

Falls City Engineer

September/October 2013

VOL. 5, Issue 5
www.lrl.usace.army.mil

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOUISVILLE DISTRICT

***Inland Waterways
Users Board meets in
Louisville***
page 3

***Thinking inside the
box***
page 5



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Falls City Engineer is an unofficial publication under AR 360-1, published bimonthly for Louisville District employees and members of the public by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CELRL-PA, P.O. Box 59, Louisville, Ky. 40201-0059 under supervision of the public affairs office. Views and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army or the Corps of Engineers.



On the cover: The dewatering box allows wicket dam repairs to be made in a dry environment, functioning as a mini coffer dam.



Please conserve:
Think before you print.

Commander's Comments

Louisville Team,

This month we begin the 2013 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). CFC is the world's largest and most successful workplace giving campaign. Since its creation in 1961, it has raised over \$7 billion for the charities designated by federal employees. Last year, Louisville Corps employees gave over \$95,000! The more than 200 local, national, and international organizations you chose to donate to provided food and shelter for local abused women and children, rebuilt homes destroyed by natural disasters, protected animals and gave medical and rehabilitation care to Soldiers injured in combat and their families.

In the next few weeks your office's CFC canvasser will be distributing booklets and pledge cards as well as answering any questions you have in regards to this year's campaign.

You can determine how much to contribute and which participating organization receives your contribution. In light of the recent furlough, I realize that it is a challenging time for all of us. Please keep in mind that payroll deductions begin in 2014. Even the smallest of donations can go a long way to making a difference in someone's life.

During the 2013 CFC solicitation period, I encourage you to consider giving through the CFC because:

- payroll deductions let you spread your contribution across the entire year;
- it gives your charity or organization a steady source of revenue throughout the year;
- it has low overhead costs, so more money goes to your charity;



Col. Luke T. Leonard
Commander and District Engineer
Louisville District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- it is convenient for you and provides you with tax records; and
- it shows all Americans that federal employees care about our communities.

As CFC gets underway, I encourage all Corps employees to attend CFC events, become educated about specific charities involved in CFC, and thoughtfully consider giving to those charities and organizations you most passionately support.

Thank you for your continued giving and support to CFC.

Building Strong!

Contents

Inland Waterways Users Board meets in Louisville	3
District hosts emergency operations workshop	4
Thinking inside the box	5
USACE makes strides at Plum Brook Ordnance Works	6
Wright-Patt Hospital undergoes major renovation	7
Two Louisville District projects earn LEED Gold	8
Hazardous chemical quickly contained; removed from ARC site	9
Debris Removal Task Force Receives 2013 Green Star Award	10
CFC: I make it possible	10

Inland Waterways Users Board meets in Louisville



Martin Hettel (left), chairman of the Inland Waterways Users Board and Maj. Gen. Michael Walsh, USACE deputy commanding general for civil and emergency operations.

Carol Labashosky, public affairs

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District hosted the Inland Waterways Users Board meeting Aug. 13 at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky. The Inland Waterways Trust Fund, the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) and future funding scenarios for the Olmsted Dam construction, Olmsted, Ill., were topics on the Corps' agenda.

The Users Board includes barge industry corporate leadership. A gathering of Corps of Engineers high-ranking leadership attends each meeting from Headquarters, and Maj. Gen. Michael Walsh, USACE deputy commanding general for civil and emergency operations, is the senior-ranking Army official advising the board. Martin Hettel, is the new chairman of the Inland Waterways Users Board. He is also the senior general manager for American Electric Power (AEP) River Operations L.L.C.

The Olmsted Dam construction project, which is ongoing on the lower Ohio River, will ultimately replace the antiquated Locks and Dams 52 and 53. It was authorized by Section 3(a)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1988 at an estimated cost of \$775 million. Construction funds were first appropriated in Fiscal Year 1991.

The project was reauthorized in Public

Law No: 113-46 of 2013 at an estimated cost before inflation of \$2.918 billion. Prior to reauthorization almost \$1.7 billion had been spent on the project. This reauthorization allows about \$1.2 billion more to be spent to complete the work.

