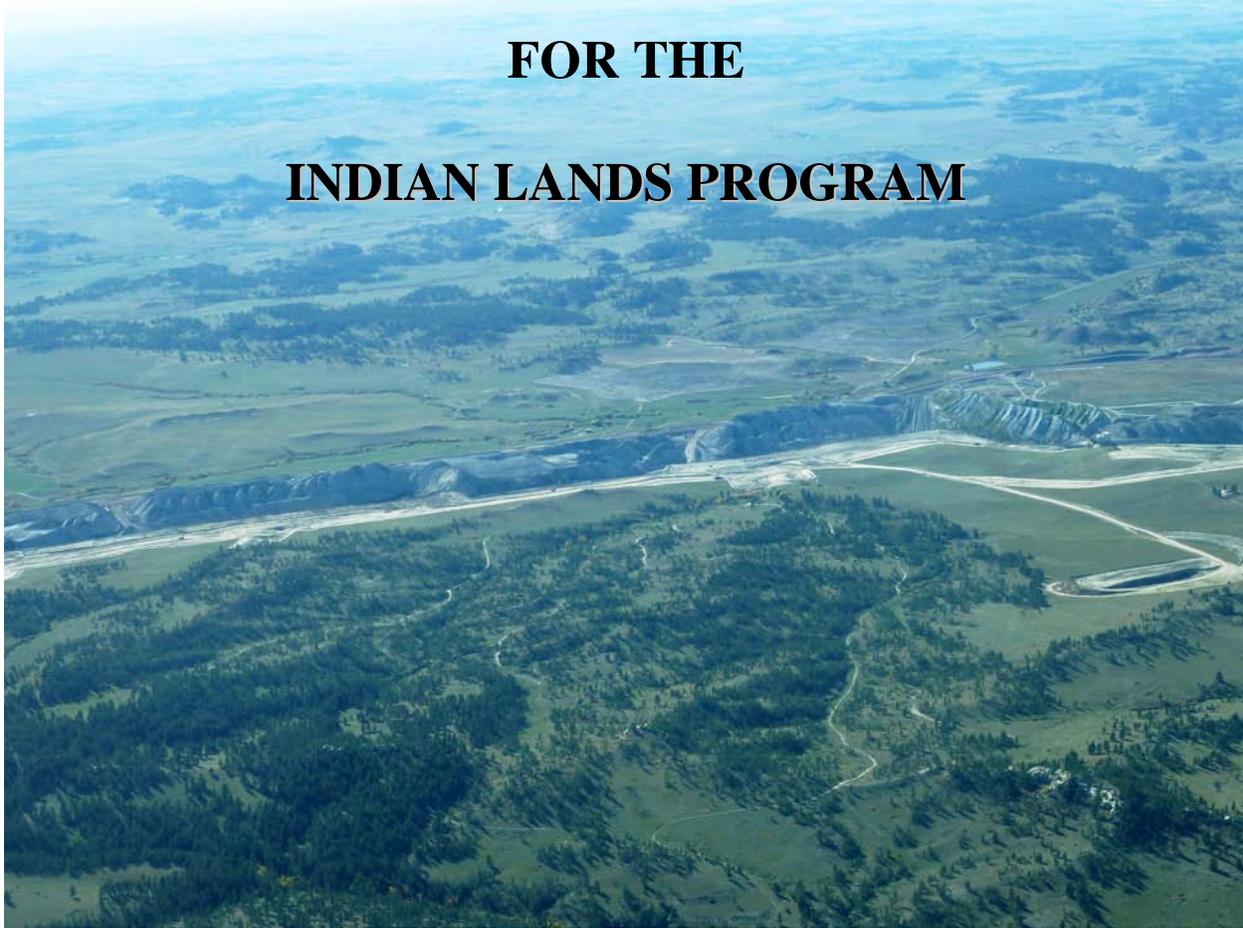


**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

ANNUAL EVALUATION SUMMARY REPORT

FOR THE

INDIAN LANDS PROGRAM



CROW TRIBE

EVALUATION YEAR 2010

(October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010)

October 28, 2010

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(Cover photo: September 27, 2010 aerial oblique view of Westmoreland Resources, Inc. Absaloka South Extension Mine on the Crow Reservation)

I. Introduction

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) in the Department of the Interior. Section 710 of SMCRA provides authority to OSMRE to regulate coal mining operations on Indian Lands. Indian Lands mean all lands, including mineral interests, within the exterior boundaries of any Federal Indian reservation, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including right-of-ways and all lands including mineral interests held in trust for or supervised by an Indian tribe. OSMRE shares the regulatory authority responsibilities for the Indian Lands Program on the Crow “Ceded Lands” with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MT-DEQ). The reason for this shared authority is because the Absaloka mine is located outside the boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the Ceded Lands (Ceded Area) where the Crow Tribe owns the minerals, but not the surface. A court ordered Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between MT-DEQ and OSMRE. MT-DEQ takes the lead in the permitting actions on the Ceded Area under the Montana State regulatory program, while OSMRE provides input. The MOU does not relieve OSMRE of its responsibility for regulation of Indian Lands and carrying out all of the usual aspects of the Indian Lands Program. OSMRE is the sole regulatory authority on the Crow Indian Reservation, as MT-DEQ does not have jurisdiction within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation.

