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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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7	DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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10	INDUSTRY ADVISORY PANEL MEETING
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12	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2004
13	9:34 A.M.
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15	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
16	2201 C STREET, N.W.
17	LOY HENDERSON AUDITORIUM
18	WASHINGTON, D.C.
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22	Reported and transcribed by Deborah Turner, CVR
	For The Record, Inc.

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MS. PINZINO: If everyone could just be seated. I have a couple of administrative announcements. First of all, I'd like to welcome you to the Fourth Quarterly Industry Advisory Panel. Please turn off all your cell phones and pagers at this time.

9 For emergency -- in case of an emergency 10 please look for the red exit signs by the doors. We 11 have staff posted outside this room so that they can 12 take you and escort you wherever you need to go. 13 Should you need to leave at any point please identify 14 one of the staff members outside the doors.

We will break for lunch at about 12:30 today, a little bit later than usual. So once again, thank you and will you please join me in welcoming General Williams. (Applause.)

19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Good morning. It As
20 delightful to see you again and particularly our
21 panel and also you the visitors and observers. As we
22 have said many times before that everything that

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happens with the Overseas Building Operations today
 and even yesterday is open.

We're delighted to have those who would like to come and see the process. We think that this is the way government should work. I know that there are representation from time to time from congressional and departmental oversight committees and we welcome that as well.

9 We must report a couple of things, and then 10 I'm going to give you a little update on where we are 11 with the program. It s that advisory panels are 12 delicate apparatuses here in town. They're put in 13 place via charter and it's not just a finger-snap to 14 get these in place. They sere expected to perform in 15 such a way.

Our panel has been in place for three 17 years. It has been queried and evaluated twice by 18 the Gallup ratings for the government. This very 19 last time that Gallup made its survey and evaluation 20 and this is talking about all advisory panels to the 21 federal government. And there are many.

22 This panel was rated as one of the highest,

if not the highest, in terms of its effectiveness and 1 2 productivity in government. This is a testament to all that the panel has been able to do in the way of 3 supporting the Overseas Building Operation but more 4 specifically it speaks to the professionalism that As 5 been displayed throughout these processes. And this 6 7 evaluation was done randomly and I think that Es worthy of noting. 8

9 So IEm especially delighted to have this 10 panel as a support element for us. And as I go 11 through the update this morning I will highlight a 12 couple of points around the table. And we will be 13 able to be closer to where we are.

I will make certain that all the observers are in fact introduced at the end of the session today. So sit back and collect and watch the process.

I think most of you know our panel members but just in case there *E*s someone here for the first time and may not know them I'm going to start with Harold Adams and ask him to just introduce himself, his name, the company, and then we *E*ll just go around

so that anyone who may not have observed us before 1 will know the panel members. Harold? 2 3 MR. ADAMS: My name is Harold Adams. IÆm 4 chairman emeritus of RTKL Associates, an architectural engineering firm. IEm here 5 representing the American Institute of Architects but 6 7 IEm also the new chairman of the Design-Build Institute of America. 8 GEN. WILLIAMS: How about that. We like to 9 think we had something to do with that. Okay. 10 MS. LEWIS: Good morning. IEm Mary Ann 11 IEm president of Lewis and Zimmerman 12 Lewis. 13 Associates which is a firm which specializes in value engineering and I represent SAVE International which 14 15 is the professional society for value engineering. GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Mary Ann. Derish. 16 17 MR. WOLFF: Good morning. My name is 18 Derish Wolff. IEm the chairman of the Berger Group and I represent the Building Futures Council. 19 20 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Derish. George. MR. PAPADOPOULOS: Good morning. My name 21 is George Papadopoulos. IEm the principal of PKP 22

Engineers, a consulting engineering firm in 1 Washington, D.C. and I represent the American Council 2 of Engineering Companies. 3 4 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Todd. MR. RITTENHOUSE: Hi. Todd Rittenhouse, 5 principal, Weidlinger Associates, Structural 6 engineering and blast company. And IEm here 7 representing the American Society of Civil Engineers. 8 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Todd. Robin. 9 MS. OLSEN: Yes, my name is Robin Olsen. I 10 represent, IEm President of Construction and Business 11 Review and HIK Global Communications. I work with 12 13 Construction Consultants International Corp, and I represent Associated Owners and Developers. 14 15 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Robin. Ida? 16 MS. BROOKER: Ida Brooker with the Boeing Company in their facilities organization and 17 18 contracting. I am here representing the Women

19 Construction Owners and Executives.

20 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. And 21 this fine lady who has been with us since we started 22 is our recorder. Sheæs busy now so donæt even

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attempt to have her say anything. But I do want to 1 say on behalf of all of us that we appreciate once 2 again you being with us. You do such a fine job. 3 4 We keep accurate minutes. This is part of what caused this committee to be evaluated as high as 5 it was because of the professional way we run things. 6 7 Okay. With that I'm going to give you an update. We Ere going to start with this first chart 8 which is a tone setter, quite frankly. And this is 9 where the traction comes from, this division. 10 It goes without saying that Secretary 11 Powell has in conjunction with the President have 12 13 decided that he will be leaving government for a while and returning to the private sector. That 14 15 actual switchover will be at a time yet to be 16 announced. 17 So in the meantime heas busy in Brussels,

17 So in the meantime heads busy in Brussels, 18 just left the Balkans where he was in Bulgaria doing 19 some things for our country. But the bottom line is 20 Secretary Powell has been unbelievably supportive for 21 this whole process and has helped me immensely with 22 my responsibilities.

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1 This next slide talks about something that 2 you quite frankly have helped me with over the last 3 three years. We had to go after this whole matter of 4 culture because we had to make a very careful 5 transition from a traditional governmental 6 organization to something that was quasi from the 7 standpoint of the way we do business.

8 Our kinship is more closely related to the 9 private sector than it is to a traditional government 10 organization. So we had to do some culture-bending 11 and this little slide sort of depicts some of those 12 issues we had to deal with.

This next slide depicts our problem and I 13 have shown this before. In fact, the origin of this 14 15 slide came from this panel. Most of what we own overseas, and it is much, is quite old. The average 16 age is about 40 years and those of us who design, 17 18 build and plan facilities know that after 40 years most systems begin to require major renovation and/or 19 20 replacement. And that Es our problem. We Ere chipping away at it, but that's the problem. 21

22 If you look on the side and look at what

1 else the U.S. government owns overseas, oil

2 companies, hotels, et cetera, their portfolio is
3 about one half of that. So you can see how we're a
4 little bit out of sync, or quite a bit out of sync.
5 And when the Secretary and I came on board as leaders
6 we were faced with this problem.

7 So basically, we had to work our way, begin 8 to work our way out of a hole because of the lack of 9 attention devoted to facilities through many, many 10 years.

This next slide depicts the problem a 11 little bit closer. We call it MR4. MR4 to the 12 13 fourth power. It Es any number of analytical ways to 14 look at this but it talks about maintenance, repair, 15 replacement, remediation and those are the small ankle biters, if you will, that are out there in our 16 260 locations that worry ambassadors and whatever. 17 18 This particular slice of work had never been illuminated to the extent that we have it today. 19 20 It was sort of recognized and was there in kind of a glob but never without any visibility. 21

22 So what we Eve tried to do is illuminate it,

tell everyone in the department that we had it, have 1 OMB be aware of it and also on Hill. So we have now 2 in place all of the oversight and stakeholder 3 apparatuses clearly focused on the fact that we have 4 \$600 million of just things that do not work. This 5 has nothing to do with major renovations or any new 6 7 facilities. This is just maintenance work. Part of having buildings that are 40 years old. 8

This next slide speaks to where we are 9 10 going forward. It talks about the capital security program. It shows that yet to be done we have 140 11 new embassies and consulates after this fiscal year 12 to get done. And you can see it will take us through 13 FY 18 at our current program. That Es valued at about 14 15 \$15 billion and over the next 13 years at about a 16 billion and a half a year we can get this done.

Now, how does all of this connect to where we were three years ago? Some visibility is on the next slide. It shows that we are responsible for 15,000 properties at 260 locations around the world. We have currently under construction, under management, 41 new facilities, either a total

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1 compound or an annex and one picture of that if you
2 would focus to the right rear and look back you will
3 see Tirana in Albania which is a tough area just
4 rebounding from some very difficult things through
5 its little small life. WeÆre putting up an annex
6 which will significantly improve that location.

7 We have 13 new embassy compounds planned to be awarded and commenced this year. We have 41 large 8 rehabs under way valued at a half a billion dollars. 9 We have 81 of the 140 yet-to-be-done new NECs in our 10 long-range plan, our strategic document valued at 11 roughly six and a half billion dollars under 12 13 planning. So that as what the plate sort of looks 14 like going forward.

Now, IÆve talked about 140 remaining. When we arrived we had roughly slightly over 200. So what has happened here, we have completed 13 and turned them over and weÆll give some visibility on that a little bit later.

20 We will be commissioning and turning 21 another one over Tuesday of next week in Sofia, 22 Bulgaria. And then of course about every couple of

months going forward we will be having a ribbon 1 cutting out of the 41 that we have under management. 2 So we are on the roll now from the 3 standpoint of production. So you can look at it 4 another way. On the Powell watch there has been 54 5 new embassy facilities that have either been 6 completed, in the process of completing or under 7 management, which is not too shabby. And we have 8 9 another 141 to go.

This next slide speaks about the new 10 embassy compound because this is what we are building 11 today. We are proud that Sofia, Bulgaria is ready 12 13 now just before Christmas. The Secretary was there on Tuesday. He lit the Christmas tree. He gave a 14 15 nice smile because he knows that he broke the ground, we broke the ground. We built it. It all happened 16 under his watch. 17

18 On that campus setting, it s a beautiful 19 setting. It looks pretty much like any one of our 20 junior colleges, community colleges here in terms of 21 setting. It has a large diplomatic building where 22 all of the business takes place. It has support

facilities, Marine housing and all of the associated
 utility shops and vehicular control apparatuses
 around all enclosed in a ten-foot, nine-foot anti climb wall with all the surveillance equipment.

5 So when we talk about a new embassy 6 compound weÆre talking about the things we have 7 listed here including a recreation center. So the 8 140 somethings would be 140 of this construct.

Okay. Let me just run through some slides 9 to give you a picture of what we have because what 10 I'm going to show you now has been the most credible 11 piece of any presentation that we Eve ever given 12 13 because it's easy to stand up and make speeches but it's a little bit different when the proof is in the 14 15 pudding because people sometimes have to see because we Are all around the world and nothing is any better 16 than a picture. 17

18 So this next slide talks about what is 19 happening. This is Doha in Qatar in a part of the 20 world where it *E*s very difficult. As you know, the 21 war in Afghanistan to some degree but more 22 specifically in Iraq was planned and launched quite

1 frankly out of this location.

2 This next one is in Lima, Peru in the 3 Western Hemisphere. And this is a very large annex. 4 This annex is as large as some of our embassies 5 around the world. It Æs quite a structure.

6 This next one is in Tunis, Tunisia which is 7 at the tip of Northern Africa. Very difficult 8 location. It is sitting on the large acreage that we 9 try to procure these days. And it s very nicely 10 done.

We show an exterior shot and also a little bit of the interior. This interior shot shows sort of the grand entrance as you would walk in this place. And we try to do this to let everyone know that we're really not building bunkers.

16 You know, when this whole notion came out 17 about fast tracking those that were connected to the 18 trophies that we had around the world were all bent 19 because they thought we were going to deal with 20 trophies.

21 And all you have to do is see Sofia in 22 Bulgaria that we are going to open on Tuesday and you

1 know quite frankly that we've taken a lot of care to 2 make certain that it presents the United States well. 3 Now, Dar Es Salaam, been open a year-and-a-4 half, fairly mature now. This picture is roughly 5 nine months old but you can see what this looks like 6 in Tanzania. You know this is where what started all 7 of this in 1998 when the bombings occurred.

8 And also just recently completed at Dar Es 9 Salaam is this beautiful Marine quarters, and you 10 know this doesn't take a back seat to anything. This 11 is a dormitory. This is a living area for our 12 Marines and quite adequate. This is the USAID 13 facility on that same campus. It is also a warehouse 14 and et cetera.

Moving now to Nairobi which is just up the east coast, a couple or three hundred kilometers. We opened Dar and Nairobi a day after each other, a year and a half ago. You know the bombings occurred one hour after each other so we kind of sent a little signal back that we Ere back and that Es working quite well.

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This now shows the Marine quarters coming

out of the ground very nicely as well. You can see 1 now that what we're doing today we Ere bringing all of 2 this out at the same time. These projects obviously 3 had gotten started before we put the new touches on 4 it. And so we Ere catching up and making them right. 5 This is the Marine quarters. What follows next is 6 the USAID building, practically out of the ground. 7 And that will make Nairobi right. 8

9 This next slide shows Istanbul, Turkey and 10 many of you know, at least a few of you know, that 11 this particular facility opened about nine and half 12 months ago, won all of the international recognition 13 for aesthetically pleasing design, whatever you 14 wanted to rate, this building for the building 15 industry won this.

16 This is a consular generalÆs operation. 17 YouÆre looking from the CGÆs office down over into 18 the cafeteria area which is a beautiful sight. 19 This next slide is in Croatia, a very 20 difficult area. In fact, this was a cornfield, 21 ladies and gentlemen, when we started and the biggest 22 issue, I quess, when I made the first visit is that,

well General, nobodyÆs going to come here. And I
 said, well, we will see.

We went back for the ribbon cutting and we had everyone from KFC to McDonald's to housing, a six-lane road and everything was modern. All of a sudden they shifted a whole development corridor in Croatia out near our embassy. And I will tell you up front when we build they do come.

9 So this is in Sao Paolo, Brazil. This was 10 a remake of a Swiss plant that was about 29 years 11 old. It was good structurally and we had to stand up 12 a consulate rather quickly. This now represents the 13 largest and the most efficient consulate we have in 14 the system in my opinion.

The waiting area here will accommodate 250 The vaiting area here will accommodate 250 people, have tot areas, all kinds of accommodation for the people who wait is covered so it is ideal. The Secretary has been here and he, too, agrees with that assessment.

This is in the Emirates in Abu Dhabi, a little bit of a strange design and probably the last one youEll see that looks like that. So get a good

taste of it. This one is up and running and we are
 proud of that.

We did a lot of work on a lot of different aspects of this. Environmentally, we did some things relative to several environmental enhancements and also with the skin of the building and the treatment of some of the structural components. So there is something to be studied out of this building.

9 This next slide is Tirana. Made reference 10 to it in the back. Moving to the next one weÆll show 11 what the new annex looks like now coming out of the 12 ground. One of our local contractors who do a lot of 13 work in the area is doing that job. A lot of work in 14 this area.

15 This is Sofia, Bulgaria. About a week or 16 two ago you can see we got every piece of equipment 17 that will run working because somebody is coming to 18 town to cut a ribbon on the 14th and the line is 19 drawn in the sand that it has got to be done. So 20 that's where we are.

This is the main building and of course I talked about the other buildings that will be

associated with this. A beautiful shot. You can see
 a little bit of the mountain line looking in the left
 side of the picture. The ambassador's office is on
 the end that leads to the mountain. It's a beautiful
 setting.

6 This next slide is in Yerevan which is in 7 the general area as well. This one will be completed 8 in a couple of months. And this is a sort of a 60-9 day ripple effect that I'm talking about in terms of 10 ribbon cuttings.

11 This in Dushanbe in Tajikistan, very tough 12 area. We tried a little different concept here. 13 This is totally modularized as a modular and we tried 14 this concept to see what we could get out of it. And 15 we are gaining some experience there.

16 This next one is Abidjan in CÆote DÆIvoire, 17 Ivory Coast for some of you. It too will be ready 18 early to late spring and will be ready as well. Now, 19 I'm showing one building but it has these other 20 components, Marine house, et cetera, obviously.

Abuja, Nigeria, much the same. This is an early summer completion as well, ribbon cutting.

1 This is Kabul, Afghanistan. This too is an 2 early summer completion. What we did is remade the 3 14-acre campus, retained the old building because the 4 skin of the building was basically suitable, we got a 5 rebuild, remake inside but more importantly all the 6 rest of the structures including housing are new. So 7 the total 14 acres will be remade.

Now, right across the street was another 8 complex we called Kabul II which is already finished 9 and operating. It is a temporary site but it As one 10 of the models for setting up and operating very 11 quickly. And we would like to take this forward. 12 We 13 had an excellent team that worked this, met the schedule, made the budget. It was a terrific 14 15 accomplishment. Got our people in on time and it As a very good interim fix. And we copied a lot of this 16 with our Baghdad setup going forward. 17

Luanda in Angola is next. Again, this is a summer opening. Tashkent in Uzbekistan, again will be a mid to late summer opening. Tbilisi, Georgia will be an early fall to winter opening.

22 Cape Town, South Africa will be early 2006

but moving very nicely. Yaounde, Cameroon again will
 be early spring of æ06. Moving along well. Phnom
 Penh in Cambodia again will be mid-summer.

Next, this is Frankfurt, Germany. This is
a remake, somewhat similar to Sao Paolo of the old
hospital there but will have a new very large all
purpose, special-built warehouse. That *E*s what you
see in the lower right hand corner.

9 And of course, we Ere doing refurbs inside 10 of the building structure itself, this large acreage. 11 It gives us a significant improvement. It does not 12 meet any further security standards that any existing 13 building we have.

14 It Es sort of a misnomer for people who, 15 even some of our consultants who worked on it, and 16 even people who had to evaluate, that somehow we were going to take an old building and make it new. And 17 18 those of you who build things know you can't do that. So we have had a little bit of an issue 19 20 here trying to explain to people that what we're doing here is taking an old structure, doing the best 21 we can with it, putting it in a usable state and then 22

1 weÆll have to chip away at rehabilitations and all 2 the rest to get it at a reasonable level. It will 3 never equal, never equal our new facilities. So we 4 don't want anyone who evaluates or think about this 5 to even think about that.

6 Bridgetown, Barbados is a new facility and 7 Conakry, Guinea is much the same. These are late æ06 8 completions. Kingston, Jamaica, just coming out of 9 the ground about a year and a few months away. We 10 have also a housing component with Jamaica as well, 11 not on the same site but in the vicinity.

Bamako, Mali is just getting ready, 18 months or so away. Freetown, Sierra Leone, now these are tough places, ladies and gentlemen, but things are moving along very nicely.

