

# Flagship

SEATTLE DISTRICT

*Albeni Falls Dam:  
year-round recreation  
possibilities for all*

inside

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Volume XXXI No. 3

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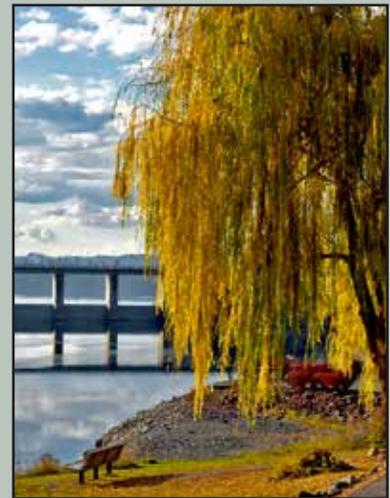
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### Cover:

The colors show through on a beautiful fall day as seen near the Albeni Falls Dam, Idaho, visitor center. This day-use area is frequented by visitors wishing to view the front of the dam from downstream and relax at one of the nearby picnic tables. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, offers a number of recreation opportunities on the Pend Oreille River, Idaho, including fishing, swimming, boating and camping. Corps photo by Ghassem Khosrownia.

### Flagship

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### *CWC: This Flagship is for you*



The **District Office Civilian Welfare Council** is comprised of (pictured from left to right) **Rob**

**Frazier, Sonya Ybarra, Kurt Nold, Augustus Nelson, Erynn Summers, Kelly Stanford and Morgan Miller,** (not pictured is **Darren Habel**).

The **CWC's** mission is to serve the needs and interests of all district employees through organization and/or support of various

morale, welfare and recreation programs and activities.

**CWC** this Flagship is for you.

# What do we do well, what makes Seattle District great?

Our division chiefs have been holding conversations with their employees about the District's strategic vision and how each unit in the District can develop its own plan to reach our goals. As we work to achieve the vision of, "Excelling in a Dynamic Environment: Mission First, People Always," the questions the division chiefs have been asking are the ones I hope each of you are asking yourself – What makes my unit or office great? What do we do well?

When the Corporate Board initially began our assessment of the district, we asked, "When are we at our best?" We immediately thought that a successful flood fight has all the elements of what makes Seattle District great.

Flood fights can't be successful without a highly capable team and a mission-focused support team backing them up. Because of high stakes and a need to beat the looming flood waters, work gets done efficiently.

The evolving conditions and unpredictable nature of storms mean our teams must be flexible. Teams are scalable - able to increase staffing to match each basin's needs - and agile enough to change course when conditions shift mid-storm.

Teams engage in continuous communication, using shift-change meetings for a shared understanding of the past, existing and expected situation on the ground. The team also has pre-established means of communication (radio, satellite phone, text, cell phone call), depending on the locations where they are sent, to reach out to resource managers and program managers to request additional resources, ask for authority for a change of course or just to make sure leaders understand what is evolving out in the field.

Flood teams receive routine training and exercise annually. They don't go out on the job until they have been oriented to the situation, briefed on expectations and issued appropriate gear.

While on the job, they must constantly assess risk and do what they can to keep their own team and those they

are working to protect safe from harm. If they see a potential breach or other threat looming and there isn't a way to prevent it, they let their team, partners, and the office know as soon as possible.

Once a flood fight wraps up, it is routine business to conduct an after action review to assess what worked well and what needs improvement before the next flood.

While we can't do our regular day-to-day work in crisis mode, working 12-hour shifts around the clock, there are some ways of doing business that we are looking to spread from flood fights to daily operations.

In a flood fight, the district is agile and disciplined. We are trained, safety conscious, working within our authority, and learning from past events, and we are also working efficiently, changing our tactics as conditions change and looking for solutions that work best for each situation we face. We can and should work the same way each and every day – whether we are rehabilitating a turbine runner, locking a boat through, managing a budget or designing a building.

