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JULY 2001

JULY'S THEME:

Sustainable Design (Sustainability)

DWIGHT'S NOTES

Summer brings a series of Change in Command ceremonies as many of our military leaders move to new assignments. This periodic infusion of new leadership in the Corps is very healthy. New commanders bring renewed energy and ideas to our offices. Were it not for this continual revitalization throughout the Corps, our history would have been much shorter and less impressive. Changes in Command also means saying goodbye to some pretty terrific soldiers as they turn over the reins to their successors.

I attended General Milton Hunter's farewell luncheon 20 July at Ft. Belvoir's Officers Club. The luncheon was attended by scores of general officers, political leaders, SES, friends and family members. General Hunter saved his best speech for last. Great leader. We'll miss him. On 30 July MG Van Winkle moves up to become the Corps new Deputy Commander, from which he and the Chief will continue the renewal of the Corps. BG(P) Robert Griffin will be our new Director of Civil Works on the same date and BG Strock the new Director of Military Programs, later this summer. Generals Griffin and Strock are terrific leaders, fresh from Division Commander tours. They have some keen insights and strong support for maintaining the Corps professional leadership. I expect them to charge me with being their champion in this regard. I would like nothing better.

The theme of our newsletter this month is Sustainable Design. This is a very hot topic in Washington now because of the high levels of interest in environmental and energy issues by our political leaders in the Administration and Congress. In the design and construction industry sustainability focuses on providing facilities which are adaptive to the local environment, place less demand on natural resources, and serve the broad needs of current and future generations. Sustainable facilities consume less energy, incorporate recycled products, are easily maintained, and are friendly to the surrounding neighborhood and ecosystem. The Army has been a leader in sustainable design for several years. Recently the General Services Administration announced that the Army's sustainability policy and programs won the 2001 Achievement Award for Real Property Innovation. This is the second year in a row that a team from ACSIM and the Corps has won this award. Congratulations!! Please do all you can to put sustainable design ideals into practice.

The Corps will conduct a series of very important conferences in August. The Senior Leaders Conference will be held in Chicago 6-10 August, at which your leadership will concentrate on putting our new Campaign Plan into practice. The following week, 14-16 August, SPD/SPK will host the Corps 2001 Infrastructure Conference in Reno, NV. Approximately 600 Corps mechanical, electrical, structural, construction, and geo-technical engineers and scientists will attend along side of 70 vendors from the private sector. The speakers are world class (that's because most of them are OURS!) The

DWIGHT'S NOTES (CONTINUED)

conference agenda in August in completed with the Project Delivery Team (PDT) conference being held in Pittsburgh, PA. The PDT has become an annual celebration of teamwork in the Corps. This years meeting will be no different. A highlight of the conference will be a field visit to the construction site for the Braddock Lock and Dam project, which is being constructed "in the wet". Jim Edinger, Pittsburgh's Construction leader keeps us posted daily about progress on this innovative project.

Hope to see many of you soon at one of these great conferences. Have a productive, safe summer.

Essayons,

Dwight

(Editors' note: If you want to share your thoughts with our readers regarding Dwight's Notes send an email to the E&C News editor (charles.pearre@usace.army.mil). A synopsis of your comments will be published in the next issue.)

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Sustainable Design (Sustainability)

ARMY'S SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT (SDD) PROGRAM

I bet all of our DPW's, USACE Districts and MACOM's, by now have heard about USACE/DA SDD program. SDD is not a new concept. Visionaries and philosophers have been talking about SDD for many years. Many of our routine professional activities have already built in principles of SDD. Recent Executive Orders and strong support of our leaders have rejuvenated this program. This recent emphasis has enabled us to develop this program that will help us develop healthier and more livable communities for our personnel.

SDD has many definitions, we have adopted one that practicing engineers and architects can easily associate with. Our definition is in USACE Technical Letter (ETL) 1110-3-491. A sister article on our web page can take you to the ETL.

Architect/Engineer communities feel that many things we do inherently have some if not all possible sustainable features built in our professional products but as a group is in need of measurable tools to track our progress as we design greener and greener facilities. For example many of USACE technical guidance have incorporated SDD. U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), which is made of volunteers, developed a rating tool called Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED). This tool is used extensively by practicing A/Es. Many local and state authorities have developed their own tools. We in the Army decided to enhance LEED by adding some military specific criteria and are calling it Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). Another article on SPiRiT gives more details and you can download it from our web page.

SPiRiT provides us a method of scoring our designs for sustainability. It has four levels of achievement. They are Bronze, Silver, Gold and Platinum. Recently issued DA and USACE policies require all of our projects to be scored against SPiRiT and achieve Bronze level. To educate our practicing designers we conducted SDD workshops at every District designing military facilities.

We are in process of identifying some projects in FY 03 and beyond as SDD showcase facilities. We want to achieve higher level of sustainability in these projects and try to validate life cycle cost effectiveness of some of these measures. I encourage you to nominate suitable projects for consideration by contacting Mr. John Scharl 703-426-7614 at ACSIM.

As our Districts start adopting SPiRiT we will learn many lessons. Our web page will post these lessons learned. It also has frequently asked questions, which may be useful to our designers. A couple of current projects are using SPiRiT and their progress is reported in this issue.

We need to incorporate sustainable principles in our facilities not because it is mandated but it is the right thing to do. It provides healthier working and leaving environment and it is good for our environment. We want to leave this planet in a better condition for future generations.

POC: HARRY GORADIA, CECW-ETE, 202-761-7170

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FITNESS CENTER GOES FOR GOLD

A design charrette incorporating sustainable design principals was held in April for a new Fitness Center at the Defense Supply Construction Center (DSCC) in Columbus, Ohio. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) had programmed the facility to strive towards gold rating utilizing the new Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). The rating tool (derived from the US Green Building Councils LEED rating tool) uses a point system to determine levels of building performance or sustainability. DLA's goal of a gold rating was quite ambitious prompting the design agent (Louisville District Corps of Engineers) to hire architect Gail Lindsey, a member of the US Green Building Council, to facilitate the sustainable design portion of the charrette.

The first day of the two-day charrette, focused on the development of sustainable goals. Gail Lindsey introduced the concepts of sustainable design and the SpiRiT rating tool. The design team, composed of members from DLA, DSCC, Corps of Engineers –Louisville, and KZF/BWSC the A/E for the project, broke into three groups. Each group was tasked to independently apply the SpiRiT rating tool to the Fitness Center and determine point-by-point what level of sustainability could be achieved. When the groups came back together and shared their results, each group found that a gold level (50-74 points) could be achieved. It was then that a gold level goal was established and the actual design portion of the charrette began.

A primary consideration for sustainable design requires an "Integrated Design" approach. The architect, mechanical, electrical, structural and civil designers all participate in the earliest design concepts. Issues of site, orientation, transportation and utilities must be considered simultaneously with program, building envelope, mechanical/electrical systems and resources. Guided by the gold level goals of the SpiRiT tool and an integrated design approach, a high performance building is anticipated for the new Fitness Center.

A Concept Level submittal is due in July.

POC: DOUG POHL, R.A., CELRL-ED-D-A, 502-315-6233

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USACE OFFERS INTERIM SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT TOOL WITH SPiRiT

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in conjunction with Department of the Army Staff, has developed SPiRiT, an easy-to-use rating tool which allows building delivery teams to score various design features defining how sustainable a facility will be over its life cycle. Announced last November (see Public Works Digest, Volume XII, No. 6) as the Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPRT), SPiRiT Version 1.4 is now being released in final format for application to military facilities.

SPiRiT v.1.4 is a Word formatted document with point summary sheets in Excel making it both easier for users to print and use while allowing for automated tallying of point scoring results. SPiRiT v.1.4 can be downloaded from the web at <http://www.cecer.army.mil/sustdesign/SPiRiT.cfm>.

In the development of SPiRiT, USACE reviewed a broad representation of rating schema available at the time to score facility design sustainability, including the U. S. Green Building Council (USGBC) LEED Green Building Rating System™ Version 2.0 (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). USACE and DA staff decided to use LEED™ 2.0 supplemented with criteria more germane to military installation planning, design, and construction to achieve Army sustainable design and development goals. SPiRiT supplements LEED™ 2.0, providing guidance to ensure that sustainable design and development are considered in Army installation projects to the fullest extent possible, balanced with funding constraints and customer requirements.

DA and USACE have issued policy requiring all projects be scored using SPiRiT.

SPiRiT is to be an interim sustainable design and development-rating tool. The ultimate goal is to partner with the USGBC in development of a standard commercial rating tool equally applicable to military infrastructure. USACE has recently become a member of the USGBC Steering Committee and is actively participating in the development of a suite of LEED™ products addressing Commercial Buildings, Commercial Interiors, Residential, and Operations rating schemes.

Future products will address Community and Development Oriented rating tools. SPiRiT will be used in the interim until LEED™ 3.0 is released, which is anticipated to be in 2003.

The initial rounds of training in Sustainable Design and Development, currently being conducted at Corps of Engineers Districts, CONUS and OCONUS will conclude 30 September 2001. U.S. Army Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) researchers will then be available to conduct training on a reimbursable basis. Alternatively, training may be obtained from the USGBC.

For more information concerning SpiRiT and sustainable design, you may contact Richard Schneider, (217) 373-5424, e-mail: richard.l.schneider@erdc.usace.army.mil. Extensive information on sustainable design and development is also being made available on the ERDC web site at <http://www.cecer.army.mil/sustdesign/>. Corps District personnel should contact Harry Goradia, (703) 428-6460, e-mail: harry.goradia@hq02.usace.army.mil and installation personnel should contact John Scharl at (703) 428-7614 or e-mail: scharja@hqda.army.mil for assistance with the application of sustainable design and development.

*POC'S: RICHARD SCHNEIDER, CEERD-CN-E, 217-353-6752,
AND HARRY GORADIA, CECW-ETE, 202-761-7170*

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NEW ERDC/CERL SUSTAINABLE DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT WEB PAGE

A new web site, [ERDC/CERL's Sustainable Design and Development Resource](#) is now available to the public. The Sustainable Design and Development Resource web site is located at <http://www.cecer.army.mil/SustDesign>.

The Sustainable Design and Development (SD&D) web site is intended to help the Army and USACE Districts plan, design, build, and operate facilities in a sustainable manner. This web page contains reference information to help people comply with current sustainability criteria. It contains links to case studies, policy, training resources, important conferences and events, and the best available sources of information. The Sustainable Design and Development (SD&D) website will be kept up-to-date to provide timely guidance.

