



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Far East District

EAST GATE **EDITION**



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**Col. Craig Johnson retires
after 32 years of service**

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On the cover



Col. Craig M. Johnson, right, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District's Korea Program Relocation Office, retires May 16 after 32 years of service. Maj. Gen. Paul Crandall, the U.S. Forces Korea deputy chief of staff for restationing, presented Johnson with a Legion of Merit medal and the Bronze Order of the De Fleury medal. (Photo by Jason Chudy)



Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

Commander's Corner

To the Great Team of the Far East District and our entire Team of Teams,

As the weather continues to heat up, so do things around the District! Construction around the peninsula is in full swing and lots of great changes are happening on the garrisons and bases, and it's our District personnel who are taking the lead in making this happen. You should be justifiably proud of the work you are doing here for the United States and our Republic of Korea allies.

We are also welcoming a lot of new people to our ranks, both military and civilian, so please ensure you welcome them to the District and to Korea. Even as we continue to grow, we also must take a strategic look to the next few years and realize that we will soon be at peak strength, and as construction at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys finishes, we will reshape the force to meet our future requirements here in Korea.

While things get busy, never forget to focus on yourselves and your families. If you don't take care of yourself, you will not be able to take care of our great team here. Be active in our community: volunteer, further your education, and with the nice weather, participate in the numerous sports teams around the bases.

This summer we will be seeing a lot of changes in leadership here on the peninsula and even in our District. Soon we will welcome Col. Bryan Green to the District on July 11. This will be a traditional change of command ceremony for the District and will be a great event. I invite everyone to join us at Collier Field House on U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan and for those at our satellite locations, we will be telecasting it to you. The District will not skip a beat in providing great service to our great Customers.

To our great Alliance – Katchi Kapsida!

To our great Corps – Essayons!

One Team Building Strong® in Korea!



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History of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FED Public Affairs

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can trace its roots back to before the founding of the United States itself.

The Continental Congress authorized a “Chief Engineer for the Army” on June 16, 1775. George Washington appointed the first engineer officers of the Army on that day, during the American Revolution, and engineers have served in combat in all subsequent American wars.

A corps of Engineers for the United States was authorized by the Congress on March 11, 1779. But, the Corps of Engineers as it is known today only came into being nearly a quarter century later, on March 16, 1802, when the president was authorized to “organize and establish a Corps of Engineers ... that the said Corps ... shall be stationed at West Point in the State of New York and shall constitute a Military Academy.”

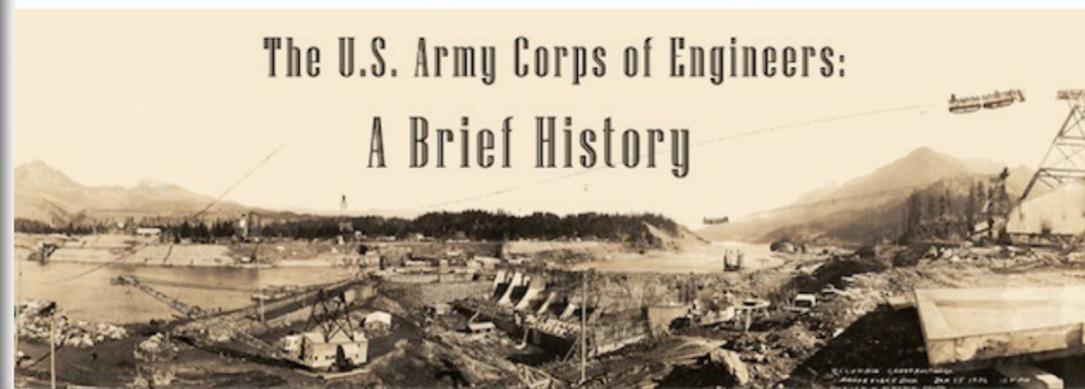
Since then the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has responded to changing defense requirements and played an integral part in the development of the country. Throughout the 19th century, the corps built coastal fortifications, surveyed roads and canals, eliminated navigational hazards, explored and mapped the Western frontier, and constructed buildings and monuments in the Nation’s capital.

