



US Army Corps of Engineers®
Far East District

EAST GATE EDITION



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**8th Army Engineers visit
the Far East District**

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Telephone: 721-7501

E-mail:

DLL-CEPOF-WEB-PA@usace.army.mil

District Commander

Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

Public Affairs Officer

Joe Campbell

Managing Editor

Kim Chong-yun

Writer

Patrick Bray

Check out the Far East District web site at

www.pof.usace.army.mil

On the cover



Patrick Crays, Far East District's Chief of Security, Plans and Operations explains the Field Force Engineering program to engineers from the Eighth United States Army, Sept. 13. (Photo by Patrick Bray)



Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

Commander's Corner

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

September was a busy month for many of us, particularly in our Contracting Division and Resource Management Office. This was, by far, one of the best, if not the best, years the district has ever had, and it has been recognized by our higher headquarters.

Our hard work as part of the Pacific Ocean Division team allowed us to be the only division to execute 100 percent of our forecasted projects in Fiscal Year 12, and that was because of your great work. Your efforts have provided our customers and the Republic of Korea great opportunities for Fiscal Year 2013.

The start of October means the continuation of two major events: the Combined Federal Campaign drive, which started Sept. 17, and National Hispanic Heritage Month, which runs Sept. 15 through Oct. 15.

The annual Combined Federal Campaign drive is the world's largest and most successful annual workplace charity campaign, providing us with information on hundreds of charitable and non-profit organizations to support, if desired.

The National Hispanic Heritage Month theme is "Diversity United, Building America's Future Today." This theme so embodies the diversity within our Nation, and by extension, our District. I want to thank Ms. Corine Rodriguez from U.S. Forces Korea for being the guest speaker during our commemorative event in the East Gate Club.

As we continue to "Build Culturally Strong" in our District Family and Community, we are forever mindful of the great diversity of People who enrich our work place and our lives and continue to allow us to grow stronger each and every day. This message of diversity and unity speaks to the very soul of our mission here in Korea.

To our great Alliance – Katchi Kapsida!

To our great Corps – Essayons!

One Team Building Strong® in Korea!



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One Team Building Strong for a Successful Fiscal Year End

By Robert Lau
Chief of Resource Management

It's that time of the year again. No, not Christmas or Thanksgiving but fiscal "New Year"! The countdown to Sept. 30 is finally past us, our annual fiscal year-end financial ritual is behind us, and the "One Team Building Strong in Korea" is positioned for success!

We had roughly 100 contracts / delivery orders totaling around \$59 million to be awarded by Sept. 30! The majority of the contracts are Army, Navy, Air Force operation and maintenance funds which expired at midnight Sept. 30. The district team shifted gears and engaged for a successful fiscal year end.

In addition, the tri-annual joint review reflected more than \$1.4 billion of 5,977 accounts for review and validation by our financial team in order to ensure proper financial management of the account balances.



In addition to the Sept. 30 year-end frenzy, I must say what an amazing and exciting year it has been! Highest income, end strength, and one of the largest workloads in the region!

Our initial Fiscal Year 2012 budget was projected with an end strength of 574 support by a workload and income of \$739.3 million and \$78.7 million respectively! Our mid-year numbers were adjusted based on the shifting of the host nation program which resulted with a workload and income of \$755.7 million and \$71.4 million respectively. Our end strength target was adjusted to 530 with a forecasted Sept. 30 number of 472.

Our Fiscal Year 2013 workload is forecasted to remain strong in all our technical disciplines, project management, engineering, and construction. Fiscal Year 2014 appears to require some "right sizing" of resources throughout the district. Fiscal Year 2015-2017 will be solid workload / income for Construction Division with completion of the physical aspects of the Yongsan Relocation Plan.

Our manpower resources will remain our biggest challenge in getting the right positions filled to meet the mission requirements. Our fiscal Year 2013 forecast is 569 employees needed with the bulk of the vacancies coming from Construction (58), Project Management (25), and Engineering (10). Based on the budgetary numbers, the on-board dates for the surge of new hires will be in the fourth quarter of fiscal Year 2013.

And our Fiscal Year 2012 supervision and administration executed resulted with surpluses in both military construction and operations and maintenance, and Air Force accounts. The future for the "flat rate construction projects" will not be as robust as our program shifts from appropriated funded projects, such as operations and maintenance and military construction, to host nation projects. Our Fiscal Years 2013-2017 workload and income will definitely be more dependent on our host nation projects from the Yongsan Relocation Plan and Republic of Korea funded in-kind arena.

