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### Commissioner Connor Visits Pueblo Irrigation Projects and Announces Drought Funding



Santo Domingo Pueblo Water Resources Manager Jonathan Garcia (right in black shirt) explains the project to Commissioner Connor as Pueblo Governor Felix Tenorio Jr. (left) looks on. The green fields were laser leveled and are being irrigated through a more efficient pipe irrigation system funded by Reclamation in partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

By Mary Carlson  
Albuquerque Area Office

SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO, N.M. – It used to take a Santo Domingo Pueblo farmer three days to irrigate his farm. Now, thanks to a new pipeline irrigation system funded by Reclamation in partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service, it takes an hour or two.



On Tuesday, Reclamation Commissioner Michael L. Connor got to see this irrigation project first-hand, while visiting the Pueblo to announce an additional \$275,000 in drought relief funding to expand the project.

"It is crucial for Reclamation to work closely with the Pueblos as we face severe drought and the threat of wildfires in the West," said Commissioner Connor. "We will continue to study irrigation on the Pueblos so we can quickly identify and move forward on work to mitigate the effects of limited water supplies."

Connor was joined by Upper Colorado Regional Director Larry Walkoviak and Albuquerque Area Manager Mike Hamman in the tour and announcement of an additional \$225,000 in funding for a similar project at San Felipe Pueblo and \$250,000 for Santa Clara Pueblo to purchase sheet piling. The material will be used by Reclamation crews to build a berm to protect the village from flood waters. These floods result from many rainstorms since a wildfire burned the vegetation in the watershed above the Pueblo.

At Santo Domingo Pueblo, Commissioner Connor was joined by officials from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, as well as Pueblo officials from San Felipe and Santo Domingo. Pueblo natural resources officer Jonathan Garcia explained the benefits to the Pueblo from these irrigation projects. He and other Pueblo officials told the Commissioner that Reclamation is helping to preserve the tradition of farming on Pueblo land.

The Commissioner then toured some irrigation projects and a flood protection project funded by Reclamation on Cochiti Pueblo. There, officials explained that Reclamation has helped bring farming to a new generation at the Pueblo. Teens are now approaching Pueblo leaders seeking their own pieces of land to farm. They also showed Connor a berm constructed by Reclamation to protect the village from flooding.

In 2013, Reclamation provided more than \$1.7 million in funding to Pueblos in New Mexico through its Native American Program, the Pueblo Irrigation Infrastructure Program, the Water Conservation Program and the Middle Rio Grande Project for various projects and studies. Many pueblo officials mentioned their gratitude for Albuquerque Area Office employee Viola Sanchez and her ability to help them through the funding process and into design and construction.

The day ended with a two-hour meeting between the Commissioner and Pueblo leaders at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque. There, they voiced concerns for funding for future projects, and their gratitude to Connor and Reclamation for support and understanding of Pueblo needs.

Photo below



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Santo Domingo Pueblo water resources manager Jonathan Garcia explains plans to Commissioner Connor. (From left: San Felipe Governor Jimmy Cimarron, Santo Domingo Councilman Everette Chavez, Jonathan Garcia, Commissioner Connor.

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### Senator Mark Udall Visits Hydropower Project at Ridgway Dam



Senator Mark Udall

On Saturday, August 10, Senator Mark Udall (D-CO) and his staff toured the Tri-County Water Hydropower Project that is currently under construction at Ridgway Dam located near Montrose, Colo. The tour was conducted by the Tri-County Water Conservation District and Reclamation.



The Project is currently under construction by the District who operates and maintains Ridgway Dam. The purpose of the Tri-County Water Hydropower Project is to provide a clean, renewable energy source that is locally controlled. The electricity generated by the Project would provide Tri-County a source of revenue that can be used to defray annual operating expenses and may assist in the repayment of the Dallas Creek Project. The Project is scheduled for completion in 2014.



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**From left: Mike Berry, Tri-County Water Conservation District Manager; Ted Dunn, Reclamation, WCAO Deputy Area Manager; Senator Mark Udall; Ion Spor, Tri-County Water Conservation District**

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## Thoughts from the Front Office

Howdy everyone.

I don't know how writing assignments go for each of you. My guess is that some days, writing is easy -- the words just flow easily from the brain to the page -- no problem. Other days, not so much so -- sort of like pushing like poles of magnets together.

Today, this article is some of both but not for the reasons you might imagine. The reasons have all to do with the subject. The subject is a friend, a wonderful co-worker, a great example of a public servant, someone that not only did his job but helped others (I mean lots of others) do their job and do their job better. Those words are just flying off my finger tips, I'm not even making as many typos as usual.

You see, this fellow is known all over Reclamation for always doing such a truly outstanding job. He literally wrote the Reclamation book on how to build partnerships with other agencies and entities at our recreation areas -- not just in the UC Region but all over Reclamation. His work has always been so very important because, while so many members of the public may not know that they receive water or power from one of our projects, they almost always know that they went swimming or fishing or boating or camping at one of our recreation areas. And while the members of the public didn't know it, the fact that they had such a great time was often the result of the great work done by this wonderful Reclamation employee.

Now for the hard part of this article. Many of you probably already figured out that I've been describing Fred Liljegren - Fred passed away this morning after a really courageous battle with an illness that he just couldn't beat. Someday, something along those lines will happen to all of us but it is darn sad to not have Fred around.

To all of his co-workers, I'm sure you share my belief that we are all blessed to have had a friend as good as Fred to work with and learn from -- let's carry on just as he would want us to (and I'll be thinking of him at Carl's Jr. when I get my next burger). To Fred's family, please know how much we treasure the opportunity we had to get to know your husband, dad, and grand dad. He made a real, positive difference in our lives and in the lives of the American public that he served so very well.

Cheers Fred,

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### Water Quality in the Upper Colorado



By Keri Stout  
Environmental Engineer  
Upper Colorado Region

The Upper Colorado Region has one Water Quality Group. We sample reservoirs from Lake Powell upstream into Wyoming. There are several things that we look for in the sampling process and the data that is collected is used by many entities. Many of you have probably seen us carrying coolers, sampling equipment, and PFD's (Personal Floatation Devices) in and out of the building. Some of you may have even seen one of the boats that we use for sampling at smaller reservoirs. Our trips last anywhere from a day to about a week depending on which project we are working on. Most of the reservoirs sampling projects are part of interagency programs or cooperator agreements with various states.

The largest reservoir that we work on is Lake Powell. This sampling trip generally lasts from 6-8 days with travel. This trip is an interagency effort between the National Park Service, USGS,

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and Reclamation. There are usually 4 individuals on each trip and we collect data at approximately 31 sites starting from Wahweap to the Colorado Inflow above Hite and both the Escalante and San Juan Arms. These trips occur every three months year round, usually March, June/July, October, and December. We work and eat on the boat during the day and camp out and/or sleep on the boat at night while on the week-long trip. We take samples from just after breakfast (around 7am) until about 1.5-2 hours before dark.



Figure 1: Lake Powell Region Map



Figure 3: The Uniflite--The Water Quality Boat



Figure 2: Bill (USGS) lowering Seabird

Our primary piece of equipment that we use for sampling is called the Sea-Bird 19V2. It is the instrument that we use to measure the profile of the reservoir, or various components of the water at specific depths in a column of water. This unit is lowered via a steel cable from the surface of the water to the bottom of the reservoir at each site. The depth can be anywhere from 1 meter to 120+ meters depending on the lake elevation. It is a large unit that has several probes on it and returns 17 categories of Data. The data includes date, time, descent rate, pressure (psi), temperature, conductivity or the ability of the water to conduct electricity due to the presence of salt, oxygen levels, pH, fluorescence, depth, turbidity, density, etc.

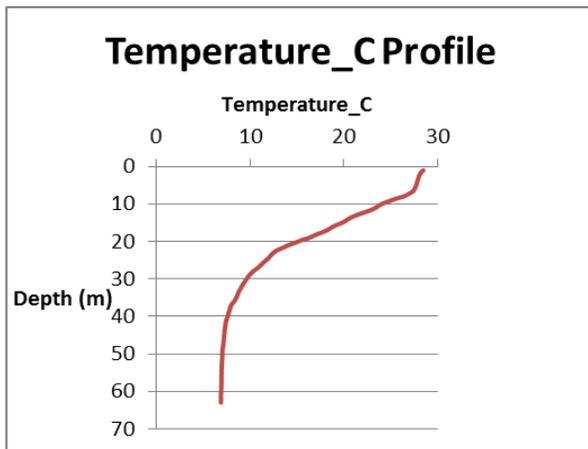


Figure 4: Seabird 19 V2

at specific depths. This piece of equipment takes approximately 5 readings per second as it goes down and



Table 1: Sample Temperature Profile



then it is brought back up. The Sea-Bird is then attached to the computer and the file is downloaded and reviewed for changes in water quality that indicate various elements of reservoir stratification or layering. The layering changes during the year depending upon the weather, the inflows and precipitation, and how much water is being released from the dam.

While the profile is being measured, the turbidity, or the lack of clarity, of the water is measured using a Secchi Disk and a scope which eliminates any surface disturbances like waves. We also take a sample of Zooplankton (animal organisms in the water) from 1-30 meters with a special net.



Figure 5: The Secchi Disk



Figure 6: Two different samples

Another person takes a 2.5 gal (approximate) surface sample and uses that water for Phytoplankton (plant organisms), Chlorophyll, Total Chemistry, Various Nutrient samples, Dissolved Oxygen Content, Metals and any other samples that may be needed from that depth. Similar samples are taken at various levels in the water column depending upon water quality patterns observed from the vertical profile.

The samples are kept on ice or dry ice depending upon protocol until the end of the trip. Some of the samples are so turbid that they require special filters like the one seen in Figure 7.

Following the on-the water portion of the trip, we take samples at the dam as well as at Lee's Ferry. The water



Figure 7: Filtering inflow water for samples



is sampled for the same things as the main reservoir. Once a year, we download data from a chain of temperature loggers that is located just upstream from the dam. We also check the chain for mussels as we bring it up.

Ultimately, the samples are sent to the lab for analysis. The results are used for analysis of historic trends, baseline water quality conditions, and a CE-QUAL-W2 model of the reservoir. The model is used in operations and environmental studies such as the LTEMP EIS and temperature control device evaluations. The model is also used to project temperature and water quality in the reservoir and below the dam.



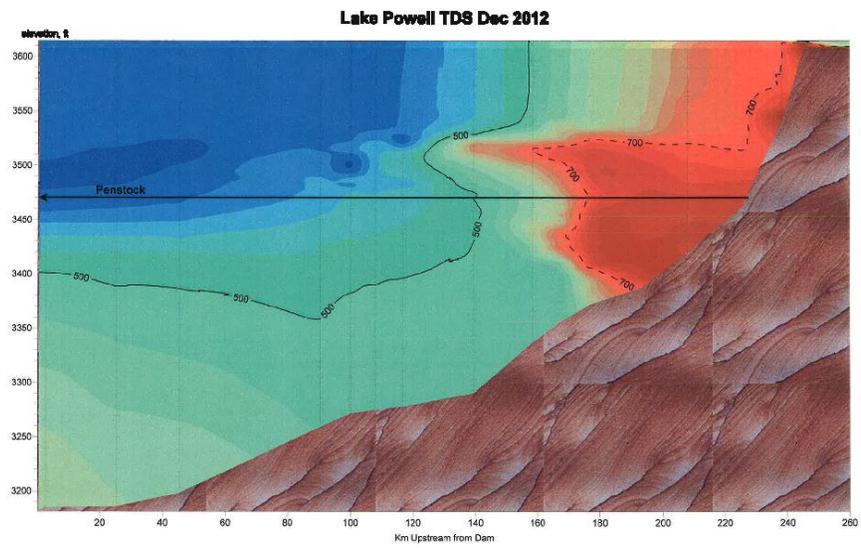
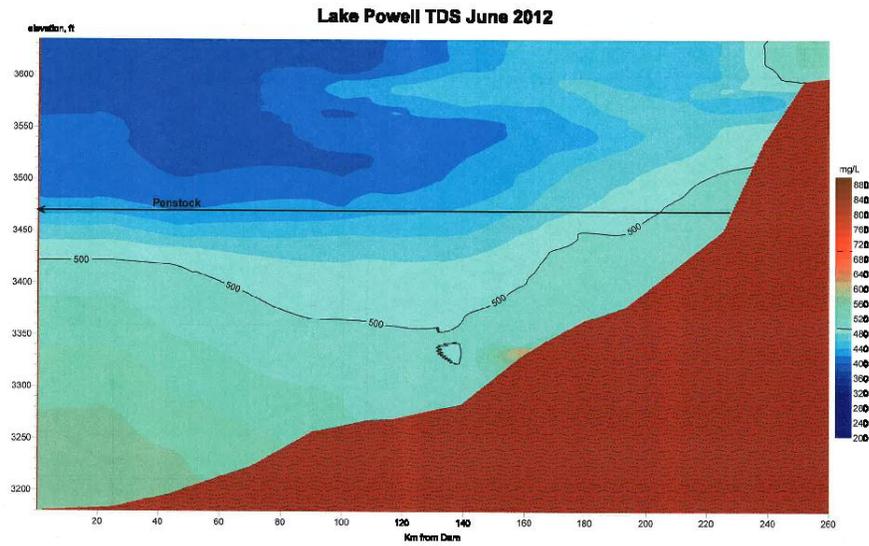
Figure 8: Bringing up a chain and checking for mussels

In 2007 the model accurately projected a low dissolved oxygen event at the dam and

was used to inform management of the event and allowed Reclamation to plan accordingly.

The data collected from the profiles and samples are used by GCMRC (Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center) for research reports and publications. Profile, samples, and site information is shared with the State of Utah for their water monitoring programs. The data are submitted to STORET—the national database sponsored by the EPA for use by other entities. The graphics below show changes in total dissolved solids concentrations from June, 2012 to December, 2012 based on information collected during water quality sampling trips.





A fringe benefit of our job is amazing vistas.



