

Breakfast, Boats and Barbeque



The day started out very beautiful with the sun shining brightly. Breakfast was offered to all volunteers and participants and their families. As the CAST participants showed up, they were registered, given a day pack full of goodies, outfitted with a life jacket, given a tackle box and fishing pole, and assigned to a boat captain and his assistant. After about four hours of fishing on Strawberry reservoir, everyone was taken to the group pavilion for a catered BBQ lunch.

As lunch was being served, there was a special offer for absolutely everyone present under 20 years old. All were given a fishing pole and reel donated by Cabelas, and small box of tackle donated by Rocky Mountain tackle.



For the awards ceremony, we were fortunate to have Libby Washburn, Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation to MC the awards ceremony. Each participant received a photo plaque, a C.A.S.T. medallion, and a fun pack.

At the conclusion of the awards ceremony, we enjoyed a raffle of huge proportions thanks to the many generous sponsors and donors. As we finished with the cleanup of the pavilion, the skies opened up and the rains came.

There were 38 C.A.S.T. participants, 18 boat captains and their assistants, and over 60 volunteers to make the 2013 Strawberry CAST event a great success.

We received this as an email after the event from one of the mothers of a CAST participant:

"Cast for Kids Utah,

We wanted to be sure to express our gratitude for Ireland's and our family's wonderful day at the Strawberry/ Soldier Creek event yesterday. Ireland was so excited she was up at 5 a.m. - she doesn't wake up that early for Christmas! We are grateful to Pat and all of the effort and work she put forth to make this event as great as it was. We wanted to be sure and express our thanks to all of the volunteers! From those at the registration and breakfast tables, to all of the boat captains who provided their knowledge and skills, their patience and their boats, we want to express our heartfelt appreciation. We can't leave out all of the sponsors who donated, also. Our kids, as well as their parents, will add this to their memories fondly. 'Thank You' doesn't seem enough!"

There is one other person we would like to thank. One of the volunteers ate at our table. He had to leave before the raffle. He handed his raffle tickets to me. We ended up winning some cool stuff on our raffle tickets, but also his. I would like to thank him for his kindness. But, I do not know his name...

*Thanks,
Sandy McAvoy (Ireland)"*

[Blog post from Big Fish Tackle](#)

[Click for more photos](#)

[Return to UC Today](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

Speed of Trust



By Richard Jorgenson
Upper Colorado Region

On August 21, 2013, the Upper Colorado Leadership Team participated in a relatively new one day workshop called Leading at the Speed of Trust. 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. We are excited to more fully take advantage of The Speed of Trust here in the UC Region. This one day training is available on request to each office. Contacts are Dick Jorgenson, or Rad Harris.

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, reclaim lost trust, or strengthen 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.

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. Next come 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. We hope that by increasing trust, we can improve productivity, relationships and have a more peaceful work environment.

[Return to UC Today](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

Hamman Receiving Superior Service Award



Commissioner Mike Connor, Mike Hamman, Larry Walkoviak

While visiting Albuquerque last month, Commissioner Connor and Upper Colorado Regional Director Larry Walkoviak presented Albuquerque Area Office Manager Mike Hamman with the Superior Service Award. Hamman was selected to receive the award in recognition of his contributions in environmental stewardship and river restoration leadership to the Bureau of Reclamation. The citation for the award commended Hamman for his problem solving in the face of record breaking drought confronting the Albuquerque Area Office and his exceptional leadership skills to cope with politically and emotionally charged situations.

[Return to UC Today](#)





Thoughts from the Front Office

We have about reached the end of another Fiscal Year. This year brought a lot of changes and preparations for even more. We've been working on our internal processes related to acquisition management and thus implemented several changes to improve our documentation and ability to track milestones. This occurred through our implementation of the Workload Management System (WMS), which is an ongoing activity. Hopefully fully implementing this system beginning in FY15 will help us become more efficient and allow us to focus on areas of concern more readily.

We are also continuing to implement project management more fully throughout the region, including providing training and developing processes to ensure effective utilization of the tools/skills.

I believe everyone knows that the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is about to be implemented in Reclamation and we have lots of folks working to bring this up effectively. We've been involved in cleansing our data and testing various modules in preparation for transitioning to the new system and we are anticipating several changes in our business processes once the system is up and functioning.

We are also getting a new travel system to help us with travel planning and paying travel expenses. This will occur at the same time that we are bringing up FBMS, at the beginning of the new Fiscal Year.

In addition, we are getting ready to implement two factor authentication on our computers at work. More will be coming from our IT group on this in the near future.

In the Regional Office, we are also getting ready to make a major move to consolidated space. Some of our field offices have also moved this year.

We are doing all of this with more limited funding due to sequestration and we are anticipating another continuing resolution and further sequestration into the next Fiscal Year.

As a region and a bureau, we have lots of people working hard on all of these new tasks, in addition to the rest of the folks who are doing a myriad of other things related to the day-to-day business of Reclamation. There is always a lot going on, but this past year and the upcoming one seem particularly busy.

I'm always amazed at the accomplishments of all of you. You have lots on our plates with no end in sight, yet you continue to plug along and accomplish all of that mentioned above and much more. Everyone pulls together and works things through, despite all of the challenges that are thrown in the way.

Thanks, again, for all of your hard work and patience this past year. I hope you will continue to be patient during this next year and keep up the team spirit as we work through additional changes. It's my pleasure to work with all of you.

Ann

[Return to UC Today](#)



The History of My Career - Francis Marion Warnick 4 of 4



Commissioner Ellis L. Armstrong's Visit to the Dixie Project – Dixie Project – Utah

F. M. Warnick, Assistant Regional Director, Lower Colorado Region, points out lands on Ivins Bench to E. A. Lundberg, Regional Director, Lower Colorado Region and Ellis L. Armstrong, Commissioner, that would be served by the Dixie Project. 7-6-72 Bureau of Reclamation photo by E. E. Hertzog

He spoke excellent English. A mainland Chinese and a senator in the National Assembly, Mr. Lee at age 71 still believed he would return to the mainland. Most of the discussions during the day were in English. Mr. Lee hosted a dinner for us in the evening.

On February 1st, we spent the day driving to Tainan. Enroute we visited diversion dams, canals, pump wells and agricultural areas. Many of the structures were very modern or were in the process of being upgraded. All major canals were concrete lined. We also met with local irrigation officials and heard of their hopes and concerns. We arrived in Tainan in the evening.



During the next several days we toured the project area, the Tsengwen Dam and Reservoir site. We also reviewed the basic data that had been assembled on geology, water supply, cropping patterns, yields, soil surveys, drainage and size of farms. We found the staff to be very competent and the data collected more detailed than either AID or the Bureau required for a feasibility study and report. Two areas that we found disturbing were lack of National or Provincial policy on key issues and the fragmented responsibility for the different parts of the study. At least five agencies had some piece of the study. There was a definite lack of coordination and spirit of cooperation among the agencies. When we expressed this concern to AID officials, they were aware of the problem. They suggested I bring key people from each agency together and examine the need for a closer working relationship. As our work progressed, I found myself in the middle of conflicting views and interests. An example was the different views on how water operations would meet the demands of crops. Agronomists had identified 52 different cropping patterns for which they wanted water operation studies. Soil scientists also had views on cropping patterns. Knowing cropping patterns in a rice-sugar cane agricultural economy, and realizing that the slight differences in cropping would mean little in a feasibility study; I prevailed on the various interests to compromise so the studies could be completed. By placing myself in the position of the scapegoat, I was able to finally get a consensus.

We spent the Chinese New Year holiday in mid-February in Taipei where we participated in the festivities and met with key government officials. These included the country's Premier and Minister of Finance. We also took a sightseeing trip through the northern part of the island. Other meetings were participated in by team members and their counterparts who facilitated the work.