Major topics include:

- What Is Sustainable Design & Development (SD&D)?
- How Do You Do SD&D?
- What Is the Corps Doing? (SPiRiT)
- What Are Other Federal Agencies Doing?
- Current Events
- Frequently Asked Questions
- SD&D Resources

Background: Federal Agencies have been directed by Executive Order to develop and adopt principles of Sustainable Design and Development (SD&D). The Army has directed USACE to adopt sustainable design and development practices in the design and construction of Army facilities. Starting FY02, all 1391s will require MILCON (MCA, MMCA, MCAR, AFH, OMA, & NAF) projects to meet current policies on sustainability.

Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE) has published guidance on appropriate SD&D practices in [ETL 1110-3-491, Sustainable Design For Military Facilities](#), 1 May 2001. To help USACE Districts benchmark their accomplishments, USACE and ACSIM have jointly developed the Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT) based on LEED 2.0 TM, Copyright © 2000 by U.S. Green Building Council. SPiRiT is detailed in Appendix C of ETL 1110-3-491 and also at: <http://www.cecer.army.mil/SustDesign/SPiRiT.cfm>.

POC Information: For more information on the SD&D website, contact Annette Stumpf at Annette.L.Stumpf@erdc.usace.army.mil.

Acknowledgement: The ERDC/CERL Sustainable Design and Development Resource web site was developed with the assistance of Gloria Franczak, a web developer at CERL.

POC'S: ANNETTE STUMPF, CEERD-CF-N, 217-352-6511

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District of the Month

DETROIT DISTRICT

BACKGROUND. Throughout history mankind has thought of water as one of our most valuable resources - for shipping and trade, for electric power generation, and for domestic, agricultural and recreational use. The upper Great Lakes and connecting channels are the embodiment of that thought, and the Detroit District is the nation's caretaker of that resource. Its engineers, scientists, environmentalists, skilled technicians and many other employees are dedicated to the preservation and responsible development of this resource.



DETROIT DISTRICT AREA OFFICES

When one thinks of Detroit, some things that come to mind are “Motor City” or “Motown”. In the world of professional sports, Detroit has been home to the Stanley Cup champ Red Wings, the World

Series champ Tigers, and the NBA champ Pistons. In addition 6 major Universities are located within 50 miles of Downtown Detroit - University of Michigan, Wayne State University, University of Detroit-Mercy, Eastern Michigan University, Oakland University and the University of Toledo. The Detroit metropolitan area is also the home to many cultural centers of activity such as the Greenfield Village/Henry Ford Museum, Detroit Institute of Arts, Cranbrook Institute and many others. Recent waterfront development has revitalized the downtown area as well. All in all, this is a very desirable location for a District office.



The official history of the Detroit District begins in 1841 with a survey of the northern part of Lake Michigan. However, the Corps was involved in surveys, road construction, and harbor construction much earlier than this date. A Corps of Engineers officer participated in an 1820 expedition, which traveled Lake Huron and portions of Lake Superior, before continuing west, in order to construct a map of the coastline and area traveled. From 1824 to the mid 1830s, the Corps aided with the construction of eight roads in the Michigan Territory. Harbor construction occurred on Lake Michigan at St. Joseph, Michigan in 1826; La Plaisance Bay, on Lake Erie, near the town of Monroe, Michigan in 1828; and at the River Raisin near Monroe in 1835. An office for the “United States Topographical Department,” which merged with the Corps in 1863, is shown in an 1837 Detroit City Directory. From its early beginnings to today the Detroit District has constructed harbors along the shores of the Great Lakes, as well as the locks and canals of the St. Marys River.

The Detroit District is located in the northeastern portion of the Midwest and is headquartered in downtown Detroit, with area offices in Detroit, MI, Duluth, MN, Grand Haven, MI, Kewaunee, WI, and Sault Ste. Marie, MI. The District covers the entire state of Michigan and portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana - approximately 82,000 square miles of land inhabited by approximately 14 million people. Included within its jurisdiction are 4,000 miles of Great Lakes shoreline and over 200 miles of connecting channels.

The District is capable of furnishing a full range of engineering and technical services including, data collection, site evaluation, plan formulation, design, preparation of construction plans and specifications, construction management, and inspection of completed or operational projects. This is accomplished with in-house labor, partnering with other districts, indefinite delivery A/E contracts or project specific A/E contracts. The District maintains an in-house staff of approximately 500 employees, of which more than half are located in the five area offices. The District currently has 14 indefinite delivery A/E services contracts in place: 3 for general design; 2 for environmental; 1 for cultural resources; 2 for geotechnical; 1 for hydrographic survey; 1 for general survey; 3 for GIS/aerial photography; and, 1 for coastal engineering.

The Detroit District is a Civil Works district with the majority of its work in the operations & maintenance arena. It has mission assignments in the following areas: navigation, flood control, environment, erosion, regulatory, hydropower, water management, recreation and military support. The District also has a number of significant activities, which are not readily placed, in one of the preceding mission areas.

NAVIGATION. The majority of Detroit District's workload is related to providing and maintaining navigation on the upper Great Lakes and connecting channels. The Detroit District operates and maintains the world famous Soo Locks, which are visited by over 750,000 people annually. Over 10,000 vessels pass through the locks each year carrying approximately 85 million tons of iron ore, coal, wheat, stone, soybeans, potash and corn (in descending order). There are four locks at the Soo: the Poe, built in 1968, is 1200 feet long, 110 feet wide, and 32 feet deep; the MacArthur, built in 1943 is 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 31 feet deep; the Davis and Sabin locks, built in 1914 and 1919, are 1350 feet long, 80 feet wide and 23 feet deep. Currently, only the MacArthur and Poe are used for commercial vessel traffic, the Davis Lock is used for maintenance boat traffic and the Sabin Lock is no longer used. The Poe Lock is the only lock capable of locking a 1000-foot long (Class X) vessel. A typical Class X vessel is capable of carrying over 70,000 tons of bulk cargo, or the equivalent of six 100-car unit trains. Approximately 70% of all cargo in 2000 was locked through the Poe Lock.



In addition to the Soo Locks, the District operates and maintains 95 navigation projects on the Great Lakes - 91 harbors and 4 connecting channels. There are 611 miles of channel and connecting channels in the District. There are approximately 99 miles of sheet pile "bin", sheet pile cell, timber crib, concrete caisson, and rubble mound structures in the harbors and connecting channels. Most harbors on the Great Lakes were initially constructed late in the 19th or early in the 20th century. Many were raised or modified in the 1930's. Since then many were repaired, reconstructed or encapsulated with steel sheet pile walls, with commercial use (deep draft) harbors getting highest priority. The Detroit District continues to inspect these structures and repair them as required. In conjunction with any repairs to the structures we may also repair or replace U.S. Coast Guard lighthouses or marking lights, which in some cases is a major undertaking. Some of them are historic multiple story structures. Although many of the shallower draft harbors do not support commercial vessel traffic, these navigation structures have become a focal point for tourism in these small communities. Annually about \$10 to \$20 million had been spent on such repairs. In the past couple of years, some funding had been reprogrammed for major repair efforts on the Soo Locks and the Soo Area Office Facility, as well as for additional dredging needed because of the low levels of the Great Lakes.

Associated with maintenance of the 95 navigation projects is a major effort in dredging and disposal of sediments. Typically, about 1 to 1 1/2 million cubic yards of material is annually dredged from 20 to 25 harbors for a cost of \$5 million to \$6 million. Because of low levels on the Great Lakes, the annual budget for dredging had been increased to about \$10 million. Associated with dredging is the need to dispose of contaminated sediments in confined disposal facilities. Approximately 18 disposal areas were constructed from 1970 to 1990. A number of these have been filled and the confinement dikes have been raised, or the material is being "managed" in a manner to get longer life from the facility. In an effort to better manage the disposal of dredged material, a Dredge Material Management Plan (DMMP) has been developed for at least eight harbors. Traditionally standard beneficial uses for dredge material consisted of use of the dredged material as beach nourishment, fill, capping, agriculture, composting, habitat, and land reclamation. New technologies being developed consist of

sediment washing, bioremediation, chemical oxidation, plant absorption, and soil manufacturing. In developing strategies and DMMP's, the District will be developing additional partnerships with federal, state and local entities to continue to research additional beneficial uses of dredged materials.

Replacement Lock. Perhaps the most challenging of engineering efforts to be faced by the Detroit District will be the design of a replacement lock at the Soo Locks on the St. Marys River. The new



lock will be a large (Poe-sized) lock located at the site of the Davis and Sabin Locks. Although authorized in 1986, due to a lack of a local sponsor, the project was delayed. Since so much time had passed since the Feasibility Report (FR) in 1985, economic justification had to be reconfirmed in a Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) in which basic elements of the project were reassessed in an effort to achieve the most cost effective safe, reliable project possible. In the reevaluation study, a set of operating gates and two sets of fender booms

were eliminated, thus reducing the length of the chamber. The width of the chamber was reduced to the same width as the Poe Lock (it had been recommended to be five feet wider in the FR). Other cost savings included incorporating innovative design and construction techniques developed since

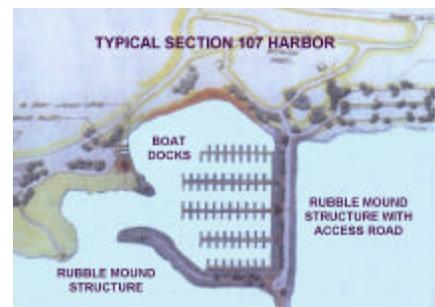


completion of the original concept design in the FR. By incorporating a bottom filling and emptying system in lieu of one which flows through monolithic walls, demolition requirements are reduced, and reuse of existing structures are maximized. New lock walls can be constructed with roller compacted concrete and dewatering requirements during construction can be reduced. The majority of the lock savings came from shifting the proposed alignment of the replacement lock to the south in a similar alignment to the existing Davis

Lock footprint. The current estimated construction cost for the replacement lock is \$220 million.

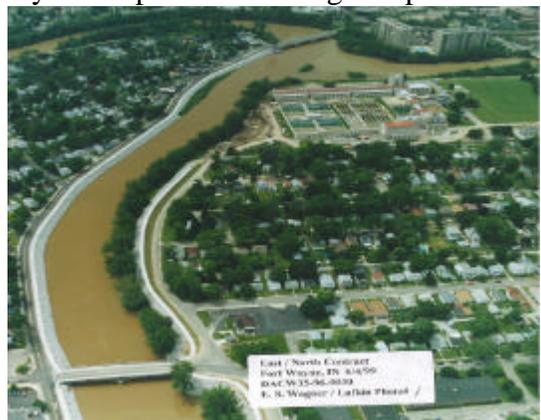
Current efforts by the District included entering into a partnering arrangement with the Huntington District who would be assuming the design "lead" for the project. In FY 2001, the District received PED funds of approximately \$1.15 million which is being used for finalizing the LRR, development of a final plan of action for preconstruction engineering and design (PED), accomplish ship simulation studies, initiating preliminary engineering and design of the cofferdam, and geotechnical data collection. Noteworthy is the fact that the Lake Carriers' Association furnished pilots who participated in the simulation studies.

