



Check Out OFMC's Recovery Project Progress

Page 4.

Office of Facilities, Environmental and Cultural Resources Management Summary

July 2010

INDIAN AFFAIRS

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

OFMC's "Aggressive Management" Cited as Basis for Four Additional ARRA Projects

Four projects have been added to the original Indian Affairs facilities improvement projects being funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), bringing the total to 121. The additional work was made possible by cost savings due to lower than expected bids on some initial ARRA projects.

Favorable pricing and (OFMC's) aggressive management of the Recovery Act's large construction projects have resulted in savings of \$33 million, or 11 percent of Indian Affairs' construction allocation under the Act, according to a April news release from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. "These four additional projects will improve the learning environments for even more Native American school children," said Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Larry Echo Hawk.

Also, funding for the four additional projects became available due to adjustments in the funding source for some of the original proposed projects. For example, Indian Affairs ARRA funds were proposed to be used to replace



Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Del Laverdure (right) reviews construction of the Santa Fe Indian School's (SFIS) wellness center and gymnasium last year. Accompanying him are Patricia Sandoval, SFIS Acting Superintendent, and Gary Lujan, Acting Director, SFIS Trust Land Management Office.

the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Detention Center in South Dakota. However, that project was incorporated into the Department of Justice's regular funding for new detention centers in Indian Country—freeing up the Indian Affairs funding for the additional projects.

The new Indian Affairs ARRA projects are the completion of Santa Fe Indian School's wellness center/gymnasium in New Mexico; construction of a gymnasium and kitchen facilities at St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota; the completion of the second phase of the Kaibeto Boarding School replacement school project and the repair of the snow-damaged Shonto Boarding School gymnasium, both located in Arizona. With the completion of these ARRA projects, the number of Indian Affairs schools in "poor" condition will be lowered to 63 (see article on Page 2).

"Adding four schools to our Recovery Act project list shows that the hard work of the OFMC staff is benefitting Indian people," said OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets.

Kaibeto Replacement School and Riverside Dorm Accelerate Design and Construction

With an eye to completing replacement school projects faster and at a lower cost, OFMC is utilizing permanent, accelerated design and construction techniques for two of its current replacement school projects: Kaibeto Boarding Schools in Arizona and the Riverside Indian School replacement dormitory in Oklahoma. The use of permanent, accelerated design and construction



Arizona's Shonto Charter High School (not an Indian Affairs school) is a recent example of permanent, accelerated design and construction which reflects Navajo culture.

for OFMC's major projects will not limit community input during the planning phase nor use of traditional culture in the building design, said OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets. "Students benefit when we quickly replace aging facilities," he said. "Still, community input is vital for a successful school design that reflects local traditions."

Briefs

Echo Hawk Reviews SIPI



Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Larry Echo Hawk (center) and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) President Sherry Allison leave SIPI's Golden Eagle Lodge during a March informational review of the Albuquerque, N.M., college campus.

Structural Fire Protection Program Films New Video



NIPTC Cameraman David Sanchez takes classroom footage at Isleta Pueblo Elementary School for a new school fire safety video.

Students attending Isleta Pueblo and Wingate elementary schools in New Mexico were featured in a new school fire evacuation video produced by OFMC's Structural Fire Protection Program (SFPP). The video will be distributed to BIE-funded schools. Besides school-day evacuation instruction, the video includes direction for boarding school dormitory evacuation. The National Indian Programs Training Center (NIPTC) in Albuquerque assisted SFPP in creating the video.