As we close out the fiscal year, I thank all of the financial team members who help maintain and strengthen the financial integrity of our district's funds control processes. The challenges are ahead of us to ensure we maintain our fiscal integrity in delivering an effective, efficient, and accountable product to our customer and taxpayer of both the United States and Korea.

Let's continue the "One Team Building Strong" by ensuring a successful fiscal year-end closeout."

Esprit De Corps!



(Above) Kang Nae-wha, Resource Management explains Yi Sug-kwon about year-end budget reports. (Photo by Kim Chong-yun)



(Below) Robert Lau, Chief of Resource Management discusses with his section chiefs before Fiscal Year 2012 year-end closure. (Photo by Kim Chong-yun)

Dollars and Sense



By Sgt. Maj. David Breitbach
FED Sergeant Major

It's hard to believe that another month has rolled by, and a new fiscal year is here.

Until the last hour of September was still on the clock, many government organizations were scrambling to expend the remaining funds they have in the various accounts. The old adage of "use it or lose it" is quite common when it comes to spending the annual budget before the clock runs out.

We've all seen it before: organizations seem to go on spending sprees stocking up on things like printer paper, toner cartridges, calendars, and office supplies. But, then for some there is also the "wish list." If there is a large sum of money in the account it is used to buy anything that is legal – even if it's not essential. We're spending the money with a "carte blanche" mentality!

Here, as in each of the Corps of Engineers districts and divisions, the attorneys, contracting and resource management teams were working tirelessly to make certain that we are doing our end of year close out without error, checking to ensure the "i's" are dotted and "t's" crossed.

So, as September gave way to October, a new fiscal year began and the accounts were replenished. Only this fiscal year is not going to be as fruitful as in years past. With the current budget issues back in the states and the deficit rising, spending needs to be controlled and cuts will be made.

History does repeat itself and we all should know that the Department of Defense is generally the first on the chopping block. Back in June a message from the Office of Management and Budget directed that there will be a 30 percent reduction in travel across the board – as long as it does not hamper the mission.

For those of us who do occasionally travel we have a responsibility not to abuse the privilege by staying in less-costly lodging, if possible, and only claiming reimbursement for what is actually spent. In the past, some travelers would claim use of hotel dry-cleaning services when they didn't use it, because they didn't need a receipt.

Recent headlines have been exposing the various displays of fraud, waste and abuse by leadership at the highest levels and they are now paying the price. Careers were ended and reputations shattered.

Why? Because they thought they were entitled, despite laws and regulations clearly defining what is right and wrong. The fiasco like the outrageous conference in Las Vegas by the General Services Administration was shameful. This is the most blatant example of wasteful spending, but there are many more.

As a government organization working to maintain the highest ethical standards, the Corps of Engineers is under the microscope, and many projects are scrutinized when there are extensive delays and cost overruns on projects. While it can be intrusive, it is the right thing to do to ensure we are properly using the government's money.

With the start of the new fiscal year, I ask you consider making a "fiscal New Year's resolution" to do your part in reducing waste, report fraud and abuse, if you see it happening.

Today's information age, led by social media sites like Facebook, YouTube and Twitter, are giving watchdog groups more avenues to expose fraud, waste and abuse, but stopping it before it gets to this point is the right thing to do.

Each and every one of us has a responsibility to be good stewards of the tax dollars that keep government organizations such as ours operating.

Happy "New Year!"

Far East District kicks off 2012 Combined Federal Campaign

By Patrick Bray
FED Public Affairs

Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr., commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District, signed his pledge card kicking off the district's 2012 Combined Federal Campaign Sept. 17-Nov. 16.

The campaign is an annual opportunity for federal employees to support their favorite charities through a voluntary program that is employee focused and cost efficient. This year's theme is "Serve to Honor Your Country, Give Because You Care."

"By doing so, you can be somebody's hero," said Degidio. "This is one opportunity for each employee to make a meaningful contribution and difference in the lives of people in our community and throughout the world."

In 2011, FED raised over \$20,000 for the Combined Federal Campaign-Overseas, Pacific. This year the district hopes to exceed that amount.

Established in 1961 under the approval of the Office of Personnel Management, the Combined Federal Campaign has been the only authorized solicitation of Federal employees in their workplaces on behalf of approved charitable organizations. Today the CFC supports over 2,500 charities.



Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr., commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District, signs his Combined Federal Campaign pledge card before giving it to Bok Yoon, FED Resource Management Office, Sept. 17. The 2012 campaign will run through Nov. 16. (Photo by Patrick Bray)



The engineers were there: Incheon Landing of the Korean War

By Jason Chudy
FED Public Affairs

To many people these days, landing at Incheon carries a much different connotation than it did in the early 1950s. For just a few miles across Incheon bay from where the Republic of Korea's largest international airport now sits, the 1st Marine Division landed on Sept. 15, 1950, beginning the United Nations Command's drive to recapture Seoul and nearly destroy the North Korean People's Army.