From the beginning, many politicians wanted the corps to contribute to both military construction and works “of a civil nature.” Throughout the 19th century, the corps supervised the construction of coastal fortifications and mapped much of the American West with the Corps of Topographical Engineers, which enjoyed a separate existence for 25 years, from 1838 to 1863. The Corps of Engineers also constructed lighthouses, helped develop jetties and piers for harbors, and carefully mapped the navigation channels.

In the 20th century, the corps became the lead federal flood control agency and significantly expanded its civil works activities, becoming among other things a major provider of hydroelectric



US Army Corps of Engineers®



energy and the country’s leading provider of recreation. Its role in responding to natural disasters also grew dramatically.

Assigned the military construction mission in 1941, the corps built facilities at home and abroad to support the U.S. Army and Air Force. During the Cold War, Army engineers managed construction programs for America’s allies, including a massive effort in Saudi Arabia. In addition, the Corps of Engineers also completed large construction programs for federal agencies such as NASA and the postal service.. The corps also maintains a rigorous research and development program in support of its water resources, construction, and military activities.

In the late 1960s, the corps became a leading environmental preservation and restoration agency. It now carries out natural and cultural resource management programs at its water resources projects and regulates activities in the Nation’s wetlands. In addition, the corps assists the military services in environmental management and restoration at former and current military installations.

When the Cold War ended, the corps was poised to support the Army and the Nation in the new era. Army engineers supported 9/11 recovery efforts and currently play an important international role in the rapidly evolving Global War on Terrorism, including reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stands ready to support the country’s military and water resources needs in the 21st century as it has done during its more than two centuries of service.

More comprehensive history of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is available at <http://www.usace.army.mil/About/History/BriefHistoryoftheCorps.aspx>.



Courtesy Army News Service

WASHINGTON -- When the American Revolutionary War broke out in 1775, the original 13 colonies did not have a shared army, but instead, a collection of independent colonial militias.



The first battles of that war were fought April 19, 1775, in Middlesex County, Mass., by patriots of the Massachusetts militia. They were the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the first hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain.

Following the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and as British troops moved back across Massachusetts toward Boston, colonial militia from around New England began massing around that city. Within days, thousands of militia members under the leadership of Artemas Ward of Massachusetts had Boston under siege.

By May 10, just weeks after hostilities began in Massachusetts, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia. On the agenda: creating a common army to defend the colonies.

A month later, on June 14, the Congress approved the creation of that army, the Continental Army. The new force was made of those militiamen already gathered outside Boston, some 22,000 of them, plus those in New York, about 5,000.

The following day, the 15th, the Congress named Virginian George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and named Ward his second in command the following day.

The Congress also resolved to form a committee “to bring in a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the Army,” and voted \$2 million to support the forces around Boston, and those in New York City.

Congress authorized the formation of 10 companies of expert riflemen from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which were directed to march to Boston to support the New England militia. These were the first troops Congress agreed to pay from its own funds, and the units later became the 1st Continental Regiment.

Col. Johnson retires after 32 years of service

By Jason Chudy
FED Public Affairs

Col. Craig M. Johnson, the Far East District's deputy military director for the Korea Program Relocation Office, retired May 16 with 32 years of service.

"Over the past three decades Craig has served the nation with pride and distinction at home and abroad," said Maj. Gen. Paul Crandall, U.S. Forces Korea Assistant Chief of Staff for Transformation and Restationing, during the ceremony.

"You have been a strength to me and to each and everybody you have come in touch with," said Crandall, the guest speaker for the event. "You have served unselfishly and faithfully. I want to personally thank you for the contributions you've made."

Far East District commander Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr., opened the ceremony, congratulating Johnson on his accomplishments during his two years in Korea. "We have thoroughly enjoyed, Craig, the great and tremendous work you have done on this transformation program," he said.

"For almost 32 years those who know me well know I have lived by the Soldier's creed and the Army values," said Johnson during his remarks. "There is nothing else I can say about my military service other than I have done my best to live up to those standards and am proud of all who have served with me over these many years."