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# RECLAMATION

*Managing Water in the West*

August 2013  
Upper Colorado Region



Value  
Engineering

*Reclamation's Value Program has helped redirect over \$100 million dollars back into projects and activities, and to fund some activities that might otherwise have gone unfunded.*

By Robert Henrie  
Civil Engineer  
Upper Colorado Region

## **Value Engineering Training**

Reclamation's Value Engineering (VE) program is coordinated through a Value Program Manager in Denver and includes three Certified Value Specialists® (CVS®) Reclamation wide and several others who facilitate VE studies. The CVS® certification is the highest level of certification attainable through SAVE International (The Value Society). Although CVS® certification is desired, the qualifications needed to lead a VE team for Reclamation are as follows:

- Be a team member on a minimum of two studies
- Take Module I 40-Hour Course offered by SAVE International
- Obtain an Associate Value Specialist certification from SAVE (1.5 hr multiple choice exam)
- Co-facilitate a minimum of two studies
- Take Module II 24-Hour Course offered by SAVE International

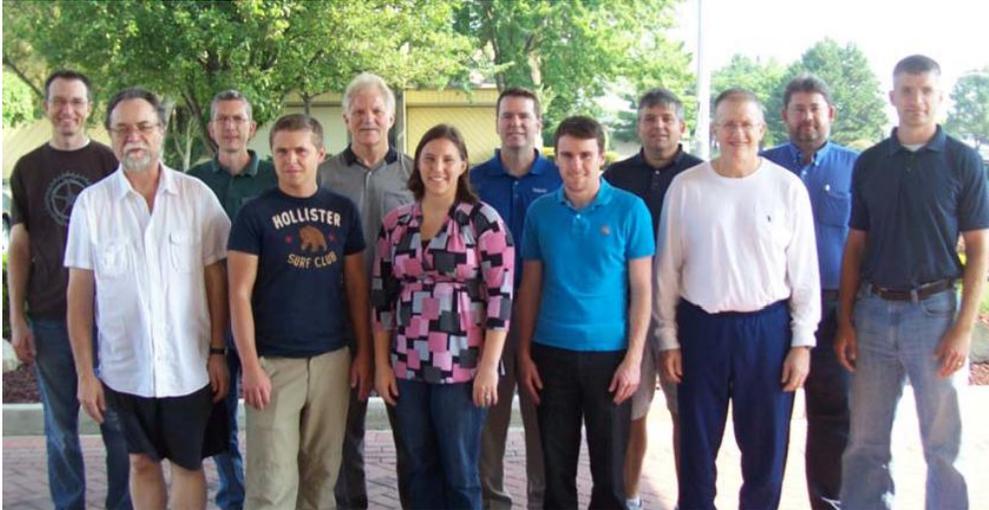
Those who are currently qualified to conduct VE studies in the region are Jay Bytheway, Darryl Good, and Mark Nemeth.

Qualified Reclamation facilitators lead the majority of Reclamation's value engineering studies, with few studies contracted to private outside consultants. As such, it becomes necessary from



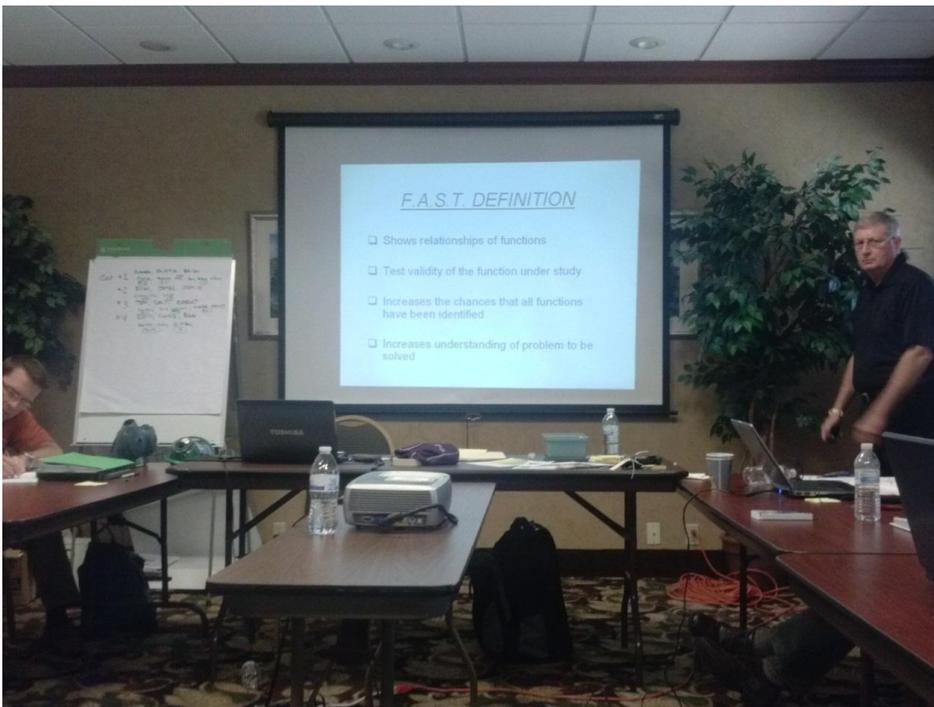
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time to time to train Reclamation employees to become VE facilitators. Recently, Reclamation's Value Program Manager provided the opportunity for four Reclamation employees to attend the Module I 40-hour Value Engineering course. The course was taught on July 15 – 19 by James A. Rains, Jr, CVS®, a well-known expert in the field of Value Engineering and past president of SAVE International. An exam was administered on the last day of the course, which enabled students to become certified as Associate Value Specialists (AVS). The AVS is a pre-requisite to becoming a CVS.



Four of the class members were from Reclamation:

- Kristina Evans from Denver Technical Service Center (front row center)*
- Veniamin (Ben) Radchuk from Pacific Northwest Regional Office (front row, left of Kristi)*
- James Bailey from Denver Technical Service Center (front row, left end)*
- Robert Henrie from UC Regional Office (back row, left end)*



Instruction by James Rains (Right side of photo)



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## Value Engineering Background

Value Engineering (VE) is a systematic approach to improve projects, products, and processes. SAVE International defines Value Engineering as “the application of a value methodology to a planned or conceptual project or service to achieve a value improvement.” Value is defined as “an expression of the relationship between function and resources where function is measured by the performance requirements of the customer and resources are measured in materials, labor, price, time, etc. required to accomplish that function.” Among other applications, VE is used to analyze processes, designs, and construction projects. (VE studies in Reclamation are typically performed for design and/or construction projects with an estimated cost over \$1 Million.) VE helps achieve balance between required functions, performance, quality, safety, and scope with the cost and other resources necessary to accomplish those requirements. The proper balance results in maximum value for the project or process. Value, within the context of VE, is the reliable performance of functions to meet customer needs at the lowest overall cost. Value is quantified as the ratio of function over cost.

The standard job plan for VE studies, as defined by SAVE International, consists of the following six phases:

1. Information phase: Gather information to better understand the project.
2. Function Analysis Phase: Analyze the project to understand and clarify the required functions.
3. Creative Phase: Generate ideas on all the possible ways to accomplish the required functions.
4. Evaluation Phase: Synthesize ideas and concepts to select feasible ideas for development into specific value improvement.
5. Development Phase: Select and prepare the best alternatives for improving value.
6. Presentation Phase: Present the value recommendation to the project stakeholders.

VE is used around the world by a wide range of businesses and industries including building designers and contractors, auto and heavy equipment manufacturers, chemical processors, pharmaceutical companies, government agencies, etc. Benefits realized by using VE usually far exceed the investment and bring increased quality, reduced costs, and time savings. Such is the case in Reclamation.

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### The History of My Career - Francis Marion Warnick part 3 of 4



The Secretary of the Interior issued a unit citation to the Division of Project Development in recognition of superior service in connection with the report for comprehensive development of the water resources of the Middle Snake River. Mr. Francis Warnick, Regional Project Development Engineer, is shown above accepting the award from Regional Director Nelson.

By Francis Marion Warnick  
UC Regional Retiree

#### FMW Career

Because of the statement, the Secretary of Interior and the Commissioner of Reclamation directed the Regional Director to restudy the Project, cooperate closely with other agencies, and produce a final report (later it was called a Definite Plan Report) acceptable to all interests.

Over the next several weeks, discussions with the Regional Office, the Chief Engineer in Denver, and the Commissioner, it was concluded an Area Office should be established in Ogden, Utah to conduct detailed studies for the DPR, collect data for design of Project works, and assist local officials in forming a contracting entity. The Salt Lake Area Office would continue the Colorado Mainstem studies. When this decision was made, the Regional Director indicated I could head either Area Office. It was my choice. He also pointed out that it was unlikely I would be chosen to be Project Manager when



construction got underway. Project Managers were selected by the Chief Engineer and always had extensive construction experience. I was also assured they would find another position for me if my expertise was no longer needed on the Weber Basin Project when construction started.

As I evaluated the alternatives, and having the feeling Mr. Larson would like me to complete the planning on the Weber Basin Project because of my familiarity with the area and the people, I chose to head the Weber Basin Area Office. I also felt the Regional Hydrologist wanted to dominate the Colorado studies and his aggressive nature might be difficult to deal with.

### Weber Basin Project

On November 1, 1949, the new Area Office was established in Ogden in the Village Building on the corner of 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Lincoln Avenue. I had selected a few key employees to move with me and form the nucleus of what would become a 50 man and woman operation. These key people were: Hollis Hunt, Don Maughan, Harold Wilcox, Milton Folkman, Richard Hinchcliff, and Ray Zenger. Arnold Marston was detailed from the Provo River Project to supervise pre-construction surveys.

Immediately following the move to Ogden, we started a recruitment program for new employees. At the same time, we solicited the first half of the Corp of Engineers, Department of Agriculture, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife and Geological Survey Service in completing a Definite Plan Report. State agencies were also asked to make input and Utah State Agricultural College's help was solicited.

At this time (1949 and 1950) we were overseeing rehabilitation work on the Ogden River Project and working closely with Judge Howell and others in organizing strategy for formation of a Conservancy District.

In early spring 1950, detailed Lane Classification surveys got underway based on standards worked out after consultation with College and Agriculture soil scientists, agronomists, and economists. Soil scientists headed by Eldon Watson were added to our staff.

Study of an alternate dam site on the upper Weber River (Wanship) revealed favorable geological conditions and a decision was made to use this site rather than the one previously studied. Detailed core drilling, materials investigation, and field surveys were completed during the year.

Early in June I learned there would be major changes in the organization because some construction engineers were becoming available and would be transferred to the Project. The first to arrive was Ross Billings who replaced Hollis Hunt as Field Supervisor. Hunt was given some special assignments pending an expected transfer with the Region.

While the work on the DPR and preconstruction was progressing as scheduled, other activities were getting a lot of attention. We were involved in the forming of the Conservancy District. It came into being on June 26, 1950 by action of Utah's 2<sup>nd</sup> District Court. The Board appointed by the Court had their first meeting in my office on June 27.

During the last half of 1950 a number of our younger engineers who were in the military reserves were called up for active duty. In one way this was good. We were short of funds, but it also slowed our work on the DPR.

When key construction men were transferred to the Project, an unexpected reorganization took place in September 1950. Earl Jensen from the Regional Office became Office Engineer and Tom Clark came from the Riverton Project to become Project Manager. I was made head of a Project Development Division responsible for: (1) Definite Plan Report, (2) programming and budgeting, (3) contract negotiations with water users and (4) public relations. This was a major change since I had been led to



believe I would be in charge until the DPR had been completed and appropriation of funds for construction had been made by Congress. Now my standing in the new setup would depend on the way Clark allowed me to carry out this new role under his supervision. It became clear he would allow me to handle the DPR and the attendant work with other agencies. We also had good working relationships in programming and budgeting. However, in dealing with the Conservancy District and other groups, he often ignored me and my staff's input and called on the Office Engineer Jensen. Jensen would seek our help.

As the year drew to a close, we were making good progress on the DPR, especially cooperative work with other agencies and with the Conservancy District. However, our plan to complete the DPR by July 1951 appeared unattainable. E. J. Fieldsted had been appointed manager of the Conservancy District.

In January 1951 Earl Christensen was added to the staff and placed under Billings in charge of materials investigations. I had worked with him 10 years earlier on the Ogden River Project.

Drainage was becoming an issue because of Agriculture's involvement and Eugene Nielson was added to my staff to deal with this problem. Later in the year, Don Maughan accepted a position with Hollis Hunt who was now Area Engineer at Carson City, Nevada.

Many discussions and contract negotiations where I was involved were going on with Ogden City, Utah Power and Light Company, several canal companies, Ogden River Water Users Association, and Davis and Weber County regarding water rights, rights-of-way, relocations, changes in points of diversion, abandonment of old water rights filings, and several other matters.

When it was evident that the DPR would not be available to the Congress before they took action on the 1952 fiscal year budget, the request for construction funds were denied. Only planning and preconstruction funds were approved for that year and, in fact, reduced below request.

During the year I traveled to Denver on three or four occasions to confer with Chief Engineers staff on various planning and design problems. I also made trips to Sacramento to work with the Corp of Engineers on flood control plans.

In October I was sent to Washington, DC to brief the Commissioner and his staffs on progress on the DPR, outline changes in project plans, and discuss our involvement with other agencies. I agreed to mail a draft of the DPR to the Commissioner when it was submitted to the Region later in the year for review and approval. This had been cleared with Region.

The draft report was completed and sent to the Region in December and the Commissioner December 29, 1951.

During the first few months of 1952 we worked closely with Regional Staff to get the DPR in final form. It was sent to the Commissioner in May and was found acceptable as a basis for securing construction funds. The Appropriation Act for F.Y. 1953 passed by both Houses of Congress included money for start of construction.

My staff and I were now involved in negotiation of many contracts that had to be consummated before construction could be initiated. My time was spent primarily in working with Interior's attorney J. Stewart McMaster and the District's attorney Neil Olmstead in formulating the terms of the contract and producing language acceptable to the Government, the District, and a number of indirect interests.

From mid-March to July I was Acting Project Manager while Tom Clark was on an assignment to Ethiopia. By early August the repayment contract had been approved locally by all parties and was sent to Washington where it gained quick approval.



We were also moving rapidly to get construction underway in 1952. Design data on the Gateway, the 3-mile Gateway Tunnel, was submitted to the Chief Engineer in early summer for design, preparation of specifications and issuing invitations for bids. The bids for construction were opened on November 14, 1952. There were 10 bids. Utah Construction was low bidder and was awarded a contract to construct the first feature of the Project and given notice to proceed with construction.

The Conservancy having been authorized by vote of the people to enter into a contract to repay the cost of the project signed the contract on December 12, 1952. Rulon White and E. J. Fjeldsted signed for the Conservancy District and Regional Director E. O. Larson signed for the Government. The contractor started work at the tunnel on this same date.

Some of my staff received reduction-in-force notices in early spring of 1953. The one person I hated to see terminated was Eugene Nielson. Fortunately had joined with John Reeve in a private practice and did well.

During all of 1953 my staff and I were involved in many contract negotiations with various irrigation entities, municipalities, the Power Company, etc. I was also involved in appraisal and land acquisition for Wanship Dam and reservoir. Earl Christensen was now responsible for right-of-way acquisition and I worked closely with him. The Regional handled appraisals.

I was serving as Project Manager in March and April while Tom Clark was in Ethiopia. Shortly after he returned, he was offered a two-year assignment there. Since it involved a promotion, he accepted and resigned as Project Manager about mid-year. Clinton Woods, Assistant Regional Director, was appointed to replace him. I continued as Acting head in his absence as he made the transition from the Region to the Project.

This change was especially to my liking. Mr. Woods placed greater faith in my negotiating program and though he often participated in this activity, he left me with the responsibility for progress. Gilbert Wallace and I were involved in many after-hours meetings with Irrigation Company director and city councils. Conservancy District officials took the lead in these negotiations since contracts were between the District and the individual entity. I and Wallace handled the negotiations with all entities where the Government was a party to the contract. Included in this group were Ogden City, Weber County, Ogden River Water Users Association, Weber River Water Users Association, Utah Power and Light Company, Davis and Weber County Canal Company, Davis County, Forest Service, State Parks Department, Bountiful City, and State Fish and Game Department. All the negotiations required coordinating our efforts with the attorneys representing the different entities.

My staff was working closely with the Geological Survey in the Study of the Ground water resources in the East Shore area of Davis and Weber County. The purpose of this joining study was to estimate the potential long-term sustainable yield from the ground water basin and its usefulness as an emergency supply in dry years and to supplement surface supplies.