While the Marines actions carried the day – and the resulting historical praise – one Army engineer unit was instrumental during the planning and landing phases, and helped clear the way to the recapture of Seoul.

The Army's 2nd Engineer Special Brigade was a unique animal for the land-based service.

“At war strength an engineer special brigade is set up to give logistical support to a three-division corps in amphibious assault and to operate a port for a force of the same size,” wrote Kenneth W. Condit of the U.S. Marine Corps Historical Division Headquarters in the January 1953 issue of The Marine Corps Gazette.

For the landing, the 1st Marine Division was to go ashore as part of the Army's X Corps, with hopes that a breakout from

the Pusan Perimeter would effect a quick linkup between the two forces. In the meantime, however, the special brigade was to keep the landing forces supplied.

The brigade's commanding officer was tasked with setting up a logistic task organization along with the Marine 1st Short Party Battalion, 1st Combat Service Group, and 8th Motor Transport Battalion.

“The logistic plan called for the 1st Shore Party Battalion to supervise unloading across the beaches at first, with the 1st Combat Service Group attached to operate beach dumps,” according to Condit. “The 2nd Engineer Special Brigade was to take over control of all shore party activities upon order of the CG [commanding general] of the 1st Marine Division, and also to open and operate the port.”

“One individual who was particularly helpful during the planning was Army Warrant Officer W.R. Miller, a transportation corps watercraft specialist who had lived on Wolmi-do and operated Army boats in Incheon Harbor before the war,” wrote Condit.

Wolmi-do was the first spot the Marines would land at Incheon, and knowledge of Incheon harbor was crucial. Tides played a key role in selecting the dates for the landing.

“In all September there were three days when such an operation could be attempted,” wrote Lynn Montross in the 1951 Marine Corps Gazette. “The tidal range near Incheon is one of the greatest in the world, varying from an average spring tide range of 27.1 feet to an occasional maximum of 33 feet.

“The extensive mud flats in the harbor area necessitated a tidal height of 23 feet for landing craft, and 29 feet for LSTs [tank landing ships],” according to Montross. “Only from 15 to 18 September were these conditions provided by spring tides, and the next opportunity would not come until the middle of October.”

“Each of these three days, moreover, offered but a few hours that could be utilized for an amphibious assault,” he wrote. “Every minute counted, because initial landing forces could not be reinforced or supplied until the next high water period.”

Despite these obstacles, when the Marines landed at Wolmi-Do island – which is now actually surrounded by landfill at the western waterfront edge of Incheon city – the special brigade and other units were able to keep the ports supplied with little problem. By Sept. 17, the brigade controlled all logistic

operations in the port area.

With limited truck transportation available to X Corps, the Army engineers were taken to task again to provide supplies forward by rail.

“Although plans did not call for railroad operations to begin until D+30 [30 days after the landing], the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade rounded up Korean train and track crews in Incheon and began the work of repairing the Incheon-Seoul line immediately after landing. By the evening of D+1, a switch engine and six cars were operating in the Incheon area.

By the fourth day after the initial landing, a train moved 1,200 Marines five miles to the front. By the end of the Incheon-Seoul operation a week later, the special brigade managed to move 350,000 rations, 315,000 gallons of fuel, 1,260 tons of ammunition, and 10,000 troops by rail.”

The actions of the Marines and Soldiers taking part in the Incheon landing earned them both the U.S. and Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations. The special brigade still serves the Army as the 2nd Engineer Brigade at Ft. Richardson, Alaska.

Cranes load landing craft with gasoline at Incheon inner harbor on Oct. 10, 1950. Operations of the tidal basin was under control of the 532nd Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment of the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade. (U.S. Army photo)



A member of the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade throws a hand grenade into a cave to force Communist-led North Korean soldiers out on Sept. 16, 1950. (U.S. Army photo)

FED ENGINEER REMEMBERS SEPTEMBER 11

By David Schlesinger
Korea Programs Relocation Office

Today as we mark the anniversary of this terrible attack, I'm reminded of the morning of September 11, 2001. It is a vivid memory for me.

I was working for the New York District, on my way to work on my bicycle. Like today it was a Tuesday and like today it was a beautiful day: warm and sunny, a perfect blue sky... the kind of day that makes you feel happy to be alive.

