Project Management 101 and Customer Focus

Humphreys Downtown Area

Far East District completes “Super Hangar”

New Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital

Command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence

U.S. Forces Korea Commander visits Far East District

Far East District builds for the warfighter

Funding sources: how funding works

A highly competent, well-trained workforce

FED speaks with Green Engineering class at Daegu

Far East District Safety culture

Ground is broken on the new Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys Nov. 7. The Far East District is “Building Strong in Korea” for all of its customers. (Photo by Patrick Bray)
To the Great Team of the Far East District and our entire Team of Teams,

In this, our inaugural quarterly customer focus issue of the East Gate Edition, I’d like to highlight the great things that we are doing for you, our valued customers and stakeholders.

As one of the premier engineering organizations in the Pacific, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District is committed to providing quality services and facilities that exceed your expectations – on time and within budget.

From our Project Delivery Teams to Quality Assurance, this District remains steadfast in its promise to meet the needs of the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines and Civilians serving on the Korean Peninsula. And, we stand ready to meet the unscheduled engineering needs of USFK in the event of natural disasters and contingency operations.

On the pages that follow you will find topics that include; project management, safety, USAG Humphreys expansion, C4I, and LEED.

As we look ahead to upcoming quarterly editions of this special magazine for you, our customers and stakeholders, we will emphasize projects and the great team effort between the Far East District and our Department of Defense customers. We serve Army, Air Force, Marine, Navy, Department of Defense Education Activity and FMWR customers. We also maintain a strong and vital relationship between the Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

As the Engineer District in Korea we are here to serve you.

To our great Alliance – Katchi Kapsida!
To our great Corps – Essayons!
One Team Building Strong® in Korea!

Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

To our great Team of the Far East District and our entire Team of Teams,
The Far East District (FED), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) executes professional engineering design, construction, and project management services using standardized project management processes that reflect a similar approach as published in the Project Management Book of Knowledge, (PMBOK Guide), the industry standard for project management. USACE’s project management life-cycle approach allows FED project managers to lead project delivery teams (PDTs) to execute design and construction services. FED provides project management services as the US Armed Forces design and construction executive agent for all US military related construction projects in Korea. FED’s capabilities in project management are not just limited to the employees resident at local offices. The entire USACE reach back workforce is available to support the customers. This reach back consists of leaders in the field of engineering, design, construction, contracting as well as other capabilities accessible through an integrated network of Communities of Practice (COPs), centers of expertise, and centers of standardizations at regional and national level.

FED has a mature project management model with a singular methodology; the center of gravity of this methodology is project management execution. The organization with a fully functioning project management framework operates using a standardized approach of tracking and integrating benchmarks, conducting analysis, and reporting local, regional, and USACE-wide organizational metrics. The organization ensures a high quality of processes through the rigorous ISO 9000 business model and quality management system (QMS). These QMS processes ensure documented compliance at an industry recognized prescribed standard with revalidation every three years by an independent audit agency. The defined QMS processes and a USACE detailed Project Management Business Process (PMBP) dated May 2009 complement each other executing project management services for customers.
The USACE PMBP manual includes 16 different comprehensive processes and 36 additional references for managing projects. These processes range from Work Acceptance, (PROC1000) to Activity/Project/Program Closeout (PROC4000). Additionally, FED uses the robust USACE Automated Information System (AIS) that synchronizes the organizational project data into a corporate project management system called the Project Management Information System, P2. The P2 system and the USACE PMBP are the framework for successful project management at the organizational enterprise level down to local level with transparency at all levels. FED’s customers with a valid CAC card can access the P2 system to acquire real time project information. USACE WEBCMI provides this access to all those valued customers and stakeholders. The P2 database is the single source database of record for USACE projects and provides the necessary transparency for both internal and external USACE coordination and reporting of projects to valued stakeholders.

The FED’s current project management methodologies and processes are integrated throughout various internal organizational management divisions supporting the overall District’s business processes. A critical piece of the FED’s project management methodology is the project management office (PMO). The PMO as defined by the Project Management Institute (PMI), “is an organizational body or entity assigned various responsibilities related to the centralized and coordinated management of those projects under its domain”. For FED, the PMO is the Programs and Project Management Division (PPMD). The PPMD is the organizational structure consisting of a team of project managers with a defined infrastructure to execute projects. These project managers are given the responsibility and authority to coordinate with the other divisions in the District supporting the organization’s project management methodologies.