I will point out that on this particular it site, on the highest point in Freetown, this is the first time that there *E*s been any construction at all. This is a very pristine land that has been owned by a private fellow for a long time, the family, and he had it in place to do something special for he and his family.

And we were able to get this property. It overlooks everything. It's going to really make that country and make the American presence unquestionably dominant.

5 This next slide shows Astana, in 6 Kazakhstan. We now have been through the third -stan 7 in Eastern Europe. And again it's moving along. And 8 the contractors here, you see some long poles and you 9 know what that's about. A lot of bang, bang, bang 10 because we've got to stabilize the foundation.

This is Beijing in China. Today it is our 11 12 largest diplomatic facility our government has ever built. It is moving along very nicely, very nicely. 13 I couldn't be more proud of the way this is being 14 15 executed. And the construction manager is moving 16 along very well. As you know, this is a very delicate piece of work for us and very expensive. 17 18 Berlin, after ten and a half years is now up and running. We had a wonderful groundbreaking a 19 20 couple of months ago and you can see how neatly this folds in with the historical Brandenburg Gates. It As 21 a lot of chatter about why this location but at the 22

end of the day I think unquestionably it was the
 right thing to do. It connects everything now back
 in place and fixes the history quite nicely for our
 United States.

5 And then, like I said before, when we build 6 they really come. Are there any questions? Craig, I 7 know you slipped in while we were talking. Welcome. 8 Good morning. And I wanted to give you this update 9 so that we would all have a little bit of a 10 foundation as to where we have been and what we Eve 11 been involved in.

And those of you who are observing and 12 13 obviously our panel as well you can tell a story as well as I that there Es a lot there. I showed you 14 15 everything that I mentioned verbally that we had under construction. So you Eve seen it and we have 16 much to go. Added to this list will be another 13 of 17 18 these this year and then, of course, ten to 15 a year going forward. 19

20 Now, let me just say a word or two about 21 Baghdad because Baghdad will be, and Tripoli to some 22 degree, but first Baghdad will be managed in a little

bit different manner because of the nature of what's
 taking place.

Some of you in the room remember Ft. Drum, 3 I know, because you either were aware or you 4 participated and you know how the government built 5 Ft. Drum is we had to stand up our light infantry 6 division. We had to do it very quickly. We got some 7 property in the northern part of New York City, very 8 close to the Canadian border, a place called 9 Watertown, New York. 10

And we had about three years to put in 11 place everything from start to finish. Virgin 12 infrastructure. I think it's 55 miles of interior 13 road, water, sewer, et cetera. And about 200 14 15 structures above the ground including an air field. It was not a small feat. We used a design 16 team and a simultaneous construction method where 17 everything started out of the ground at the same 18 time, the housing, the office facilities, the 19 airfield, you name it. And we had some success in 20 getting that done. 21

22 So the same concept, since I was sort of

the same fellow that was in charge of that, we're 1 going to try this, not try but we are going to do this 2 in Baghdad. We have teed this up. We have briefed 3 everyone. I Eve talked to the Association of General 4 Contractors about it and got good feedback from the 5 roundtable. We have briefed the OMB. We have 6 briefed all committees on the Hill about this 7 approach. They are very supportive. 8

9 It's going to be very fast, 24 months 10 versus three years for the Ft. Drum piece. We have 11 acquired considerable acreage to make this a win-win 12 for everyone. We have over a hundred acres of 13 property. I think professionally it s the best piece 14 of property in the Green Zone.

15 It Es flat; it Es buildable. It had been 16 worked a little bit before. There was something the 17 previous regime was thinking about doing. It Es laced 18 with palm trees which we can relocate, save some, 19 help with our landscape package.

20 So I think in spite of being where it is we 21 have a good opportunity. We Ere going to do a 22 considerable amount of prep work which is a break

1 from our normal traditional way of doing things
2 because at least what IEve experienced in my 30 plus
3 years of construction management is that the prep
4 stuff kind of is number one very difficult to
5 estimate and it creates stagnation up front.

6 So we want to make certain that we do like 7 we did at Drum when we bring contractors on board the 8 site is absolutely clean. The geo-techÆs done. The 9 utility identification is taken care of. In the case 10 of Baghdad, any unexploded ordnance, demining, all 11 thatÆs taken care of.

We Ell have all this business sort of sorted out and a good start on the infrastructure package, know where roads should be and where the water Es going to go, where the pipes and cables going to be in the ground.

17 So that's what we're going to attempt to do 18 and then invite our contractors and others to join us 19 and they will come in on a clean site, have 20 sufficient room for lay-down, sufficient room to 21 build main camps. So we Ere hoping that they would 22 house, feed and build.

We don't have any heavy zoning restrictions 1 relative to light discipline and noise and all of 2 that so it will be at 24/7 operation but we have to 3 do this in 24 months. We have to get our people out 4 of these old residential facilities we have them in. 5 We operate now in a couple of palaces and villas. 6 7 And two things play here; the Iraqis want them back and we want them to have them back because 8 they don't necessarily meet what we want at the time. 9 10 And so it a pull and it a push and we are working together to get all this done in 24 months. 11 I only say this so that you can help me 12 13 with this when you move around with your colleagues. It is fast track. It is totally different than the 14 15 speed and whatever we have in the rest of our work. 16 So we don't need any doubters now on this. Is it tough work? Yes, but we must do it. 17 18 So I'm enlisting everybody's attention there so that we move this. And we're going to 19 20 manage this is a little bit different. We Ere going to have it as a surged component because it's purely 21 in-place, that is, the apparatus to deal with Baghdad 22

and anything else subsequently in Iraq and when
 that As over it will sunset and go away. We don't
 plan to make that an integral part of our normal
 staff and our apparatus.

5 We will hopefully capture some lessons 6 learned from this fast-track method and we may change 7 the direction of how we do business going forward. 8 We will be depending on the private sector as a 9 strong partner with us, with the planning and helping 10 sort through this very quickly and everybody on the 11 same page.

12 And of course we Ell be depending on the 13 private sector to fast track and move with us in 14 Baghdad. This will be the largest diplomatic 15 facility we think our government has built to date 16 once we put it in place.

Housing, diplomatic facilities and a slice of community facilities all coming out of the ground at the same time and when we walk away in 24 months it's all done. And we say to our ambassador, here are the keys -- not literally -- but hereÆs the installation. Cut the ribbon and we walk away.

1 Okay? All right. I've just given you the 2 long and short of that part so when you stay tuned 3 for Federal BizOps we Ell be inviting all interested 4 people to come in and chat with us and check your 5 interest. But what we don Et need is any doubters 6 because if you don Et believe this, don't show up. 7 Okay.

8 YouÆve got the lights? IÆm know IÆm good 9 looking but not that good looking, so get the lights 10 off me. WeÆre going to proceed ahead now with the 11 program and try to get into some of those topics.

12 And the first one that I think would be 13 useful to look at will be Number 4 in the book. And 14 I know this came from Bill MinerÆs shop so IÆm going 15 to ask Bill to, you see whatÆs been written there but 16 IÆm going to ask him to sort of elaborate on what the 17 foundation for the Green Building concept and relate 18 to our set designs. Bill?

MR. MINER: Thank you, General. Good morning. It's a very straightforward question and I think we have discussed it a bit in the past. And we want feedback on industryEs perception of the extent

to which programs such as the one the general has
 outlined can incorporate or further incorporate
 sustainable design features in our buildings.

What we have done is we've been active participants with the U.S. Green Building Council and we have specialists in our architectural and mechanical engineering branch who focus on sustainable design features.

9 We have incorporated and embedded those 10 features in our prototypical designs so that our 11 designers have a good starting point. We have 12 targeted the base level, used to be called the Bronze 13 level, it Es 26 points of U.S. Green Building Council 14 features.

They fall in ten general areas that have to do with energy conservation but it also has to do with recycling of construction material, proper use of wastewater, proper siding and orientation of the building, the whole spectrum of environmentally sensitive features.

21 And the best of our designers take the 26 22 points that are embedded in the prototype not lose

those points and in fact enhance the package in terms
 of its sustainable environmentally performance and to
 demonstrate that back to us.

What we have not done or what we have decided not to do at this point is to submit that material formally to the U.S. Green Building Council to get their certificate. We prefer to take the submissions from our designers and self-certify using the USGBC methodology.

10 There are a couple of reasons for that. 11 One is the time and the speed with which our program 12 is moving is not the same time and speed with which 13 U.S. Green Building Council can move. That so one 14 issue for the U.S. Green Building Council.

And the other is some of the features in their program do not totally match our program. They're focused on individual buildings, and as the general showed you, our program is about campuses of buildings and support structures. It shard to sometimes relate their scoring method to ours. So that s an overview of what we sere doing.

22 WeÆd like to know more about what youÆre doing and

1 what you Eve heard about your colleagues.

GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Bill. That's a
good opener. What's your thoughts about this whole
green building concepts? Harold?

5 MR. ADAMS: Well, it *E*s a concept that I 6 think is long in coming and very necessary as our 7 environment becomes more and more fragile. We're 8 seeing great interest across the board in owners, 9 private and public.

10 The federal government projects are almost 11 all requiring the team to be elite certified, to been 12 selected for the projects. We Ere seeing it with GSA 13 buildings and with other agencies of the federal 14 government.

15 I think the profession is moving rapidly to get into visual certified and to learn more about it. 16 We Eve been operating in Europe for some years and 17 18 itEs a movement that certainly started with the Green Movement in Germany. Throughout Central Europe 19 20 you Ere seeing really great benefits and a lot of innovation on the part of engineers and architects in 21 coming up with new products, new materials and ways 22

1 of truly saving energy and enhancing the environment.

2 One of the areas that I think the -- with 3 your projects youÆre going to have a struggle between 4 meeting many of these criteria and also maintaining 5 the security. WeÆre working on some projects here in 6 the city that have great security requirements and 7 itÆs very difficult at times to meet all of the 8 criteria.

9 But I think it is something that you need 10 to have as a high priority and to look to ways of 11 incorporating them in your projects. I do have a 12 paper with a great deal of background information 13 that I will leave with you. It was prepared by the 14 American Institute of Architects that will help all 15 of you for more reference.

16 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Harold. That *E*s 17 useful. Are there other comments on -- yes, Mary? 18 MS. LEWIS: General, one of the things that 19 we found useful in applying a Green Building concept 20 is to take a look at it during the value engineering 21 process. And it *E*s very useful in the very early 22 stage, in the planning stages so that you can plan

ahead. And at that time youÆre also able to sit down
 and take a look at the cost verifications here
 because certainly youÆre playing against initial
 versus life-cycle costs.

5 And so this is a good way to weigh the 6 alternatives and to find out how many points can you 7 get to or what are the best alternatives and weigh 8 them one against the other. So it *E*s been very 9 effective using it in a value-engineering format.

10 And many certified value specialists, the 11 people who are actually facilitating these workshops 12 are also nowadays lead accredited professionals. So 13 they understand the process very well and can help in 14 the evaluation.

15 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. That As very16 useful. Yes, Craig.

MR. UNGER: Similar to Harold, I brought with me a couple of documents in regard to this question one a field guide recently published only with you Bill on a guide for sustainable construction prepared by and with the Pentagon renovation with Penn State. So it spretty soup to nuts from

1 procurement to substantial completion field guide.

And also, in July-August we asked our members, we published a special edition of our dateline on sustainable design and construction. And there's some sort of emerging issues and trends that I Eve brought a copy of that to share with you.

7 One of the things that looking at this 8 question is thinking we know we Eve all talked about 9 performance specs before in the design-build 10 environment but maybe even taking it another step and 11 listing energy requirements, for instance, as BTU per 12 square foot.

13 Maybe you Ere doing that; maybe you Ere not, and asking for trade-offs. What would a 30 percent 14 15 reduction target and give you those sort of options as value engineering, as Mary Ann is saying, that you 16 could make perhaps decisions very early of whether 17 18 those cost outlays would be offset in the operations. 19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Are there other 20 questions or concerns or comments on this -- yes, George? 21

22 MR. PAPADOPOULOS: Yes. While I fully

agree with the previous comments on the Green
 Building design and concepts IÆd like to bring a
 little bit of a reality check to the situation.

The private sector is very much driven about first cost concerns. The culture of first cost concept has not changed, and giving an answer of how does the industry problem set up and design is the only reason that the private industry today,

9 particularly from the engineering point of view is 10 trying to maintain some sort of a balance is because 11 it is legislated and it *E*s regulated.

12 The leads program or the Green Buildings 13 set up and design it seems to be applicable, not 14 because it set the right thing to do but it secause 15 it is regulated and it selegislated towards our 16 designs.

What that has created is that weÆre hearing
weÆre seeing some compromises between Life Safety
Code requirements versus the energy savings or Green
Building design that we are experiencing.

21 And that conflict hopefully is going to be 22 worked out whereby we do not compromise the interior

climate and environment of the building where other
 issues such as mold or indoor air quality are
 becoming the immediate followup a few years down the
 pipe when the building has fully met the Green
 Building concept.

On the first part of the question, where it 6 7 says what features do you think are most beneficial, I would like to suggest that the very specific issues 8 such as better heat transfer envelope on the 9 structure and a more efficient HVAC infrastructure 10 along with control of internal heat gains in the 11 building are the majority of the items that will meet 12 13 the requirements of the Green Building concept and requirement and also the easiest one to measure 14 15 because we have enough sophisticated computer programs that we can simulate and see the impact in 16 17 very realistic terms.

18 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very good. Thank you, 19 George. Does everyone follow what George was getting 20 at there? Okay. Are there other comments on this 21 question, this concept? Any further, Bill? 22 MR. MINER: No, I think that Es very helpful

and some of the references that people brought IÆm
 very anxious to read those and share those with the
 staff.

4 GEN. WILLIAMS: Sure. Well, thank you very much, panel, for that information. Moving now to 5 Number 7 it Es a construction type of concern. It 6 reads as stated about the problems you see relative 7 to labor. It As an HR kind of a matter, and with the 8 world the way it is and the requirements that we have 9 on our industry, how are you coping with the obvious 10 labor shortage or scarcity of labor? Derish, you Ere 11 writing so I know you are getting ready to write me a 12 note or write your notes down. 13

MR. WOLFF: Well, it Es an important 14 15 subject. Appropriately, I was just at a CETA meeting and they were discussing the same issue. One of the 16 things, Canadian foreign aid, one of the things 17 18 CETAEs going to do, in fact, is require in their projects entry level people be included because it Es 19 20 dawned on CETA that if you only want experts there Es no pipeline. 21

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And as more and more use of third-country

nationals or host-country nationals come in itEs hard
 for a country like U.S. or any of the OECD countries
 to develop a cadre of people because thereEs no
 entry-level. The entry-level people are increasingly
 the host country nationals or TCS. So thatEs one
 serious concern.

Another thing we're doing is we actually 7 making a very conscious effort to start rotating our 8 international and domestic people which we never had 9 to do before. Usually, we have a large domestic base 10 and those people who are interested in going 11 overseas, typically people who are turning 40, 50, 12 13 children out or at college or something, would go 14 overseas.

But that *E*s not reliable enough and more and more we *E*re requiring our capable 30, 35 year old managers to rotate overseas. And it *E*s worked out better than I thought. In the old days we always thought that Americans really didn *E*t like to go overseas or there were only a small bunch of adventurous ones. So that's encouraging.

22 Now, they are three different problems.

1 The first problem I think is construction workers,
2 and those youÆre going to see less and less -- youÆre
3 not seeing very many now, Americans going overseas,
4 maybe at the foreman level or the superforeman level
5 but youÆre not going to see them. Host country or
6 third-county nationals more and more play that role.
7 So that youÆre going to see.

8 Then you have the professionals. These are 9 the architects, the engineers, the people you need to 10 be aware of overseas work. And that's the program 11 where we re trying to rotate people.

But here, and this is a serious problem for OBO as well, here the problem isn't just to rotate people in design where it Es not enough to have an architect or engineer know how to design a facility overseas. He really has to get or she has to get into construction operations to get a feel for what they Ere designing.

This is harder to do and especially where -20 - I noticed maybe 40 percent of your sites you were -21 - and youÆre a tough guy bemoaning how difficult the 22 sites were.

1 So moving people from Los Angeles to 2 Dushanbe to supervise construction is not as easy as 3 it sounds. But weÆre trying to do that because if 4 they donÆt get a feel on the ground they really have 5 a difficult time designing.

And then the third level is the management. 6 If you're going to be a global company you're going 7 to have to have global management. This, I think we 8 have less trouble with. Here two things are 9 10 happening: one, we are rotating more and more Americans overseas and secondly, more and companies 11 are becoming global companies so their managerial 12 13 people are more and more drawn from different parts of the world. 14

15 And two things happen with that: one, 16 people naturally know more of the world but secondly all, even your American or Canadian colleagues are 17 living in a world where 40, 50 percent of the staff 18 or in the case of CitiGroup maybe 70 percent are 19 20 coming from developing countries or other parts of the world. And so the dialogue, the natural dialogue 21 makes it easier and more familiar with the world. 22

1 So I think it *E*s not going to be a problem 2 with the managerial class. It *E*s going to be a 3 practical problem in the engineering and 4 architectural class to get them to know how to build, 5 not just to design.

And I think it Es going to be a continuous 6 problem in the working group because in the working 7 group, if anything, America's importing foremen and 8 importing that group of people. So it as going to be 9 hard for us to export them. But you are not the only 10 one worried. CETA is worried and the Europeans are. 11 GEN. WILLIAMS: That Es very good insight, 12 13 Derish. Emile, would this come from your area, this question? 14

15 MR. CORNEILLE: Yes.

16 GEN. WILLIAMS: Would you want to say a word 17 or two more maybe stimulate someone else concerning -18 - I think Derish hit on a couple of things about 19 looking younger which, you know, I know hasnÆt been a 20 big thing of ours.

21 MR. CORNEILLE: I think Derish brought some 22 interesting point and the idea of bringing more

entry-level workers is interesting but however we've got to be careful there because the speed of our project, you Eve got to have somebody that can hit the ground running. And you have to have a good mix of experienced people so that they can get those entrylevel people so they can get up to speed rather quickly.

8 And the other aspect of getting workers 9 interested is that in the economy that we have now we 10 have a good economy in the States and American 11 workers after 9/11 there's a certain amount of 12 resistance. I wouldnÆt say fear but a little bit of 13 resistance to go work overseas.

But we find that once people experience it then there's a cadre of workers that are following project to project. And it's that kind of a group that you really want to expand on. People who go from project to project such that you have a continuing base.