On returning to Tainan, I began developing an outline for a feasibility report and providing information on the content. The team members assisted and worked closely with their counterparts in developing a plan for completion of the investigation and preparation of the feasibility report. Frequently I went to Taipei to confer with AID and PWCB officials. I was also involved in making periodic written reports to AID and Bureau officials. Needless to say, many of my workdays were much longer than eight hours.

Sediment control became a major issue since our review of historical data indicated the load had tripled in the last 15 years. It was attributed to misuse of land in the headwaters of Tsengwen River. This had occurred in other river basins on the island and in at least one area had been corrected. Careful review of all aspects of the problem indicated the load could be substantially reduced.

Interest rates for economic analysis became an issue but were resolved when the Government agreed to use the World Bank rate of 5.5 percent.

By mid-March the team had completed their work and assembled the information needed



to produce our report. I had started an outline for that report. There were still many unanswered policy questions. Quoting from my diary: "I had a meeting with Director Teng, Richard Chang, Walter Shui and Mr. Charng along with Fung and McCoy about the policy questions that had to be answered in order for the report to be completed. We got side-tracked on details again because they want to make studies for policy making purposes and not be limited by sound policy making. The same old rigmarole to save face and spend money."

During our last ten days in Tainan we spent our time reviewing with the staff chapter by chapter my draft of the outline. They had studied the outline for a week and as we discussed the purpose and content of each chapter they had many questions which were answered and discussed. Some of the policy questions we referred to Dr. Teng and his staff. Remaining studies were identified, assignment made, and deadlines established. Some discussion was had regarding some team members returning when studies were completed and the report well advanced. Two returned several months later, but my transfer to another Region prevented my going.

The last few days in Tainan were spent in writing our report which we would complete later in Denver.

The last few days were spent in Taichung Taipei where we reviewed our work with Provincial and National Government leaders and with AID officials. We also made courtesy calls at the Embassy and to some Chinese notables. We also attended luncheons and dinners in our honor.

We left Taipei on April 2, 1964. All Chinese friends were at the airport to bid us farewell. It was an emotional goodbye. We returned home through Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu, and Los Angeles, spending a couple days of sightseeing in Hong Kong and Tokyo. Some of the team met their wives in Honolulu and spent a few days there, but I flew home after our visit in Tokyo, arriving in Salt Lake on the 8th. It was a great experience.

On April 20th, the team met in Denver and completed a report of their findings and recommendations on the Tseng-wen Reservoir Project. Early in May I carried the report to Washington, DC where I turned the report over to Bureau and AID officials. After a day of briefing interested people on our findings, I returned home.

Region 1 – Boise, Idaho

About two weeks before the Team completed the assignment in Taiwan, I received a phone call and a letter from the Commissioners Office asking me to transfer to Region 1 at Boise, Idaho to the position of Assistant Project Development Engineer in the Pacific Northwest Region. With the official transfer letter came a verbal promise that I would replace Elwyn White



as chief of the Project Development Division when his pending transfer to an Interior Department position in Portland became a reality. Again, I was being asked to make a change with only a verbal assurance of a future advancement.

On May 1, 1964 I drove to Boise where I entered on duty, optimistic that this new assignment would be as rewarding as past jobs. When I entered on duty I found a competent staff involved in investigating potential water resource developments throughout the Region. Area Planning Offices were located at Boise, Idaho (responsible for Snake River above the mouth of Grand Ronde River), Salem, Oregon (Deschutes, Willamette Rivers and coastal rivers in Oregon) and Spokane, Washington (Columbia River above mouth of Umatilla River and coastal rivers in Washington). The Division had a staff of about 20 people and Area Planning Offices were staffed by about 30 engineers, economists, soil scientists, secretaries, technical writers, and surveyors.

While I had traveled through the Northwest on two or three occasions, I was not familiar with the Region. That soon changed as my supervisor assigned me to oversee the preparation of a number of reports on Project investigations in various stages of completion. I visited the Area Planning Offices over a period of several weeks, acquainting myself with employees and the projects being studied. Each Planning Office had three or more projects under investigation.

In October 1964, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Kenneth Holum, requested the Commissioner of Reclamation to conduct a comparative study of alternative methods and costs of meeting the future water requirements of the Pacific Southwest Region.

Since desalinization as well as water importation was involved, the Office Saline Water and the Atomic Energy Commission were asked to participate in the joint study. Overall responsibility for conduct of the study and preparation of the report was assigned to the Chief Engineers Office in Denver. J. C. Douglas, Project Development Engineer in Region 5, was selected to direct the day-to-day activities. Each Region was directed to assign an individual to work full time with Mr. Douglas. I was designated to represent Region 1.

At a meeting in Denver in late October and early November, the work to be accomplished was outlined and discussed. Task groups were assigned to conduct studies on water requirements to 2050, water resources available, project formulation and evaluation, desalinization, power supplies, designs and estimates, O and M costs and report preparation. I was selected to chair the task group on water resources. Other members of this group were Dominick Pastir, Region 2 and John Steele, Region 4.

During the ensuing three months, I spent full time at Boise or Denver developing estimates of water resources available for export for future years to 2050 based on historic flows at key locations on major streams. Projected in basin uses for municipal and industrial uses, irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife, minimum stream flows and water quality control were identified in



arriving at possibilities for export. The taskforce estimated a potential surplus of more than 30 million acre-feet annually from Pacific Northwest streams after supplying all estimated future needs.

Other task groups were also conducting studies and by the end of January 1965, sufficient information had been gathered and evaluated to write a draft report. Representatives of all task groups met in Denver in early February and made plans to complete their assignment. At that time we were advised the report and the supporting information would be treated as an internal confidential study and not be circulated to other agencies or published. The information collected was turned over to Mr. Douglas and our work group disbanded. Rumor circulated that Senators of the Columbia River Basin states learned of the study and demanded it be stopped.

In March of 1965, Elwyn White was transferred to Portland to work with the Federal Inter-Agency Committee. I became Acting Chief of the Project Development Division. Much to my surprise and good fortune, and without advertising the vacancy, I was promoted to head the Division. The verbal promise I had been given while I was in Taiwan was fulfilled.

Over the years I was in charge of the Bureau's Planning work in Region 1 and studies were completed and initiated on a number of projects. A number of them received local and state endorsement and passed through the lengthy Federal Agency review process and were submitted to Congress for authorization. Projects authorized during my tenure in Region 1 were Baker Project Oregon, Whitestone Coulee Project Washington, Grand Coulee Third Power Plant Washington, Touletin Project Oregon, Touchet Project Washington, Merlin Project Oregon, and East Green Acres Project, Washington. Other projects under investigation were: Walla Walla, John Day, Grand Ronde, Southwestern Idaho, Salmon Falls, Bumping Lake Enlargement, and Illinois Valley.

(The previous section was hand written by Francis Warnick)

The rest was dictated by Francis Warnick, January 27, 2011

During 1969 I was placed on a committee to study the operations of the region in the Bureau of Reclamation, and we spent almost a year visiting other regions, and as a result we recommended that the region be given more responsibility for design and specifications work because there were qualified engineers who could do that work. The total recommendation I have forgotten, and it is not important because I don't believe the Bureau has changed much over the years.

While I was in Denver early in 1970 working with the committee, the new Commissioner of Reclamation also was there and approached me about a transfer and promotion. I was asked if I would be willing to be promoted to an Assistant Regional Director and transfer to Boulder City, Nevada. I informed the Commissioner that I was interested and that I would talk with my wife



because I have a wife who doesn't like the desert.

