The Aspinall FB/CT was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by James Wetmore, Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. It was constructed in 1918 using Indiana Limestone and bricks from Denver. The large lobby extends almost the entire length of the building, ending at the original three-story curved staircase. In the late 1930s, the Federal Works Agency's Section of Fine Arts commissioned Louise Emerson Ronnebeck to paint a mural, displayed at the opposite end of the building. The mural, titled "Peach Harvest," displays the topography of the area and the peach harvest in Grand County.

Other historical features include the original western styled courtroom complete with wagon wheel light fixtures, ornamental staircase, original fir flooring in the upper floor corridors, marble wainscoting, terrazzo flooring in the restrooms, and the original maple flooring and skylights of the Post Office work room. The building was renamed in 1973 to honor Wayne N. Aspinall, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for Colorado’s 4th district from 1949-1973. Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the building was modernized and energy efficient elements were installed, including photovoltaic solar panels, a geothermal heating and cooling system, and other sustainable features. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.
The Sioux Falls Federal Building/Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Although much of the interior has been altered, significant historic interior features include the basement, second and third floor corridors, elevator lobbies, an open stair, and restrooms.

The original building was rectangular with octagonal turrets on the front and at the rear of the building. Windows and arched transoms surround arched porches and exhibit arched window openings with rectangular dressed quartzite exterior walls. The main entrance is recessed in a large, rusticated and dressed quartzite entrance with a large iron and steel frame with recessed and arched window openings.

The original building was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style by W.J. Edbrooke (original 1892 building), James K. Taylor (1911 addition), and James A. Winstead (1931 addition). The 1911 addition extended the building 30 feet and added a third story. The 1931 addition added a two-story wing with a full basement.

The Sioux Falls Federal Building/Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Butte, Montana

Built in 1903, the Mike Mansfield Federal Building/U.S. Courthouse (FB/CT) was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by James Knox Taylor, Architect for the U.S. Treasury Department. An addition was completed in 1933, nearly doubling the size of the building at the rear elevation.

The primary materials are granite, terra cotta, and red brick. Terra cotta is used to emphasize the windows and corners, while a terra cotta balustrade wraps the original elevator. Notable historic features include the courtroom, original restrooms and corridors, and the southwest stair that wraps the original elevator.

The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and is a contributing resource to the Butte/Anaconda National Historic Landmark District.
The Moss Courthouse (CT) was designed in the Classical Revival Style by James Knox Taylor, U.S. Treasury Department and constructed in 1905, with two additions in 1912 and 1932.

The original building facade was made of Kyune Sandstone with brick on the rear facade. Exterior details include engaged columns and pilasters, decorative terra cotta detailing, and decorative bronze and aluminum grille work. The 1912 addition enclosed the original U-shaped building adding length and an interior light court. A U-shaped addition was attached to the south façade in 1932, nearly doubling the size of the original building. The sandstone veneer was replaced throughout with granite during the third addition.

Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting. Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting. Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting. Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting.

The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the oldest one on the Exchange Place Historic District.

Significant interior features include terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting.
The Bismarck Federal Building (FB) was built in two phases, 1913 and 1937, in the Second Renaissance Revival style. Designed by James Knox Taylor, Architect for the U.S. Treasury Department, this three-story building is clad with ashlar granite and limestone. The first through third floors are clad with ashlar limestone which is finished differently at each floor.

Notable historical features include the southwest stair that has cast iron risers and stringers and marble treads.

The Bismarck FB is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing resource to the Downtown Bismarck Historic District.

~ Federal Building ~
Bismarck, North Dakota

GSA Rocky Mountain Region
Built in 1964, the Joseph C. O’Mahoney Federal Building/Post Office (FB/PO) was designed in the Formalist style and is a distinctive building in downtown Cheyenne. The FB/PO has two structures. The post office is a two-story plus basement structure that is attached to an eight-story tower that projects up from the north end of the building. The building is clad with precast concrete panels, though the design and rhythm of the panels varies by elevation. An architectural cast stone solar screen wraps around the second floor of the building, except at the tower, and is composed of tan precast concrete tiles. Significant interior spaces include the first floor lobby, original courthouses, and judge’s chamber. An original bronze bas relief is intact in the tower lobby.

The Joseph C. O’Mahoney Federal Building/Post Office is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.