



# SOLE SOURCE



Newsletter of the Garden State Chapter  
of the  
International Society of Logistics  
District 10 Chapter 7

August 2007

Edited by Michael E. Harris, C.P.L.

Volume 30, Number 15

## Heart and SOLE

**By Rich O'Donnell - Chapter Chair**

August marks the beginning of the end of summer, Labor Day is approaching, kids shall be going back to school soon, etc. Late summer vacationers do their thing and SOLE has their international conference. This year's symposium shall be conducted in the third week in August, in Pittsburgh. Year in and year-out, the annual SOLE symposium gathers pre-eminent logisticians from around the globe to present papers on Defense, Aerospace and Homeland Defense topics of logistical importance.

Next year's 43<sup>rd</sup> annual conference shall be held from 17-21 August 2008 at the Caribe Royale Hotel in Orlando, FLA (same location as two years ago). The theme shall be "Logistics Transformation and the Global Economy." I am sure it shall be richly educational as these events always are, so be sure to reserve that week on your calendar.

Locally, our Garden State Chapter is putting the finishing touches on a newly developed class pertaining to preparing to take the Certified Professional Logistician (CPL) examination. That is, our chapter has put together a series of 3-hour classes over ten weeks that prepare some for what one might expect on the CPL exam. The examination covers many logistics based topics, such as PBL, transportation quantitative methods, reliability and maintainability, supply chain planning, etc. All of these topics, and more, shall be discussed in a classroom

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environment to enable one to prepare for the CPL exam. A textbook is given as part of the tuition and additional reference material is recommended. I wish the best of luck to the thirty or so students who have signed up for the class.

## Education

**By William Hogelin - Vice-Chair  
Education**

The following was taken from the SOLE Web Site. I hope to have a workshop early in 2008 where folks can stop by with their paperwork and process the forms for this certification. I hope this will jump start a strong effort from our chapter towards this and other certifications among our members.

### **The Demonstrated Logistician Program**

Recognizing the continuing nature of education and development of the professional logistician, in 2005 the Society implemented the Demonstrated Logistician Program. This program provides intermediate recognition of professional performance and continuing education in the individual fields of practice within the profession.

There are three levels of Designation in the Demonstrated Logistician Program. The first is the Demonstrated Logistician (DL), next is the Demonstrated Senior Logistician (DSL) and the highest level is the Demonstrated Master

Logistician (DML). All levels require that the individual continue his/her professional education through college credit or CEU equivalent credit courses, coupled with technical training in his/her field and enabler training in areas associated with the integrated functions of business or government. In addition, there are requirements for continued demonstrated professional performance in the practice of logistics.

The candidate can be awarded the highest level of recognition they qualify for at any time in his/her career. There is no requirement to start at the DL and work up to the DML.

The program is administered through SOLE HQ, where applications are processed, evaluated and recognitions issued based on the accomplishments.

No formal examination is required for any level of recognition under this program

### **Demonstrated Logistician Certificate and Recognition Pins**

Candidates who complete the necessary education and performance requirements are awarded a specially designed certificate attesting to the awarding of the appropriate level of recognition. In addition, they are provided a lapel pin with the appropriate designation on it. A key feature of the program is that corporations and government agencies that chose to use the recognition as a part of their professional development activities can have a pin issued by SOLE where their name is displayed in the top field.

Having been granted the designation of DL, DSL or DML the individual may use the designation in a dignified manner similar to the recognition accorded the CML or CPL certifications of the Society Either the full expression or the initials may be used after the individual's name on business cards and stationery but always in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Society.

“If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.”

- Benjamin Franklin

## **Programs**

### **By Ron Fulton – Vice Chair Professional Development**

Professional Development is on a short hiatus.

## **Management Committee Information**

### **By Maureen Boyette – Vice Chair, Administration**

Prior Chapter Management Committee meeting minutes are on the Chapter website <http://www.gardenstatesole.org/>.

## **Financial Update**

### **By Bob Featheringham – Vice Chair Finance**

### **Monthly Summary Financial Report – August 2007**

The monthly summary financial report for August is embedded in the detailed report.

