

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
ANNUAL REPORT ON ENERGY MANAGEMENT  
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

This report presents the Department of the Interior (Interior) energy consumption data; progress toward meeting building energy reduction goal; and initiatives undertaken in fiscal year 2010 to comply with mandated energy requirements in accordance with the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007), Executive Orders (EO) 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, and 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*.

## **I. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **A. Energy Management Infrastructure**

**1. Senior Agency Official.** The Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget is Interior's Senior Sustainability Official responsible for meeting the goals of EPAct 2005, EISA 2007, EOs 13423 and 13514.

**2. Agency Energy Team.** Implementation of the Energy Management and Conservation Program within Interior is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget and is delegated to the Office of Acquisition and Property Management through the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Budget and Business Management. Interior's Energy Management Team consists of Senior Bureau Asset Management Officers who are responsible for managing Interior's real property assets. In addition, the Departmental Energy Conservation Committee (DECC), comprised of bureau representatives ranging from property management specialists to engineers, is a forum to communicate information regarding energy management and water conservation issues; discuss best management practices; and provide advice and recommendations to senior leadership on energy management initiatives and policies as well as guidance on bureau energy management operations.

Departmental organizations and bureaus with responsibility for energy and water management at Interior facilities include the following:

- Office of the Secretary, National Business Center (NBC);
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA);
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
- Bureau of Reclamation (BOR);
- National Park Service (NPS);
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); and
- U. S. Geological Survey (USGS).

## B. Management Tools

**1. Awards.** Interior bureaus take advantage of incentive programs to reward their exceptional employees. In addition, Interior actively participates in the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program, "You Have the Power" awareness campaign, and the Federal Energy and Water Management Awards Program.

Four Interior nominations were recipients of the Department of Energy's FY 2010 Federal Energy and Water Management Awards:

- ***BOR Lake Berryessa Recreation Resources Branch*** in Napa, California, received a Multiple Category Award for their comprehensive approach for facility sustainable operations. Numerous energy efficiency and water conservation measures were implemented including low flow fixtures, wash bay recycling and water saving native landscaping. Solar water heating and roof-mounted photovoltaic systems take advantage of renewable solar resources. Sustainable and recycled materials, as well as "green" supplies are used throughout the facility. An education program operates year round for school children and the general public to promote resource conservation and the benefits of sustainability. Annual savings include over 40 million British thermal units of energy, 71,000 gallons of water, 9,900 gallons of fuel, and 114 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided.
- ***FWS Parker River Visitor Center and Administrative Headquarters*** in Newburyport, Massachusetts, received a Small Group Multiple Category Award for energy efficiency and implementation of renewable energy technologies. Key features include the 32 kilowatt photovoltaic system, daylighting, super insulation, high efficiency lighting, and conversion from fuel oil to natural gas. These features resulted in an annual savings of 115 million British thermal units of energy, 48 megawatt hours of renewable electricity generated, and 31 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided.
- ***FWS Inland Northwest National Wildlife Refuge Complex Headquarters*** in Cheney, Washington, received a Small Group Multiple Category Award for energy efficiency and implementation of renewable energy technologies. The super insulated building envelope constructed of concrete and exterior stone masonry from a regional quarry provides thermal mass, with a cool roof and Hardie Plank siding. Daylighting, energy-efficient LED lighting, occupancy sensors, low-e glazed windows, a 14-ton geothermal heat pump, and a 5 kilowatt grid-tied photovoltaic system optimizes energy performance. Low-VOC carpets, paints, and adhesives provide a healthy work environment. Landscaping with native plant species, low-flow fixtures, and bioswales for parking lot runoff conserve water. These features resulted in an annual savings of 52.7 million British thermal units of energy, 15.5 megawatt hours of renewable electricity generated, and 10 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided.