Since stakeholder and customer focus is a crucial tenant of the overall strategic District vision, FED ensures “best practices” supporting project management are in place to address these customer critical requirements. One of these approaches is ensuring the PDT involves key stakeholder at the inception of the project during project initiation and later during the actual planning with the development of the Project Management Plan (PMP). The PMP enhances the necessary communication with the customer to ensure all requirements are elevated early on in the planning process and continues through the life cycle of the project including execution, monitoring and controlling, and closeout. Another best practice continuing this strategic communication is displayed via the FED annual customer satisfaction survey. These surveys are sent out to 50 stakeholders receiving input back in 33 critical focus areas to help support valued customer service. A critical internal assessment follows to address areas for improvements and sustainment. Additionally, FED engages valued customers during monthly Line Item Reviews (LIR). These periodic meetings with key stakeholders allow teams to discuss the District issues as well as the stakeholder’s issues. The Distinct present data extracted from the P2 database to create the open dialogue for the customer on all the projects in both design and construction.

These various best practices and formal business processes along with the enterprise level AIS P2 database ensure transparency and a mutual sharing of project related information. This coordination allows the Far East District to provide superior project management services to its valued customers and stakeholders serving in Korea.
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District has been working constantly to expand U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys in Pyeongtaek. The addition of about 2,300 acres of land will provide a future home where troops, family members, and local employees will live and work, but that is not all. FED is also rebuilding areas on the existing installation which will fit seamlessly with the new land. These plans will improve the quality of life for Service Members and their families with the final result being one modern garrison with first-class facilities.

The centrally located brown space on the existing garrison consists of out-dated aircraft hangars now used for storage. The area is to be the future site of “Humphreys Downtown” area with the new hospital being the main feature (see overset). The site will have improved access by four-lane roads and retain the pond which will be incorporated into the hospital campus.

The recent opening of a new aircraft hangar for the 2nd Combat Aviation Brigade cleared the way for FED to demolish old hangars which stood on the footprint of the new downtown area. (See map on next page).
“This hangar is a symbol of readiness in our ability to ‘fight tonight,’ which is our hallmark.”
The 2nd Combat Aviation Brigade cut the ribbon on a new aircraft hangar Nov. 19 recently completed at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District.

The facility houses the 3-2 General Support Aviation Battalion and the Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Company from the 602nd Aviation Support Battalion. Because of its size, the 2nd Combat Aviation Brigade nicknamed the 180,000 square-foot facility the “Super Hangar.”


“This hangar is a symbol of readiness in our ability to fight tonight which is our hallmark,” said Thurman.

The 2nd Combat Aviation Brigade was relocated to USAG Humphreys in 2006 as part of the Land Partnership Plan which will consolidate elements of the 2nd Infantry Division at USAG Humphreys.

For the Korea relocation program, the completion of the hangar is a big step forward. The new facility cleared the way for six outdated hangars to be demolished making way for redevelopment of the existing garrison. These old hangars stand on the footprint of Humphreys’ new downtown area. (Read more on page 11)
New Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital

By Patrick Bray
FED Public Affairs

Distinguished visitors don their white gloves prior to breaking ground on the new Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital Nov. 7 at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. (Photo by Patrick Bray)
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District and Samsung Consortium held a ground-breaking ceremony for the new 121st Combat Support Hospital Nov. 7 at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys.

The new six-story hospital will be able to support the final population of USAG Humphreys once relocation is complete. The hospital campus will also be home to a new dental clinic and the 65th Medical brigade Headquarters. All of these facilities will be located on Humphreys’ new downtown area.

The ceremony paid respect to the late Col. Brian Allgood, former 121st Combat Support Hospital commander, who was killed in Iraq in 2007. Allgood died along with 11 other U.S. service members when their UH-60 helicopter was shot down by enemy rocket fire.

“Although his name will be emboldened across the front of this facility for all time, it already resides deeply within our hearts,” said Col. Kelly A. Murray, commander of the 65th Medical Brigade, while reading a letter from Lt. Gen. Patricia D. Horoho, the U.S. Army Surgeon General.

The new hospital will also bear Allgood’s name just like its predecessor at USAG Yongsan.

This is a high priority project under the Yongsan Re-location Plan (YRP) which has a direct effect on the Land Partnership Plan (LPP). 2nd Infantry Division units slated to move under LPP require adequate medical facilities which will be provided by this YRP project.