On returning home I talked to the family, and while they weren't too happy, they agreed that I ought to accept the position. I accepted and was soon in the process of selling my home and relocating to Boulder City, Nevada. We arrived there on October 18, 1970. I had stored my furniture in Boise, sold my home, and was ready to accept the new position in Boulder City. Strange as it may seem, I arrived before the new Regional Director, Mr. Lundburg. A few days later he arrived, and I learned that I made more money than he did. His length of service was short and my income exceeded his because I had worked for the Bureau longer and had received promotions. I also learned that his experience was in construction, and so planning operations of projects is assigned to me, and he limited his activities to administration and construction.

After arriving in Boulder City, I learned that there was an Area Planning Office in St. George, Utah and one in Yuma, Arizona. On visiting these locations I learned what was going on and became acquainted in the planning activities. In St. George, Marvin Hine was Area Planning Engineer, and was investigating the possibility of controlling the Virgin River and supplying agricultural water to the valley. This project took on an interesting phase, and when the report was completed on the project, it seemed to be acceptable to the local Conservancy District. It was authorized by Congress, and he negotiated with the Conservancy District for repayment of the project. Within the final analysis the District officials turned down the project, and it was never constructed. The State of Utah did construct the off-stream reservoir, but it did not control the river like the Bureau project would have done. In Yuma, the Area Planning Engineer was studying the possibility of rehabilitating the irrigation system that served the Imperial Valley of California. We were also interested in geothermal power because Mexico had constructed a geothermal plant in the Imperial Valley of Mexico.

The things of interest to me, as I finished the story of my career, is the fact that we negotiated with the University of Arizona to study the Colorado Wildlife conditions before and after the construction of Hoover Dam. This led to a very interesting conclusion that there was more wildlife on the river system before Hoover Dam. This was because a great deal of wetlands or marshlands established naturally after the river was fully controlled. It surprised the wildlife interests, and they agreed that there was no detriment to the wildlife on the Colorado River. The Hoover Dam operation was under my jurisdiction, and I found it confusing and interesting. The reason for this is that part of the power plant was operated by California Power interests and the other by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Electricians of both agencies belonged to very powerful unions, and that was a headache for the Bureau to deal with, and I learned that unions ought to control everything.

The last activity that I was involved with after I retired involved the U. S. State Department and the country of Mexico. In 1922 the Colorado River Compact provided that Mexico would be delivered 1,500,000 acre feet of water to the country of Mexico each year. No provision was



made for quality. In 1972 President Nixon appointed Herbert Brownell to be a Special Ambassador to Mexico dealing with water matters on the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers. The problem on the Colorado River involved the quality of water delivered to Mexico. The Gila River delivers return flows from irrigation in the Gila River Valley just east of Yuma, Arizona, and that return flow was salt infested and of poor quality for irrigation. Mexico demanded that the return flows be cleaned up (desalted) and the water delivered to Mexico being of the same quality as delivered by the U.S. to the Imperial Valley of California. The salt infested water contained 800 parts per million, and Mexico wanted the same quality of water delivered to their diversion point in Mexico. The State Department asked the Bureau to study the matter and come up with a recommendation for the cheapest way to accomplish this. In the meantime, they agreed to channel the return flow to the river to Mexico below their diversion points. In the study it was determined that the cheapest way to satisfy Mexico's request was to buy out about 30 acres of farmland that was supplied water from the Colorado River. When the State Department received the report memorandum, Mr. Brownell contacted the Commissioner and asked him not to publicize the report. Then Mr. Brownell called Mr. Lundburg and me and informed me that the report was to be destroyed and not publicized in any way. I still remember how upset Mr. Brownell was when he talked to us on the phone. As a result of that decision the farmland was not bought and the State Department had a reverse osmosis desalting plant costing almost one billion dollars. The plant, I understand, has been built; the return flow has been bypassing the Reclamation dam and the Mexican diversion dam in the interim. That way the effect of the Colorado River is to take unused water belonging to the Upper Basin states to satisfy Mexico's water quality needs. The desalting plant, I understand, is operated occasionally but it is not really used.

In 1974 I learned that the retirement pensions would be increased for that year by 10% because of the cost of living, and I was at the top of the field salary for a GS-15 Engineer. So I decided to retire after 36 years of service, and on April 5, 1974, I left the Bureau of Reclamation and moved to North Ogden, Utah, where I had purchased property on which to build a home. I developed the plan for a 3-bedroom, 2-car garage home, and during the summer of 1974 I had a new home constructed and was happily retired.

Then I was approached by a developer about a storm water problem in North Ogden. They had been required to construct a storm drainage system for a subdivision, and they felt it was not necessary. They asked me to study the problem and make a recommendation to the city about the storm water situation. On studying the matter I found that a subdivision up the hill from the one in question had developed a drainage system that actually protected the first subdivision. On presenting the report to the city and appearing before the City Council, they cancelled the requirement for the subdivision to build a \$100,000 drainage system. Not being very bright, I only charged the subdivider \$100 for the work that I had done.

Later I did some consulting work for an insurance agency to develop some matters related to earthquakes and buildings in the North Ogden area. By that time I had learned to charge the



right amount of money for consulting work.

In 1975 I was retained as a consultant to the Upper Colorado River Commission to prepare a report on water use in the Upper Colorado River Basin for the Nation's Water Resources report that was to be issued. During the next two years, working with the states, I prepared four memorandums on water supply, water use, potential use and economic results of additional use. After the Memorandum was recorded, I was approached to help write the Second National Water Assessment by the U.S. Water Resources Council. The Council is hiring other consultants to write about other parts of the water resources of the United States. They must have approached me first, and I agreed to work for them for \$150/day and expenses. I had to make trips frequently to Salt Lake City for drafting of charts and other documents. One day I got a call from a gentleman in Washington mentioning that they were cancelling my contract and that they would talk to me later about it. Two days later I got a call from the same individual, and he asked me if I would help write the National report for \$250/day plus expenses. I informed him I would be happy to take on the job, and in 1976 I made more than \$200,000 in that year and paid off the loan on my new home.

Later, I was asked by the Upper Colorado River Commission to act as a consultant on a continuing basis, but knowing how much it would involve, I turned down the job and said I would be happy to just do my gardening and take care of my one-half acre.

In 1977 I was approached by Utah State University to join two other people on a visit to Honduras and study the water resources of the country of Honduras. We spent six weeks in Honduras studying their operations and visiting all phases of the country where water was used, and I was happy to return home and that is the last consulting work that I did.

I am happy to report that I am 96 years old and crotchety and refuse to consult any more.

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

[Return to UC Today](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

Albuquerque Feds Feed Families



Kudos to Carolyn for making this Feds Feed Families food drive such a success by giving us a good challenge. I learned something about my co-workers at the AAO nobody wants to clean the breakroom!!!

By Carolyn Donnelly
Albuquerque Area Office

WOW! You all did an amazing job and really pulled through at the end! I am so impressed with what everyone in this office has contributed for hungry people in our community.

The office contributed 902 pounds of food and \$583.33 in donations! With such amazing support for this food drive, who needs to worry about winners and losers?

But.....it did seem to be a motivator, so....the Environment Division will be cleaning the kitchen for TSD next time around. Final results below, and **thanks so much to all who participated!**



<u>DIVISION</u>	<u># in Div.</u>	<u>money</u>	<u>lbs. of food</u>	<u>lbs. per member</u>
OAM	14	\$156.00	10.00	11.86
Admin	12	\$120.00	243.50	30.29
Environment	14	\$86.00	4.00	6.43
Facilities	8	\$60.00	161.00	27.63
TSD	13	\$40.00	367.00	31.31
Water	13	\$111.33	65.50	13.60
MPD	9	\$10.00	51.00	6.78
	TOTALS	\$583.33	902.00	

[Return to UC Today](#)



The Riddle of Ancient Roman Concrete

By David Moore, P.E., 1995
Retired Professional Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation
Assistant Professor, Central Texas College
Copyright 1993 David Moore, P.E.