At the corner of Allen and Delancey Streets in Manhattan, waiting for a green light, I heard a loud whoosh. From my vantage point I could not see the source of the sound, and I continued downtown. As I approached Chinatown, I got my first glimpse of the burning towers. The sight filled me with shock, horror and disbelief. I heard bystanders say a plane had hit the north tower. At the time, as many did, I assumed it was a misguided private plane. As I watched the flaming north tower, I recall thinking that this would go down in history as one of the worst skyscraper fires in city history. Then I focused on the horizontal slit in the south tower. Whereas the north tower was engulfed and smoking like a giant vertical cigar, the south tower seemed damaged but was not yet visibly burning, just leaking smoke from a dark crack in the side of the building. Then the engineer in me kicked in and I started analyzing the situation: could a small plane create such a gaping hole in the north tower, and could debris from that same small plane somehow fly across the plaza to hit the south tower and cause another big gash through glass and steel? I concluded that one small aircraft could not have caused this level of destruction. And with this realization I felt a wave of dread wash over me as the horrible truth struck home: this was not an accident.

Shaking, I carefully weaved the rest of the way to Federal Plaza, the office building where the New York District offices are located, about six blocks from the World Trade Center. By now word had spread that hijacked commercial planes had crashed into both towers. I feared our building might be targeted next: it's tall and wide with no obstructions to the east and is home not only to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers but the FBI and Immigration Services, which I thought might be considered symbolic targets to a terrorist. I saw people streaming out and I confirmed with a security guard that they were evacuating. Even at this distance - about one kilometer from the WTC site - the area was quickly becoming a war zone, with emergency vehicles racing by with sirens blaring, police trying to control and redirect traffic, and displaced office workers on cell phones scrambling around Foley Square.

Even though eleven years have passed, I still remember these events as if they were yesterday.