20 And we are doing it in a sense in our group 21 also by trying to get younger workers and then have 22 them as office engineer in projects and then bring

them up to speed and hopefully we Ell move them to
 construction managers on following projects.

And we have gone to job fairs so that we can get people stimulated. WeÆve gone back to our alma materÆs to recruit entry-level people to get them stimulated to come into the overseas industry. So weÆre trying all the venues. Of course,

8 the standard Monster.com and, you know, the 9 Washington Post and we Eve been very successful but 10 our rate of attrition is quite high. And you just 11 have to keep building more resumes so that we can get 12 an amount that will be useful.

13 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. We're going to 14 continue this line of thinking but I do have to just 15 break 30 seconds for an administrative point. You 16 are in the Loy Henderson Hall. It is the largest and 17 most sensitive conference room in the State 18 Department.

I hear a cell phone. I am going ask you kindly it must be cut off. And I didn't need to go any further with that. Please, let *E*s go ahead. George?

1 MR. PAPADOPOULOS: IEd like to share a very 2 recent experience that I had a couple of weeks ago 3 when I returned back from a particular project that 4 IEm doing in Africa, in two locations, one in Lesotho 5 and the other in Swaziland. These are two kingdoms 6 within South Africa, very small countries.

7 And the -- my task is to deliver two 8 buildings in a compound nature, in a micro NEC, if 9 you please, concept by December 1st of next year. I 10 liked the term you used earlier. It is really virgin 11 infrastructure available.

12 And the problem with the qualified overseas 13 personnel, available personnel or U.S. personnel is a 14 very serious one, particularly in that part of the 15 world.

I chose to recommend to my client and he accepted it that the property was to select and partner with a qualified local A and E construction manager person, that we spent extensive amount of time in interviewing and comparing our cultures and our approach, and also to bundle the projects together as one package with the exception of phasing

1 them in such a way that we can shift the personnel 2 and hopefully we can get them to be delivered at the 3 same time. Not hopefully; they will be delivered by 4 December 1st, a very aggressive schedule.

So the approach that sometimes brought us 5 6 like that depends on the location, depends on the specific asset of availability that we have and 7 creating the proper management technique, the proper 8 management approach in having the infrastructure 9 prepared and then letting go of the buildings and 10 phasing in such a fashion where we can share 11 resources, appears to be an efficient way of doing 12 13 it.

14 So there a specific unique solution to a 15 specific problem and I think that will be the method of operation in all those situations. You have some 16 very interesting countries that you showed earlier, 17 18 very strange countries perhaps the knowledge and expertise of construction and architectural 19 20 engineering is not as locally available. But that learning curve can take place by investing up front 21 in a proper partnering with the local people going 22

1 forward.

GEN. WILLIAMS: George raised a very interesting point, and I know you all heard it but I'm just lifting it for further consideration, just recognizing our problem and facing our problem in general and facing reality we have to look for a path forward with the amount of work in particular that we have to deal with a little different way.

9 And he is introducing a concept of entering 10 into a host country partnership of a sort and then 11 working to build that cadre of expertise through the 12 host nation venue. What are the thoughts about that? 13 Yes, Robin?

MS. OLSEN: I was going to say that when you look on the Internet or whatever you see and there are associations for all the different groups in the industry in the United States. There are also associations overseas in the same professions. So perhaps in the host country or

So perhaps in the host country or surrounding countries if you canÆt find immediate people in the immediate area would be an approach to consider, at least to start looking and perhaps get

1 recommendations and start a network that way. And 2 maybe looking for checklists that you may have of 3 certain things that you need, certain certifications 4 that you would have that people would have to qualify 5 with.

6 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very good. Are there other 7 thoughts about this? This is a real issue and it's going to, I know it as one that we don't necessarily 8 talk about every day but we really are going to have 9 to focus on this going forward because a lot of the 10 U.S. effort in the industry that we are akin to is 11 overseas. And they are in difficult places as we 12 13 tried to depict here.

14 And we need to try every innovative method 15 we can to make certain that we have the expertise to manage and the workforce to deal with it. So that's 16 one of the reasons we have this as a topic. IEll be 17 right with you, Todd. We Eve heard two things. We Eve 18 heard let a little bit about looking early and 19 20 younger and also the concept of using some venue through the host nation to grow, if you will, our own 21 level of expertise. So there as two very interesting 22

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1 concepts which we will take and see what we can do 2 with. Todd?

3 MR. RITTENHOUSE: A couple of things. 4 First, I want to echo what Derish said because I 5 think thereÆs been a great awareness with a change in 6 whatÆs happened in the world in the last couple of 7 years, a lot of different people are coming to the 8 United States for education and working here and 9 going back.

10 And they donÆt always come just to be, in 11 my case, professional engineers. Some of them want 12 to get into the construction industry. In fact, I 13 think the last count we had 78 dialects spoken inside 14 of our firm. But this issue has been around for 15 awhile and it will always be here and itÆs been 16 around for awhile within this forum.

Each session you ask how weÆre going to do it. And we had the suggestion a while ago that there needs to be a diversification. WhoÆs going to award the contracts which youÆve done a wonderful job doing and now it's not just J. Jones doing a whole bunch -you have many people, many firms.

And so just by recognizing the need for it you have actually gone out and had several firms to choose from. And that's a very important issue is that you Eve diversified, you Eve self-diversified that issue by bringing more people. And yes, IEm sure staff migrates from one firm to another but it Es really helped with the cause.

8 I think one hindrance that you might have 9 is a hindrance that we have and amongst other reasons 10 to be thankful for the recent election is the fact 11 that there is not a new administration which doesn't 12 clog up the clearance issue. Right?

13 If there had been a new administration weÆd have to start a whole clearance issue over a whole 14 15 bunch of people. But we found that to be a problem 16 and I think that you might want to see if there As a way you can get more people cleared for the 17 industries that work with you not only on the 18 professional design side but on the construction 19 20 side.

21 Now, I know from experience with OBO that 22 for selected projects there are special arrangements

to get people pushed through the system quicker. 1 I'm not sure if you have the power to broaden that, not 2 just for the special projects in special countries 3 which you have done but for the less special 4 countries and for the entire -- not the entire 5 industry but the key industries that work with you 6 whether it be on the professional side or the 7 construction side. 8

We've had the problem and some of the 9 contractors have had problems of, great, I want this 10 job but I don't have clearance and they tell me it's 11 going to be a long time. So what used to be called a 12 mama bear, papa bear program within State to push 13 people through, maybe there is a lesser level that 14 15 you could help to secure clearances for firms that 16 want to work for you but are hampered by the 17 clearance issue.

18 GEN. WILLIAMS: You know, this is a very 19 good issue that ToddÆs put on the table. And IÆm not 20 going to sit here and tell you that I am particularly 21 pleased with the arrangements. ItÆs something that 22 is embedded and sort of the way things were done but

it may have been put in place when we were not as
 proliferated as we are now with work and I tell you,
 I don't mind.

And as I know you know me well enough, I donÆt mind going back into the fray again with our diplomatic security colleagues and asking them to take a fresh look from the standpoint of trying to help create a situation where there can be more diversity and time expedited and so on.

10 You know the routine now because most of 11 you is that, and Bill you might want to explain it. 12 The clearance process starts after what point in a 13 typical process for a consultant contractor?

14 MR. MINER: There *Æ*s a prequalification of 15 the firm.

16 GEN. WILLIAMS: Can everybody hear Bill? 17 MR. MINER: There *E*s a prequalification 18 process for the firms that is initiated early in the 19 year. For our æ05 program that was done in November. 20 And those submissions are coming to us now and we are 21 reviewing those for not only to initiate clearance if 22 required but also looking at their business stability

and their experience in this type of work. That As
 where it initiates.

Then the firm sponsors the individuals that would be part of the managerial staff and theyÆll have to present that entire package including the clearance at the time of the final bidding which would when issued will be in the spring time.

8 What we might ask some of the panel and in 9 fact some of the audience because I recognize some of 10 the people here are in the human-resources area and 11 deal with that in terms of people is to what extent 12 the requirement for cleared American management is 13 too narrowly defined?

Could we consider our allies and use Clearances that maybe transfer reciprocally? For example, could we use cleared Canadian or cleared Australian or cleared British management staff who have perhaps a longer tradition of overseas work and would be a larger pool for us to draw on, understand our construction methods.

21 IÆm not sure we fully have explored those
22 opportunities along with the association and the

universities, the foreign universities that are
 turning out skilled labor that could also help us in
 our work overseas.

4 GEN. WILLIAMS: I think it Es an excellent -- I appreciate that, your bringing it up. We have 5 tossed it around but I think now that it As been 6 mentioned in this forum, I think we need to take this 7 on and see what we can do with it by trying to re-8 enter and engage our colleagues who have 9 responsibility for this, and see if we can get a 10 fresh look in view of the prevailing situation which 11 obviously when this rule was put in place the world 12 13 didnÆt look the way it looks today, and we didn't have this pressing requirement. 14

15 But there's been a lot said around this topic and I'm just going to put another one on the 16 table and that has to do with cleared American 17 18 workers. It's not just workers in general but the shortage is even further illuminated when you start 19 20 looking at cleared people. And that Es created a real problem for a lot of private sector people and 21 clearly ourselves. 22

Are there any other thoughts around this? 1 We're really eager to get at every view however 2 remote it may be on this issue so that we can try to 3 discuss it in a wholesome way. Yes, Craig? 4 MR. UNGER: Let me just add I spoke this 5 morning with Lee Evie (ph) and his experience with 6 the Construction Provisional Authority in Baghdad 7 when he was there and one of the issues and we Eve 8 talked about it briefly on recruiting and it used to 9 be the thrill and adventures of going overseas. 10 Maybe it a little too thrilling and 11 adventurous to attract some. That anxiety level 12 13 reluctance as was mentioned earlier, sometimes when they go they see well, it Es not what I expected. 14 15 One of the things Lee had said he was involved with was negotiating awarding security 16 contracts to provide and then let it be known that 17 18 those vehicles were available to some of the contractors who were going to be doing work there. 19 20 So I donÆt know if thatÆs somehow in the recruiting effort to attract young and new folks to 21 consider that what the actual statistical -- it As 22

kind of like I know when all three of my daughters
 when I took them to different colleges I always
 wanted to know what the crime rate was on campus and
 in the area and those sort of comfort levels.

5 IÆm saying they may or may not be in your 6 recruiting tools now but to again, the 30-second 7 soundbite we see on TV, as I said, the perception 8 often does not match the reality.

9 GEN. WILLIAMS: Excellent. Are there other 10 comments and concerns? Ida?

MS. BROOKER: What we have done -- the motivation is somewhat different because when we are in country on foreign soil we usually are there in a commercial business relationship issue.

15 So what we have found is that the solving of two issues which is one, working with the 16 organizations and companies inside the country solves 17 the marketing issue for our product as well as 18 establishing a relationship with the population in 19 20 general and specifically the areas we're working in. 21 I was talking to one of our subsidiary presidents this week or last week on this issue and 22

he says that by and large all their employees or the
 vast majority of their employees are not American
 anymore overseas.

4 They are citizens of the country that they are in and working more and more to I don't like 5 the word particularly but to partner with the country 6 to establish a relationship, to further our company 7 name, much like the American presence that you Ere 8 looking at in some of things, the projects you do we 9 10 are looking at that same concept of company identification and relationship with the communities. 11 So we are more and more going to look at the 12 13 citizens within the country. And I also with the upgrading in education we Are also utilizing some of 14 15 those people in other countries in the same region of 16 the world. So we've got that opportunity as well. So it s not exactly the issue we addressing but 17 it Es well, we Eve solved that approach. 18 19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very good. Are there other 20 comments on this issue? Yes, Harold? MR. ADAMS: General, we have followed what 21

22 Ida just talked about, more and more using

individuals in our offshore offices that have
 knowledge of the country. But we do try to parade
 them through and give them experience here in this
 country in our offices and in management.

5 We have recruited very heavily from 6 universities around the world. But I will say that 7 on top of clearance problems the Patriot Act is now a 8 huge problem for bringing in students and to have 9 interns that stay with you, gain the experience 10 before you send them back into their respective 11 countries to work for you.

And I would hope that in the coming years 12 that some aspects of the Patriot Act can be reviewed, 13 especially with this great shortage of personnel that 14 15 we have domestically as well as on international 16 projects. I think as the economy has picked up we Ere competing -- international projects are competing 17 18 with projects here at home because everyone Es now finding it very difficult to hire for projects here 19 20 domestically. So I think that that is one area that is definitely going to need attention. 21

22 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. Are there other

questions, other concerns, other comments? Well, you
 know, there have been a couple of themes and these
 are wonderful, starting with HaroldÆs the Patriot
 Act, how that impacts on this whole question.

The whole issue of clearances, younger 5 workforce, professionals, and take that through the 6 university piece and everything else. And then 7 alliances and partnerships with host countries seem 8 to be the four dominant potential path forwards that 9 we have talked about to address this workforce 10 problem. Are there others as we continue to think 11 about this subject? Terry? 12

13 MR. WILMER: Sir, I have a thought I'd like to try to connect that to your earlier presentation 14 15 talking about the cost sharing program which we now understand will be passed by the President -- excuse 16 me, has been passed by the President and hopefully by 17 Congress, would have to be approved by the President 18 and that would provide, as you Eve indicated, \$15 19 20 billion.

The kind of business that we do and you Eve already alluded to the fact we have a niche market.

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We have to use top-secret cleared Americans for
 certain parts of the work. So in addition to the
 macro problem of trained skilled workers who want to
 go overseas we have the issue of the top-secret
 cleared Americans.

And I was just wondering if we can find a 6 7 mechanism for advertising the fact that we are a growth industry, that we Ere here to stay, that we 8 represent an attractive opportunity for this niche 9 market, being defined as top-secret cleared 10 Americans, if you could advertise that through 11 appropriate means, would that in fact assist our 12 13 program looking at this very narrowly from our perspective --14

15 GEN. WILLIAMS: Sure.

16 MR. WILMER: But I would wonder if we could 17 ask the members of our panel what their thoughts are 18 in that regard?

19 GEN. WILLIAMS: You heard Terry. What do 20 you think? You know, we Ere groping with this. We 21 don't want to just sit here and assume that it Es 22 going to go away. We know this is a problem and we

want every thought that we can muster. You all know
 how we do this. We put these things on the table and
 we tug at you.

And you Eve been so helpful during the last three years of really giving us a lot of traction when we leave out because we try not to waste your time by not bringing real problems. These are tough ones. So we need your help. Yes, Derish?

9 MR. WOLFF: I agree a hundred percent with 10 what Terry said but in the past when we saw this 11 market emerging the first thing we tried to do was to 12 develop a pool of secure people.

And of course, you had this chicken and egg problem where quite rightfully from their own point of view they donÆt -- DoD doesnÆt want to process people that donÆt work for them. So itÆs not easy.

I agree with you the trick is to increase the pool but every time we Eve tried to do it we Eve run into resistance where we Eve had friendly clients allowed us to have a larger pool than perhaps the minimum pool needed for the job, but that Es the only way to do it.

The other problem you get into and we Are 1 talking about this is that it reminds me when I used 2 to export-import work in Argentina there. Wonderful 3 products. I said, why don *E*t they export them? 4 Because they were all done by small manufacturers. 5 It used to cost maybe \$150,000 to register because 6 Argentina was always worried people were going to 7 move money out of the country. 8

9 So all the manufacturers who could produce 10 these projects couldnÆt afford to register them. 11 This is the very problem you have. One, you canÆt 12 get a reservoir of people unless someone needs them 13 and secondly the smaller companies are daunted by the 14 task of registering.

15 So it is a real problem but if you look at 16 it from DoDÆs point of view they donÆt want everybody 17 sort of registering just because itÆs a nice thing to 18 talk about on the beach. So itÆs not an easy answer, 19 Terry.

20 GEN. WILLIAMS: That *E*s very -- that's 21 another good point because you see on almost each one 22 of these paths that we *E*re looking at there are

1 problems for us. You see there *E*s something sort of 2 embedded in that pathway. But the issue is so 3 difficult that we *E*re going to have to look into it 4 and we *E*re going to have to look at it and try to find 5 some relief one way or the other.

6 And I think the best way to try to frame it 7 is to just have, someone mentioned about reality, is 8 just recognize the world is different today than it 9 may have been when these regs were put in place. And 10 we just may have to look at things a little different 11 now.

That Es not going to be cured overnight. 12 But I can clearly go back and use the traction of 13 having vetted this with our panel. And you see what 14 15 I see, I think, would put us in a little different position when we have to address it with our people 16 who deal with security and these other matters 17 relating to trying to expedite and get more people 18 involved. Are there other questions about this 19 stuff? Yes, Joe. 20

21 MR. TOUSSAINT: Let me try to stimulate it 22 a little bit further. We Eve all heard at the

1 industry day one of our contractors was telling us
2 that basically to get 250 workers he had to go
3 through 25,000 applicants. That *E*s what, one in a
4 hundred? That *E*s a lot of work and even then he said
5 maybe I don *E*t have the right skill. And these are
6 down at the craft level.

7 Management he didn't feel as much of a problem with that and that *Æ*s where he *Æ*s closer to us 8 in competing for the resources. But hearing this 9 discussion, and it is as Todd says, it as something 10 we Eve been talking about for years and years and 11 years. But it always comes back to how we look at 12 13 the security clearance and what do we do with that? And what are levels we do? 14

15 In the past we used to be able to hire 16 someone to work on our staff and we could have a 17 contract written out of Washington, in our own case 18 certainly, and they could come here and do a tour in 19 our office and go overseas.

We really are boxing ourselves out of that capability. Our contractors I think are facing some of the same restrictions. When they're trying to

bring people from one country to another they may
 have a certain skill level in the country but it As
 not adequate for them to meet the quality level that
 the contract demands and the schedule.

5 So then they will bring somebody from 6 another country that they Eve worked with. That 7 brings another clearance cycle, imposes on the host, 8 our mission in that country, the RSO there, 9 clearance.

10 So it s very complicated but I think we 11 need to, IEm going back to industry day when this 12 contractor, a particular contractor, I had to stay 13 behind the meeting presenting their program was 14 appealing to the audience saying you know, IEm taking 15 applications.

16 So maybe we as an owner need to take more 17 of a facilitating role in this and realize that one 18 of our real stumbling blocks is the security process, 19 clearance process, at whatever level. And that's 20 certainly not to diminish the importance of security. 21 But it s to try to find ways so we can thread this 22 needle in a way that gives us what we need.