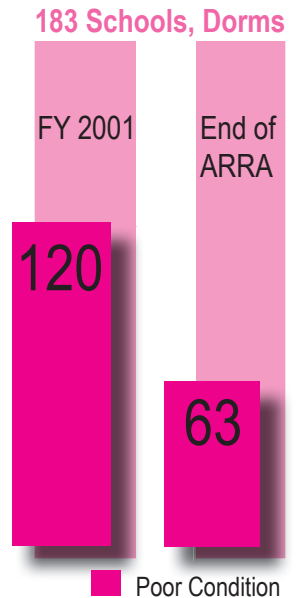
Number of Schools in Poor Condition Halved this Decade

The past decade has seen nearly a 50 percent drop in the number of Indian Affairs schools listed in "poor" condition in FMIS, aided by the massive influx of funding for school projects due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

In FY 2001, 120 of the 183 Bureau of Indian Education schools and residential dormitories were listed in poor condition. The early part of the decade saw a dramatic increase in funding for OFMC's replacement school construction program and a strengthening of OFMC's construction planning process. Then, the impact of last year's Indian Affairs' ARRA funding was accelerated because of OFMC's existing focus on master planning—several school replacement projects were already in the planning and design phase and were soon ready to be funded with ARRA dollars. Also, locations throughout Indian Country—26 states in the nine OFMC regions—had already established their facilities improvement priorities in the FMIS backlog, and those projects have been funded by ARRA, as well. As of June 10, OFMC had obligated 77 percent of the ARRA projects (see page 4).

With the completion of the ARRA-funded school projects, there will be an estimated 63 schools listed in poor condition.

"The Indian Affairs ARRA projects will improve conditions at scores of schools, which educate a total of 15,300 students," said OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets. "We know that many more students are attending classes in schools that are in poor condition, so we still have much work to do."



Wingate High School Readied, Completes Massive Project



This summer, a dedication is planned for the 143,000 square foot Wingate High School (above, right, and aerial below) for 800 students and its 137,900 square foot dormitory for 512 students. It is part of a two-phased replacement school project. It was preceded by the 287,000 square foot elementary school for 850 students and dormitories for 550 students. The complex is near Gallup, N.M. The OFMC Project Manager is Barbara Borgeson, a member of the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma.



OFECR Shares in Caring for Local Tribal Artifacts

Across Indian Country, Indian Affairs locations often host a small collection of art and artifacts gathered from the local tribes served by the Indian Affairs school, agency or regional office. While not serving as a museum, the Indian Affairs facility is responsible for keeping track of these gifts, which are federal property, and for their preservation.

In December, the Inspector General issued a report critical of the Department of the Interior's care for its museum collections, with the most widespread problem being a failure to properly document museum holdings. The report said Indian Affairs failed to conduct annual inventories of collections to verify the existence of objects within the collections. Additionally, the report said Indian Affairs had not "monitored temperature and/or humidity to determine its impact on the condition of artwork and/or artifacts."

The report did note instances of proper collection management. Among the best practices used by individual museums were partnerships with colleges and universities, consolidation of facilities, and developing site-specific procedures for cataloging and inventory.

The report makes a number of recommendations for improving collection management, including requiring all bureaus to comply with department-wide collections management policies; developing a plan to address the accession and cataloging backlog and ensuring annual physical inventories. The report also recommends consolidating collections held within and among bureaus and pursuing partnerships with outside organizations.

Interior is the second largest holder of museum collections, with an estimated 146 million artifacts and pieces of artwork at 625 Interior facilities and at more than 1,000 non-Interior facilities. Interior's collections are comprised mostly of documents (60 percent) and archeological objects (35 percent). Approximately 82 percent of Interior's collections are held by the National Park Service. The Indian Affairs collections are usually gifts, said BIA Museum Program Curator Marian Hansson.



Southwest Regional Director Bill Walker shows Pueblo drums that are on display outside his Albuquerque office. Though they are protected in a locked case, the drums have cracked due to dry conditions and direct lighting.

"Field Offices are not museums and environmentally controlled display cases are costly, so the best thing we can do is properly display the art," said Hansson. "Field Offices with larger collections should have a key-controlled dedicated storage room, sometimes it's a closet, to use when cycling art. Display the collections in high-level offices and reception areas where visitors come. Usually there are less extremes of temperatures there, and someone is there who is responsible to care for the collection."