## **Member Information**

### **By Bill McLean – Vice Chair, Member Services**

All members are reminded to submit their renewal membership forms, with the applicable yearly renewal fee (\$35 in almost all cases) **to me**, versus mailing it into SOLE National Headquarters. The \$95 per person subsidy is a local chapter nuance, and it only applies if you follow these guidelines. Applications and

remittances sent to National Headquarters directly do not get the \$95.00 subsidy applied.

Once again, I can be reached at:

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Thank you all for steering potential applicants my way.

**Notice:** If you change jobs, retire, etc. and have a new email address and still want to be listed on the SOLE email distribution list, please notify Janet Steinberg at [janet.steinberg@lmco.com](mailto:janet.steinberg@lmco.com) and Maureen Boyette at [Maureen.Boyette@mail1.monmouth.army.mil](mailto:Maureen.Boyette@mail1.monmouth.army.mil) of your NEW email address. Thus ensuring you do not miss any upcoming SOLE Chapter notices, etc.

### Members

Next, I would like to welcome the New and Renewing members of our Chapter, as indicated below.

#### New members

None reported

#### Renewing members

Maureen Boyette – Multimax, Inc.  
Michael E. Harris, CPL – Harris & Harris,  
Associates  
Jong I. Lee – TPS Associates, Inc.  
S. William Lewis – ESP, Corp

Thank you all for joining or rejoining, SOLE.

## Upcoming Events

**By Gloria Richardson – Chair,  
Governmental Affairs Committee**

**Defense Executive Leadership  
Development Program (DELDP)**

04 September 2007-07 June 2008. The Army has opened the window of opportunity for submission of applications for the Defense Executive Leadership Development Program (DELDP). The program is open to GS-12-14s. Erika Valerio may be contacted for additional information. See <http://cpol.army.mil/library/train/catalog/ch04deldp.html>.

## Logistics Education Foundation



**J. MICHAEL RYSKAMP C.P.L. –  
LEF Liaison**

Do you want to further your logistics education to advance your career? Do you have a family member who is interested in a logistics education? If so, contact any member of SOLE's Garden State Chapter Management Committee – <http://www.gardenstatesole.org/>.

### LOGISTICS EDUCATION FOUNDATION

SOLE founded the Logistics Education Foundation (LEF) – a non-profit foundation – to collect funds for and provide financial support to the educational activities and programs of SOLE. This includes providing the funding for SOLE's annual scholarship and doctoral dissertation awards programs; grants; publication of technical/educational material (e.g., monographs); and other assistance to individuals and organizations furthering logistics education, as determined by the LEF's Board of Trustees.

Programs and initiatives undertaken by the LEF in support of SOLE's educational agenda include scholarships and doctoral dissertation grants for eligible students (members and non-members) working toward undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate degrees in logistics and logistics-related subjects.

## ANNUAL LOGISTICS SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

**Deadline is May 15 each year for the following academic year.**

*Are you pursuing a bachelors or masters degree in logistics or a logistics-related major?*

*Are you enrolled at an accredited educational institution, carrying a full-time course load?*

*Then you are eligible to apply for a \$1,000 scholarship award from LEF.*

Each year, the LEF awards a number of scholarships supporting logistics study at undergraduate and graduate levels. Applicants are evaluated based on their intention to pursue a career related to logistics, scholastic achievements, as well as indications of current and future contributions to the logistics profession, as evidenced by course work, special projects, research, and/or on-the-job logistics experience.

All scholarship award winners are required to submit a student paper to SOLE's professional journal, the **Logistics Spectrum**. Scholarships apply to the next academic year.

You will need to submit a Complete Application Package:

- Completed Application Form
- Official Transcripts for all University/ College coursework completed
- Two letters of recommendation from faculty or employers

Please contact Mike Ryskamp, C.P.L. at 732-427-4260 or cell 732-822-0009 [j.michael.ryskamp@us.army.mil](mailto:j.michael.ryskamp@us.army.mil).

Download Application Form:  
<http://www.sole.org/downloads/lef-02.zip>.

## The Editor's Corner



**By Dr. Michael E. Harris, C.P.L. - Editor-in-Chief**

I know that we are supposed to think about **disposal** of items, but until recently, I had never encountered a system that was being **retired**. I know that some office in the US Navy have items going through the retirement process. This leads to the question of what is needed in a retirement plan (for the hardware, not you).

