucial to

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This issue and previous issues of The Desert Star can be viewed on the depot's intranet.

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Commander's Opinion

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our future and Ammunition Operations has already improved their readiness level by moving and storing stocks there. We are making steady progress in our preparations for taking over the Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) mission. Finding more workload through partnerships is critical as Department of Defense workload and funding diminish now and more into the future; two new partnerships have been funded in Fiscal 2012 and more are in process. Extraordinary efforts in Ammunition Operations Directorate have kept us ahead of our expanded goal for demil.

There are three areas where I need your focus and support in order to improve. In spite of the heavy visibility that safe conditions and behavior have been receiving as we prepare to formally apply for Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star Status, our rate of incurring recordable injuries is higher than last year and higher than our goal. Please apply the principles of SafeStart[tm] constantly and diligently, all of us will benefit from the results.

I do want to compliment you on the reduction in vehicle accidents versus our fiscal 2011 experience; let us keep pushing in this area as there is still much room for improvement.

Reducing energy consumption is another area where we are moving in the wrong direction. The price of some heating fuels has gone up substantially and our overall usage has increased as well. We are working to overcome maintenance problems with the wind turbine and going after other sources of renewable energy, however, the main solution to rising energy costs this year is to reduce consumption. I am asking for your cooperation in turning off whatever is not in use, to include overhead lights, computers, printers, monitors, compressors and motor vehicles.

I greatly value the opportunity to meet with you face to face and discuss things that are important to our depot. Sharing the topics discussed above, which I consider to be strategic imperatives to assure Tooele's future, is not all that happens at these mini Town Hall meetings with you. There have been many concerns and suggestions raised to me during these sessions that have improved my situational awareness and that have caused me to rethink some important areas.

The employees at Tooele Army Depot are what makes the depot such a great asset to the Army and other services. Keep up the great work and keep the good ideas flowing.

As always, thanks for all that you do for our Army.

Army Strong!

Ammunition Operations Center

Clara Smith operates the new TEAD Ammo Operations Center. (Photo by Kathy Anderson)

In January, Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) established an Ammunition Operations Center (AOC) within the Ammunition Operations Directorate. The AOC is a central command and control facility responsible for monitoring ammunition operations to include all internal movements, shipping/receiving, inventory and demil functions. It allows TEAD management to view operations at the macro level to ensure all operations are on schedule. It provides management visual red, green, amber, the "big picture" of the operations.

This monitors operations allowing managers to make operational decisions such as moving personnel or equipment to keep operations on track. Another function of the AOC is to collect, gather and analyze data, recommending to managers the solutions that help enhance or streamline processes. It has also allowed TEAD to identify deficiencies in performance by commercial line haul carriers that cause delay in TEAD operations. This enables us to notify carrier company's management of delays and administer corrective actions.

COVER PHOTO: 1942 Historical photo of the Tooele Ordnance Depot - Welcome sign. (U.S. Army Photo)

Tooele Marks 70 Years of Service

By Kathy Anderson, Tooele Army Depot Public Affairs (U.S. Army Historical Files)

It's an exciting time to be at Tooele Army Depot (TEAD), Tooele, Utah, as the Army celebrates the depot's 70 years of long selfless history.

This is how it all began…….

The story of World War II Army depots is one of construction, training and dedicated employees who turned a small, peace time depot system into a vital part of the logistic miracle of World War II.

In January of 1942, there was an "authentic" rumor to the effect that one of the Nation's largest ammunition depots would be built at Tooele, Utah. In February, a delegation from the War Department in Washington, D.C., and from the District Engineer Office in Salt Lake City made the initial survey of the site. And what a sight! TEAD was nothing but a dust bowl, thousands of acres of sagebrush.

Above photo was 1942 construction of the first of 902 igloos at Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD) . (U.S. Army Historical Photo)

In March, some twenty-six thousand acres were purchased by the Government as a building site for the Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD), six miles from the shores of the Great Salt Lake, forty miles from Salt Lake City, about three miles from the town of Tooele, and nine miles from the town of Grantsville.