- **USGS Ms. Kristine Murray**, a Contract Specialist with the USGS Eastern Region Acquisitions and Grants Office in Madison, Wisconsin, received a Contracting Officer Award for her efforts to implement three energy savings performance contracts (ESPC) within a two year period. Ms. Murray was successful at incorporating the use of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding into the third ESPC, leveraging the contract vehicle to expedite the completion of ARRA projects, and the ARRA funding to optimize contract financing for additional non-ARRA projects. This was an innovative procurement process for Federal contracting standards. These projects will annually save over 13 billion British thermal units of energy, and 600 thousand gallons of water, generate 141 megawatt hours of renewable energy, and avoid 514 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

**2. Training and Education.** In FY 2010, energy management training was provided for 6,114 personnel. Events such as the Department of the Interior's Conference on the Environment and GovEnergy 2010 contributed greatly to educating Interior's energy managers, field personnel, and contracting officers. In addition, Interior energy managers provided information to personnel on available energy management training, and encouraged them to attend as much training as operational requirements and funding permitted. Energy managers involved in building energy efficiency and water conservation have attended training and workshops offered by DOE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) and the First Thursdays mini-seminars. Several personnel have also attended training offered by other organizations such as the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Association of Energy Engineers, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), U.S. Green Buildings Council (USGBC), and public utilities; on topics such as green power purchase, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, building insulation advances, and water conservation. Interior energy personnel attended on-site training and satellite broadcasts of FEMP courses on meeting ASHRAE sustainable performance and design requirements, metering technologies, power purchase agreements, energy saving performance contracts, and utility energy savings contracts.

Energy managers disseminated relevant information concerning emerging technologies, alternative means of financing, and energy efficient practices; and developed employee outreach programs to educate building occupants about energy and water management programs.

## **II. ENERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE**

### **A. Energy Intensity Reduction Performance**

**1. Goal Subject Buildings.** The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 established the FY 2010 energy intensity reduction goal of 15 percent relative to the FY 2003 baseline for goal subject buildings.

In FY 2010, Interior's goal subject building energy consumption was **65,440 Btu per gross square foot** without the renewable energy purchase credit. This represents a total reduction in energy consumption per gross square foot of 21.5 percent relative to a revised FY 2003 baseline. The FY 2003 baseline was revised after review and correction of BLM, NPS, and FWS energy consumption and gross square footage data. Interior's revised FY 2003 energy intensity baseline is 83,363 Btu per gross square foot. A corrected FY 2003 energy intensity baseline spreadsheet is included in the attachments. Interior received credit for purchases of 149 billion Btu of renewable electricity for its goal subject buildings, which lowered the energy intensity of these facilities from 65,440 Btu per gross square foot to 63,333 Btu per gross square foot. This represents a 24 percent reduction relative to the FY 2003 baseline.

**2. Excluded Facilities.** In accordance with “*Guidelines Establishing Criteria for Excluding Buildings from the Energy Performance Requirements of Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005*”, Interior has categorized energy usage primarily from pumps, aerators, fish feeders, hatchery production, exterior lighting and security at FWS facilities, monitoring stations, and laboratory bio-waste incinerators at USGS facilities, and electricity use at BLM's Helium Plant as “assumed exclusion of structures and processes not qualified as Federal buildings.” These energy processes do not have an associated building gross square footage and will significantly skew building energy usage. In addition, these processes are driven by mission and operational requirements. The revised FY 2003 baseline also incorporates this change. A complete listing of excluded facility processes is included in the attachments.

**3. Non-Fleet Vehicle and Equipment Fuel Use.** In FY 2010, Interior used 3.84 million gallons of auto gasoline, diesel, and propane for use in vessels, heavy equipment, standby generators, all terrain vehicles, blowers, mowers, outboard motors, and other small equipment not reported on-line via GSA's Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST). A total of 301,760 gallons of aviation gasoline and jet fuel were used. Coal was used to power a steam locomotive used as a historic attraction at NPS Steamtown National Historic Park, Pennsylvania.