Facilities and Maintenance Staff Should Keep These Tips in Mind When Handling Art

1. Display artwork in locked secured office areas. Valuable artwork, pottery, rugs, and other items should be moved from walls nearest doorways to inner walls.
2. Keep artwork away from direct sunlight or harsh lighting which can be detrimental to artwork and artifacts.
3. Make it a daily routine to confirm that the artwork is present and always keep food and drink away from the display area.
4. Photograph objects for record keeping.
5. When cleaning, avoid bumping into artwork or display cases with a vacuum cleaner, etc. Clean artwork carefully.
6. Prepare a path before moving artworks and artifacts. This prevents bumping or dropping items. Use a cart. Check door

sizes. Use padding or containers to stabilize the items.

7. Wear gloves while handling ceramics, pottery and metal items. Fingerprints leave secretions that tarnish, or etch, an item.
8. Assess the object for its weak parts. Don't lift items by the protruding parts such as handles or rims. To lift, use both hands and handle only one object at a time.
9. For art that hangs—paintings and objects—carry them vertically with one hand beneath while using the other hand as solid support. Don't carry paintings by the top of the frame.
10. Set object down in its steadiest position. Use padding underneath. Store art at least six inches off the floor. If art is stored standing upright, place cardboard between each piece of art.

Replacement Schools

- Rough Rock Community School, Ariz. K-12 school for 559 academic/266 residential students; infrastructure and demolition.
- Crow Creek Tribal School, S.D. K-12 school for 432 academic/188 residential students, including infrastructure and demolition.
- Pueblo Pintado Dormitory, N.M. New dormitory for 70 residential students, including infrastructure and demolition.
- 👉 Ojibwa Indian School, N.D. Bus garage.
- Kaibeto Boarding School, Ariz. K-8 school for 276 academic/45 residential students; infrastructure, housing and demolition. Also, complete Phase II of replacement school project.
- Santa Fe Indian School, N.M., 7-12, complete gymnasium/wellness center.
- 🕒 St. Francis Indian School, S.D., K-12, complete gymnasium and kitchen.

Facilities Improvement & Repair

- Standing Rock Community School, N.D. Academic high school building to include site work and infrastructure.
- Flandreau Indian School, S.D. Academic dormitories, support facilities, infrastructure and demolition.
- Nenahnezad Boarding School, N.M. Academic dormitories, support facilities and infrastructure.
- 👉 Marty Indian School, S.D. Academic dormitories, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Pine Hill Schools, N.M. Academic, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee), Ariz. Academic, support facilities and infrastructure.
- T'lis Nazbas Community School, Ariz. Academic dormitories, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Yakama Tribal School, Wash. Academic, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Sherman Indian High School, Calif. Academic dormitories, support facilities, infrastructure and demolition.
- Hopi Junior-Senior High School, Ariz. Academic, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Cibecue Community School, Ariz. Academic,

- ic, support facilities and infrastructure.
- Ch'ooshgai (Ph II), N.M. Renovate academic classroom for health and safety; install sidewalks and upgrade sewer lagoon.
- Pine Ridge School, S.D. Demolish dorm, upgrade HVAC in academic buildings, upgrade fire alarms and replace sidewalks.
- 🕒 Hunters Point Boarding School, Ariz. Demolish school building, site work
- 🕒 Shonto Preparatory School, Ariz., repair gymnasium roof.

Building Projects

- ✔ Oneida Tribal School, Wisc. Replace exterior insulation finish system.
- Eufaula Dormitory, Okla. Install automatic fire sprinkler system.
- 👉 Jones Academy Dormitory, Okla. Replace damaged and deteriorated exterior insulation finish system.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Replace emergency battery back-up system.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Install emergency intercom system.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Replace telephone system with emergency capabilities.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Install wheelchair lift at entrance.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Replace deteriorated plumbing.
- ✔ Choctaw Central High School, Miss. Install fire-rated wall.
- Pearl River Elementary School, Miss. Paint interior of building.
- Pearl River Elementary School, Miss. Replace water closets.