The Olmsted project is cost shared 50/50 with the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

Locks and dams projects in the inland waterways system that also need upgrades include 2,3 and 4 on the lower Monongahela River, Pennsylvania; and Kentucky and Chickamauga projects on the Tennessee River.

In other news, Corps staff presented the status of the inland waterways system. Besides issues of adequate maintenance funding for locks and dams and the increase of unscheduled and emergency closures of river locks, it was noted that approximately 50 percent of locks and dams on the inland waterways have exceeded their design life. Fifty years is considered to be the average life of a locks and dam project.

For more information on the Inland Waterways Users Board go to: <http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Navigation/InlandWaterwaysUsersBoard.aspx>.

Water Resources Development Act

Think of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) like part of a teenager's plan to go to the movies, says Brandon Brummett, Louisville District Outreach Coordinator, planning, who gives credit for the movie analogy to his long-time associate Roger Setters, chief, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division's Flood Risk Management Planning Center of Expertise.

"First, you have to get permission from your parents to go to the movies. It's the permission that's important," Brummett said.

WRDA is legislation that gives the Army Corps of Engineers the permission – called authorization – for the Corps' studies, programs, and projects.

The WRDA is only the first step. "You still need money to get your movie tickets," said Brummett. Step two is obtaining the money. The money comes in the form of a separate appropriations bill typically passed by Congress on an annual basis. For the Corps to perform a study, program, or project both authorization and appropriations are needed. In some cases a project or study may be authorized, but it may be some years before funding is appropriated for it – if ever.

By design, WRDA is to have been passed every two years. It has been six years since the last WRDA in 2007.

The House of Representatives and the Senate introduce their own versions of WRDA, debate and then pass their respective versions. Then, the WRDA goes on to a conference committee usually comprised of House and Senate members to work out the differences. Then, a final bill surfaces which goes to the House for its vote, and it goes to the Senate for their vote. Ultimately, WRDA will go to the President for a signature or a veto.

The House introduced the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) in mid-September which claims to modernize the civil works process ensuring studies and projects get completed more judiciously. The Senate WRDA version passed in May of 2013.

In the meantime, until you get permission to go to the movies, you can read some reviews, view a couple of trailers and decide what strikes your fancy from Hollywood.

District hosts emergency operations workshop

Todd Hornback, public affairs

Flooding, road closures, evacuations and dam failure set the scene for an emergency desktop training exercise Aug. 27 at Rough River Lake State Park Conference Center involving federal and county emergency operations personnel. The workshop discussed the actions and trigger points where emergency plan components should be implemented for Rough River Lake if an actual emergency were to involve the lake.

The emergency exercise, led by the Louisville District emergency operations, included 17 representatives from county emergency operations, Rough River Lake State Park and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The partnering session offered agencies who have worked together during flooding and other regional disasters, methods of improving communications and coordination.

"The fact you took the time and effort to bring this together, I applaud that," said Charlie Shields, director, Emergency Management Agency for Ohio County. "We need to have this more than one time a year. Anytime you can put a face with a name is good."

The workshop included fictitious scenarios including heavy rainfall raising lake levels; a semi-truck blocking access across the dam; and the emergency spillway overflowing before flood waters overtopped the dam causing dam failure.

The flood event exercise offered an opportunity to update attendees on the upcoming Rough River Lake construction planned to start in 2014. The work will include grouting to block water from tunneling through the dam. The construc-



Jeff Esterle gives an overview of the planned work on the Rough River Lake dam.

tion is proactive. The area's topography, referred to as karst, includes limestone characterized by caves, fissures and underground streams. There has been no surface distress observed at the dam related with these features; however, these formations have been identified to have the potential to weaken the dam embankment.

"Most large dams get remedial fixes frequently," said Jeff Esterle, geotechnical engineer with Corps, during a presentation on the upcoming work.

"We know we have karst features. We know from going through construction photos and construction records."

With the upcoming construction and emergency operations including flooding or other emergency events, open commu-

nication with the community, agencies and media is crucial.