## **B. Renewable Energy**

Interior is dedicated to fulfilling the renewable energy goals of the EPOA 2005 and EO 13423 by purchasing and generating electricity from renewable sources. In FY 2010, Interior used 62,194 megawatt hours of renewable electricity from self-generation and through renewable electricity purchases and credits. This represents 7.8 percent of Interior's total facility electricity use and exceeds the EPOA 2005 goal of 5 percent of facility electricity use. Of the 7.8 percent, 2.3 percent represents on-site renewable energy generation; 1.7 percent represents renewable electricity purchased through the utility company; and 3.8 percent represents the purchase of renewable energy certificates. The use of on-site renewable energy sources is encouraged if the development of the resource is economically, environmentally, and technically feasible.

**1. Self-Generated Renewable Energy.** Interior has implemented 1,331<sup>1</sup> on-site renewable energy projects including stand-alone and grid connected photovoltaic systems, solar thermal (hot water) projects, geothermal (ground source) heat pumps, incremental hydropower, and wind projects. The following new renewable electricity projects were implemented or studied in FY 2010:

BOR completed the installation of photovoltaic streetlights at the *Dale Street Complex* in Boulder City, Nevada. This will offset facility electricity consumption by 4 megawatt-hours.

In FY 2010, FWS installed multiple photovoltaic systems at four national wildlife refuges including *Buffalo Lake*, *Laguna Atascosa*, *Aransas* and *San Bernard* in Texas with ARRA funding. These systems are expected to generate nearly 100 megawatt-hours of electricity annually. The *Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge Maintenance Facility* in Nebraska received ARRA funding to install an energy efficient 18-ton geothermal heating and air conditioning unit, insulation and a heated flooring system. This project will provide the refuge with long-term energy savings.

NPS installed a 37 kilowatt grid-connected photovoltaic array at *the American Memorial Park Visitors Center* in Saipan, Northern Mariana Island. This system will generate approximately 67 megawatt-hours of electricity annually. The grid-connected array will have the capability to send any excess electricity produced by the solar panels and not needed by the Visitors Center back into the island power network. NPS *Lake Mead National Recreation Area* in Nevada completed the installation of a 60 kilowatt grid-tied photovoltaic system at the Warehouse Complex. This system will generate approximately 108 megawatt-hours of electricity annually. ARRA funding was used for this project. NPS began the construction of a 539 kilowatt photovoltaic system at *Yosemite National Park* in California. This system will be the largest grid-connected photovoltaic system in the National Park Service and will generate nearly 970 megawatt-hours of electricity annually. The solar panels are installed at the El Portal Maintenance Complex on the roofs of existing buildings and on newly constructed shade structures in which government vehicles will be parked under. *Alcatraz Island Golden Gate National Recreation Area*, California will complete a multi-phased installation of 285 kilowatt photovoltaic system to replace diesel generated power on the island. Phase 1 (188 kilowatts) is scheduled for completion in March 2011. Phase 2 (97 kilowatts) is scheduled for completion by the end of calendar year 2011. These systems will generate over 500 megawatt-hours of electricity annually.

BLM *Rawlins Field Office* in Wyoming is currently constructing a 100 kilowatt wind turbine as part of BLM's multi-phased energy savings performance contract. This system will generate 60 megawatt-hours of electricity annually.

USGS *Great Lakes Science Center* in Ann Arbor, Michigan recently completed the installation of an innovative 70 ton geothermal heat pump hybrid system with variable frequency drives. The *National Wildlife Health Center* in Madison, Wisconsin is currently constructing a 60 kilowatt photovoltaic system which will generate 107 megawatt-hours of

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<sup>1</sup> One project may include multiple renewable energy components at single site, i.e., photovoltaic parking lot lights.

electricity annually. This project was completed using ARRA funding and an energy savings performance contract.

In FY 2010 BIA **Nazlini Community School Fire Station**, Nazlini, Arizona, was complete. With technical assistance provided by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, this building is BIA's first net zero energy building. The Nazlini Fire Station will optimize energy efficiency and utilize an on-site 10 kilowatt photovoltaic system and natural gas as its energy sources. In FY 2011, BIA will be installing multiple ground source heat pump systems at the following locations: **Crownpoint Community School**, New Mexico, **Loneman Day School**, South Dakota, **Pueblo Pintado Community School**, New Mexico, **Rough Rock Community School**, Arizona, and **Circle of Life School**, Minnesota.