Energy Projects

- 🕒 Little Wound School, S.D. Replace domestic sewer mains and service lines, including appurtenances, cast iron.
- 🕒 Wounded Knee District School, S.D. Replace two-pipe cooling and heating systems which supply chilled/hot water from a remote site.
- 🕒 Crazy Horse School, S.D. Install/replace lighting and power system.
- 🕒 Crazy Horse School, S.D. Install/replace



OFMC's Recovery Project Checklist

Here is the status of Indian Affairs Facilities Recovery projects

As of June 10, 2010, the Project is:

- 🕒 Awaiting Obligation
- 👉 Obligated
- Underway
- ✔ Completed

- service and distribution system.
- ✔ Eufaula Dormitory, Okla. Replace HVAC units and controls system.
- ✔ Eufaula Dormitory, Okla. Replace windows and lighting.
- 👉 Jones Academy Dormitory, Okla. Upgrade HVAC system.
- 👉 Jones Academy Dormitory, Okla. Replace aged, insufficient mercury vapor lighting.
- San Simon School, Ariz. Replace school building cooling system.
- San Simon School, Ariz. Install energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.
- 👉 Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, N.M. Replace domestic hot water lines.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Replace heat pump units.
- ✔ Haskell Indian Nations University, Kan. Replace boiler.
- 👉 Greyhills High School, Ariz. Replace education building cooling and heating system.
- 👉 Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta Inc. (Borrego Pass), N.M. Replace lighting in elementary school.
- ✔ Chemawa Indian School, Ore. Replace lighting fixtures in high school.
- Bogue Chitto Elementary School, Miss. Install energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.
- Conehatta Elementary School, Miss. Install energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.
- Standing Pine Elementary School, Miss. Install energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.
- Choctaw Central High School, Miss. Replace boiler.
- Choctaw Central High School, Miss. Replace HVAC units.
- Tucker Elementary School, Miss. Install en-

- ergy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.
- Pearl River Elementary, Miss. Install energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems.

Roofing

- 👉 Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School, S.D. Re-roof three buildings.
- Northern Cheyenne Tribal School, Mont. Replace single-ply membrane, rubber/plastic roofing with tapered insulation for drainage.
- Oneida Tribal School, Wisc. Replace stone ballasted single-ply membrane, rubber/plastic roofing.
- Hannahville Indian School, Mich. Replace asphalt shingles.
- Circle of Nations School, N.D. Re-roof building.
- Eufaula Dormitory, Okla. Re-roof building, install solar panels.
- San Simon School, Ariz. Replace membrane rubber roofing, install solar panels.
- 👉 Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, N.M. Re-roof building, install solar energy system.
- ✔ Santa Clara Day School, N.M. Re-roof buildings.
- ✔ Taos Day School, N.M. Re-roof buildings, install solar panels.
- ✔ Ohkay Owingeh School, N.M. Re-roof buildings, install solar panels.
- Santa Clara Day School, N.M. Install walkways/roof from building to building.
- Indian Township School, Maine. Re-roof building.
- ✔ Choctaw Central, Miss. Re-roof building, install solar panels.

Site Projects

- ✔ Takini High School, S.D. Demolish not-in-use buildings and restore site.
- 👉 Pierre Learning Center, S.D. Demolish dormitory and restore site.
- 🕒 Riverside Indian School, Okla. Replace water tower.
- ✔ St. Stephens Indian School, Wyo. Replace the parking lot including sub-base.
- Jemez Day School, N.M. Replace domestic water line supply.
- Santa Clara Day School, N.M. Install downspouts on all school buildings.
- 👉 Santa Clara Day School, N.M. Repave parking lot.
- Taos Day School, N.M. Repave parking lot.
- 👉 Phkay Owingeh School, N.M. Repave parking lot and install perimeter fencing.
- 👉 Tesuque Day School, N.M. Repave bus loop.
- 🕒 KinLani Bordertown (Flagstaff) Dormitory, Ariz. Install security fencing.
- 🕒 Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc. (Borrego Pass), N.M. Replace domestic sewer mains and service lines, including appurtenances iron.
- 🕒 Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc. (Borrego Pass), N.M. Replace domestic water mains and laterals.
- Pine Springs Day School, Ariz. Repair sewage lagoon.
- Pine Springs Day School, Ariz. Replace elevated water storage tank (100' to bottom capacity line, 250,000 gallon).
- 👉 Winslow Residential Hall, Ariz. Install security fencing.
- Chemawa Indian School, Ore. Construct new water storage tower and tank. Dismantle and remove old tower.
- ✔ Indian Township School, Maine. Build universal waste storage.
- ✔ Indian Island School, Maine. Build universal waste storage.
- Tucker Elementary School, Miss. Repair playground surface/equipment.
- Choctaw Central High School, Miss. Paint metal canopy.
- ✔ Choctaw Central High School, Miss. Excavation/imported natural.
- Tucker Elementary School, Miss. Add maintenance/emergency access road.

