

OFMC to Use Accelerated Design for Dennehotso, Riverside Indian High School Projects

In FY2011, OFMC will begin the Dennehotso Boarding School and Riverside Indian High School projects utilizing permanent, accelerated design and construction techniques. The techniques are useful to complete school construction projects faster and at a lower cost than traditional “stick built” methods.

The 70,000 square foot replacement academic high school at Riverside Indian School in Oklahoma will be built for an expected 370 students in grades 9-12. OFMC is currently constructing a 47,315 square foot replacement dormitory on the campus for an expected 200 high school students. Overall, Riverside serves 519 students, including 505 residential students. Part of the planning for the Riverside academic high school project calls for the demolition of the campus’ old gymnasium (below) built in 1933; it may be eligible to be included on the National Register

of Historic Places. A replacement 29,540 square foot gym was built at Riverside in 2002 (background in photo below).

The K-8 Dennehotso Boarding School in Arizona will get a new 46,545 square foot academic building and a 10,072 dormitory. The school has 158 students, including 49 residential students. About 78,426 square feet of dilapidated buildings built in the 1960s will be replaced in the project.

“The circumstances are perfect for using permanent accelerated design and construction techniques—sometimes called ‘modular’—for these schools since we want to get them underway this year,” said OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets. “Our children need learning environments in good condition, and these projects will provide new schools quickly.”



Planning Begins on Remaining FY2004 Replacement Schools

OFMC has begun planning processes for the final four schools remaining on the FY2004 Replacement School Priority List: Little Singer Community School and Cove Day School in Arizona; Blackfeet Dormitory in Montana; and Beatrice Rafferty School in Maine.

OFMC Alternative Energy Program Ventures Into Wind Power at Black Mesa Fire Station

OFMC will construct another net zero energy prototype fire station—this time using wind power—at Black Mesa Elementary School on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona. According to wind energy meteorologists at the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory, the Black Mesa area has “excellent” to “outstanding” potential for wind power generation.

the Black Mesa fire station will be constructed according

Nazlini Net Zero Energy Fire Station Opens



The 1,980 square foot Nazlini Community School Fire Station opened in May. It will produce at least 75 percent of its required energy using roof-mounted solar photovoltaic panels which generate approximately 9.9 kW.

to OFMC’s modular design template—the same design template used for constructing the solar-powered net zero energy fire station opening this year at Nazlini Community School in Arizona. A net zero energy building produces as much energy as it uses, when measured annually at the site.

Tsosie Tsinhnahjinnie, a member of the Navajo Nation, is the OFMC Project Manager.

Using funding stemming from FY2009-2010 appropriations,

Briefs

No Child Left Behind Rulemaking Committee Considers School Facilities



The No Child Left Behind School Facilities and Construction Negotiated Rulemaking Committee met in Albuquerque, N.M., in April to continue discussions concerning new formulas for replacement school/new construction and for facility/minor improvement and repair.

Two Presidential Portables Arrive at Wind River Agency



OFMC has moved two modular buildings (above) from Aneth Community School in Utah to the Wind River Agency in Wyoming to provide administrative space for dozens of police officials assigned to the agency, part of the Office of Justice Services' High Priority Performance Goal, a Presidential Initiative to reduce violent crime on target reservations. OFMC installed a modular building at Mescalero Agency in New Mexico for the same purpose.

Radon Checks On-Tap

OFMC will check Indian Affairs facilities for radon levels. The project began with a plan to check employee quarters and has been expanded to include schools and administration buildings.

School Condition Assessments, FMIS Inventory Updated

OFMC is authorizing an inventory validation and condition assessment of BIE's 183 schools and residential dormitories, focusing initially on the 64 locations listed in FMIS as being in "poor" condition. Then the inventory validation and condition assessment will be made on the remaining 119 schools and dormitories that are listed as being in "good" and "fair" condition. The assessment will cover standard facility elements, such as structural integrity, HVAC, fire detection and suppression, and air filtration systems. It will include quarters, roads, and water and power facilities associated with a location.