1 And then also to take care of the skills 2 that they need. These are very good ideas. The 3 Washington Post ad for our own recruitment and 4 construction we presented it as a growing program. 5 Come join us. And we showed sort of along the lines 6 that Terry was describing.

7 I have to imagine that our individual 8 contractors are doing a similar thing but maybe the 9 industry at wide can join up and develop some sort of 10 a common approach where we have something similar to 11 the industry days. And we really should start 12 shaking the trees.

13 And then there's also big overseas 14 opportunities. ThereEs certainly some opportunities 15 there to even at the planning stages, IEve got the 16 stage to start to generate interest in the host 17 country.

I know in Yerevan AID has a project whereby they are bringing on to our construction project certain workers that are then trained by the project in the contract. This isnÆt in the contract but if the contractor is agreeable to that we can probably

1 take the lead on that more often than we have in the 2 past.

But with that, JoelÆs not here. I would love to hear from the contract, the construction contractor side of it because they're the ones who brought this problem to us, really. We have the problem but they have a bigger problem.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. That Es -- yes, Todd. MR. RITTENHOUSE: This might be a very 9 different thought, which is to know what you Ere 10 looking for, you mentioned at the last OBO day that 11 someone mentioned this as actually appealing to the 12 13 audience for please come help me, when there Es not really in the audience the people who can really help 14 15 him.

And I was wondering if, you Eve heard a lot of construction people come from various lives but one of them is from the military, the various branches of military.

And is there a way that you could assist the contractors in general with your DoD contract to find some way to say you could maybe somehow post it

but youÆre not responsible for hiring these people,
find some way, some forum, to get military people who
have had various levels of clearance who have various
levels of craft together with these guys who are one
of your prime subs which are the contractors.

Find some forum to bring your old life and your new life together where you can say we are not hiring you. We do not hire you. We Ere simply trying to facilitate a meeting of the contractors who have the need with the one of the primary areas that these people come from, which is the military.

12 That went of on for a couple of hours, how 13 he -- it was a very long discussion of how he got his 14 training to be an x-ray technician through the 15 military. And it's because he flunked out of flight 16 school.

But anyway -- which made me feel somewhat uncomfortable -- but the issue was that there is an enormous number of people who we Eve already trained on tax dollar and is there some way to get them together with the contractors out there. And there might be a venue or some way for you to sponsor this

1 forum.

GEN. WILLIAMS: IEll tell you what, you just sparked an idea. This would be very easy for me to work, and I'm glad I can ride your back to say that it was suggested by the panel. But it's very easy to pull together a career day for those potential young bright military folks who spent a lot of taxpayer dollars.

9 Can you imagine what it costs to go through 10 one of the academies? And our government gets five 11 years out of that and then that individual is 12 equipped with all of that knowledge.

13 So you're right on target with that in that I think there's a potential to have sort of a career 14 15 day kind of thing that might be in conjunction with an OBO day. And we can sort of marry some of this 16 together. But IEll need to work it a little bit with 17 my DoD friends. But that As a terrific though process 18 because that Es a trained talent pool. And they Ere 19 20 not all x-ray technicians.

21 MR. RITTENHOUSE: But the key is these guys 22 are people -- it s a big problem with vets, is

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1 finding how to get them back in -- find new skills.
2 But these guys have lived overseas, right, a lot of
3 them? And they have that bug. There Es a certain bug
4 that comes with the exposure which many of us have
5 been able to get it. And so it just might be a great
6 way to solve some of your problems.

GEN. WILLIAMS: Good idea. Are there any8 other -- yes, Derish.

9 MR. WOLFF: As you know, the committee 10 always gets me thinking. Just as an aside to what 11 Todd said, the security firms that are arising in 12 Iraq and Afghanistan are doing just that. What 13 theyÆve done is very quickly take up the -- but itÆs 14 now different.

15 The other thing I was going to raise is 16 there may be merit in setting up a working group or a 17 working committee of OBO defense security people 18 approval people and private sector, both private 19 sector employees and private sector HR people. 20 We may not know each otherÆs problems. The 21 security people may have no idea that theyÆre

22 providing a major bottleneck to OBO. Also, people

this is not very good news for Berger but people may
 have no idea that this is favoring the larger firms.

So this kind of working group, committee 3 might come up with some real conclusions once the 4 security people get some idea of the real scale of 5 the issue. It As not just a matter of processing 6 people and getting the FBI to come in but it may be 7 affecting the whole labor supply. It may be 8 affecting the size of the firms that are operating. 9 10 It may give them a different perspective so I just throw that out. 11

12 GEN. WILLIAMS: I think this is excellent. 13 It may be an opportunity to spring a working group 14 that would look at common workforce kind of problems 15 and then we could just smotherboard this whole menu 16 of issues that we have.

But the important thing, I think you are right Derish, is to get the right people around the table so there can be number one a recognition of the problem.

21 We will take all of this and donÆt be 22 surprised if some of the working groups to fill some

of those that we may come back and ask you to help us out if we get to that point. But I think these are excellent comments and it shows the level of seriousness we have about this. And everything you put on the table is very helpful to allow us to get there.

7 I donÆt want to stop any of this wonderful discussion on this delicate topic. If anybody has 8 another burning point we want to make we Eve got a 9 10 nice helpful list here to get started with some follow-on work. But if anyone has another point 11 12 they Ed like to make? Okay. Thank you very much. 13 That was very good and this was quite helpful to us. It obviously confirmed our thinking and has given us 14 15 a lot to work with.

Let As look at one other issue, Number 13. It has to do with steel prices and as it relates to oil and some other things. What are your thoughts about this whole issue? What do you see on the horizon, short and long, about not only steel but anything else that could impact our cost overseas? Yes, Robin?

MS. OLSEN: Since so much of our 1 manufacturing base is going overseas that Es going to 2 be a really huge impact. And you may have to start 3 to dilute a little bit of the buy America policy. I 4 donÆt know but youÆre going to have to build things. 5 You have to have materials in order to build with. 6 GEN. WILLIAMS: Buy America, relook. 7 That Es a hefty one because you know where that came 8 from. We could probably walk to where it came from. 9 10 But we are exploring all topics. What are your other thoughts on this? Yes, Harold. 11 MR. ADAMS: General, again, I have a 12 13 document from the American Institute of Architects. It just happens to have been the subject of an 14 15 article in last weekEs newsletter to all the architects of the country. 16 And it a definitive examination of the 17 price of steel but all other commodities because 18 we're seeing it in concrete. We Ere seeing it in many 19 other parts, products that we need in construction. 20 And it Es a worldwide shortage so it Es not 21 something that you get around by relaxing the buy 22

America because it £s being driven to a great extent
 by the demand in China.

China has in the past year they have such a huge construction market, they have been absorbing concrete. They have been absorbing the worldÆs supply of steel, of scrap metal.

7 They bought up scrap metal very 8 aggressively early last year which started the whole 9 process. I happen to be on the board of directors of 10 a steel company, a U.S.-based steel company that 11 operates minimills around the country.

12 And I would like to think that we were well 13 aware of market changes but it caught I think 14 everyone by surprise at how rapidly scrap prices went 15 up. And then it just rippled through ore prices and 16 had gone up earlier than the scrap.

But it As all the demand. As the economies around the world have ticked up with China's huge demand, with its incredible construction program, we have seen prices go up astronomically.

That is definitely affecting constructionprojects. Everyone is seeing their budgets blown.

Bids are coming in much higher than anyone expected.
And it *E*s showing up, it *E*s also in gypsum. It *E*s in
copper tubing. It *E*s in many products that are all
driven to a great extent by worldwide demand. And
there has been less and less manufacturing in these
areas throughout the world.

7 It's not in the cost of labor. I think 8 there are many less hours of human labor involved in 9 making steel today than say ten years ago or even 10 five years ago. All steel companies have modernized 11 and reduced their labor requirement. It a just the 12 raw material.

13 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Harold. You raise a good point. Do we have the dilemma where the 14 15 demand and the production is out of sync? MR. ADAMS: I think we certainly do. 16 Certainly the demand is -- China is trying to slow 17 18 things down as a policy of the country because they realize they have an overheated economy. And we are 19 20 seeing a little bit of backing away from their demand but it hasn't reflected in the prices yet. 21

22 As companies are forecasting where they're

going to be next year they are -- they think that the prices are still going to be up there but it As being driven, it's not going to be all profit in the coming year because it's being driven, and I think there were windfall profits that occurred this past year with a great surge that happened.

But everything else has gone up
dramatically, cost of fuel, cost of shipping, cost of
everything that has been affected by this -- there Es
been a ripple effect to go through all sectors.

GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Yes, Derish. 11 MR. WOLFF: I think also because we tend to 12 be dollar-centric we Ere forgetting that with the 13 dollar dropping it Es a major impact on cost because 14 15 we still quote in dollars. Ore has only gone up about \$6 a barrel in real terms to the Europeans 16 because the euro has floated against the dollar. 17 18 So they don t feel any -- there hasn t been a huge run up in oil costs for the Europeans because 19 20 their oil is quoted in dollars. So that As the problem and it's going to be even worse because if 21 the, I believe, the policies of the government are to 22

encourage exports now, we're going to now find that
 U.S. products are going to leave us because worldwide
 prices are going to be higher than the U.S.

So we haven that that experience, we had the experience declining manufacturing but we haven to had the experience where suddenly we the victims of a world market for demand. So that the victims haven't really addressed, and a large part of the steel price run up can be credited to the change in the dollar.

GEN. WILLIAMS: This is very interesting 11 because the currency fluctuation on the dollar 12 13 decline has never been addressed. We have talked a lot about the steel prices and we have always just 14 15 simply said steel prices going up without trying to figure out what may be causing it. And well, is the 16 cost of manufacturing a cost of plant operation? 17 Ι know IEm dealing with an energy type issue here. Is 18 that in this mix as well? 19

20 MR. ADAMS: Certainly in the domestic 21 mills, the company IEm involved in, energy prices are 22 a significant factor because they use a great deal of

1 energy to create that ton of steel.

2 GEN. WILLIAMS: Yes, George. 3 MR. PAPADOPOULOS: Also from a different point of view, I think what we're doing as engineers, 4 we Ere taking a little bit of an aggressive approach 5 to this issue. We know for a fact that the steel 6 prices are going to be affecting a lot the sheet 7 metal industry, air-conditioning equipment, air 8 handling units, what have you, electrical industry 9 whether it is panels, et cetera, conduits. 10

I was in a recent meeting with a major HVAC manufacturer, Trane Company and they are seeing a 400 percent increase in the buying their sheet metal from manufacturing air handling units. That is going to be passed through.

The approach that we have, all seem to be taking is to become aggressive in the sense of allowing substitute materials in the construction of a building. We Ere looking more towards the plastic and composite type of specifications for our various equipment instead of going specifically EMT or electro-metallic tubing for electrical, and metal

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components for electrical equipment weÆre looking
 more towards the plastic and the composite type of
 issues.

4 Enclosures that are of different materials, some steel, and where before we feel very comfortable 5 with specifying a particular type of pipe, it might 6 not be the point we need to do a little more homework 7 and feel comfortable with what is really available 8 over there. And the price is going to dictate that. 9 But the thing it starts at the level of the design 10 and specification where we want to be more 11 comprehensive and more liberal in understanding what 12 13 is available for the benefit of the project. If the job does it, why not type of a thing with materials 14 15 suitable and it Es safe and it would do the job. The other item I see that Es important is 16

17 not just from the first cost that weÆre going to see 18 increases is the maintenance and repair portion of 19 it. The majority of the building components if they 20 do not have the life expectancy as the structure of 21 the building.

22 So in 15

So in 15, 20 years when a building is of

age that require replacement of components, weÆre going to see that the proper budgets need to be apportioned at this point so when we're facing a replacement it might be not just inflation-related cost, replacing a thousand dollar fan-coil unit. For example, it might be \$4,000 if weÆre going to do it identically.

8 So if weÆre proactive up front we accept 9 different materials, clever materials, more clever 10 materials and more suitable, we might prolong the 11 life and we also, we might realize a lesser 12 replacement cost in the future.

13 So the attitude of allowing substitution of 14 materials and also doing a better present worth 15 analysis of specified components becomes of paramount 16 importance at this particular stage when weÆre seeing 17 fuel prices rising, steel prices rising.

We faced a similar one years back with copper pipe, if your recall that, and it sort of -one issue was to use a very thin copper pipe, which was fine as long as you didnÆt burn through it while you were soldering it. It was a paper thin type of

thing. But that *E*s when plastic piping really took
 off.

The M and E portion of a construction building or the building runs 35, sometimes 45 percent of the cost of the building. It *E*s a major component that we all see and not look at it.

7 And it doesn't have the life expectancy of 8 the structural steel or the concrete or the other 9 general construction components. So again, a 10 reemphasizing, being more liberal in specifications 11 up front and also doing the proper present worth 12 analysis for the equipment specified on a life-cycle 13 cost is of paramount importance at this stage.

14 GEN. WILLIAMS: All right. Let me just --15 yeah, I got you, Mary Ann. Let me just make a 16 comment on what George just said because it's very 17 significant. And I know it didn't go over the heads 18 of anyone.

You know, what might be one of the pulls here, getting back to this whole reality issue, when you look at all of the things that Harold and Derish talked about, from the standpoint of currency, dollar

slide, the prices themselves, maybe a manufacturing
 not totally in sync with demand in terms of volume,
 and whatÆs happening in the other parts of the
 eastern part of the world, every Asian Pacific
 partner in the world.

6 All of that might be -- our problem might 7 be our own problem, meaning that we havenÆt looked at 8 reality and our engineers who set specifications and 9 who deal with that as equals and the substitution 10 issue might have not relaxed the rigidity around 11 these things.

12 And still youÆre looking for the 50 years 13 useful life that may not be real today. We may have 14 to settle for 30. And what he talked about might be 15 situations where we can mitigate against some or all 16 of this.

Because if we are still calling for steel for our structural work rather than something else and our specs are still calling for the standards that we had pre our steel price dilemma, then we may be part of the problem. Because obviously if the specs remain the same and the designs are still the

same and we canÆt relax any of the useful life part
 then we have to pay the piper. So thatÆs something
 for owners to look at.

4 Clearly, I think this was very useful 5 because it looks like to me the pull of this --6 because we set the tone. We set the tone. I mean, 7 through our design. We say what we want, how much 8 steel, how much -- well, it Es a whole issue about 9 that.

10 And when we do our present worth analyses we look at these kind of matters. So I see lots of 11 12 work here but it as industry work that has to be 13 looked at because really we can t have it both ways. We can t continue to demand keep our specs at the 14 15 level if we have a shortage or if we have a price inhibitor that as going to create problems for us. 16 Yes, makam. Well, let me just go to Mary Ann. She 17 18 was first.

MS. LEWIS: I just wanted to thank George for putting in a plug for value engineering because really that's what this boils down to. Now, the cornerstone of VE is the analysis of function.

WhatÆs the function I need to perform and how else
 can I perform, what other materials, what other
 methods, what other processes?

And when VE started was at the end of World War II at General Electric when they were facing shortage of materials, just what we Ere facing now. How did they do it? What else can they do?

8 And so this is -- weÆve seen, our own firm 9 probably does maybe 120 value engineering studies a 10 year. So you see 120 different construction projects 11 in a year, all types of construction. And it has 12 been very interesting over the last year or a little 13 bit more than a year, owners have changed why they do 14 value engineering. It is this shortage.

15 It *E*s not just that I'm going to check off 16 the box to say I*E*ve done my VE study and I*E*m done 17 with it. It *E*s all right, I need help. I really need 18 help. What are my alternative here? And so we *E*re 19 seeing a definite change in how owners view their 20 projects. And it's driven by need.

21 GEN. WILLIAMS: That As the VE component.22 That As very good. Robin?

MS. OLSEN: I was just going to say all of this, alternative fuels, alternative materials, all ties back into the Green Building also. So it *E*s actually looking ahead and it's kind of making us stop and think that we have to do something now that in the end is going to be for our own good probably any way.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: Excellent. Are there other 9 comments about this whole issue of prices, cost, 10 realizing that weÆre going to be overseas for some 11 time. Yes, Craig?

MR. UNGER: We've kind of identified the 12 13 problem from it being spoken. We talked about this actually yesterday with Robin at the Construction and 14 15 Industry Coalition Council. And it Es looking at it from a risk-management, how you're going to deal with 16 it, knowing what started out as steel went from 17 concrete to gypsum to copper. It's really a 18 construction material volatility issue. 19 20 I was in sticker shock two days ago. I

21 went to LoweÆs. I was going to build a dollhouse for 22 my granddaughter for Christmas. And a sheet of T1-11

was \$26.88 and the last time I was in there it was in
 the teens. So it struly in all areas.

We talked in our April meeting about incorporating the economic price adjustment clause which we talked about and while this certainly is not an avenue for designers and builders to pass through costs to you it at least from -- because if it is in there it has to be pretty compelling increases in certain materials for them to seek some relief.

But absent that clause it *E*s kind of forcing in a firm, fixed-price contract environment it kind of forces -- it *E*s like buying an insurance policy with a zero deductible. You *E*re going to pay a little more for premiums.

So by incorporating that and knowing there is some relief for some of the uncertainties I think would at least help mitigate and not force some folks to have to price every -- that they might anticipate market trends that end up biting you through claims or something. Or you couldnÆt.

I know when I was, when steel started we had some folks that government agencies truly wanted

to grant some relief to, to contractors knowing they were in a bind and their steel fabricators were saying go ahead and default me. IÆll go bankrupt if I perform at the price I gave you. And there wasn't a lot of relief there absent that clause, so I donÆt know -- I just wanted to get that on the table once again.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: I think all of that is very important. It a big dilemma. We don't know where 9 the endgame for this price escalation is going to 10 take us. We do know some real things like Harold was 11 talking about. We know one part of the world has a 12 13 big draw and a major appetite for building. And we see some trends on how we are managing our own 14 15 business relative to exports and the like.

So it's something that we have to come to grips with. I think it some utility and again I ve only had 20 minutes or so to think about this but there is some utility in, I think, reexamining the wholeness of this problem and that is looking at what are the drivers.