- Tucker Elementary School, Miss. Repave parking lot.
- Pearl River Elementary School, Miss. Install additional parking.

Detention Centers—Renovation for building code and security compliance.

- 🕒 Turtle Mountain Detention Center, N.D.
- Hopi Detention Center, Ariz.
- 🕒 Walter Minor Detention Center, S.D.
- Fort Belknap Detention Center, Mont.

Land Mobile Radio—Repair/upgrade communication tower to include renewable energy.

- 🕒 Wolf Mountain repeater, Mont.
- 🕒 Fort Belknap north repeater, Mont.
- 🕒 Ft. Peck R Y road site, Mont.
- 🕒 St. Bernard, Mont.
- 🕒 Northern Cheyenne Fisher Butte, Mont.
- 🕒 Centennial Mountain, Mont.
- 👉 Kitt Peak, Ariz.
- 👉 Dry Lake/Old Summit, Ariz.
- 👉 Hilltop, Ariz.
- 👉 San Carlos headquarters, Ariz.
- 👉 Pinal Mountain, Ariz.
- 👉 Hotevilla, Ariz.

Employee Quarters—Renovate/repair roof, upgrade heating and cooling, replace windows for energy efficiency.

- 🕒 Takini High School, S.D.
- 🕒 Tiospaye Topa School, S.D.
- 🕒 Twin Butte Day School, S.D.
- 🕒 Porcupine Day School, S.D.
- Northern Cheyenne Tribal School, Mont.
- Flandreau Indian School, S.D.
- 🕒 Hotevilla Bacavi Community School, Ariz.
- 🕒 Chi-Chil'tah/Jones Ranch, N.M.
- 🕒 Ojo Encino Day School, N.M.
- 🕒 Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta (Borrego Pass), N.M.

Focus

Hunters Point Project Emphasizes Cooperation, Visual Impact of Buildings



Building 401 is an example of stone structures on the Hunters Point Boarding School campus. It was built in 1935.

OFMC and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office signed a memorandum of understanding this year which will ensure that a replacement Education Building containing a library, classrooms and staff offices at Hunters Point Boarding School in Arizona maintains the visual impact and stylings of historic buildings on the campus. The agreement is in line with the OFMC School Facilities Design Handbook which states that visual aesthetic is an important element of design.

The Hunters Point campus is peppered with historic sandstone block structures, in various states of repair, that stem from the early 20th century, a period of historic significance to the Navajo Nation.

The current classroom building that will be demolished and replaced was not historic. The replacement Education Building will be in the footprint of that building but will have a design and

Continued on Page 7.

Indian Affairs Energy Use Drops 15%; Water Use Down 10%

Government agencies, including Indian Affairs, are required to reduce facility energy consumption by three percent a year (beginning in FY 2009) and water use by two percent a year (beginning in FY 2008), according to the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Here's how OFMC performed in FY 2009:

Indian Affairs Energy Intensity

FY 2003 baseline	105,684 Btu/GSF/yr
FY 2009 actual	89,048 Btu/GSF/yr*
15.7% reduction	16,636 Btu/GSF/yr

*excluding purchased Renewable Energy Credits

Indian Affairs Water Intensity

FY 2007 baseline	49.76 gal/GSF/yr
FY 2009 actual	44.4 gal/GSF/yr
10.7% reduction	5.36 gal/GSF/yr

Both the 15.7 percent decline in energy use and 10.7 percent decline in water use exceeded the Indian Affairs FY 2009 goals of a 12 percent drop in energy use and 4 percent drop in water use (compared to baseline). Intensity means British thermal unit (Btu) or water gallon per gross square foot per year. The water intensity baseline was established using a per capita daily water usage of 125 gallons per day per student, based on a school year of 180 days. Only 30 percent of Indian Affairs locations are metered for water. Meanwhile, many existing Indian Affairs buildings will be getting new electrical meters in FY 2010. The performance improvements were due in part to water and energy conservation measures undertaken as part of FI&R projects and alternative energy generation for existing facilities. Indian Affairs generated roughly 49 MWH of renewable energy on federal and trust lands during FY 2009.