**2. Purchased Renewable Energy.** Interior continues to purchase energy from renewable sources. In FY 2010, Interior bureaus purchased a total of 43,782 megawatt hours of renewable energy from utility providers and through renewable energy certificates.

BIA, BLM, NPS, and USGS purchased 30,000 megawatt hours of renewable energy certificates. These RECs were generated at Walnut Wind Farm, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

BLM continued to purchase wind-generated renewable energy for its **Moab Field Office**, Utah, as well as for the **Escalante Science Center**, Utah, during FY 2010. These purchases were made under the Blue Skies Program offered by Utah Power and Light.

BOR and USGS purchased 31.3 million Btu of geothermal heat at the **Snake River Area West** office building in Boise, Idaho. The geothermal heat (purchased hot water) is the primary heating source for several buildings on campus.

The National Business Center purchased 4,681 megawatt hours of renewable electricity through a GSA area-wide contract from landfill gases and wind-generated power, which provided 26 percent of the **Main Interior Complex's** electricity.

Seventeen National Park units purchased 9,100 megawatt hours of renewable electricity from their utility providers. Most notably: the **National Mall**, Washington, DC; **Grand Teton National Park**, Wyoming; **Rocky Mountain National Park**, Colorado; **Mesa Verde National Park**, Colorado; and **Lincoln Home National Historic Site**, Illinois.

## C. Water Conservation

EO 13514 established the FY 2010 water intensity reduction goal of 6 percent relative to the FY 2007 baseline. In FY 2010, Interior reported potable water consumption of 4,089 million gallons at a cost of \$15.2 million. This established Interior's FY 2010 water intensity at **57.8 gallons per gross square foot**, which represents a 9 percent reduction relative to the FY 2007 baseline.

The Department assessed non-potable water use. This assessment revealed that non-potable water is used for non-consumptive, mission related functions with little opportunity for reductions. These water uses include: care and feeding of animals and wildlife including endangered species; establishment and propagation of wildlife habitats; power generation and the distribution of water as a result of water rights, contracts, or Tribal agreements; wildland firefighting. Water used for landscape watering and irrigation, building processes and cooling, as well as that used for human consumption, is included in Interior's potable water use intensity. Thus, at this time, Interior's industrial, landscaping, and agricultural water use baseline is zero. When final Council on Environmental Quality guidance for industrial, landscaping, and agricultural water use is issued, Interior bureaus will reassess its non-potable water uses.

## **B. Retrofits and Capital Improvement Projects**

In FY 2010, Interior obligated \$158 million in facility energy and water efficiency improvements through direct obligations, and \$26.1 million through energy saving performance contracts, which represents a total investment of 167.5 percent relative to total facility energy costs. Significant project funding came from ARRA obligated by BIA, BLM, FWS and NPS.

NBC installed occupancy sensors in the office of Wing 4 in the *Main Interior Building*. Project work continues in Wings 3, 5, and 6. NBC is working with the General Services Administration to incorporate occupancy sensors in Wings 2 and 1 through the Main Interior Building Modernization Project. NBC installed water-saving shower heads in the shower facilities of the Main Interior Building fitness center and faucet aerators on kitchen and restroom faucets.

LED lighting was installed in the Newell Building at the USGS *Idaho Water Science Center*, Idaho. This project was completed in partnership with Idaho Power and Light. High-bay lighting project was completed at the USGS *National Center* in Reston, Virginia.

BIA *Ojo Encino Day School* in New Mexico is currently being constructed using Structural Insulated Panel Systems (SIPS). Formed off-site and trucked to the school, each panel sandwiches framing, insulation and sheathing, leading to a dramatically increased insulation R-factor. The result will be lower heating and cooling costs.