We are already successful in many areas of how we do our work each day, and I'm hoping each of you continue to think about what makes your work group great and how you might bring the focus, agility and discipline of a flood fight to your daily work.

Thanks for all you do.



**Seattle District Commander  
Col. John G. Buck**



***...there are some ways of doing business that we are looking to spread from flood fights to daily operations.***

**—Essayons!**

in the field

# Rehabbing Levees

By Scott Lawrence  
Public Affairs Office



## Seattle District tackles levee repair p



Guy Ward Levee

Working diligently to restore levees to their designed level of protection ahead of winter flood season, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, representatives recently wrapped up another successful construction season.

The district tackled 13 levee rehabilitation projects, costing nearly \$11 million during the fiscal year 2015 effort.

Levee repairs focus on providing reliable flood protection for local communities at risk by restoring levees to their pre-damage levels of protection. Repairs at many of the sites included reconstructing levee slopes, replacing or increasing riprap armor for erosion and scour protection, and making levee slopes more gradual at several of the sites.

“I’m especially proud of our levee rehabilitation team, which worked tirelessly,” said Cathie Desjardin, District Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Program Manager. “They accomplished everything from initial damage assessments through the construction phase of each project, meeting an aggressive schedule,”

The Corps worked closely with a number of federal, tribal, state and local representatives during the planning process for this year’s levee construction projects, most of which are under cost-share agreements where the Corps and local sponsors split costs.

g  
g



*Desimone Levee*

**projects just in time for winter weather**



*Water Ski Park Levee*



*Desimone Levee*

in support



# Whirlwind European tour demonstrates U.S. resolve

*Forward Engineer Support Team-Advanced arrived home just in time for the holidays following a half-year deployment supporting Operation Atlantic Resolve, a joint exercise helping NATO allies and partners.*

**By Patricia Graesser**  
*Public Affairs Office*

Recognized at the highest levels for their success, the 34th Engineering Detachment (Forward Engineer Support Team-Advanced) returned in November from a multi-national six-month tour in Eastern Europe in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve.

Operation Atlantic Resolve is demonstrating the United States' continued commitment to collective security through a series of actions designed to reassure NATO allies and partners of America's dedication to enduring peace and stability in the region. The FEST-A's work during their whirlwind deployment supported building partnerships, coordination, and continuity of information with Europe District, the NATO Support Agency and host nations.

During their deployment, the 34th FEST-A was charged by U.S. Army Europe Command with scoping, designing, and programming Eastern European Activity Sets sites, known as EAS sites. Spread across seven Eastern European countries, these EAS Sites are important because they not only provide maintenance hubs to repair equipment once rotational exercises are complete, but they also ensure that U.S. Army mechanized equipment remains forward to help reassure our allies and deter aggression in the area.

"From a strategic perspective the impacts are pretty incredible," said Seattle District Commander Col. John Buck. "These EAS Sites were one of the highest priorities for U.S. Army Europe."

Traveling within days of arriving, the team worked aggressively to conduct technical engineer surveys of all potential EAS sites and develop site plans within

a couple of weeks. After initial scoping, the team became fully integrated with US Army Europe staff members, Host Nation representatives, USACE Europe District, and many others to meet the deadline of delivering contractible design packages for the EAS sites by mid-September.

Although based out of Wiesbaden, Germany, the FEST-A traveled nearly 60 percent of the time, including multiple visits to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. "In some cases, we would be traveling for over a month straight, forcing us to conduct a majority of the work in hotel work centers," said FEST-A Commander Maj. David Stalker.