Drainage studies were continuing and a pilot drain in the Kaneville-Hooper was being constructed to ascertain the effect of drainage on lower-lying Project lands.

\*\*\*\*As negotiations got underway to acquire land for construction of Wanship Dam and reservoir, it became clear that Roy Pead who had recently acquired the ranch, on which the dam would be constructed, would not accept the sum offered by the Bureau. This in spite of the fact it was substantially higher than he had paid for it. The matter was taken to the District Court in Coalville. I was called to represent the Government and the District as an expert witness on this and many other condemnations in both State and Federal Courts. My testimony usually dealt with need for the project and justification for application of the law of eminent domain. In one case on the need for right-of-way for enlargement of



Pineview Reservoir, the Court's action was appealed to the State Supreme Court on claim that I did not qualify as an expert. The Supreme Court ruled I was a qualified expert.

Early in 1954 I received a promotion to grade G.S. 13 at a salary of \$8,360 per year.

The Definite Plan for the Project was in the process of being reviewed and revised to account for changes brought on by negotiation of water sales contracts, project costs, and preconstruction changes. A revised DPR was in the final stage of completion near the end of the year.

More responsibility was placed on me when program scheduling and budgeting was assigned to my Division. William Culp was added to my staff to help in this work. Other unit leaders under my supervision at this time were William Greenhalgh, Edward H. Lee, G. K. Wallace, and James Oka.

Sale of water by the Conservancy District was progressing well. Municipal and industrial sales were approaching 20,000 acre-feet. Irrigation sales were nearing 30,000 acre-feet.

Contract negotiations with Ogden City, Utah Power Company, Ogden River Water Users Association, Davis County, and Weber River Water Users Association were progressing during the year.

Contracts were awarded during the year for construction of Wanship Dam, Davis Aqueduct, and Gate Canal. Alton Petersen was Supervising Engineer on Wanship Dam, Earl Christensen on Davis Aqueduct, and Ross Billings on Gateway Canal. The Gateway tunnel was holed through in March 1954.

The additional construction brought a change in the organization with the establishment of a Construction Division. L. R. Dunkley was transferred from the Provo River Project to head the new division and supervise all construction activities.

Over many months continuing into 1961, the Bureau and the Conservancy and others working with the State Engineers Office proved up on water rights for Ogden and Weber River Projects, canceled several filings that could not be justified and submitted revised filings for the Weber Basin Project.

Construction of Weber Aqueduct was under construction in 1955 and 1956. Jack Carter was supervising Engineer.

In 1957 the first water deliveries to irrigators and municipalities were made. The Project works were operated by the Bureau with the activity placed in my Division. Robert Brown was made Supervisor of O & M under my supervision. Use of water increased rapidly as new distribution facilities were put into service. By 1960, over 60,000 acre-feet were being delivered annually.

During the period of 1957 to 1960, members of my staff were working with the Geological Survey in a joint study mentioned previously that led to a decision to include production wells and ground water development as a part of the Project. Because of some privileged information obtained and the desire of the Survey to publish all data, a controversy developed between the two agencies that caused some hard feelings until the Survey agreed to a co-authorship arrangement. A report was finally published in 1966.

During the period 1956 to 1961, the rising costs of construction (inflation) and changes in the project plan required periodic revision of the Definite Plan. At least two people on my staff spent almost full time on this activity. Personnel of other Divisions were also involved part time.

By 1961, the negotiation of operating agreements with many organizations had been completed and contracts and other documents executed. Also, Regional Director Larson had retired and Frank Clinton had replaced him.



## Management Training

In 1961 Reclamation introduced a new two year management training program. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Woods suggested I enter the program. With their support and recommendations, I was one of those selected as one of the first group to participate. My first assignment in November was to attend a two week management training seminar in Denver. It was held at the Denver Federal Center and included trainees from several Federal Agencies. Denver University and the Department of Interior conducted the seminar.

On returning home, I learned I was to spend the first three months of 1962 in Washington, DC. I was encouraged to take my family with me and it proved to be a worthwhile experience for all of us.

We left by private auto for Washington, DC in early January 1962 and arrived there the middle of the month. After a couple of days of orientation, I was assigned to the Contracts Administration Branch.

In the Branch, headed by Dr. Goodman, all repayment, Rehabilitation and Betterment, and Small Project Loan Contracts submitted by the Regions for approval were reviewed by the Branch, cleared by the Department of Interior's Solicitors Office and submitted by the Commissioner for Secretarial approval. During the three weeks I worked in the Branch, I handled R & B contracts on the Yakima Project in Washington, Bitterroot Project in Montana, and a Repayment Contract on Emery County Project in Utah. I also had lengthy discussions on water service contracts and other contracts on the Weber Basin Project under review at the Washington level.

On the contracts I worked on, there were telephone conversations with Regional Personnel and exchanges of letters. On the Yakima Project, I even found myself involved in conversation with a Congresswoman relative to the Yakima contract. The experience in the Branch gave me a much broader perspective of contract problems.

My next assignment was in the Programming and Scheduling Section where I had an opportunity to be exposed to Congressional hearings on appropriations and to be exposed to a whole range of funding activities. I found myself doing many routine tasks in this section that could be handled by technicians. I did, however, broaden my knowledge of the complex nature of the funding process.

I attended a 10-day management workshop conducted by the Department of Interior's Personnel Office. Participating were about 50 management trainees from all the agencies within the Department. Well organized, fast moving, and broken up at times into small discussion groups, it was an educational experience. While attending this workshop I was offered a position on the Staff of one of the Assistant Secretaries. It would have been a promotion. After due consideration, I declined the offer.

During my stay in the Commissioner's Office, I became better acquainted with the two Assistant Commissioners, William Palmer and Gilbert Stamm. When a vacancy for Assistant Regional Director occurred in 1963 at Region 1 in Boise, Idaho, these Assistants encouraged me to apply. Delay in a selection occurred when the Regional Director wanted to have Norman Moore and the Commissioner's Office suggest I be selected. The impasse finally led to a request that I withdraw my name and was assured I would be reassigned and promoted since I had successfully completed the management training program.

In April I returned to Ogden and spent the summer in my old position. In the fall of 1962 I was assigned to work in Region 4 Headquarters.

My first assignment in the Region was in the Personnel Division headed by Mr. Mitchel. Here I participated in a study concerned with use of more technicians (sub-professionals) rather than



professional engineers. This was brought on by the Bureau's inability to attract a sufficient number of engineers from the limited number available. The outcome of the study was a decision to increase recruitment of technicians but also provide more training programs and closer supervision.

I participated in a position classification review where (based on Civil Service Standards) it was determined the Bureau's journeymen soil scientist should be classified at a higher grade. The result of the review was upward salary adjustment for a few employees.

In discussions on the Bureau's Training Programs, I found the various courses well-conceived and adequate. Any employee could obtain additional training to increase their knowledge, efficiency, and worth to themselves and the organization.

I was involved in a wage survey for blue collar workers at Dutch John, Utah (Flaming Gorge Dam construction). Wages were higher than some nearby areas, but were being justified because it was a remote location. A few cent raise per hour was approved.

Frequently during the time I spent in the Regional Office, I was called to sit in on discussions on Weber Basin Project matters. My contributions were usually worth the diversion from my training. I even served again as a witness in a legal action.

I spent a month in the Property and Procurement Branch. This organization headed by Elwood Bywater, had a wide range of activities from open market purchases of small items to contract purchases of durable goods, acquisition through General Services Administration, and management of two Government owned towns.

Many regulations within the Bureau and externally, govern most of their activities and require extensive knowledge to keep abreast of current directives.

The last part of my Regional Office training was spent in the Regional Director's Office. I read all correspondence and attended all meetings he held both internally and with outside interests. I was impressed with the great number of activities Mr. Clinton handled each day. I found him very knowledgeable, a good communicator, well respected, and affable. While I worked with Mr. Clinton, he indicated a vacancy was expected soon in the Project Planning Division. He indicated he would like to have me fill that vacancy as Division Chief when it occurred. As a part of my training, I took a night class at the University of Utah in Public Administration.

In January and February 1963, I was in the Chief Engineer's Office in Denver. I was assigned to the Specifications and Contract Administration Branches. I was given assignments along with the regular employees. I prepared specification language on a number of jobs and assisted in the review process and issuance. I had the opportunity to handle change orders on a number of projects and other contract matters.

While in Denver, I was notified of the vacancy for Regional Planning Officer in Region 4 and was urged to apply for the position. I sent in my application well ahead of the deadline.

Upon returning to Ogden, I again became involved in unfinished negotiations with the Ogden River Water Users Association on Pineview Dam enlargement and operation. Many meetings took place with District, Association, and Regional officials. Finally in October 1963, all parties approved the contract and signed it.

At the same time, a contract was being negotiated with the owners of the East Canyon Dam and Reservoir. I found myself again involved in many meetings. Other ongoing negotiations also took my time.



Shortly after I completed my management training, I was called to Mr. Clinton's office and privately advised I would not be selected to be the Region's Planning Officer. He informed me Paul Willmore, an employee in the Commissioner's Office, was returning from a special Department assignment and by virtue of seniority and pressure from the Commissioner, would get the position. Embarrassed by his inability to promote me to the position, he indicated he would try and find a comparable position to which I could be promoted.

Not long after this unfortunate situation, the Assistant Regional Director position in Region 1 at Boise, Idaho became vacant, and as I previously mentioned in this narrative, I was urged to apply for the position. My strongest support for my advancement came from Mr. Clinton and could have led to the impasse that delayed the appointment of a replacement for more than six months. Finally, I was asked by my supporters to withdraw my name from consideration. With the need for my services on the Weber Basin Project declining and no immediate prospects for a promotion or even a transfer I was disheartened. Then I was asked to serve as a team leader on an overseas assignment sponsored by the Department of State. The team I headed consisted of G. James Hoge, Design Engineer; J. Neil Murdoch, Geologist; John H. Steele, Hydrologist and Loren C. Holt, Economist.

### Taiwan Assignment

In mid-January 1964, I flew to Washington DC for a briefing on our assignment by the Bureau and State Department (Agency for International Development). Our assignment was to provide technical assistance to AID by reviewing, analyzing, and evaluating planning and feasibility studies already performed by the Taiwan Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau (PWCB) Republic of China, on the Tseng-wen Reservoir Project in southwestern Taiwan. The study was undertaken as a result of a request by PWCB for technical review of their investigations and recommendations on the completion of a soundness analysis and feasibility report.

The few days I spent were taken by having various individuals outline our task, giving me instruction on cultural differences, lines of authority, periodic reporting procedures, handling money, etc. They especially warned me to respect age, since in the Chinese culture it is more important than knowledge.

I flew to San Francisco on January 21. I met the rest of the team at the airport the next morning. We left San Francisco on Pan American Airlines at 9:00 am on the 22<sup>nd</sup>, stopped briefly in Honolulu, and arrived in Tokyo at 5:30 pm on Thursday, the 23<sup>rd</sup>, at 5:30 pm. We stayed at the Tokyo Hilton Hotel as guests of the airline.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> we flew via Northwest Airlines to Taipei, Taiwan, stopping briefly at Naha, Okinawa. After clearing customs and checking into the China Hotel, we were taken to the AID office. Here we were briefed by Gerald Huffman and John McCoy, photographed, issued money, provided with more identification (we already had diplomatic passports), and were driven around the city and toured the U.S. Military Compound (PX, Commissary, APO, and Officers Club). We had access to all these facilities.

In the evening we attended a State Dinner hosted by Republic of China Officials. Eighteen were in attendance, nine Americans and nine Chinese. After the 14 course dinner, I was uncomfortably full and had survived my first use of chopsticks and Chinese food.

During the next four days, we met with PWCB Director Teng and his staff along with Richard Chang, who headed the Teng-wen Study Group. Much to our satisfaction, we found all the key people spoke English. General discussions on agricultural practices, economics, geology, etc. were carried on with interested staff members. We made courtesy calls to top U.S. Officials and key Chinese Ministries. We also visited the University of Taiwan. On the 29<sup>th</sup> we met with the Council for Economic Cooperation



and Development and discussed our assignment. On this date we were each issued funds to cover our future expenses.

On the 30<sup>th</sup>, we left Taipei by autos accompanied by Mr. McCoy and Mr. Chang, driving through two large irrigation districts and visiting Shihmen Dam under construction which would serve an area then devoted to raising tea.

It was interesting to see the intensity of agricultural practices. Quoting from the diary I kept: "Because the basic diet of the Chinese is rice, everything is geared to its production. The water buffalo forms the basic motive power for plowing, leveling and other tasks beyond man's physical ability. Fields are small, averaging less than ¼ hectare (about ½ acre) each surrounded by a low dike to control the water. Hand labor is used for most farming operations."

After visiting TaPu Dam and the area it serves, we drove to Taichung and visited a research institute which was well equipped for testing soils, aggregates, cement and concrete. We spent the night at Taichung.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> we met the Provincial Governor of Taiwan at Chung Hsing and had a discussion on Taiwan's economy and the importance of agriculture. We then visited the Research Institute of Agricultural Economics where we attended a day-long session discussing the agricultural economy of the Chainan District which would receive supplemental water from the Tsengwen Project. Shisom C. Lee, Director of the Institute, was our host. Part of his education was obtained at the University of Illinois.

[The History of My Career - Francis Marion Warnick \(part 1, 2, 3\)](#)

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## **FBMS Status Update**

**August 2013**

Reclamation has continued to progress toward FBMS conversion, slated to “go live” with Deployment 8 (D8) on November 7, 2013. There has been and will continue to be much work within the UC region to prepare for this conversion. Reclamation’s FBMS Project Management Team (PMT) has a very useful intranet site that provides updates and helpful resources regarding the FBMS conversion process- check it out [here](#).

We are currently in the realization phase which is the longest of the FBMS phases and will continue through the end of August. In this phase, we will complete data cleansing activities, role mapping, training preparation, and participate in testing. Update highlights include:

- An FFS-FBMS cost authority crosswalk tool has been created to convert current cost authorities to FBMS accounting data elements. The Tool is available [here](#).
- Finance, budget, property and acquisitions staff will continue to test FBMS through mid September in preparation for conversion.
- The fourth and final role mapping submission will be submitted to the Department in August. The users submitted with the final role mapping will be assigned training classes that will run from October 2013 through January 2014.
- A draft training schedule has been developed for instructor led classes scheduled mid October 2013 through January 2014. Users with certain fleet, property, acquisition, and finance roles will be assigned to classes once final role mapping is complete.
- In addition, a field training curriculum has been developed for users that have a variety of computer based training roles. This 3 day class will certify the training in lieu of the computer courses. Finance, budget and administrative officers have been assigned to this class that will be held in Salt Lake City the week of October 21 and in Albuquerque the week of October 28. Users assigned to these classes will be notified.

If you have any questions regarding FBMS, feel free to contact Shara Hillier, FBMS Regional Coordinator at [shillier@usbr.gov](mailto:shillier@usbr.gov) or (801) 524-3660.

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# Retirement Planning - Let the Open Season Panic Begin!

By [Tammy Flanagan](#) National Institute of Transition Planning

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It isn't even September yet, but there is a lot going on already in preparation for the 2013 Federal Employees Health Benefits Program open season at the end of the year. With the implementation of the 2010 Affordable Care Act under way, some employees and retirees are worried about its impact on their benefits. Here is an email I received this week:

As I understand, our insurance will change in January and the benefits won't be as they were before. I know, nobody knows exactly what will happen ... but what about surgeries which could wait a few months (like hip/knee and similar). Would it be better to have it before 2014?