At each location, critical deficiencies will be described, along with the extent of the work involved to abate or repair them. Also, the cost for the work will be estimated, and an overall current replacement value will be computed for each facility.

The 2005 Education Space Criteria Handbook, which includes education program needs and enrollment forecasting guidelines, will be the basis for assessing a school's utilization of space. For example, the assessment will evaluate whether a school meets or exceeds its allowable space needs and whether a school is making adequate utilization of existing space.

Condition Listings on Indian Affairs Internet Site

An alphabetical listing of the current condition of all but two of the Bureau of Indian Education's 183 schools and residential dormitories is available on the Indian Affairs internet site. The facilities serve approximately 41,000 students. In FY2001, 120 of the BIE schools and dormitories were listed in poor condition. With the comple-

tion of the ARRA-funded school projects, about half that number—an estimated 63 schools—will be listed in poor condition.

Also, plans are underway to list the conditions of Indian Affairs detention facilities and region and agency administration buildings.



Little Singer Community School Principal Etta Shirley's Arizona school is at the top of the replacement school list.



The library is merged with a classroom at Little Singer.



The moldy exterior of Beatrice Rafferty School is one reason the Maine school is on the replacement school list.

Keams Canyon Elementary School Keeps Historic Persona Via Renovation



The Facility Improvement & Repair project to restore Keams Canyon Elementary School in Arizona includes the construction of a new cafeteria and the demolition of the old dormitory. The K-6 school serves 80 students. The 1950s-era two-story sandstone building being restored (top left) houses classrooms, administrative offices and the gymnasium (left) in 20,500 square feet. It will be connected to another existing 11,300 square foot classroom wing by a new 4,500 square foot cafeteria. The OFMC Project Manager is Andy Acoya of Laguna Pueblo.

Small Change Spares Symbolic Tree



This lone juniper tree is the only tree on campus that is natural to the landscape. It has managed to grow from the middle of a rock in front of the school. The original plans for the renovation called for a new bus loop which would have destroyed it, but the loop was re-routed slightly and the tree—symbolic of the spirit of nature and the struggle to survive—will remain as-is.

Dormitory Demolished



The old dormitory which served the boarding school will be demolished. It currently houses the existing cafeteria for the K-6 day school. A new 4,500 square foot cafeteria is being constructed adjoining the classroom buildings.

OFMC Planning Interim and Long-Term Water Solutions for Keams Canyon Water System

In January 2001, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decreased the maximum contaminant level for arsenic in drinking water from 50 parts per billion to 10 parts per billion. When the change became effective for public water systems in 2006, the BIA's public water system in Keams Canyon, Ariz., on the Hopi Reservation, became out of compliance for arsenic.

After the EPA adjusted the allowable arsenic level, arsenic mitigation systems were successfully employed at two BIE-operated schools on the Hopi Reservation: Hopi Jr./Sr. High School and Second Mesa Elementary School. Now OFMC is submitting a plan to remedy high arsenic levels for Indian Affairs facilities served by the BIA's public water system in Keams Canyon, including Keams Canyon Agency buildings and the Keams Canyon Elementary School.

Poor water quality is common along the southwestern limit of the Navajo sandstone geological formation in the area, where current wells are the source of drinking water. One long-term solution considered by OFMC may be to drill wells in an area away from the Navajo sandstone formation which may provide a water source within EPA standards and to fund the construction and subsequent connection of water users to a proposed Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project. This project would benefit other Hopi water systems, as well.

In the interim to reduce arsenic levels for the BIA's Keams Canyon public water system, OFMC is considering developing central treatment for water as it leaves the current wells.

Words of appreciation for Indian Affairs' ARRA projects:

Children Tell Us a Job Well Done

The Recovery Act has given us a great opportunity to meet some of our long-standing infrastructure challenges in Indian Country, including repairing and replacing schools. In my visit to one such school, both the comments of the school leadership and the energy level of the children moving through the halls made clear how the improvement of the physical environment can also dramatically improve the learning environment. I am proud of our entire team at Indian Affairs and the great work they are doing to bring this kind of benefit to over 18,000 children across Indian Country through our Recovery Act program.