OSMRE also oversees the implementation of and provides Federal funding for the Montana State regulatory program approved by OSMRE as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Crow Indian Lands program under the authority of SMCRA as specified in Section 710. This report does not include the information reported in the Montana Annual Evaluation Summary Report for the Montana Regulatory Program. This report covers the period of October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

The Crow Tribe has an Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Plan for reclamation jurisdiction on the Crow Indian Reservation including the Ceded Area. The Director of OSM, on behalf of the Secretary, concurred April 1, 2008 with the Crow Tribe’s certification that all coal-related abandoned mine land problems have been abated or reclaimed. With passage of the 2006 Amendment to SMCRA, collections generated from coal production from certified States and Tribes are excluded from State and Tribal share AML funds distribution because certified States and Tribes are ineligible to receive State or Tribal share. FY 2010 is the second year that Certified in Lieu Funds have been distributed. For FY 2010 AML funds distribution, certified States and Tribes are eligible for Treasury funding equivalent to 50% of FY 2009 collections. The FY 2010 Certified in Lieu Fund distribution is phased in at 25% as required by Section 411(h)(3)(B) of SMCRA. As a result, the FY 2010 Tribal share collections generated from 5.894 million tons of coal produced in calendar year 2009 from the Absaloka Mine were \$995,772. Of this amount \$497,886 was available to the Crow Tribe as Certified in Lieu Funds. In addition, the Tribe received \$1,318,208 of prior balance replacement funds and \$110,815 in de-obligated Tribal share moneys from past years for total FY 2010 AML grant funding of \$1,926,909 (Table 8).

The following is list of acronyms used in this report:

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFO	Casper Field Office
DOI	Department of Interior
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT-DEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
PAP	Permit Application Package
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
TIPS	Technical Innovations and Professional Services
WR	Western Region
WRI	Westmoreland Resources, Inc.
WRTT	Western Regional Technical Team

II. Overview of the Mining Operations

The Crow Indian Reservation, an area approximately 2,226,000 acres, is located in south-central Montana adjacent to the Wyoming border. Adjoining the reservation to the north is the 1,100,000 acre Crow Ceded Area, where the Crow Tribe of Indians holds extensive mineral rights. Prior to 1904, the Ceded Area was a part of the reservation. Congress required the Tribe to return the surface rights of the area to the United States through legislation enacted in 1904. The surface was then acquired by non-Indians, and the tribe retained ownership of the minerals. Under the Indian Lands Restoration Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-420), approximately 10,260 acres of vacant and indisposed-of ceded lands were restored to tribal ownership, subject to valid existing rights, and added to and made a part of the existing reservation.

The Absaloka Mine, located on Ceded Lands, is the only active mining operation within jurisdictional status of Indian Lands, while being outside the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation. The Absaloka Mine, Federal permit number MT0007F, is operated by Westmoreland Resources, Inc. (WRI), in Bighorn County, Montana. OSMRE approved the Tract III Significant Permit Revision Application effective July 7, 2009. Approval of this revision application authorized the mining of approximately 13 million tons of additional recoverable coal and the disturbance of an additional 635 acres of land within the existing Federal Permit MT0007F area. This additional coal recovery and disturbance area is located entirely within the approved permit boundary for the Absaloka Mine and represents the southernmost extent of proposed mining within Indian Coal Lease 1420-0252-4088. The Absaloka Federal mine permit consists of approximately 6,470 acres of privately owned land. Approximately 4,290 acres of the permit have been disturbed by mining and 2,509 acres of these disturbed acres have been backfilled, graded, topsoiled, and permanently seeded to final reclamation standards. Administration of the existing Absaloka permit is a jointly held responsibility between the State (MT-DEQ) and OSMRE, as per the existing MOU.

The Absaloka South Extension Mine, Federal permit number MT-0021A was approved by OSMRE effective August 18, 2009. The approved permit area of the Absaloka South Extension Mine covers approximately 3,317 acres in Bighorn County, Montana, completely within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, and is an expansion of the existing Absaloka Mine to the north. OSMRE is the sole regulatory authority for this new permit, as MT-DEQ does not have jurisdiction within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation. Approximately 122 acres of the permit have been disturbed by mining.