In general, for federal employees, there's no need to panic. FEHBP will continue as you know it. Unless you are a member of Congress or congressional staff member, you will continue to be covered by an FEHBP health plan next year. (Under the ACA, those on Capitol Hill must obtain insurance through new health exchanges that are in the process of being set up.)

The 2013 FEHBP Open Season will begin Monday, Nov. 11 and end on Monday, Dec. 9. As usual, you will be able to select a new federal health benefits plan, a supplemental dental and/or vision plan, and allocate allotments to your flexible spending account during this period. Your agency will advise you of important dates and information as it becomes available.

## What's New?

There have been some changes to FEHBP of late:

- With the recent Supreme Court decision in the Defense of Marriage Act case, same-sex couples who are legally married are now eligible for the program, and for Federal Employees Group Life Insurance. They can enroll during a 60-day open enrollment period that runs through Aug. 26.
- Legally married same-sex couples also can participate in self and family enrollments during the annual FEHBP open season, as can any other married couples.
- In the future, the word "spouse" in any Office of Personnel Management documentation pertaining to federal benefits will cover both same and opposite-sex spouses. If there is a need to differentiate between same and opposite-sex spouses, their marriages or children, OPM will do so explicitly.
- Legal same-sex marriages will be treated in the same manner as opposite-sex marriages, regardless of an employee's or annuitant's state of residency. (For additional information on coverage of same-sex spouses, see OPM's recent [Benefits Administration Letter](#).)
- There will be three new dental plans and one new vision plan available through the [Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program](#).
- The maximum annual election for a Health Care Flexible Spending Account and a Limited Expense Health Care Flexible Spending Account (for those enrolled in a high deductible health plan) will be \$2,500 for the 2014 benefit period. The dependent care FSA limit remains at \$5,000.
- OPM has developed a [chart to assist employees](#) when reviewing their insurance needs during open season.

## FEHBP's Future



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The way I see it, the only reason for concern about Congress removing itself from FEHBP is that many federal employees have felt at least some sense of security in knowing that Congress was covered under the same health insurance as they were. That, some employees assumed, made it less likely that lawmakers would make changes that would negatively impact FEHBP.

On that front, there is some good news. Members of Congress still seem interested in making sure FEHBP is efficient and effective. For example, a House Oversight and Government Reform subcommittee held a hearing back in April on the following question: “The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program: Is it a Good Value for Federal Employees?”

At the hearing, subcommittee chairman Blake Farenthold, R-Texas, noted that FEHBP premiums have risen 5.78 percent in past five years. “While this is a pretty small increase compared to what we are seeing in some private sector rates, where rates have risen much more,” he said, “it is our duty to see how we can continue to save taxpayers’ hard-earned dollars and provide the best coverage for our federal workforce.”

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton, D-D.C., said evidence showed that FEHBP has generally performed as well or better than private employers’ insurance, particularly at holding down rate increases.

If you’re interested in delving into these issues in more detail, you can read the [full text of the hearing](#), or [watch a video](#) of it.

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### The Speed of Trust

By Mary Halverson  
Financial Manager  
Upper Colorado Region

Recently, while watching a television show with my teenage daughter she said, “If everyone (in the show) would tell the truth they would be so much happier.” I said, “Yes, but then there wouldn’t be any drama for the show to continue.”

While this may be true for television, there are plenty of things to do in real life without the added drama of not being able to trust others. Thus, when Dick Jorgenson (Regional Training Officer) mentioned a new training opportunity regarding trust I thought it was a subject worth exploring.

The Financial Management Division (FMD) recently participated in *The Speed of Trust* training provided by FranklinCovey. The subject matter appealed to us for many reasons, especially because of the peace, comfort and efficiency that our division experiences when trust levels are high and workload demands it.



The training focused on four core components of credibility, two of which are character based: Integrity and Intent. While the other two focused on competency: Capabilities and Results. Furthermore, thirteen behaviors of trust were explored concluding with techniques for having “Trust Talks” with others.

Trust Talks provide the opportunity to explore each other’s trust values and suggest areas of change in a positive manner. Consequently, FMD is in the process of reading and reviewing the book as well as taking the opportunity to discuss the many aspects of trust with each other. We are excited to more fully take advantage of *The Speed of Trust*.

## The Speed of Trust: Student Recap

By James Russell-Field  
Accounting Student Trainee  
Upper Colorado Region

In July, FMD attended the *Speed of Trust* training at Franklin Covey. The day focused on how to develop trust with those around you. Trust develops by moving through the 5 waves of trust: self, relationship, organization, market, and societal.

We started the day by evaluating our self-trust and covering the four Cores of Credibility: Integrity, Intent, Capabilities, and Results. Integrity is deep honesty, and making sure individual values, beliefs, and behavior are congruent. Intent is genuine concern and caring for others, acting in the best interest of everyone to find mutual benefit. Capabilities are the capacities we have to produce and accomplish goals. Results are our individual past, present, and future which can help us get the right things done. Together, the four Cores of Credibility can find our strengths and weaknesses for self-trust and help us realize ways improve them.

The majority of our day focused on relationship trust and developing trust with co-workers. This introduced the topic of “Trust Talks.” A Trust Talk is when two co-workers sit down and use “Behavior Cards” to initiate a conversation on how to establish trust and create a plan to do that. There are thirteen behavior cards: Talk Straight, Demonstrate Respect, Create Transparency, Right Wrongs, Show Loyalty, Deliver Results, Get Better, Confront Reality, Clarify Expectations, Practice Accountability, Listen First, Keep Commitments, and Extend Trust. During a trust talk, each participant would pick three of the cards to help explain and define the traits they value.

After discussing the Behavior Cards, each participant fills out a “Trust Action Plan.” This lays out the current relationship between two workers and lists the actions, based on the Behavior Cards, that each can take to improve trust. The action plan acts as a guide to improve and establish certain behaviors that will improve trust at the workplace.

After covering relationship trust, we discussed organization trust. Organization trust was explained by comparing organizations to pit crews in NASCAR. Each member of the pit crew knows their individual role and the task they have to complete in order to reach a bigger goal. Organizations working with a pit crew mentality eliminate the need for micromanagement, because each individual knows how to contribute to the team.

After spending most of the day on self, relationship, and organization trust, we only briefly covered market trust, which is providing good customer service, and societal trust, which is giving back to society.

The biggest takeaway from the *Speed of Trust* training was the ability to initiate a trust talk with a co-worker. Knowing how to sit down, start a conversation, and create a plan to increase trust is a valuable skill to have around the workplace, and one that FMD is working into our schedules.

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## And the Numbers Are In!



RMTT 3, L-R, Michelle Garcia, Edica Lopez, Jerri Quistberg, Regina Wendling, Corine Morales (ducking behind pallet), Chantel Bouchard, Stephanie Lounsbury, Ryan Curtis, Marian Thornton, Letesia Reid, Jaclynn Burch, and Shannon Silva.  
Photographer: Joshua Larson

By De Ann Brown  
Upper Colorado Region

The weeks of July 15 and August 5, 2013, the Records Management Group conducted the second and third of its six scheduled Records Management Transition Team (RMTT) efforts. As you know, with the pending move to the 8<sup>th</sup> floor, Reclamation is reducing its footprint in the Federal Building, to include the amount of space we will have for our records.

In the months leading up to the RMTTs, Letesia Reid, UC Region Records Manager, Debbi Fugal, Project Manager, and the Mail and File Clerks, interviewed employees and groups about



their record collections to determine what they would be taking to their new area, what needed to be scanned, and what could be returned to Central Files. Based on this information Letesia and Debbi conducted an extensive analysis of our record collections to determine what could be dispositioned to the Federal Records Center (FRC).

What they found is we had approximately 3,042 linear feet (a little over a half mile) of records that needed to be dispositioned! This included records that had met their short term retention and were shredded, and records that were destined for long term storage.

Working 10 hour days towards that disposition goal, RMTT 2 processed 6,963 folders, contained in 139 archive boxes, placed on 3 pallets that were transported to the FRC for storage.

The third RMTT effort has outdone the previous two. It has become a challenge by each team to see if they can reach higher numbers than the previous team. RMTT 3 has set the bar high! They processed 7,735 folders, contained in 212 archive boxes, placed on 4 pallets for transport. To date, a total of 17,157 folders have been processed, contained in 526 archive boxes, and shipped on 13 pallets to the FRC in Denver, Colorado.

RMTT 2 consisted of Letesia Reid (Team Leader), Amelia Draper, Corine Morales, Ryan Curtis, Jerri Quistberg, and Chantel Bouchard (Records Management Group), Edica Lopez (Acquisition Management Division), Sheila Pointer-Ware (MP Regional Office), Bernetta Higley (Flaming Gorge Field Division), Pamela Eld and Sonia Cervantes (PN Regional Office), Michelle Garcia (Albuquerque Area Office), and Marian Thornton (Elephant Butte Field Division). This team helped to further refine the disposition process, allowing for a smoother process for subsequent teams. What an awesome group of people!

RMTT 3 consisted of Letesia Reid (Team Leader), Amelia Draper, Corine Morales, Ryan Curtis, Jerri Quistberg, and Chantel Bouchard (Records Management Group), Edica Lopez (Acquisition Management Division), Regina Wendling (Denver Office), Michelle Garcia and Shannon Silva (Albuquerque Area Office), Stephanie Lounsbury (PN Regional Office), Joshua Larson (Provo Area Office), Jaclynn Burch (Alamosa Field Division), and Marian Thornton (Elephant Butte Field Division). This team ROCKED!

It hasn't been all work and no play! Even after working 10 hour days, some of the team members still had energy left to enjoy what Salt Lake City has to offer. They attended the state fair, concerts, and even went bowling followed by karaoke! With their hotels located in the downtown area, they've taken the opportunity to visit City Creek Mall, various restaurants, and go sightseeing.

A special "Thank You!" to the admin staff in the Regional Office for helping with the time consuming task of placing new labels on the folders: Ameer Baker, Veronica Tietz, Trish Schmidt-Johnson, Lauri Brown, Jolene Jacobson, JoAn Hanson, Levi Hutchinson, and Janet



Hunt (Janet also transported boxes to/from the admin staff). In addition, a “Thank You!” to Keri Mauchley and Danae Henrie for handling the mail and file duties during the RMTT, allowing their co-workers to concentrate on the RMTT efforts. Lastly, we can’t thank the supervisors of the volunteers enough for allowing their staff to assist with these efforts. We couldn’t accomplish as much as we have without the help of all the volunteers that were willing to come to our aid! We hope it has been a valuable experience for them and they’ve learned skills they can take back to their offices and put into use.

RMTT 4 is scheduled for the week of September 9<sup>th</sup>, we’ve squeezed in an additional RMTT for the week of September 16<sup>th</sup>, and the final RMTT is scheduled for the week of September 30<sup>th</sup>. Preserving Reclamation’s records for future generations!

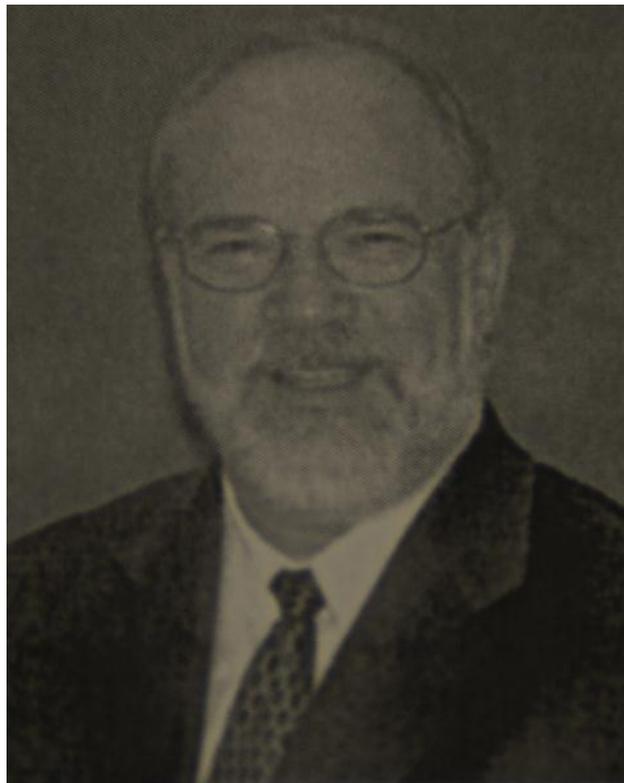
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### Oral History Spotlight

The UC Regional Library has a collection of 110 oral history interviews conducted by Historians, with various Reclamation employees throughout the years. The oral histories capture candid “in their own voice” memories of employees and their experiences working for Reclamation. The oral histories preserve information about Reclamation that would not normally appear in Reclamation’s official records. Contents of the oral histories range from the humorous to reflective of the situation at the time, and all are informative!



**Oral History Interview  
Larry Todd**

Mr. Todd was named Deputy Commissioner, Policy, Administration and Budget, January 3, 2006. He has more than 30 years of government services in various land management, reservoir design and construction and policy and management analysis positions held in Washington, DC, Montana, Texas and Colorado. What follows are excerpts from Mr. Underwood’ oral history book:



**“... at that point you can see the smoke, black smoke, billowing up from the Pentagon...”**

“And, at that point you can see the smoke, black smoke, billowing up from the Pentagon. It was, it was big, it was black, it was absolutely disheartening, and that image of that, of—and at the point, at that time we knew then that a plane had crashed into the Pentagon—my heart just sank at that point and that image is burned into my mind. Because, the leader of the military world, headquarters, had been attacked, which no one ever thought could be possible. Washington was paralyzed because of what was going on, and people couldn’t get home, and didn’t know what to do. The traffic was snarled. We made it out onto the Highway 66, Interstate 66, and we were actually going pretty good until we got just about past Rosslyn, and then traffic absolutely just came to a screeching halt. There’s a little bottleneck out there, but beyond that with everybody leaving and going home and so forth, traffic just absolutely stopped. So, what we decided to do at that point was to get off on one of the ramps...”

**“I didn’t believe that he should put a security or law enforcement person in charge of that organization (SES). He *needed* a person who knew Reclamation...”**

“The other thing I told him was, I didn’t believe that he should put a security or law enforcement person in charge of that organization. He *needed* a person who knew Reclamation, that Reclamation, and their dams, and all that kind of stuff had a certain culture and that the security/law enforcement had a certain culture and we had to mesh those that worked with Reclamation. And, you couldn’t just bring in security, because they don’t understand the other side of the culture. And so, he agreed with that. And so, he asked me at the time, “What do you want to do? Are you proposing that you *stay* as director of operations or are you proposing that you go?” And, I told him at the time, “Look, I want to go be the director of security and law enforcement because I was here on 9/11. I have a burning desire to make our facilities safe. It was something that had motivated me from the very time that we drove across the bridge looking at the, looking at the Pentagon.”

**“...we really became a leader in the Homeland Security Department about how to secure dams...”**

“And so with the, with the engineering change that we had and a focus on not only how to build a dam but, “How do you take one down?” we really became a leader in the Homeland Security Department about how to secure dams. We went from basically nothing to being the leader in America on, on dam security, and I believe it’s still that way today. It’s, it was really, we really did a good job and all the credit goes to, to those folks in the security office and all throughout, on the projects and everything. It’s just really done a great job.”