Above photo was 1942 construction of the TOD Park at Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD) . (U.S. Army Historical Photo)

April timeframe plans and specifications were drawn and Captain Alvin Howarth and his staff moved onto the site.

The soil and climate were very dry; the land was sandy; and an elevation of 4,923 feet above sea level made it just right for storing conventional ammunition and ordnance supplies. It is necessary to guard against both rust and moisture in the storage of ammunition. In May the Intermountain Contractors arrived. A tent town was built with a huge mess hall, and thousands of workers poured into Tooele to help in the hurried construction of the depot.

In June, 24-hour shifts were the rule, and the place began to grow. But troubles arose. When the first ground was broken for the igloos, the soil, which had been on a rampage with dust storms since 1934, began to blow again. So dense and thick were those dust clouds that entire days were lost. Operations had to be shut down to avoid head-on collisions of vehicles, even when operating with lights burning. It was rough, and even nature seemed to have joined hands with the enemy.

In spite of manpower and material shortages, work went forward what seemed like overwhelming odds. By January of 1943, the depot was completed without a moment to spare; for the first shipments of supplies had arrived in December.

Colonel Edgar R. Lower, the first depot commander, and Orville Mooberry, the first depot civilian selecte the staff and sent them to all parts of the country for specialized training. The herculean task of depot operations began. It was composed of 902 igloos, 13 above ground magazines, hundreds of acres for open storage, 31 warehouses, a hospital, a prisoner of war camp, and 29 barracks for troops. Adjacent to the depot for the housing of depot employees, was a 1080 unit housing project under

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Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve of Utah

By Kathy Anderson
Tooele Army Depot Public Affairs

Civilian employers of members of the Utah National Guard and Reserve traveled to Fort Hood, Texas, February 28-29, to meet and observe first-hand their Soldier-Employees technical training, leadership development, and team building skills that they receive as members of the Guard and Reserve.

This 'Boss Lift,' sponsored by the Utah Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), is part of the national ESGR program that gives civilian employers of Guard members an up-close look at what their employees are going through as they prepare to deploy.

A group of 22 bosses supported the ESGR 2012 'Boss Lift' in February 2012. (Photo provided by the Utah National Guard)

There were 34 employers from local Utah businesses and government agencies that boarded a Utah Air National Guard KC-135 Air-to-Air Refueling Tanker bound for Fort Hood, Texas. While enroute to Fort Hood, the employers had the opportunity to observe the refueling operation of a B52 Bomber.

Bill Smith, Chief of Ammunition Logistics Support, Maintenance, and Demil Division, Ammunition Operations Directorate, Tooele Army Depot, received an invitation for this year's ESGR 2012. His employee, Specialist Michelle Heston, has been deployed for approximately seven months with the 1st Battalion 211th Aviation unit for training. She will return to her normal position of Office Automation Clerk within the Directorate of Ammunition Operations, approximately March 2013, after her overseas deployment.

"It was a good experience for me and I'm glad I had the opportunity to observe Michelle's unit participate in live fire exercise and hot refueling and rearming of the Apache Helicopter," said Smith.

"I am very appreciative of the support I have received from not only my supervisor, Bill, but the entire management at the depot. It has made my deployment a little easier knowing that I will have a job to return to," said Heston.

Upon returning from the field where the bosses and their soldiers observed the exercise, they all enjoyed a military dinner of Meals Ready to Eat (MRE). Many bosses delivered care packages from home and spent some time with their Soldiers before they had to return to duty.

By the end of the trip, bosses saw their Soldier-Employees a little differently knowing how they support the war on terrorism and the personnal sacrafices they have made.

Specialist Michelle Heston and her Supervisor, Bill Smith, Tooele Army Depot. (Photo provided by the Utah National Guard)

Multi Service Partnership for Critical Aircraft Parts

By Kathy Anderson, Tooele Army Depot Public Affairs
Cathy Hopkins, DLA Aviation Public Affaits

In the continuing effort to provide alternative means of supporting Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) managed national stock numbers; DLA Aviation in Ogden, Utah is partnering with Tooele Army Depot's (TEAD) engineering staff to grow the depot's organic manufacturing capability. The partnership is proving beneficial to both DLA and Tooele with workload generated from DLA Aviation and DLA Troop Support.