An infrared photo of the foundation of the Flandreau Indian School administration building in South Dakota shows heat leaking through the mortar.

Also, energy and water evaluations with retro-commissioning were completed at four locations during FY 2009—Hannahville Indian School in Michigan, Flandreau Indian School in South Dakota, and Nay Ah Shing and Fond du Lac Ojibwe schools in Minnesota. Contracts have been initiated for energy and water evaluation in 2010 at twenty-two locations (involving one hundred and nine buildings) to determine possible retro-commissioning and energy conservation measures. The locations include: Paschal Sherman Indian School and Chief Leschi School in Washington; Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School, Little Wound School, Pine Ridge School, Tiospa Zina Tribal School and Lower Brule Day School in South Dakota; Haskell Indian Nations University in Kansas; Santa Fe Indian School, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Atsa Biyaazh Community School, Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community School, Hanaa'dii Community School and Wingate Elementary School in New Mexico; Many Farms High School, Black Mesa Community School, Nazlini Community School, Greyhills Academy High School, Shonto Preparatory School, Santa Rosa Boarding School, Rock Point Community School and Holbrook Dormitory in Arizona; and Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School in Minnesota.

After an initial walk-through assessment of all buildings at each location, buildings under 50,000 gross square feet will receive a simplified energy and water use evaluation, while buildings over 50,000 gross square feet will receive a detailed retro-commissioning, if it is economically viable.

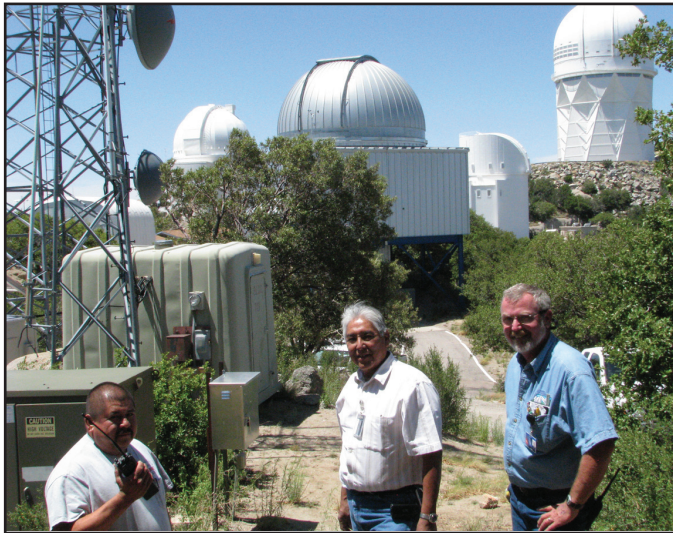
OFMC, Safety, Science and Tribal Culture Mix Atop Kitt Peak

When completed this summer, OFMC's Land Mobile Radio (LMR) renovation project atop southern Arizona's Kitt Peak will improve law enforcement and wildland fire communication on the Papago Reservation. The project is funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and will result in a radio communications upgrade due to the installation of a new antenna, new transmitters, associated hardware and backup batteries at the BIA's existing tower site on top of Kitt Peak.

However, the BIA is far from alone atop the 6,875-foot mountain, which is sacred ancestral land for the reservation's Tohono O'odham Nation. The BIA leased the mountaintop to the National Science Foundation in the 1950s, and since then, it has become the home of the most diverse collection of astronomical observatories on earth for nighttime optical and infrared astronomy and daytime study of the sun. Kitt Peak National Observatory (KPNO) shares the mountaintop site with the National Solar Observatory and operates three major nighttime telescopes and hosts the facilities that support 19 optical telescopes and two radio telescopes.