Section 107 Projects. The District is also involved in the design and construction of Section 107 (Navigation) projects under the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP). These projects are traditionally typified as small boat harbors or basins. We are currently designing and will construct projects such as Taconite, Two Harbors and McQuade Road Harbors, MN on Lake Superior in partnership with the State of Minnesota Harbors for Lakeshore Park, WI; Door County (Olde Stone Quarry), WI; Douglas County, WI; and, Detroit River, MI are all in the planning phase.



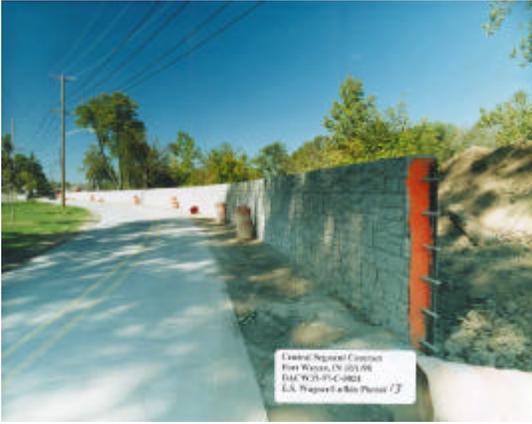
FLOOD CONTROL. The Detroit District has a number of previously completed flood control projects, which are being operated and maintained by local authorities. Kalamazoo River at Battle Creek - channel improvement and cutoff channel; Prairie River, Burr Oak, MI - clearing & snagging; Silver Creek, East Rockwood, MI - channel improvements, “spoil” levees; Estral Beach, MI - levees; Kawkawlin River, MI - channel improvements, “spoil” levees, bridge pier modifications; Red Run Lower Clinton River, MI - cutoff canal and weir; River Rouge, MI - channelization, deepening, widening; Saginaw River & Tributaries (Schwartz Creek & Flint River, Flint, MI) - channel improvements, paving, floodwalls, beautification, interior drainage; Saginaw River & Tributaries (Cass River, Frankenmuth, MI) - channel improvements, floodwall, levee, interior drainage; Sebewaing River, Sebewaing, MI - channel improvements, bridge modifications, levees, floodwalls. Many of these projects have fallen into a state of disrepair and the District has been requested to develop plans of action to restore the projects to “as-built” condition. Most project features had performed well, but a few had to be modified and/or repaired based on authorization by Congress. The concrete channel in the city of Flint had to be repaired following severe undermining, which was caused by improper maintenance of the subgrade drainage system. An inflatable crest was added to a flood control weir on the Red Run Lower Clinton River Project in order to increase flows down the natural channel, which had been sedimented in.

Fort Wayne, IN Flood Control Project. Fort Wayne is the location of one of the District’s most recent flood control project construction efforts and is currently in the process of being completed. In 2001, the Detroit District will complete this \$49 million complex flood control project in downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, culminating a 20-year partnership between the Detroit District, the City of Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana. The project provides 54,000 feet of new or upgraded levees and floodwalls, along with road closure structures, streambank protection and hiking/biking trails. The project is a success in many ways. It provides a 100-year level of protection, and relieves flooding at over 4,000 residential and commercial structures. These areas will be removed from the flood insurance program, saving homeowners hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and eliminating restrictions on improvements to their properties.



Just as important, however, the project has been an example of how the local community, the Federal government, A/E consultants and construction contractors can work together as partners. The partnerships began to be fostered as early as 1978 and 1982 when the District was called upon to assist Fort Wayne during major flood events. The spirit of partnering was maintained even though cost-sharing requirements had to be introduced to the local sponsor after the initial stages of the project. Also overcome was the fact that the flood control plan which was ultimately put in place differed from the desired local plan which would have called for a major diversion of flood waters and been more costly. This was accomplished by implementing some well thought out ideas, which reduced heights of protection, by opening up floodway restrictions downstream of the project area.

The spirit of partnership grew as the project went into construction. The project was constructed in densely populated residential neighborhoods. Levees and floodwalls were constructed in backyards or directly across the street from homes along the river, in many cases replacing older tree-covered levees



and streambanks and drastically changing the appearance of the neighborhood. Neighborhood traffic was rerouted for weeks or months at a time. An extensive utility relocation and replacement effort was undertaken, often with little or no information on location or type of lines to be replaced. Real estate acquisition problems were faced early in the project development and were resolved so that there were no appreciable construction delays. Aesthetic and environmental acceptability problems related to tree clearing were worked out by the City, and the community was ultimately furnished a project they would be proud of, incorporating locally sponsored recreational features which

were welcomed by the community. These problems were anticipated, and were met with a concerted partnership effort not only with the City and County, but with the two prime construction contractors (E.S. Wagner Company for the first three contracts and Kiewit Western Company for the fourth), the design engineer (Earth Tech), neighborhood representatives, State and local agencies, utility companies and other affected parties.

Construction of the Fort Wayne, IN Flood Control project is now nearing completion, and the City and its residents will have a project that is not only functional as a flood reduction project, but one that adds to the quality of many neighborhoods.

Section 205 Flood Control Projects. In addition to major authorized flood control projects, the District is currently studying a number of local sponsored Section 205 flood control studies under the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP). There are currently studies on-going on the Cass River and at Frenchtown Township on Lake Erie. The project at Cass River would consist of levees along a portion of the river, but is being held up pending resolution of archeological and cost sharing issues. The Frenchtown township project is more straightforward and consists of reconstruction of a floodwall and levee system that was constructed a number of years ago as a temporary flood protection.

ENVIRONMENTAL. The District's Environmental Analysis Branch is responsible for the environmental aspects of all District projects from the earliest planning stages through construction and subsequent maintenance. This includes NEPA documentation and compliance, sediment quality evaluations, impact assessments, historic and archeological determinations, and environmental planning. The staff is experienced in dealing with environmental issues associated with the maintenance of the extensive Great Lakes navigation channels and harbors, particularly with contaminated sediment removal and disposal. They coordinate Corps activities with other Federal agencies, Native American Tribes, and the resource agencies of four states. In addition, during FY01 the branch will oversee approximately \$1 million in archeological/environmental contracting and over \$125,000 of environmental work being done for the District by other government organizations.

CAP Efforts. The District is currently studying a number projects under various authorities. The District is currently studying Section 204 (Ecosystem Restoration in Connection with Dredging) Projects at Cat Island, Green Bay, WI. Also being studied are a number of Section 206 (Aquatic System Restoration) Projects: Belle Isle, Detroit, MI; Black Lagoon, Trenton, MI; Grand River, Jackson, MI; Huron River, Brownstown Twp, MI; Metropolitan Beach, Lake St. Clair, MI; Quanicassee Wildlife Area, MI; Shiawassee River Game Area, MI; Paw Paw River, Benton Harbor, MI; Boardman river, Traverse City, MI; and, Koontz Lake, IN. Also being studied are a number of

Section 1135(b) (Project Modifications for Improving the Quality of the Environment) Projects: Rapids River, Delta County, MI; South Branch Galien River and Paw Paw River, Berrien County, MI; Carp Lake River, Emmet County, MI; Hennepin Marsh, Grosse Isle, MI; Black Mallard Creek and Schmidt Creek, Presque Isle County, MI; Lower and Upper Rouge River, Wayne County, MI; and, Lake Poygan, WI. Many of these projects consist of installation of sea lamprey barriers on existing dams or spillways, or actually constructing new low head dams to act as barriers.

EROSION. The District is generally charged with erosion control or management as related to existing or future federal projects developed, designed or constructed under various authorities. The actual construction of specific erosion protection or mitigation projects may be to control or prevent either bank or shoreline erosion.

CAP Projects. Projects specifically designed for erosion control usually fall under the Continuing Authorities Program. In the past, the District has designed and constructed numerous Section 14 (Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Erosion Protection of Public Facilities and services) projects. Current projects are located in the cities of Escanaba, Marquette, Muskegon, and Southfield, MI. Efforts range from simple riprap along riverbanks to large armor stone or sheet pile revetments along one of the Great Lakes shorelines. Also underway are Section 103 (Beach Erosion Control) Projects at Escanaba and Ontonagon, MI, and a Section 111 (Mitigation of Shore Erosion Damage due to Federal Navigation Projects) Project at Saugatuck, MI.

National Regional Sediment Management Demonstration Program. Underway are study-type efforts by the District's Hydraulics and Hydrology Office. The National Regional Sediment Management Demonstration Program is designed to facilitate the practice of coastal regional sediment management, specifically littoral, estuarine, and riverine sediment within the boundaries of a physical system where exchange of sediment occurs naturally. The Great Lakes region under study is from Ludington, MI to Michigan City, IN. This reach contains several Federal structures, beach nourishment activities and private shore protection. The goals are to improve current coastal programs and Corps operations and maintenance performance by linking dredging and beach nourishment projects better; supplement dredge quantities used for beach nourishment with additional material from other sources; hinder the lakebed down cutting process in the region; develop a centralized GIS database for use by all regional stakeholders; and, to provide additional information to support policy decisions regarding sediment management and shore protection.

Under the National Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demonstration Program, the Great Lakes project is "Stabilization of Shoreline Bluffs by Removal of Ground Water" which is being demonstrated in Allegan County, Michigan. Minor rises in perched ground water levels can lead to significant bluff movements. By removing excess ground water before it becomes a problem, slope movements should be greatly reduced. Using a four-year database prepared by a Western Michigan University (WMU) study team, optimum locations of pumping wells and displacement measuring devices have been established. The project expects to show that bluff movements can be turned off (during an initial dewatering period), turned back on (ground water recovery after pumping), and turned off again (second dewatering period). Reversibility of the erosion effects will be the ultimate proof that the natural balance of the ground water system is not being violated. The dewatering of shoreline bluffs may be shown to be an inexpensive, non-invasive, and effective method of erosion control.

REGULATORY. The District has a regulatory mission related to the protection of the shoreline and banks of all navigable waterways in the entire state of Michigan (including 3200 miles of Great Lake shoreline), and the northern ¼ of Indiana. In accomplishing its mission, the District is also charged with the protection of wetlands and encouragement of development of new wetlands. The District accomplishes this with an interdisciplinary staff of 42, located in the Detroit District Office and five regulatory field offices in Essexville, Marquette, Grand Haven, Sault Ste. Marie and South Bend, Indiana. In FY 2000, the District was involved in over 3400 permit actions. It also completed approximately 1600 plus field wetland delineations and resolved approximately 380 unauthorized activities.