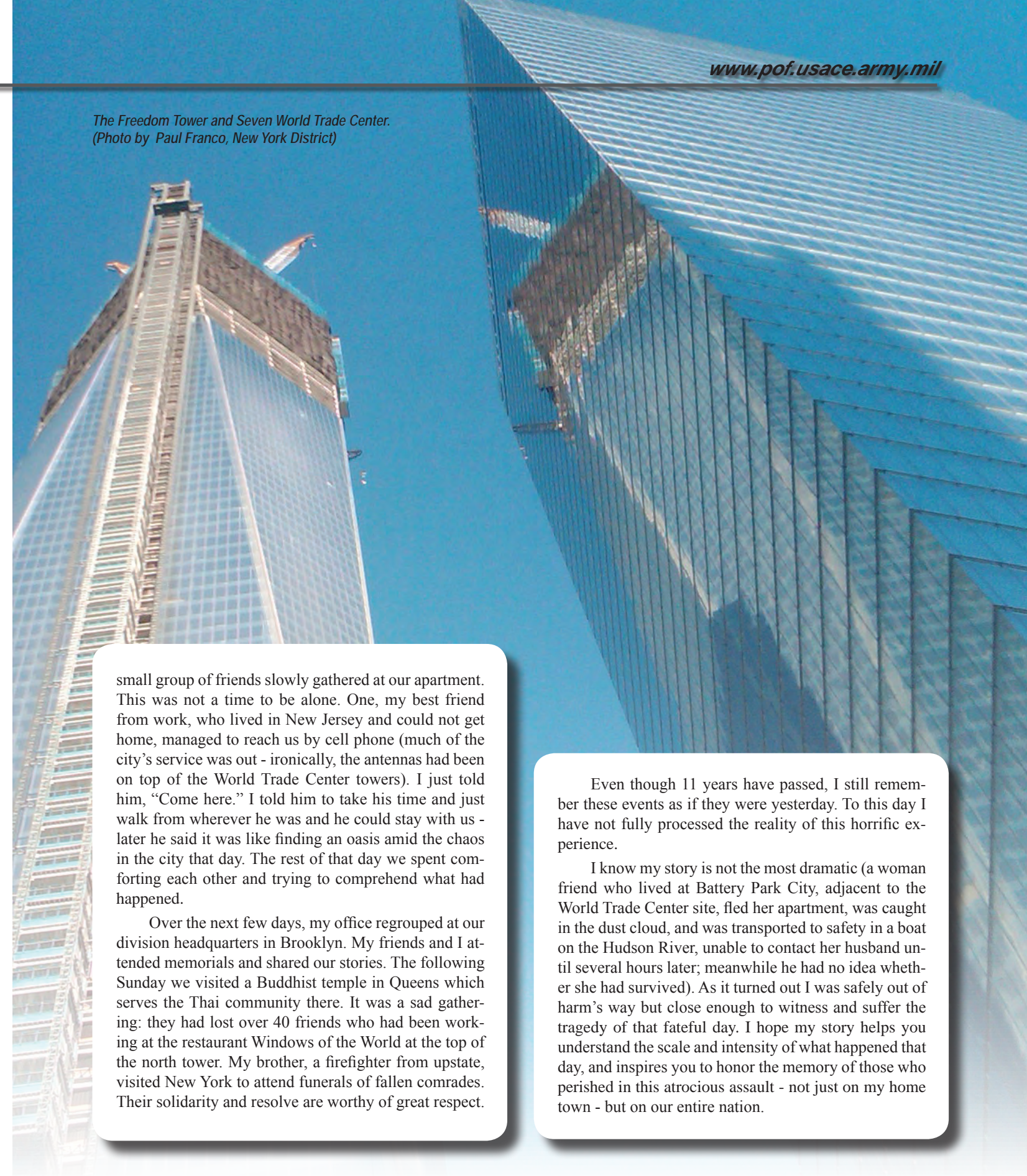
— David Schlesinger

Still on my bike, I methodically made my way back home, trying to grasp the enormity of the events. As I rode back uptown through East River Park, streams of police cars, fire trucks and ambulances were racing downtown. When I arrived back home, my partner had just awakened abruptly from a premonitory dream about masses of people screaming and burning. He was disoriented to see me walk back through the door at 10 a.m. I was trembling and said, "Something terrible has happened."

We turned on the TV and learned that the towers had collapsed. Suddenly I thought of people we knew who worked in or near the towers. I also remembered that some of my coworkers had nowhere to go. I was able to contact my family to tell them we were okay, and over the next few hours a



September 11 picture from Northeast showing Fed Plaza. (Web photo)



The Freedom Tower and Seven World Trade Center.
(Photo by Paul Franco, New York District)

small group of friends slowly gathered at our apartment. This was not a time to be alone. One, my best friend from work, who lived in New Jersey and could not get home, managed to reach us by cell phone (much of the city's service was out - ironically, the antennas had been on top of the World Trade Center towers). I just told him, "Come here." I told him to take his time and just walk from wherever he was and he could stay with us - later he said it was like finding an oasis amid the chaos in the city that day. The rest of that day we spent comforting each other and trying to comprehend what had happened.

Over the next few days, my office regrouped at our division headquarters in Brooklyn. My friends and I attended memorials and shared our stories. The following Sunday we visited a Buddhist temple in Queens which serves the Thai community there. It was a sad gathering: they had lost over 40 friends who had been working at the restaurant Windows of the World at the top of the north tower. My brother, a firefighter from upstate, visited New York to attend funerals of fallen comrades. Their solidarity and resolve are worthy of great respect.

Even though 11 years have passed, I still remember these events as if they were yesterday. To this day I have not fully processed the reality of this horrific experience.

I know my story is not the most dramatic (a woman friend who lived at Battery Park City, adjacent to the World Trade Center site, fled her apartment, was caught in the dust cloud, and was transported to safety in a boat on the Hudson River, unable to contact her husband until several hours later; meanwhile he had no idea whether she had survived). As it turned out I was safely out of harm's way but close enough to witness and suffer the tragedy of that fateful day. I hope my story helps you understand the scale and intensity of what happened that day, and inspires you to honor the memory of those who perished in this atrocious assault - not just on my home town - but on our entire nation.

Deputy Chief of Construction bids the District farewell

Editors note: After 16 years with the Far East District Norm Boeman, Deputy Chief Construction Division will move on to a new assignment with the Los Angeles District.

I came here in May 1996 from the St. Paul District with my wife Mak-Ye and three small children, Hannah, David, and Peter. We came here because my wife, raised in Seoul, was homesick. I had hoped to raise my family in St. Paul as I was an Air Force brat and never knew a permanent home. As it turns out now having been here 16 plus years, my kids have finished school, they can call Yongsan and Seoul their home.

The thing I liked most about working for the Far East District was the feeling of being a part of a community. Not just part of FED, but part of United States Forces Korea and especially Yongsan Garrison. In 1996, when I started working at the Northern Resident Office, my kids started school and the elementary school was under renovation, one of our projects and as a concerned parent, I understood the importance of our construction safety program protecting the students.