Johnson gave thanks to the officers and non-commissioned officers who have mentored him throughout his career, and he highlighted one in particular: his father, Master

"For almost 32 years those who know me well know I have lived by the Soldier's creed and the Army values,"
Col. Craig M. Johnson

(left) Col. Craig M. Johnson, right, and Maj. Gen. Paul Crandall, hold a flag flown over the Korean Demilitarized Zone during Johnson's retirement ceremony May 16. Johnson, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District's Korea Program Relocation Office, retired with 32 years of service. Crandall, the U.S. Forces Korea deputy chief of staff for restationing, presented Johnson with a Legion of Merit medal and the Bronze Order of the De Fleury medal. (Photo by Jason Chudy)



Technical Sergeant, Harry M. Johnson.

"He served the nation well. He taught me that all service is important, that everyone on the team makes a difference," said the younger Johnson. "His humble service inspired me to always do my best and to appreciate all who serve this great nation."

"I honor his memory every day I have served in the Army," he continued. "I see my father's beliefs in everyone I work with here in Korea. The dedication to service and putting the mission first is what is making this program work."

Johnson will return to the United States and reunite with his wife, Susan, and sons, Taylor and Christopher.

"I know they're as proud as we are today of Craig's significant accomplishments over the past 32 years," said Crandall.

(right) Robert Lau, right, chief of the Far East District Resource Management Office presents Col. Craig M. Johnson, FED Korea Program Relocation Office a poster during his farewell luncheon. (Photo by Jason Chudy)



A special Memorial Day



By Sgt. Maj. David Breitbach
FED Sergeant Major

Memorial Day generally signals us that spring is rolling into summer; the school year is ending and it's a long weekend for barbeques, picnics, and for many people in Korea it marks the permanent change of station season.

For those of us wearing the military uniform, Memorial Day has much greater meaning than a long weekend. Memorial Day is one of our most solemn days when we pause and remember those who served and those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Being here in Korea is significant because we are here; living and working on the very soil where battles raged for three years and where 88,000 Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen under the United Nations Command lost their lives; 33,652 of whom wore the American uniform.

July marks 60 years since the armistice was signed. The Soldiers of the district recently toured the Task Force Smith battlefield outside of Osan. To see the terrain of the first battle and imagining what those Soldiers went through was enlightening.

The Korean War is often referred to as the "forgotten War," but it is far from forgotten for anyone who has a connection to it. My father was in the U.S. Navy and was part of the Incheon landings.

He never really talked about Korea very much. He had a large tattoo of the Korean Peninsula on his left shoulder; it was his way of saying he was here. My father passed away almost 10 years ago.

This Memorial Day at cemeteries in the United States and around the Pacific and Europe, where our veterans are buried in their solemn resting places, there will be ceremonies. There will be wreaths laid, speeches made, and family and friends remembered.

This Memorial Day two people who were very special to me will be remembered. First, was my father-in-law, Kenneth Duncan; he passed away the day after I returned to Korea. He was a Naval officer and he loved the Navy.

When someone refers to a person as an "officer and a gentleman," my father-in-law was just that. The second was a man who I only met a few years ago by accident: Donald Thompson, known to everyone in Arizona as "Buffalo Don."

I've known hundreds of paratroopers and they are a proud bunch, but Buffalo Don was the most proud I have ever met. He was in the very first class of paratroopers to earn their jump wings and a World War II veteran who lived an extraordinary life. He was 90 years "young" when he passed away last month.

Memorial Day is the day we salute those who made the ultimate sacrifice. For those of us serving in the Far East District we should remember, every day when we come to work, that our customers are the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen who are serving here in Korea.

They are the fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, nieces, nephews, brothers and sisters of those we honor on Memorial Day. They are the people who are willing to do the things that so few are willing to do: fight and die for our freedoms and those of our Korean partners.

Our mission is to provide them with the best facilities to train and live. Never forget those we have lost, and also do not forget who you are really working for.

ISO 9001 Surveillance Audit Success

By Kevin Shanahan
FED Programs & Project Management

The Far East District recently completed a successful, week-long international organization for standardization surveillance (ISO) audit. The surveillance audit, performed by Lloyds Register Quality Assurance, is done annually to ensure the organization meets international quality management system requirements.