The authority under which the District's Regulatory Program operates is Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act, which prohibits obstruction or alteration of navigable waters of the U.S. without a Corps permit. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, prohibits discharging dredged or fill material into U.S. Waters; including wetlands without a Corps permit. Activities requiring permits consist of the installation or construction of docks, bulkheads, dredging, filling, beach sanding, utility lines, marinas, boat ramps, intake structures, dams, groins, jetties, wetland fills. Evaluation factors consist of concerns related to, or potential impacts on, water quality, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historical and cultural resources, fish and wildlife values, endangered and threatened species, economic considerations, shore erosion and accretion, floodplain hazards, navigation impacts, recreation, energy needs, safety, aesthetics, needs and welfare of the people, and, consideration of property rights. Traditionally less than 2% of standard permit applications are ultimately denied.

HYDROPOWER. The Detroit District operates and maintains a hydropower plant located on the St. Marys River at Sault Ste. Marie, MI. This plant generates 150 million kilowatt-hours of electric power each year, with a peak capacity of 21 megawatts. The power is used to operate the Soo Locks and Area Office, the surplus of which is distributed to homes and businesses in the area through the Edison Sault Electric Company.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydroelectric Power plants at the St. Marys Falls Canal are located south of the St. Marys River rapids just north of the Sabin Lock. The plants consist of the main powerhouse constructed from 1949-1952 and a portion of the original powerhouse installed in 1932. The total rated capacity of the combined plants is 21 megawatts while operating under an average head of 21 feet. The main powerhouse is comprised of three main generators and one auxiliary generator. The three main units are General Electric Company generators driven by Allis-Chalmers vertical shaft, fixed blade, propeller type turbines. The auxiliary unit is a substantially smaller General Electric Company generator driven by an American Hydro vertical shaft, propeller type Kaplan turbine. The original powerhouse is comprised of the last of the remaining original generating units, Unit 10. It is a General Electric Company generator driven by a S. Morgan Smith vertical shaft, fixed blade, propeller-type turbine. This generator is remotely operated from the main powerhouse control room.



All but approximately three percent of the power generated is sold directly to the local utility company, Edison Sault Electric Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. This power sold to Edison Sault comprises roughly 25% of the total power consumed in the eastern half of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The total power generated by the Corps plants in the Sault during FY00 was 171,640,900 kWh. The sale of this power in FY00 generated revenues for the federal government of \$1,813,001.68. The remaining three percent of the power generated is used to power the Corps lock and navigation facilities located in Sault Ste. Marie.

The plants are currently undergoing a major operational upgrade. This state-of-the-art upgrade will allow for computer controlled, automated operations of the Soo plants at a significantly reduced manning level. In a unique inter-district agreement, the plants will be remotely monitored and operated by existing Nashville District hydropower facilities beginning in the 2nd quarter of FY02.

RECREATION. The District does not have any projects specifically targeted for recreation. However, through partnering with some of our local sponsors, we have been able to include recreational features in some of our projects, such as the numerous bike paths associated with the Fort Wayne, IN Flood Control Project. In some of the work related to navigation structures at various harbors accomplished under the District's Operations and Maintenance program, the District was able to include some enhancements at the request of local authorities.

MILITARY. The District's current mission has been and is limited to support to Louisville District in carrying out construction of some of their projects within the geographical limits of our Civil Works District. The District is currently involved in managing 2 major construction projects.

400-Member U.S. Army Reserve Center. This project consisted of the construction of a 60,000 square foot US Army Reserve Training Center and additional 13,000 square foot Organization Maintenance Shop (OMS) at a 13-acre site in Grand Rapids, MI. The Detroit District was assigned contracting and construction management responsibilities for construction of the \$8.3 million contract, which was awarded to the A.J. Etkin Construction Company, of Kalamazoo, MI on 16 September 1999. The building will include office space, a drill hall, medical treatment and examination facilities, a large maintenance and motor pool area, training grounds and a pond for water purification training. The new facility will be home to at least three units, including: the HHD, 334th Medical Group which serves as major field command and control headquarters for 18 medical units in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the 323rd Combat Support Hospital, Surgical Unit – a highly trained field medical treatment group that is part of a larger hospital based in Southfield, MI; and the 301st Quartermaster Company, a specialized and professional combat service support unit that handles water purification and distribution.

This building will replace an outdated facility in Grand Rapids, MI. About 500 soldiers will work out of the office at various times, but there will be about 40 persons employed there on a full-time basis. The Detroit District involvement in this project is in step with the recently implemented Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Detroit and Louisville Districts, designed to enhance Corps support to its military customers. The inter-district coordination on this project actually began several years ago, construction began in the spring of 2000 and completion is scheduled for August 2001.

TACOM. The District has been tasked by Louisville District to manage approximately \$12 million in military construction in southeastern Michigan. It is accomplishing this through the Detroit Projects Office (DPO) located at the Tank and Armaments Command (TACOM) in Warren, Michigan. The

Detroit Projects Office manages these military construction projects, which are funded by the various users requesting the work. Project management, engineering, contracting and financial management are provided by the Louisville District. The projects involve office renovation, fire protection, paving, HTRW and various other projects at the TACOM site. The DPO also manages a small amount of projects at Selfridge ANGB, in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. The types of contracting methods used at both sites include JOC (Job Order Contract), Design-Build, and stand-alone. Anticipated work in FY 2002 is approximately \$8M at TACOM, and \$3M at Selfridge. This work includes a major barracks renovation at Selfridge.

OTHER DISTRICT ACTIVITIES.

SUPPORT to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The District has recently completed support to USEPA at two Superfund sites. The support included construction contracting and management, as well as follow-up activities to assure that the facilities were fully operational before turning them over.



Ott/Story Contaminated Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System. The District managed this \$29 million construction contract. Work included construction of a unique Groundwater Treatment Plant (GWTP), extraction well system and two years of plant operation and maintenance at the Ott/Story/Cordova Superfund Site, North Muskegon, MI. Construction included installation of four pre-engineered steel buildings with several associated smaller units including four large steel tanks. The treatment train consists of four main processes: diffused air stripping, two stage powdered activated carbon treatment, filtration and

carbon adsorption. Two associated processes are thermal oxidation of the off-gas; and water removal from sludge. The multi-stage process area required extensive assembling of process piping to accommodate these systems. An extraction well system, along with double-contained piping and electronic leak detection were installed to deliver the contaminated water to the plant. Additional project features include 3 miles of effluent line from the GWTP to the North Branch of the Muskegon River, an onsite laboratory and administrative offices. The GWTP is designed to treat a maximum capacity of over 1.3 million gallons of contaminated water per day. The plant was started up on time and has been treating contaminated groundwater continuously since then. There has been a substantial improvement to the flora and fauna in a stream basin that appeared to be lifeless since the early 1980's.

Bofors-Nobel Contaminated Groundwater Treatment System. The District also managed this \$13.1 million contract to construct a facility to "pump and treat" groundwater contaminated with 69 different organic compounds and 24 metals. Work was completed on time and under budget with the help of "Partnering". This facility, one of the largest government-built groundwater pump-and-treat systems in the nation, has been continuously treating water since its start-up in September 1994. Construction included erection of a 37,500 SF groundwater treatment plant (GWTP) building (including a laboratory, administration office and multi-stage process area), site work, fencing and landscaping. The treatment process includes an initial settlement/clarifier tank, gravity filter, an Ultraviolet/Ozone oxidation unit, a secondary clarifier tank, air strippers and a sludge dewatering system. A double-contained pipeline was installed to connect the existing groundwater extraction

system and an effluent line was installed to discharge up to 1.1 million gallons per day into Big Black Creek.

PLANNING ASSISTANCE to STATES. The District has had, and is continuing to receive, a number of requests from local sponsors under Section 22 (Planning Assistance to States) of the CAP. Under this program, the District is authorized to furnish technical assistance to States (local entities) in a number of areas. Some examples of support furnished are the following: GIS support; topographic and hydrographic surveys & photogrammetry; floodplain analyses; wetland evaluations; economic analyses; dam break analyses; dam safety evaluations; and, structural inspections and evaluations. FY 2001 customers are the City of Taylor, MI, the City of Vassar, MI, Keweenaw, MI (MDEQ); Michigan State Parks (MDNR); Muskegon County, MI; Cass River, MI (MDNR); Calumet County, WI; Menominee, WI (Indian Tribe); Oneida, WI (Indian Tribe); and Sylvan Lake, IN (IDNR). Approximately \$800,000 of federal funds had been made available to the District in FY 2001 for this effort.

SUPPORT to the U.S. COAST GUARD. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) came to the Detroit District to design a small boat basin (harbor) at Port Huron, MI. For a number of years the USCG had a major problem with sedimentation in their basin. Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) conducted a model study in order to develop an alignment, which would minimize the sedimentation in the basin. The project consisted of removal of an existing unstable breakwater structure and the installation of a cellular structure with a reinforced concrete cap. A parapet wall was designed to function as a lake ward guardrail and reduce the possibility of overtopping. Other project features included a landing, gangplank, floating docks, lighting, a timber pile guard dolphin, repairs to an existing wall, placement of erosion protection stone, excavation of the basin and placement of the sediment as fill behind the erosion protection stone. The project will be constructed in 2001.

SUPPORT to GSA. In accordance with an agreement recently signed, the Sault Ste. Marie Area Office located at the Soo Locks will provide support to the General Services Administration (GSA) over the next two construction seasons with construction of a new 10-15 million dollar U.S. Border Station at Sault Ste. Marie, MI. GSA has designed the facility and the Corps will provide assistance related to construction, project and contract management, environmental compliance, safety and other related work. The new facility will house the offices of the U.S. Border Patrol and U.S. Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

WATER MANAGEMENT & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT. One of the basic missions assigned to the Detroit District and carried out by the Great Lakes Hydraulics and Hydrology Office, is the technical support it provides to the International Joint Commission (IJC). Due to the nature of the District's international responsibilities, the jurisdictional boundaries of the District consist of all the Great Lakes and their connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, and Niagara Rivers) and the St. Lawrence River above Cornwall, Ontario.

The District provides extensive consulting engineering services to the IJC, its boards and working committees. One of these boards is the International Lake Superior Board of Control, which is responsible for monitoring hydrologic conditions on the Lake Superior basin and determining monthly outflows from the lake. In support of the International Niagara Board of Control and its Niagara Working Committee, the District computes, coordinates with Canada and publishes the monthly flows in the Niagara River. Additionally, the District conducts hydraulic measurements in the Niagara River to verify the Treaty of 1950 flows over the Niagara Falls, and in the Welland Canal. The District also

provides technical support to the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control and its operating advisory committee. The District conducts hydraulic discharge measurements on the St. Lawrence River to record and verify flow conditions and to provide the Board with periodic checks on the calibration of hydropower flows.