Over the years, I was involved in the construction of many projects such as the middle school buildings, where all three of my children had attended, the renovation of the Yongsan Library, where we would go on the weekends to spend some time, the Youth Services center, where my kids would spend afternoons and weekends, playing basketball, gymnastics, or just hanging out, and of course the 121 Hospital,



Norm Boeman takes part in a groundbreaking ceremony at K-16 Air Base. (FED File Photo)

where we'd have to visit the emergency room, receive immunizations, and get physicals. So I always had a personal interest in the safety and quality of our construction projects.

That I guess is one of my "words of wisdom," treat every project as something you're going to have to live, work or play in.

The other thing I enjoyed a lot about working at FED was the teamwork we've had in the past, starting with partnering sessions between divisions to improve our working relationships and then the team-building events. So that's also what I'd like to pass on. No one person or office can do it all alone. So it helps to get to understand others point of view, or ways of doing business, the challenges they face every day, so you can work together to accomplish the mission.

With this, I bid you farewell and hope to work with you again someday.

Norm Boeman



During his tour here with the Far East District Norm Boeman deployed to Afghanistan in support of Overseas Contingency Operations. (Photo provided by Norm Boeman)

Senior enlisted leader spouses visit USAG Humphreys



Far East District employees and senior enlisted spouses from all U.S. Forces Korea toured U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys for a Yongsan Relocation Plan/Land Partnership Plan familiarization Sept. 25. (Photos by Yi Yong-un)

UNION SPOT LIGHT



Members of the Far East District Korean National Employees Union pose for a group picture with Col. Don Degidio, FED Commander during the second "Meet and Greet with the Commander," Oct. 5. (Photo by Yo Kyong-il)

2nd Annual Far East District Golf Tournament



Chusok table setting

By Yi Yong-un
FED Public Affairs

It is a traditional custom in Chusok, the Korean Thanksgiving holiday, to attribute harvest crops for the blessing of ancestors and set a table called the Jesa table. Although the foods that are brought to the table are different according to region and family background, there is a list of food that must be on the table in a particular place.

First of all, one might notice that all the dishes and plates are unusual. A special set of lacquerware is used for jesa purposes. Usually five rows of different kinds of food have to be set on the table.

The fifth row is for fruits and desserts. Usually at least four fruits are served, in this order from left to right - dates, chestnuts, pears/apples and persimmons. It is common to add a few more types of fruits, and they do not need to be traditional. It could be something that the honored person used to like. Next to the fruits, traditional cookies and other desserts can be placed.

The fourth row is for light side dishes. Usually this row involves some dried fish, usually cod, and different kinds of sautéed vegetables. Kimchi could go here also. Salted or fermented fish products can be in this row. The dried cod and sautéed vegetables usually appear on every jesa table, but other side dishes maybe switched around depending on the deceased's preference.

The third row is for soups. Odd number of different kinds of soup should be placed on the table. In most cases three will

do, but an elaborated jesa involves five or as many as seven kinds. The soups are differentiated by ingredients. One kind can be made of beef; another of chicken, pheasant or other poultry; another of fish, another of vegetable; etc. Usually a small dish of soy sauce is also placed for seasoning.

The second row is for protein or heavy side dishes. Similar to the soup, pick a type of protein and grill it. If the choice of protein is fish, the head should point toward east, and the back should point towards the recipient. If the choice of protein is poultry, remove the head, intestines and feet. The grilled meat/fish is usually paired with pancakes of some kind.

The first row closest to the dead is for the main dish. In Korean cuisine, that means rice, rice cakes and soup. Pile the rice on high so it looks like a mound is sticking out of the bowl. For rice cake, avoid the bright colored ones that are usually eaten for happier occasions. The main dish soup should be the beef turnip soup.

And again, food prepared on the table may be different according to family tradition and region. If one has a chance to visit a Korean family on Chusok, the guest may have a better idea on why they place certain dishes on a particular place, and even more, the guest may be able to help them arrange it accordingly.



EEO CORNER

Hispanic Heritage Month 2012

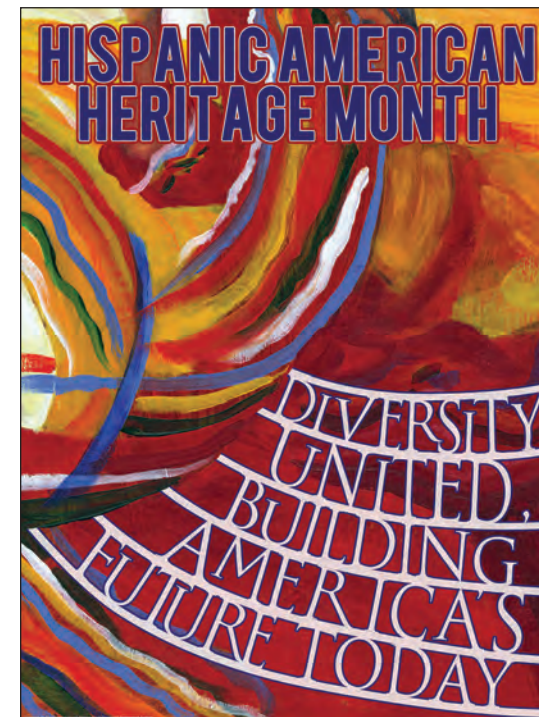
By FED Equal Employment Opportunity Office