(This article first appeared in "The Spillway" a newsletter of the US Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, February, 1993)

Ancient Roman concrete has withstood the attack by elements for over 2,000 years. The basic construction techniques of the Romans must be better than those of modern practice as judged by comparing the products. Can we learn from the Romans in some way to improve our concrete?

Dusty ancient history books taught us that Roman concrete consisted of just three parts: a pasty, hydrate lime; pozzolan ash from a nearby volcano; and a few pieces of fist-sized rock. If these parts were mixed together in the manner of modern concrete and placed in a structure, the result certainly would not pass the test of the ages. The riddle plaguing the minds of our concrete specialists . . . how did those Romans around the time of Christ build such elaborate, ageless structures in concrete as seen on the skyline of Rome?

A most unusual Roman structure depicting their technical advancement is the Pantheon, a brick faced building that has withstood the ravages of weathering in near perfect condition, sitting magnificently in the business district of Rome. Perhaps its longevity is told by its purpose . . . to honor all gods. Above all, this building humbles the modern engineer not only in its artistic splendor, but also because there are no steel rods to counter the high tensile forces such as we need to hold modern concrete together. Describing this large circular building tells much of the intelligence of its builders; it was designed to contain a fictional ball, and is some 143 feet in diameter with a wall in the form of skirts dropping from its circumference. In the center of the dome is a 19-foot opening held in place by a bronze ring backed by a brick ring integrated into the concrete dome. This ingenious opening admitted sunlight to brighten the interior. The slightly curved marble floor provided drainage and the complex notches in the walls and ceiling tell only a few features of its meticulous design.

Solving the riddle of ancient concrete consisted of two studies: one was understanding the chemistry, and the other was determining the placement of ancient concrete. To understand its chemical composition, we must go back in time much before Moses. People of the Middle East made walls for their fortifications and homes by pounding moist clay between forms, often called pise work. To protect the surfaces of the clay from erosion, the ancients discovered that a moist coating of thin, white, burnt limestone would chemically combine with the gases in the air to give a hard protecting shield. We can only guess that the event of discovering pseudo concrete occurred some 200 years before Christ when a lime coating was applied to a wall made of volcanic, pozzolan ash near the town of Pozzuoli in Italy.

A chemical reaction took place between the chemicals in the wall of volcanic ash (silica and small amounts of alumina and iron oxide) and the layer of lime (calcium hydroxide) applied to the wall. Later they found that mixing a little volcanic ash in a fine powder with the moist lime made a thicker coat, but it also produced a durable product that could be submerged in water- something that the plaster product of wet lime and plain sand could not match.

To explain this chemical difference we must examine the atomic structure. Common plaster is made with wet lime and plain sand. This sand has a crystalline atomic structure whereby the silica is so condensed there are no atom holes in the molecular network to allow the calcium hydroxide molecule from the lime to enter and react. The opposite is true with the wet lime-pozzolan contact. The pozzolan has an amorphous silica atomic structure with many holes in the molecular network. Upon mixing the wet lime with the pozzolan, the calcium hydroxide enters the atomic holes to make a concrete gel that expands, bonding pieces of rock together. The fine powder condition of the pozzolan provides a large surface area to enhance chemical reaction. We find parts of the complex chemistry of the ancient concrete bonding gel matching the same chemical formula of

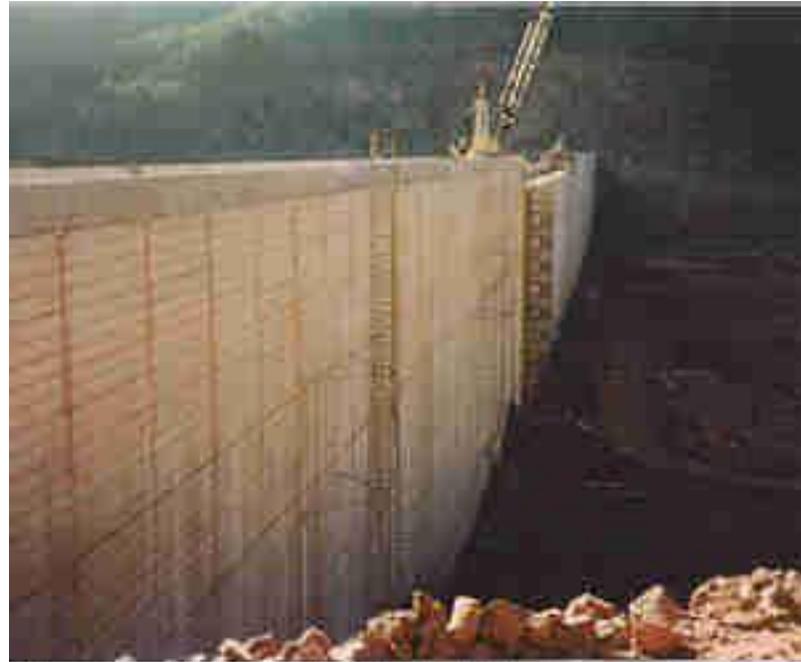


Figure 1. The Stillwater dam in Colorado used roller compacted concrete (RCC) which has properties similar to Roman concrete.

modern concrete bonding gel. So the pozzolan-wet lime gel gave permanence to the ancient concrete.

Explaining the placement of ancient concrete solved the second part of the riddle. Unwittingly, research by the Bureau of Reclamation played a key role here. Chemistry alone will not make good concrete. People make good concrete, and the Bureau of Reclamation has claimed the fame of this expertise. Although a new concrete product called roller compacted concrete had been crudely developed, Reclamation's refinements made it an economical candidate for dam construction. In 1987, the Bureau of Reclamation's astute engineering force built the large Upper Stillwater Dam made of roller compacted concrete in eastern Utah. This concrete consisted of a mixture of 40 percent Portland cement and 60 percent fly ash, a byproduct of electric power plants. By coincidence, the fly ash contained the same amorphous silica compounds as the ash from explosive volcanoes. And the hydrated Portland cement released the calcium component recognized in the lime part of the ancient concrete formula.

When the Bureau of Reclamation mixed these two parts for their dam, a bonding gel was formed to tie inert rock pieces of the hatch together. The rocks were used as a strong filler material much in the same manner as is used in standard concrete practices. So we can easily relate the calcium hydroxide molecules from the Portland cement to that of the ancient wet lime, and the amorphous silica of the pozzolan fly ash to the amorphous silica of the volcanic pozzolan. Thus, we have established a reasonable relationship for the concrete components that make the gel for both modern and ancient concrete.

The similarity of the ingredients of modern and ancient concrete has been explained, but there is more. Studies of the placement process are very important in making durable concrete. The Bureau of Reclamation mixed their components (cement, ash, and rock) with as little water as possible to give a stiff, "no-slump" concrete; spread it in layers on the dam; and pounded it into place by large vibrating rollers to make a new class of concrete.

The ancients hand mixed their components (wet lime and volcanic ash) in a mortar box with very little water to give a nearly dry composition; carried it to the job site in baskets placing it over a previously prepared layer of rock pieces; and then proceeded to pound the mortar into the rock layer. Fortunately, we have proof. Vitruvius, the noted Roman architect (cir. 20 BC) mentioned this process in his history formulas for his concrete, plus the fact that special tamping tools were used to build a cistern wall. Is this important? Yes, close packing of the molecular structure by tamping reduced the need of excess water, which is a source of voids and weakness. But also close packing produces more bonding gel than might be normally expected. Again, we have a similarity in the ancient and roller compacted concrete practices, which is that of tightly compacting the materials in their placement.

We have learned that ancient concrete was a simple mixture of wet lime and pozzolan in specific ratios to match the desires of the Roman architect. We have also learned that the Romans followed a placement method of tamping their stiff mortar into the voids of a rock layer. And interestingly enough, the new concrete that has been developed by the Bureau of Reclamation follows closely that of the ancients. So we can readily assume that the new class of concrete in Upper Stillwater Dam will last . . . perhaps for 2,000 years like the ancient Roman concrete.