The 65th Medical Brigade’s primary mission is to serve as the strategic link to the medical components in the continental U.S. and plan and coordinate U.S. Army medical support at the operational and tactical levels through the early stages of conflict. The secondary mission is to provide theater level command and control of assigned and attached medical units conducting combat health support within the Korean theater.

The hospital is the second vertical construction project under YRP and is expected to be completed in 2015. With this key project now underway, FED anticipates more projects under YRP and LPP to begin as Korea Transformation continuously moves forward.

An artist’s rendering of the new Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys.
(Left) Distinguished visitors break ground on the new Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital Nov. 7 at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. (Photo by Patrick Bray)

(Below) Park Jong-eun, Ministry of National Defense - Defense Installations Agency, briefs an audience about the new Brian Allgood Army Community Hospital during the ground breaking ceremony Nov. 7 at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. (Photo by Patrick Bray)
A ribbon cutting ceremony for the first completed C4I project (command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence) was held Oct. 30 at a recently completed vehicle maintenance facility at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys.

This was a joint recognition ceremony for the completion of this important facility and a celebration of the phase one of the C4I systems.

The C4I portion of the project falls under the Yongsan Relocation Plan as the 1st Signal Brigade begins operations at these newly completed projects at USAG Humphreys.

Thurman visited the Far East District to learn more about the District’s mission, Korea transformation, and to show the importance of the USFK commander visiting the U.S. military units in Korea.

One of the highlights of the visit was a briefing by Pat Crays, chief of FED Security, Plans, and Operations, where Crays showed Thurman some of the District’s contingency capabilities and where FED stands in U.S. Forces Korea’s “Fight Tonight” mission.

“Thank you to all the emergency essential and mission essential civilians,” said Thurman. “The Corps of Engineers has been here to support contingency operations.”

Thurman later recognized several District employees including Harry Kim during a Castle Call. Kim recently retired after 54 years of service to the U.S. Government.

“Every day I learn something and coming here to FED I’ve learned more about what you do. Thank you for all that you do,” said Thurman.

Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr., commander of the Far East District, presented Thurman with the shovel which he used to break ground on the Humphreys elementary and high school, the first vertical project under the Yongsan Relocation Plan which began over a year ago.
The next week, Nov. 13, Degidio gave Thurman a briefing on the status of the school project along with a full construction update from the 12th floor of the new Army Family Housing towers. From there, Thurman had good visibility of the six barracks and the four senior leaders’ quarters on the new land which have already been completed and handed over to the garrison.

This was also Thurman’s first visit to the Army Family Housing towers which are near completion. He toured the completed dwellings, the underground parking garage, and the outdoor playground.
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ometimes warfighter projects are not illustrious. It may even be difficult to know exactly what they are, but to an artilleryman for example, a new piece of pavement can make a world of difference.

At the Rodriguez Live Fire Complex the Far East District is currently engaged in about a dozen job order contracts to help support readiness for the Eighth U.S. Army and the 2nd Infantry Division. These projects range from a new building to drainage improvements.

The Far East District has a long history of mission support at the live fire complex. In 1998, during severe flooding, the ranges were damaged and unusable. FED installed numerous flood control measures and the live fire complex has remained sound since then.

In 2000, FED built open-bay barracks so that troops no longer had to stay outside in the elements. FED also built new battle positions which previously were built out of wood and tires. In 2011, FED upgraded those positions to give the range the nickname the “best live fire complex in the world.”

Rodriguez Live Fire Complex fighting position circa 2000. (FED file photo)
Drainage is improved to reduce flooding at Rodriguez Live Fire Complex. The Far East District is currently involved in about a dozen upgrades for the complex. (Photo by Patrick Bray)

The foundation is laid for a new facility in the life support area at Rodriguez Live Fire Complex. The Far East District is currently involved in about a dozen upgrades for the complex. (Photo by Patrick Bray)

Rodriguez Live Fire Complex fighting positions in 2012. (Photo Eighth Army Flickr)
Unlike other elements of the Department of the Army and the Federal Government at large, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ districts like the Far East District are primarily funded on a project-by-project basis and are self supporting. The District has to finance each and every dollar of its budget from mission project funds. We are a non-profit and non-loss governmental business operation.

We are funded by congressional appropriations (military construction and operations and maintenance), reimbursable customer orders, and host nation burden sharing and relocation project costs.