This month, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District is celebrating National Hispanic American Heritage Month. The month-long observance begins on Sept. 15 and ends on Oct. 15 every year. This year's theme is "Diversity United, Building America's Future Today" to celebrate the countless contributions Hispanic Americans have made to America, from its inception to the present day. It also celebrates the anniversary of the independence of seven Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Chile.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Hispanics constituted 16.7 percent of the nation's total population with 52 million people, making Hispanics America's largest ethnic or racial minority. In 2010, the United States ranked second in the world for largest Hispanic population with Mexico having the largest population. The Hispanic population is projected to be 132.8 million by July 1, 2050, in the United States.

President Barack Obama said: "The future of American is inextricably linked to the future of our Hispanic community. Our country thrives on the diversity and ingenuity of all our people, and our ability to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world will depend greatly on the success of Hispanics."

Right: Special Emphasis Program observing Hispanic Heritage Month, held on Oct. 4 at the East Gate Club. Guest speaker was Ms. Corine T. Rodriguez, Civilian Personnel Director, U.S. Forces Korea, and Human Resource Management Director of Eighth United States Army.





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



Fight Fire with Prevention

Preventing fire in the workplace can be easy; repairing the damage after a fire isn't. That's why it is important to be aware of the fire hazards in your surroundings and eliminate them before they cause serious or even fatal damage.

7 Ways to prevent workplace fires

1. Practice good worksite housekeeping habits. Do not let trash and waste material accumulate. Empty trash bins regularly. Oily rags must be stored and disposed of in covered metal containers.
2. Do not store materials or allow clutter to accumulate around exits and stairways. Fire doors should be kept closed. Fire exits should always remain free and accessible.
3. A common cause of workplace fires is machinery or equipment which becomes overheated. Be sure to follow operating guidelines to prevent overloading. Follow manufacturer's instructions in using and maintaining equipment.
4. Electrical malfunctions are also a major contributor to fires in the workplace. Electrical equipment should be checked regularly for signs of trouble such as damaged cords or worn insulation. Never overload circuits, and never force circuit breakers to remain in the "on" position. Only qualified and authorized personnel should carry out electrical repairs and maintenance, but everyone is responsible for being alert to the signs of electrical malfunction.
5. It is important to understand the fire hazards of the materials with which you work. They may be combustible, flammable, explosive, or reactive. Read the labels and know where to locate the Material Safety Data Sheet for further information. Carefully follow any instructions when you are using any materials which might pose hazards.
6. Be sure to observe any smoking restrictions. Smoke only in designated areas. Smoking in unauthorized areas such as storage rooms has resulted in serious fires. Do not empty ashtrays until smoking materials are cold.
7. Observe security policies and be alert to any suspicious persons or activities. Many workplace fires are set by arsonists; do your part to prevent these incidents.



Do you know what to do?

Are you ready to deal with a possible workplace fire? Make sure your safety training answers these questions:

- ◆ What is your responsibility in case of fire - to report the fire, fight it, or leave the building?
- ◆ Where is the fire alarm located?
- ◆ Where are the fire extinguishers located?
- ◆ Do you know how to use the fire extinguisher, and on what kinds of fires?
- ◆ Do you know how to use other fire emergency equipment such as fire blankets, hoses, and sprinklers?
- ◆ What safety procedures should you carry out in case of a fire? Are you responsible for shutting down equipment or operations before you leave?
- ◆ Do you know where you and your co-workers are supposed to meet for a head count after leaving the building?



The best way to fight a fire is to prevent it from happening in the first place.



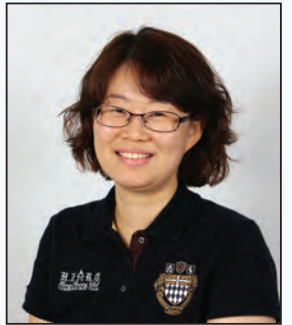
Chad Mcleod
Construction Division



George Kalli
Programs & Project Management



Hyong Y. Chung
Contracting Division



Kim Son-kyong
Resource Management



Pak Kyong-won
Engineering Division



Troy Swofford
Construction Division



Yong H. Chi
Construction Division



Staff Sgt. Liebenstein, Derik
Construction Division



Joseph Lockridge
Construction Division



Jon W. Ferrall
Korea Program Relocation



Kang Han-sok
Engineering Division



Yi Sung-kwon
Resource Management

Lyndsey Pruitt
Design Branch

My Plan

I help the corps build strong in Korea by...