*Chris Henderson
Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.*

Renovation Made Sense

The recently completed ARRA construction project at the Standing Rock Community School has been a godsend for the community and our students. The renovation of the existing school building made all the sense in the world for the school operations. We were temporarily placed in much older facilities pending the completion of the project. It was somewhat disruptive to the learning process, but we managed thanks to the patience and understanding of the students, parents and staff—they knew what the outcome was going to be so they endured the situation until we could transition into the completed project.

Renovating an already existing facility allowed us to make a much quicker transition to regain and to accelerate our learning and teaching momentum without having to stumble around a brand new facility. That would have been foreign to everyone, considering we physically moved back into the renovated facility mid-year. Overall, it worked out well for all the entities involved from the students, to the contractors, to the BIE and OFMC. We are happy and find our facility to be top-notch.

*Dr. Wayne Trottier, Jr., Superintendent of Schools
Standing Rock Community Schools
Ft. Yates, N.D*



In March 2009, then Division of Planning and Programming Chief Margie Morin explains the coming construction opportunities under ARRA to contractors, architects and engineers.

College Open Despite Freeze

SIPI had been operating with its original boilers, used since the college opened in 1971. The ARRA project allowed us to replace those boilers with six high-efficiency boilers, to install 800 feet of underground pipes and to create a closed-loop heating system for all of our buildings, except the Science Building which has its own heating plant.

We had just finished the ARRA installation when a deep freeze hit in January, and one of our old water lines burst. The old heating system would have been inoperable due to that bust, forcing the school to close. But because we were already heating the entire campus with the new closed-loop system, we kept operating normally despite the extremely cold weather.

*Bill Dyea, Supervisory Maintenance Mechanic
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
Albuquerque, N.M.*

Great Environment for the Kids

The buildings are really nice and the classrooms are good, and now it is a great environment for the kids. They are pretty positive, especially about the new gym floor and the improved restrooms.

*George Waybenais, Principal
T'iis Nazbas Community School
TeecNosPos, Ariz.*

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

ARRA
Improving Indian Country



OFMC was celebrated by the Department of the Interior for its meaningful progress in obligating ARRA funds and getting the 116 projects underway, such as at the Rough Rock Community School replacement project in Arizona, where OFECR Director Jack Rever (left), OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets and Navajo Regional Facility Manager Joe Bitsie join a Rough Rock student for the project groundbreaking in September 2009.



Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs Larry Echo Hawk addresses the crowd at the St. Francis Indian School September 2010 groundbreaking as Chief John Spotted Tail (left) and OFECR Director Jack Rever listen. The St. Francis Indian School gymnasium, kitchen and bus barn project is the Department of the Interior's 4,000th Recovery Act Project.



Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior Chris Henderson (center) reviews ARRA work at Southern Pueblos Agency (SPA) in Albuquerque, N.M., in October 2009. Joining him are SPA Facility Manager Simon Nuñez (left) and his assistant, Jon Henderson.

Students Are More Positive

The renovation of our school with ARRA funds resulted in a good learning environment for our students. Much of the work was focused on our classrooms—new windows, doors and lighting. Everyone is more positive now, and student advancement is evident. There is a pride among the students, and we don't have a problem with graffiti in the restrooms. Our gym was renovated and our campus lighting was improved—that has our parents and the tribal community thinking positively because we hold community events there. Also, we have a new bus barn on campus—instead of a mile away—and that makes a big difference.

*Frank Mesplie, Principal
Yakama Tribal Schools
Toppenish, Wash.*

"Our School Is Cool Now"

After the ARRA improvements, a parent of a fifth grader told me that her son came home and said, "Our school is cool now."

We are all pleased. For example, we really needed brighter lighting in the classrooms and now we have it—and it's energy efficient. The whole school was painted. All the improvements created a sense of energy in the students and staff. The parents are pleased, too, especially with the additional parking spaces that were created. We have a

lot of kids that ride in cars to school, and we have a lot of parents in and out every day, so we really needed the additional parking.