The purpose of such plans is to serve as the basic reference document for facility planners and other personnel involved with the deactivation, demilitarization, or disposal of the item. When items become obsolete and are finally replaced, this is the document to help ensure an orderly transition. I know that managers like Dick Pribyl and Harry Ivory are supporting items that were in active service when they were still in college. Sometimes we make the items last for half a century – sometimes with an endless series of upgrades and enhancements. Sometimes we have to bite the bullet and buy the next generation of technology.

So, what do we want to put into a retirement plan for a piece of military hardware?

I think that the standard purpose and scope paragraphs are needed – this is from one sample I found: planners and other personnel having site activation and deactivation authority. It provides a basis for smooth, timely removal, shipment, and storage/disposal of legacy [item name]. It standardizes requirements for all sites, thus avoiding duplication and wasted effort, and helps minimize costs associated with transfer and disposal.

Next, we need a why. Is the item obsolete, being replaced, no longer able to be maintained? This is an approach to satisfy the approvers (and

fundings) of the retirement. I suppose that we need a brief description of the item and its support equipment – if we take an item out of the inventory, we need to consider all the support elements (e.g., MPT, SE, facilities).

Next, we need to identify the major stakeholders including the program manager who owns and supports the asset, fleet or field support team, inventory control point, and type commander. Once we know who the stakeholders are, we need to identify what they do to help the process.

I will not try to link functions to stakeholders because that may vary from item to item in the same office. I will think about the functions that the stakeholders have to perform.

1. Maintenance planning – which levels maintain the asset and what they must do.
2. Users – will the users be reassigned or will they be users of the replacement item (if any)?
3. Maintainers – the issues that affect the users affect the maintainers.
4. Manpower, personnel, and training – what has to be done for the users and maintainers? Do they need to be retrained? Do we need to reassign them and get a new MOS/NEC for the replacement item? Do we need to reduce or increase the number of people involved? Do we need to reallocate them to different operating or support units?
5. Facilities – will we retire some facility or increase its usage? Will the infrastructure need to be modified – e.g., more electrical power for the replacement asset? What about generators and other ancillary items?
6. Technical publications – update all technical publications that refer to the retiring asset (some pubs may address a wide range of items). How do we dispose of the obsolete technical publications?
7. PHS&T – do we discard or pack/ship the retired asset somewhere? If we pack and ship, how do we do it?

8. Environmental – all the above should be done within the constraints of not doing any further damage to the environment.
9. Schedule and impact on missions – is there an orderly approach to either replacing the asset or removing the asset? How does this affect on-going missions?

These are just the basics (not all, but some). You might ask how large a document a retirement plan will be. I have seen several that were 15-20 pages. In all the ones I have seen, the asset being retired was being replaced and the impact on the support infrastructure was almost non-existent. These could have been 10-page documents. For a more significant item with lots of impact, this could be a 50-page document.

The bottom line is that while disposal of the item is part of the logistic planning, the disposal itself involves the full range of logistics planning.

## SOLE Notices

### By Janet Steinberg, Industrial Affairs Committee Chair

My SOLE Notices email database list is growing every day. If you have a coworker or business associate who would like to receive emails regarding upcoming SOLE Garden State Chapter luncheons and the annual Garden State Symposium announcements, etc., they can contact me at [janet.steinberg@lmco.com](mailto:janet.steinberg@lmco.com). I will be happy to input their email address to our database. Or just leave their business card with me at the monthly luncheons and I take care of it for them. Remember you do not have to be a chapter member to receive these email announcements.

**Editor's Note:** The Chapter Management Committee agreed to continue having the monthly luncheons at the Sheraton-Eatontown if possible. Please confirm the location of the luncheon each month.

# PEOPLE, PROJECTS, & COMPANIES

## By the Publications Committee

The Editor needs some input. Brag about yourself, your project, or your employer.

## TECHNICAL ARTICLES & OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

This first article came from Bill Hogelin. It is by Breanne Wagner of NDIA ([bwagner@ndia.org](mailto:bwagner@ndia.org)) and the original source is <http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/issues/2007/July/GeneratorsBatteries.htm>. This came along with the article: ‘William Merrill, PM-MEP, “Good article on why we do what we do ...”

This next one is about a year old, but is still interesting and useful. It has the basic definitions of the phases. You might recall some of the names from recent SOLE luncheons.