Working in such diverse surroundings required their understanding of international construction and design standards and an intense degree of international integration with multiple stakeholders



Corps photos

(Clockwise from top left) Civil Engineer Dave Nishimura uses a laser range finder to measure the span length of a bridge. (next) Mechanical Engineer Ricky Petersen, Electrical Engineer Chris Jarvis and General Engineer Scott Long review as-builts of a potential European Activity Set Site with Polish Army technical representatives during a technical site survey in Poland. (above) Computer-Aided Design and Drafting Technician Rode Del Mundo, USACE, Walla Walla District, and General Engineer Scott Long, USACE, Seattle District, confirm results on the Automated Route Reconnaissance Kit during a route assessment. (Top right) Maj. David Stalker accepts the unit flag from Sgt. 1st Class Michael Bamba following the FEST-A team's return home. (right) Structural Engineer Kevin Hace measures culvert earth-cover during a route reconnaissance mission in Romania.



across Europe. The logistics and clearance procedures were major efforts, with the team serving as their own travel agent and emissary with foreign nations.

One of the challenges of this assignment was getting stakeholder buy-in on each project as we designed the sites, said Maj. Stalker. The team had to ensure designs were inclusive of key stakeholders while remaining affordable and easily built. Key stakeholders were U.S. Army Europe, European Command, Army Material Command, Army Support Command and Host Nation infrastructure representatives.

Concurrent to the EAS programming effort, 34th FEST-A also supported synchronization meetings with stakeholders to ensure the three designated "Quick Win" EAS sites were prepared for occupation by December 2015. The team's artful stakeholder management skills helped

U.S. Army Europe develop a plan that was agreeable to the Host Nation and end-user in establish these sites "Quick Win" sites.

"Having the privilege of working on a project that is strategic in nature coupled with completing the site and project designs within three months of arriving were the team's best accomplishments during the deployment," said Stalker. "In the end, our efforts provided three 'Quick Win' sites by December 2015 and had crashed the project schedules by nearly one-year, allowing delivery of most EAS sites by October 2016."

Building upon their success in developing EAS sites, the team accomplished freedom of movement initiatives that included route analysis and bridge classification to determine how best to get M-1 Abrams tanks into Bulgaria and Romania to support host nation training exercises. The team provided support to 4th Infantry

Division and the Marines by conducting detailed route reconnaissance to analyze how to best transport M1/M2 tanks to Romania's Cincu Training Area and Bulgaria's Novo-Selo Training Area. Their report now serves as the baseline for U.S. Army Europe's development of a comprehensive Freedom of Movement concept of operations across Eastern Europe.

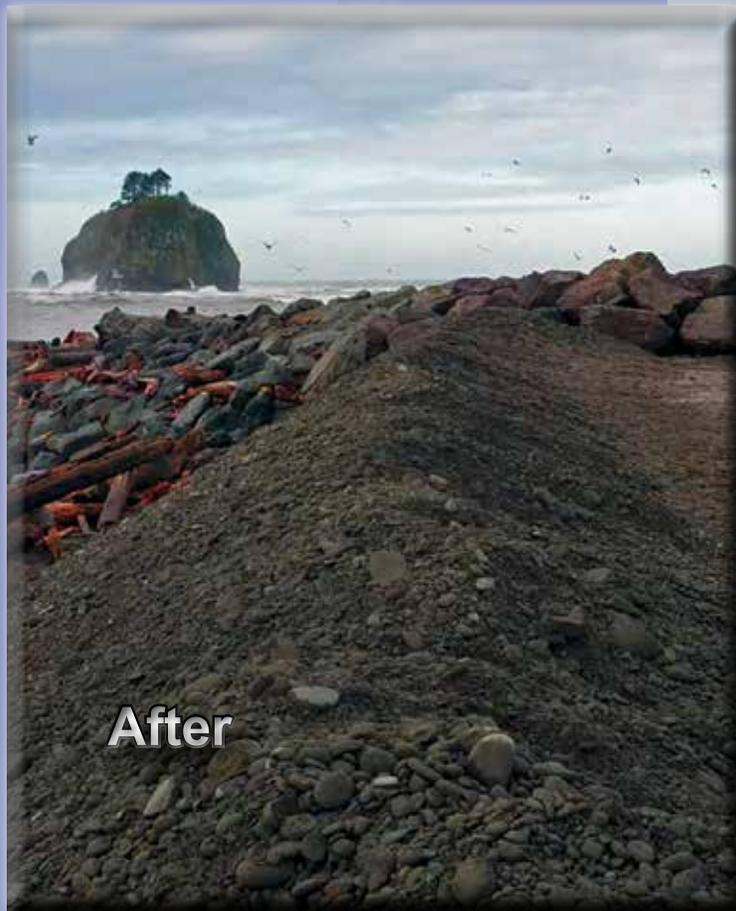
"This group did an absolutely phenomenal job over the last six months," said Buck. "It's rare that a small detachment like this gets to work on such significant projects."