The auditor identified one minor internal procedural nonconformance and announced during the out-briefing a recommendation for continuation of the district's certificate. With the successful completion of this audit, the district has now been continuously certified for the past 11 years. The district is recognized by the ISO worldwide governing body as an organization that has achieved a level of corporate excellence and produces high quality products and services for customers on a consistent basis.

The ISO auditor conducted interviews and sample records within 21 district offices both in the Yongsan area as well as Osan Air Base and U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. As a means to evaluate the district construction processes and procedures, the auditor conducted a walkthrough of the Humphreys fire station military construction project.

The ISO auditor noted during the Humphreys visit the district's comprehensive quality management system (QMS) is validated by the successful construction management efforts involved in providing high quality products and services associated with the enormous Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Program infrastructure build-out efforts.

The QMS, a vital component to ISO 9001 certification, is the framework the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has adopted and implemented as a means for all divisions and districts to provide high quality service to our customers and stakeholders. This is a set of locally developed principles, practices, and procedures for monitoring and controlling the characteristics of products and services that concern customers. It is the district's over arching governing guidance for planning and execution in the core business areas of the organization.

The QMS does not replace Department of Defense or other functional guidance, but instead incorporates these directives into a systematic holistic capability to provide high quality products and services on a consistent basis.

Looking toward the remainder of 2013, the business process manager will continue to conduct management reviews with the corporate board as well as the working level



management review team members. The management review venues are used to discuss and the chart the course of QMS activities within the district.

District personnel will also continue to conduct QMS internal audits on a regular basis throughout the next two years. And finally, the business process manager will conduct enhanced QMS orientation training to further increase everyone understanding of ISO and the QMS as well as teach how both can be used to make their job easier.

The next external auditor surveillance inspection is scheduled for April 2014 with a follow-on comprehensive district-wide ISO recertification audit in early 2015.

In addition, the Pacific Ocean Division is actively seeking a way forward to develop a regional ISO certification as a means to both standardize processes across the region and gain efficiencies in both the ISO audit processes and day to day division and district work activities.

To a large extent, a regional ISO certification compared to a specific district certification would be transparent to the average district employee.

With the successful completion of the recent ISO surveillance audit, our goal is to not rest upon our success and become complacent with regard to QMS activities.

The business process manager will continue to solicit improvement ideas through the normal corporate board and management review team management review processes.

A fundamental principle of QMS is continuous improvement. QMS process owners are encouraged to enthusiastically embrace this tenet and actively seek ongoing improvement ideas for their assigned work activities from office personnel.

STEM Shadow experience

By Daniel Stayt
Seoul American High School

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Shadow at the Far East District was a wonderful experience for me because I had performed tasks that I had never done before.

On my way to the district, I had to take a subway line to reach my destination. I was familiar with the train from Samgakji to Dongdaemun Cultural Center. During the subway, I had to cross through underground tunnels and several corridors before I arrived at a certain exit.

As I exited out of Dongdaemun Cultural Center station, I saw a woman who asked if I was from Seoul American High School. I answered yes and the woman took me to FED.

I expected the district more voluminous; but as I entered in the place, it seemed very cramped and crowded in the office building. Even the chemical laboratory was much smaller than I expected. However, the engineers were working very productively as I expected.

When I entered in an office room, the woman who guided me to the district introduced herself as Dr. Chon, Son-chu, an environmental chemist. She had earned her doctorate degree from Yonsei University and worked for several companies before coming to FED.

Chon soon introduced me to the lab where I would soon work with her. The day consisted of multiple tasks involving various types of scientific equipment.

As I can remember, the lab began with sample preservation, accelerated solvent extraction, drying and concentration, gas chromatography, and reporting.

Before I started, one of her coworkers introduced me to asbestos samples. The asbestos samples were studied through three different microscopes: one is a regular light microscope to observe cells, the second displays refraction caused by asbestos crystals, and the third is an air-filtered microscope that magnifies samples to find crystalized asbestos.

The collection of data on the asbestos through the use of the microscopes was done by one person.

When I returned to the office, Chon led me to the chemi-

cal laboratory where she produced her samples. The laboratory was much smaller than I expected and it surprised me how the laboratory was run by only two chemists.