Although the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data is not an IJC Board as such, it provides all hydraulic and hydrologic data necessary to help the IJC solve the problems that arise in connection with joint use of the Great Lakes and their waters. Specifically, its objective is to coordinate Great Lakes basic hydraulic and hydrologic data collected by the United States and Canada. A number of District staff are involved in supporting the activities of this committee. One such activity is the publication of the Monthly Bulletin of Lake Levels for the Great Lakes

The District mission, which is perhaps the most critical to all IJC activities, is water level forecasting. The District generates basin-wide water supply and inflow and outflow estimates, which are essential to the preparation and publication of the Monthly Bulletin of Lake Levels for the Great Lakes. This publication is a six-month forecast of Great Lakes water levels and has approximately 11,000 subscribers. The District also publishes a bi-weekly channel depth forecast for the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit and St. Lawrence Rivers, with one of the most notable subscribers being the Lake Carriers Association.

The District operates and maintains 32 water level gages on the connecting channels, including the Niagara River and on the Lake Winnebago basin. These gages provide data vital to the everyday support of the IJC. The District maintains the Great Lakes Water Control Data System, which automatically collects daily water level and hydrometeorologic data for all U.S. and Canadian stations in the Great Lakes basin. This system is also used to maintain historic water level and climate databases and is available to Buffalo and Chicago Districts.

The District is also responsible for the regulating the water levels of Lake Winnebago, which is part of the Fox-Wolf River basin in Wisconsin. As such, the Office is responsible for monitoring hydrologic conditions in the basin, providing guidance on regulation decisions, communicating with the various interests affected by the lake levels and presenting annual briefings to these interests.

The District's image processing, computer mapping, and GIS capabilities were initiated in 1984 and have since grown in equipment, software and personnel expertise. Beginning in 1998, the District has awarded contracts to photo mapping and GIS firms for large-scale projects that utilize contractor expertise and equipment. Data generated from various projects either in-house or via contracting have become building blocks in a comprehensive Great Lakes GIS. The GLGISC has become a "corporate" USACE resource, providing storage, display, and retrieval of spatial referenced information (i.e., maps, imagery, and project drawings). In-house hardware/software systems provide capabilities for analysis of basic hydrologic and hydraulic data, along with information on socio-economic and environmental parameters.

CONCLUSION. Although the Detroit District is not a large district, it has a diverse and challenging workload, and has adjusted well to in an era of tightening resources, shifting roles and changing missions. A number of initiatives by the District staff have already been undertaken to effectively meet challenges that undoubtedly lie ahead. These initiatives include tailoring our organizational and physical plant structure, automating operations at the Soo Locks, partnering with labor unions,

customers and contractors, implementing a quality management program, developing a long-range strategic plan, and, placing increased emphasis on providing professional, customer-oriented service. Carrying out these initiatives will guarantee a bright future for the Detroit District.

POC: JOSEPH KUBINSKI, ELRE-ET-EC-DC, 313-226-2212

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Update

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT IN EXCELLENCE AND HARD HAT OF THE YEAR AWARDS

Each year the MSC's and Centers nominate and select recipients for both of these USACE awards based on their outstanding contributions to Military and Civil Works construction and quality management (including environmental remediation) programs during the previous calendar year. This years awardees have all made significant contributions to the construction function and the overall Project Management Business Process. The awardees are:

<u>MSC/Center</u>	<u>Construction Management in Excellence</u>	<u>Hard Hat of the Year</u>
CEMVD	Stephen B. Hinkamp	Dean A. Surface
CENAD	David R. Nichols	Bradley W. Reeves
CESWD	Harvey B. Hammer	Gary E. Jolley
CESPD	Robert F. Caskie	Cliff Pound
CEPOD	Shigeru Yoshimoto	Charles A. Baldwin
CETAC	Roger Alan Brown	
CELRD	Walter C. Rives	Spencer R. Irwin
CENWD	Michael J. Istas	Ed Saldana
CESAD	David J. Gerland	Michael Gill

In addition to these awards two National Awards will be given to those awardees selected by an SES review panel from the list above. The winners for these awards are Roger Alan Brown (CETAC) for the Construction Management in Excellence Award and Cliff Pound (CESPK) for the HardHat of the Year Award. These are awards will be presented at the Senior Leaders Conference in Chicago, Illinois on 6 August. We would like to congratulate all awardees for their exceptional service, performance and contributions to the Corps.

POC: BRADLEY JAMES, CECW-EWS, 202-761-5541

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CONTRACTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD

The Director of Military Programs, the Director of Civil Works and the Chief of Staff recently approved the selections of Dick Pacific Construction Company, Ltd. (Guam) and Harry Pepper and Associates, Inc. as the 2000 Contractors of the Year for Military Programs and Civil Works, respectively. Corps Districts and MSC's nominated these contractors for their exceptional performance on construction contracts completed in 2000. Dick Pacific Construction Company completed their work on National Missile Defense Launch Facilities in the Kwajalein Atoll. This project consisted of construction of two seventy-foot deep silo shafts for future missile launch testing and renovation of an existing missile launch facility. Work included a significant amount of Government-furnished equipment (GFE), extension of the Missile Assembly Building and associated utilities, and cofferdams

to install the silo shafts. Harry Pepper and Associates completed work on the design and construction of Temporary Pump Station 332B, Central and Southern Florida Project. This pump station will significantly increase water flows into the eastern Everglades area to relieve high water impacts to the nesting of the endangered Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow in areas farther to the west. The contractor was required to design, procure, and install four 125 cfs diesel pumps, one 75 cfs electric pump, piping, earthen berm, concrete weir and associated outlet structure within an 83 day period. These contractors were selected from an excellent group of contractors nominated by their Districts and Divisions. They will be presented with their awards at the Senior Leaders Conference in Chicago, Illinois on 6 August 2001.

POC: BRADLEY JAMES, CECW-EWS, 202-761-5541

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2001 ARCHITECT, INTERIOR DESIGNER AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF THE YEAR AWARDS

A selection panel, comprised of Mr. William A. Brown, P.E., HAIA, Deputy Director, Military Programs; Mr. Thomas F. Caver, P.E., Deputy Director of Civil Works; Mr. Lawrence P. Delaney, AIA, Chief Architect of USACE; and Mr. Frank Norcross, R.A., IIDA, program chairman, are pleased to announce this years awardees:

2001 USACE Architect-of-the-Year - Mr. Carmelo Senatra, AIA
Supervisory Architect, Engineering Division, Design Branch
U.S Army Corps of Engineers District, Rock Island

2001 USACE Interior Designer-of-the-Year - Kimberly W. Fortenberry, NCIDQ
Interior Designer, Engineering Division, Project Design and Review Section
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Mobile

2001 USACE Landscape Architect-of-the-Year - Mr. David M. Rieger, ASLA
Lead Landscape Architect, Planning, Programs & Project Management Division, Planning Branch,
Natural & Cultural Resources Section
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Pittsburgh

Mr. Carmelo Senatra, AIA is recognized as the 2001 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Architect of the Year for his efforts in introducing architectural refinements that have added aesthetic value to the Rock Island District's civil works, while being sensitive to the facilities' historical integrity and cultural character. Mr. Senatra's leadership and professionalism have made a significant contribution to meeting the Army's mission. Mr. Senatra developed a District partnering program to support the Army's military facilities small projects needs over a six-state region. He has also served the local community as a member of the City of Moline Planning Commission. For his professional and community service, he has received numerous awards including being recognized as the district's Professional Employee of the Year for 2000 as well as Federal Employee of the Year by the Quad City chapter of the Federal Executive Association. Mr. Senatra, who is registered in the State of Illinois, has been an active, professional member of the American Institute of Architects holding leadership positions at both the Council and Chapter levels.

Ms. Kimberly W. Fortenberry, NCIDQ is recognized as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2001 Interior Designer of the Year. Ms. Fortenberry's projects, located worldwide, are of the highest quality and result in attractive, functional and enduring facilities for her client, the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM). Ms. Fortenberry's significant accomplishments with the U.S. Army Health

Facilities Planning Agency (HFPA) have earned her the title of Corporate Interior Design Program Director for the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM). In 1999, the HFPA honored Ms. Fortenberry as the recipient of the Charles E. Christ Award for outstanding contributions to health facility acquisition. Ms. Fortenberry is NCIDQ qualified and registered in the States of Alabama and Louisiana.

Mr. David M. Rieger is officially commended as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2001 Landscape Architect of the year for the numerous roles he has played in completing many important and complex assignments in the Pittsburgh District. He demonstrates great versatility as a Landscape Architect in the exceptional manner he serves as Team Leader of the Environmental Studies Section of the Planning Branch, and for his outstanding accomplishments as the district's representative on the multi-district Ohio River Main Stem Environmental Studies Team. Mr. Rieger is commended for his outstanding professional accomplishments and for his contributions in serving his professional society and his community. Mr. Rieger has been instrumental in leading an effort to establish a world-class botanical garden near Pittsburgh. He consistently provides both technical and career guidance to young members of the district staff, and is an active and long-time member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, holding many leadership positions. Mr. Rieger holds professional certification as a Landscape Architect from the State of West Virginia.

POC: LARRY DELANEY, CECW-E, 202-761-4945

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY AMIE PARTNERSHIP **(ADVANCING MINORITIES' INTEREST IN ENGINEERING)**



The Philadelphia District recently awarded an Indefinite Delivery Contract (IDC) with Howard University, a Historically Black College and University in Washington, D.C., to provide engineering, scientific and related services to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In a CECG Memorandum dated 19 December 1996, Subject: Diversity in the Workforce, LTG Joe Ballard designated Philadelphia District as a "Door to the Corps" for the Advancing Minorities' Interest in Engineering (AMIE) Program. Philadelphia District was tasked with initiating a partnering agreement with Howard University and to serve as a focal point for contact throughout the Corps. In March 1998, the two parties signed a Partnership Agreement with one basic objective--to provide a program that is mutually beneficial to Howard University staff and students as well as to Corps personnel. This firm-fixed price delivery contract stems from that partnership agreement.

The IDC enhances the AMIE program by making it easier for parties at both organizations to use the other's services. Its scope of services includes, but is not limited to, documentary research, field investigations, data analysis, chemical sampling, assessment of project impacts, development of mitigation plans, wetland investigation, and all phases of report production.