The team's results earned ample praise including personalized general's notes and coins from Lt. Gen. Ben Hodges, Commander of U.S. Army Europe, for the civilian members and a Meritorious Service Medal for Stalker. The team conducted a fruitful transfer with the 273rd FEST-A, who arrived in theater in late October.

in response



The Quileute South Jetty on Washington's Olympic Peninsula sustained damage from the December storm. The above photo shows the jetty prior to the Corps' erosion control project, while the photo below shows the completed work.



# December Flooding

**By Seattle District**  
*Public Affairs Office*

In early December, Seattle District deployed flood teams to Skagit, Snohomish, Olympic and Chehalis; and sent out the White River levee walkers to monitor conditions in the City of Pacific alongside local community representatives. Work was also performed in Lyman along the Skagit River and at the Hoh Reservation on the Olympic Peninsula. The Corps also had a team on the Stillaguamish River, repairing federal levee damage, placing rock within the footprint of the existing levee. The Olympic Peninsula team remained working until the threat from the predicted combined coastal storm and high tide passed.

Additionally, Corps flood teams monitored the

Quinalt village sea wall, or revetment, during the high tides and assessed to see if any damages occurred that would reduce the reliability of the structure. In October 2014, the Corps repaired the revetment that protects the village from ocean waves during large coastal storms. This coastal storm was the largest since 2007 and tested the recently repaired revetment.

The Corps also operates dams in the White/Puyallup, Green/Duwamish, Skagit and Wynoochee basins for flood risk reduction. The Corps' operation at Howard Hanson Dam reduced flood impacts downstream by holding back inflow as high as 20,000 cubic feet per second to a maximum outflow





Corps photos

of 6,500 cfs.

Likewise operation of Mud Mountain Dam for flood control held back inflow of about 22,500 cfs to 6,000 cfs outflow during the peak of the floods. The public continued to experience high outflows following the flood event as dam operators released stored water to make room in the reservoirs for potential future high inflows.

While releases from Mud Mountain Dam stayed below the official flood stage of 8,000 cfs, the Corps aggressively monitored conditions in the Pacific and Sumner areas on the White River throughout the flood event because of the unpredictability of channel capacity there.

(Clockwise from above) Seattle District Commander Col. John Buck and the City of Pacific Mayor Leanne Guier survey flood conditions on the White River. (Right top) Mud Mountain Dam is shown holding back flood water during December's storm; at its peak, inflows to the dam were more than 20,000 cubic feet of water per second. (Right middle) Water releases from Mud Mountain Dam's 23-foot tunnel were held to 6,000 cfs to help reduce flood risk to vulnerable, flood-prone areas downstream. (Far right and below right corner) Despite measures taken by water managers to reduce flood impacts, some areas of Pacific still saw high water levels, such as Butte Ave. (Below) The photo shows rock placement and emergency repairs being done in the Olympic Basin for the Hoh Tribe. (Below left) Col. John Buck provides information to local news reporters who were on scene in Pacific, Washington.