Chon had introduced me to the other chemist, So, Tae-won. He taught me how to work in the lab properly, following exactly how he performed each task in the lab investigation.

If it wasn't for his help, I would probably have made several technical errors in the lab. During the time in the lab, Chon translated for him, and he was able to ensure I didn't make any mistakes.

One of the most complicated things in the lab was extracting a petroleum sample from a sample cell. One machine does all the work. The accelerated solvent extractor first inputs a solvent gas in the sample cell, causing the petroleum to be extracted from soil sample, and then the extracted liquid was then transferred to a collection vial.

I later extracted moisture from the sample liquid by using a funnel and sodium sulfate, and concentrated the extracted sample to 5 milliliters. Chon also helped me analyze petroleum samples through gas chromatography.

This task of the lab was the most unusual of all tasks because I had to inject my extracted sample into the gas chromatography by using a unique type of syringe, measured in microliters. After this task, the results came out and the data showed that my sample is diesel, for which I was glad because the data proved that my sample was a total success.

I also met several engineers from other fields who answered my questions about their career fields. The engineers taught me what life is like being an engineer and most of them expressed how they enjoy their jobs in the district.

Afterwards, I met Doug Bliss whom I recall as the nicest engineer I have ever met. He showed me a map of the Humphreys master plan, explaining about all the design and construction work going on there, then gave me an explanation of what it takes to develop land that was once a flood-prone rice paddy.

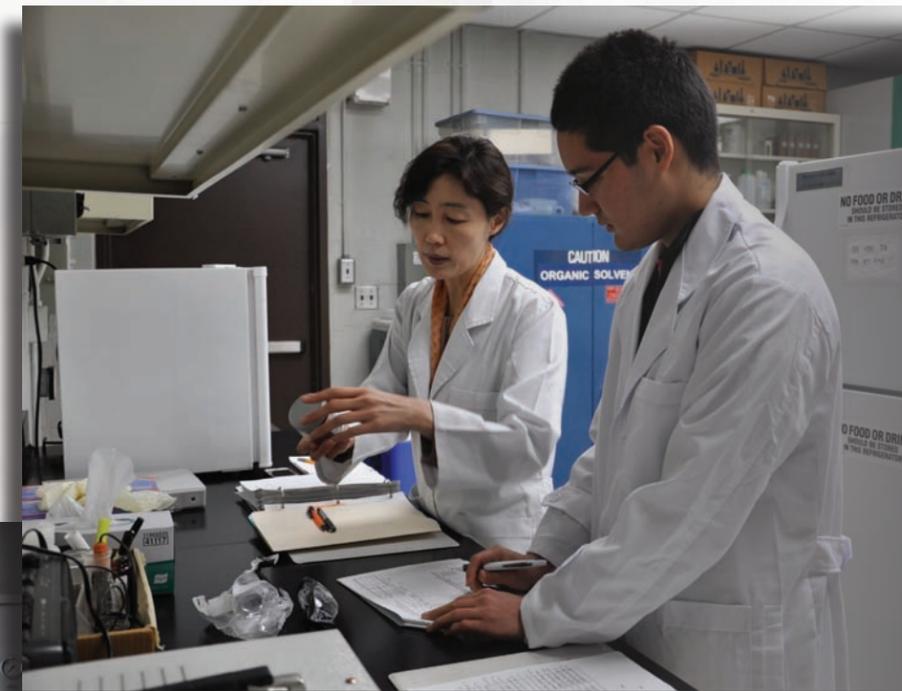
As a high school senior, I was deeply impressed by Bliss's preparatory work to avoid seasonal floods at Hum-

phreys. If Bliss did not make this plan for Humphreys, the new expanded garrison could face serious issues.

STEM shadow was a day never before experienced because I corroborated with actual engineers and environmental chemists. I learned how chemists collect their samples from several extraordinary machines, used to prepare and analyze them. Some of the tasks in the lab did require complete concentration.