"We want to make sure when we do hear rumors, we track them down and squash them," said Don Walker, district emergency operations manager, Louisville District. "Rumors can kill you."

Feedback from the attendees will be used to prepare the next sessions and can be incorporated into the communication and emergency plans.

"The fact we had participation from the counties showed the interest," said Chuck Oliver, chief, emergency operations Louisville District. "Even though there is a process, we have an informal communication. We do this to help us improve."

Rough River Lake Dam, Ky. Dam Safety Rehabilitation

Current work:

Geological studies, finalization of construction plans and specifications for first contract of road relocation.

Spring 2014:

Move Kentucky State Highway 79, which crosses the dam, to the upper slope of the dam as part of the first construction contract. This work will enable the public to cross the dam as they would under pre-construction circumstances.

2015:

Initiate the grouting phase. Grouting of the bedrock will help to ensure rehabilitation of the foundation. Further studies of conditions encountered during the grouting phase will occur.

Of note, enhanced monitoring had been implemented following the 2011 record pool. Karst geology in the region contributes to the need for dam rehabilitation at Rough River.

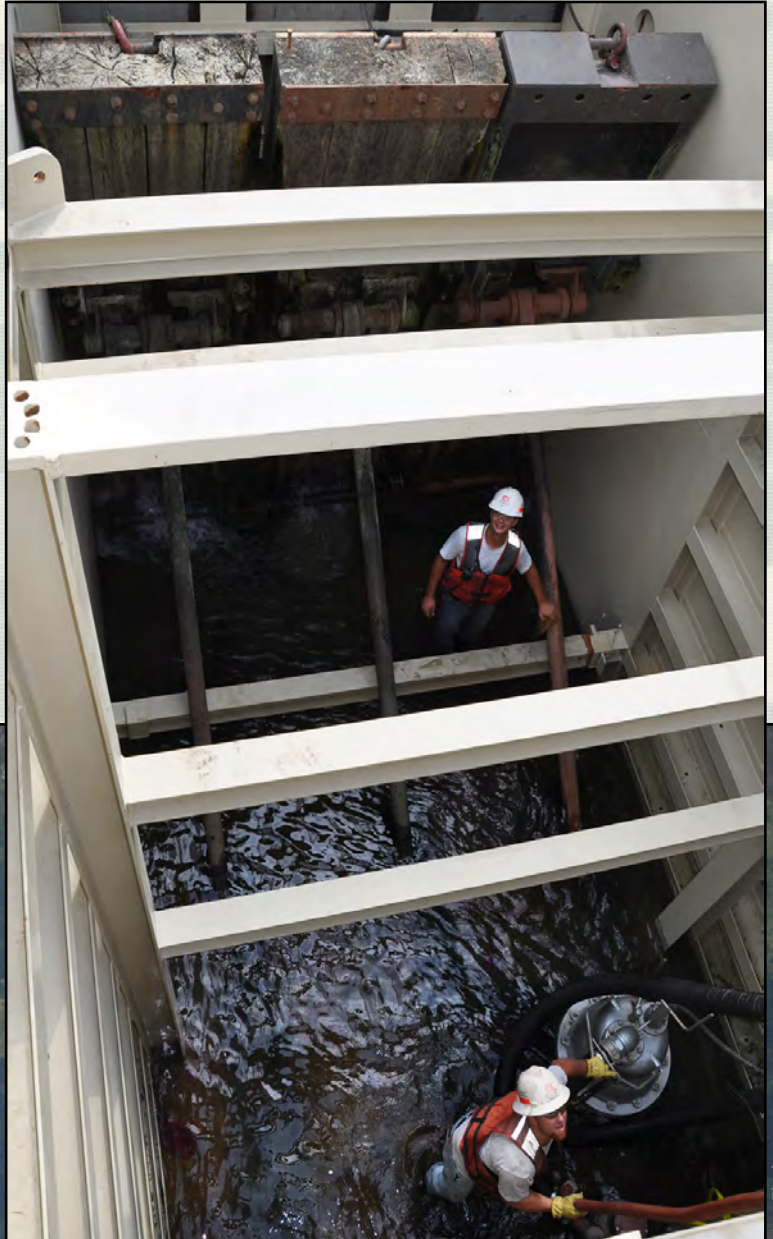
Thinking inside the box

Jon Fleshman, Olmsted Division

The 42.5-ton Louisville District-made dewatering box was lowered into place for the first time over three wickets Sept. 17 in the dam at Locks and Dam 52 on the lower Ohio River in preparation for repair work on the deteriorating concrete wicket sill.