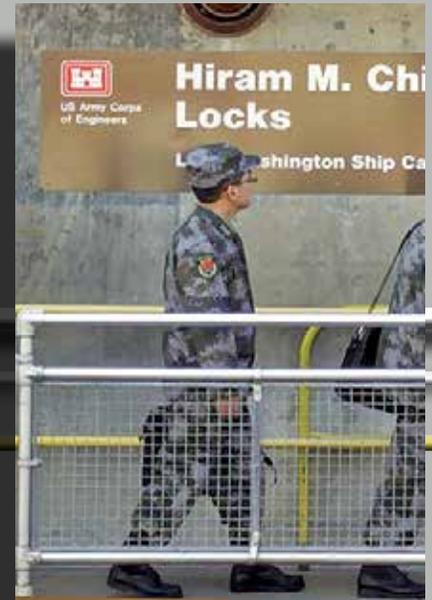


## in training

(Right and below) China DME participants received a tour of Mud Mountain Dam with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District during the China Disaster Management Exchange and exchanged gifts of appreciation.



# American, Chinese Focus on humanitarian



Courtesy photos

**By Sgt. Jasmine Higgins**  
28th Public Affairs Detachment  
Joint Base Lewis McChord

Military units from across Washington, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, welcomed the Peoples Republic of China's People's Liberation Army for the 11th iteration of the Disaster Management Exchange Nov. 18-21.

The DME is a bilateral training exchange between the PLA, and U.S. Army Pacific focusing on humanitarian aid and disaster response missions, all while improving U.S. and Chinese military interoperability.

"The Disaster Management Exchange is one of the key bilateral military-to-military events between the U.S. and China," said Maj. Gen. Stephen Lanza,

Commanding General of I Corps and JBLM. "This year we had an opportunity to have an expert academic discussion, review scenarios, and share humanitarian assistance and disaster relief lessons learned from real world events."

Before the exchange was officially underway, the two nations' set aside time to further build trust and confidence by allowing the militaries a chance to interact in a relaxed environment by having a cultural exchange.

American soldiers escorted the PLA soldiers to Seattle, giving them a chance to visit tourist attractions such as the Seattle Space Needle and Pike's Place Market and various shopping locations.

"Exchanges such as this not only build positive coop-



(Above) Members of the Peoples Republic of China's People's Liberation Army and the U.S. Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Air Force received a guided tour of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in Seattle during the China Disaster Management Exchange. (Left) The group commemorated the Disaster Management Exchange with a special coin highlighting the partnership between the nations.

# Chinese partner for safety exercise: Humanitarian and medical mission

(Below left) Participants brief each other on their respective responses to the Nepal earthquake earlier this year. (Below right) Attendees learn how Seattle District's Hiram M. Chittenden Locks work in Seattle.



erative relationships and contribute to mutual trusts," said Lanza. "But they also contribute to a combined ability to respond alongside each other to the potential next natural disaster in the Pacific region."

On Nov. 19, The DME was officially in full swing on JBLM, as the first day began as two nations came together for an opening ceremony, and later, getting hands-on experience using equipment to assist nations during natural disasters.

"I think the biggest take away I have [from the DME] is the similarities between our two teams," said Master Sgt. Chris Martin, an Air National Guardsman, 141st Security Forces Squadron, Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington. "We have similar equipment. We have similar specialties in what we

do. So maybe we have a language barrier, but we have a common language -- in rescue."

For the duration of the Exchange, the two nations learned from one another by participating in various joint field simulations and sharing real-life humanitarian aid and disaster relief experiences.

As the DME came to end, the two militaries, combined with the skills sets acquired over the course of the exchange, participated in a joint exchange that simulated a real world natural disaster that encompassed the different scenarios that could



**(Above) A People's Liberation Army soldier takes a photo of the reservoir at Mud Mountain Dam in Enumclaw, Washington, during the second day of the China Disaster Management Exchange.**

transpire while fighting to restore a sense of normalcy to an affected area.

"So disasters happen all around the world," said Martin "It's not confined to China, it's not confined to the U.S. It's a situation both of our countries can come in contact with, so it's great for us both to come together and share different methods of responding to those disasters."

On Nov. 21, the closing ceremony marked the end of the Chinese DME held on JBLM, but it was just another step forward in the Pacific Resiliency as the two nations parted ways, but not without competing in a few friendly games of sports.