...

To read the full interview of [Larry Todd click here](#), or if you prefer a hard copy contact [Chantel Bouchard](#), Regional Office Library Coordinator.

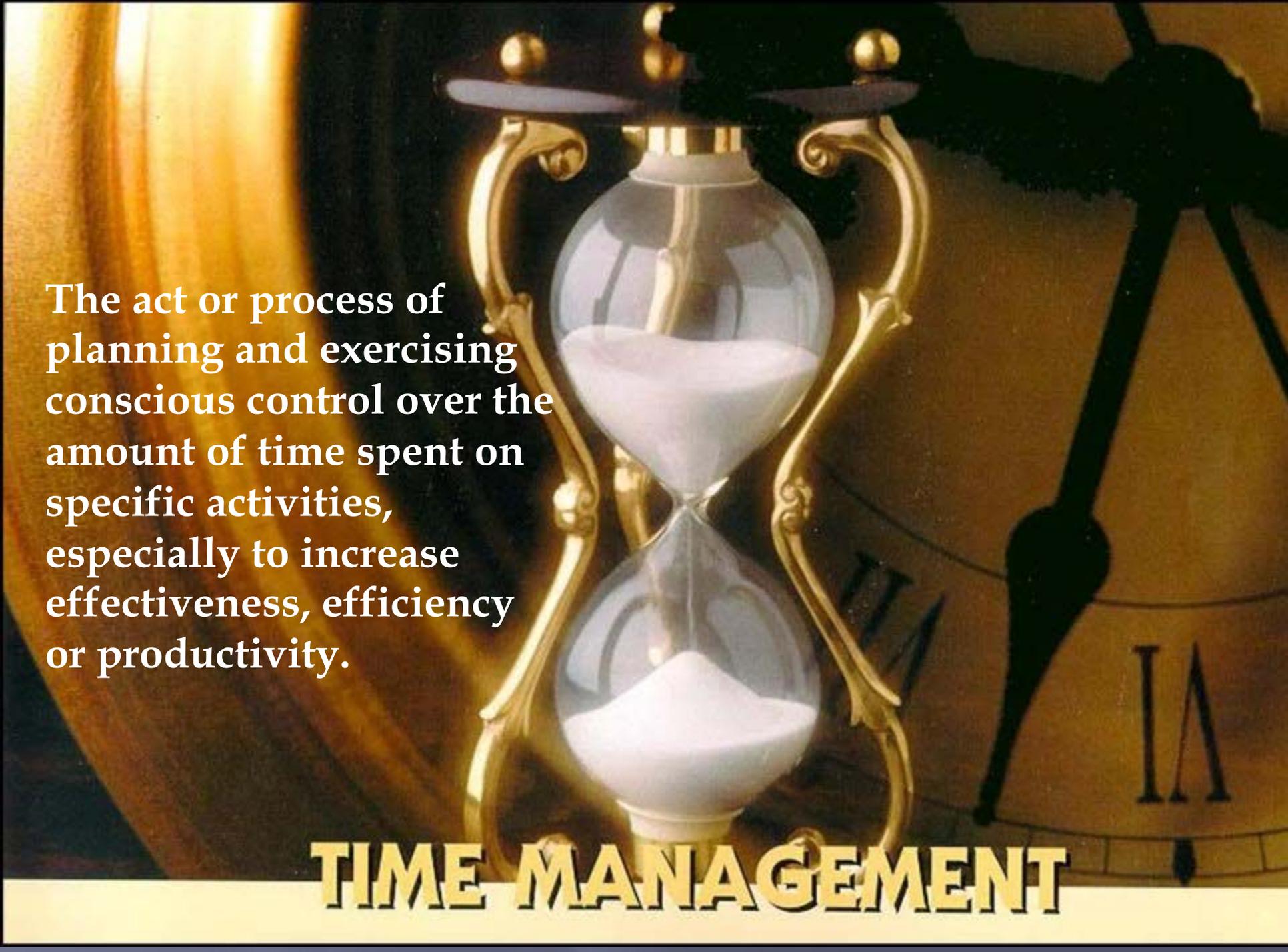
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# Time Management Tips to Increase Productivity

▣ ASC August 2013 Training

An ornate brass hourglass with white sand, set against a background of a clock face and a golden light source. The hourglass is the central focus, with its two glass bulbs and brass frame clearly visible. The sand is white and is shown in the process of falling from the top bulb to the bottom bulb. The background features a large, dark clock face with Roman numerals, and a bright, golden light source on the left side, creating a warm, glowing atmosphere.

The act or process of planning and exercising conscious control over the amount of time spent on specific activities, especially to increase effectiveness, efficiency or productivity.

**TIME MANAGEMENT**

# CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT CONDUCTIVE TO EFFECTIVENESS

A major cause of ineffective time management is disorganization. Keep your desk and office organized, keep everything on hand and keep things in the place you have assigned them and you will never waste time searching for the things you need or have important items go missing.

Create a filing system that's built on easy retrieval. Use broad headings for all your files.



*“He who every morning plans the transactions of that day and follows that plan carries a thread that will guide him through the labyrinth of the most busy life.”*

— Victor Hugo

# PRIORITIZE

Setting priorities is vital for effective office time management. An important time management tip is therefore that you should know both on a long term and daily basis what your priorities are and should prioritize your long term goals as well as your daily to-do list.

Creating a To-Do List will help you prioritize your tasks. Start your day with a To-Do List that really works. List tasks for that day only and leave it visible all day. Put the important tasks on top and it is essential to tackle the tasks in order.

## • **TAKING ON TOO MUCH**

Are you a person who has a hard time saying "no" to people? If so, you probably have far too many projects and commitments on your plate. This can lead to poor performance, stress, and low morale.

Or, you might be a micromanager: someone who insists on controlling or doing all of the work themselves, because they can't trust anyone else to do it correctly. (This can be a problem for everyone - not just managers!)

Either way, taking on too much is a poor use of your time, and it can get you a reputation for producing rushed, sloppy work.

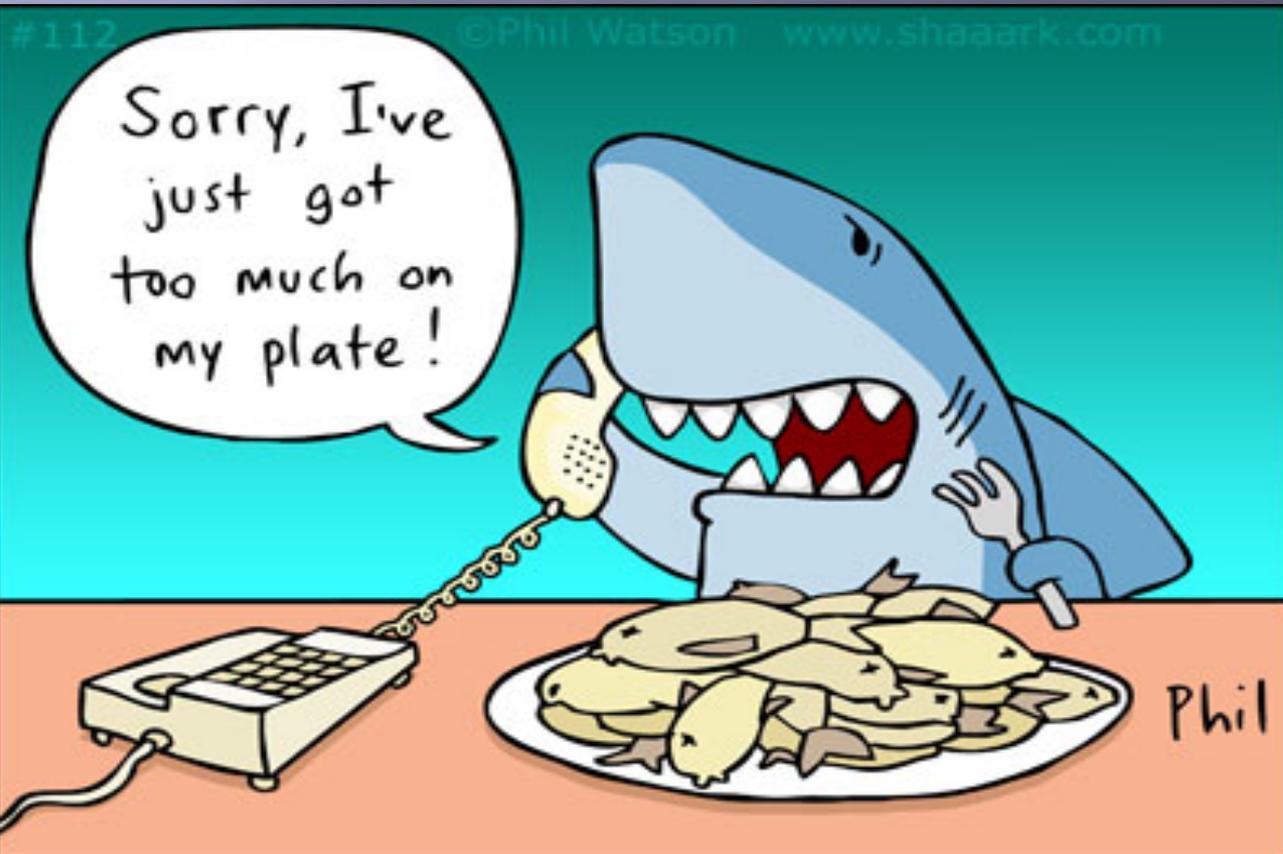
To stop this, learn when to say "yes" and "no."

# LEARN WHEN TO SAY "YES" AND "NO".

The inability to say "No" is the cause of an incredible amount of misunderstanding and frustration. Instead of saying "No," people say "Maybe" or "I might be able to do that" or "I'll see", creating the expectation that they will do whatever it is on the part of the listener and the pressure on themselves to do it. Then when they don't do it, the person they said "Maybe" to instead of "No" is disappointed/annoyed/hurt.

## DELEGATE

Delegation is another useful tool for effective office time management. You do not need to do everything yourself; if you find a task that someone would be able to do as well as you or even better then delegate that task to that person. Delegation does not only need to take place at work but can also take place at home.



# MANAGE DISTRACTIONS

Do you know that some of us can lose as much as two hours a day to distractions? Think how much you could get done if you had that time back!

Whether they come from emails, IM chats, colleagues in a crisis, or phone calls from clients, distractions prevent us from achieving flow, which is the satisfying and seemingly effortless work that we do when we're 100 percent engaged in a task.

If you want to gain control of your day and do your best work, it's vital to know how to minimize distraction and manage interruptions effectively. For instance, turn off your IM chat when you need to focus, and let people know if they're distracting you too often. You should also learn how to improve your concentration, even when you're faced with distractions.

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**“I always give 110% to my job —  
40% on Monday, 30% on Tuesday, 20% on  
Wednesday, 15% on Thursday and 5% on Friday.”**

# AVOID PROCRASTINATION

One common reason why people procrastinate is because they are working on a task that just seems too big or too daunting to complete on their own. One way to resolve this is to break it down into smaller pieces so the task doesn't seem so difficult.

One way to avoid procrastination is to set deadlines for yourself. You should set these earlier than the actual deadlines you have for work or other projects. This gives you some "wiggle room" as they say, in case something comes up or there is an emergency of some type.

Another time management technique for avoiding procrastination is to reward yourself when you meet your goals and stick to your schedule. This can give you the motivation you need to stay on task. With all of these tips combined, you can stop procrastinating and start doing the things that are important to you at work and even in your personal life.

*“Procrastination is the foundation of all disasters.”*

-Pandora Poikilos-Excuse Me, My Brains Have Stepped Out

# TAKE A BREAK

It's nice to think that you can work for 8-10 hours straight, especially when you're working to a deadline. But it's impossible for anyone to focus and produce really high-quality work without giving their brains some time to rest and recharge. So, don't dismiss breaks as "wasting time." They provide valuable down-time, which will enable you to think creatively and work effectively.

If it's hard for you to stop working, then schedule breaks for yourself, or set an alarm as a reminder. Go for a quick walk, grab a cup of coffee, or just sit and meditate at your desk. Try to take a five minute break every hour or two. And make sure that you give yourself ample time for lunch - you won't produce top quality work if you're hungry!

**“Don’t watch the clock; do what it does.  
Keep going.”-Samuel Levenson**



## Upper Colorado Region Weekly Hydrology Summary

This hydrologic information is provided each Monday morning to summarize the hydrologic conditions in the Upper Colorado Region. If additional information is required, please contact Heather Hermansen in the Water Resources Group.

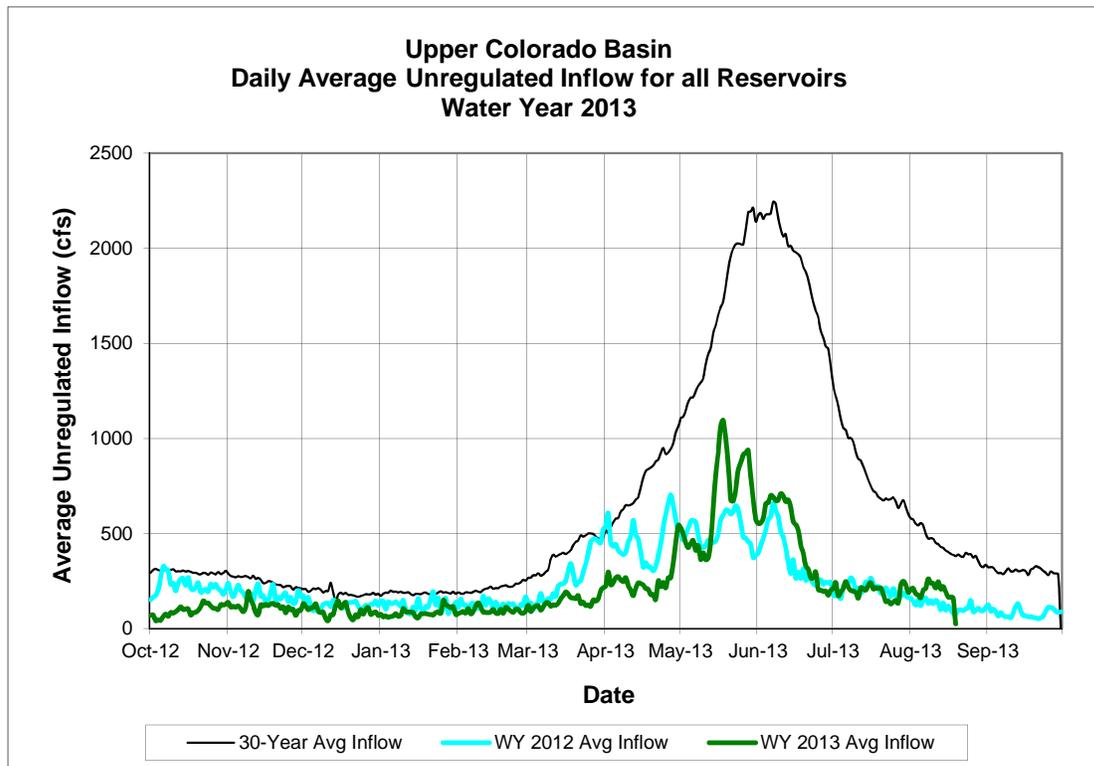
### Selected Reservoir Status - Current August 18, 2013