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And sort of because if weÆre not going to

do anything about previously established standards 1 that were centered around the ability to acquire 2 goods and materials at some reasonable level then I 3 don't know how we get out of the problem other than 4 going back, in our case, to the providers of funds 5 and say that we've got a whole different construct 6 now as a function of these worldwide, these industry 7 shortages. 8

9 And we donÆt want to get tossed out for 10 having not done our homework by looking at some of 11 these other potential things to put on the table, 12 such as substitutes, specs, and the like.

And having introduced the subject of specs IA IAM going to exercise the Chair and kind of drift into specs a little bit now. What's your thoughts about specifications in general, not necessarily OBOAS. Are we on target? Off target? Are we in line with 2004 and going forward or are we -- where are we with specifications?

I know you didnÆt have a chance to do homework on this one but it just hit me that we might want to spend a minute or two thinking about specs.

1 Engineers? Bill, you want to say something?

2 MR. MINER: General, this could be a 3 perfect segue to Question 14 which talks about a 4 perceived decline in the quality of drawings and 5 specifications in the industry. And this quote is 6 out of the ASCE newsletter. This is ToddÆs 7 organization.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: So you want Todd to answer 9 that question?

10 MR. MINER: He may have a few words to say. 11 But I did a little research and I got a copy of that 12 newsletter to see what their president, Ms. Patricia 13 Galloway, had to say about that.

14 She was quoting from some research done by 15 the Construction Users Round Table, the so-called 16 CURT organization. As you know, I met with them and 17 periodically sit and deliberate about the so-called 18 reduction in quality drawings and specs.

A couple of things come to my mind. As an industry, drawings and specifications really evolved in support of a design-bid-build methodology. They were and continue to be a way to universally describe

1 requirements to a pool of potential bidders in

2 universal language.

As we move more into a design-build mode, certainly for OBO, a very large percentage, the way drawings and specifications have traditionally been done do not really serve our purposes as well as they perhaps should be.

8 And with members of DBIA and other folks that work with us we Ere truing to find out if indeed 9 the specs and drawings really need to be revisited. 10 You have a builder who has expertise, who has shop 11 drawings, who knows how he Es going to build a 12 13 reinforced concrete wall and doesn't need a thirdparty to explain to him or her how that will be done. 14 15 Performance narratives may be all we need as we go forward. Certainly we Ere in our third year 16 of using a standard embassy design with fairly 17 18 detailed prototypical drawings. I'm not sure we need to have them submit to us the same type of detailed 19 20 drawings and specifications as we have traditionally 21 received.

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There is a benefit to us internally to

understanding the extent of the detailing and the quality of materials, the finishes as illustrated in the specifications, for our cost estimating exercises and our scheduling exercises. But IÆm not sure the drawings and specs as weÆve used them historically will stay the same.

So now a final point. In terms of the
decline in quality, my own experience in OBO which is
narrow; it s focused on your business exclusively,
individually, the disciplines, I think, still have a
good quality of drawings and specifications,
individually.

13 It Es the cross-coordination of work, from discipline to discipline, where we see failings. And 14 15 the design team is much larger than it used to be. We had at one time a team that would have six primary 16 disciplines: structural, mechanical, electrical. But 17 now we've got blast consultants, specialty 18 consultants in kitchen design, specialty consultants 19 20 on seismic design.

21 And getting all of their drawings and 22 specifications to line up and have the same amount of

material in the same places is where weÆre having
 problems despite the good use of CAD technology
 today.

GEN. WILLIAMS: Very well. Any comments
about BillÆs introduction of the matter on specs?
Yes, Todd?

7 MR. RITTENHOUSE: Where do I start? I 8 actually agree on several of those things. And it's 9 an important issue that we see in the drawings and 10 product that we produce, whether it's in a report 11 form or a drawings and specifications.

12 One of the things I asked some of the more 13 senior partners in our firm what has changed over the 14 years in the cost to do a building. And in 15 yesteryear everything was done by hand.

And today we are part of our problem and technology is part of our problem. Yesteryear you do a design and change the size of the building, they told us throw that drawing away and start over from scratch. Okay, there *E*s a title box. You outline that.

22 Whereas today, I donÆt like this really,

you just go to the computer and you lop off three
 storeys or you change it from a stone face to a glass
 face just with the click of a button. And to get
 those button clicks to drawings is a real problem.

5 And what people are doing is changing their 6 minds so quickly and not allowing things to mature. 7 I think that as one of the freedoms that technology 8 has given us.

But the problem also has become a 9 10 scheduling issue. We were at a meeting recently and someone said okay, we Ere going to get a building on 11 line and it has to be done in two years. Therefore, 12 13 the design has to be or the construction here and the design there. And that means by the way the concept 14 15 had to be fixed three months ago and today's the 16 kick-off meeting.

17 There just isnÆt enough time because of 18 everyoneÆs demands. And itÆs not just OBO. ItÆs 19 everybodyÆs demands whether itÆs a commercial 20 building it goes back to a thought process from the 21 oil days. They lose more money not drilling for oil 22 than they waste with the hurried aspect.

And so we getting very, very concerned, our 1 firm is very concerned, we had a retreat recently 2 just within our firm what are we going to do to 3 ensure that we meet the clients -- just pick on OBO, 4 say -- if we meet your goals of getting a design out, 5 will we meet Harold Es goals of getting a good design? 6 Will we meet our insurance goals of getting 7 everything properly documented and cross-referenced? 8 It is a major issue within all of our 9 10 industries. And I think unfortunately there a little too much freedom for -- IEm going to insult 11 everybody today -- architects keep changing, you 12 know, we change our mind, change our mind, change our 13 mind because they Fre trying to please someone but 14

15 they are not actually on schedule.

And the owners are saying, yes, but I need -- I promised it -- 22 and a half months from now we Ere going to have this. And no one Es stopping to say, you know, we can Et have the perfect drawings and meet the schedule and have the flexibility of design. The three-legged stool. Everything Es got to give just a little. So what do we do? We go

sometimes through performance spec, which is a great
 thing as long as you trust whoÆs giving it to you.
 There was the pipe issue because. What do you want?
 I want some vehicle for transporting cold water and
 hot water to a sink a hundred yards away, whatever.

6 So what they say, okay, fine just give me 7 some vehicle. Well, they could use buckets. But 8 thereÆs a labor problem there. Or you could go to 9 this thing called pipe but, okay, copperÆs going 10 through the roof so weÆll get really thin. And if 11 someone comes by and bumps it with their head we can 12 spring a leak.

13 So it *E*s very difficult, as we have seen not 14 only in the specialty areas of blast, happens to be 15 my area, but getting and trusting what you *E*re paying 16 for. So it *E*s not -- we *E*re going to come up with a 17 lot of issues and where do I start. There are so 18 many issues here.

And perhaps in carrying on with this, but I think the whole industry has to take a big deep breath and say what are we going to do to ensure that we are getting the proper things out? Everybody step

back and say hereÆs a schedule and to meet that
 schedule I had to start designing it three months ago
 is not realistic.

We all want to please everybody. I want to please Harold. Harold wants to please you. You want to please Congress. We have to please, we have to realize that there are certain compromises.

And another thing and we don't have it as 8 much with the State Department but with other 9 10 contracts the compromise is not to go to the designerÆs insurance policy. ThatÆs not a 11 compromise. That Es bailing out. But if you want a 12 13 good product you have to give a legitimate time frame, a legitimate cost, and a legitimate agreed-to 14 15 goals.

16 The State DepartmentÆs standard embassy 17 design is great. This is what we want. It looks 18 like this. You may change the color of the paint but 19 don't build the Taj Mahal. ThereÆs a great step 20 towards unifying and streamlining that whole process 21 so the architects know this is the building. ItÆs 22 not the Taj Mahal.

1 The contract says this is the building. 2 Everyone has to respect their place in the chain and 3 everyone elseÆs place in the chain and together it 4 will come together to be a better project at the end 5 of the day.

6 GEN. WILLIAMS: Yes. Chris, youÆre raising 7 your hand.

8 MR. MAWDSLEY: Yeah. Good morning, Sir. 9 The issue of design and the relationship between our 10 specifications for the design submission and the 11 standard embassy design is causing a great measure of 12 concern from a cost perspective.

And I would like to understand from the industry panel here this morning what is it out of our requirements in the design specification which is apparently pushing the design fee element of the proposal prices much higher than we would have anticipated?

19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. Industry?
20 Obviously, that *E*s not my question. Well, what I can
21 do is table Chris *E*s question and we *E*ll come back to
22 it right after lunch once you *E*ve had a chance to

1 think about it.

It As a good question because it connects somewhat to what Todd talked about. And I made some notes when he was talking. He referenced the ultimate stakeholder for us which is the U.S. Congress but the real customer would be those 15,000 or 60,000 Americans we have overseas who need protection.

9 So from the standpoint of looking at a standard and disciplined approach to try to solve 10 this problem which is getting our people out of 11 harmEs way and realizing that perfection is in the 12 13 eyes of the beholder and the prevailing conditions we went to the standard design. We think today and so 14 15 does Congress and the OMB that this is a reasonable and somewhat smart way to look at things. 16

The endgame is playing out the way we anticipated, that is we are getting something done. I talked about the 41 and et cetera. Now, the dilemma weÆre in is we have two, itÆs two-pronged. ItÆs what Chris mentioned, the adaptation of our standard design to a particular site and doing just

whatever it takes to make that adaptation from the
 standpoint of redesigning it or tweaking the design
 and then coming away with a reasonable product.

And when I say reasonable IEm not talking about something that Es deficient but IEm talking about that meets the reasonable acceptable standards and protecting the schedule at the same time.

8 What is most critical to us because of the 9 business we're in and the dilemma that weÆre in, is 10 what I talked up front when I emphasized the duration 11 that we are planning to deliver a product in Baghdad.

12 That *Æ*s important. So all of us have to 13 understand that as Todd pointed out it *Æ*s going to 14 have to be some shifting and giving and also that we 15 can make it to this level in reasonably good shape, 16 that we can all stand up and be very proud of.

We cannot get perfect in that process but we have to meet certain things in terms of standards which relate to the protection of our people.

20 So there is a dilemma right now and IÆm 21 happy that it came out from the industry side on how 22 we should end up with this. We know what we have to

do and we know what the stakeholders want. They want assurances that funds that have been provided have been used appropriately and that's what we tried to do and thatÆs the reason we have gone to the standard approach so that we can control things and whatever. ItÆs discipline.

7 And out of everything that Todd said, it 8 gets after discipline. And I donÆt think he was 9 picking on anyone because weÆve operated enough on 10 this panel to know that we are open and we just put 11 things on the table.

What we cannot have in this process is tweaks along the way. We have to get it right and that *E*s one of the reasons OBO put in place a very elaborate planning operation. And I would say I*E*m quite pleased with how this has grown from zero to where it is today over the last three years.

As you know, Terry Wilmer is our managing director of that. HeÆs brought a tremendous amount of professionalism to this area. And the whole idea of trying to ensure that we plan and get everybody on the same page and try to get everybody to see where

1 we are trying to go.

Because overseas, as Derish and a lot of other people know, we have to decide that up front because we can go in a lot of different directions if we don't walk down this path together.

6 But if we are trying to get from this point 7 to there and the ultimate is to have a structure that 8 protects our people and meet reasonable aesthetics 9 that we are not going to be not proud of, I think 10 we are there.

And our stakeholders think we're there. 11 They're not expecting us to build a trophy. I can 12 13 tell you this. They want us to build a facility that meets the requirements of the problem that was 14 15 identified after the bombings in Africa. And that was we would not -- didnÆt have secure facilities. 16 And functioning facilities with dealing 17 with issues like heating and ventilation, the 18 circulation pattern, having the bio-chem capability 19 20 and all this. These are things that today are very

21 important to people who serve overseas.

22 So I think it Es a discipline, the process

1 is a disciplined one. And that *E*s the approach we are 2 taking right now. And it *E*s pleasing to hear that 3 there *E*s some thought in industry about the same 4 thing. Are there other questions?

5 Well, IÆm going to ask you to continue to 6 work on this issue or pick another one and be working 7 on it very prolifically while I go upstairs and bring 8 a visitor down.

But what we don Et want is to have everybody 9 10 staring at each other when I come through the door. (Laughter.) See I can talk to this group because I 11 know all of these guys. They know how to take me. 12 13 MR. WILMER: If I could follow up as kind of while you Ere departing, IEm very sympathetic to 14 15 what you had to say in terms of the whole electronic age has given us all great capabilities. 16 Capabilities create opportunities, opportunities for 17 change. And change without a structure or a 18 disciplined structure without leadership is chaos. 19 20 And I think we have been very fortunate, I can say this, Gen. Williams is out of the room. 21 We have been very fortunate having his leadership. 22 Ι

want to tell the story about what we did in Baghdad
 because we had exactly this problem that we had a
 very clear mission to stand up our embassy in
 Baghdad, the embassy itself, the annex and the chief
 mission residence by day certain.

6 This was not an opportunity, there was no 7 opportunity for failure. We clearly were working at 8 a very dangerous location in a war zone. We had to 9 manage a firm fixed-price contract within the scope, 10 the schedule and budget.

Gen. Williams gave me that responsibility. 11 I met with him. We came up with what I call the 12 13 mantra. And the mantra was the criteria under which we would manage that project. And it was scope, 14 15 schedule, budget. One July we Ere going to do it. We entertained any thought, any comment 16 from any side whether it was from the client side or 17 18 the security side, the legal side, the technical side 19 and then we would make the decision through our 20 leadership structure of whether or not we could accommodate that within the criteria, meeting the 21 objective, meeting the mission. 22

1 What IÆm really suggesting is, unless you 2 have that, it seems to me, in projects that we 3 collectively undertake you're going to have a lot of 4 frustrated well-intended people. You're going to 5 have something approaching chaos.

Gen. Williams understands that. So he uses 6 7 the term quite often, very disciplined, very orderly process, managing expectations. And frankly, IEve 8 thoroughly enjoyed working with him and learned a 9 great deal because I have seen how he can take 10 something, provide the leadership in a vacuum in many 11 cases and really drive something from an idea to 12 13 reality.

14 That's an exceptional ability to have but 15 he understands leadership. He understands and 16 respects the need to change within while still 17 meeting the overriding criteria to leading the 18 mission.

19 I was fortunate to work with Joe Toussaint 20 and all the managing directors in OBO. We had a 21 wonderful combined team, State, USAID, DoD. We had 22 terrific contractor support through many of you

1 around State would have mentioned you by name.

We had the superb support of a Turkish contractor working with a U.S. firm. And so it all came together. It was intensively managed. But as you can well, I think, understand in that context there were all these pressures brought to bear to modify what we were doing.

8 We had enough trouble, frankly, pulling 9 FEBR doors out of about six different locations, 10 getting them there to transportation routes, 11 decisions would come to me do we send it by truck or 12 do we send it by air. And I said, how critical is 13 it? Can we afford it? If they need it, send it by 14 air.

15 Now, people can sit around and say gee, that seems like an inefficient way of doing it. 16 Perhaps. We got the job done. We opened that 17 mission on the 28th of June, three days ahead of 18 time. Surprised everyone. It was meant to do that. 19 20 Surprised those who might have thought we were going to do it the first of July. It was done frankly 21 ahead of schedule, firm, fixed-price contract and we 22

1 do have some money left over, IEm pleased to say.

But it all started with a leadership vision, with a mantra. And when I needed Gen. WilliamsE help with someone more power than me, and there are lots of them in the State Department and elsewhere, would try to get us off course -- get us back on course.

I would like to suggest that for us that Es 8 a model that works extraordinarily well. If it's of 9 some use to you in your relations, your discussions 10 with your clients, this is one of the great things 11 about this panel is that we can exchange stories and 12 13 ideas, that collectively make us all more effective. So IEll just say that for what itEs worth. I think 14 15 heÆs going to be coming down here in a very few minutes. IEll open it up to any further discussion. 16 MR. RITTENHOUSE: Just some feedback on 17 It is the two parts, right? It as the 18 that. discipline and managing expectations. It as not what 19 20 I think you want. It a not what you thinks he wants. It As what you think you want, that person being the 21 22 client.

1 So it *E*s as I said before, it *E*s discipline 2 and respect for whatever one has to do around the 3 table. But if this table were a design table -- but 4 that key element of managing expectations is the 5 biggest thing.

As Gen. Williams said, not every job is perfect. Not every element of every job is perfect but if we were to hit 98 percent on all the elements that would be damn near perfect. And some things are going to come up short. That *Æ*s just life. But if you manage that and the overall win, that *Æ*s the key element.

13 MR. WOLFF: It As a very good point you raise, Terry. One of the questions I was going to 14 15 comment on with CURT was that CURT themselves are 16 under terrible pressure. They the construction, owners, a lot of manufacturers. But even for example 17 the head of CURT, Weiss, works for Intel. His basic 18 problem is IntelÆs got a nine-month product cycle and 19 20 they Eve got a 12 to 18-month not matter how they do it delivery. So unless you Ere willing to pay a price 21 like you said, like OBO does. 22

1 MR. WILMER: I think that *E*s the point. You 2 have to have a collective agreement on what you are 3 trying to achieve. And when you do that what are the 4 tradeoffs that you *E*re willing to accept? I remember 5 years ago I was having a conversation with a 6 gentleman who was, it was called Chesapeake Bagel 7 Factory or something. He started this.

And I was in the real estate side of the 8 business at that time. And I said how did you end up 9 10 choosing this person to be your real-estate person. And he said it was simple. I interviewed all these 11 folks and I finally found one guy who said he could 12 13 locate fifty stores for me and get them under contract in one year. He was the only one who could 14 15 do it.

And I said, really? I said that must have been expensive for you. He said no. What was expensive for me is not being in business and having the competition literally eat my lunch. So he didn't mind having to pay the extra money, the premium. Later sold the business; made a lot of money.

22 To me that's the classic of what are you

1 trying to achieve. What is the common objective here
2 and how do we then adjust for any kind of course
3 corrections? That's what we're trying to do, keep it
4 very clean and simple. My mantra is scope, schedule,
5 budget. Scope, schedule, budge. Then weÆll do it.
6 And so far it has been working fairly well despite
7 some challenges as Suzanne can attest.

MS. CONRAD: I think one of the things that 8 has been so interesting about the way the general 9 does this, and I love this statement, we sit around 10 the table and we are in the midst of executing a 11 project. And somebody comes in and wants to change 12 13 something and so our mantra is the train has left the station. You are going to have to catch the next 14 15 train.