"We look forward to the next opportunity to share with our Chinese counterparts in this great bilateral opportunity," said Lanza.

in restoration

# Manchester Annex: Realigning engineering solutions through

**By Scott Lawrence**  
Seattle District Public Affairs

Sometimes solving a difficult problem -- such as developing an engineering solution to bolster a shoreline protection system safeguarding a landfill from wave action, while simultaneously restoring shoreline habitat -- just requires some collaboration and cooperation.

The Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, recently recognized members of a Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' project delivery team for their work while partnering with the Suquamish Tribe and the EPA to provide a collaborative engineering solution at a formerly used defense site.

Known as Manchester Annex, on the western shore of Clam Bay about a mile north of Manchester, Washington, the Navy historically used the property as a fire training area and submarine net depot. It's currently home to the EPA's Manchester Annex Laboratory and Northwest Fisheries Science Center.

From about 1946 to 1962, the Navy used a tidal lagoon area to form a landfill where approximately 70,000 cubic yards of demolition debris and netting were disposed.

Sampling and lab analysis indicated that landfill soil contained elevated concentrations of dioxins and furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals,



The artwork above was featured on the award presented to the following Manchester Annex project delivery team members: Mirek Towster, May Carrell, Marlowe Laubach, David Michalsen, Deborah Johnston, Cathy Martin, Ashley Dailide, Bryan Guevin, Rob Wilkins, Karah Haskins, Joe Marsh and Charles Colbert.



The top photo show the shoreline prior to the resotration work, while the

bottom photo shows the shoreline after the restoration work. Over time, waste from the southeastern landfill edge eroded into Clam Bay and discharged contaminants to the marine environment.

To minimize contact with landfill waste, the Navy initially placed a one-foot thick soil cap over the six-acre landfill in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

After years of inactivity, the Corps was called upon to conduct investigations between 1987 and 1994. Based on investigation findings, the Manchester Annex site was listed on the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Priorities List in 1994.

A Record of Decision was issued by the EPA in 1997 which documented the landfill remedy, including: a cap in accordance with the State of Washington's Minimum Functional Standards, a hydraulic cutoff wall system, surface and subsurface drainage system, and a shoreline protection system to defend the landfill system from wave action.

Remedial landfill construction was complete in 2001. Afterward, periodic inspections and maintenance were conducted on the landfill and shoreline protection system, including five-year reviews under CERCLA, to ensure the remedy continued to be effective.

When a 2011 survey indicated the shoreline protec-

# Aligning Hard Point, seeking optimal through collaboration, cooperation



The bottom photo shows the completed project.

Corps photos

tion system was being eroded and in need of repairs, the Corps' contractor, with team reviews, designed a solution that would reinforce and stabilize the shoreline with riprap and beach nourishment material. However, the EPA and Suquamish Tribe challenged the design, advocating for a more habitat-friendly solution.

After much discussion, all parties agreed to restore the shoreline protection system to its original design and repairs were completed in fall 2012.

Later, the Corps conducted an engineering review which found the hard point of the EPA's onsite parking lot was exacerbating erosion potential from waves and currents affecting the shoreline protection system.

"The challenge was finding a solution to protect the cleanup remedy without armoring the beach," said May Carrell, Manchester Annex project lead. "The plan to realign the hard point satisfied everyone involved by optimizing the shoreline protection system, enhancing natural sediment processes, reducing long-term maintenance costs and providing better nearshore ecosystem function."

The plan called for cutting off a corner of the parking lot, removing existing riprap armor, and restoring the area with cobbles and spawning fish habitat.

In addition, the EPA suggested the Corps remove

a damaged boat ramp that was trapping sand under the existing dock. Removing it allows eroding sand from a nearby bluff to flow freely, enhancing natural processes to restore the shoreline.

"We appreciate how the Corps' staff worked to seek and incorporate EPA and Tribal input into the final project design," said Barry Pepich, Director, EPA Region 10 Laboratory.