The partnership started in March of 2009 at the direction of Ogden DLA Site Commander, Army Col. James Kinkade, and Barbara Simbro, Chief of Supply. It was initiated to expand the Department of Defense's organic manufacturing base and support the depot maintenance workload at the Air Force's 309th Maintenance Wing.

Kinkade said his supervisors and Air Force Engineering Support Activity community members toured Tooele Army Depot (TEAD), located in Tooele, Utah, to assess their capabilities and processes.

"We were looking for any conceivable option to satisfy Maintenance Wing requirements," said Kinkade. "This led to the idea of establishing a permanent partnership between the Ogden Air Logistics Center and Tooele Army Depot. We were pleased to learn that Tooele's experts offered quality, reliability and timely products. Plus, they were only an hour away."

The depot-to-depot partnership began under the leadership of Col. Yolanda Dennis-Lowman, past Tooele commander, and continues to grow under the leadership of Tooele's current commander Col. Christopher Mohan.

Mohan and his TEAD staff visited Hill Air Force Base in Ogden, Utah, March 28, for office calls with senior leaders at Hill and to tour the Landing Gear Facility (where the T-38 pins are installed), Hill's Organic Manufacturing Shop, and its First Article Testing Lab.

The T-38 Aircraft is used as the primary trainer for Air Force pilots, NASA pilots, and shuttle chase planes and is also used by the U.S. Navy and NATO forces.

Robert Newton, Tooele Army Depot machinist, manufacturing pins for the T-38 Landing Gear Time Change Program usign the Multi-Axis Turning Center. (Photo by Kathy Anderson)

"This partnership was a win-win, involving not only Tooele employees, but the Air Force and multiple DLA supply chains," said Mohan. "We are very pleased to help DLA with engineering and manufacturing of these required parts. This will support DLA while at the same time allow us to perform work that directly supports our core mission."

Tooele is currently manufacturing two DLA-managed parts. One is a pin assembly and the other is an F-16 metering pin to support a current work stoppage. DLA has current requirements of 108 each for the pin assembly with five-year projected requirements of 432 each year. The pin, which supports Air Force, Navy, and NASA customer requirements, is managed by DLA Troop Support.

The metering pin is an emergency requirement to fill existing backorders on work stoppages until the DLA contract can deliver. Currently 21 pins are needed and future demand is for 290 each year through Fiscal 2013.

DLA Aviation continues to foster the Tooele partnership with bi-weekly meetings to determine their ability to manufacture more than 100 additional parts.

TEAD completes Mobilization Plan

By Kathy Anderson, Tooele Army Depot Public Affairs

When Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) first started down the path of continuous improvement, it was called JIT (just-in-time). As the term "lean" became popular, the depot expanded their focus in eliminating waste throughout all processes. Through training the workforce, the process jumped right to massive kaizen mode with many events all across the installation.

Value stream mapping (VSM) is part of the lean manufacturing technique that is used to analyze and design the flow of materials and information required to bring a product or service to a consumer. At TEAD, it is known as "material and information flow mapping." It can be applied to nearly any value chain.

In early April, TEAD received the tasker to value stream map the outloading process, and to have it completed by April 26. A secondary portion of the VSM was to update the Mobilization Plan.

The objectives for preparing the Mobilization Plan VSM were in support of the Enterprise Integrated Logistics Strategy (E-ILS). The VSM activity helped establish common understanding of E-ILS while focusing on warm base level requirements (i.e., number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs.)) The VSM was also forwarded to Headquarters, Joint Munitions Command (JMC) to move from book theory to pragmatic action that (electronic modeling tool) show interactive simulations of the warm base model.

TEAD recently completed their entire Mobilization Plan VSM task. This VSM activity required the input of sixteen personnel from three directorates and approximately 160 man-hours.