And this is now in the planning process. We Ere in the middle of a project and somebody comes in and says oh, we need to accommodate 50 more people. The general says that's fine. That's wonderful. That Es a new project. You need to send it down to the planning office. We need to plan it; we need to get it in the long-range plan. And then

we need to get it in the funding stream. But I can't
 do it today.

And that has been a very hard thing for people to accept. We have some folks that sit around the table that when you tell them the train has left the station, they think it doesn't matter. You should fix it. Well, there are a lot of things you can't.

9 And it has been, there have been some very strong conversations about well, I have to have it. 10 Well, that as fine but there's no money for it. You 11 cannot affect the schedule. You cannot affect the 12 13 budget and that's a hard thing for people to accept. 14 MR. TOUSSAINT: If I could add to that, 15 we Eve talked about the various sandboxes we have. Oftentimes, that discussion would come during the 16 execution phase. 17

And we need to remind them that we have a process that has the project basically be validated and scoped at the planning stage. So when we get it to the execution stage we're really not interested in knowing about additional space requirements or you

left out the cafeteria or we have 150 cars to be 1 parked. We Ere the wrong people to talk with. We Ere 2 here to deliver the product that the stakeholder 3 participated in defining. So it As a discipline. 4 GEN. WILLIAMS: Panel, let me interrupt 5 just a moment. This is our Deputy Secretary Rich 6 7 Armitage who has taken some time out of his busy schedule to come in and say hello to you. (Applause.) 8 MR. ARMITAGE: Thank you, Chuck. Let me 9 say -- thank you. Say hello to the Industry Advisory 10 Panel. This is my second opportunity. A couple of 11 years I had the opportunity of coming down in another 12 13 room rather in this building. Thank you for your efforts, OBO staff, and 14

15 we acknowledge you and all of our observers from 16 industry and interested parties. Thanks for joining 17 us here today.

This is one of those occasions where IÆm absolutely delighted that my boss is in Brussels because I can be a pretend Secretary of State and have some fun for a change.

22 It was important for me to take a few

1 minutes to come here, particularly to speak to the
2 Industry Advisory Panel and obviously to thank you
3 for what you Eve done. For those in the broader
4 audience here Es a panel that in the last two years
5 has been voted by GSA as a panel embracing best
6 practices.

7 And I know from this end we sure have benefitted from your advice under ChuckÆs leadership 8 and your guidance, ten new embassy buildings 9 10 completed, three annexes completed, 41 other under management, which to me means building or being built 11 or almost about to be built. It's a hell of a record 12 13 and no one in this building in the Department of State has ever seen anything like that. 14

And I want to acknowledge it. But I also want to give you a little encouragement for what youÆre doing. I think we saw the value of getting outside advice and guidance, you know what happened in Saudi Arabia, in Jeddah.

I donÆt know how much of this youÆve been briefed. IÆll give you a little bit. Obviously, the investigation is still continuing. We have both FBI

1 and our diplomatic security folks out there.

But I have reviewed the tapes because the day before the incident we put in a new surveillance system. And the tapes are very interesting. They show exactly how the five perpetrators or perps got in the building.

7 The second physical barrier prevented their 8 car from getting in. They crashed in right behind 9 one of our embassy personnel. But the second barrier 10 prevented the car from getting in but of course it 11 doesnÆt prevent people from getting in. And they ran 12 in in various ways. They even got in a car that was 13 inside and they had themselves driven around a bit.

We have learned a lot, some of what works out of this and some of what we need to fix, particularly some more physical security. But we learned that the safe areas in our chancery worked very well. The Marines got the entire consulate locked down within four minutes, which was pretty good.

Two of our people were just scratched.Unfortunately, five of our foreign service nationals

died. There were not Saudi but Filipino and Indian.
 But from our point of view theyÆre all family and we
 mourn their loss just as we mourn the loss of a civil
 servant or foreign service officer.

5 So as I say investigation is continuing. 6 We have learned a bit about what we have to do in 7 future embassies to get the motor pools closer to 8 safe areas or hardened lines, things of that nature.

9 But we also have to do a little bit more 10 thinking about the command and control of our 11 approach to these things, which is not primarily 12 something that *E*s in your ken but something that we *E*re 13 going to have to take into consideration.

But the point IÆm making is that all of this advice it all comes together because at the end of the day it's about representing the United States overseas and protecting our people and our interests overseas. And youÆre very much a part of that.

And since the Secretary and I will not be here that much longer -- it *E*s only 44 days, but who's counting -- I wanted to take the opportunity to come down and thank you and salute you for all this.

I know, though Chuck refuses to take any credit for this, I notice the lady who's the author of this book, Building Diplomacy, or Building Diplomacy, it Es a very interesting title, got an awful lot of help from the building here.

And it seems to me they got a lot of access and she put it to very good use. And if you havenÆt seen this book you ought to take a look at it. ItÆs fascinating. But there's something the author writes in here that made an impression on me. She wrote, our embassies tell a story of who we are in relation to the world at any given time in any given place.

13 So I think it's a nice sort of capstone to 14 this, your last meeting of the year, I guess, last 15 quarterly meeting. So let me thank you for the past 16 year. I thank you for years past, and look forward 17 to further guidance and advice from this panel.

18 What is already a great success story for 19 the administration but moreover for U.S. foreign 20 policy can continue into the second term of the Bush 21 administration. So from the Secretary of State and 22 from the pretend Secretary of State today, let me

1 tell you how grateful we are for your efforts. You
2 do your homework. You do the work. You donÆt just
3 come to the meetings. And I know it and the
4 Secretary knows it and most of all Gen. Williams
5 knows it. And he benefits from the guidance. Thanks
6 so much. HereÆs to you. (Applause.)

7 MR. WILMER: Gina, we Ell be breaking for 8 lunch.

9 MS. PINZINO: Yes. WeÆll be breaking for 10 lunch as soon as the general returns and we will come 11 back at 1:30, 1:45.

12 MR. WILMER: In the interest of time, it 13 may be helpful for you to make the appropriate 14 announcement.

15 MS. PINZINO: If the managing directors 16 would join the panel members and follow Phyllis, our famous Phyllis, to the executive dining room and for 17 18 our distinguished guests, if you could kindly exit through these doors to the right doors our staff is 19 20 waiting for you and will escort you to the cafeteria and return back here to this room. You may leave 21 your coats in here but I would suggest taking your 22

1 valuables. Thank you.

MR. WILMER: I would think that if the panel would be kind enough to wait for the general's return, recognizing that this is right at lunchtime in the State Department, if the others would like to adjourn and return at 13:30 we would appreciate seeing you in the afternoon. Thank you again for 8 being here. (Whereupon, a lunch recess was taken.) 

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## (1:49 p.m.)

3 MS. PINZINO: Just as a reminder, should 4 you need to leave prior to the end of the afternoon 5 session, please see the personnel posted outside of the conference room to escort you back to the same 6 entrance where you came in to return the escort badge 7 that you were given. So once again, if you could 8 just upon leaving see the staff posted outside of the 9 conference room who will escort you back to the same 10 entrance where you came in this morning. Thank you. 11 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. We're going to 12 13 commence now and try to move ahead. We only got through about three of our questions this morning 14 15 because evidently we picked the right ones because it created a lot of, stimulated a lot of discussion, 16 much of which was carried on even through lunch. 17 18 I do want to return back to this matter of specifications for just a moment and make certain 19

20 that we have really had an opportunity to get what we
21 need to get out of that because this is so critical
22 and then we Ell move into others. We've got about an

1 hour and a half now to work through the rest of our 2 time. And weÆll just begin with some thoughts about 3 specifications. As you know, we were into a dialogue 4 before lunch about that and what's your thoughts? 5 George?

6 MR. PAPADOPOULOS: Thanks, General. Let me 7 very, very briefly give my own opinion about this 8 issue of specifications. In looking at the evolution 9 of the specifications my understanding was always 10 that they were an addendum to drawings.

Drawings, originally, that contained also building materials were supplemented by specifications. Over the years an evolution took place whereby the specifications became the primary document with the drawings becoming an appendix or an addendum to the specs.

In other words we took the art of architecture and engineering and we put a lot of legalese in it. And I think that's what we're suffering today on the issue of specifications. I'm a student of believing that the ultimate sophistication in engineering is simplicity.

Simplicity. That As the most important part. And
 having done several commissions for corporate clients
 and governmental clients with the belief that
 standard or master specifications is the answer I
 tend to agree with it for a certain period of time.

Standard specifications and master 6 7 specifications are in need of continuous and dynamic review. We spoke earlier about the cost effect in 8 our construction industry. Specifications should be 9 exactly what they are. They should be specifying 10 something not because it is there and it Es 11 comfortable to use it but something that is suitable 12 13 for the project.

So I feel that there is a need in our profession, in our industry to revisit the issue of specifications as they stand. I believe they need to be more simplified. I think they should be -- if we re going to stay with the concept of performance they should become more performance oriented.

20 And in reality not many people in the 21 construction industry read the specifications. They 22 will read them afterwards if there is a problem but

basically they don't seem to be as they are today
 they don't seem to be serving their purpose as the
 were intended to.

And we have fallen behind, hiding behind a standard or a perceived standard because of schedules, because of time demands, because of several excuses. And the result is that we are hurting the end product, the project.

9 I respect very much the project that OBO, 10 the program that OBO is doing with several facilities 11 but these for the next 13 years you mentioned there 12 is a budget of so many, 13 years.

13 I'm pretty sure there are a lot of 14 modifications and changes that need to be implemented 15 in the next 13 years. And if we stay with them as 16 they are today the end product will be compromised 17 either in cost or performance or further down the 18 pipe when the repairs and replacements will need to 19 take place.

20 So I want to offer that as my opinion as a 21 practicing engineer that what I have seen over the 22 years of what is happening either it is the corporate

world where they produce numerous numbers of the same 1 things over and over again like hotel chains or 2 clinics or hospitals or what have you. And they Ere 3 in need of a dynamic and constant review. Not just 4 changing it for the sake of changing it but a 5 periodic proper evaluation and upgrading of 6 specifications with the goal of simplicity. That Es 7 been the best remedy for that situation. 8

9 GEN. WILLIAMS: You all have heard GeorgeÆs 10 very passionate explanation or comments concerning 11 specifications. I pick up a couple of threads from 12 what he said because I agree with a lot of it. 13 Simplicity, and of course, Joe, Bill and I have 14 talked some about that.

But he raised another issue on sort of the reversal of the intent. As most of you know I listen for the nuggets and he pointed out that I guess the original intent was to have the drawings what we would expect to see and have done be the leader and everything else be an addendum to that.

21 But because of some swings, I guess, as he 22 pointed out driven by legal we now have the specs out

front and everything else is an addendum to the
 specs.

What *E*s the idea of how we might tackle this because now with our business having settled down around a standard design, we've taken a whole lot of mystery out of our business going forward. We still have to deal with some of the rehabs but I*E*m talking about the main core of our new facilities.

9 WeÆve taken a lot of mystery out because if 10 anyone out there now is confused as to what we really 11 want and what weÆre trying to do they really havenÆt 12 paid a lot of attention to what we're looking at.

We're not really trying to create something different through every project. We Ere trying to take a design that we have worked on a bit and that's what it Es about. So the corresponding specifications should have been equally simplified to correspond with that. So Bill, you have any comments about this simplicity or about --

20 MR. MINER: Well, the industry leads, we 21 follow in this particular case, General. We do have 22 a standard specification that goes with the standard

embassy design. The traditional 16-division format
 stack based upon the AI master stack system.

But it is far more prescriptive than I Hink a lot of other owners use and this is intentional. As you said, we take the mystery out. We donÆt really necessarily generate trophy buildings and we know when we want concrete we say we want concrete. And if we don't want something we don't say it. And itÆs served us very, very well.

10 But from an owner's standpoint the specs have a short-term and a long-term purpose. And the 11 long-term purpose is the one that might be not -- we 12 13 could make some improvements. In the construction project we will have as-built drawings. Never 14 15 anybody talks about as-built specs. The specs actually describe what you really have in terms of 16 the material composition, its performance 17 18 characteristics, its maintenance requirements. 19 So we will then get as-built drawings and 20 maybe some operation and maintenance manuals. Those are useful. But still the specification information 21 of what actually went into the making up of this 22

1 wall, this floor, this ceiling is not really well 2 recorded and it should be, I think, if we're going to 3 try to get life-cycle value out of some of the 4 materials, be able to replace in kind, got to know 5 what in kind means, and so forth. And again, the 6 industry leads here. I want to follow but I'm not 7 seeing a lot of leadership from industry.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: Well, I wonder how we get 9 there because we Eve had some of these discussions 10 through the last couple of years. I guess we Eve 11 asked a question about almost everything. And there 12 are some things that as an owner we can begin to 13 initiate.

But you all have heard it, Industry. My experts are telling me that we are locked into this spec control process because that's what industry wants. And you all are industry. So any other comments about that? Yes, Ida.

MS. BROOKER: I Eve got to say that having a standard specification is the right thing to do for what you Ere looking to do. The issue that it's not amendable or you can Et change it has got to be a

misnomer because you need to be able to look at the 1 life-cycle costs of what you Ere asking to be built. 2 3 You need standardization across all the facilities you have from country to country to 4 country. You also need to have a record of how it is 5 -- what you put in a spec and how in usage it As 6 surviving or not depending on the situation. 7 Now, what you do is you amend as you find 8 that you need to amend for the situation. It could 9 be climate. It could be any number of things but 10 what you want to do is look at that. 11 Now, what I understand that you are doing 12 13 is gathering data on how your facilities are functioning across time in the facts of repairs or 14 15 maintenance and that kind of thing. That will tell you whether or not the specification, the standard 16 specification that you have is the appropriate for 17 the usage that you have. 18 But I think that the advantages of having a 19 20 standardized approach to the quality and the usage and the occupancy type arrangement that you have is 21 going to do you far better than to try and design 22

1 something for that specific location and have it 2 dissimilar to anything else that you have. Because 3 then you have no track record. You have a lot of 4 individual -- youÆve got what youÆve got now, which 5 is a lot of dissimilar facilities around the world 6 that have no similarity to each other.

But if you have the standards and then you start tracking those standards as to how they are surviving and maintaining themselves and you look at the life-cycle cost of what you have put in those specifications, now you've got something to go by to determine whether or not you are really put the right things in the specification.

Because that to me, the specification is the quality of the project. The drawings are the content of the project. So what youÆre looking at is looking to see if that quality that you are putting in the field is what you need and if itÆs satisfactory to the functionality that you're intending for that facility to have.

21 GEN. WILLIAMS: Well said. Harold?22 MR. ADAMS: First of all, I would like to

say that I disagree with the statement that it's all
 in the quality of the drawings, the drawings and
 specifications. The fact is that design and
 construction is a pretty messy process. It's not
 unlike our democracy.

6 And if you look at major companies, buyers 7 of buildings, developers, corporations, they often 8 will go a lot further along than youÆre allowed under 9 the competitive bidding proscriptions that you have 10 of prebuying.

11 They will go through writing a performance 12 spec for a product for a system and perhaps prebuying 13 them and having them then the A and E is told use 14 this system whether it be windows or air-conditioning 15 systems or whatever, then you start getting some 16 consistency.

Because where it all falls apart and where the problems occur is in the coordination. Someone else spoke to the problem of coordination. And that *E*s where the problems come about. Our disjointed system that we have design and construction is one of the reasons I'm interested in design-build is to try

to get over some of that adversarial relationship,
 bring all of the knowledgeable parties from both
 design and construction together at the earliest
 possible date, and hopefully you can get through some
 of that.

6 But it still is all coordination and under 7 the current system that we have and under the 8 competitive bidding system you have, that we all live 9 with, youÆre still assembling parts that may or may 10 not coincide with what the designer had in mind when 11 they were writing the spec.

And that's where all kinds of things fall through the cracks, in the coordination. YouÆre not getting quite the product that you thought you were getting. And thatÆs exactly what happens in the field when you discover that.

But I was just thinking if we have a standard spec as Bill has said, which is now an outgrowth of our standard designs and we are using a design-build delivery system because you can see what we had vision about on this whole process.

22 Should we be -- this particular owner -- be

getting closer to where we should be and then of
 course should be in a better position to minimize
 these disconnects you re talking about.

MR. ADAMS: I think you should but I think it would be worthwhile. YouÆre sitting in a really wonderful position to go back and do an analysis of major components in your buildings and see if there is any commonality and thereÆs any commonality in problems that youÆre encountering.

10 That may lead you to look to ways to do 11 some prepurchasing or having a prepurchasing 12 arrangement with certain major systems so that when 13 the project is -- the fact is most of our -- if we 14 have the responsibility that Ida's company, that 15 Boeing -- they've got to fly.

Most of our buildings would not fly, if we had to make it happen because of the lack of coordination, the problems that we have in the field, in construction projects. And I think that more systems thought that you could go through. And I have to believe especially with your prototype designs that you could take it that next step.

You know how many buildings of this type 1 2 you Ere going to be building over the next -- you Eve got 2018 now projected. But you could start looking 3 to creating arrangements with certain manufacturers. 4 Let the competition occur at the performance spec 5 level, put it out to the competition. Do it from 6 time to time. But specify and be more specific in 7 some of those systems I think you would -- I believe 8 that you would start to see a lower number of 9 10 problems in assembling the building.

GEN. WILLIAMS: Are there other -- yes,
 Craig.

13 MR. UNGER: Building upon what Harold said, and what Mary Ann said earlier this morning in the 14 15 specifications trying to constantly think in terms of output as opposed to process to allow for emerging 16 technologies and materials and constructability I 17 think's important and timed with HaroldEs thoughts to 18 Boeing, most of us wouldnÆt think of buying a car 19 20 that was designed by Ford and built by GM. Most of us wouldnÆt want to fly in a plane designed by 21 Lockheed and built by Boeing or vice versa yet that 22

is what we Eve done traditionally in our design and
 construction community.

And now when we say design -- it As one 3 thing to say and it as one thing to say we are going to 4 collaborate but to truly have an integrated team and 5 again, I would say you Eve done enough projects 6 similar to when we started in the federal prison 7 system, until you got three or four or even a dozen 8 under your belt you start seeing truly high 9 performing teams that work together and you select on 10 something other than price. 11

I mean, you always put that best value in your bid. When it comes down to the bottom line and we're either constantly or most of the time awarding to the low responsive bidder you are not going to get the full benefits and avoid some of these issues.

WeÆve already picked the architect in WeÆve already picked the architect in Brooks Atkins qualifications and then we held our breath with the low bid. And I think some of us are still in the public arena looking at design-build as tweaking design-bid-build.