Some of these sensitive radio astronomy receivers might have been affected by the new LMR equipment, but OFMC has been working with KPNO scientists to make adjustments in the equipment and technology it planned to install on Kitt Peak. The scientists were concerned that OFMC's proposed T-4 transmitter would cause harmonic and spurious attenuation around 70 dB, which is over their equipment's detrimental threshold of 30 dB. In fact, they have been attempting to make Kitt Peak a radio-free zone where L-band on-sky, "system" noise level would be around .5 dB—because detrimental thresholds for radio astronomy are very low. But the scientists also are aware of the benefits for improved tribal law enforcement, safety, and wildland fire communications stemming from OFMC's Kitt Peak land mobile radio tower location.

OFMC is now considering installing a Quantar repeater and adding a duplexer and a low pass filter to the output in order to provide an additional 40 dB or so of harmonic suppression. Also, OFMC is considering reducing its signal in the direction of the radio telescopes by providing additional terrain shielding or some sort of small metal reflector on its tower to minimize antenna gain. OFMC will use proper grounding, a well-grounded metal rack and enclosure (to prevent chassis radiation), and a full-coverage transmission line while paying careful attention to mast grounding and bolts.



Atop southern Arizona's Kitt Peak— at the base of the BIA's radio transmission tower and (green) equipment shed, which is located amid the most diverse astronomical observatories on earth— Tohono O'odham Nation Fire Management Division Chief Guy Acuña (left), Papago Agency Facility Manager Vernon Russell and Kitt Peak National Observatory Facility Supervisor Michael Hawes discuss a non-functioning repeater. The Tohono O'odham Nation has been concerned about the number of projects located on top the mountain, and recently the proposed Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array facility was relocated elsewhere.

Continued from Page 6.

facade that reflects the nearby historic structures.

For example, the new building's exterior will be a color that is complimentary to the reddish brown sandstone of the historic buildings; parts of its roofline trim will emulate the historic use of vegas and flat roofs and a retaining wall on the northwest side of the new building will feature split-faced block in suitable color (reddish brown) and texture, reflecting the old sandstone blocks. (Sandstone block construction which was used in the historic structures was not practical for the new building.)

Also, campus infrastructure improvements in support of the new building will be funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The memorandum of agreement addresses future construction on the Hunters Point campus: OFMC and the Navajo Nation will work together during pre-planning and planning phases for the design of any future buildings to ensure that their visual impact reflects the stylings of the campus' historic structures.



This restored hogan at Hunters Point was originally built in 1935.

South Dakota's Crow Creek Replacement School Underway; Gymnasium Already Built

Construction of the Crow Creek Tribal School began in May with a ground breaking ceremony at the replacement school site in Stephan, South Dakota. The new K-12 campus is adjacent to the current middle/high school and 15 miles away from the current Crow Creek Elementary School. A 19,000 square foot gymnasium, designed by Indian Affairs architect Gordon Rosby, AIA, has already been constructed on the new campus. The replacement school, which is designed for 393 students with a dormitory for 100 students, is being funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The National Park Service is providing design/build services for the construction, marking the first project management assistance OFMC has received from a Department of the Interior bureau.

The new dormitory, serving students in grades 7-12, will replace a dormitory on the school's current campus that was demolished following a fire in 2005. Dormitory students have been living in modular buildings since the fire. Until last April's opening of the new gymnasium, Crow Creek had not had a gymnasium for over



Rain limited the Crow Creek Tribal School ground breaking in Stephan, South Dakota. Gathering at the new gymnasium before the May ceremony are (from left) school Superintendent Silas Blaine, National Park Service Project Specialist Philip W. Lawrence, OFMC's Acting Great Plains Regional Facility Manager Gordon Rosby and school board Chairman Duane Big Eagle.

five years, since the demolition of its former gymnasium due to structural problems.

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Office of Facilities, Environmental and Cultural Resources
Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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OFECR