The box functions as a mini coffer dam to protect workers from the current and permit them to make repairs in a dry environment. The box's project engineer, Keith Fleck (upper right), and lock and dam repairman Charles Smith are pictured inside the box and below the waterline of the upper pool with one of the pumps being used for removing the river water.

Divers usually perform repairs in the murky waters around wicket dams and this will be the first time since the project was completed in 1929 that the naked eye has seen the concrete sill out of water.



Jon Fleshman



Jon Fleshman

USACE makes strides at Plum Brook Ordnance Works



Constructing windrows on the remediation pad at Plum Brook Ordnance Works.

The Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program for the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (LRD) is managed by the Louisville District, which is responsible for all projects within Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and Michigan. Because of Huntington District's existing involvement with Plum Brook Ordnance Works (PBOW), they continue to manage this project.

Katie Newton, public affairs

Over the past seven years, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Huntington District has completed soil remediation activities in two manufacturing areas at the former Plum Brook Ordnance Works (PBOW) and soil remediation in the third and final manufacturing area, known as TNT Area A, is coming to a close.

The formerly used defense site (FUDS) located in Sandusky, Ohio, manufactured explosives in support of World War II and it's estimated that one billion pounds of nitroaromatic explosives were manufactured there during its four-year operating period in the early 1940s.

TNT Area A was one of three TNT manufacturing areas at PBOW and is the last to undergo soil remediation. The project began in January 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in May 2014. The project was divided into two phases.

Phase I of the project involved excavation of 18 areas of concern (AOCs), where approximately 17,000 cubic yards of soil were excavated. Then, it required characterization of the excavated material to determine if the soil was hazardous, soil

sampling for confirmation, and closure of the excavations with backfilling and reseeded. At the completion of Phase I, there were six AOCs that could not be closed due to exceedances of risk criteria.

Phase II, which began in May 2013, called for expanding the six AOCs to identify the extent of the contamination, identify boundaries of the clean soil, and finally excavation and remediation of the contaminated soil.

"All nitroaromatic contaminated hazardous soil is remediated using an alkaline hydrolysis (AH) process," said Lisa Humphreys, USACE Huntington District project technical coordinator.

Alkaline hydrolysis is the process of adding a caustic material to hazardous soil to degrade the contaminants. The chemicals are mixed into the soil with a windrow turner.

"Once the chemicals are mixed into the soil, they start breaking down the nitroaromatic compounds to where they are no longer considered hazardous," said Humphreys.

"This is the same process that was successful with TNT Area C in remediating nitroaromatic contaminated soils and

allowing the reuse of those soils on-site as backfill," said Rick Meadows, USACE Huntington District project manager.

Upon completion of the AH process, the clean soil will be returned to TNT Area A and used to backfill the six open excavations. These areas will be seeded with native prairie grasses such as indiagrass and little bluestem.

The successes at Area A mirror those at TNT Area B and TNT Area C where remediation is already complete. Area B closed out in March 2010 and Area C project closeout is anticipated by the end of December 2013.

"Remediation of the three manufacturing areas is a huge success for USACE because they not only represented the majority of the contamination for the site, but also presented the most risk to human health and the environment," said Meadows. "Alkaline hydrolysis has proven to be a viable innovative remediation technology that can now be used at other DOD facilities. Of the 16 original projects identified for PBOW, nine (including TNT Area A) will have been successfully remediated by December 2013, which puts us closer to reaching our remediation goals for unrestricted use."



Soil excavated from AOC 143 and stockpiled during test pitting efforts at TNT Area A at Plum Brook Ordnance Works.