Keith Siniscalchi (far left), Director of Ammunition Operations; Bill Smith, Directorate of Ammunition Operations; Col. Christopher Mohan, depot commander; Jeff Principe, Garrison Operations; Jeff Gillette, Resource Management, all of Tooele Army Depot; displaying the value stream mapping process of the Tooele Army Depot Mobilization Plan. (Courtesy photo provided by Chris Schurman)

This requirement was in response to the Warm Base Calculation Methodology demonstrated at the E-ILS Workshop.

"The main objective of this exercise was to review workforce and workload requirements," said Jeff Gillette, Chief, Resource Management. "This is a cornerstone in determining rate affordability."

During this VSM process, TEAD outlined all activities, direct and indirect support, and their interaction to demonstrate the capacity for a major mobilization. This information will be used as part of the Enterprise Integrated Logistics System modeling tool to show the manpower FTEs for out loading capability at TEAD.

"The VSM proved to be a valuable tool for Ammunition Operations. It helped us identify steps and personnel requirements in the outload process and remove non-value added steps" said Bill Smith, Directorate of Ammunition Operations.

Tooele Marks 70 Years of Service

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the direction of the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA). This was completed with a shopping district, post office, drug store, barber shop, cleaning establishment, and an elementary school. This seemed wonderful to those who had been living in "Trailer Town."

By this time the number of civilians employed was 2300; there were 1500 enlisted men, with 50 officers; 1000 prisoners of war; and an Italian service unit.

Around the same time, Mr. Elton, General Manager of the International Smelting and Refining Company and Mr. Bristol of the W.P.B. in Salt lake City met with depot commander, Col. Minton, to discuss the housing of colored employees. Arrangements were made with FPHA. to move trailers from TOD Park to a location in Tooele City where colored employees of this station and the smelter might live. This measure was taken to prevent race riots, and was not believed that segregation in this instance was discrimination. In August, unusually heavy rain caused considerable damage. Railroad tracks in the area were impassable because of the washing out of grade fills. Floors in 42 igloos were completely submerged with water, luckily only two of them contained ammunition at the time. The ammunition was not damaged because the water level did not rise above the flood dunnage. In repairing the railroad track damage a number of culverts was installed to provide drainage for future use. During the storm, Capt. Dirks was struck by lightning as he was using a telephone in the Ammunition Area.

In September 1943, candidates for the title of Miss TOD were selected. The following is the list of candidates, one of which was chosen by judges at the TOD Benefit Club party, Oct. 3, 1943: Joan Allred, Thalia Bonelli, Leila Butler, Maurine Callister, LaVelle James, Anne Kearns, Maxine Lamb, LaRena Petty, Virginia Petty, Marie Rombs, Betty Wright, Virginia Barnes and Eva Christensen. On October 4, 1943, the TOD Benefit Club sponsored a barbecue for all employees at the American Legion Park in Settlement Canyon, Tooele. Judges selected Virginia Barnes from the 12 candidates as Miss TOD. She with Leila Butler, runner-up, participated in the "Work and Win" parade staged in Salt Lake City on Oct. 12.

The first baby was born at the new station hospital on November 30, 1943. The baby, a daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bryant.

By January 1944, one thousand German prisoners of war were stationed at the TOD Prisoner of War Camp.

The heaviest snowstorm since 1932 hit the morning of March 15, 1944. The snow measured approx. 6 foot drifts.

Material received for WWII support peaked in July of 1945. Approx. 400,000 tons of material was handled, and 2000 troops were assigned to aid in the handling of the increased ammunition load. Most of the personnel were later separated from the Army through the separation point established at the depot during the fall of 1945. The depot had over 5000 vehicles which were only a portion of the 50,000 expected to arrive and be stored after the proper inspection and preventative maintenance was accomplished that year. Nine civilians and one officer were hospitalized at the depot as a result of a bus accident near Wendover, Utah. A medical officer from the station hospital inspected the bodies of two soldiers burned to death in the accident. By Nov. 1947, the construction of the "Tank Farm" was completed. It consisted of 115 round tanks at 1964 square feet, ten at 1134 square feet and four dehumidification shelters at 168 square feet; all used for storage of tanks and vehicles.