Numerous FWS facilities utilized American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding to complete various energy efficiency projects. *Alchessay-Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery*, Arizona, installed new light fixtures, windows, thermostats and doors, as well as replaced insulation, and weatherizing piping. *National Conservation Training Center*, West Virginia, installed lighting occupancy sensors, solar water heating system, water efficient toilets, ENERGY STAR® kitchen equipment, low flow showerheads and faucets aerators, and replaced the corroded cooling towers with new energy and water efficient units. In addition, a systematic re-commissioning of the HVAC system will be conducted to improve the efficiencies of the system. Energy audits are being conducted

throughout the FWS regions. In addition, ARRA funded the replacement of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems at *Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery*, South Carolina, *Edenton National Fish Hatchery*, North Carolina, *Greers Ferry National Fish Hatchery*, Arkansas, *Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery*, Arkansas, *Orangeburg National Fish Hatchery*, South Carolina, and *Welaka National Fish Hatchery*, Florida.

In FY 2010, NPS completed the installation of energy efficient windows and doors at the *Russell Cave National Park*, Alabama. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems were replaced at the *Grand Canyon Fee Management Office and Visitor Interpretation Center*, Arizona, *Petrified Forest National Park Historic Painted Desert Visitor Center and Administration Building*, Arizona, *Saguaro National Park Visitor Center and Headquarters Annex Buildings*, Arizona. In addition to a 10 kilowatt photovoltaic system, energy efficient windows were installed at the *Channel Islands National Park Visitor Center and Headquarters Building*, California. The Visitor Center at *Florissant Fossil Beds, Colorado*, was rehabilitated to increase energy efficiency. At *Lowell National Park*, Massachusetts, a combined heat and power generation system was installed at the Historic Boott Mill, a photovoltaic and wind system was installed at the Maintenance Shops, and a failing cooling system was replaced with a high efficiency system at the Historic Mogan Cultural Center. Multiple parks benefitted from ARRA funded energy audit retrofits, and replacement of aged, and inefficient heating, cooling, and water systems.

### C. Use of Performance Contracts

**1. Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC).** In FY 2010, BLM awarded the final phase of its multi-phased ESPC with Johnson Controls with an investment value of \$17.6 million. The expected payback period is 7 years with a guaranteed first year savings of \$371,000. . This project phase will improve facilities in Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. Phase 3 will incorporate 28 engineered sites and 42 prescribed sites. ARRA funding was utilized to leverage additional energy conservation measures as well as renewable energy projects.

In FY 2010, USGS *National Wildlife Health Center* (NWHC), Wisconsin, participated in an Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) with DOE. The NWHC used ARRA funding to support very specific energy conservation measures (ECMs). The seven specific ECMs that will be funded by ARRA are: two lighting projects, two exhaust fan replacement projects, replacement of three furnaces and one boiler, replacement of four air handlers, and replacement of building control systems. The value of the ECMs is estimated to be approximately \$6.5 million. NWHC will also address other energy related projects and finance them through energy savings. Potential projects that might be funded with energy savings are replacement or repair of an existing hot water solar system, replacement of old chillers and air conditioning systems, replacement of waste treatment controls, replacement of cooling towers, and installing a photovoltaic solar array on Main Building.

The planned ESPC project at the USGS *S.O. Conte Anadromous Research Center* in Turners Falls, MA was cancelled. The ESCO completed the preliminary audit and did not identify ECMs with enough of an impact to move forward

**2. Utility Energy Savings Contracts (UESC).** In FY 2009, Washington Gas Light conducted an extensive energy audit at the *Main Interior Building*, Washington, DC. In FY 2010, Washington Gas Light conducted extensive studies on various bomb resistant windows that also provided thermal insulation. NBC, in collaboration with the General Services Administration, selected the best product which satisfied historical, security and energy efficiency requirements. Installation will begin in FY 2011.

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority will be switching out standard meters with advanced electric meters and advanced gas meters on all of BIA's buildings within their service area.

Bonneville Power Administration is conducting energy evaluations at various FWS' facilities.