Reservoir	Elevation (ft)	Live Storage (1000 AF)	% of Live Capacity	Avg Daily Inflow (cfs)	Daily Release (cfs)
Lake Powell	3,591.30	10,939	45%	2,333	11,694
Blue Mesa	7,460.32	373	45%	638	1,450
Flaming Gorge	6,016.23	2,849	76%	326	1,104
Fontenelle	6,491.30	236	68%	459	703
Navajo	6,015.65	872	51%	235	800
Elephant Butte	4,293.11	89	5%	147	5

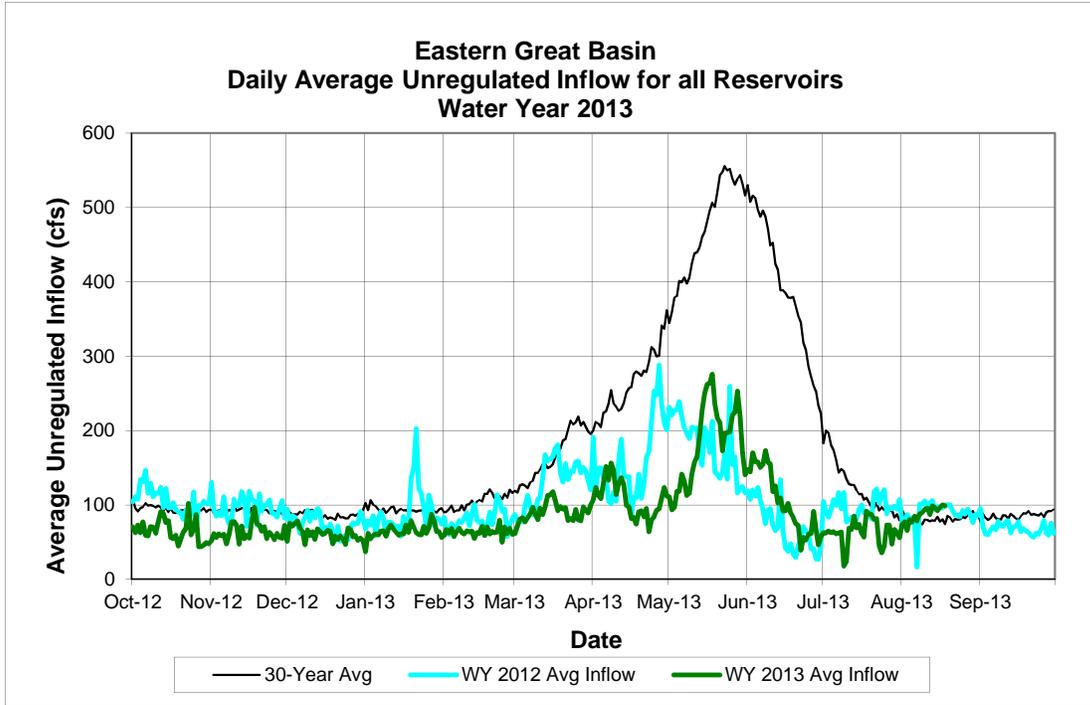
### Selected Reservoir Inflows - Forecasted & Water Year to August 18, 2013

Reservoir	August Midmonth Forecast (1000 AF)	August Midmonth Forecast (% Avg)	July Observed Inflow (1000 AF)	July % of Avg Observed Inflow (1000 AF)	WY to Date % of Avg Inflow*
Lake Powell	230	46%	143	13%	40%
Blue Mesa	45	71%	44	38%	55%
Fontenelle	30	39%	67	38%	51%
Flaming Gorge	27	30%	66	31%	42%
Navajo	30	67%	1.88	3%	37%

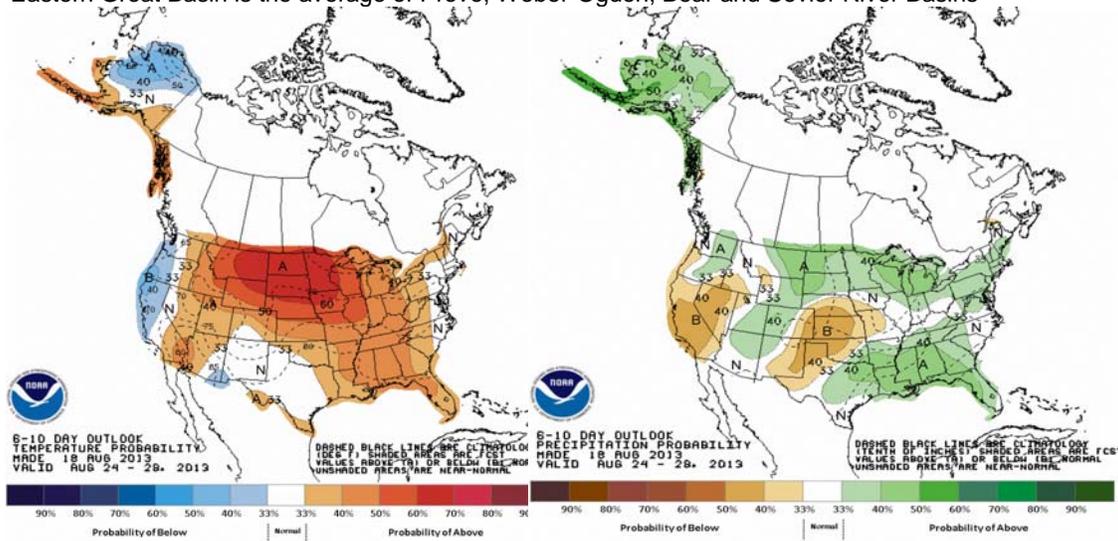
\*Compares cumulative water year inflow to date with historic average cumulative inflow for the same date



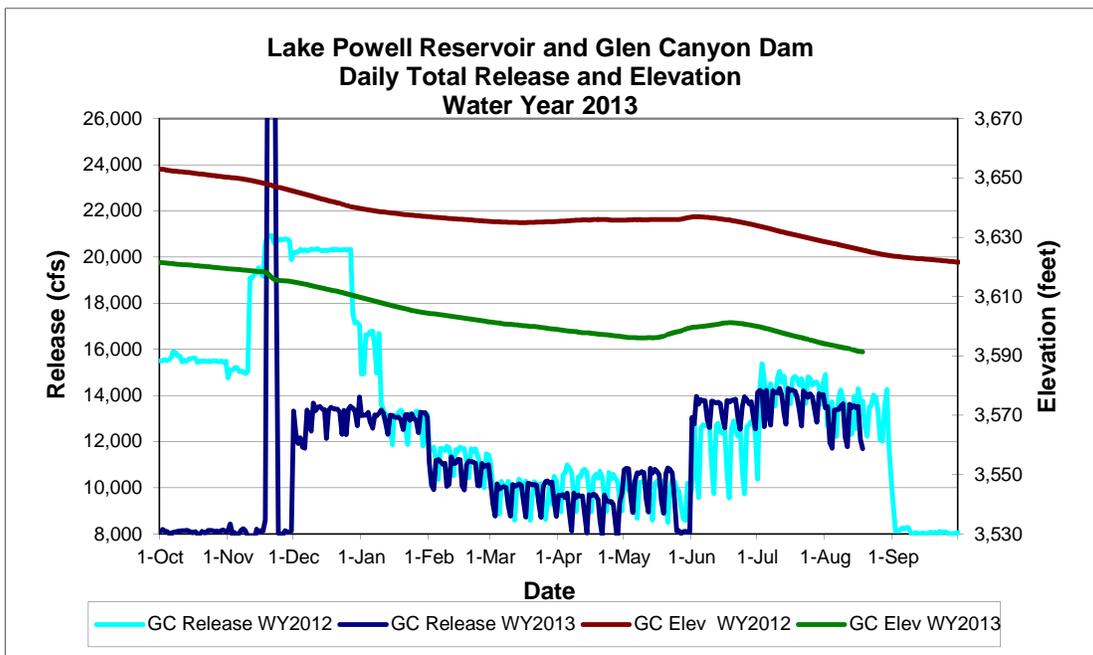
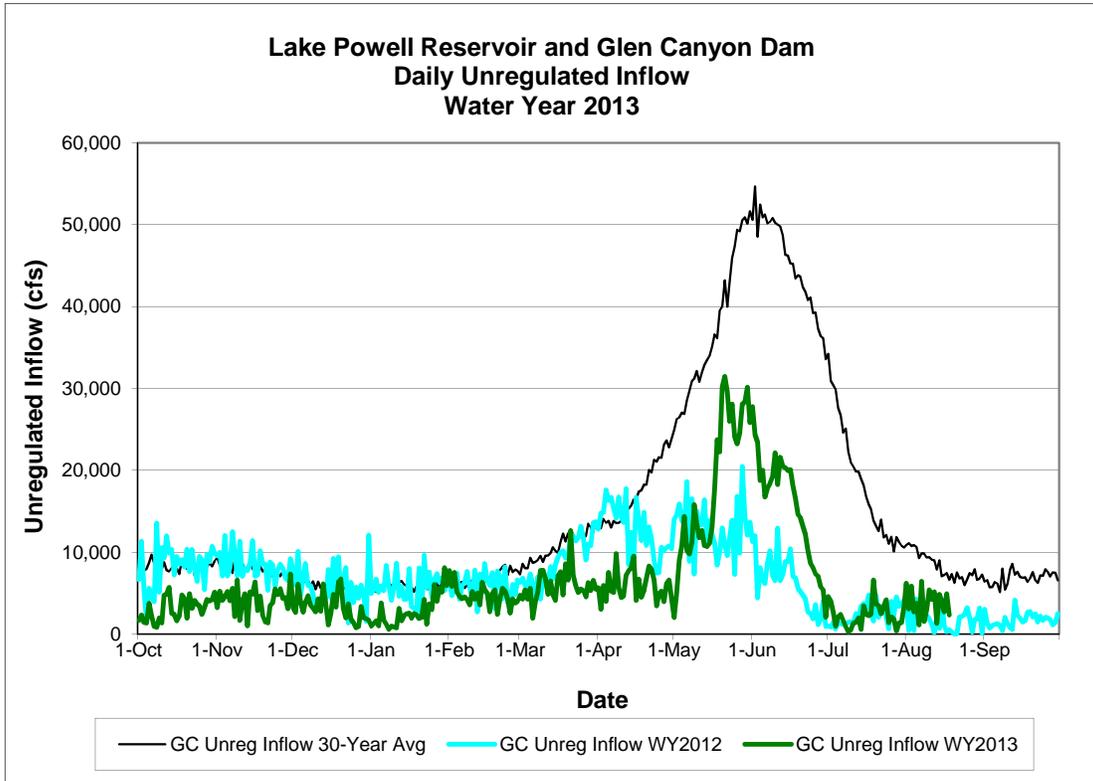
# Upper Colorado Region Weekly Hydrology Summary



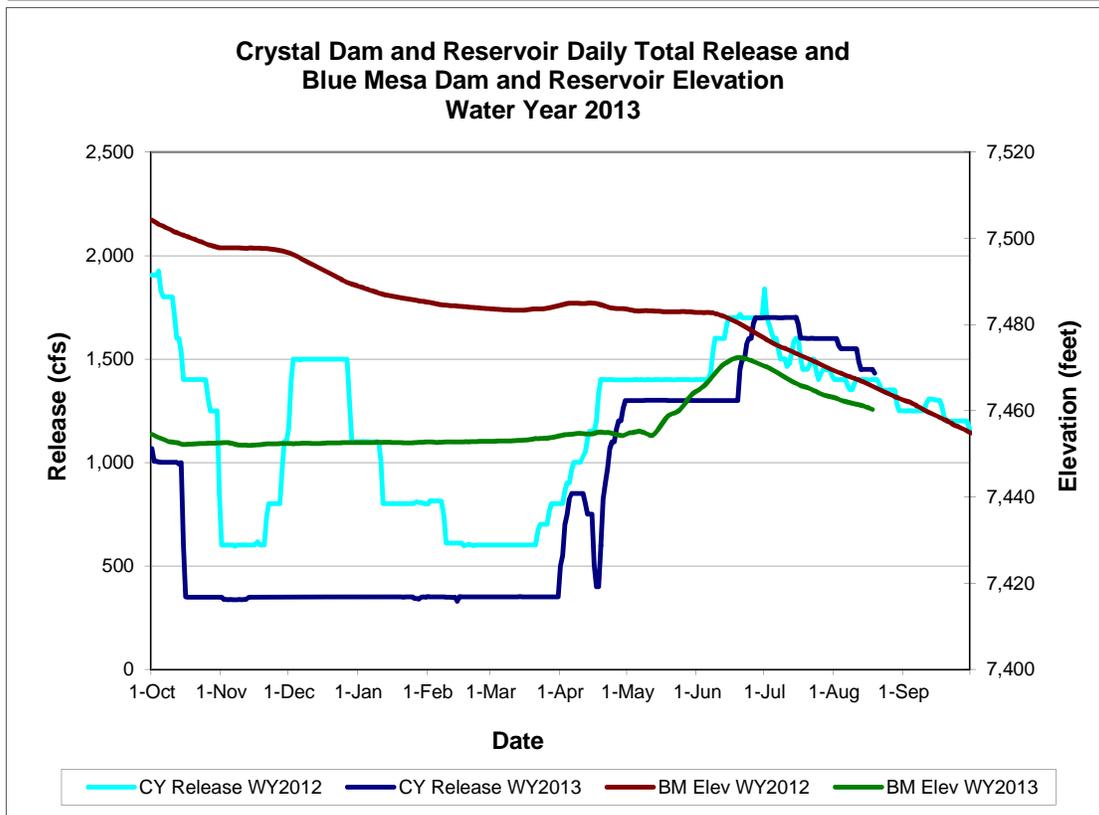
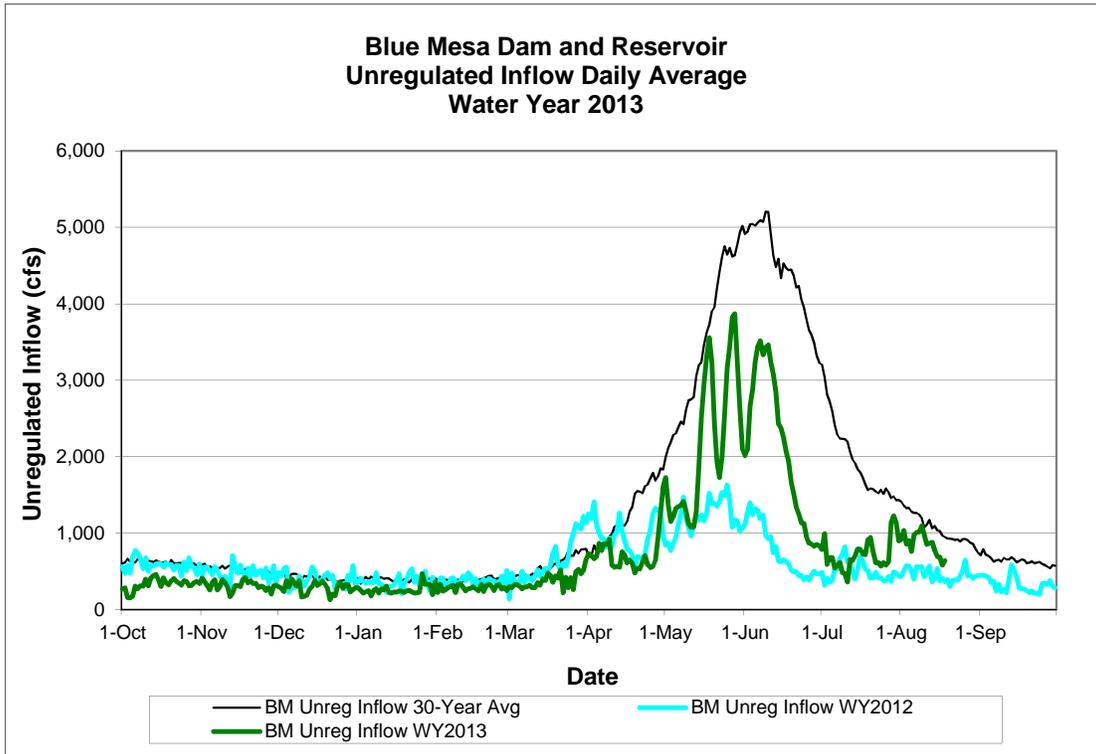
Eastern Great Basin is the average of Provo, Weber-Ogden, Bear and Sevier River Basins