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### GENERATORS, BATTERIES CREATE ‘LOGISTICS NIGHTMARE’ FOR TROOPS

**By Breanne Wagner**

SAN DIEGO – When Gunnery Sgt. Gilberto Yanez was put in charge of generator maintenance at Camp Fallujah in Iraq, he never anticipated the problems he would have purchasing generators from local vendors.

Merchants would often disguise systems by repainting and selling them as new. Generators never came with warranties. And manuals would be written in foreign languages, if manuals were included at all.

Adding to the predicament was price gouging, lack of repair parts and knowledgeable technicians, Yanez recounted during a National Defense Industrial Association conference.

Although the local vendors were responsible for many of these complications, similar difficulties

are experienced throughout U.S. military bases in Iraq.

“Most power problems encountered in theater are our fault, not because of the operational scenario,” said Ken Zemach, director of business development at Lion Cells, who worked with the Army in Iraq. Troubles in supplying energy can be blamed on technology only about 20 percent of time. The other 80 percent are caused by logistics, Zemach told National Defense.

Transporting materials, repair, training, and support can all be problematic, he said.

For Yanez, logistics troubles abounded at Camp Fallujah. Flaws with locally purchased generators cost Marines time and money. When the generator came without a manual, many of Yanez’s fellow Marines had to wing it.

“Some of the Marines had experience [with generators] that could trouble shoot or diagnose ... otherwise they just had to figure it out.”

Bases demand a large amount of power, but there are not enough tactical generators available, said Master Sgt. Rowan Dickson, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force headquarters group engineer chief. Dickson lamented that vendors can’t deliver equipment in the required time. There are too many different engines and generators, which impedes repair and parts replacement.

Like Yanez, Dickson also pointed to complications with buying generators from local vendors in Iraq. He showed conference attendees a photo of a generator that had been painted blue. He had scratched the surface to discover that it had been used and repainted.

One way to better manage the procurement of generators is to help simplify the purchase process, and shorten delivery time, Dickson said. This can be done through military contracts that encourage standardized power grids and decrease maintenance by limiting the types of generators that are accepted, he explained.

Right now, four companies are under contract – Cummins Power Generation, Caterpillar Inc., FG Wilson Engineering Ltd. and Marapco, Dickson said.

Currently, generators are still being bought locally, Yanez said, but changes are underway. “There are new steps to eliminate problem generators like checking certain qualities, certain standards ... when we left [in February 2007], we made recommendations for improvements,” he said.

At Camp Fallujah, Yanez said, generator maintenance also caused headaches.

In 2003, the firm Kellogg, Brown and Root was contracted to maintain generators. Yet KBR’s team in Iraq was “understaffed and lacked required parts to do repairs,” Yanez said.

The Marines on base “inherited shortfalls” created by KBR, which drove up costs and delays. At one point, Marines on duty couldn’t find the contractors to do routine tasks. “We would go to their office and it would be empty because they were at lunch at 10 in the morning,” Yanez said.

The Army Corps of Engineers subsequently awarded a contract in 2004 to a Turkish company, called EMTA, to take over commercial generator maintenance.

After EMTA was hired, base officials decided to implement a new power grid on base, making the switch to centralized power. The grid was set up to reduce the number of generator sites and to cut down on parts, labor and manpower, Yanez explained.

At that time, nine different 1.2-megawatt generators powered 108 power stations around the base. They were maintained by KBR. After EMTA received its contract, KBR took on a secondary role at the base, providing back-up power and generator support.

The centralized grid was set up with transformers, similar to what is done in the United States. “The way we set up the site, we had generators that could be synchronized at the

same time and it was all controlled by one station,” Yanez said. The grid fed all the buildings, including power hungry air conditioning systems.

In addition to more efficient power generation, grids ensure constant operation of mission-critical equipment, said Paul Richard, Defense Department project manager for mobile electric power.

When the Marine Corps took over operations from the Army at Camp Fallujah in 2006, it awarded a second contract to EMTA. The company maintained generators and the distribution system and provided all materials, Yanez said.