Philadelphia District will issue all delivery orders, with a minimum of \$5,000 for the base year and \$1,000 for each year the government elects to exercise its option. The maximum order amount is \$100,000 per year, with a total contract ceiling of \$500,000.

If you have any questions about this partnership or about the AMIE program in general, please call Christine Tingle at (215) 656-6679 or send her e-mail at christine.y.tingle@usace.army.mil.

For more information on Advancing Minorities' Interest in Engineering, see the AMIE home page at <http://www.morgan.edu/amie/amie.htm>.

POC: GEORGE SAULS, CENAP-EN-H, 215-656-6678

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ACEC NAME CHANGE

The American Consulting Engineers Council has just changed its name to the American Council of Engineering Companies. Hence, the acronym remains ACEC. This name change better reflects that ACEC represents the interests of engineering firms as opposed to individual engineers. Also, ACEC's research indicated that the public did not understand the meaning of "consulting engineer." ACEC and USACE have a long-standing and very active partnership.

POC: DON EVICK, CECW-ETE, 202-761-4227

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LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY PROGRAM LESSONS LEARNED - A RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

The Lower Columbia River Estuary Program (LCREP) is one of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 28 National Estuary Programs. When the Chief of Engineers, LTG Robert B. Flowers, visited the Portland District on April 18, 2001, he was briefed by LCREP principals on their activities. The Chief asked LCREP to provide an information paper that details their lessons learned and recipe for success as they work to rebuild the health of the Columbia River Estuary. This information paper captures both.

Lower Columbia River Estuary Program - The National Estuary Program was established in 1987 by Congress to identify nationally significant estuaries that are threatened by overuse, development and pollution. The goal of the program is to facilitate the development of local management plans that will improve and protect the water quality and ecological integrity of these resources. The program requires that local citizens come together to identify priority issues through research and scientific study and use that data to develop a plan of action to best manage the estuary.

Primary Estuary Program Goals

Increase habitat and habitat functions

Prevent toxic and conventional pollution

Improve land use practices to protect ecosystems

Monitor the river for the long term and evaluate impact of actions

Strengthen coordination between the states in water quality and species issues

Enhance education opportunities about the lower river and estuary to build stewardship among all citizens: individual, municipal, and corporate

Water Resources Development Act 2000 - In 2000, American Rivers, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Program and Tillamook Estuary Program joined with the Ports, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and others to secure from Congress an authorization of \$30 million for the Corps to implement the Lower Columbia River and Tillamook Estuary Programs Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans. This year, the groups are working collaboratively to secure an appropriation pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act 2000 authorization.

What the Estuary Program brings - The National Estuary Program offers a unique vehicle at a critical time in the history of the lower Columbia River and estuary. Much energy is now focused on

the river's endangered species and on watershed management. The Estuary Program has an established record of bringing diverse interests together and defining actions that address the range of needs.

The Estuary Program provides:

A vehicle for the two states (Oregon and Washington) to manage and protect a shared resource and tangible evidence that two states can work together with consistency even when a major watershed crosses a major political boundary.

Support and coordination of both states' recovery plans for steelhead and salmonids. A two-state effort, coordinated by the Estuary Program could maximize resources for efficient resource protection.

Assistance to local watershed efforts in implementing local solutions that link to regional, state, or national issues to ensure that local actions positively impact the whole system.

A proven record of success with a diverse stakeholders group: diverse interests worked together to agree on the science and the analysis of the science, identify issues of concern and define specific actions to address the problems. For a three-year, \$3 million dollar investment, this stakeholder group produced a plan poised for implementation because the implementers have been and are being included in the decision-making. Thirty-eight members now oversee implementation.

Improved collaborative initiatives with existing federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies. The Estuary Program identified 163 agencies and entities with jurisdiction or influence over management of the Columbia River in this study area. These include 19 federal, 22 state, 14 regional, and 41 local governments, as well as 13 port districts, seven tribes, and 44 non-governmental organizations.

Capacity for existing technical assistance and education efforts by strengthening and supporting existing programs and filling gaps.

A focus on the lower river. Until the Endangered Species Act listing for threatened and endangered species, most efforts had focused on the basin above Bonneville Dam. In some parts of the estuary there are high levels of toxic contaminants in fish tissue and sediment and high levels of certain conventional pollutants, including bacteria, sediment increased dissolved gas and temperature.

Collaborative and Partner Driven. The Estuary Program has worked for more than five years in a consensus-based process. The committee of partners, comprised of diverse public and private stakeholders representing all interested parties in the Lower Columbia River, has directed the Program from the start. Local governments, tribal governments, citizens, environmental groups, recreational interests, forestry and agricultural interests, ports, the paper industry and transportation interests, state and federal agencies and others continue to be full and active participants in the Program. The Program produced the first National Estuary Program Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan on time and under budget. It has the full support of both state Governors, each of whom have committed personal time and key staff to the Program and made its work a priority for their agencies.

Watershed Approach and Community Based. The Estuary Program takes and advocates a watershed approach to addressing environmental issues. The Program cuts across political boundaries,

integrating 28 cities, nine counties and the states of Oregon and Washington, to focus efforts on the Lower Columbia River. The Estuary Program places great importance on citizen involvement. First, citizens helped develop the Management Plan – over 3,000 people from all perspectives and sectors participated at various checkpoints, providing direction and comments. Now the Program is working with the public to help implement the Plan. The Estuary Program has provided grants of over \$250,000 to local schools, civic organizations and municipalities to assist them in Columbia River environmental projects.

Voluntary and Results Oriented. The Lower Columbia River Estuary Program is a results oriented program focusing on on-the-ground improvements. All 43 actions in the Management Plan are voluntary; the power of the partner process is the commitment of the partners to actively implement the plan.

Accomplishments:

Launched Kids for the Columbia Club in 2000 to provide information to children and teachers

Took 2,100 children out on the river in 2000-2001

Visited 60 classes, ranging from 1st grade through high school, reaching almost 1,500 students in schools from Wilsonville to Astoria between February and May 2001

Published and distributed Endangered Species coloring books to every fourth grader in the study area, approximately 17,000 children

Produced 2001 calendar with children's artwork

Completed School of Discovery pilot with one school district, currently initiating with second district

Secured \$250,000 private donation to support education programs through 2004

Surveyed 46 river miles at high resolution and identified critical habitat; completed ground-truthing

Awarded 32 grants totaling over \$300,000 since 1996

Secured \$30 million authorization in WRDA 2000 to implement Columbia River and Tillamook Management Plans

Established policy level Executive Committee, requested by the Governors, to address and coordinate Endangered Species Recovery efforts

Provided funds and assistance to two municipalities developing stormwater management programs, connecting land use and water quality

Coordinated Implementation Agreement signed by Governors of Oregon and Washington and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency committing parties to implement Management Plan

Completed Management Plan - first two-state framework for estuary ecosystem restoration and protection

Worked with Association of National Estuary Programs to secure 2000 re-authorization of National Estuary Program.

Successes and Lessons Learned

Raising money is hard. The Lower Columbia River Estuary Program receives funds from a variety of partners, including foundations, corporate and individual citizens and federal and state governments. Federal and state funds support implementation of specific actions and maintain the base program operations. The Estuary Program believes that successful implementation requires assistance from all sectors. LCREP's goal is to raise \$24 million in public funds and \$4 million in non-public funds for the first five years of program implementation. This will yield 6,000 acres of restored and protected habitat, implementation of the long-term monitoring plans technical assistance to local governments, and full implementation of education programs. The funds needed to implement the plan are hard to get. Parties want sound science, but want to pay for on-the-ground results. This leaves LCREP in a "ready, fire, aim" mode rather than "ready, aim, fire" mode. Getting the habitat inventory funded to assess what habitat exists and in what condition, is proving difficult. Funding sources point to other entities and say the other party should fund it. The result: no funding, no inventory, and no way to determine if the most critical habitat is being restored.

Provide comfortable, relaxed meeting environments. LCREP found parties more engaged and more willing to listen to different opinions when their needs were addressed. On several occasions when they needed long meeting days, they took the committee "out of town," provided a relaxed setting and ample refreshments and breaks. The members found this time good to just "get to know one another."

Good project management and good facilitation. LCREP worked hard to provide good "leadership" from the staff. They hired a facilitator who could focus on the process. One of her tasks was to help foster an environment of fairness so all voices could and would be heard. She worked to get the group to decision points when it was time and to give time for more discussion when that was needed. The facilitation skills complemented the project management skills and leadership skills of the staff. The director could keep the partners on time, work with them to reach critical milestones, bring in resources, such as the facilitator, the staff and other consultants, as needed to help them.

Get on the river. LCREP learned that a lot of people do not get to experience the resource and the river looks and feels very different when on it. They find they need to do this more with the committee, as well as the public. This is one of the reasons that on-river programs are the focus of Kids for the Columbia Club.

More sharing of work. LCREP decided they could do a better job of sharing results of projects, both those funded by the Estuary Program, partners, and others, with the Implementation Committee. When they have done this, committee members get a better understanding of the level of activity in the estuary and lower river. It helps support what the Estuary Program does and helps define where they are needed most to have the most impact.

"Doing" while "planning" to help build credibility. While LCREP developed the Management Plan, they also set aside funds each year to provide small grants to various entities for "on-the-ground"

projects. This helped connect LCREP to the community and it helped ensure that they were “doing” as well as “planning.”

Listened and made changes. Probably one of the most important things LCREP did in developing the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan was listen, reflect and modify. They were committed to public input and wanted to learn from the public and constituents, not just have them react to what the committee or staff thought. At each public input step, LCREP asked for input on previous ideas or draft decisions by the Management Committee and also asked for direction on the next step. In this way, participants could see that LCREP had listened to them and made changes in materials based on their needs and input. This was especially important with local government officials who were fearful of more actions being imposed on them.

Public participation during planning. The Estuary Program staff worked hard during the three years of planning to make sure they were being guided by all constituencies and by the public. LCREP employed some innovative public input methods including being the first National Estuary Program to incorporate a comparative risk ranking of its problems, a newspaper “clip and send” survey that reached over 500,000 homes and constituent meetings where LCREP asked each committee member to host a meeting for their constituents.

Now LCREP’s challenge is to devise meaningful public participation opportunities as the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan is implemented. They know people want to be involved: over 400 have already signed up to participate in the first annual volunteer monitoring event. The LCREP recognizes the need to create varied and continued opportunities for their activity.

POC: BRUCE WALLACE, CECW-ETV, 202-761-4242

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Dam Safety

DAM SAFETY 2001 AND CORPS DAM SAFETY SEMINAR

The Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO) will hold their annual conference 9-12 September 2001 at Snowbird Resort, Snowbird Utah. The Corps of Engineers will hold a one-day seminar on 13 September 2001 at Homewood Suites, Midvale, Utah. We have arranged for rooms at Homewood Suites at the Government Per Diem rate.