## **E. Sustainable Building Design and High Performance Buildings**

Interior is striving to be a government leader by implementing sustainability policies that meet or exceed EO 13423 and 13514 requirements and integrate the five Guiding Principles into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance of Interior-owned and leased buildings. Sustainable building design principles have been incorporated into the siting, design, and construction of Interior projects. Energy managers work closely with their engineers, architects, and design offices to address energy conservation retrofits and new building designs, and ensure that buildings comply with Federal energy laws and regulations. All cost effective, energy conservation opportunities are analyzed for consistency with resource management objectives. Energy conservation efficiency standards are included as an integral part of all engineering design and construction project technical specifications.

Interior has 21 LEED certified buildings:

- BIA *Baca Dlo'ay Azhi Community School*, Prewitt, Arizona – LEED Certified
- BIA *First Mesa Elementary School*, Polacca, Arizona – LEED Certified
- BIA *Muckleshoot Tribal School*, Auburn, Washington – LEED Silver
- BIA *St. Francis Indian Middle and High School*, St. Francis, South Dakota – LEED Certified
- BIA *Turtle Mountain High School*, Belcourt, North Dakota – LEED Silver
- BLM *Escalante Science Center*, Escalante, Utah – LEED Gold
- BLM *Gateway III Office Tower* (leased), Salt Lake City, Utah – LEED Certified
- BLM *Rawlins Field Office*, Rawlins, Wyoming – LEED Gold
- FWS *Nulhegan Basin Administration Building and Visitor Contact Facility*, Silvio O. Conte NFWR, Brunswick, Vermont – LEED Silver
- NPS with the GSA *Carl T. Curtis Midwest Regional Headquarters*, Omaha, Nebraska – LEED Gold
- NPS *Blue Ridge Parkway Destination Center*, Asheville, North Carolina – LEED Gold

- NPS **Entrance Area Visitor Center**, Denali National Park, Alaska – LEED Silver
- NPS with Xanterra Parks and Resorts **Annie Creek Gift Shop**, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon – LEED Silver
- NPS **South Rim Maintenance and Warehouse Facility**, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona – LEED Certified
- NPS with Xanterra Parks and Resorts **Employee Housing**, Yellowstone National Park, Montana – LEED Certified
- NPS **Apgar Transit Center**, West Glacier, Montana – LEED Gold
- NPS **Eielson Visitor Center**, Denali National Park, Alaska – LEED Platinum
- NPS **Mill Complex, Forest Center and Wood Barn**, Woodstock, Vermont – LEED Platinum
- NPS **Lassen Volcanic National Park**, Redding, California - LEED Platinum
- NPS **Old Faithful Visitor Education Center**, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming – LEED Gold
- NPS **Twin Creeks Science and Education Center**, Tennessee, LEED Gold

Recent projects that are LEED registered or under development include:

FWS **Administrative Headquarters Building and Visitor Center**, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada, is currently under design with anticipated construction completion in FY 2011.

BIA projects for which LEED certification is a goal include **Pueblo Pintado School and Dormitory** in Cuba, New Mexico; **Ojo Encino Day School**, New Mexico; **Crown Point School**, New Mexico; **Rough Rock Community School**, Arizona; **Kaibeto Boarding School**, Arizona; **Dilcon Community School**, Arizona; **Circle of Life School**, Minnesota; **Crow Creek Tribal School**, South Dakota; **St. Francis Indian School Gymnasium Addition**, South Dakota; **Loneman Replacement School**, South Dakota; **Pine Ridge Dormitory**, South Dakota; and **Standing Rock Community School**, North Dakota.

BLM projects for which LEED certification is a goal include the **Kanab Field Office**, Utah; **Red Rock Canyon Visitor Center**, Nevada; **Red Rock Canyon Desert Learning Center**, Nevada; **Mojave Discovery Center**, Nevada; **Fillmore Field Office**, Utah; and the **Farmington Field Office**, New Mexico.

NPS projects currently under design, construction or have been registered for certification include the **Beaver Meadows Visitor Center**, Colorado; **Mesa Verde Research and Museum Collection Center**, Colorado; and the **Marina Service Building**, Cottonwood Cove, Nevada.