Batteries also have caused “logistics nightmares,” Zemach said. The overarching problem is a lack of standardization. Many of the weapons systems and tactical devices used by soldiers use proprietary batteries, Zemach explained. One of the electronic jamming devices that soldiers employ to disable bombs uses proprietary lithium ion batteries, rather than the lithium ion rechargeable BB-2590s, which are standard military batteries. When the devices require new batteries, they must be ordered from the manufacturer. In one particular case, an order was lost for more than two months, leaving the equipment unusable, Zemach said. “Contractors think they’re doing the right thing because they make their proprietary batteries to be exactly what will work with their equipment, but what they don’t understand is, in the end they make the situation worse,” he said.

One unit in Baghdad encountered similar obstacles with proprietary batteries for robots. Because the battery wasn’t standard, the unit had no idea how to fix it, Zemach said.

Standard batteries often provide the best – and most cost effective – approach, he argued. Zemach and his colleagues were trying to come up with a power source for the long-range advance scout surveillance system. They came up with two possible non-standard choices: A commercial-off-the-shelf system or a one built

by a defense contractor. The COTS option would have cost \$2,700 with a one-month lead-time and the defense contractor would have charged \$250,000 with a nine to 12 month lead-time, he said. In the end, the best option was a standard 24-volt power supply. The standard system saved the Army at least nine months of research, more than \$250,000 for development and more than \$800,000 in power supply costs, Zemach said.

“People say, ‘Oh, we have a power problem because power is hard to get,’ but 80 percent of power problems in theater are human problems ... because we don’t have standardization, we are creating a nightmare with power,” he said.

The standardization issues extend to other basic parts of a power system such as connectors and cables, which are not interchangeable from one system to the other. Zemach suggested that vendors make cables with standard connectors. “So when your customer loses your cable, they can grab the one that’s ubiquitous with your competitor’s products and use it. And your competitor isn’t going to sue you for using that cable,” he said.

Vendors, he added, “don’t know the military rules. Sometimes they just don’t understand the right thing to do.”

The military services should better communicate their battery requirements to industry, he said. “I think the military needs to provide clear information on some web site or say, ‘here’s the contact and we’ll give you the [battery] information,’” he suggested. “The military needs to help vendors. Otherwise I just throw my arms up and say ‘forget it, I’m going to build my own battery.’”

## **PEO IEW&S joins PEO C3T Unit Set Fielding effort**

**By Josh Davidson**

Members of the Program Executive Office for Command, Control and Communications Tactical (PEO C3T) recently met with representatives from the Program Executive

Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEW&S) about the Unit Set Fielding (USF) effort, as it continues to try and stretch the initiative across the entire Communications-Electronics Lifecycle Management Command (C-E LCMC), said Mr. Mr. Jay Herod, who heads the USF Integrated Process Team (IPT).

Herod spoke during the USF Battle Update Briefing (BUB) held in the Myer Center at Ft. Monmouth, NJ on 29 June 2006. A representative from PEO IEW&S has been present at many of the recent BUBs.

USF means simultaneously providing the Warfighter with everything he or she needs to perform their mission in combat. In the case of the PEO C3T, that means providing the Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS 6.4), the COMM Systems, power, the network, and enablers, all at the same time. During the meeting, Brig. Gen. Nick Justice, Military Deputy of the PEO C3T, spoke of the need of adding Electronic Warfare and Sensor systems to that USF process.

Larry Cropp, of the PEO C3T LEO Readiness Directorate provided a Phase IV update on the Sustainment Initiatives the Readiness Directorate is implementing. The directorate is conducting pre-sets with the Army’s divisions and Brigade Combat Teams prior to their deployment that include talking to Soldiers about support issues, he said. During pre-set, the Soldiers are given a packet of information with a CD on C4ISR sustainment and infrastructure, he said.

Cropp talked about a detailed sustainment report the directorate provides on the USF portal. The report includes a brief description, suggested reactions to system malfunctions, warranty procedures, Field Service Representative reports and the location of each system, he said.

Project Managers and USF personnel use mainly drop-down menus to update the portal. After selecting a system, the user can indicate the fielding status of a unit by choosing a color code. The color blue shows that the fielding is

complete, while red indicates that a serious issue has arisen. Other colors show different statuses. An information bar shows grading criteria. The next step is to enter some brief comments for further explanation. The portal also shows more specific information such as major milestones. The USF Web Portal is available to all interested AKO users at [www.kc.us.army.mil/usf](http://www.kc.us.army.mil/usf).