Wright-Patt Hospital undergoes major renovation



Removal process of demoed debris from the Intensive Care Unit at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Medical Center Complex. The Medical Center is undergoing an extensive renovation.

Katie Newton, public affairs

The sprawling Medical Center Complex at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, which serves Soldiers and their family members is undergoing a major \$90 million renovation managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District.

The project, slated to be complete by December 2014, involves renovating the hospital to a state-of-the-art health facility with an overhauled Intensive Care Unit (ICU), new dining facilities, updated patient rooms, surgery areas, office areas and a dental clinic. Renovations to 260,000 square feet of the facility will modernize 30 different departments throughout the hospital.

"This renovation project is the district's biggest military construction project going," said Steve Farkus, Louisville District project manager. "The magnitude of the renovation and the number of moving parts is really incredible. It has taken a lot of coordination and great partnerships to ensure smooth transitions."

One of the most pivotal points of the project is currently underway with a three-month complete shutdown of the hospital's ICU.

The project delivery team worked to consolidate phases of the ICU shutdown in an effort to minimize impact on the user. The ICU shutdown began Aug. 16,

2013, and is scheduled to be completed by December 2013, a full year sooner than originally planned due to the changes in the project schedule.

"This change involved a lot of coordination," said Jeremy Cobb, USACE resident engineer. "Everybody came together to make it happen. We reduced the number of phases and are able to renovate the ICU in one phase, which helped minimize the impact to the user," said Cobb.

"This was a win-win for all parties," said Cobb. "The end user is impacted for less time and able to get a fully renovated

space earlier and the contractor has many more efficiencies doing it at one time then breaking up the area to small phases."

Other transitions are currently underway as well, including new temporary trailers for food services while the dining facility is being renovated. The trailers, which will be used for food preparation, were installed and operational in mid-September. The new dining facility and food services area are expected to be complete by April 2014.

"The work of everyone involved is increasing patient care at the Wright-Patt Medical Center and that is something everyone can be proud of," said Farkus.

Those groups include the 88th Medical Group, 88th Civil Engineer Directorate, Air Force Civil Engineer Center, USACE Louisville District, the construction contractor Walsh/Butt Joint Venture and the design contractor HKS/WS.

"We've really got a diverse group tackling this project," said Farkus.

Although everything is moving smoothly so far, the team still recognizes that many crucial milestones are ahead.

"The work over the next few months will be a test to the team to solve all design and construction issues in a timely manner to meet the agreed timeline for completion of the area," said Cobb.

The project is on schedule for an expected completion date of December 2014.



A wall in the Intensive Care Unit was demolished as part of the renovation project.

Two Louisville District projects earn LEED Gold

Katie Newton, public affairs

It's the most difficult Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification to achieve, but two newly completed projects in the Corps Louisville District just received the top honor of LEED Gold certification.

The Advanced Power and Thermal Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (AFB) in Ohio and the Air Evac Squadron Facility at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois now sit amongst the most environmentally friendly facilities in the U.S.

"These projects were the first LEED Gold certified buildings at Wright-Patterson AFB and Scott AFB, each with their own unique challenges," said Craig Shumate, Louisville District Project Manager.

Both projects met the LEED Gold criteria established by the U.S. Green Building Council's for energy and environmental design. To earn the certification the builders have to acquire a certain amount of credits through six different categories: sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality and innovation in design process.

"From the start of the project through construction completion, tremendous teamwork and collaboration between the government and the contractor teams was required in order to earn these gold ratings," said Shumate.

"The value of providing environmentally friendly and sustainable facilities was well worth the extra effort," said Shumate.



Benjamin Pierce, a research scientist in the Superconductor Pulsed Laser Deposition Lab conducts research after the renovated lab.

"Close coordination during design and construction execution resulted in very highly efficient facilities."

The scope of the Advanced Power project involved renovation of an old historic structure to house a high end laboratory space for aircraft propulsion systems research and the Air Evac Squadron Facility was all new construction for a squadron operations facility.