By Nov. 1947, the peacetime program was accomplished with the current employees. The mission of the depot did not change but the workforce did. Women were moved out of key positions to make places for the return of the men as they came back from the war.

Although the Tooele facility had originally been designed for temporary service of five years, the Korean War and the realities of the Cold War made it necessary to put the older buildings back into a better state of repair. Warehouses in the combat storage area were made "permanent" by the addition of asbestos shingles and siding. In the second half of 1952, more than $572,000 was expended on depot maintenance and improvements.

Tooele Marks 70 Years of Service

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With the cutbacks in personnel after 1953, the administration took steps to dismantle the substandard TOD Park housing. In 1954, only 484 of the 675 rentable units were in use; and in 1956, only 165 units were occupied. A 1961 order directed that 162 occupied and rehabilitated apartments in TOD Park be removed and sold as surplus by July 1962. This deadline was extended to 1963 because of the rapid swelling of the workforce for the Korean War.

After the Korean War, TOD assimilated Deseret Depot Activity, taking over the functions of the Ogden Arsenal, and became the major ammunition equipment design center for the nation's Ordnance Corps. An announcement in March 1961, made these functions secondary as the decision was made to close down a number of important Army ordnance and supply depots in the west, and to consolidate their functions at TOD.

During the first half of 1962, TOD took over distribution of ordnance general supplies for the State of Utah formerly handled by Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado; and the general supply distribution mission for the Sixth U.S. Army in the states of California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho. It also assimilated the overseas customers in Alaska and the islands of the Pacific formerly assigned to Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot and Benicia Arsenal. Additional missions transferred from Benicia Arsenal included rebuilding of tires, guided missiles, ordnance test equipment, and calibration of electronic devices.

TOD was firmly established as the strategic hub of the U.S. Army in the west. Beginning in 1962, TOD acquired a new $1.5 million "brain center," largest of six in the nation. Known as the Western Stock Control and Data Processing Center, it processed orders for war materiel and supply requisitions from troops throughout the western states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Army stations scattered over the Pacific Theatre and in the Far East. Named RAMAC, the electronic brains were the nucleus of the large office division, staffed by more than 400 persons, in Jan. 1962. The electrical and electronic data processing equipment included over 50 machines and related equipment.

With the closing of the Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield, Utah, in 1962; TOD's expansion and potential for future growth assumed ever-greater significance. The Defense Department estimated that while the changeover to TOD cost $13 million, it ultimately saved the nation $28 million per year.

In more recent years, the depot's mission has been twofold; first, as a major power projection platform for all services supporting customers' ammunition needs worldwide. On this level, TEAD's capabilities include storage, inspection, maintenance and testing of training stocks as well as war reserve ammunition. The second mission has been to serve as a life-cycle management installation wherein the Ammunition Equipment Directorate provides the design, development, manufacture and fielding of ammunition-related equipment under the Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE). This equipment is used in the maintenance and demilitarization of munitions throughout the world. These systems play a vital role in reducing, reusing and recycling (R3) various types of ammunition for future projects.

In June 2010, a wind turbine was construced, the first ever at an Army installation. The turbine stands 262 feet tall, and will produce 1.5 MW of electricity.

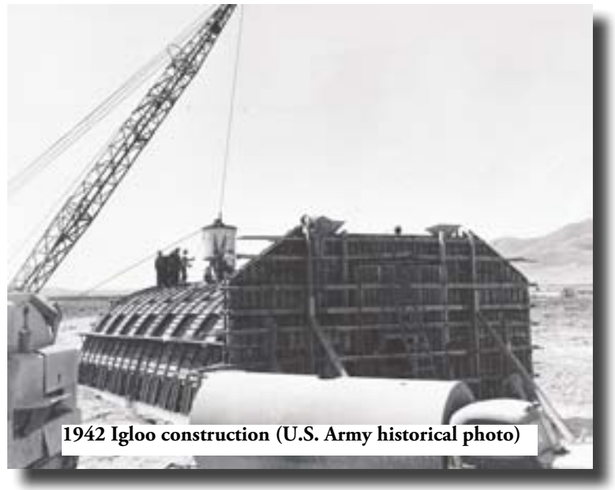
Fast forward to 2012 and through many missions, the facilities, good performance, reliability and high productivity of employees at TEAD have never wavered.