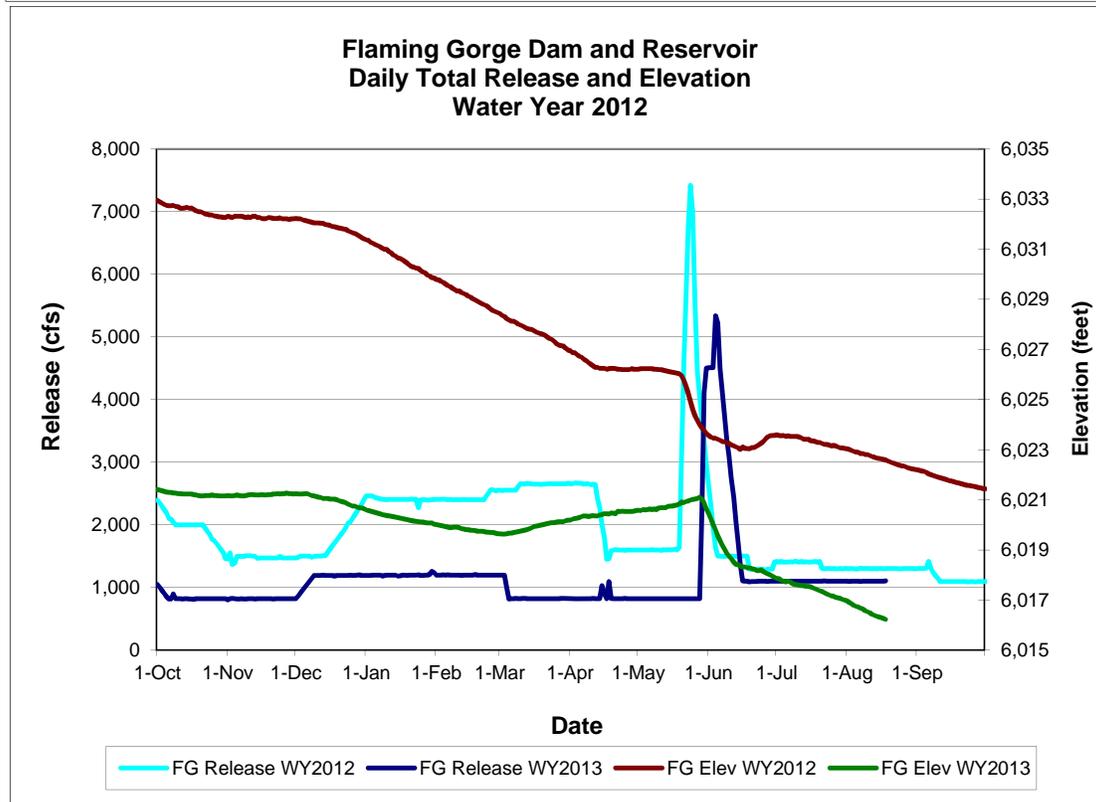
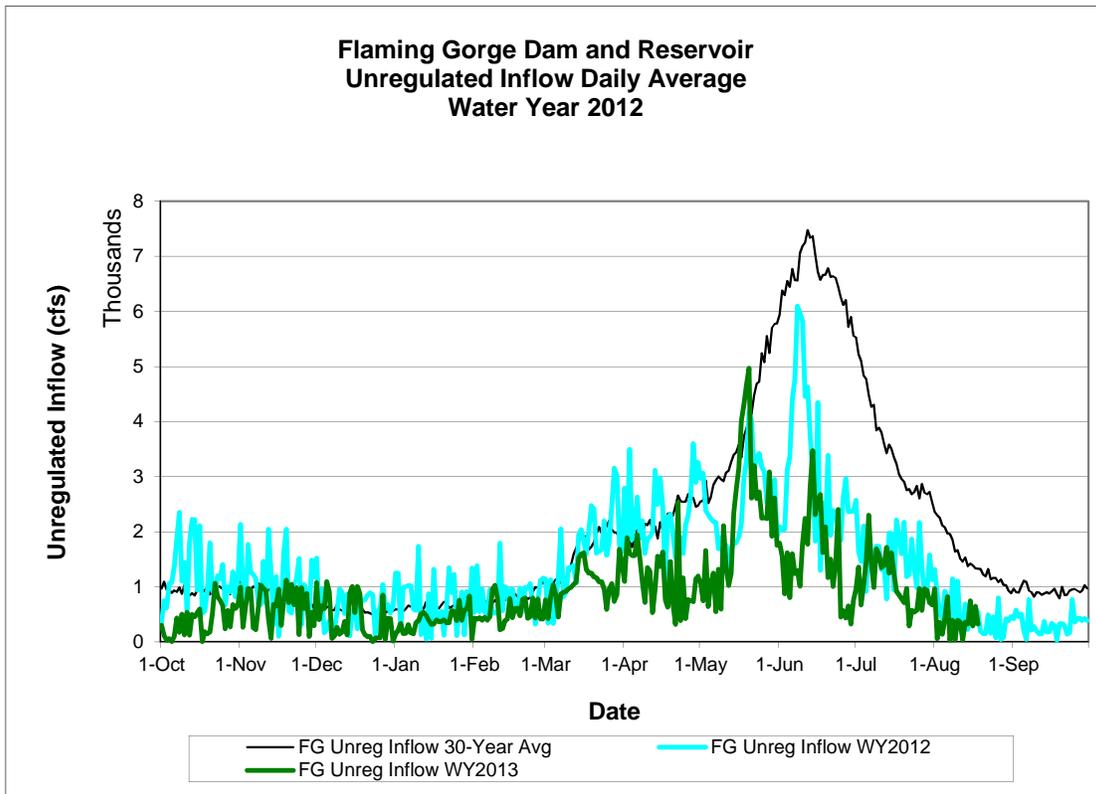
## Upper Colorado Region Weekly Hydrology Summary



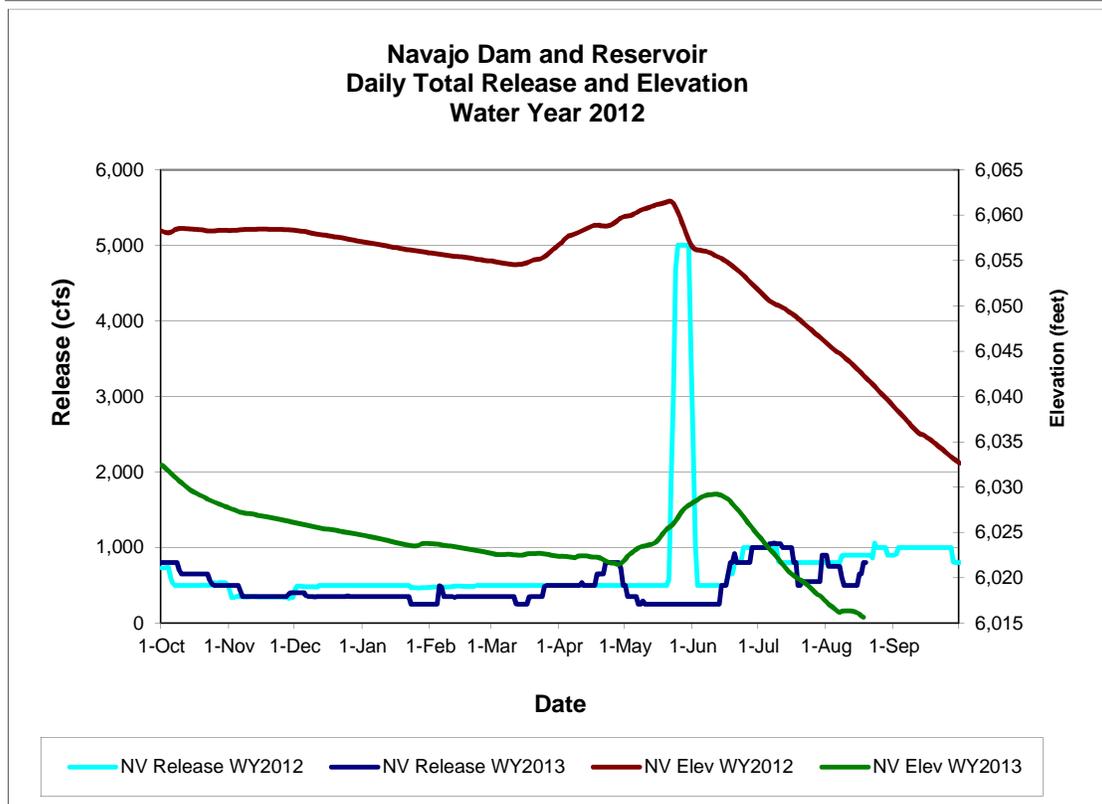
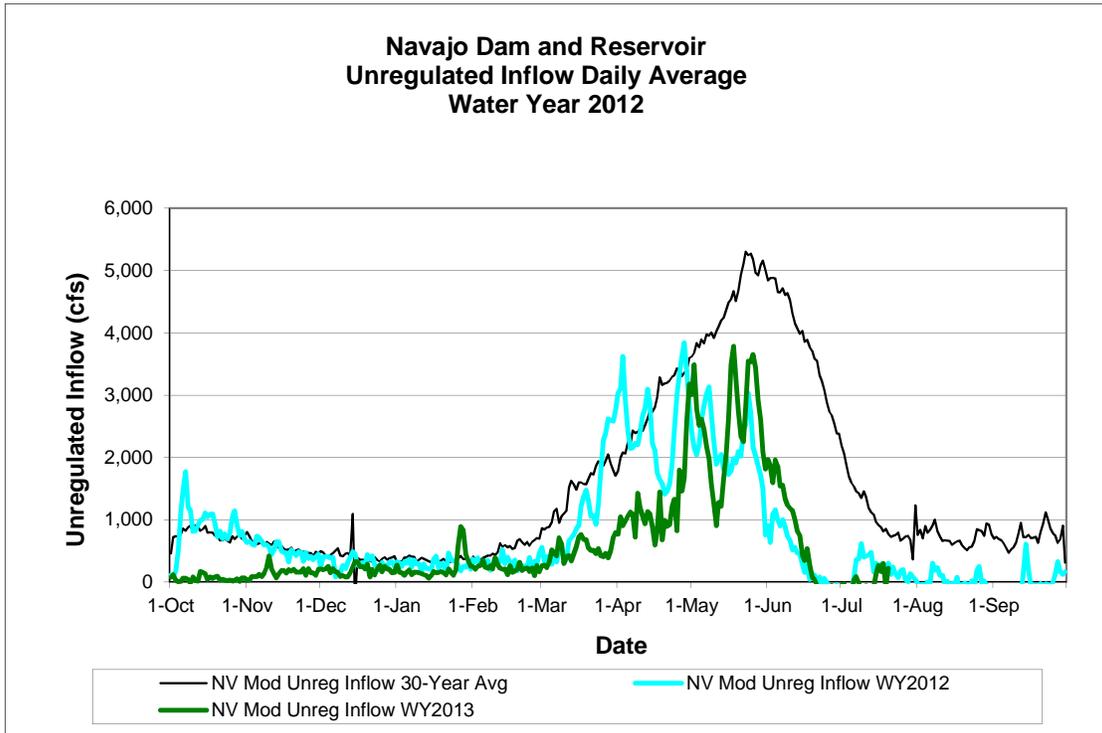
# Upper Colorado Region Weekly Hydrology Summary



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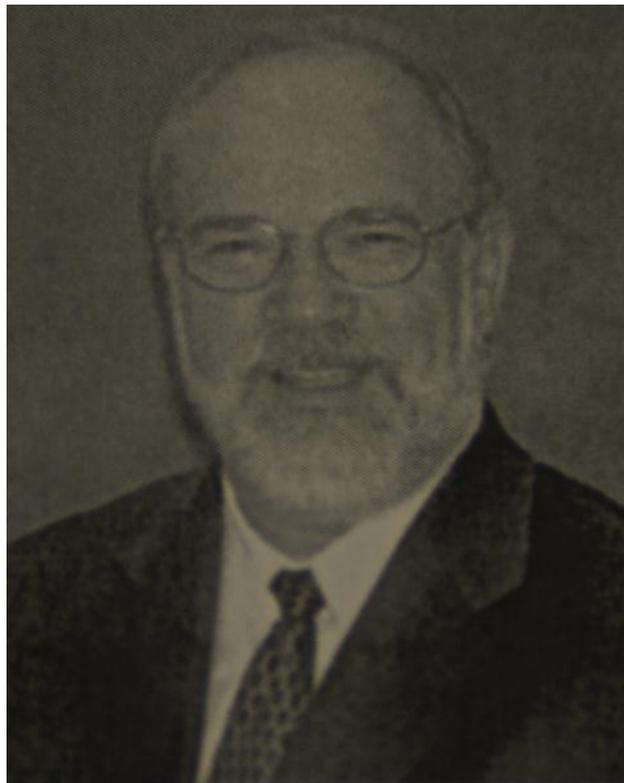


## Upper Colorado Region Weekly Hydrology Summary



### Oral History Spotlight

The UC Regional Library has a collection of 110 oral history interviews conducted by Historians, with various Reclamation employees throughout the years. The oral histories capture candid “in their own voice” memories of employees and their experiences working for Reclamation. The oral histories preserve information about Reclamation that would not normally appear in Reclamation’s official records. Contents of the oral histories range from the humorous to reflective of the situation at the time, and all are informative!



**Oral History Interview  
Larry Todd**

Mr. Todd was named Deputy Commissioner, Policy, Administration and Budget, January 3, 2006. He has more than 30 years of government services in various land management, reservoir design and construction and policy and management analysis positions held in Washington, DC, Montana, Texas and Colorado. What follows are excerpts from Mr. Underwood’ oral history book:



**“... at that point you can see the smoke, black smoke, billowing up from the Pentagon...”**

“And, at that point you can see the smoke, black smoke, billowing up from the Pentagon. It was, it was big, it was black, it was absolutely disheartening, and that image of that, of—and at the point, at that time we knew then that a plane had crashed into the Pentagon—my heart just sank at that point and that image is burned into my mind. Because, the leader of the military world, headquarters, had been attacked, which no one ever thought could be possible. Washington was paralyzed because of what was going on, and people couldn’t get home, and didn’t know what to do. The traffic was snarled. We made it out onto the Highway 66, Interstate 66, and we were actually going pretty good until we got just about past Rosslyn, and then traffic absolutely just came to a screeching halt. There’s a little bottleneck out there, but beyond that with everybody leaving and going home and so forth, traffic just absolutely stopped. So, what we decided to do at that point was to get off on one of the ramps...”