The manner in which we are funded dictates that these offices operate on a cost distribution concept. Under this concept, general and/or administrative expenses associated with the day-to-day operation of these offices are equitably distributed to all direct funded and reimbursable projects thereby rendering the offices self-sustaining.

Project costs accumulated under this concept are all inclusive and portray the true cost of a given project. Uniform rates charged to recoup both direct and indirect expenses for project specific, management and administration overhead, and facility costs.

We manage our overhead costs through a working capital fund, also known as a revolving fund, which pays expenses as they are incurred and then is repaid by project funds. The revolving fund is similar to the Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) that is used within the Department of Defense. The revolving funding is a separate and distinct appropriation like the Military Construction Army (MCA) and Construction General (Civil). The authority for establishment and operation of the revolving fund is contained in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act of 1954, Public Law 153, 83d Congress, 1st session approved July 27, 1953.

The revolving fund is operated entirely within its own resources rather than from annual appropriations, which makes it imperative that prompt reimbursement be obtained from the using appropriations or projects for services rendered in order that sufficient funds are available for continued operations.
Successful financial management of the revolving fund therefore requires that accounts and operations be frequently reviewed to ensure that costs are currently, equitable and properly distributed to projects and that a sufficient cash balance is maintained to permit prompt liquidation of obligations as they mature. The revolving fund provides initial financing of services to provide rapid response capability while assuring that each project and appropriation is charged only for the actual service or work performed.

The costs of technical and administrative salaries, travel training, etc. are financed from the Revolving Fund until reimbursement is earned through direct labor hours charged to projects. Each organization and activity has an assigned Revolving Fund account to budget, account and monitor their financial operations. In summary, because of our non-profit and non-loss governmental business operation, FED is constantly challenged to balance income and expenses to ensure adequate income to cover expenditures and ensure a balance budget.

How does USACE measure overhead cost performance?

Similar to private industry, USACE uses total labor multiplier and overhead rates as performance measures to evaluate efficiency and compare business performance with industry benchmarks and historical standards. In addition, USACE establishes not-to-exceed targets for the various rates as a means of controlling costs and remaining affordable to its customers. USACE also uses overhead information to identify both potential problems and best practices within an organization. USACE cost of doing business performance is built on concepts, criteria and formulas routinely used in private and public sector engineering and construction firms to evaluate efficiency and competitiveness.

Does USACE utilize independent agencies to review overhead cost policies and practices?

In 1990, USACE commissioned a study with Grant Thornton LLP that examined existing overhead collection and allocation policies and practices. The study recommended significant changes to the overhead allocation methodology used by USACE. USACE implemented the study recommendations, resulting in simplified policies and procedures more consistent with the private sector. In 2000, the Logistics Management Institute (LMI) found that USACE overhead policies and procedures are fundamentally sound and recommended USACE continue to use overhead policies and procedures currently in place. LMI also recommended, and USACE implemented, several actions to ensure its overhead policies and procedures are simple and easily understood, can be applied consistently and uniformly by all activities, are equitable and credible to customers, and make good business sense. Some of the changes to ensure efficiency in our operations are regional business centers, regional rates, and standardize structures.

How does USACE Project Management Cost compare to the private sector (i.e. Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment 4P Contracts)?

Back in August 2006, a review of the Air Force Center for Engineering and Environment 4P Contractor’s cost reflected that FED was more cost advantageous than Parson, Jacobs, CH2M Hill, and URS for the hiring of a equivalent GS-13/15 project manager. At the time, the FED employees’ annual salary and total benefits amount was 62 percent and 35 percent less than any of the stated contractor’s respectively.
A highly competent, well-trained workforce

By Joe Campbell
FED Public Affairs

The Far East District’s workforce is a highly trained and very capable diverse team of professionals comprised of nearly 500 U.S. and local national employees who are here to serve you, our customers and stakeholders. Our district is comprised of five major divisions with an accompanying special support staff.

Our Programs and Project Management Division has 19 personnel who are seasoned professionals in the fields of Program Management and Project Management. Eleven of the 19 professionals are engineers, and of the 11, four are U.S. registered Professional Engineers and four are U.S. certified Project Management Professionals.

Our Construction Division alone has over 150 employees including engineers, quality assurance representatives, contract administration professionals, and administrative personnel. Thirty-six percent of our engineers are registered professional engineers or architects in the United States. Our
Resident Engineers hold contracting warrants up to $500,000.

Engineering Division with over 160 employees has been providing vital professional engineering services to the District by proactively supporting the U.S. Forces Korea and the service components with top quality engineering designs and services. Our products and services encompass many facets of our professional capabilities which include architectural, civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, environmental, and water-well disciplines. Our vision is to create new value, excite and delight our customers and stakeholders thru the best engineering design products and services. We value integrity, customer focus, creativity and efficient and nimble actions and respect highly motivated people and team spirit. We positively support environmentally friendly, sustainable, and safe products.

Contracting Division is capable of providing comprehensive contracting and acquisition solutions to meet the District’s mission. Contracting consists of a Business Oversight, Contracts, and Purchase Branches offering a full range of contracts with 23 qualified employees including contracting officers, contract specialist, procurement analyst and technicians.

The Korea Program Relocation Office has 39 current personnel with additional staff arriving in 2013 to provide and end strength of 62 highly qualified professionals. We currently have six Program Managers and 19 Project Managers as well as three military positions. All personnel are focused on the Yongsan Relocation and the Land Partnership Plans for U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys.

In order for our engineers, designers, contracting officers and architects to continue “Building Strong in Korea” they need the services of our support staff. This crucial part of the FED team is comprised of logisticians, resource managers, worldwide personnel specialists, contingency planners, public affairs, strategic communications and others who are all well-trained to meet the needs of the District’s mission to serve you, our customers and stakeholders.
The Army leads the way! In 1998, a non-profit organization comprised of architects, engineers, realtors, owners, and other construction professionals came together and agreed on a rating system to categorize buildings on how sustainable they had been designed and constructed. The product is now called the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) system and is the industry standard in the United States for classifying a building’s balance of characteristics from economy, quality, energy and water efficiency, occupant health, and waste generation.

Since 2006 the Army has required that all of our new construction achieve at least a LEED Silver rating; that’s similar to a level two on a scale of one to four, with four being the highest achievement. However, the Army has invested in quality sustainable construction prior to 2006. When LEED was first released the Army tasked the Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) to develop a military-specific rating system that pulled the greatest components from multiple rating systems such as LEED, but also Japan’s Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE) system and the United Kingdom’s Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) system. This result was a tailored system called SPiRiT (Sustainable Project Rating Tool). SPiRiT was used successfully for several years but as our success to design and construct sustainable facilities increased, the Army sought a way to promote and compare our products with industry, thus we adopted the LEED system.

The Corps continues to deliver innovative solutions and increase the level of quality in our facilities. While LEED Silver is a current requirement, the Corps is looking beyond the horizon at our federal mandates for fiscal year 2015, 2020, and 2030. These mandates increase in stringency and require net-zero energy facilities by 2030. Net-zero energy, as defined by the Army, means to be as efficient as possible and only use renewable sources of energy. In some cases, it makes the most sense to group our buildings energy needs and create a cumulative net zero between a community rather than each building individually. It is with this concept that the Army issued a challenge.

In an exercise to establish a strategy to achieve a net zero Army installation, the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Katherine Hammack, issued a challenge to all installations to achieve net-zero energy, water, and waste by 2020. As part of this initiative, installations vied for the opportunity to become pilot net zero installations, taking on the requirement as part of their mission. Eighteen installations were selected to each become net zero energy, net zero water, or net zero waste and two installations volunteered to be integrated net
To support this effort the Corps of Engineers initiated a pilot study on the design process required to achieve a net zero installation. This project selected an installation to develop into a net zero energy, net zero water, and net zero waste installation by 2030 and was hence referred to as the 2030 Project. The pilot installation, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. was phased in five year increments with three levels of implementation: buildings were redesigned, area development plans were revised, and the master plan evolved into a holistic strategy. The project received international acclaim after being submitted to the 2011 Holcim Awards for Sustainable Construction and taking 4th prize out of over 2,000 entries in North America. The team, which was comprised of over 25 USACE employees from 18 districts who worked remotely on the project, took the assignment a step farther and documented the process in a book. The book is scheduled for release in 2013.

As the technology and process to achieve such efficient and innovative designs requires specialized skills, Corps headquarters stood up an Energy, Sustainability, and Lifecycle Cost Center of Expertise (ESL CX) in 2011. The ESL CX is unique in that it identifies focus areas for each major subordinate command. Pacific Ocean Division is leading the way as the Corps expert for energy modeling and lighting (day lighting & electrical). These centers are responsible for raising the technical competency of the Corps in their subject area as well as providing the subject service to the customer.

Far East District is taking sustainability a step farther and has pushed sustainable design and construction education through the project management, design, and construction branches. In addition, the new Southern Resident Office (SRO) Resident Engineer, Chad McLeod, has committed to bringing sustainable construction education to the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) class from Daegu American High School. To initiate this partnership, USACE presented the future of sustainable construction to the high school students. The presentation was interactive as the school facility was recently a USACE renovated barracks and dining facility that was brought up to LEED Silver standards. SRO is also using innovative methods to integrate sustainable and quality construction into their projects; the underway Dental Clinic at Camp Carroll has been designed with three green roofs and a central light well. The district as a whole has embraced sustainability and it is beginning to show as Far East District received a satisfactory review from the USACE LEED Validation team for the 2012 review of two projects, a VMF and SLQ complex at Camp Humphreys. But, its only through the aggressive dissemination and open access to education that the district is able to achieve the quality that will soon be its reputation. In the spring of 2013 look for the Sustainable Military Building Design and Construction Prospect Course (#244) to be hosted locally at FED Compound.
The Pacific Ocean Division Commander reminds us in his Safety and Health Policy that “our construction contracts have very stringent safety and health specifications written into them and I expect those standards to be enforced to protect our own workforce as well as our contractor employees during construction.” He commands that “Construction projects will not proceed until all the safety submittals are submitted and accepted and an acceptable level of safety is in place.”

The Far East District Safety Policy Letter charges all of us to “ensure safety is of the utmost priority at work or off-duty.” We are further charged to employ Composite Risk Management (CRM); use hazard awareness and deliberate actions to defend against accidents; and “make safety and risk management a permanent part” of our “way of life.”

To fulfill these duties, the FED safety culture is built on the CRM closed-circuit model: identify hazards, assess hazards, make decisions, implement controls, and supervise.

FED employees and supervisors jointly use the Position Hazard Analysis (PHA) and contractors use the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) to identify employee hazard exposure. Supervisors and employees then jointly build these hazard analyses into a blueprint for hazard control strategies that identify specific task training requirements and standard procedures. Standardization of task performance that has been developed to control hazard exposure results in reduction of accidents and injuries, lost work time, and worker compensation claims. Documented safe work practices are also a major component of ISO certification programs. The FED safety audit system has both informal and formal components. Informally, both FED and contractor supervisors regularly review procedures and provide on-the-spot training and corrections as needed. Formally, contractor site safety and health officers perform and document daily jobsite inspections while FED professional safety and industrial hygienists survey and document workplace safety programs and provide on-the-spot training and corrective actions as necessary to protect life, property and the environment.

As noted by the FED Commander, “this District has the best safety and occupational health program in the Pacific Ocean Division.”

Building Safety Strong!
사령관 코너

Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

최고의 극동 공병단 팀과 모든 팀들에게,

이번 달을 시작으로 매 분기에 한번씩 공병단 고객에 중점을 둔 East Gate Edition을 출간하려고 하는데, 우리가 고객 여러분과 관계자들을 위해 수행하는 업무를 중점적으로 다루려고 합니다.

태평양 최고의 엔지니어 조직 중 하나인 미육군 극동공병단은 예산을 초과하지 않고 공기를 맞추면서 여러분의 기대치를 충족한다는 공병단의 약속에 변함이 없습니다. 또한 공병단은 주한미군이 필요시 자연재해 및 비상작전과 같은 예기치 못한 상황을 지원하기 위해 대기하고 있습니다.

이번 호에는 프로젝트 관리, 안전, 평택 험프리즈 기지 확장, C4I, LEED와 관련된 내용을 실었습니다.

앞으로 분기별로 출간될 잡지는 고객과 관계자들을 위해 특별히 제작되는 것이며 프로젝트 및 극동공병단과 미국방부 고객이 팀으로서 함께 이룬 성과를 강조할 것입니다. 우리는 육군, 공군, 해병, 해군, 미 국방 교육관리국 그리고 군 가족 사회복지부를 지원하고 있습니다. 또한 우리는 대한민국 국방시설본부 그리고 미 육군 공병단과 근거하고 중요한 관계를 유지하고 있습니다.

대한민국의 미육군 극동공병단은 여러분을 지원하기 위해 있습니다.

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우리의 최고의 공병단에게 - 예세요인!
한반도에 강한 건설을 수행하는 하나의 팀!

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