III. Overview of Interagency Cooperation

Notwithstanding the shared regulatory responsibilities with MT-DEQ on the Ceded Area, all regulatory responsibilities with respect to surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Crow Indian lands are administered by the OSMRE Casper Field Office (CFO). These responsibilities include permitting and inspection/enforcement functions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the lead agency representing the Secretary of the Interior in the Federal-Indian trust relationship and consultation with the Indian mineral owners. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers operational aspects of exploration, development, and production on Indian lands. All three Department of Interior (DOI) agencies operate under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding that provides the procedures for cooperation and coordination for the management of coal mining and exploration on Indian lands in the western United States. In an effort to enhance interagency communication and coordination between the Crow Tribe and the three DOI agencies responsible for the management of coal mining and exploration on the Crow Reservation, CFO conducts quarterly coordination meetings with the Crow Tribe, the BLM, and the BIA. These meetings have been successful in identifying and discussing issues associated with current and anticipated future coal mining and exploration on the Crow Reservation, expanded energy development from the Tribe's other natural resources, and to discuss the tribe's plans for pursuing Title V primacy.

IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations in the Crow Indian Lands Program

SMCRA provides that, if certain conditions are met, a State may assume primary authority for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands within its borders, and more recently in 2006, Congress enacted legislation allowing Tribes to acquire primacy. In December 2006, the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 became law (Public Law 109-432). A part of this law amended SMCRA to allow tribes to apply for, and obtain Federal approval of, tribal regulatory programs to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on their reservations under SMCRA. Once a Tribe has an approved regulatory program, OSMRE has an oversight responsibility to conduct investigations, evaluations, and inspections necessary to determine if the Tribal program is being administered in accordance with approved program provisions. The Crow Tribe has indicated it will pursue tribal primacy under a phased approach toward eventual full implementation of a tribal regulatory program. Under this phased approach, the tribe will first seek primacy for inspection and enforcement and bond release functions in 2011.

V. Success in Achieving the Purposes of SMCRA as Determined by Measuring and Reporting End Results

To further the concept of reporting end results and on-the-ground success, findings are prepared from performance standard evaluations of 1) off-site impacts, 2) reclamation success, and 3) customer service. These findings are collected and reported for a national perspective in terms of the number and degree of off-site impacts associated with inspectable units, the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed, and which meet the bond release requirements for the various phases of reclamation, and the effectiveness of customer service provided by the regulatory authority.

A. Off-Site Impacts

For the purpose of oversight, an off-site impact is defined as anything resulting from a surface coal mining and reclamation activity or operation that causes a negative effect on people, land, water, or structures outside the permit area. The regulatory authority's program must regulate or control either the mining or reclamation activity, or the resulting off-site impact. In addition, the impact on the resource must be substantiated and be related to mining and reclamation activity. It must be outside the area authorized by the permit for conducting mining and reclamation activities. As regulatory authorities, MT-DEQ and OSMRE must protect the environment and the public from negative off-site impacts resulting from surface and underground mining operations on Indian lands in Montana.

Several sources of information have been selected for identifying off-site impacts. These include but are not limited to 1) Tribal, State and OSMRE inspection reports, 2) State and OSMRE enforcement actions and civil penalty assessments, 3) citizens' complaints, 4) special studies, and 5) information from other environmental agencies. If an off-site impact is identified, the sources of information and the basis used to identify and report these impacts will be clearly recorded. Field evaluations for off-site impacts were conducted during routine inspections by Tribal, MT-DEQ and OSMRE inspectors. No off-site impacts occurred during the report period (see Table 4).

B. Reclamation Success:

Reclamation success at the Absaloka mine is measured in two ways. The number of acres disturbed within the permit area is compared with the standards set forth in the approved permit. Reclamation success is also analyzed by comparing the number of acres disturbed with the number of acres that meet the bond release standards and have been released. Table 5 of Appendix A catalogues the acreage of land released from bond for Phase I, II and III.

C. Customer Service:

Both the MT-DEQ and OSMRE regulatory programs provide service to all parties requesting assistance, documents or information related to the coal mining industry within the Crow Indian Reservation and the State of Montana. These services include, but are not limited to attending or making presentations at public meetings, discussions

with individuals or groups regarding the Indian Lands Program on the Crow Indian Reservation or related regulatory, reclamation, or government activities.

In addition to the services provided to the general public, the programs' staff and management also contribute to task forces and ad-hoc committees in relation to inter- and intra-agency problem solving committees and panels. Some program personnel also plan and/or participate in various symposia, seminars, and workshops in relation to technical and legal aspects of coal prospecting, mining, and reclamation.