The Advanced Power and Thermal Research Lab at Wright-Patterson AFB, renovation by Messer Construction Co., overhauled a 1934 building into a state-of-the-art research facility for power and thermal systems and reduced energy

savings by 31 percent and water use by 45 percent.

The \$21 million renovation included 3 stories and over 45,000 of an old airplane maintenance hangar.

The Air Evac Squadron Facility at Scott AFB constructed by Charpie-Korte was a \$7.4 million project consisting of 21,400 sq. foot, Squad Ops facility that included specialized medical training areas on METI-man unit to perfect their skills transporting our wounded Soldiers and Airmen. Part of the LEED Gold points came from a geo-thermal HVAC system with vertical well field for the facility.



The LEED Gold certification plaque was awarded during a ceremony Aug. 8 at Wright-Patterson for the top certification.

Rapid Response Team

Hazardous chemical quickly contained, removed from ARC construction site



Mike Shaughnessy

Denzie White, response manager, Army Corps of Engineers Omaha District, stands on the site of the former location of unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). This picture was taken post clean up.

Carol Labashosky, public affairs

At the end of August, the Army Corps of Engineers' construction contractor for the Homewood Army Reserve Center project at Homewood, Ill., discovered 15 canisters suspected of containing a component of rocket fuel known as unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) while excavating borrow material for the

construction alteration to the pre-existing Homewood Army Reserve Center. The liquid is considered a hazardous material. The canisters were located at the far perimeter of a 17-acre site in a designated borrow material area.

Upon discovery, the Army Corps of Engineers field office curtailed all construction and notified Homewood Emergency Services and the Homewood Fire Department. After assessing the situation, the Homewood Fire Department and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) promptly implemented a quarantine of the site and evacuated all personnel for public safety. An adjacent public park was also closed. Coordination continued within hours between the Homewood Fire Department, the Corps of Engineers Louisville and Omaha districts, the 88th Reserve Support Command (RSC) (i.e. the owner of the property) and the IEPA.

The Corps of Engineers, Louisville assessed the available and most appropriate contracting resources to address the hazardous material exposure, in a short period of time. The Louisville District recognized the USACE Rapid Response Contract through Omaha District, as providing the quickest response capability, as this tool was designed for time-critical

type response actions.

The UDMH canisters and residual soil from the excavations were transported off site for disposal within a week. Air monitoring was performed continuously by the Homewood Fire Department and IEPA with no discernible levels above regulatory health limits. Soil and groundwater sampling was performed and levels of UDMH were below detection, with exception of one soil sample, which was slightly over the acceptable limit. The unacceptable soil sample was taken from the residual soil pile where the canisters were initially discovered and that sample analyzed was a part of the soil already transported off-site for disposal.

Soil, groundwater and ambient air tests were done and the canisters and surrounding soil were properly packaged and removed from the site. The air quality tests and groundwater analyses confirmed there were no risks to the public following the removal action. The 88th RSC has coordinated with IEPA to resume construction activities on-site. The IEPA gave the Corps the authorization to continue non-intrusive construction activities the week of Sept. 19. Further surveys and/or tests are pending to resume full construction activities.

History

Snapshot from the past: Davis Island Lock and Dam



USACE

Construction of Davis Island Lock and Dam, Avalon, Penn., commenced in 1878 and was completed in 1885. It was the first lock and dam built on the Ohio River. At the time, the 110-foot wide and 600-foot long lock was the largest in the world. At the dedication ceremony (left) Oct. 7, 1885, a procession of 39 steamboats filled with congressmen and prominent citizens steamed down river to the lock. There were as many as 50,000 onlookers crowding the river banks.

After the Davis Island project had been operated successfully for several years, additional locks and dams were constructed to provide a six-foot minimum depth of the Upper Ohio. In 1910, Congress authorized a project to provide a nine-foot navigable depth throughout the length of the Ohio River.

Hurricane Sandy Debris Removal Task Force receives 2013 Green Star Award



Louisville District employees Kate Brandner, Bjorn Hale and Cliff Hoelzer conduct a site visit to the damaged boardwalks in Rockaway Beach, NY.