Copyright © 1999 David Moore, PE

dmoore@romanconcrete.com

www.romanconcrete.com

[Return to UC Today](#)

Retirement Planning - How Baby Boomers are Retiring

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

© Government Executive - 2013 by National Journal Group, Inc. All rights reserved.

One of the benefits of getting older is that your friends start to retire. My good friend Georgia left the State Department at the end of 2011 after more than 38 years of federal service. She worked for portion of time as a reemployed annuitant, but she's been fully retired for six months. Georgia keeps busy doing all of the things that she didn't have time for during her years of long hours of federal service -- taking power walks in the park (with me!), working out at the gym, getting a beach house, cleaning closets, and spending time with her 80-year-old mother and 102-year-old grandmother.

I asked what the best thing about retirement is so far and she said it's not having to drink her coffee in a cup with a lid. At first I didn't know what she meant. Then I realized she always took her coffee to go as she rushed out the door in the morning.

Georgia is one of many people in government -- and across the American economy -- who have made the decision to move into retirement. And now we're beginning to get more information about exactly how baby boomers in particular are faring in their golden years. The MetLife Mature Market Institute conducts numerous studies on the large population of boomers who are retiring. Its latest report, "[The Oldest Boomers: Healthy, Retiring Rapidly and Collecting Social Security](#)," released in May, takes a close look at the first wave of boomer retirees -- those born in 1946. It provides a wealth of statistical data about this bellwether group.

Let's look at some of the numbers.

Work and Retirement

- 52 percent of the earliest boomers are fully retired, up from 19 percent in 2007 and 45 percent in 2011.
- 21 percent are working full-time. They plan to retire on average at age 71.2, up from 66.3 in 2007 and 68.6 in 2011.
- 30 percent expect to retire later than they had planned. Of this group, 27 percent say they need their salary, while 32 percent report that they enjoy working.
- 12 percent are retired but working part-time or seasonally.
- 4 percent are self-employed.
- Only 1 percent are looking for work.
- Of those who are retired, 66 percent say they like it a lot, and 27 percent are somewhat happy with it.
- The average age of retirement was 59.5.
- When asked why they left the workforce, nearly four in 10 cited the fact that they just wanted to retire as the primary reason. Another 17 percent reported health issues as the main incentive. Significantly more respondents cited being laid off or unable to find work as the basis for their retirement in 2012 (10 percent) than in 2011 (6 percent).
- 47 percent said they retired later than expected due to a variety of financial reasons.

Income and Housing

- 86 percent are collecting Social Security benefits, and 43 percent collected them earlier than they had planned.



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

- 20 percent are confident and 46 percent are somewhat confident in Social Security’s ability to provide them with adequate lifetime benefits.
- A little over half have reached or are on track to meet their retirement savings goals, an increase from 38 percent who said so in 2008.
- 34 percent said they are somewhat or significantly behind in their savings.
- 58 percent reported lower income than when they were working, but only 20 percent of this group reported that their standard of living has decreased, and 18 percent reported an increase in standard of living.
- 16 percent said their income has increased a little or a lot in retirement. Of that group, 47 percent cited lower expenses in retirement as the reason.
- 40 percent have paid off their mortgages, while 8 percent are upside down on their mortgages.

Family, Health and Aging

- 83 percent of the oldest boomers are empty nesters, while 17 percent still have kids living at home.
- Those who are grandparents have an average of 4.8 grandchildren -- up from 2.6 in 2008.
- 79 percent have neither parent still living.
- 31 percent reported concerns about providing for their own or spouse’s long-term care needs.
- 16 percent see themselves as being sharpest mentally now, in their 60s, but the largest group (30 percent) believes they were sharpest in their 40s.
- 82 percent plan to “age in place” and not move in the future.
- More than 10 percent are caring for their aging parents or other older relatives who are still living.
- More than 50 percent believe their generation is leaving a positive legacy for future generations.

Test Yourself

Do you know much money you’ll need to retire comfortably? Try taking the eye-opening [MetLife Retirement Income Quiz](#). Sadly, I only got 11 out of 14 correct.

By Tammy Flanagan

<http://www.govexec.com/pay-benefits/retirement-planning/2013/08/how-baby-boomers-are-retiring/69200/>

[Return to UC Today](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

20 Ways to Conserve Water at Home

By Becky Striepe
[Care2](#)

Read and share the following tips, and do your part to help reduce our overall water consumption!

With more and more areas struggling with droughts, conserving water is more important than ever. Even if you're not living in a drought-stricken region, cutting back on water use also means a lower utility bill and helps conserve a precious resource.

Whether you're ready to cut back on your showers or replace your lawn with water-wise plants, there are lots of big and small ways that you can conserve water around the home. Don't worry if you can't do everything on this list. Just pick a few things to start with, and do more as you can. Even a few small changes can add up to hundreds of gallons in water savings each year! Here are 20 water-saving tips to get you going...

- 1. Shower Bucket.** *Instead of letting the water pour down the drain, stick a bucket under the faucet while you wait for your shower water to heat up. You can use the water for flushing the toilet or watering your plants.*
- 2. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.** *Water comes out of the average faucet at **2.5 gallons per minute**. Don't let all that water go down the drain while you brush! Turn off the faucet after you wet your brush, and leave it off until it's time to rinse.*
- 3. Turn off the tap while washing your hands.** *Do you need the water to run while you're scrubbing your hands? Save a few gallons of water and turn the faucet off after you wet your hands until you need to rinse.*
- 4. If it's yellow, let it mellow.** *This tip might not be for everyone, but the toilet is one of the most water-intensive fixtures in the house. Do you need to flush every time?*
- 5. Fix your leaks.** *Whether you go DIY or hire a plumber, fixing leaky faucets can mean big water savings.*

Water fact: *The average American household uses **400 gallons of water per day!***

- 6. Re-use your pasta cooking liquid.** *Instead of dumping that water down the drain, try draining your pasta water into a large pot. Once it cools, you can use it to water your plants. Just make sure you wait, because if you dump that boiling water on your plants, you might harm them.*
 - 7. Head to the car wash.** *If you feel compelled to wash your car, take it to a car wash that recycles the water, rather than washing at home with the hose.*
 - 8. Cut your showers short.** *Older shower heads can use as much as **5 gallons of water per minute**. Speed things up in the shower for some serious water savings.*
 - 9. Choose efficient fixtures.** *Aerating your faucets, investing in a low-flow toilet, choosing efficient shower heads, and opting for a Water Sense rated dishwasher and washing machine can add up to big water savings.*
 - 10. Shrink your lawn.** *Even better: **lose the lawn** completely. Instead, opt for a xeriscaped landscape that incorporates water wise ground cover, succulents, and other plants that thrive in drought conditions.*
- Water fact:** ***One in eight people worldwide** does not have access to clean drinking water.*
- 11. Don't run the dishwasher or washing machine until they're full.** *Those half-loads add up to gallons and gallons of wasted water.*
 - 12. Keep an eye on your bill to spot leaks.** *If your water bill spikes suddenly, there's a good chance that a leak is the culprit. Call in a plumber to check your lines to save water and cash!*

13. Install a rain barrel. *Rainwater harvesting* is a great way to keep your plants hydrated without turning on the hose or sprinkler.

14. Flush with less. Older toilets use a lot of water. You can reduce your usage by sinking a half gallon jug of water in the toilet tank. Do NOT use a brick, because it will break down and the sediment can damage your tank.

15. Water in the early morning. You'll need less water, since cooler morning temperatures mean losing less water to evaporation. It's not a great idea to water in the evenings, since this can promote mold growth.

Water fact: The EPA predicts even more droughts in the future due to climate change. They also predict *longer and more severe droughts*.