*Suzanne Hyatt, Principal
Pearl River Elementary School
Choctaw, Miss.*

Eufaula Roof Is Oklahoma Crimson

Though many color samples were considered by the Eufaula Dormitory administration and staff for the ARRA-funded replacement roof, they selected a color that is very close to Oklahoma University's (crimson), and it really changed the appearance of the school. The old roof was a faded orange, and the cement building is gray. Now the building has a more vibrant look. Also, the renovations really made a difference in student and staff safety and comfort. Besides the new roofing, we got new insulation and air conditioning, making the building very energy efficient.

That's also the situation in the gym, where we got new lighting. The old mercury vapor lighting could have been revamped, but without much improvement in brightness. Instead, we now have a fluorescent lighting system that is high-output. But even though the wattage increased and the gymnasium is brighter, the energy consumption actually decreased with the new lighting.

*Tracy Hartman, Director
Facilities Management Program
Eastern Oklahoma Tribal Schools*

Tohono O'odham Safety Improves

Our fire management radio communications for some 20 percent of our 2.8 million-acre reservation (third largest in the U.S.) depends on the Land Mobile Radio equipment on top of Kitt Peak. We were able to replace a 1970's transmitter with a new digital analog repeater using ARRA funds. We also installed a new antenna, associated hardware and backup batteries, which we haven't needed to use, yet.

The Tohono O'odham people are now safer because we can count on reliable communications equipment for our fire management program.

*Guy Acuña, Manager
Tohono O'odham Nation Fire Management Program
Sells, Ariz.*

Go to the OFECR intranet website to watch a video report on the St. Francis Indian School groundbreaking.

FOCUS

Keep Up With FMIS Tasks Backlog, Inventory Clean- Up Moves Beyond Pilots

OFMC's FY2011 initiative to maintain good tracking of job orders and to clean up the FMIS inventory and backlog is expected to move beyond the initial four pilot project schools.

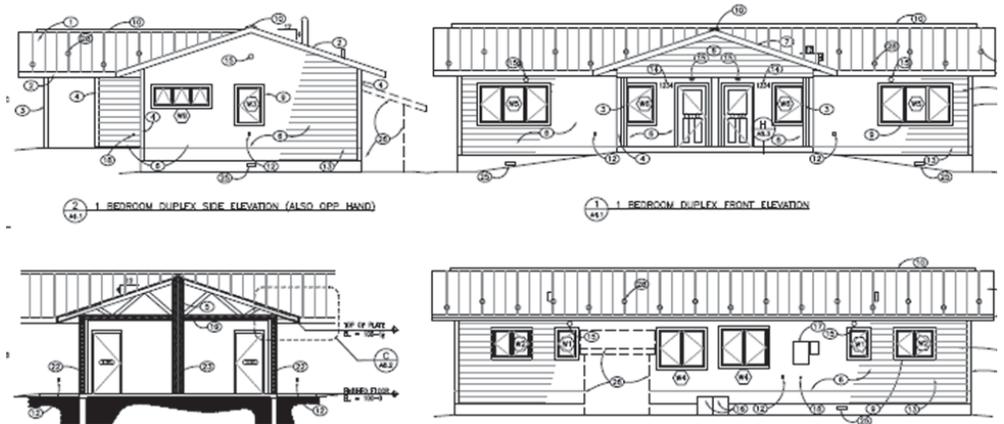
The purpose of the project is to ensure the number of backlog items at each location reflect current status, including cost. The pilot project at the four schools—all recent replacement schools that should have minimal backlogs—is revealing that it is critical to keep FMIS information current.

"OFMC can improve its accuracy in budget forecasting, planning and funding operation and maintenance needs if the inventory and backlog information the field puts into FMIS is kept up-to-date," said OFMC Deputy Director Emerson Eskeets. "Even at our new schools, we're finding that keeping accurate information in FMIS is critical."