The Interagency New York City Hurricane Sandy Debris Removal Task Force was awarded a Green Star Award, Sept. 2, 2013, for its outstanding response efforts to Hurricane Sandy in 2012. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, the State of New York and the City of New York, was an integral part of the Debris Removal Task Force. USACE provided contractual over-

sight, technical expertise, reuse of debris streams and workload management, assisting with the removal of approximately 298,000 tons of debris.

The Green Star Awards recognize individuals, organizations, governments and corporations who make remarkable efforts to prevent, prepare for, and respond to environmental emergencies around the world. The awards are a joint initiative between the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Green Cross International and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Louisville District employees who assisted with the recovery are Debra Adams, Christopher Alvey, Bryan Ammon, Jason Anderson, Kenneth Baker, Leonard Bakker, Justin Bates, Robert Bayham, Matthew Bonini, Richard Bowman, Christopher Brackett, Katherine Brandner, Justin Branham, Bonnie Briggs, Jason Cain, Jeffrey Cannady, Gregory Cardwell, Lisa Carter, Thomas Chanda, Eric Cheng,

James Childs, Craig Coombs, Todd Davis, Tuyen Doan, Lt. Col. Jon Drake, Benjamin Evans, John Fay, Steven Foster, Jack Giralico, Daniel Goodwin, Gerald Guanella, Cindy Guennouni, Kimberly Haddox, Charles Hagan, Bjorn Hale, Gregory Hales, John Hearn, Jesse Helton, Travis Hobbs, Clifford Hoelzer II, Derek Huber, Brittney Hyde, Kevin Jasper, Misty Jones, Tracey Keel, Roxanne Keeling, Larry Kelley, Patrick Keown, Quyet La, Denise LaDue, Richard Leach, Maxwell Malone, Bruce McPheeters, George Minges, James Moore, Leo Mueninghoff, Charles Oliver, Jodi Penrod, Michael Peveler, Duane Pfouts, Jason Phillips, Jeffery Pierson, Stacey Purifoy, Steven Rager, Marilyn Reading, Dewey Rissler, Drew Russell, Calvin Schmid, Patrick Shutt, Donna Simpson, Damon Stacy, Timothy Stamp, Cathy Steffen, Edward Thomas, George Triggs, John Twombly, Daniel Unger, Don Walker, Charmaine Warren, James Wilhite, Leslie Williams, and Lance Yearby.

CFC: "I Make It Possible"

Bailey Adams, CFC Loaned Executive

Have you ever given blood through the Red Cross? Do you know any Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts? Have you ever adopted a shelter animal through the Humane Society? These are just a handful of the thousands of programs that are funded with the help of contributions federal employees make through the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC).

CFC provides all federal employees the opportunity to support and promote philanthropy in an efficient and cost effective way. Last year Louisville District employees helped raise nearly \$100,000. Contributions we make to CFC go to support the local, national, and international organizations.

If you have given to an organization or charity through CFC in the past, THANK YOU! Your continued support in these difficult times will do more than you can imagine for people in your community that are also facing difficult times.

If you have not given to an organization or charity through CFC, would you consider giving this year? Your support



The 2013 CFC canvassers: Back row (L to R): JaMarr Potts, Janet Veith, Donna Mynk, Vanessa Whitworth, Elaine McKim, Sarah Atwell, Meagan Chapman, Erin Stine, Michael Hardison, Luis Rivera-Rios. Front Row: Sheila Cornelius, Brandi Mitchell, Cindy Guennouni, Charlotte Izzard, Lisa Burns.

will make it possible for people in our community to better cope with life's uncertainties. With more than 2,000 organizations to choose from, you can support the causes that you care about the most. Consider giving through payroll deductions where it's convenient for you to give by spreading your contribution across the entire calendar year.

Over the next few weeks your office's CFC employee volunteer will be providing

you with information about CFC and will be available to answer any questions you have about giving. For more stories and information you can also visit the Louisville CFC website at www.cfclouisville.org.

As federal employees and CFC contributors, we have selflessly given, and will continue to give, back to our community. Thank you for all that you do to "Make It Possible."