ASDSO invites all those interested in the latest policy and technical information concerning dam safety in them and to attend Dam Safety 2001. Twenty-one technical sessions, an abundance of networking opportunities, and a truly inspiring mountain vista will make this one of the best conferences of the year. Dam Safety 2001 provides an outstanding return on your investment. Each full conference registration includes:

- More than 24 hours of educational instruction conducted by experts in at least 15 technical fields.
- Opportunities to network with over 600 dam safety professionals from the U.S. and several foreign countries

-
- A complete resources packet, including the Conference Proceedings on CD Rom, the participants list, an ASDSO Year-In-Review Newsletter, and an updated report on the Annual Survey of State Dam Safety Programs.
 - Admission to all conference technical sessions, exhibit show and catered events.

This year's field trips features both technical tours of well-known area dams, and a special side trip to tour the 2002 Winter Olympic Park in Cottonwood Canyon. You get to choose from two itineraries: Tour 1 includes stops at the dams and the Olympic Park, then returns to Snowbird by 6:30 pm. Tour 2 includes stops at the dams and the Olympic Park, then drives on to nearby Park City for a leisurely visit and dinner on your own – returning to Snowbird by 9:30 pm.

Mountain Dell Dam is a John S. Eastwood multiple arch concrete slab buttress gravity structure 150 feet high and 560 feet long with sixteen 35-foot diameter arches. The dam was built in 1916, raised in 1926, and recently retrofitted to meet today's dam safety standards. The reservoir is six miles east of Salt Lake City and holds 3000 acre-feet of water for culinary use.

Little Dell Dam is a 209-foot high-zoned embankment dam built in 1993 by the US Army Corps of Engineers for Salt Lake City Water Supply. The dam has a 72-inch outlet conduit containing a 42-inch pipe. The reservoir is 7 miles east of Salt Lake City and holds 20,000 acre-feet of water for culinary use. There is also a flood control and recreational component to the reservoir.

The Utah Olympic Winter Sports Park is 4 miles north of Park City and will host the 2001 Olympic bobsleigh, luge, ski jumping, Nordic combined, and skeleton competitions. During your one hour guided tour you will learn everything there is to know about the Park facilities, the athletes and sports represented, and the Park's role in the 2002 Winter Games.

For more information on Dam Safety 2001, see the ASDSO web site at <http://www.damsafety.org/conferences.cfm?content=annual>.

The Corps follow on meeting will be at the Homewood Suites in Midvale, Utah. We have a block of rooms reserved at the government per Diem rate of \$75.00 (versus \$124.00 at Snowbird). All Corps personnel attending the Dam Safety 2001 are encouraged to stay for the Corps Dam Safety Program Managers Conference on 13 July 2001. To make reservations at Homewood Suites for both the ASDSO Conference and the Corps meeting, call the hotel at 801-561-5999 and ask for Rebecca Bailey. The Group Code for making reservations is #87413474.

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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CALL FOR PAPERS FOR TAILING DAMS - 2002

Tailing Dams - 2002 is a joint Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO)/United State Society of Dams (USSD) specialty conference to be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, in May 2002. ASDSO has issued a called for papers for the conference with the following deadlines:

Abstracts Due: September 24

Abstracts Selected by: November 16, 2001

Selected papers due by: March 1, 2002

This conference will provide a forum for exchange of current strategies and procedures for design, permitting, operation, and reclamation of facilities for mill tailing and other hydraulically-placed mine waste materials. The conference is intended for those involved with the design, permitting, construction, operation, and closure of tailing facilities. The focus of the conference is the safety and stability of tailing facilities.

The conference is structured to have plenary sessions on topics of interest to all attendees. These will be followed by concurrent sessions of specific interest, organized in three areas: (1) metals, (2) coal, and (3) industrial minerals and non-metals. Suggested topics for papers to be presented at the conference:

Design. Embankment and drainage materials, embankment construction methods, liner systems, embankment stability and failure modes, water management systems, regulatory requirements.

Construction and Operation. Report on Operational Difficulties or Failures. Tailing discharge methods, water management techniques; fill placement and compaction issues, performance monitoring methods.

Closure and Reclamation. Post-operational drainage and settlement, geochemical issues, post-closure erosion and slope stability, reclamation methods, post-closure land use and performance monitoring.

Metals Tailing. Geochemistry and water quality issues, seismic and static stability, dealing with underground mine workings, liner construction and protection, tailing characterization and monitoring.

Coal Waste. Seismic and static stability, dealing with underground mine workings, geotextile performance, reclaiming coal fines.

Industrial Minerals and Non-Metal Tailings. Embankment slope stability, seepage or piping control, freeboard requirements, wave action protection, water quality issues, access control, vegetation management.

Prospective authors are requested to submit a brief abstract of the proposed paper to ASDSO by September 24, 2001. Abstracts should be 300 words or less. Submit abstracts to ASDSO, 450 Old Vine St., Lexington, KY40507; email to: info@damsafety.org or submit on-line at: <http://www.damsafety.org>.

POC: BOB BANK, CECW-EWW, 202-761-4243

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Information

DEVELOPMENTAL ASSIGNMENTS

To further the development of personnel within the district Thomas E. Trainer and Richard J. Leifield have changed positions for a 1-year developmental assignment. Tom is now the Assistant Chief of Engineering Division, Los Angeles District and Rick is now the Assistant Chief, Construction-Operations Division, Los Angeles District. This is a continuation of previous development assignments for the division chiefs within the district.

Rick's new phone number is 213-452-3350 and Tom's new phone number is now 213-452-3630.

POC: RICK LEIFIELD, CESPL-CO, 213-452-3350

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CLASSIFICATION GUIDE FOR DISTRICT LEVEL REGIONAL SPECIALIST GS-13 POSITIONS

On 6 July 2001, the Directorate of Humans Resources issued guidance on district level regional specialist positions. Listed below are common characteristics of all nonsupervisory GS-13 jobs at the district level. This guidance is intended as a supplement to position classification standards for the purpose of maintaining consistency and uniformity. It can be used to assist in the classification of district level nonsupervisory GS-13 professional jobs other than attorneys and project managers. Each GS-13 job must possess essentially all of the characteristics described below; these characteristics must be typical of the job; they must be performed on a continuing, regular, and recurring basis; and they must be performed at least 25% of the time.

The special knowledge, skills, abilities, or talents of the individual concerned heavily impact each of these jobs. When vacated, the regional responsibilities, if still required, may continue in the same position, be assigned to another position, or assigned to a different district where the expertise can be found. The person occupying a district nonsupervisory GS-13 job with regional responsibilities:

- Speaks with authority for the district on matters in his or her functional area.
- Is widely recognized as a regional and/or national authority.
- Is frequently sought out by others within the discipline, officials within the agency and by other Federal agencies and state and local governmental organizations for expert professional advice.
- Contributes to the development of Corps guidelines, regulations, and policy; the person in the job is an expert in developing and interpreting guidance for use by others.
- Is readily recognized by those in other functional areas and disciplines as an authoritative source of information; the person in the job is recognized by peers as the technical expert.
- Often directs the efforts of a team carrying out broad project assignments involving unusually difficult conditions, novel problems and controversial issues.
- Is responsible for a major district activity, which presents problems of significant depth and complexity.
- Must apply experienced judgement, perception and depth of analysis in formulating important decisions and negotiating to gain acceptance of controversial recommendations.

Other principles:

- The job description should clearly state the higher-level duties and responsibilities.
- One such job per discipline - each is a one of a kind job.
- If the regional technical authority duties are assigned to another position or district, the job reverts to a GS-12 upon the incumbent's departure.
- When the need diminishes for a regional technical authority, the job reverts to a GS-12.
- Retention of an employee is not a reason for the job.
- Each job should be established based on sound business practices and sound position management.

POC: RAY NAVIDI, CECW-E, 202-761-4238

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Customer Input to Performance Evaluations

The Federal Acquisition Regulation requires the Government to evaluate the performance of contractors and to use this information in selecting future contractors. It is our responsibility as a contracting agency to be fair and reasonable when preparing performance evaluations and to consider the input of all concerned parties. However, we have received feedback from some major customers that they are not being given the opportunity to comment on contractor performance. This is not good customer care and is not consistent with USACE policy. Both EP 715-1-7 (Architect-Engineer Contracting) and ER 415-1-17 (Construction Contractor Performance Evaluations) require that customer input be obtained when preparing performance evaluations of architect-engineer and construction contractors. The customer's input should be obtained through the project manager. Still, as the contracting agent, we have the ultimate responsibility to assess a contractor's performance after the customers' comments have been duly considered. You can give a customer a copy of a final approved evaluation provided they acknowledge that it is "for official use only" and cannot be given to other contractors.

*POC'S: DON EVICK, CECW-ETE, 202-761-4227,
AND WALT NOOK, CECW-ETC, 202-761-7507*

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Upcoming Regional and National Meetings and Conferences

2001 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS CONFERENCE

The Engineering and Construction Division is sponsoring the Corps-Wide Infrastructure System Conference, to be held in the Reno Hilton Hotel, Reno Nevada, on 14-16 August 2001. The South Pacific Division and the Sacramento District are hosting the conference. The conference will be attended by design and construction engineers who be attending one of 5 workshops, Electrical-Mechanical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Geo-Technical Engineering, and Construction Engineering. In addition, there will be an industry show and exposition with approximately 100 organizations and vendors expected to participate. We expect to award up to 2.0 continuing educational units (CEUs) to each attendee. The conference will end on Thursday at noon; however on Thursday afternoon there will be separate engineering training sessions for those who are staying until Friday. Detail information on the workshop agendas is available on the conference web site: <http://gis.spk.usace.army.mil/2001isc/>.

We expect the conference to be a very informative and full 3 days. One of the major benefits is the sharing of lessons-learned experiences and networking with other design and construction professionals in a relaxed environment away from the everyday demands of the office. We encourage all Corps engineers who are in field of mechanical, electrical, structural, geo-technical, materials and construction engineering to attend. Spouses and guests are also encouraged to attend. Organized events are scheduled for them during the conference.

There will be a \$200.00 registration fee for the conference. Checks should be made payable to "District Special Events" and mailed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, ATTN: Jim Truesdale, Room 1224, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. If you have any questions, please check the web site or call Jim Truesdale at (916) 557-6823.

POC: ROBERT DIANGELO, CECW-ET, 202-761-55437750

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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AT DAMS

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Association of State Dam Safety Officials are co-sponsoring **an International Workshop on Emergency Preparedness at Dams**. This two-day workshop will be held in the Niagara Falls, New York area during the week of September 24, 2001. We will also attempt to coordinate an on-site tour of a nearby dam or power plant facility.