The project consists of reviewing and updating the status of each backlog item and updating the information in FMIS, as necessary. Specifically, the project involves reviewing and updating FMIS Structure Summary and Backlog Deficiency reports.

Keeping status information current in these FMIS reports allows OFMC to determine the condition and needs of each school, detention center or agency building. It also aides in determining funding requirements for those

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Prototype quarters has insulation above minimum requirements and rooftop photovoltaic solar panels.

Quarters for Law Enforcement/Corrections Use Solar Panels

OFMC and the Office of Justice Services have created a prototype for Law Enforcement and Corrections employees quarters at Indian Affairs agencies and are beginning construction on a priority basis.

The prototype is designed to improve the quarters' life span, to be flexible in creating individual units and to lower operation and maintenance costs.

Enhancements include:

- American Disabilities Act accessible.
- Fire sprinklers and radon elimination systems.
- Designed for severe use.
- High-efficiency HVAC equipment.
- Energy Star appliances.
- Insulation above minimum requirements.

Where the Quarters Will Be Constructed

Priority	Funding Year	Agency	Number of Units	Status
1.	2009	Pine Ridge, S.D.		Pub.L. 93-638
2.	2010	Standing Rock, N.D.		Pub.L. 93-638
3.	2010	Crownpoint, N.M.		Pub.L. 93-638
4.	2009	Truxton Cañon, Ariz.	3	In Planning
5.	2009	Eastern Navajo, N.M.	4	In Planning
6.	2010	Northern Cheyenne (Busby), Mont.	4	In Planning
7.	2010	Ute Mountain, Colo.	5	In Planning
8.	2010	Crow Creek, S.D.	2	In Planning
9.	2010	Western Nevada, Nev.	2	In Planning
10.	2010	Lower Brule, S.D.	2	In Planning
11.	2010	Hopi, Ariz.	2	In Planning
12.	2011	Mescalero, N.M.	3	In Planning (Presidential Initiative)
13.	2011	Wind River, Wyo.	5	In Planning (Presidential Initiative)
14.	2011	Crow, Mont.	4	In Planning
15.	2011	Northern Cheyenne (Lame Deer), Mont.	2	In Planning

The rooftop photovoltaic solar system is expected to generate 20 to 50 percent of a quarter's energy use and will send extra energy back into the power grid.

Design Fixes Problems, Extends Life, Saves O&M



Ft. Defiance Agency, Ariz.

Will use colored fiber cement lap siding, rated to last 75 years.



Kaibeto Boarding School, Ariz.

Will use fiberglass-reinforced sheet rock in all areas where moisture is expected, i.e., kitchen, bath and laundry room.



Jicarilla Agency, N.M.

Will use colored standing seam metal roofs, rated to last 50 years.

Circle of Life School Rises on the Shores of Mission Lake



The Circle of Life replacement school (above) progresses toward a fall opening. Front entrance (below).

The 56,000 square foot Circle of Life School is being built on the northern bank of Mission Lake in Minnesota. The K-12 school for 96 students is located on an 8.4 acre site, where a old mission school had been located. The replacement school was authorized by OFMC for 44,000 square feet, but the White Earth Nation arranged funding for additional square footage. The OFMC Project Manager is Andy Robinson, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.



Go to the OFECR intranet website to watch a video report on the Circle of Life School project.

Wide Ruins Replacement Underway: Demolition First

With some buildings dating back to the 1930s and with much of the school's infrastructure needing extensive repair, the replacement school project at Wide Ruins Boarding School in Arizona has begun with demolition. Historic structures will remain, while



A planning sketch of the Wide Ruins Boarding School replacement campus.



The Wide Ruins Boarding School campus is at least 50 years old.

modular buildings in good condition will be relocated.

The replacement school, dormitory, maintenance shop and housing is expected to total 72,000 square feet. Enrollment is projected at 140 students, including up to 50 residential students, in grades K-6.

The OFMC Project Manager is Andy Acoya of Laguna Pueblo.