(below) Daniel Stayt, a senior at the Seoul American High School, tests soil at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District's geotechnical and environmental engineering lab as part of the district's job shadowing program. This exchange program is part of the district's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) program with the Department of Defense Dependent Schools Korea District. (Photo by Yi Yong-un)

(right) Dr. Chon Son-chu, an environmental engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District's Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering Branch, explains on lab equipments to Daniel Stayt (right) a senior at the Seoul American High School. Stayt was invited to the district as part of the district's job shadowing program. (Photo by Yi Yong-un)



STEM
Science • Technology • Engineering • Math

UNION SPOTLIGHT

Why is a union workforce needed?

By Kim In
FED Construction

Taking part in the Korean Employee Union workforce is something that any Korean employee can do. The definition of a laborer is not someone who manages a business with personal capital, but is a person who is hired for his labor or technical skills by a business and is paid in a fair amount. Most of the people earning a salary will fall under the term laborer.

The reason why a union workforce is needed is because of the difficulties that individuals can face when negotiating with an employer. It is also easier for individuals who tend to be weaker to suffer loss, and harder to ask for improvements on the work policy if there is unfairness.

The union workforce is a group that works to help employees gain respect and be properly compensated to be able to live a standard life. By helping employees to work in a rationally stable environment encouraging creativity, the employer and business will further develop, which makes the union workforce an imperative group.

In the past when Korea's union workforce was first being established during Korea's military dictatorship, the union workforce fought against suppression and violation of human rights, and there was a mis-belief that a union workforce is a North Korea system follower or supporter. Also, as the res-

ignation of past union representatives can tell us, transparent management of the group and working together as a whole to build trust are things that the workforce must continually work on.

Nowadays, the workforce takes a step further by working together with a united organization like the Korea union workforce to form welfare policies and laws with political leaders. The welfare benefits at Far East District were negotiated through the union workforce with U.S. Forces Korea.

Some of the examples of benefits are personal leaves for special family events such as 60th and 70th birthday celebration for parents, paid leave, scholarship funds for employees' children, extension of retirement age, provide solutions to problems occurring among coworkers and supervisors, provide objective perspective on employee disciplinary actions, and the designation of the Korea union's workforce foundation day as a holiday.

Although our district has not yet faced force reduction, due to the financial difficulties the United States government is facing, there is that possibility. To ensure employee rights and to improve policy and laws for a better life, our workforce must help each other more and become unified for an enjoyable workplace.

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Far East District co-hosts 7th Local Materials Conference

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers co-hosted the 7th Local Construction Materials Conference at SETEC Convention Center May 7 with the Korea Ministry of National Defense. Opening remarks were given, from left, by Baek Seung-joo, Vice Minister of National Defense; Kim Ki-soo, MND U.S. Forces Korea Base Relocation Office Chief Director; and Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr., commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District. This conference helps local manufacturers improve their products to fit federal standards, saving construction costs, and reducing procurement time. (Photo by Joe Campbell)



EEO CORNER

Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month

FED Equal Employment Opportunity

Every year, May is dedicated to celebrate the Asians and Pacific Islanders living in the United States. This May, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District celebrates Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month with this year's theme of "Building Leadership: Embracing Cultural Values and Inclusion."

Asian American and Pacific Islanders consist of more than 28 Asian and 19 Pacific Islander subgroups that speak more than 100 different languages. In 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau revealed there were about 18.2 million Asians (whole or in combination with other races) living in the United States. Between the 2000 census and the 2010 census, the population of the native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders grew by 40 percent.

The Asian population grew by 46 percent in the same time period. The Indian American population has also grown much in the past decade, surpassing the Filipinos as the second-largest Asian population, the Chinese population being the first.

This year is the 25th anniversary of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 as well as the 70th anniversary of the Chinese Exclusion Act's repeal. Both actions allowed the U.S. government to discard some previous discrimination against certain Asian races.

However, these groups still face discrimination in different areas of life in the United States. One in five members experiences discrimination when renting or buying a home, according to a study conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In a poll, 30 to 31 percent had reported incidents of employment discrimination, the largest of any group. However, the United States continues to fight against wrongful discrimination towards this growing population.

This year, President Obama stated in the Presidential Proclamation for Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, "So this month, as we recognize Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who are fulfilling that promise in every corner of our country, let us recommit to giving our children and grandchildren the same opportunity in the years ahead."