The project was finished in August and included removal of more than 56 tons of parking lot concrete while adding over 2,000 tons of beach aggregate material and 375 tons of cobble.

"Working together and being flexible, we were able to balance engineering and environmental concerns," Carrell said. "Now we have a nice beach with fish habitat and we'll continue to monitor the site for physical changes to the shoreline."

In September, the EPA recognized the district for its work and the effective collaboration among federal partners and the Suquamish Tribe to complete the work as designed and ahead of schedule.

"The Corps' science-based evaluation of life-cycle repair costs provided strong justification for a project that is predicted to enhance sediment transport and expedite attainment of the final cleanup goals," Pepich said. "The additional benefit of Puget Sound shoreline restoration was icing on the cake and with the onset of our stormy season, we can already see improved sediment transport."



Construction work to realign the hard point optimized the shoreline protection system, enhanced natural sediment processes, reduced long-term maintenance costs and provided better nearshore ecosystem function by stabilizing the shoreline with riprap and beach nourishment material.

# Water safety is year-round concern

**By Seattle District  
Public Affairs Office**

Public safety is the number-one priority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and urges anyone planning to be on or around water to practice boating and water safety throughout the year.

Life jackets save lives and should be worn at all times by anyone in a boat, including those waterfowl hunting or fishing. Statistics show that nearly 90 percent of those who drown were not wearing a life jacket and nearly two-thirds didn't plan to be in the water.

If you plan on being

outdoors near or on the water dress appropriately for the water temperature not the air temperature because you could find yourself capsized, or thrown from a boat. You could be in cold water and unable to swim because in a short amount of time your muscles will get cold and you will lose the ability to rescue yourself. Many suspected drowning victims actually die from cold water immersion instead of hypothermia. Hypothermia is still something that you should be aware of. It is a condition in which the body loses heat faster than it can produce it. Violent shivering develops which may

give way to confusion and a loss of body movement.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Operations Center for Water Safety advises the danger to individuals immersed in cold water increases as water temperature decreases below normal body temperature (98.6 degrees F). Cold-water immersion follows four stages: cold shock; swimming failure; hypothermia; and post-rescue collapse. Most cold-water drownings are attributed to the first two stages.

If you fall into cold water, remember the 1-10-1 rule. Cold shock will pass in about 1 minute. This is an initial deep and sudden gasp followed by hyperventilation. During this time concentrate on not panicking and getting breathing under control. Over the next 10 minutes you will lose the effective use of your fingers, arms and legs. During this time concentrate on self-rescue initially, and if that isn't possible, prepare to have a way to keep your airway clear to breath and wait

for rescue. Even in ice water it could take about 1 hour before becoming unconscious due to hypothermia.

It is critical to wear a life jacket to keep afloat and your head above water. Life jacket styles are available for many activities, including hunting and cold weather. There are float coats available in many colors including camouflage for waterfowl hunting and for those who boat when air and water temperatures are cool. In addition to wearing a life jacket, there are some things you can do to delay hypothermia. The Heat Escape Lessening and Huddle Positions help conserve body heat. If alone in cold water pull your knees up to your chest and wrap your arms around your knees. If you are with other people huddle together as close as possible and wrap your arms around each other.

It is important for all boaters to wear a life jacket, avoid boating alone, tell someone where you are going and when you will return, check the capacity plate and don't overload your boat, dress for the water temperature, and know how to minimize heat loss if you end up in the water. Life Jackets Worn... Nobody Mourns, learn more at PleaseWearIt.com.