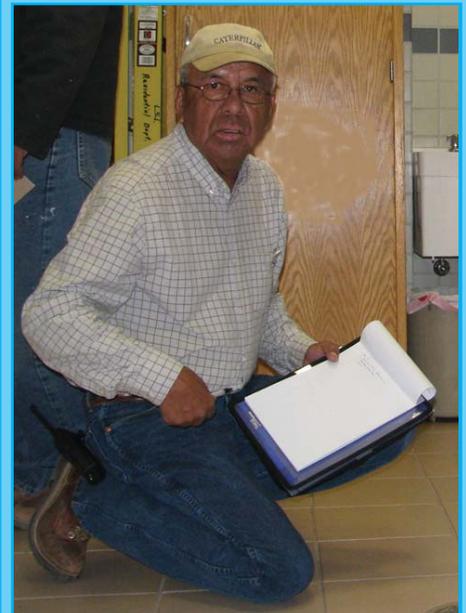
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facilities, while improving the efficiency, effectiveness and reliability of FMIS data.

The pilot schools are Bread Springs Day School in New Mexico and Leupp Schools, Inc., First Mesa Elementary School and Second Mesa Elementary School in Arizona.

Leupp Facility Manager Henry Begay said his clerk updates FMIS each Friday with the results of the week's work tickets. While he sees the benefits of OFMC using a facilities database such as FMIS for managing Indian Affairs facilities, grant schools such as Leupp have their own circumstances they must deal with: "Because we're isolated out here and our utilities are not reliable, we often have IT (information technology) problems, and we have to get (administrative) approvals for the things we do."

OFMC will be expanding the project to other locations through FY2011.



Leupp School Facility Manager Henry Begay monitors the Arizona school's condition.

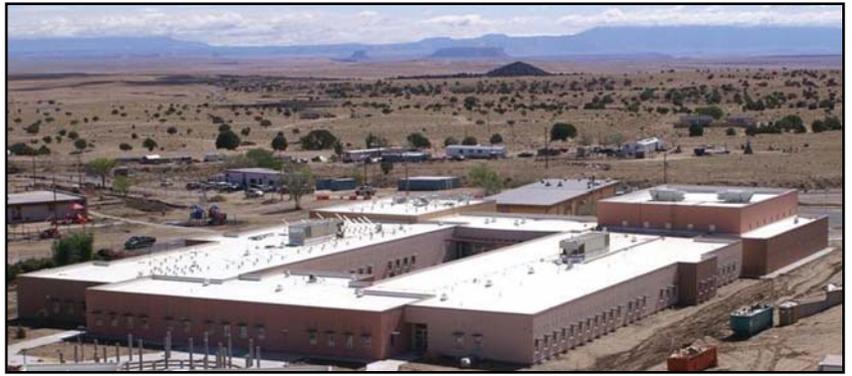
Go to the OFECR intranet website to take a tour of the Leupp campus.

Crow Creek Tribal School Surrounds the Gymnasium

Since its May 2010 groundbreaking, construction of the Crow Creek Tribal School has been surrounding the South Dakota replacement school's 19,000 square foot gymnasium (below). The new K-12 campus 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. Great Plains Regional Facility Manager Gordon Rosby, AIA, who designed the gym, is the OFMC project manager.



Rough Rock Readied for Classes In Two Years



The Rough Rock Community School in Arizona (above), another ARRA-funded project, is being readied for completion just over two years from its inception. The K-12 school (on adjoining campuses) is being built for 417 students, including 188 residential students. One campus is an elementary school and two dormitories—a K-8 dormitory housing 86 students and a high school dormitory housing 102 students—with a kitchen and dining facility. The other campus is a renovated high school. Also, a bus garage/maintenance shop and a transportation office have been constructed. In total, 113,382 new square feet has been added with about 144,000 square feet of old buildings demolished. The OFMC Project Manager is Phil Asmus.

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Office of Facilities Management and Construction

Office of Facilities, Environmental and Cultural Resources

Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES**

The Office of Facilities, Environmental and Cultural Resources oversees the Office of Facilities Management and Construction, the Division of Safety and Risk Management, and the Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management.

OFECR