16. Hand-washing a lot of dishes? Fill up your sink with water, instead of letting it run the whole time that you're scrubbing.

17. Use less electricity. Power plants use thousands of gallons of water to cool. Do your part to conserve power, and you're indirectly saving water, too!

18. Wash Fido outdoors. That way, you're watering your yard while you're cleaning your pup. Just make sure that the soap you're using isn't harmful to your plants!

19. Skip the shower from time to time. Do you really need to shower multiple times a day or even daily? *Skipping even one shower a week* adds up to big water savings.

20. Re-use grey water. Check to make sure that this is legal where you live, but in some areas you can do things like re-route the runoff from your clothes washer and use that water for things like flushing the toilet.

What are some ways that you guys save water around the home? Let's keep the conservation going in the comments!

Read more on [green living](#).

[Return to UC Today](#)

Sharing Our Diversity by Sharing Your Recipes

From the Kitchen of Levi Hutchinson – Fresh Peach Ice Cream

Yield: Makes ten 1/2-cup servings

Ingredients:

3 Cups fresh peaches, sliced
3 Tablespoons freshly squeezed lemon juice
1 Cup sugar, divided
1 Cup whole milk
2 Cups heavy cream
1 teaspoon pure vanilla extract



Directions:

In a small bowl, combine the peaches with the lemon juice and 1/2 cup of the sugar. Stir gently and allow the peaches to macerate in the juices for 2 hours. Strain the peaches, reserving juices. Mash or purée half the peaches.

In a medium mixing bowl, use a hand mixer on low speed to combine the milk and remaining granulated sugar until the sugar is dissolved, about 1 to 2 minutes. Stir in the heavy cream, reserved peach juice, mashed peaches, and vanilla.

Turn on your Ice Cream Maker and pour the mixture into the freezer bowl, and let mix until thickened, about 25 minutes. Five minutes before mixing is completed, add the reserved sliced peaches and let mix in completely. The ice cream will have a soft, creamy texture. If a firmer consistency is desired, transfer the ice cream to an airtight container and place in freezer for about 2 hours. Remove from freezer about 10 minutes before serving.

In the continued spirit of recognizing and celebrating the diversity that each of us represents, the UC Diversity Action Team invites you share your favorite, culturally diverse recipes. This is an on-going invitation because we plan to feature at least one recipe in each edition of the UC Today newsletter. We hope you will enjoy sharing your recipes with the region as well as benefitting from the recipes provided by others. In fact, we hope you will take the opportunity to try out a number of recipes at home or for employee association events and at the end of the year, we'll ask you to vote for your favorites. We also plan to maintain all of the recipes we receive as part of the Diversity Action Team site on the UC Region intranet - which is in the process of being completely redesigned. Please submit your recipes as a Word document (if possible) to Stacey Smith (sosmith@usbr.gov). We would also appreciate receiving recipes from our Reclamation retirees along with any interesting stories (and photos) about your travels where some of the recipes may have come from. The UC DAT encourages you to participate in sharing our diversity by sharing your recipes!

[Return to UC Today](#)



Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and the Global Harmonization System

OSHA is adopting the Global Harmonization System (GHS) to bring the U.S. into conformance with international safety standards. As a result, the OSHA hazard communication standard, material safety data sheets, and container labeling requirements will be modified. Under GHS **material safety data sheet (MSDS)** will be replaced by the **safety data sheet (SDS)** and the exclusive use of the SDS will begin on June 1, 2015. Some of the new changes on the SDS will include the use of the following GHS elements:

- 9 pictograms that visually describe the hazards presented by the chemicals
- 2 signal words (danger and warning) that describe the hazards presented by the chemicals

A SDS is designed to provide workers with information regarding the hazards associated with chemical products and recommended precautions for safe handling and storage. SDSs include information such as trade names, chemical composition, physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point etc.), health effects, recommended protective equipment, first aid measures, conditions to avoid, and in some cases disposal and spill procedures.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that their employees have access to SDSs for all hazardous chemicals used in the workplace. An SDS for each material workers use must be readily accessible. Access to SDSs can be electronically or in hard copy, but if electronic — the employee must have easy access to a computer and know how and where to obtain the proper SDS.

If an employee has an accident involving exposure to a hazardous material, try to take a copy of the SDS to the health care provider to let them know the hazards of the chemical and any recommended medical treatment.

GHS Pictograms

Here are some of the new GHS pictograms that you will start seeing.



Training on GHS and the new hazcom system will be coming to all employees soon.

The Final Table Story

2013 WSOP Seniors Event

The Seniors Championship at the World Series of Poker has ballooned from an event similar in size to open events with the same buy-in to one of the biggest tournaments of the summer.



The 2013 WSOP contained a record-setting field of 4,407 players building a first place prize of over \$630,000. The last man standing was 68-year-old Ken Lind, a retiree from Utah who outlasted them all to claim the top prize, along with a WSOP bracelet and a spot on the Golden Eagle trophy.

There were 34 players in the mix when play began Sunday morning. It appeared as though these remaining players would be in for a long day before a champion was crowned. That is, of course, until 16 players were eliminated in the first two levels of play. The final table was set after less than five hours.

The action at the final table began at a slow pace for the first three orbits, but quickly picked up from that point. Australian Michel Bouskila doubled through Barry Bashist to push his stack towards the leaders, with $A\heartsuit K\spadesuit$ holding against Bashist's $A\clubsuit J\heartsuit$. The next hand would see the second all-in and call of the final table, but the result would be a bit different.

Ken Lind raised to 105,000, Jack Ward called in late position and Fernand Halac came along in the big blind. The flop was $K\heartsuit Q\heartsuit 4\heartsuit$, Halac checked, Lind bet 335,000, Ward folded and Halac raised all-in. Lind called with $Q\clubsuit T\clubsuit$ and was ahead of Halac, who had a flush draw with $8\heartsuit 5\heartsuit$. The $T\spadesuit$ turn and $T\diamondsuit$ river wouldn't complete that draw, giving Lind a full house by the end and sending Halac home in ninth place.

Lind lost some of those chips to Randy Spain, who made quad tens with $T\heartsuit T\spadesuit$ to get a full double-up, but Lind would get them back and then some. He opened to 115,000, Ward three-bet all-in for 670,000 and Lind called, tabling $T\heartsuit T\diamondsuit$. Ward's $3\diamondsuit 3\clubsuit$ was in need of some serious help, and didn't get any from the $Q\heartsuit 9\clubsuit 7\diamondsuit$ flop. The $2\clubsuit$ put a momentary scare in Lind, just missing Ward's hand as he needed one of two remaining threes on the river. The $7\clubsuit$ wouldn't do it, and Ward went out in eighth place.

Spain continued to chip up, remaining the biggest threat to Lind's lead by getting the next elimination. He opened to 125,000, James Miller three-bet all-in for 645,000 and Spain quickly called with $A\heartsuit K\spadesuit$. Miller was well behind with $A\spadesuit T\spadesuit$, but hit a tremendous flop as the $9\heartsuit 7\heartsuit 3\heartsuit$ board opened up a flush draw. The $5\diamondsuit$ turn left one card for Miller to hit a ten or a spade, but the $8\diamondsuit$ kept Spain's ace-king high on top, eliminating Miller in seventh.

Bouskila, the lone player at the final table from outside of the United States, would soon be at risk again. Lind raised to 180,000, Bouskila three-bet to 475,000, Lind four-bet enough to put Bouskila at risk and he called off his remaining chips. Lind was out in front with $Q\heartsuit Q\diamondsuit$ against $A\clubsuit Q\clubsuit$, but Bouskila picked up four additional outs on the $K\diamondsuit T\heartsuit 5\spadesuit$ flop. The $6\spadesuit$ turn took away two outs, leaving Bouskila with five cards he could hit on the

river to survive. The 6♥ was not one of those cards, and Lind's tremendous run continued at the expense of Bouskila, who was eliminated in sixth.