At this workshop, we plan to gather representatives from the United States and other countries to share ideas and discuss improvements to emergency preparedness at dams. This workshop will provide a forum for dam owners, regulators, and emergency preparedness personnel. We hope to improve emergency preparedness at dams and dam safety programs within the United States and internationally.

In general, the structure of the workshop will be a "conference" type format. Speakers will present talks of approximately 45-minute length over a two-day period. At present, we are considering four general session topics:

1. Emergency Response (local/state response, FEMA/NEMA, international trends).
2. Dam Owner Responsibilities (problem detection, preparation of emergency plans and coordination).
3. Advances in Technology.
4. Future of Emergency Planning (panel/discussion format)

Please let us know as soon as possible if you are interested in attending the workshop or have any special topics of concern, or suggestions for the program. Also let us know if you, or a colleague, are interested in giving a presentation at the workshop. The workshop itself and all printed materials will be free to participants. No abstracts or papers are required, however copies of presentations will be published for distribution to attendees.

For further information and registration information, please contact Mr. Frank Calcagno via email at frank.calcagno@ferc.fed.us or at (202) 219-2741.

POC: BOB BANK, CECW-EWW, 202-761-4243

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WORKSHOP ON ROLLER-COMPACTED CONCRETE

A workshop sponsored by Portland Cement Association (PCA) will be conducted on 16 Aug (Thursday) from 1:00PM - 4:00PM at Reno Hilton, NV. Topics will include the following:

RCC in Water Resources Applications - Randy Bass, PCA
Design & Construction Trends for RCC Gravity Structures - Rod Holderbaum, Gannett Fleming
Designing RCC Hydraulic Structures: Spillways & Overtopping Protection - Terry Arnold, URS Corp
RCC Pavements: Design, Construction, and Performance by Jan Prusinski, PCA

Three hours of CEU will be offered to the participants. The workshop is free, thanks to PCA, and no registration is necessary. If you are planing to attend the FY01 USACE Infrastructure System Conference or just happen to be in Reno area on 16 Aug, don't miss this opportunity.

POC: M. K. LEE, CECW-EIV, 202-761-1518

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**RESTORING STREAMS, RIPARIAN AREAS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE SOUTHWEST:
IMPROVING LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE; INCORPORATING SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES**

A workshop sponsored by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Little Colorado River MOM. The workshop Director will be Jon Kusler, Associate Director, Association of State Wetland Managers; and the Onsite logistics coordinator will be Wendy Blackwell.

The workshop is scheduled for October 29-31, 2001 at the Crown Plaza Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This training workshop is primarily for a technical and semi-technical audience including federal, state, tribal, and local agency staff (stream, wetland, riparian area, land management, and watershed management), environmental not for profit organization staff, and academic staff and students. Landowners and others will also be welcome.

The principal goal will be to build state, tribal, local government, federal, and private stream, riparian, and floodplain capabilities to restore streams, riparian areas, and floodplains in the Southwest. The overall question for the workshop is: "How can the effectiveness of stream, riparian areas, and floodplain restoration be improved?" More specific goals include:

- Apply scientific advances to restoration,
- Improve landowner assistance,
- Build local, tribal, state, and federal restoration partnerships including US/Mexican cooperation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, and,
- Recommend mechanisms for cooperative restoration on public, private lands, and tribal lands utilizing the Little Colorado Watershed Multiobjective Management Effort and other efforts.

For more information on the workshop contact the Institute for Wetland Science and Public Policy, The Association for State Wetland Managers, P.O. Box 269, Berne, NY 12023-9746, 518-872-1804; Fax: 518-872-2171; E-mail: aswm@aswm.org. Please visit their website at <http://www.aswm.org> for updates on the agenda and speakers.

POC: BEVERLEY GETZEN, CECW-PD, 202-761-4489

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WETLANDS ENGINEERING & RIVER RESTORATION CONFERENCE 2001

The Wetlands Engineering & River Restoration Conference 2001 will be held August 27-31, 2001 at the Reno Hilton, Reno, Nevada.

As environmental contributions of functioning wetlands and riparian systems are increasingly recognized, local, state, and federal government agencies face ever-increasing demand to restore damaged systems. More restoration projects are underway than ever before, and the trend is likely to

continue. Engineers & scientists are already working closely together to develop successful restoration designs for these complex ecosystems. However, many challenges remain.

This conference provides the unique opportunity for professionals in restoration fields to present work and learn from others, with a focus on inter-disciplinary approaches.

The last Wetlands Engineering & River Restoration Conference in 1998 was a huge success, with more than 1,000 attendees. We expect the 2001 Conference to be even more stimulating and successful!

Special Focus On...

- Wetlands Restoration and Creation
- Watershed Management
- River Restoration

For more information see the conference website at River Restoration:

<http://www.asce.org/conferences/wetlands2001/home.html>

POC: BEVERLEY GETZEN, CECW-PD, 202-761-4489

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DAM SAFETY 2001

The Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO) will hold their annual conference 9-12 September 2001 at Snowbird Resort, Snowbird Utah. See Article under the Dam Safety Section on this issue of the newsletter.

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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Training

MISSION TO THE S.T.A.R.S: LEADERSHIP FOR CRITICAL TIMES

This unique seminar is the result of a recent collaboration with the Space and Rocket Center and the Army Acquisition Corps, and is now being made available for the first time on an interagency basis. This dynamic seminar uses a simulated space emergency to immerse students in learning keyed to

- problem-solving
- accountability
- decisiveness
- resilience
- human resource management
- oral communication
- interpersonal skills

The program requires participants to work in teams, change behaviors and processes and experience how performance choices impact mission outcomes.

"This was hands-down the best government training class I have ever been to!" -a recent S.T.A.R.S. participant.

Two sessions: September 10-11 and 12-13, 2001

Where: The Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama

Additional sessions are planned for November

The countdown begins today: this seminar is offered on a first come, first served basis. To register call (304) 870-8008.

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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TERRORISM, ESPIONAGE, FOREIGN POLICY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Terrorism, Espionage, Foreign Policy and National Security: Four intriguing seminars from the National Policy Curriculum of OPM's Management Development Centers

Espionage in the Post Cold War World: A New Five-Day Program -- Presented in conjunction with The Center for Human Reliability Studies, Oak Ridge Associated Universities

The recent arrest of FBI agent Robert Phillip Hanssen, accused of spying for the Russians for over 15 years, is the latest in a series of espionage cases that have been uncovered since the end of the cold war. Program participants will have an opportunity to discuss the major spy cases of the past decade with experts from the intelligence and counter-intelligence community, and will spend a day at a "mock" KGB Spy School under the instruction of former KGB Colonel Valentine Aksilenko.

Location: Eastern Management Development Center, Shepherdstown, WV
Dates: September 24-28, 2001

More details here: <http://www.leadership.opm.gov/espionage.html>

National Security Policy -- This seminar provides a strategic overview of the complex problems surrounding the creation and administration of national security policy. With guest faculty from government, academia, and private business sectors, participants explore the most compelling national security issues of our time and their interrelationship with U.S. foreign, military, economic, and domestic policy.

August 20-30, 2001 at the Western Management Development Center, Denver, CO

More details here: <http://www.leadership.opm.gov/np60.html>

These seminars are offered on a first come first served basis. To register call (304) 870-8008.

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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MANAGING PROJECTS WELL

The new seminary is based on the book and taught by the author, Stephen A. Bender

We seem to be continually concerned with meeting project budgets, head counts, and deadlines. In fact, the typical project overrun in time is often more than 200%. Why do projects fail? The author's research over a 10-year period found technical factors were listed only once out of hundreds of reasons. All other times, people and behavioral factors were the principal cause.

This intensive seminar on Project Management teaches people what they "need to know" to either lead or be members of a project team. This highly unusual workshop discusses the "real world" of projects. Perhaps it should be subtitled "what they don't teach you in project management school."

This course has set records for performance, attendance, and interest throughout the USA, India, and Southeast Asia. An entire semester college course has been conducted on its content, in London.

Dates: September 24-28, 2001

Location: Western Management Development Center, Denver, CO

Contact the Western Management Development Center today for space availability 304-870-8008 or learn more about this seminar at <http://www.leadership.opm.gov/fs49.html>

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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LEADERSHIP COMMUNICATIONS WORKSHOP: INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

This seminar teaches the theory and application of leadership and communication skills, and how to put them into practice. The result is to prepare the participant to lead colleagues in a changing world by communicating a vision. Executive Communication Skills combines practical knowledge of the key concepts of leadership with the interactive skills that are essential to communication.

Four key techniques make Executive Communication Skills work:

- *Video feedback
- *Custom-designed case studies
- *Small group coaching
- *Individual consultations with experienced faculty.

Who Should Attend -- Managers and executives who wish to improve their ability to influence others through improved communications.

Dates -- September 24-28, 2001

Location -- Western Management Development Center, Denver, CO

Contact us today for space availability 304-870-8008 or learn more about this seminar at <http://www.leadership.opm.gov/fs26.html>

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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Open Discussion and Comments

No items for discussion were received this month.

(Editors' note: If you want to share your thoughts with our readers regarding a subject of general interest, send an email to the E&C News editor at charles.pearre@usace.army.mil. A synopsis of your comments will be published next time).

Editors' Notes

FUTURE THEMES

For individuals wishing to submit articles for future issues of the Engineering and Construction News, the themes for the next three issues are shown below:

August 2001	Corps Water Management System (CWMS)
September 2001	Infrastructure Conference
October 2001	TBD

The Districts of the Month will be as follows:

August 2001	Walla Walla District
September 2001	Vicksburg District
October 2001	Nashville District

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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SUBSCRIBE TO ECNEWS

Engineering and Construction News uses a subscription list on the Corps List Server. The name of the list is LS-ECNEWS. The purpose of the list is to distribute the Engineering and Construction community newsletter, *Engineering and Construction News*.

You can subscribe or unsubscribe to LS-ECNEWS by sending an e-mail message to majordomo@ls.usace.army.mil with no subject line and only a single line of text in the message body. That single line of text should have the following format: **subscribe ls-ecnews** or **unsubscribe ls-ecnews**. The List Server system will automatically pick up your originating e-mail address from the message and add it to or delete it from the distribution list.

If you have any questions about the list server, see the List Server E-Mail Delivery System web page at <http://eml01.usace.army.mil/other/listserv.html>. Or you may contact Charles Pearre if you have additional questions on the subscription list.

POC: CHARLES PEARRE, CECW-EIS, 202-761-4645

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