- Validating and improving the process by which sustainability and energy requirements are upheld to the highest standards in construction projects
- Questioning the results to seek efficiencies
- Looking for enterprise solutions that will result in government savings
- Applying my technical and professional experience in unique problems



Shim Ka-young
Design Branch

My Plan

I help the corps build strong in Korea by...

- Providing architectural services to support servicemembers and their families
- Being an environmental steward through practicing sustainable design
- Continuing to expand my knowledge in engineering and architecture



*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...

- Learning about other cultures through travelling and meeting diverse groups of people
- Caring for family members and friends near and far
- Exploring the Korean Peninsula through hiking, eating, and meditating
- Always challenging myself physically, spiritually, and mentally to become a better person



My Face

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

- Being passionate about the field of sustainable design and always seeking to learn
- Confidently representing the corps, both abroad and stateside, as synonymous with quality
- Showing pride in serving my country as a federal employee
- Playing on the FED soccer team



From the commander Thank you for doing GREAT things:



Employee of the month of July: Kim Yong-sik, Information Management (FED File Photo)



Employee of the month of August: Kim Yong-son, Information Management (FED File Photo)



Commander's Award: Ricky Bashor, Information Management (FED File Photo)



Commander's Award: Yi Ki-nam, Engineering Division (FED File Photo)



Commander's Award: Choe Chong-uk, Engineering Division (FED File Photo)



Army Commendation Medal: 1st Lt. William Deus (FED File Photo)



Army Commendation Medal: Sgt. Maj. David Breitbach (FED File Photo)

사령관 코너



Col. Donald E. Degidio, Jr.

최고의 극동 공병단 팀과 모든 팀들에게,

이번 9월은 우리 모두 바빴지만 특히 Contracting Division 과 Resource Management Office가 더욱 바빴을 것입니다. 올해는 공병단 사상 최고의 성과를 거둔 해였고 우리의 노력을 상위 본부가 인정하였습니다. 우리 공병단이 태평양사령부에 소속된 기관으로 유일하게 2012년 회계년도에 계획한 프로젝트를 100% 수행하였습니다. 이 모든 성공은 여러분의 노력이 있었기 때문입니다. 여러분의 노력으로 2013년에도 우리 고객과 대한민국에 최고의 기회를 제공할 수 있을 것입니다.

10월은 다음과 같은 행사의 시작을 알리는 달이기도 합니다. 9월 17일 부터 시행되는 미 연합 캠페인 (CFC)과 9월 15일 부터 10월 15일까지 시행되는 라틴아메리카 문화의 달입니다.

매년 시행되는 미 연합 캠페인은 세계에서 가장 성공적인 최대 규모의 직장 내 자선 캠페인으로 약 100개가 넘는 자선 및 비영리 단체에 기부할 수 있도록 정보를 제공해 주고 있습니다.

올해 라틴아메리카 문화의 달 주제는 "통합된 다양성, 이것이 현재 미국의 미래를 만들어 간다"입니다. 이 주제는 미국의 다양성을 나타내고 있지만 좀 더 확장하자면 우리 극동공병단에도 적용되는 주제입니다. 문화의 달을 기념하고자 East Gate Club에서 주최된 행사에 초청 연사로 오신 주한미군 Ms. Corine Rodriguez께 감사드립니다.

극동공병단의 "문화 의식 강화"를 실천하면서 우리는 다양한 문화를 가진 사람들이 우리의 일터와 생활을 풍부하게 해 주고 우리 공병단을 매일 더 강하게 해 주고 있다는 것을 다시 한번 생각하게 됩니다. 다양성과 화합의 중요성을 강조하는 이 메시지는 한반도에서의 우리 공병단의 임무를 잘 나타내 주고 있습니다.

우리의 최고의 동맹에게 - 같이 갑시다!

우리의 최고의 공병단에게 - 에세이온!

한반도에 강한 건설을 수행하는 하나의 팀!



Standards are set for a rider's protection ...

Has your battle buddy
had the training to
know them?

The signs are all around
- it's up to **YOU** to recognize
and act on them.

KNOW WHAT'S RIGHT
know the
signs
DO WHAT'S RIGHT



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