The rapid pace of the final table nearly reduced the field to four just before the dinner break, but John Holley caught a big break. Bashist opened to 150,000, Holley three-bet all-in and Bashist called with A♣Q♠, well ahead of Holley's A♦5♣. The K♣K♥J♦2♠J♥ run out gave both players two-pair with an ace kicker, saving Holley's tournament.

They immediately got back into the action upon returning from dinner, as Dana Ott, who had stood back as Lind did much of the dirty work at the final table, mixed it up with the chip leader. Ott raised to 200,000, Lind three-bet to 500,000 and Ott called, bringing a flop of J♣8♥7♦. Lind put Ott all-in and Ott snap-called, tabling T♣9♣ for the nut straight. Lind's K♥K♠ needed runners to fill up, and while the board paired with the J♥ on the turn, the T♠ river gave Ott a big double.

Lind didn't spend much time reflecting on his poor luck in the hand, opening three hands later to 225,000. Spain three-bet to 725,000 and Lind called, bringing a Q♣6♥5♣ flop. Lind checked, Spain bet 600,000 and Lind called, with the K♦ falling on the turn. Spain went all-in and Lind called, tabling K♠Q♠ for top two-pair, with Spain falling victim to a tough turn card with A♠Q♦. The K♥ river gave Lind a full house, and Spain was left to settle for fifth place.

Lind continued to mow down player after player, with collecting another bounty five hands later. Bashist raised to 225,000, Lind called and the flop was Q♠T♣6♣. Lind check-called a 300,000 chip bet from Bashist, with the K♥ falling on the turn. Lind checked again, Bashist shoved and Lind quickly called, tabling A♦J♥ for the nut Broadway straight. Bashist was alive, but in need of a four-outer on the river with K♠T♦. The 9♣ would not help, and Bashist's tournament came to an end in fourth.

The first 30 hands of three-handed play were largely uneventful, with Lind taking the majority of them to continue building his lead. Ott then made his move by open-shoving the button, getting a call from Lind. Ott's Q♥4♥ was behind Lind's A♦K♦, until the Q♣ on the flop gave him a lead in the hand that he wouldn't relinquish, along with a double-up.

The final three traded chips for another 30 hands, when Ott and Holley got into their first and only major confrontation. Ott limped on the button, Lind called in the small blind and Holley checked his option. The flop was K♥T♠7♠, Lind checked, Holley checked and Ott bet 275,000. Lind folded, Holley check-raised to 575,000 and Ott called. The turn was the 6♠, Holley open-shoved and Ott beat him into the pot, tabling 9♠8♠ for the nut straight. Holley was drawing dead with K♦5♠, and with the 7♥ on the river he was eliminated in third place.

It was mostly smooth sailing for Lind, who held the chip lead for almost the entirety of the final table, until he started his heads-up match with Dana Ott. Heads-up play began with Lind holding his slimmest lead of the final table, with 6.9 million to Ott's 6.2 million. They played heads-up for almost two hours, but then Lind went on a massive rush. Lind flopped a set with Q♠Q♦, and then picked up the exact same Q♠Q♦ to win a 4.4 million chip pot against an inferior two-pair from Ott. Lind quickly took a 10 million to 3 million chip lead an hour into their confrontation by turning trips with 9♥8♠ against J♥8♣ on a J♦9♦2♥9♣A♥ run out. Ott started fighting his way back, and was pushing his chip count closer and closer when the final pot seemingly happened out of nowhere.

Lind limped the small blind and Ott checked, bringing a flop of T♦8♣7♣. Ott bet 400,000 and Lind called.

Lind appeared focused on the hand, sizing up Ott's stack and staring intently across the table at his opponent. Eventually, he flat-called and the turn came the 7♥. Slowly tapping the table, Ott announced a check, and Lind immediately moved two stacks forward for a bet of 1 million even. Now it was Ott's turn to tank, and he thought things over for thirty seconds or so, before rising to his feet and saying "I'm all-in." Lind stood to his feet and made the quickest call of his life, and with that Ott suspected the worst. "You got the straight don't you?" he asked, while tabling the J♦7♠ for trip sevens on the turn. "Yes I do," was Lind's reply, and he proudly tabled

his J♠9♥ for the flopped nut straight. Ott appeared to be resigned to his fate but was far from dead needing the board to pair or one of the two remaining jacks to fall. When the K♣ spiked the river, the bracelet, the trophy and over \$630,000 belonged to Lind. With that, Lind erupted in an unbridled expression of joy, screaming "Yes!" as loudly as he could while pumping his fists in the air. Ott graciously congratulated the winner and takes home a story to last a lifetime.

"It's beyond words," said Ken Lind. "It's more than I ever expected by several orders of magnitude. I expected to come over and play the WSOP one time before I start pushing grass up. I just wanted to do it once. To get all the way to the end is a dream."

Ken, who'd never even entered a WSOP event before, stormed through the massive 4,407-player field to win the tournament. What's interesting is that Ken almost didn't even play in this tournament. But his friend Burrell talked him into playing and this definitely turned out to be good advice.

The Layton, Utah resident is a father of seven, a grandfather of seven, and a great-grandfather of two. Over the years, he's basically taught himself to play poker via home games. Whatever Ken taught himself definitely worked as he outlasted a number of other skilled players in this tournament.

To Ken, playing poker is a lot like fishing. You can often find the 68-year-old Layton man at Willard Bay, fishing, but what he caught playing WSOP poker was certainly bigger than anything he's ever found at the end of his rod. Regardless, to Ken, playing poker is a lot like fishing.



Ken, is an internet active sexagenarian with almost 35,000 Twitter followers (http://twitter.com/Ken_Lind). Join Ken's many followers for pleasant daily surprises.

[Return to UC Today](#)



WMS Action for FY-end

The following information is critical to Workload Management System (WMS) users. If you do not use WMS, you can ignore this message.

With the onset of the FY14 closing, the transition to FBMS and resulting blackout period, the change in the PR creation process, and recent and ongoing changes to WMS; there are several things that WMS users need to be aware of and do.

WMS in FY14: The use of WMS has been hit and miss during FY13; however, **in FY14 ALL actions that will require a Purchase Request (PR) must be entered into WMS.** The Planning # assigned by WMS will become the key element for tracking items from initiation of the purchase request through the process to award. Thus, an proposed action submitted for a PR will not be processed unless it has a Planning # with it. This will be discussed further below.

FY13 Planned Actions Moving to FY14: If you have an action that was planned to be awarded in FY13 but is now going to be moved to FY14 **AND** you have a created a FY13 planning line in WMS for that action, you will need to **do the following:**

1. Create a new planning line for that item as a FY14 planned action. Fill in the required information. Also, enter notes in the "Comment" field explaining; 1) that it was a FY13 action being moved into FY14, 2) the original PR submission date, and 3) the reason it is being moved.
2. Delete the FY13 planned action line originally created for the action. This will delete the association between the old planning line and the PR so it can be associated with the FY14 line.
3. Associate the related Purchase Request to the new FY14 planning line.

Note that **the above process only applies if** you have created a FY13 planning line for an action that is now being moved to FY14. If you had not created a FY13 planning line, then the second step will not be necessary.

WMS Planning/Tracking data entry: Note that with the most recent release of WMS a "Planning Title" field has been created in the Planning/Tracking module. Thus, it is no longer necessary to enter the planned action description in the "Comments" column. For consistency in our data and **users need move the description from the "Comments" column to the "Planning Title" column.**

New Purchase Request submission process: The Planning # in WMS will become the link between WMS and the PR information and the information generated during the award process. Therefore, to create that link the **WMS Planning # needs to be entered as the first character string in the "Header**



Text” field on the PR data submission window at the SharePoint site. The “Header Text” field is in the lower right corner of the data entry window.