Building **Safety** Strong ARMY SAFE IS ARMY STRONG



Emergency Preparedness: Are You Ready?

Preparing for an emergency requires a bit of effort, but it's time well spent. What if an explosion, a landslide or a flash flood forced an evacuation of your neighborhood before you got home from work? Would you know where to find your family? Do you know the emergency plans for your child+ren's school? And at work, do you know your role in your company's emergency response plan? When you prepare for an emergency, you can reduce some of the stress and anxiety experienced by you and your family members during a difficult time. Here are some tips to help you prepare for an emergency, at work and at home:

At Work

- Learn about the hazards of your workplace. Do you know where to find a chemical's MSDS (material safety data sheet), a safety shower or an emergency shut-off switch?
- Know how to get out alive. Study the company's evacuation plans and memorize two ways out of every area of your workplace - without an elevator. Note the number of doors and workstations between you and the exit so you can find your way out in the dark, if necessary. You should also know the designated meeting place and reporting procedures for personnel after an evacuation.
- Note the location of the fire extinguishers and learn how to correctly use them.
- Know where to find the first aid kit and how to contact employees certified to provide first aid.
- Post emergency phone numbers by your workstation, as well as the address and exact location of your workplace.
- Keep with you your identification, contact numbers and any necessary medical information.
- If you have a disability or condition that might interfere with your ability to exit quickly, inform your supervisor.

At Home

- Pack a disaster kit twice. Keep one kit in the home and a miniature version in your car.
- Create an evacuation plan of your home. Review it with your family and practice it at least once a year.
- Designate an out-of-the-area relative or family friend to be a contact - the family point person.
- If family members are separated during an emergency, they can call the point person and leave or retrieve messages.
- Pick two meeting places, one in your neighborhood and one far from home in case the neighborhood is evacuated.
- Talk to your children's schools about emergency plans. Make sure they have your contact information and know who is authorized to pick up your child if you can't get there yourself.

Preparing for an emergency can not only reduce the stress experienced during an emergency, it can also make family members feel more in control of their safety. And during times of chaos, a little control is very powerful.



Adam Zepeda
Construction
Came from IMCOM, Wash.



Claudia Medina-Castillo
Construction
Hired as a family member



Dean Davis
Construction
Came from Savannah District



Jennifer Moore
Korea Program Relocation
Came from Portland District



David Kam
Contracting
Came from Albuquerque District



Leonardo Licon
Construction
Came from Ft. Worth, Texas



Angel Acosta
Korea Program Relocation
Reassigned to Bahrain



Dana Ervin
Security, Plans & Operations
Transferred to Yongsan Garrison



Kim Yong-kyun
Logistics Management
Retired



Pak Chi-hun
Engineering
Moved to Military Intelligence, Humphreys

Kevin Shanahan
Programs & Project Management

My Plan

I help the Corps Build Strong in Korea by...

- Providing overall management oversight to the FED business processes.
- Performing project management duties.
- Looking for ways to improve FED processes.
- Being responsible, competent and professional.



Yi Yong-un
Public Affairs

I help the Corps Build Strong in Korea by...

- Working together with Public Affairs team to tell the district's story.
- Providing translation assistance to other offices.
- Updating the district's social media sites.



My Plan, My Face

My Plan

I help the corps build strong in Korea by (What piece of the puzzle do I provide to ensure the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers goes from good to great?)...

- Which Far East District operations plan actions and tasks do I support?
- Which Pacific Ocean Division implementation plan action do I support?
- Which Corps of Engineers command plan goals and objectives do I support?
- What unique contributions do I make to FED, POD, USACE, and our nation?

My Face

I am Building Strong in Korea by...

- Fun things I do
- People and family
- Hobbies
- What else?

Would you like to share your "My Plan, My Face?"

If you are a Far East District civilian or Soldier, simply send yours into the Public Affairs Office and you could be featured in the next East Gate Edition!

My Face

I am a key person in the Corps by...

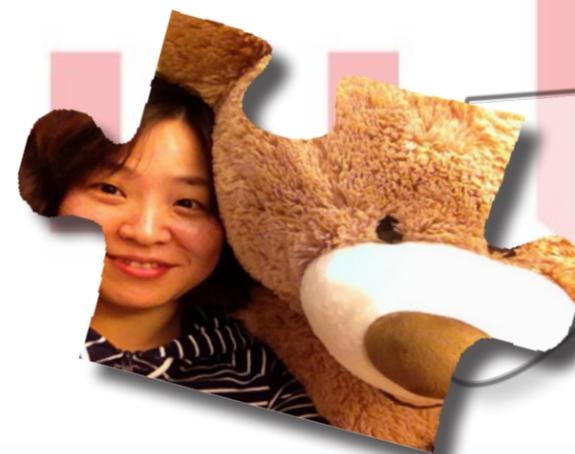
- Maintaining a balance between work and personal life; maintaining a philosophy as a life-long learner.
- Supporting my family; staying active in the Christian community; and being sensitive to local customs and traditions.
- Serving 37 years with the Department of Defense.



My Face

I am a key person in the Corps by...

- Having fun discovering the rest of Korea besides Seoul!
- Helping others with language trouble.
- Cheering for the FED soccer team!



Social Media

“Click” us out on YouTube

Did you know that the Far East District’s YouTube page is a great way to keep up with what the district is doing? What’s new this month are spots on the Osan second runway project, Maj. Gen. Kendall Cox’s visit to Korea, and the district’s new STEM partnership with Seoul American High School. Plus, all of our previous posts are still there too. Visit the FED homepage and follow the link to YouTube or just scan the QR code below.

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



facebook

YouTube



flickr

US Army Corps of Engineers
Far East District

Have a question?
Have some feedback?
Want to share your ideas?

Please visit our Interactive Customer Evaluation (ICE) website at www.pof.usace.army.mil/home/ice and share your thoughts with us.

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



Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

사령관 코너

최고의 극동 공병단 팀과 모든 팀들에게,

날씨가 뜨거워지는 만큼 공병단의 업무열기도 가열되고 있습니다! 한반도 전역에 건설이 한창 진행 중이고 부대 안에도 많은 변화가 일어나고 있으며 직원 여러분들이 이 모든 것을 선두하고 있습니다. 여러분들 모두 미국과 대한민국을 위해 수행하는 업무에 대해 충분히 자랑스러워해야 합니다.

새로운 군인 그리고 민간인들이 우리 공병단에 들어왔습니다. 공병단과 한국에 오게 된 것을 환영해 주시기 바랍니다. 우리 조직은 계속해서 성장해나갈 것입니다. 하지만 전략적인 측면에서 바라보면 향후 몇년 간 공병단의 직원 수가 최고점에 다다르고 펄택 험프리즈 부대 공사가 마무리 되면 그 시기 요구사항에 따라 공병단 조직이 재구성 될 것입니다.

업무가 바쁠수록 자신과 가족을 챙기시기 바랍니다. 자신을 챙기지 않는다면 우리의 위대한 팀을 챙길 수 없기 때문입니다. 지역 활동도 활발히 하십시오: 자원봉사, 자기개발 교육, 그리고 날씨가 좋은 요즘 부대 내의 다양한 스포츠 팀에 합류하여 활동하시기 바랍니다.

이번 여름은 한반도 그리고 우리 공병단 내에도 리더십에 많은 변화가 있을 예정입니다. 브라이언 그린 대령께서 7월 11일 우리 공병단으로 오십니다. 지휘권 교대 행사는 공병단의 전통적인 행사이며 큰 행사가 될 것입니다. 직원 여러분 모두 용산 부대 Collier Field House로 오셔서 행사에 참여하시기 바라며, 멀리 계신 직원 여러분들을 위해서 생중계도 예정되어 있습니다. 공병단은 고객들에게 최고의 서비스를 지속적으로 제공할 것입니다.

우리의 최고의 동맹에게 - 같이 갑시다!

우리의 최고의 공병단에게 - 에세이온!

한반도에 강한 건설을 수행하는 하나의 팀!



I wore a Helmet!

***What have YOU
done to save a
life today?***



**ARMY SAFE
IS ARMY STRONG**



U.S. ARMY COMBAT READINESS/SAFETY CENTER
<https://safety.army.mil>