And there *E*s simply -- they *E*re totally

separate delivery systems and ones selected on price only, oneÆs on best value. And in the traditional we have the solution already and weÆre telling people hereÆs the expected outcome.

And when you flip that over with design-5 build and say here is the expected outcome. You give 6 us the solution. Well, it may not tinker with your 7 footprint of what you know you want and maybe you do 8 but I was going to ask Bill, when you say you want 9 concrete do you care if it as cast in place, tilt-up, 10 CMU, precast? Do you get down to the detail of 11 saying we want concrete and this is --12

13 MR. MINER: Usually not unless it really is 14 important to us. Precast, for example, we need some 15 help on. But in terms on the finish, that example 16 was pointing to a finish of concrete versus stone 17 versus brick versus level panel. If we have a 18 preference we will call out that preference.

MR. UNGER: So and again I would say most of the people certainly the people along if you know you want that, tell us and donÆt waste our time trying to create it. But again, I think itÆs how you

1 do the selection process and it was pretty scary.

I remember the first time we awarded a \$90 million project and we said best value. And we did all the scores and it came out that the one we were going to pick was \$2.9 million higher.

I mean, my own team said gee, how did we 6 narrow 20 teams down to three and this is the best of 7 the designers and builders in America and they Eve 8 done all these projects before for us. How can we 9 justify spending \$2.9 million of taxpayers # money? 10 And we even struggled with that internally 11 of awarding -- but we did award to the other than low 12 bid and we started getting -- I know it a warn out 13 word, synergy but it's true. There's something about 14 15 why certain -- I like to use sports analogies that certain teams win -- probably throw the Steelers out 16 there this year -- with not a high payroll. What is 17 it about certain teams that are performing, that 18

19 produce results?

20 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very interesting. Any 21 other comments about this? I think there is an 22 opportunity here. Staff probably wants to as we

deliberate and go forward to look at a way to start
 capturing data in order to fine tune the process
 because I go back and connect to the no-fly business
 that both Harold and Craig alluded to. Designed by
 Lockheed and built by Boeing. That's pretty
 frightening when you get on an airplane.

7 So designed by firm X and built by firm Y is equally, should have the equal sensation. So I 8 think we tried to address this with our design-build 9 approach. IEm hearing a subliminal message in 10 CraigEs pronouncement that maybe we might need some a 11 little bit further cleanup with the design-build 12 13 concept to make it absolutely clean. And so I think there *E*s room for us to continue to do this a little 14 15 bit.

MR. TOUSSAINT: General, let me roll this stone back in the middle here and turn it around. Harold said something that caught my attention or the bulk purchase or standardization of certain systems. And it As something we could do with a program of our size and something where we have a predictability to it and actually you, Sir, brought

1 that to your attention about the forced entry

2 ballistic windows.

We saw that as a long pole in the tent. So for the first time now we were buying windows for a standard design and that *E*s what we are embarking on. So we *E*re taking that off the contractor *E*s shoulder and that would help us achieve the time and delivery of these buildings.

9 With that I would just be interested in 10 knowing how we can push that concept further, what 11 experience you may have with that and how it ties 12 into this discussion about specs and how it ties into 13 the discussion about risks and so forth. Because we 14 could buy the whole -- I mean, what *Æ*s the limit? Any 15 comments?

16 GEN. WILLIAMS: Yes, Ida?

MS. BROOKER: Communication is the limit. The more you take off the table for the contractor the more coordination has to happen to make it come together. And I think that you need to analyze and pick and chose where there is some cost effective savings that are possible, where there *E*s long-lead

items that make it more feasible to order them owner
 furnished than contractor furnished.

But be very careful that youÆre not taking the responsibility of delivery away from the companies that you hire. But again, there are certain things just like youÆre saying the windows are a perfect example and some of those other things that might be long-lead that on your short track projects could be a problem.

10 So you need to look at the valuation. The sky is the limit if you want to hire a whole 11 department to start coordinating materials but maybe 12 13 that as not really what you do best. And you need to figure out where the experts are and the coordination 14 15 of those projects, how you Ere going to get the materials into the country, what makes the most 16 17 sense?

Are you the better participant to do that or are they? And it could be different for different projects but there *E*s going to be some analysis that can be done where that line is drawn. But I would say that the more you take on yourselves the higher

1 the risk is that your contractor is going to miss the 2 dates. And of course I have a whole problem with the 3 term schedule-driven projects because in my 4 vernacular it has nothing to do schedule. It Es all 5 date driven.

6 The word schedule denotes a logical 7 progression of events that have given substantial 8 enough time to be achieved. And as many of us in 9 this room know, construction notoriously has nothing 10 to do with schedule. It has to do with July 1st.

11 GEN. WILLIAMS: How about line in the sand? 12 MS. BROOKER: That very definitely. So the 13 concern is the more the owner takes on as being 14 owner-furnished materials the greater the risk. But 15 there is a balance there and I think that you can be 16 looked at especially for those items that are long-17 lead.

18 GEN. WILLIAMS: ThatÆs interesting. Yes,19 Mary Ann.

20 MS. LEWIS: Following on what Ida is saying 21 I agree. The other side of our business is program 22 and construction management. So we consider our

projects schedule driven. But I guess IÆll have to
 rethink that now.

3 But I think we see a lot of techniques that help in a design and construction program. And one 4 of the things that we found very useful is doing a 5 constructability review early on, not waiting until 6 95, 98 percent complete but taking a look at the 7 constructability of the project, almost during the 8 planning stages to decide what are these issues, what 9 are these issues that are out there. What about the 10 long-lead items? What about mobilization? 11

What about whatever it is, all of the constructability issues instead of having kind of a balanced approach at the very beginning from a contractorÆs perspective does try to identify these risks and help you to mitigate them so that youÆve got a plan to go forward. And so constructability early on is a very good tool.

19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Marcus, arenÆt we looking 20 at that now?

21 MR. HERBERT: Sir, Chris and I were just 22 speaking doing this constructability review is

1 something that we need to improve upon and
2 potentially put into our planning process. What we
3 are doing in our integrated design review is looking
4 at the totality of the site utilization diagram and
5 the ability to build the massive buildings in our
6 facilities within the site constraints that we have
7 on the sites we are purchasing.

8 And to an extent we Ere doing that but we 9 need to bring it to the next level to understand, for 10 instance, if the utility building is on the far side 11 of the compound what implications that may have on 12 our water piping as well as the electrical lines.

13 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very good. Excellent
14 points. Is there anything else on this very
15 important topic? Yes, Jurg.

MR. HOCHULI: Yes, I have a question. With regards to value engineering would it be normal under value engineering study to look at not only the project but how it would fit in our program relative to specifications? I donÆt know whether we do that but again, along the lines of air-conditioning, HVAC and things like that.

MS. LEWIS: Say it again.

1

MR. HOCHULI: When we do a value 2 engineering study do we look at just the specific 3 project or do we look at the project in the context 4 of the whole program meaning if we Ere all going to be 5 using Trane air-conditioning is there some added 6 value? Are we going to use the same chem-bio system? 7 MS. LEWIS: Yes, you can definitely do 8 That Es very typical. We did just that for the 9 that. New York City School construction authority, taking a 10 look at major systems for all schools, elementary, 11 middle, high school systems. And looking at design 12 13 criteria you know how are we specifying what Es going to happen in these school designs. Lots of owners 14 15 are doing that, elevating it to a program level. And it is a very logical step. 16 MR. URMAN: Would that include the 17

18 maintainability as well?

MS. LEWIS: Definitely. Yes, because as youÆre analyzing it, you are looking at not just the first cost but the operations and maintenance cost of the system hat youÆre choosing. So you need to know

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those things. And again, that *E*s where sustainability
 comes in as part of the conversation.

3 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. Are there other questions on this? This turned out to be very useful 4 5 and I appreciate the conversation on the specs. We have some ideas there and just understand the reason 6 we are urging and pushing so hard on this we Ere 7 trying every day to get a little bit closer to that 8 ideal state. And we know we Ell never get perfect but 9 10 we want to not leave these things unturned.

11 If there *E*s more to get out of a different 12 look at constructability in terms of timing we want 13 to do that. And if it *E*s anything else to be gained 14 out of looking at this standard spec we want to do 15 that as well. So that *E*s the whole purpose of this.

16 IÆll use this designed by Lockheed and 17 built by Boeing in one of my speeches going forward 18 to make my point. So you made my day at least. 19 Okay. LetÆs move ahead to one of the others. What 20 are your thoughts on electronic procurements? This 21 whole e-gov initially that weÆre on now and weÆve got 22 some IT folks in the place here. And this came about

I think from BillÆs shop but has it helped or hurt
 industry in terms of preparation and proposals,
 preparing the Q and As and the bidding process? What
 do you think, Derish?

MR. WOLFF: Well, there are two elements of 5 it. The first is it certainly speeds up the bidding 6 process. It also gives our people a lot of time to 7 the last minute. So from our own internal point of 8 view for a manager, especially those who want to 9 spend the weekend somewhere, it Es a real nuisance 10 because everyone Es putting off bids until the last 11 minute and you re never sure you got the bid if 12 you Ere no there the second they decide it. 13

So it is efficient but we Ere having trouble 14 15 monitoring some of the bids because of the fact that 16 you have to actually be in the room every second before you close your bid. So that Es one issue. 17 18 On QA/QC it Es quite -- especially with clients who allow an open QA/QC period. Since 19 20 everyone sees it or at least everyone who Es computer literate -- not being very computer literate I 21 sometimes have been shut out of some interesting 22

information -- but you can have an online -- you can
 literally turn QA/QC into a chat room legally now.
 And itEs very effective.

Now, the other side, the very pernicious
problem is these negative auctions, which have
changed the bidding processing. I donÆt know if
everyone knows what a negative auction is but itÆs a
bidding system being pushed more and more and itÆs
quite effective in buying materials and supplies.

10 MS. OLSEN: Reverse auction.

11 MR. WOLFF: Reverse auction, yes. I call 12 them negative. And that *E*s coming in very actively 13 with some interesting results. One of them seems to 14 be including one we got involved in you don *E*t always 15 get the lowest price you think. You actually wind up 16 -- people game the system as we do.

17 So it *E*s very interesting. So it *E*s a whole 18 new world and one you *E*ve got to be very careful about 19 IT is whether it *E*s a delivery system, a more 20 efficient one, or whether you *E*re changing the whole 21 paradigm of your bid. And I think in the reverse 22 auctions you can actually change the whole paradigm

of bidding and not know it, and think that youÆre in
 an auction and youÆre getting the lowest price and
 prices are bouncing all over the place.

4 So those are the two things. For me as a 5 manager it *E*s a real pain in the neck because you *E*ve 6 got to watch what everyone *E*s bidding in your staff 7 because people feel very comfortable putting a bid in 8 three minutes before the deadline.

GEN. WILLIAMS: So you are saying that e-gov 9 has a potential for putting in the wrong bid data? 10 MR. WOLFF: It can, if not supervised. 11 It As the same issue that Harold was talking about and 12 13 Todd about. You have so many computer systems and you Eve got to integrate them. You have none of the 14 15 same problem where everyone is playing around with the numbers and you ave got to make sure you integrate 16 them. So that becomes a real problem. 17

And you start bidding so close to the deadline, you can now bid so close to the deadline that there is a tendency for your subsystems to all take advantage of that and you don is have enough time to step back and say wait, a minute. What did we

1 just bid?

GEN. WILLIAMS: Other comments on that --2 MR. WOLFF: You remember the generators we 3 got a few years ago? That was that issue. 4 MR. UNGER: I want to underscore what 5 6 Derish said. Reverse auctioning is about the epitome, the opposite as you can think of as best 7 value where we are truly treating construction as a 8 9 commodity.

10 And then for years again, the professional 11 service of architecture we wouldnÆt dream of buying a 12 low bid yet on the construction side we treat it as a 13 commodity and we know better now, hopefully.

14 Also, to take not exception but with 15 legally on chat rooms most contracting officers some of us still have that reclusive view of we can talk 16 to the short-listed vendors or if we want to ask a 17 18 question we have to make sure that everybody heard. That requirement is not there. You Ere 19 20 trying to create a fair and reasonable avenue to discuss and have discussion. My concern back to the 21 question of e-procurement in this day of e-mail and 22

1 text messages and fax, we somehow donÆt talk as much 2 as we can and should on these major multi-hundred 3 million dollar acquisitions.

4 Seems like we Eve erred on the side of the guessing game more than we should. So I would say 5 while I agree it Es expeditious and speeds up that 6 7 ability to again, legally, it as okay to talk and exchange information, somehow we have -- I know as 8 being a procurement executive for years it just felt 9 10 awkward when we got into that arena that that I the way our folks on the private sector wouldnÆt think of 11 sealed bids, some of the things that we did on the 12 13 government side.

14 GEN. WILLIAMS: Excellent. Todd?
15 MR. RITTENHOUSE: One of the things in
16 addition to, and I totally agree with, I think
17 everyone would, the e-mails and text messaging is
18 really taking some of the personalities out of doing
19 business but there also no longer the off-record
20 conversation.

21 What if I said this to you, would that work 22 because all of a sudden we Ere seeing this with a lot

of litigation, becoming more litigious society, and
 with a lot of electronic things there are no sidebars
 because it *E*s all recorded.

And there are no like, let me just tell you if I do this and I say to, come up to someone on the side okay, Craig, what if I do this and that? Would that suffice? Because that *E*s now a record. And it *E*s just a concern.

Sometimes IEm glad I donEt have a 9 Blackberry because I would probably use it too much 10 and not pick up the phone whereas I prefer to have 11 short messages, electronically or pick up the phone. 12 But it Es something to be aware of and the same 13 thing Es going to happen with e-procurement. You Ere 14 15 stuck. What did we just bid? And then it turns out hey guys, we just bid this. 16

And that goes to the story this morning of would someone rather be fired because if they are not fired they are going to go bankrupt. So it sometimes happens too fast.

21 But by the way I will say we Eve had very 22 good success with the other half of e-business which

is electronic shop drawings. It gets around quicker.
 You get good documents and you can keep it when you
 have to defend yourself or defend some decisions that
 were made. So there *E*s a good side to it too.
 There *E*s no quote, losing the documents. And you also
 can *E*t lose evidence you want lost.

7 GEN. WILLIAMS: I think what IAm hearing and which is a good dialogue is that there a little 8 bit of good and a little bit of not so good in e-gov 9 10 and itEs not a panacea. Is that what IEm hearing? And we just have to know what mode we Ere in when 11 we Ere doing business and recognize the fact that 12 there are some pitfalls and not be, not fall into 13 those traps. And documentation on all that is 14 15 excellent but what did we just bid is a pretty big 16 question.

MS. OLSEN: You can *Æ*t take the peoplefactor out of it.

19 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. This is very good.20 Yes, Derish.

21 MR. WOLFF: One point to reinforce what you 22 said is that different people if youÆre going to more

and more e-commerce different skills are going to be 1 2 more important because apparently there Es been a shift. And that  $\mathbb{R}$ s the hardest thing to realize that 3 the kind of documentation Todd is talking about you 4 may need different kinds of expertise in your bidding 5 process and we for one took a fair amount of time to 6 recognize this so suddenly IT people in the 7 simplistic model become much more important. 8

9 You want to make sure what you sent, when 10 you sent it, how you sent it but there are other 11 processes too of integration become more critical. 12 So different people rise up in importance in the 13 bidding process and others become less important.

14 GEN. WILLIAMS: I guess you have the whole 15 issue of system integration and all that. So any 16 other comments on this whole matter of e-gov, 17 electronic procurement and the like?

MS. BROOKER: We use both in our business and I will tell you that the e-bid or the one best and final offer type of scenario has worked far better than the reverse auctions.

22 ThereÆs a lot of controversy on whether you

get the best value in the reverse auction scenario 1 2 but the biggest advantage to us in the e-bidding is that people donÆt have to figure out where to deliver 3 the bids. They just put them in the system. And in 4 our case they always behind security gates or you 5 have a building number and they go to the wrong 6 building because they go to the building they Eve 7 always been to and they didnÆt read it. 8

9 And the e-bidding is a phenomenal tool and 10 the documentation that it allows is great. So we 11 really like the e-bidding scenario. If any of you 12 have not seen how it works the suppliers put the bid 13 in and no one sees them from the owners side of the 14 house until after the bid time is up.

15 So the supplier can take their bid out and 16 rebid it if they find something that they like, a 17 number that they like better. Or they found they 18 left something out, they can change it.

We donÆt see it until after the bid time is up and then it closes and it is just very efficient. I can see where the last-minute scenario could be a problem but it beats the quy driving down the road

1 with a cell phone to his ear.

I Eve always been very concerned about that and safety-wise and then trying to get through our gates, especially now with the added security. And then there Es the argument well, if he Es late is his bid now unqualified or can we still accept it?

WeÆre a private company so we donÆt have 7 the dictates of the -- well, it was only five minutes 8 late. It s on time. It s on time. If it s late you 9 donÆt see it. And that to me takes a lot of stress 10 out of my group because they always have to say heres 11 late. HeÆs late. That doesnÆt count. And he was 12 low. Well, how do you know? He wasnÆt supposed to 13 be opened. That kind of thing. 14

But the whole electronic transfer of information and addendums especially we have a lastminute addendum that has to go out. We donÆt have to worry about whether or not it got there or not because itÆs all electronically done. So we love the e-bid scenario.

The reverse auctions, my management loves them but for my commodity because one of my pet

peeves is that construction is not a commodity but 1 that As a whole other problem, it just is not to me if 2 it Es a one contractor scope we found that it works 3 with demolition because there are very few 4 participants in a demolition project and there are as 5 many ways to demolish a building as there are people 6 out there who can do it. So there are a lot of ways 7 you can attack the building. 8

It seemed to be the best for reverse 9 auctions. Other than that if you have too many 10 subcontractors then it gets to be very messy and then 11 there Es a lot of talk through the industry that it Es 12 13 a lot like bid shopping. And we don t consider it to be bid shopping but I think eventually what happens 14 15 is bid shopping occurs as result of having the scenario that you we now got the bid. Now you we got 16 to figure out how to make that number. And we don Et 17 18 care for that. So we feel it encourages some behavior that we don Et think is appropriate for this 19 20 industry.

21 GEN. WILLIAMS: Excellent. Are there other 22 comments on e-gov? Walter, do you have any comments

about that? Walter is in our procurement side of the
 house.