Previously, you may have been told to enter the WMS Planning # in the “Creator Notes” portion of the SharePoint PR data entry window. As the development of the linking between WMS and the PR SharePoint site has evolved, the developers have determined the “Header Text” field to be a better location to contain the linking data. I’m sorry for any confusion that may have created.

Entry of PR information into IDEAS-PD: There have been varying directions given regarding the need to enter PR information into IDEAS-PD, as well as, the new PR SharePoint site. If data needs to be entered in both locations, AMD will notify you and work with you to get that data entered. If you have further questions about this contact James Durrant at 801-524-3854.

If you have any questions about this information you can contact me at 801-524-3761. This information has also been posted to the [Tips & Tricks page at the WMS Implementation Google Site](#)

[Return to UC Today](#)





In Transition

Former UC Region Employee Fredrick Stuart Liljegren dies

Orem, Utah-Fredrick Stuart Liljegren, 63, passed away peacefully August 22, 2013 from the effects of carcinoid cancer diagnosed in 2005.

He was born in Salt Lake City May 9, 1950 to Carl Simon and Helen Anderson Liljegren. He was raised in Taylorsville and graduated from Granger High School in 1968.

While serving in the Air Force Reserves and on active duty in the Air Force, he attended Utah State University. He graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor of Landscaping Architecture and pursued a distinguished career as a landscape architect/recreation planner for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for 39 years. He has been recognized for his devoted service to multiple civic organizations and was awarded the Silver Beaver by the Boy Scouts of America.



He married Linda Thurgood on April 12, 1976 in the Salt Lake Temple. He is survived by his wife, son Jonathan (Julie), daughter Jennifer (Jared) Carpenter, brother Ron (Sue), sister Ginger (Kevin) Dennis, niece, nephews, aunts and numerous cousins. He was preceded in death by his parents, grandparents, and uncles.

A viewing will be held Wednesday, August 28 6-9 pm in the Lakeview 6th Ward LDS Chapel located at 2168 South 140 West, Orem. An additional viewing will be held Thursday, August 29 9:30-10:30 am followed by memorial services at 11 am at the same chapel. Burial will be at the Orem City Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers the family requests donations be made in his honor to caringforcarcinoid.org. Please share memories and condolences at www.serenicarefuneralhome.com -

#####

[Return to UC Today](#)





Reclamation Trivia

Here's this week's set of questions:

1. The observation started in 1968 as Hispanic Heritage Week under President _____ and was expanded by President _____ in 1988 to cover a 30-day period starting on September 15 and ending on October 15.
2. _____ Dam is founded entirely on Catahoula Formation except for the deeper excavations which encountered the uppermost portion of the underlying Frio Formation.
3. Trust develops by moving through the 5 waves of trust. What are those waves?

Last week, We asked,

1. 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.
2. The purpose of the Tri-County Water Hydropower Project is to provide a clean, renewable energy source that is locally controlled.

In 1971 the U.S. Congress designated August 26 as "Women's Equality Day." The date was selected to commemorate the 1920 passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, granting women the right to vote.

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.

[Return to UC Today](#)



RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

September 2013
Upper Colorado Region



What Is the Media Saying About Reclamation This Week?

[WATER LINES: Water Seminar Sept. 13 in GJ to highlight critical Colo. River issues](#)

[Officials: 'Not 1 more drop' to Front Range](#)

[Big budget cuts planned for federal recreation programs \(Video\)](#)

[Feds begin Colorado River drought action](#)

[Correction: Texas Drought-Rio Grande Valley story](#)

[Tribal Water Rights Lawsuits Lead to Costly Courtroom Battles](#)

[Charter Renewal, Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group Notice Posted in Federal Register \(9/4/13\)](#)

[Historic Water Shortages Prompt Government Restrictions in Colorado River Basin](#)

[Cache Valley canal project under budget](#)

[Utah gears up for final summer blast over Labor Day weekend](#)

[Researchers expand understanding of Grand Canyon food webs below dam](#)

[Lake Powell is down but not out](#)

[Low Colorado River may force historic action for Lake Powell](#)

[Rio Grande Valley Farmers Report Major Drought Losses](#)

[Southwest water shortage concerns officials, young farmers](#)

[Lake Powell Fishing Report - Less boat traffic means better fishing](#)

[Rethinking Reservoirs With An Eye Toward Colorado's Rivers](#)

[WaterSMART grant awarded to Conservation Center](#)

[EDITORIAL UPS & DOWNS: Here are some highlights and low points in local news](#)

[SHRINKING COLORADO RIVER RESERVOIRS HIGHLIGHT NEED FOR WATER USE EFFICIENCY, SUPPLY DIVERSIFICATION](#)

[Severe Droughts Aren't Helping the US Raise the \\$300 Billion Needed to Fix its Water Delivery System](#)

[Why aren't experimental floods helping native fish below Glen Canyon Dam?](#)

[Letter to the editor: Is there cheating going on in the San Luis Valley water game?](#)

[State officials and local irrigators debate Navajo Water Settlement](#)

[Western Native Trout to Benefit from National Fish Habitat Partnership Federal Funding](#)

[Amid drought, lend hummingbirds a feeding hand](#)

[The Colorado River Just Entered a New Paradigm, and It Could Mean Less Water for Sportsmen](#)

[Report considers economic impact of Western irrigated agriculture](#)

[Colorado River Basin study takes center stage at Farmington meeting](#)

[Lower Colorado River Basin states face biggest risks, but New Mexico is not immune](#)

[Coloradans Urged to Conserve Water Following Lake Powell Release video](#)

[Feds begin Colorado River drought action](#)

[EPA overreach at Navajo Generating Station yields bad energy policy for Arizona](#)

[Transformer sought by U.S. for 1,312-MW Glen Canyon Dam](#)

[Worms wiggle into Okla. town water](#)

[Drought on the Colorado River video](#)

[Low water prompts boat launch warning on Lake Powell video](#)

[Feds begin Colorado River drought action](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

[H.R. 255, a bill to amend certain definitions contained in the Provo River Project Transfer Act for purposes of clarifying certain property descriptions](#)

[WATER LINES: Local drought eases with recent rains; Colo. Basin water crisis one step closer](#)

[Historic Black River Agreement signed by Rambler, Conner](#)

[Lake Powell warns boaters about launch ramps](#)

[New Book Celebrates the History of Flaming Gorge Dam](#)

[Water storage accord settled](#)

[Utah helping Utah prepare for the state's water future](#)

[Peak Water in the American West](#)

[Colorado River Releases Slashed To Historic Low](#)

[Colorado River Shortage Will Have No Direct Impact On Cap](#)

[Corn Roast and USA Pro Challenge will fill downtown Loveland on Saturday](#)

[Road closures abound for Saturday's Pro Challenge ride through northern Colorado](#)

[With improved conditions, 'drought watch' called off](#)

[Save water, stop fires](#)

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

[Get ready for Northern Colorado's USA Pro Challenge stage](#)

[What Colorado River?](#)

[LETTER TO THE OBSERVER: Are bulk water rates prudent?](#)

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

[Your voice and the State Water Plan](#)

[Colorado River Shortage Will Have No Direct Impact On Cap](#)

[Another forecast for a drying Colorado River Basin](#)

[Prey and non-native fish predict the distribution of Colorado pikeminnow \(*Ptychocheilus lucius*\) in a south-western river in North America](#)

[Thirsty Nevadans take only 3 percent of Colorado River](#)

[Severe Droughts Aren't Helping the US Raise the \\$300 Billion Needed to Fix its Water Delivery System](#)

[Unnatural Disaster Gripping the Colorado River Basin](#)

[Return to UC Today](#)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation