

OFMC's 87% Obligation Rate Sends FY2006 and Carryover Funding to Indian Country

With an obligation rate of 87 percent in Fiscal Year 2006, BIA school construction dollars are getting out to Indian Country in a timely manner and the funds are being spent for their intended purpose, according to an OFMC report to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget. The figures are contained in the 2007 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), used to assess the performance of Federal programs.

OFMC has sent more than \$1.1 billion in Education Construction dollars to the field from Fiscal Year 2003 to Fiscal Year 2006. "We are very proud of our achieving an 87 percent obligation rate for Fiscal Year 2006," said OFMC Deputy Director Boyd Robinson. "This translates into our ability to help Indian students get into new schools and dormitories quickly, where they can flourish."

BIA Education Construction Obligations

	Total Obligations (in Millions)		
	Allotted	Obligated	Percent Obligated
FY03	\$378.335	\$167.460	44%
FY04	\$529.885	\$324.801	61%
FY05	\$476.558	\$280.870	60%
FY06	\$399.374	\$345.452	87%

OFMC's progress in getting new schools and dormitories built is reflected in the improvement of the BIA Facilities Condition Index (FCI), which tracks the condition of BIA schools and dormitories. The Index shows that by completion of projects funded through FY2007, 69 schools will remain in poor condition, down from 117 schools in FY2001.

Safeguarding Ancestral Remains

Ground Penetrating Radar Can Offer Additional Pre-Construction Site Investigation

OFMC must comply with the National Historic Preservation Act, which calls for careful examination of the history and archeology of a possible construction site. For Indian school construction, often on Tribal land, one frequent pre-construction concern is the possibility of ancestral remains on the site. For example, the 1989 construction project at Pierre Indian Learning Center in South Dakota involved such remains. Noting the subsequent use of ground penetrating radar for archeological purposes by the Santee Tribe and at the old Ponca Agency, Pierre school officials considered using the radar to assist in site preparation for the current Replacement School project there. However, because of the proximity of power lines, it was decided that the radar would not be effective.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, which requires a thorough examination of the effects of construction on a site and its surroundings, ground penetrating radar was helpful this year in examining the site of the T'iists'oozi'bi'olta Community School and Dormitory Replacement School project near Crownpoint, N.M. Concern was expressed that the site might have been used as an unmarked landfill. The radar did not find any dump site. The radar is a non-invasive subsurface analysis using radar-wave penetration and resulting reflective energy, which is then computer enhanced into three dimensional readings.

*Ground Penetrating Radar:
Non-invasive, subsurface analysis
via radar-wave penetration
and reflective energy*



A small tractor equipped with monitors tows ground penetrating radar over a potential construction site.

Briefs



Marianne Hanson, BIA Curator, prepares a print by AI Momaday to hang on the wall at OFMC.

Art, Renderings Spruce Up OFMC's Albuquerque Home

Multiple artwork and architects' renderings were hung throughout the OFMC office this spring to give a final touch to OFMC's new Albuquerque home, which is part of an office complex devoted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs administrative programs.

Grizzly Bears, Mountain Lions Fenced Out at Blackfeet Dorm

The Blackfeet Dormitory lies in a riparian corridor leading from nearby Glacier National Park. The area is frequented by grizzly bears and mountain lions, so an eight-foot-high chain link fence surrounding the dormitory was erected this spring to protect students.



Workers secure fencing that will surround the Blackfeet Dormitory near Browning, Mt.

Safety Mobilization Spans Indian Country

Because of the need to get drivers and passengers in Indian Country to buckle up, many tribal Law Enforcement Departments participated in the 2007 National "Click It or Ticket" mobilization, which ran from May 21 through June 3, 2007. At the end of the mobilization, tribes submitted Activity Reports to the BIA Indian Highway Safety Program (IHSP). Data collected from the Activity Reports includes the number of safety belt violations, the number of crashes and fatalities and information on Tribal safety belt laws. This data was used by IHSP to compile an Indian Country mobilization report for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shortly after the conclusion of the mobilization.



- Only 55.4 % of Native people are buckling up compared to the national average of 82 %.
- Native Americans are 2-3 times more likely to die or be seriously injured in a traffic crash than any other ethnic group. Buckling up can increase the chances of survival and lessen the chances of severe injury.

Riverside Indian School Student Dining Improves

Dormitory and day students at Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Okla., will soon be dining in a new 11,386 square-foot kitchen/dining facility. The facility features an

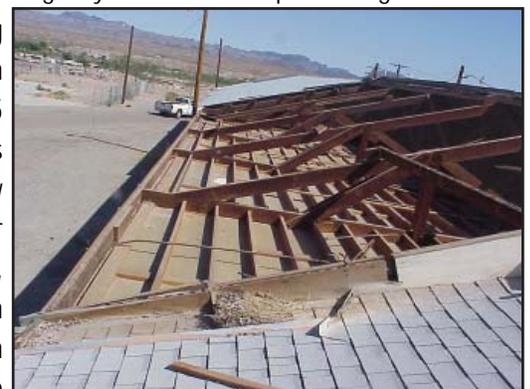


New Riverside Indian School kitchen/dining facility.

open dining area under a raised ceiling and a kitchen with larger capacity appliances to feed the students more efficiently. The OFMC Project Manager is Phil Asmus.

Desert Wind Removes Roof; Aids Demolition

With only \$50,000 budgeted for non-Education space reduction across the BIA, Building No. 44 at the Colorado River Agency in Arizona has spent a long time on the OFMC Space Reduction Backlog awaiting demolition. But when an April gust of wind exceeding 35 mph removed the building's corrugated roof, which flew through the air, severed a power line and then crashed into a truck, the need for demolition became an Emergency; other non-Education funds then became available to demolish the building.



Winds tore a hole in this roof of a condemned building at the Colorado River Agency. There were no injuries.

BIA Indian Highway Safety Program Gathers Judges For Reservation Traffic Safety



Chief Judge Neil Flores, Sr., of the Colorado River Tribal Court (from left), Chief Judge Sharon Begay of the Zuni Tribal Court and Trent Standing Rock, Law Enforcement Liaison for the BIA Highway Safety Program, examine an ignition interlock device provided by Jolyn Sanchez of the New Mexico Traffic Safety Bureau.

By examining creative sentencing and other DWI/ Drug Court practices, tribal court judges participating in the Indian Highway Safety Program's three-day conference in Albuquerque collaborated in proposing new initiatives

through which they can assist law enforcement officers in removing drug- and alcohol-impaired drivers from Indian Country roadways. During their April sessions in Albuquerque, the judges listened to presentations on the technical advances in non-invasive testing for blood alcohol content levels, the increased use of ignition interlocks as part of sentencing, and the future funding priorities of the federal National Highway Transportation Safety Administration.



Blood alcohol content can be measured by this non-invasive testing device.

Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management Has Workshop

Staff members from BIA Regional and Agency Environmental and Cultural Resources programs across Indian Country gathered in Albuquerque in May to participate in environmental management workshops. Topics ranged from methamphetamine use and prevention in Indian Country to tribal archeological and environmental concerns in light of recent federal laws and guidelines pertaining to Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management programs.



Navajo flutest Andrew Thomas opens a May workshop in Albuquerque.

Second Elementary School in Three Years Opens on Hopi Reservation in Arizona



Second Mesa Principal Donald Harvey (from left); Hopi School Board Member Reuben Sauflie, Sr. and his son Reuben, Jr.; BIE Acting Associate Director for Administration David Talayumptewa and Acting Hopi Agency Education Line Officer Jim Hastings cut the ribbon.

The new 69,000 square foot Second Mesa Day School opened with a dedication ceremony March 30 in Second Mesa, Ariz., on the Hopi Reservation. The new school replaces the former kindergarten through sixth grade school which was housed in modular units.

The school is designed to accommodate 350 students. The school includes employee quarters, a gymnasium, a cafeteria and a bus maintenance shop. In 2004, First Mesa Elementary School opened on the Hopi Reservation. This 74,000-square-foot school in nearby Polacca, Ariz., serves 400 K-6 students.

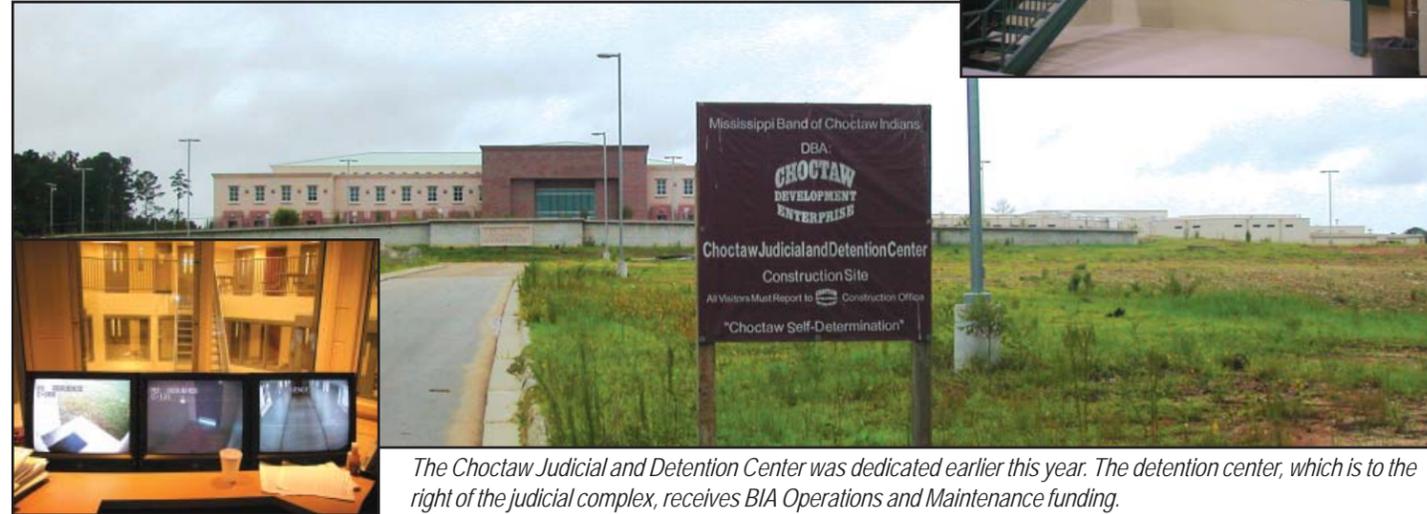


OFMC Project Manager Phil Sarracino of Laguna Pueblo enjoys festivities at the Second Mesa Day School.

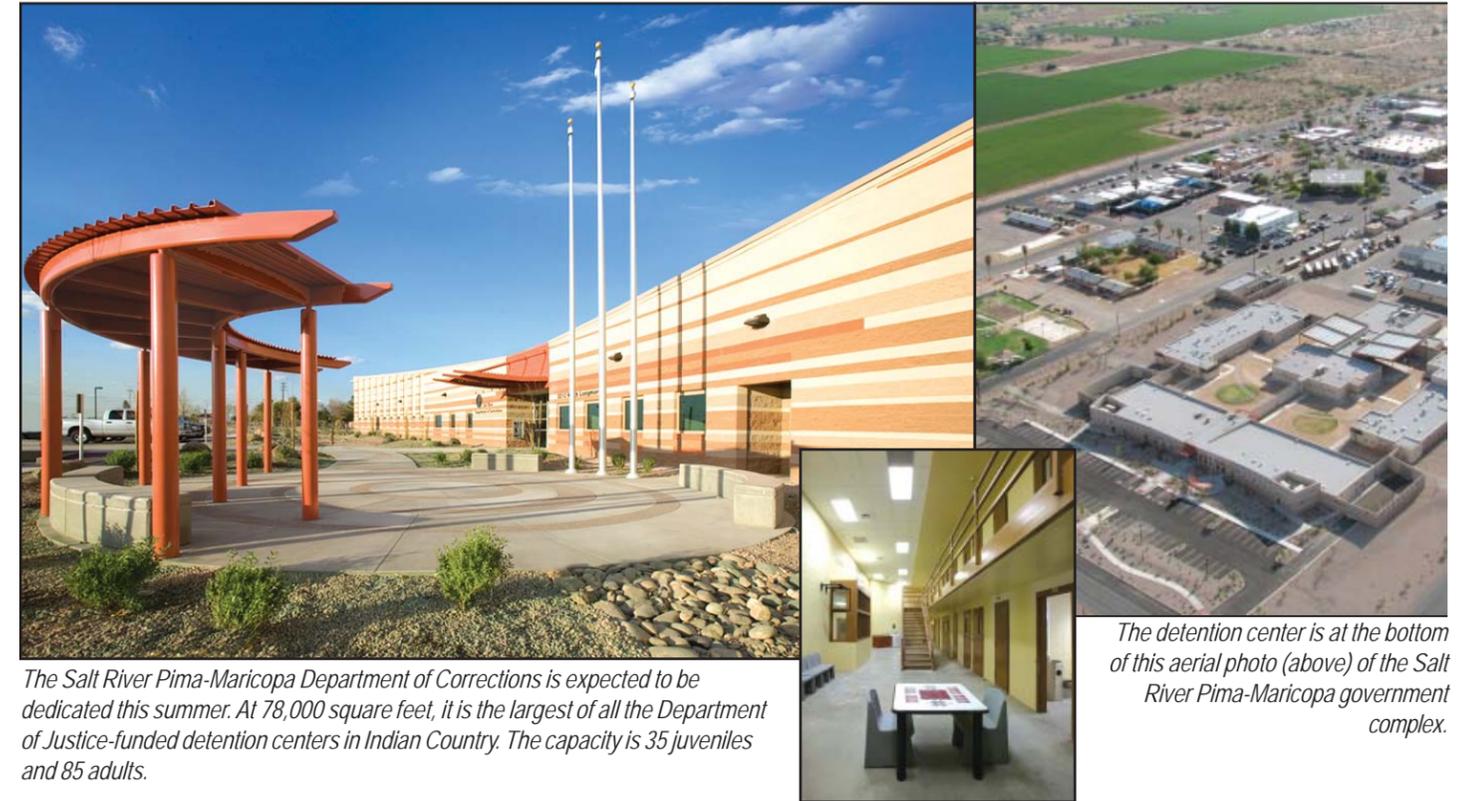
Choctaw and Salt River

Largest Detention Centers Dedicated This Year

The two largest Department of Justice-funded detention centers in Indian Country were dedicated this year. The Choctaw Corrections Center in Choctaw, Miss., is 62,601 square feet and has a capacity of 22 juveniles and 64 adults. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections in Scottsdale, Ariz., is 78,000 square feet and has a capacity of 35 juveniles and 85 adults.



The Choctaw Judicial and Detention Center was dedicated earlier this year. The detention center, which is to the right of the judicial complex, receives BIA Operations and Maintenance funding.



The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections is expected to be dedicated this summer. At 78,000 square feet, it is the largest of all the Department of Justice-funded detention centers in Indian Country. The capacity is 35 juveniles and 85 adults.

The detention center is at the bottom of this aerial photo (above) of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa government complex.

Indian Country Detention Centers

Department of Justice-Funded Facilities Near Completion

Name	State	Type	Capacity	Square Feet	Status	OFMC O&M Funding Begins
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians Youth Facility	Michigan	Juvenile	24	11,200	Certificate of Occupancy 4/22/04	FY2004
Red Lake Detention Center (Phase 1)	Minnesota	Juvenile/Adult	26/42	42,260	Certificate of Occupancy 5/04/04	FY2004
Choctaw Corrections Center	Mississippi	Juvenile/Adult	22/64	62,601	Certificate of Occupancy 7/08/04	FY2004
Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center (Fort Berthold)	North Dakota	Juvenile/Adult	24/24	30,117	Certificate of Occupancy 11/02/04	FY2005
Northern Cheyenne Youth Services Center (BIA operated)	Montana	Juvenile	36	26,505	Certificate of Occupancy 11/04/04	FY2005
San Carlos Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Arizona	Juvenile/Adult	48/78	52,058	Certificate of Occupancy 12/02/04	FY2005
Fort Peck Detention Center	Montana	Juvenile	20	10,715	Certificate of Occupancy 1/21/05	FY2005
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Washington	Juvenile/Adult	31/29	28,575	Certificate of Occupancy 2/16/05	FY2005
Duck Valley Justice Services Center (BIA operated)	Nevada	Juvenile	26	18,600	Certificate of Occupancy 2/28/05	FY2005
Wanbli Wiconi Tipi (Rosebud)	South Dakota	Juvenile	36	51,646	Certificate of Occupancy 4/07/05	FY2005
Gila River Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Arizona	Adult	104	27,434	Certificate of Occupancy 4/25/05	FY2005
Nisqually Indian Tribal Jail	Washington	Juvenile/Adult	4/14	6,424	Certificate of Occupancy 8/09/05	FY2005
Red Lake Detention Center (Phase 3)	Minnesota	Juvenile	24	13,500	Certificate of Occupancy 9/12/05	FY2006
Pueblo of Zuni Juvenile & Adult Correctional Facility	New Mexico	Juvenile/Adult	16/24	20,800	Certificate of Occupancy 11/22/05	FY2006
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Department of Corrections	Arizona	Juvenile/Adult	35/85	78,000	Certificate of Occupancy 4/10/06	FY2006
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Facility	South Dakota	Adult	144	58,500	Interim Certificate of Occupancy 11/29/06	FY2007
Lower Brule Justice Center	South Dakota	Juvenile/Adult	22/38	42,500	Certificate of Occupancy 3/08/07	FY2007
Hualapai Regional Juvenile Rehabilitation Center	Arizona	Juvenile	30	18,960	Construction	
Yankton Sioux Tribe Detention Facility	South Dakota	Juvenile/Adult	12/21	30,000	Design	
Tohono O'odham Nation Tribal Corrections Facility	Arizona	Juvenile/Adult	16/34	24,000	Planning	
Standing Rock Juvenile Detention Center	South Dakota	Juvenile	13	24,000	Planning	

Operations & Maintenance Funding Flowing to DOJ-Funded Detention Centers

Since FY2004, OFMC's Operations & Maintenance (O&M) budget has provided for the square footage contained in DOJ-funded detention centers opening across Indian Country. To date, the total new detention center space has exceeded 500,000 square feet, representing some \$1.8 million in annual O&M funding. In some cases, O&M funding is still being supplied for buildings that previously housed jail facilities.

Focus

Wahpeton Moves On With New Dorm; Therapeutic Need Remains in Indian Country

Funding for specialized, therapeutic dorms was eliminated three years ago. Now schools like Circle of Nations - Wahpeton Indian Boarding School in North Dakota and Pierre Indian Learning Center in South Dakota are constructing new dorms without therapeutic design elements. Wahpeton broke ground in May for its new 43,000 square foot dorm intended to house 110 students and Pierre currently is in the planning and design stage for its new student housing.



Dormitory groundbreaking at Wahpeton in May.

In 2003, both schools, plus Jones Academy in Oklahoma, were part of a pilot therapeutic dorm project targeting students with emotional and social issues, in which OFMC would have provided dormitories that concentrated on a safe and secure environment as part of their design. A pod design, with a central area and connecting wings, offering a more nurturing home environment would have replaced the former military barracks-style design. The dorms would have had rooms to house students who need a temporary, safe and secure environment before joining the school's general population.

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Lower Brule Agency Leads Northern Tier Fire Training



OFMC's Structural Fire Protection Program (SFPP) held training in the Dakotas this year, including entry-level (left) and advanced firefighter training at Lower Brule Agency. A mobile fire simulator aboard an 18-wheel tractor trailer provided actual fire suppression training. The trainees also examined the site of a house fire (lower left), which occurred a few days before the training. The fire occurred in a tribally owned home down the block from the Lower Brule Agency Fire Department. Participants were also from Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Crow Creek agencies. For information, Contact SFPP Manager Ed Abeita at (505) 563-5109.

Nay-Ah-Shing School Upgraded, Portables Possible

Interior improvements, such as new ceilings and plumbing, as well as improved HVAC equipment for the kitchen, are being completed at the Nay-Ah-Shing School in Onamia, Minn. The school is scheduled to receive six portable classrooms. The OFMC Project Manager is Andy Robinson, a member of Northern Cheyenne Tribe.



A classroom in Nay-Ah-Shing School is covered in plastic before the installation of accoustical ceiling.

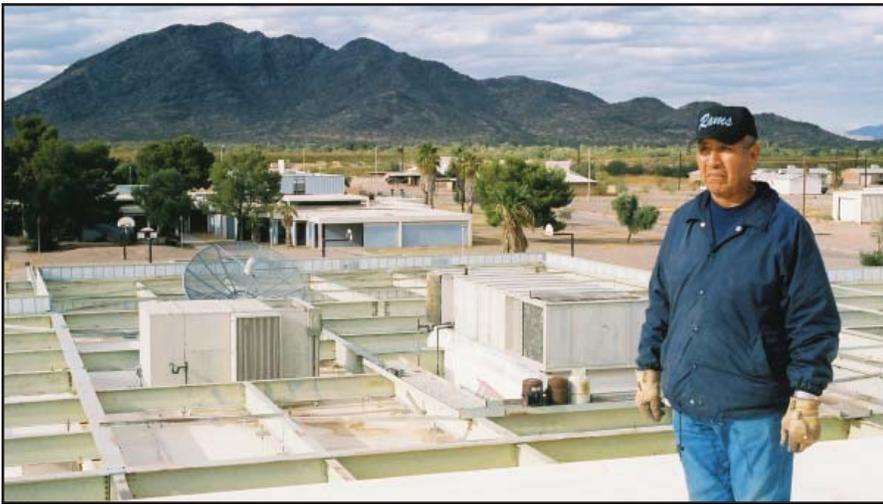
Leupp School, Inc., Rounds the Bend, Dorm Funded

Leupp School, Inc., the Replacement School project currently being constructed (below) north of Winslow, Ariz., will include a 20,000 square foot dormitory. The dormitory is expected to be completed just after the school buildings, bringing the total project to nearly 104,000 square feet. Projected enrollment is 369 pre-K-12 students, many of whom come from a 50 square mile area of the western Navajo Reservation. The OFMC Project Manager is Phil Sarracino of Laguna Pueblo.



The current school's domed library remains the centerpiece for the new Leupp School.

Santa Rosa Boarding School Gets HVAC Project



Maintenance Worker Rufus Martinez examines the rooftop support for HVAC equipment.

An HVAC project at Santa Rosa Boarding School on the Tohono O'odham Nation in southern Arizona will upgrade heating and cooling systems for three of the school's buildings: the middle school building, which includes a gymnasium and library; the elementary school building, which includes a gymnasium and library; and the cafeteria and kitchen building. Some of the new equipment will be placed atop the middle school roof, which previously had been bolstered by a gridwork of metal beams. The project is expected to be completed this summer and is part of the Western Region's cyclic maintenance program. Principal Keith Seaman said the school's unreliable cooling system frequently made learning difficult for the school's 220 students who had to deal with the torrid August desert heat when the cooling system would fail in their school buildings.

New Winslow, Ariz., Dormitory Rises Next to Old Dorm

The Winslow Dormitory replacement project (right), to be completed this fall, includes a two-story, 40,000 square foot dormitory and a cafeteria. It will serve 160 students in seventh through 12th grades, who attend Winslow, Ariz., public middle and high schools. The former dormitory buildings (lower right) will be demolished, though some facilities, such as the Media Center, may remain. The OFMC Project Manager is Andy Acoya of Laguna Pueblo.



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While the pilot project ended before any therapeutic dorms were constructed, most BIE dormitories have a de facto therapeutic program available for students, some with counseling to build self-esteem and to positively impact the students in the four domains of body, mind, emotion and spirit. There are ad hoc safe rooms to facilitate the de-escalation of anger or emotional outbursts by students. Staff members are able to initiate proactive dialogue with students in safe rooms that allow students to regain their composure and return to class or the general dormitory population as expeditiously as possible.

Schools and dormitories utilize programmatic applications that are designed to meet the unique needs of the student population they serve. These facilities and programs provide a vehicle for staff to support students in addressing their individual emotional needs. The benefits of this approach are far reaching—keeping students in school and promoting the intrinsic personality development necessary to enhance student achievement.

Some school and dormitories utilize "Zero Tolerance Policies" for alcohol and drug use and violent behavior. A student's violation of the zero tolerance policy results in expulsion from dormitory living.

25 CFR 36 National Dormitory Criteria sets the criteria for programs within student dormitories and requires student access to a guidance program, with additional tracking of students in need of intense guidance services.

Cyclic Maintenance Suspension Bridge Still Links Sewer Line With Kinlichee School Housing

For nearly half a century, a sewer line connecting sewage lagoons to employee housing and other structures associated with the old Kinlichee School site in Arizona has been suspended over a small canyon by truss bridge cables. As part of this year's Navajo Region cyclic maintenance schedule for lagoons, the bridge cables were tightened and aligned and a new liner was inserted through the pipe that goes across the waterway.

The work included installing new sewer lines from the bridge to the lagoons, and other lines as specified; removing vegetation within the lagoon; repairing the lagoon fencing; installing new warning signs; and reconstructing the existing



Temporary wooden supports hold up a sewer line which crosses a small canyon while Navajo Region contractors reline the pipe. After the scheduled maintenance was completed in March, the suspension bridge cables were reattached to the sewer line and the wooden supports were removed.

flow splitter box and valves to improve the flow transfer between the two lagoons.

The suspension bridge was built in 1959 when the K-8 Kinlichee school and dormitory were expanded to serve 200 students, including 150 dormitory students. (The original Pueblo Revival Style school building, built in 1935 under the Public Works Administration, is still standing).

In 1998, a replacement school, Kin Dah



Lichi'i Olta, was built near Ganado, Ariz., close enough to the Kinlichee School to continue using the employee quarters, shop, and bus shed at the old school site.

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