The depot has once again become the "Western Hub" for storage, shipping, receiving, demilitarization and maintenance of conventional ammunition.

"This occasion marks the 70th year of incredible service for the men and women at Tooele Army Depot and for the Department of Defense," said Col. Mohan, TEAD's 34th Commander. "The dedicated employees here have continually answered the call of duty. I am humbled and proud to be a part of this long tradition of service. "

Tooele Historical Snapshots...

1945 snow storm, cutting a road in the snow to the ammo area. (U.S. Army historical photo)



1942 Igloo construction (U.S. Army historical photo)

1944 Thanksgiving night warehouse fire. (U.S. Army historical photo)

1945 TOD commander's quarters (U.S. Army historical photo)

1945 Small Arms Repair Facility (U.S. Army historical photo)

1945 Construction of the main gaurd gate. (U.S. Army historical photo)

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT

70TH 1942 - 2012 ANNIVERSARY

DOD to Screen for More RX Drugs

The Defense Department's drug-testing program is expanding to add screening for two additional prescription medications to the range of legal and illegal drugs it currently detects.

American Forces Press Service reports the two drugs added to the screening program – hydrocodone and benzodiazepines – are nationally among the most abused prescription drugs now on the market. The program already tests for codeine and morphine.

As patterns of drug misuse change, the drug testing program responds by adding more testing procedures.

Hydrocodone is a component of a number of prescription painkillers, including Vicodin, while benzodiazepines are a class of antidepressant medication present in a range of drugs that include Xanax and Valium.

DOD announced the new screenings 90 days before they would take effect, which is unprecedented in the more than 40 years since military drug testing began.

Drug abuse among service members is significantly lower than in the civilian population, but has a potentially much great effect in the military.

The memorandum was published Jan. 31, and was the 90 day warning order.

Anyone who has medications remaining from an expired prescription should not use them. Such drugs should be turned in to the local sheriff's office for disposal, but should not be flushed as they can contaminate the water supply.

DOD Details Civilian Personnel Telework Changes

On May 4, Defense officials announced decisions designed to strengthen telework and make it more attractive to supervisors and employees.

Adjustments to the telework program required DOD leaders to promote telework within their respective components. Theses look to overcome barriers that previously limited the use of the telework tool for defense managers.

The changes are far-reaching. All civilian positions in the department need to be marked as being eligible or not eligible for telework. All employees will be notified by their supervisor if the position they are in is eligible for telework in the position they are in.

Also, any employee in a telework-eligible position who opts to telework must sign a telework agreement with their supervisor; and both the supervisor and employee need to attend training on the program. In the past, only the employee was required to attend training.

The final big change is to incorporate how to include emergency and contingency operations into the telework policy and how to use telework in those operations.

A big part of the policy is to have the culture change so people understand that telework is really work, and employees are held accountable.

Government leaders are pushing the program. They see telework as a way to cut down commute times and relieve pressures in government offices. It's also a quality-of-life issue that can be employed to attract and retain the best workers. The change grew out of the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010.

Most office employees will quality for the telework option. However, some employees, by the nature of their work, will not. Some show-stoppers include jobs requiring daily handling of classified materials, jobs requiring face-to-face interactions with customers, or jobs requiring face-to-face interactions with other co-workers.

As long as the telework agreement is being followd, and the employee is doing the work from an alternative ve work site, the office and the customers should not be able to tell the difference.