Officials at the meeting looked at the difference between reacting to feedback during the recent Army Battle Command & Enabler System of Systems test to that of a real-life scenario. During the tests, support centers were located at Ft. Hood, TX and Ft. Irwin, CA, where feedback was taken in very close proximity to technical experts who could respond. However, in a real scenario, a unit deployed overseas relays its feedback to a location such as Ft. Belvoir, VA. That information is sent to a PM headquarters, which might be located in another section of the United States. These discussions centered on the evolving development of the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) Single Face-to-the-Field Initiative. The ABCS System is a 'help desk' support tool with the appropriate supporting infrastructure.

Brig. Gen. Justice said that the USF staff needs to look at ways of taking feedback from the field and turning it into action for the unit as quickly as possible.

Mr. Tom McGuinness, a USF IPT representing Phase II, said that the PEO C3T Systems Engineering IPT is reviewing the viability of the Integrated System Control (ISYSCON) system within a Blue Force Tracking Equipped unit. ISYSCON provides an automated, theater-wide system that signal units can use to manage multiple tactical communications systems and networks in support of battlefield operations. While ISYSCON has been found to be pertinent in a terrestrial line-of-sight or EPLRS unit, questions have arisen as to whether or not it is needed in Blue Force Tracking units.

In USF, Phase I, Planning for Fielding and Engineering, is led by Project Manager Tactical

Radio Communications Systems (PM TRCS). The phase involves preparation, materiel fielding, and NET scheduling, along with initial Situational Awareness work. Phase I is led by PM TRCS because it was determined that equipment from Product Manager Tactical Operations Centers (TOCs) tends to be the PEO C3T's first fielded system, Herod said. PdM TOCs is within PM TRCS.

Phase II, Fielding Execution, is led by the USF IPT and is broken into two parts. Phase IIA involves implementing the total package fielding effort defined in the Phase I planning documents, preparing fielding agreements, coordinating conferences with the Major Army Command (MACOM) and the unit. Phase IIB involves supporting unit scheduled and controlled collective training events.

Phase III, Supporting while Deploying, is led by PM Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade & Below–Blue Force Tracking (FBCB2-BFT). It comes about if a unit is designated to deploy and involves fielding-related actions towards getting a unit initially into theater. The phase involves support following the execution of the Mission Readiness Exercise (MRX)/Combat Training Center (CTC) rotation, along with preparations for deployment at the home station and in-theater Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSO&I) operations prior to movement to battle positions.

Phase IV, Supporting While Deployed, is led by the C-E LCMC's Logistics and Readiness Center (LRC). The phase involves support of the unit after the RSO&I is complete, the unit is deployed to its designated battle position and is actively conducting its in-theater combat, combat support, and combat service support mission. The phase involves providing support for any problems that arise while a unit is in theater.

Phase V, Resetting to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Directed Readiness Standards, is also led by PM TRCS. The USF staff begins getting feedback from the unit while they are in theater. Phase V involves re-

equipping the unit's members when they return to the US.

The next Unit Set Fielding IPT meeting is 10 July and a C-E LCMC Sustainment IPT meeting will be held on 13 July.

## Meeting Notices

### Luncheon Meetings:

Date	Time	Location
September 18	1130-1300	TBD
October 16	1130-1300	TBD
December 18	1130-1300	TBD
January TBD	1130-1300	TBD
February TBD	1130-1300	TBD
March TBD	1130-1300	TBD
April TBD	1130-1300	TBD
May TBD	1130-1300	TBD
June TBD	1130-1300	TBD

### Chapter Management Committee Meetings:

Date	Time	Location
September TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
October 12	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
December 05	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
January TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
February TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
March TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
April TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
May TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown
June TBD	1130-1300	Log.Sec – Eatontown

### Other Functions:

Date	Time	Location
May TBD	0800-1600	Sheraton Eatontown

"Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information on it."

*Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), quoted in Boswells' Life of Johnson*

"Learning is not attained by chance; it must be sought for with ardor and attended to with diligence."

*Abigail Adams (1744-1818), 1780*

Think of this as a guiding principle behind Performance-Based Logistics (PBL). "Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted."

*Albert Einstein (1879-1955)*

## 2006-2007 Chapter Management Committee Members

Please contact Janet Steinberg at 732-389-0390 with any corrections.

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