**“I didn’t believe that he should put a security or law enforcement person in charge of that organization (SES). He *needed* a person who knew Reclamation...”**

“The other thing I told him was, I didn’t believe that he should put a security or law enforcement person in charge of that organization. He *needed* a person who knew Reclamation, that Reclamation, and their dams, and all that kind of stuff had a certain culture and that the security/law enforcement had a certain culture and we had to mesh those that worked with Reclamation. And, you couldn’t just bring in security, because they don’t understand the other side of the culture. And so, he agreed with that. And so, he asked me at the time, “What do you want to do? Are you proposing that you *stay* as director of operations or are you proposing that you *go*?” And, I told him at the time, “Look, I want to go be the director of security and law enforcement because I was here on 9/11. I have a burning desire to make our facilities safe. It was something that had motivated me from the very time that we drove across the bridge looking at the, looking at the Pentagon.”

**“...we really became a leader in the Homeland Security Department about how to secure dams...”**

“And so with the, with the engineering change that we had and a focus on not only how to build a dam but, “How do you take one down?” we really became a leader in the Homeland Security Department about how to secure dams. We went from basically nothing to being the leader in America on, on dam security, and I believe it’s still that way today. It’s, it was really, we really did a good job and all the credit goes to, to those folks in the security office and all throughout, on the projects and everything. It’s just really done a great job.”

...

To read the full interview of [Larry Todd click here](#), or if you prefer a hard copy contact [Chantel Bouchard](#), Regional Office Library Coordinator.

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### Sharing Our Diversity by Sharing Your Recipes

From the kitchen of **Christine Hoopgarner – Short Cut Paella**

#### Ingredients:

1 TB olive oil  
½ cup chopped onion  
8 oz smoked sausage or Cherizo cut into slices  
1 cup rice (uncooked)  
2 TB Italian seasoning  
½ tsp Turmeric (or use Vigo Yellow Rice seasoning)  
2 cups of chicken broth  
14 ½ oz can of drained diced tomatoes  
1 lb of shrimp deveined and peeled (alternative:  
use chicken breast strips)  
Fresh ground pepper



From the shores of the Gulf Coast of Florida. Be ready to eat seconds!

#### Directions:

Heat oil in skillet on medium. Add onion and sausage; cook 3 minutes. Stir in rice, Italian seasoning and turmeric; cook 2 minutes.

Add chicken broth; bring to a boil and cover. Simmer 15 minutes. (Don't lift lid as it will disturb the cooking of the rice)

Stir in tomatoes. Place shrimp on top of rice; cover. Cook on medium 8-10 minutes season with pepper.

#### Hints:

Cherizo is best if you can find the hard type. I have found it is hard to find Cherizo out West. I have made this with the soft Cherizo and it tasted okay, but was not as good. If you aren't able to find the hard Cherizo I would suggest going with the smoked sausage. Some stores will have the hard Cherizo in the Mexican food section of the grocery store and sometimes near the beef jerky area and/or near the pepperoni.

A mixture of shrimp and scallops would be great too. Chicken or pork can be used instead of seafood for people who don't like or can't eat seafood.

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## Reclamation Trivia

Here's this week's set of questions:

1. It used to take a Santo Domingo Pueblo farmer \_\_\_\_\_ to irrigate his farm. Now, thanks to a new pipeline irrigation system funded by Reclamation in partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service, it takes \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The purpose of the Tri-County Water Hydropower Project is to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 1971 the U.S. Congress designated \_\_\_\_\_ as "Women's Equality Day." The date was selected to commemorate the 1920 passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution, granting women the \_\_\_\_\_.

Last week, We asked,

4. The Clean Air Act limits emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, such as sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and lead.  
**True** or False
5. The Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP) field work will consist of pre-construction testing and data recovery mitigation activities along the proposed potable water pipeline alignment which will consist of approximately **280** miles of pipeline, approximately **22** pumping plants, and two water treatment plants.
6. After his swearing-in as Commissioner, **Dennis B. Underwood** sought Reclamation's shift from water project builder to water resources manager. During his term, Reclamation studied the potential of ground water recharge in 17 western states, produced a comprehensive water reuse initiative for Southern California, and released Reclamation's Strategic Plan for the next century.

Last winner was – **N/A**

Please use this [link to send your answers](#). To be fair we will draw names from the winners and one person will receive a prize. We will reach into the prize bin for something suitable for the winner...as long as supplies last.

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### In Transition

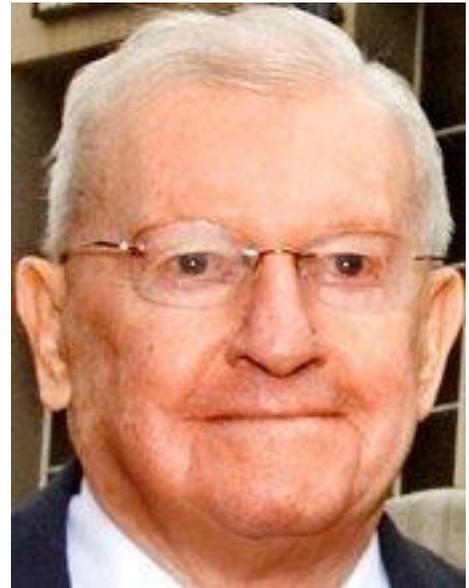
#### Former MP Region Employee Stanley W. Kronick dies

Stanley W. Kronick, a prominent Sacramento lawyer who was a major figure in California water law and policy, died Sunday at 93, his family said.

A decorated Marine aviator in World War II, Mr. Kronick practiced law in New York before joining the federal Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento in 1950. Working with colleague Adolph Moskowitz, he helped conceive and lay the groundwork for water allocation policies that were embraced by Gov. Pat Brown.

The two lawyers went to work for the California attorney general's office as top advisers on water and water resources law before going into private practice together in 1959. They co-founded the firm known today as Kronick, Moskowitz, Tiedemann & Girard, one of the oldest and biggest in Sacramento.

"Stan was a great lawyer and a great mentor to me," former partner Edward Tiedemann said. "He helped put together a good firm right from the start and built it to what it is today."



Meanwhile, Mr. Kronick was influential in developing postwar water policy in California.

Appointed by Brown to lead the state Reclamation Board, he was instrumental in forming the Kern County Water Agency, the state's largest, and developing major dams, reservoirs and canals for the State Water Project.

He was active in the Democratic Party as a fundraiser and behind-the-scenes adviser to candidates for many years. He was a leader in Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's gubernatorial campaign. His brother, Russell Kronick, was a longtime leader in local Democratic organizations.

Stanley William Kronick was born on Sept. 18, 1919, in Pittsfield, Mass. He left his studies at Boston University to join the Marine Corps during World War II, flew B-25s in the South Pacific and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He returned to school and earned a law degree from Columbia University in 1947.

Mr. Kronick, who retired in 1994, pushed efforts to expand Kronick, Moskowitz, Tiedemann & Girard into a major private practice representing businesses and public-sector agencies in a variety of legal



specialties. The firm today has 60 lawyers in offices in Sacramento, Bakersfield, Roseville, San Luis Obispo and Walnut Grove.

"Stanley was a very fair person and a visionary," former partner Lloyd Hinkelman said. "He could see that the firm was small and mostly focused on water clients, and he felt we should be an all-purpose firm."

A Sacramento resident, Mr. Kronick had two children with his wife of 66 years, Shirley, who died last year. He was active in the Sutter Club, belonged to Temple B'nai Israel and was an avid golfer and former president of Northridge Country Club.

Mr. Kronick is survived by his children, Louise Mueller of Sacramento and Rob of Bakersfield; brother, Russell of Sacramento; and two grandchildren.

A private service is planned. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to any charity.

Call The Bee's Robert D. Dávila, (916) 321-1077. Follow him on Twitter @Bob\_Davila.

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## What Is the Media Saying About Reclamation This Week?

[Irrigation efficiency project leads to more farming at Santo Domingo Pueblo](#)

[With eye on Powell, Udall urges Coloradans to conserve water](#)

[Power-plant compromise is good news for Arizona](#)

[Water wars, warriors still changing history in West](#)

[Navajo Water Rights Settlement approved in Aztec District Court](#)

[Slow Disaster: Dwindling Colorado River will demand Congress to act](#)

[Dams destabilize river food webs: Lessons from the Grand Canyon](#)

[Water release forecast down](#)

[Dwindling Colorado River Forces First-Ever Cuts in Lake Powell Water Releases](#)

[Another sign of drought Low Lake Powell water release](#)

[Drought Causes Colorado River Flow Cut](#)

[Dr. Jeff Masters' Unprecedented Cut in Colorado River Flow Ordered, Due to Drought](#)

[Unprecedented Cut in Colorado River Flow Ordered, Due to Drought](#)

[Colorado River: Is Historic Cut in Water Release the New Normal? -- The Christian Science Monitor](#)

[Letter: Groups, lawmakers working toward healthier Colorado River](#)

["Colorado River: Is Historic Cut in Water Release the New Normal?"](#)

[Drought measures for Colorado River spark pipeline debate](#)

[Drought-Induced Curb on Lake Powell Water Is First-Ever](#)

[Dwindling Colorado River Forces First-Ever Cuts in Lake Powell Water Releases](#)

[Feds Slash Colorado River Release to Historic Lows](#)

[U.S. : DECADE OF DROUGHT THREATENS WEST / THE WALL STREET JOURNAL](#)

[Release the water](#)

[Colorado River: Is historic cut in water release the new normal?](#)

[Feds announce historic Colorado River drought measures](#)

[Farmers, ranchers call summer 2013 a crisis](#)

[Nighthorse hangups test patience](#)

[Are reduced Colorado River releases a sign of things to come?](#)

[BLM defers proposed oil, gas lease sales](#)

[Power-plant compromise is good news for Arizona](#)

[DROUGHT: Lake Powell release would be lowest ever](#)

[Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey; Utah](#)

[Drought-Induced Curb on Lake Powell Water Is First-Ever](#)

[Miss something? Week in review](#)

[San Luis Reservoir 17 percent full, causing Silicon Valley water problems](#)

[Shortage in Colorado River water supply would impact Ariz. farmers, limit underground storage](#)

[Lake Powell releases cut to address Colorado River drought](#)

[Study: Colorado River drought will cut flow from Lake Powell](#)

[President Obama Signs Hydropower Legislation](#)

[Forum Tuesday to Discuss Utah's Water Future](#)

[A vote for stormwater runoff](#)

[Nighthorse hangups test patience](#)

[Lower water release from Lake Powell likely](#)

[Plans Underway to Deal With Lake Powell Water Shortage](#)

[Capturing The Complexities Of The Colorado River](#)



[Lake Powell an oasis for family fun](#)

[Warning of shortages](#)

[Rains boost flows](#)

[Efforts for small-scale hydropower become law](#)

[Bureau of Reclamation Chief Nominated to DOI No. 2 Interior Slot](#)

[Colorado River water levels spark water worries for the West](#)

[Mexico Releases Water into Rio Grande](#)

[Gunnison River plays a vital role in meeting future water needs](#)

[Devastating long-term drought haunts U.S. Southwest: Water wars under way between Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming](#)

[Western Slope dam razed for safety upgrades](#)

[President Obama Signs Pivotal Hydropower-Boosting Bills into Law](#)

[More Official Confirmation of the Drought](#)

[Feds begin Colorado River water drought measures](#)

[How Two Reservoirs Have Become Billboards For What Climate Change Is Doing To The American West](#)

[Drought Forces Restrictions On Colorado River Water Releases](#)

[Board hears Powell Pipeline alternative](#)

[Feds begin Colorado River water drought measures; limit flow to Lake Mead as 2016 cuts loom](#)

[EDITORIAL: Our water rights -- Mexico needs to pay us what is owes](#)

[U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Releases a Draft Environmental Assessment on C Ditch/Needle Rock Pipeline Project Near Crawford](#)

[More Official Confirmation of the Drought](#)

[The threat of invasive species](#)

[16 years later, Upper Stillwater Dam reopens](#)

[San Juan County's farmers and ranchers say monsoon season came just in time to provide drought relief](#)

[Don't let politics get in way of protecting some very important creatures](#)

[Coalition discusses Colorado River's designation as top endangered river](#)

[Las Vegas official says city may apply for drought disaster aid](#)

[Views from the West!](#)

[U.S.-Mexico pact is first step to restoring river delta](#)

[San Juan County's farmers and ranchers say monsoon season came just in time to provide drought relief](#)

[Conservation, Lake Powell Pipeline on CIRPAC agenda](#)

[16 years later Upper Stillwater Dam reopens](#)

[Sixteen years later, Forest Service lifts closure order at Utah dam site](#)

[New Mexico is the driest of the dry](#)

[Extensive environmental review set for Kayenta mine, Navajo coal plant in Arizona](#)

[Navajo Generating Station Offers New Plan To Cut Emissions](#)

[Go on a Public Art Road Trip Across America](#)

[AECOM Secures Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\) Project f. . .](#)

[Our Colorado River: Cooperation, not conflict](#)

[Water Authority applies for disaster relief to aid drought situation](#)

[US, Mexico border Govs seek energy, water, legal cooperation](#)

[Water Authority may seek disaster relief to aid drought situation](#)

[Drought Watch: slowly creeping back](#)

[Texas Community Gets Update on Mexico's Rio Grande Water Deliveries](#)

[Western Water Agencies Team With Bureau Of Reclamation On Grant Program Seeking Water-Saving Devices Of Tomorrow](#)

[Utah Bucket List: Green River's clear fishing water, gorgeous view](#)

[SMDC – Panel sheds light on the future of water in Colorado](#)

[Federal agency considers lifting bird hunting restriction along Rio Grande](#)

[Update on Mexican water delivery set for Wednesday in Mercedes](#)

[Drought grips New Mexico, the West](#)

[Parched N.M. bears brunt of West's dry conditions](#)

[Water reclamation requirements finalized by Bureau of Reclamation](#)

[AECOM Awarded Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\) Project for Continued Operation of a Major Power Plant and Coal Mine in Arizona](#)

[Environmental Justice Paired With Economic Development Top New EPA Administrator's List](#)

[Jumping mouse could leap to endangered list](#)

[AECOM picked for environmental study of Navajo plant & coal mine](#)

[Watershed study narrows list of storage sites, including Teton Dam](#)



[Seven ways the drought in the West really sucks](#)

[Amid drought, farmers trying out 'surge valve' irrigation](#)

[Water reclamation requirements finalized by Bureau of Reclamation](#)

[Tue 8/6: Resurrection: Glen Canyon and a New Vision for the American West](#)

[Department of the Interior Contributed \\$7.89 Billion to Utah's Economy in 2012](#)

[New Mexico is the driest of the dry](#)

[Michael Connor, With Taos Pueblo Roots, Tapped for Interior No. 2 Spot](#)

[Nature Report : Feline Visitor](#)

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