**COLD WATER KILLS  
ARE YOU NEXT?**

Cold water causes an involuntary gasp (or torso) reflex

Cold Water Shock - 1 Min  
Cold Incapacitation - 10 mins  
Hypothermia - 1 Hour

Falls are involved in 19% of all water-related fatalities

It takes less than 1/2 cup of water in your lungs to drown

Life Jackets Save Lives Please Wear It

US Army Corps of Engineers

[www.CorpsLakes.us/watersafety](http://www.CorpsLakes.us/watersafety)

**Congratulations:**

**Rod Zion**, project engineer for the Eastern Environmental Project Office, was presented with the Environmental Protection Agency Region 10, Howard Orlean, Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

**Scott Britt** is the new team lead for Contracting's Civil Project Branch.

**Kymerly Anderson** is the new Navigation Section chief.

**Out and About:**

**Capt. Jeff Woerth** conducted a tour for 27 students Pioneer Middle School, DuPont, Washington, at the Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington, Wastewater Treatment Plant. The students were learning about science, technology, engineering and

mathematics.

**Mark Slominski** participated in STEM outreach with fourth graders at Elk Ridge Elementary School, Buckley, Washington, to answer questions regarding water supply, wastewater treatment and the history of water resource management.

The district met with Cleveland STEM High School students for career panels discussions in October. **Doris Cope, Steve Hutsell, Karen Urelius** and **Lt. Col. Andrew Park** participated in discussion topics including individual panelist's educational backgrounds, the importance of soft skills coupled with technical skills and the importance of pre-research prior to a live interview.

As an Engineering

careers speaker, **Michael Bondor** volunteered at Glacier Middle School on October 16.

**Steve Hutsell** presented at the Tahoma Junior High School Future Ready Day in October. The yearly event is held to help students begin thinking about their future careers and for presenters to illustrate which skills are used in the speaker's profession.

**Theresa Poulson** volunteered as a field instructor for the second grade Wenatchee Landforms field experience, teaching students about soil erosion and erosion control designs on model stream tables. She also led students on how to draw landscape and taught about soil, plants, and animals in a shrub steppe environment.

**Jason Herrera** represented the district at the Society of American Military Engineer's national Small Business Conference in New Orleans in November.

**Deployed:**

- Michael Baldaia**
- Jim Collins**
- Mark Ortner**
- Alan Manville**
- Natanielle Little**
- Edward Pena**

**Moving On:**

- Karen Baxter**
- Elias Chiriac**
- Ken Earls**
- Jason Herrera**
- Jason Villarreal**
- Capt. Kyle Wagner**
- Leah Wickstrom**

**Welcome to the District:**



Kymerly Anderson  
Navigation Section Chief



Dean Apostol  
Project Manager



Susan Buis  
Biologist



Aila Macri  
Administrative Support



Katayoon Ghanbari  
Real Estate



Joe Jackson  
Office Support Assistant



Kyong Wang  
Office Support Assistant



Michael Miyagi  
Contract Specialist



Saturnino Nisperos  
Administrative Officer



Richard Kuykendall  
Real Estate



Ember Korver  
Environmental Engineer



Apollo Kabukuru  
Office Support Assistant



Mark Davis  
Office Support Assistant



Ian Pumo  
Civil Engineer



Robert Yust  
Environmental Engineer



Jared Woodard  
Structural Engineer



Brian Wilson  
Environmental Compliance  
Program Manager



Michael Wellner  
Mechanical Engineer

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# *Bring children to work April 28 for annual event*

Seattle District employees can participate in the annual Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work® Day by bringing a child, or by volunteering to assist with the day's events April 28. The theme is "Sparking A-HA Moments."

Participating children should be in fifth grade or higher and may be a friend or relative of the employee. More activities are planned this year to engage high-school-aged children in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

"Parent involvement is a key to a child's educational success. Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day is an opportunity for parents to share part of their work life with children and to show them that work is an integral part of everyone's life. This special day is also an op-



portunity for PTAs, schools, and communities to work together to provide a learning experience for our nation's children," said National PTA CEO Warlene Gary.

The event is scheduled to last from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Please

contact Tanya King in the public affairs office at 206-764-6958 or [tanya.m.king@usace.army.mil](mailto:tanya.m.king@usace.army.mil) to volunteer or by April 18 to register children for the event. For more information about the program visit [www.daughtersandsonstowork.org](http://www.daughtersandsonstowork.org).