3 MR. CATE: We have used the reverse auction 4 with some success for small commodities but we 5 havenÆt tried it for anything. IÆd be inclined to 6 agree with you although I have no experience proving 7 that.

8 GEN. WILLIAMS: Very good. Let Es move along. We Ere going to try one item -- we Eve had this 9 before but obviously we are not there so we just want 10 to ask a question or two about it. Before I go to 11 that one, let Es try 12. And this has to do with 12 13 formal risk assessments and I donÆt know whose arena this would fall. I know it came from our planning 14 15 and development.

But weÆre just asking here what do you use, what is the process, who participated and what were your results around risk assessment. In almost all of our projects because of the nature of them we have to consistently do risk assessment. In fact, we have a weekly very senior level arrangement chaired by the chief of staff that looks at this whole matter

because we have to constantly look at a whole bunch
 of things.

WeÆre just interested in your thoughts about it. Do you get what you want out of it? IÆve got kind of mixed emotions because we do it and still at the end of some of these we still have discussion. So IÆm just trying to get your view about it. Risk assessments, Joe, you want to start it off?

9 MR. TOUSSAINT: This is in the planning 10 stage and I think it might tie a little bit to some 11 of the discussions that Marcus brought up about value 12 engineering. We donÆt really look at the risks of 13 doing a project, the doability of it.

Now, we Ere going to do a project because that Es where it Es required. But we don Et have a formal process that we go through to see the actual doability of that and what the special risks might be in that location and factor those into our planning of the project. I use planning in the broadest sense, planning, execution.

We have a lot of experience in one sense.We probably feel that we know this because we do

this. This is our job. But I would be interested in
 knowing I think what As behind this question is really
 what examples does industry have out there to
 identify the risks in executing the project in a
 location how you incorporate that into your planning
 and your execution document how that As passed on.
 GEN. WILLIAMS: Marcus, you and Chris got

8 anything to add?

9 MR. MAWDSLEY: Yeah, I would like to make a 10 few comments in connection with risk. The OBO cost 11 management branch was actively engaged as a 12 participant with the Construction Industry Institute 13 to develop a new technique which has recently been 14 published by the CII.

15 That *E*s the international project risk 16 assessment tool and through that initiative the tool, 17 the objectives of the tool is to identify risks 18 associated with commercial projects executed in an 19 overseas and international environment.

Although the intention was to really address issues in connection with the commercial sector, CMB has identified the tool as a useful risk

assessment and analysis method for orchestration
 projects which of course are in an international
 market.

The CII tool which has recently been implemented by CMB in fact on two occasions, we Eve implemented at budget stage four in the FY 206 program. We have also implemented it at the IGE stage for the FY 204 program.

9 The implementation of that tool links to 10 the cost estimating function. And the way we have 11 used it is to have independent A/E firms utilize the 12 tool while developing an independent estimate in 13 parallel with CMBEs effort on the same project.

14 We then come away with two independent 15 views of what that project is likely to cost and the risks associated with execution of that project. 16 Through a meeting and discussion of those issues we 17 18 have come to concurrence on what the risks should be documented for a given project associated with that 19 20 risk analysis, that assessment or a discussion concerning mitigation strategies which the budget 21 phase could impact the way the project is ultimately 22

planned. At the IGE stage, could impact the way we 1 perceive requirements for contingency funding and 2 other issues in connection with that risk. 3 4 So essentially, that Es in a very broad high level view that *E*s the process that we are currently 5 intending to adopt as a standard process for 6 7 assessing risk. 8 In furtherance of that we have undertaken the customization of the IPRA tool for specific 9 application on OBO projects under OBO construction 10 11 program. GEN. WILLIAMS: Thanks, Chris. Yes, 12 13 Marcus. 14 MR. HERBERT: If I could add to that just a 15 little bit. The risks that were identified by ChrisÆs branch during the æ06 budget process will be 16 carried forward in our planning of the æ06 projects. 17 18 We Ere going to look at those risks that have the highest probability of being a risk to the 19 20 project as well as the significant dollar value risks and attempt during planning to come up with the 21 mitigation strategies to minimize those risks. 22 For The Record, Inc. Suburban Maryland (301) 870-8025

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1 GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. Any questions or 2 comments from industry? You can kind of see what 3 weÆre looking at here again. WeÆre trying to again 4 mold more into planning and to try to identify the 5 rough edges and come up with a better process.

6 Let *E*s move now to another area that we hope 7 we can get some help with is the whole issue of those 8 of you who work at businesses overseas and or even if 9 you don *E*t and we want to try to help us with this 10 one. The locations are obviously, cost is driven by 11 a particular location.

We Ere just interested in whether or not you 12 13 use standard templates in every locale across the board or do you shift in your thinking about this 14 15 depending on the location. And I think what IEd like to do is ask -- I believe this was generated from our 16 real estate -- Jay Hicks As area. He can further 17 elaborate on what you are trying to get at. 18 19 MR. HICKS: Certainly. Thank you, Sir. 20 Simply put, we Ere charged with selling and otherwise disposing of property all over the world and there 21

22 are a lot of standard techniques to do that in the

industry that we are commonly or have commonly been
 applied domestically.

3 Sometimes those same techniques work well 4 overseas and other times we need to be a little more 5 creative and inventive about how we do things for a 6 variety of challenges that we face overseas that we 7 donÆt have here, legal challenges, the less 8 transparency in how business is done overseas.

9 We, of course, have to adhere to very 10 strict U.S. government business standards as we 11 transact overseas. And that *E*s something that is very 12 atypical in some locations. How do we maneuver those 13 troubled waters of doing things right, doing things 14 legal but getting things done in a creative way 15 within a bureaucracy?

16 This may not be the area of chief concern 17 for each of you but it *E*s the kind of industry and 18 you *E*re the type of people that come in contact with a 19 lot of different complex projects overseas. And if 20 you have seen some interesting techniques I*E*d be 21 curious to know what they are.

22 GEN. WILLIAMS: Well, it appears that they

have the same problem we have, not much information. 1 MR. HICKS: IÆll give you an example. For 2 instance, when we dispose of property that 3 traditionally means selling the property. We have 4 some instances where for a variety of reasons we Ere 5 not permitted to sell property and we Ere going to 6 retain it and be a landlord in some form. 7 So that would be one instance where it As a 8 role we normally donEt play but itEs something we Ere 9 10 looking at as a way to achieve the variety of objectives we Ere looking to achieve. 11 Another instance is a city internationally 12 13 that will go unnamed where we Eve had a very, very difficult time finding a new embassy site. And we Eve 14 15 tried everything we traditionally do. And I came back to my staff and said well, look are there any 16 17 construction cranes on the horizon? Is anybody doing 18 anything? And the answer was sure, there Es 19 20 construction going on. Well, you need to find out whoEs doing that work. You need to find out how 21

22 they are getting it done. We may not like the answer

but you need to dig into it because if somebody is doing something we need to find out precisely how they get it done. And then we Ell determine if how they got there is something useful to us.

Another example is in every city we go by 5 an NEC site I want to know who the biggest developer 6 and landowner in that city is. And I want to make 7 contact with him. We have an elaborate process where 8 -- elaborate third-party contractors to identify 9 10 sites but I want somebody somehow to have made contact and identified who those people are, the 11 movers and shakers. 12

It doesnÆt neatly fit into a process. 13 ItÆs a very person-oriented activity but somebody needs to 14 15 do that whether it Es my staff or the embassy staff. So those are just stream of consciousness things that 16 IEm trying to incorporate into our everyday practices 17 as to how buy, how to sell in those challenging 18 environments where there isnAt a broker who can drive 19 you around and look at signs for sale. 20

21 So I hope that stimulates your thinking a 22 little bit. Maybe you have an anecdotal story of

1 something in your careers or with some of your
2 development partners where they Eve thought out of the
3 box and did the impossible. Because we and my group
4 is increasingly asked to do the impossible. So any
5 advice you can impart would be appreciated.

6 GEN. WILLIAMS: Yes, Derish.

7 MR. WOLFF: Well, having no expertise in 8 this, we try not to own anything or sell anything 9 overseas property-wise. So that *E*s one bit of advice. 10 (Laughter.)

11 The other -- not much help to you but it *E*s 12 like they said, never eat at a place called Mom*E*s. 13 But I think your issues are more complicated. We 14 were talking about -- I*E*m cheating a little -- by the 15 fact that your deals are, you can*E*t use the word 16 transparent but they*E*re always complex.

The government gave you the land in the first place and the government is always a vague player as the U.S. government is on embassies here. So even if you had a free-market in real estate it **E**s not the same as you want to build a shopping center and someone has a farm.

People will always go the foreign embassy even in Germany and say do these people really have a right to sell this? So I think that makes a difference. So there are a lot of deals. But to begin with you donÆt really often have a free title, as I understand it, to some of your property.

7 Therefore you have to get into very complex 8 negotiations to exit them. And those by definition 9 arenÆt -- I mean, again, you get back to e-commerce. 10 You canÆt really sort of run an ad and get people to 11 bid on a very complex arrangement.

I see people do some very exciting things. 12 13 IEve seen them for example, years ago, the Americans did it in Sao Paolo. IEve seen them take a site and 14 15 give a person back some commercial property on it. At that time they get a multiple lease or lower 16 interest. IEve seen them sign long-term land leases. 17 18 So there a lot of tools out there but itEs not an efficient market, I guess, thatEs the 19 answer for you in the sense or any foreign ministry 20 trying to build embassies. It Es just by definition 21 not efficient. 22

1 So there Es no cheap -- I mean, there are 2 tools but each tool will be subject to the criticism later on if someone said, oh, I would have made a 3 better deal if I had known. So it as 4 5 transparent, not as efficient. That Es not much help. GEN. WILLIAMS: This has been very helpful. 6 Two reasons IEm going to stop and recognize our 7 visitors and those who have been sitting and 8 observing, just to introduce themselves and not 9 necessarily looking for speeches but if you have 10 something pointed to say just go ahead and say it. 11 The weather is a little different than what 12 it was when we came in. So in deference to that and 13 the fact that this is on the eve of a holiday we will 14 15 sort of wrap things up after we have heard from our 16 people. So let me start over on the right-hand side with you, Sir. If you would stand and let us know 17 who you are. 18 MR. SILVERMAN: IÆm Robert Silverman with 19 20 Booz Allen Hamilton. Thank you for having me. MR. SMALL: IÆM Ken Small, Lockwood, Andrews 21 & Newman. We Ere a subsidiary of (inaudible) and 22

1 we Ere (inaudible) architect engineer under contract to OBO. Enjoyable day. Thank you very much, Sir. 2 3 GEN: WILLIAMS: Thank you. Yes, maÆam? 4 MS. ANGLE: IAm Robin Angle. I represent (inaudible). They a cost construction (inaudible) 5 and value engineering firm. 6 MS. COX: IAm Kammie Cox. IAm with 7 Froehling & Robertson, Incorporated in (inaudible.) 8 9 MS. BEYER: Margaret Beyer, 3D/International. Project manager and construction 10 11 manager. MR. FERREIRA: Matt Ferreira, also with 12 13 3DM, (inaudible) services group. MR. RICHARDS: My name is Monte Richards. 14 15 Iöm with MRM (inaudible). We Ere consulting engineers. 16 MR. ROTH: IAm Charles Roth. IAm with 17 18 Perrault Structural Products. We (inaudible). MR. STEVENS: IÆm Bill Stevens. IÆm a 19 20 mechanical engineer consulting and IEm (inaudible). MR. HAMMET (PH): My name Es Andy Hammet. 21 22 IEm with Photo Resource Management. We do enterprise

1 asset management consulting (inaudible).

MR. MILLER: My name is Roy Miller. 2 IÆm with MWH out of Denver, Colorado. We Ere an 3 4 engineering and construction firm. And I want to say IEm totally in favor of e-bid and IEm totally in 5 favor of standing high on specifications to the max. 6 MS. GOLDMAN: My name is Juliette Goldman 7 and IEm vice-president of Safe Haven Enterprises. We 8 build forced-entry ballistic resistant buildings and 9 10 doors.

11 MR. HUBBARD: My name & Ron Hubbard and I & MR. HUBBARD: My name & Ron Hubbard and I & MR. 12 president of C & H Associates here in Northern 13 Virginia and I want to thank you all for giving us 14 the opportunity to be here.

MR. QUINN: My nameÆs Jim Quinn. IÆm with Antiballistic Security and Protection. We have a new high protection wall system. We certainly appreciate being here today. Thank you.

MR. GRAHAM: IÆm Bill Graham. IÆm executive vice-president of Page Southerland and Page. WeÆre architects and engineers and designer of the Phnom Penh embassy. General, appreciate being

here. Just one comment, I was intrigued by the 1 comment by Thomas Rittenhouse on the whole discussion 2 on capacity building in the trades and so forth. 3 In another life, I chair the International 4 Committee of the Society of American Military 5 Engineers. And we are working an issue dealing with 6 capacity building in Iraq right now the work of the 7 engineering union on the professional side. And 8 there Es an issue now for building up the trades. 9 10 And if there Es any way that we can assist you in the effort of dealing around the globe 11 obviously we can marshal the construction folks from 12 13 the various services together. If that As of any value to you IEd be more than happy to do it. 14 15 GEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thank you very 16 much. Yes, makam. In the yellow. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Andrea (inaudible) 17 18 General Dynamics network systems. It as been delightful. If it a data, if it s voice, we move it. 19 20 And we Ere a participant on the (inaudible). I have some thoughts on the risk-management question having 21 to do with the risk-management reinsurance industry 22

who has been doing this for profit for decades and 1 that might be something that would be good to have on 2 the advisory council. 3 4 MR. ROCKETT: Brian Rockett. IÆm with AES Corporation. We Ere a provider of security equipment 5 and technical security services. The embassy 6 7 (inaudible). Thank you very much. Very informative. 8 MS. QUEJAS-RISDON: My name is Joyce Quejas-Risdon. IEm with 3M Company. We would love 9 10 to invite you all or be invited by you all 11 (inaudible). MS. DIEHL: My name is Arlene Diehl. 12 IÆm 13 with Square D Company and when you Ere ready to buy electrical power systems (inaudible). 14 15 MR. MEYER: Good afternoon. IEm Greg Meyer. IAm with JD Jones and Fluor. (Inaudible.) 16 17 MR. TUTOLOVICH (PH): IÆm Mike Tutolovich, 18 an architect with (inaudible). GEN. WILLIAMS: Let me go in the back. 19 20 Yes, sir. 21 MR. JUDD: My name is Patrick Judd. IÆm 22 with RDR Incorporated and we design and install

1 security systems (inaudible).

MR. LEFKUS: John Lefkus, Kullman
Industries. WeÆre an integrated design builder
currently working on (inaudible).

5 MR. ULREY: Jim Ulrey, also with Kullman 6 Industries. Thank you for an excellent program 7 today.

8 MR. WELCH: My name is Fred Welch and IÆm 9 with Northrup Grumman (inaudible).

10 MR. WHITE: My name is Rich White. IÆm 11 with Ingersoll-Rand. We manufacture wide range of 12 products from independent power to security and safe. 13 Thank you for the time (inaudible.)

MS. MONNETT: IEm Michelle Monnett with DMJM Design. WeEre an architecture, engineering and construction management firm. And weEre the architects and engineers for the U.S. Embassy in Abuja, Nigeria.

MR. GOLDBERG: Andrew Goldberg with the
American Institute of Architects. Thank you for
hosting this.

22 MR. FOWLER: Barry Fowler with Associated

1 General Contractors. Good to be here.

MS. ANDERSON: Good afternoon. IÆm Mary Anderson and IÆm with Schnabel Engineering. And again thank you very much. Enjoyed the program. IÆd also like to contribute as well to one of your topics regarding transitioning of military into programs with companies.

And that would be regarding the Society of 8 American Military Engineers. And our programs and 9 our conferences we always have a military transition 10 career transition program and could fit very well 11 with some of the topics that you discussed. And we 12 13 have a conference coming up in April. We have a track for that and we Ed be happy to offer that 14 15 (inaudible).

16 GEN: WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mary. And I 17 think, Emile, you want -- just a minute. You want to 18 connect to that and make certain that we find a way 19 to participate together with some of our HR people 20 and see what we can do there. Yes, sir. 21 MR. OKA: I am Naoto Oka. IÆm with the 22 World Bank. (Inaudible) for the facility in

Washington, D.C. Even though the scale of the work
 is so much larger with OBO we share with some of the
 same concerns. So it As quite helpful for me to be
 here. Thank you very much.

5 GEN. WILLIAMS: And thank you. As I 6 recall, youÆve been at every one of these pretty much 7 or at least someone from your organization. So weÆre 8 always delighted to have you and to -- have I omitted 9 anyone whoÆs a visitor?

10 Well, what we wanted to do is cover the 11 agenda that we had today. We have pretty much done 12 that with the exception of a few questions. We 13 always have a little bit more than what we need. But 14 it Es a little tricky in Washington when it starts 15 raining and everybody, 3:00 in the afternoon.

So we Ere considerate of that and many of you have come from your places and particularly our panel. You know, they do this job as you know pro bono and we appreciate that and in deference to a little bit of the weather we Ere going to shave 20 minutes and let you be on your way and find a way to get out of the department and hopefully be safe.

And again, I want to specifically thank the 1 panel for your dedication and your diligence around 2 this effort. You Eve truly been helpful and you heard 3 Secretary Armitage this morning. We in the 4 department are very appreciative of your time and 5 effort and as you can see that we try to explore 6 everything out there that can be helpful to us. 7 8 We want you the observers and the rest of the public to know that we are trying our very best 9 10 to get it right and try to improve. And we listen. I donÆt think anyone can every brand our organization 11 for not being open and hearing what the concerns are. 12 13 And that Es the whole purpose of it and we Ere just

14 delighted to have you come.

And Gina will be offering invitations to you as we go forward. And having said that, let*E*s give this fine lady a hand. (Applause.)

MS. PINZINO: Thank you, Sir. I canÆt take all the credit. I have tremendous support from Michael Sprague, the MSD staff who time and time again have now gotten this down to a fine art of getting people in here. And I do appreciate

everybody as patience with the security issues around these meetings and look forward to having you again. Thank you, Sir. GEN. WILLIAMS: Okay. Please drive 5 careful. Have a wonderful holiday. We look forward 6 to seeing you again. And thanks so much for coming. (Whereupon, the meeting concluded at 3:03 p.m.) 

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