TEAD's long history of success using Lean Six Sigma

By Christopher Schurman and Ron Snyder
Continuous Improvement Office

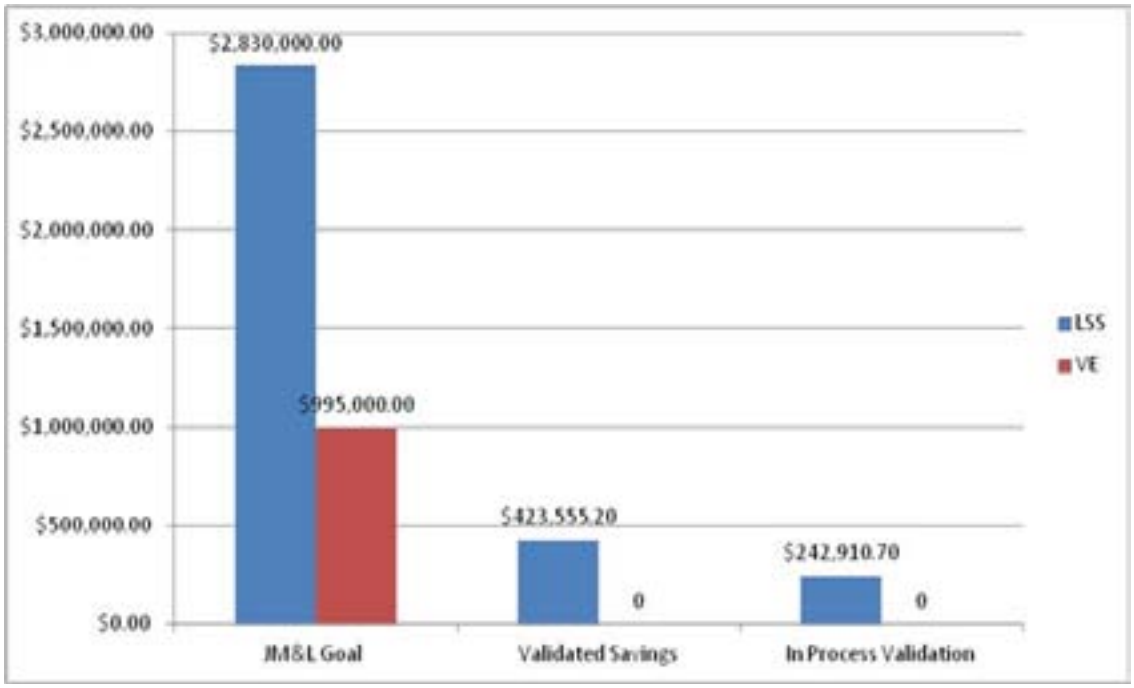
Since the adoption of Lean Six Sigma at Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) in fiscal 2005, approximately 107 completed Lean Six Sigma (LSS) projects have been aimed at making depot operations more efficient. In TEAD's short LSS history, these projects have resulted in a tremendous savings approaching the $10,000,000 mark. However TEAD is not the only installation implementing LSS principles; our sister depots have also been busy working to improve their operations using LSS.

The depot has had some growing pains as the program evolves from a top driven system where managers and directors develop project charters to a grassroots movement, where employees are determining the projects that should be carried forward.

The LSS process really works best when project ideas are coming from the employees working the process.

Compared to our sister depots, we rank fourth out of five in overall benefits since LSS's introduction in fiscal 2005.

In fiscal 2011, TEAD was able to recognize a savings of $4.093M through LSS activities, far exceeding our goal of $2.576M. From another perspective, TEAD employs for roughly 10 percent of the Joint Munitions Command (JMC) workforce and is able to contribute 20 percent toward the JMC goal. In fiscal 12 the depot is facing an even higher goal of $2.830M. TEAD just passed the first quarter of this fiscal year continuously are looking for opportunities to improve processes. TEAD's LSS and Value Engineering (VE) combined goal is $2.830M, currently at $423K.

To date TEAD comprises approximately 9 percent of the JMC goal for savings in fiscal 12.

The LSS team at TEAD consists of Gary Hoy, Ron Snyder, Robyn McCown and Christopher Shurman.