VI. OSMRE Assistance

A. National Technical Training Program (NTTP)

During the evaluation period, Crow Tribe personnel did not attend any NTTP (National Technical Training Program) training courses.

B. Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS)

During the evaluation period, a technology coordinator from the Technical Innovation & Professional Services (TIPS), Technology Transfer branch met with the Crow Tribe and informed them of all aspects of services available from TIPS and Technology transfer.

TIPS supported the Crow Tribe by providing software upgrades, and submitted requests for hardware and software support via the CFO. During the year, a TIPS technology coordinator installed the following TIPS supported software upgrades:

- AutoCAD Map 3D 20010
- Carlson Mining 2010
- AutoCAD Map 3D Raster Design 2010

The Crow Tribe continues to use their GeoXT GPS during regulatory inspections conducted with OSMRE. The Crow Tribe, who works in conjunction with the CFO, continues to benefit not only from TIPS mobile computing hardware and its corresponding software, but, they also benefit from the data received from the TIPS remote sensing group. The Crow tribe has previously received satellite imagery for use during their regulatory work with the Absaloka mine. The imagery is evaluated in conjunction with the CFO. This satellite imagery is available to use in conjunction with other TIPS applications such as ArcGIS. This imagery is available to upload from their computer database directly to their mobile computing units for regulatory use.

One representative from the Crow Tribe participated in numerous monthly conference calls of the Western Region Technical Team (WRTT) with other tribes, states and OSMRE staff. The representative provides valuable input to the WRTT.

VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews

A. Inspection and Enforcement

CFO and MT-DEQ continue to conduct frequent and thorough inspections of the Absaloka Mine, Federal permit number MT0007F and the Absaloka South Extension Mine, Federal permit number MT-0021A. CFO conducted eight complete Federal inspections and 18 partial Federal inspections during the evaluation period (Table 9). Two Notices of Violation citing five violations were issued during the evaluation period (Table 10).

B. Bond Release

During this evaluation year a total of 72 acres were released under phase I; and a total of 378 acres were released under phase II.

APPENDIX A: Tabular Summaries of Data Pertaining to Mining, Reclamation and Program Administration

NOTE:

These tables present data pertinent to mining operations and State and Federal regulatory activities within Montana. They also summarize funding provided by OSMRE and Montana staffing. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is the same as the evaluation year. Additional data used by OSMRE in its evaluation of Montana's performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the Casper OSMRE Office.

When OSMRE's Directive REG-8, Oversight of State Programs, was revised in December 2006, the reporting period for coal production on Table 1 was changed from a calendar year basis to an evaluation year basis. The change was effective for the 2007 evaluation year. However, with Change Notice REG-8-1, effective July 1, 2008, the calendar year reporting period in Table 1 for coal produced for sale, transfer or use was reestablished and is effective for the 2008 evaluation year. In addition, for the 2008 evaluation report, coal production for the two prior years reported on Table 1 was recalculated on a calendar year basis so that all three years of production reported in the table are directly comparable. This difference in reporting periods should be noted when attempting to compare coal production figures from annual evaluation reports originating both before and after the December 2006 revision to the reporting period.

TABLE 1			
Coal Produced for Sale, Transfer, or Use (Millions of Short Tons)			
Period	Surface Mines	Underground Mines	Total
Coal production ^A for entire State:			
Calendar Year			
CY 2007	7.350	0.000	7.350
CY 2008	4.789	0.000	4.789
CY 2009	5.894	0.000	5.894
<p>Coal production as shown in this table is the gross tonnage and includes coal produced during the calendar year (CY) for sale, transfer or use. The coal produced in each CY quarter is reported to OSM during the following quarter by each mining company on line 8 (a) of form OSM-1, 'Coal Reclamation Fee Report.' Gross tonnage does not provide for a moisture reduction. OSM verifies tonnage reported through routine auditing of mining companies. This production may vary from that reported by States or other sources due to varying methods of determining and reporting coal production.</p> <p>^A Provide production information for the latest three full calendar years to include the last full calendar year for which data is available.</p>			

TABLE 2

**Inspectable Units
 As of September 30, 2010**

Coal mines and related facilities	Number and Status of Permits								Nbr. of Insp. Units ^A	Permitted Acreage ^B (100's of acres)				
	Active or temporarily inactive		Inactive Phase II bond release		Abandoned		Totals			Federal Lands		State/Private Lands		All Lands
	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP		IP	PP	IP	PP	Total
LANDS FOR WHICH THE STATE IS THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY														
Surface mines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	97.9
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	97.9

Total number of permits:	2
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites):	1.00
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites):	4,895.00
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:	0
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands:	0
On Federal lands ^C :	0
On Federal lands ^C :	0

IP: Initial regulatory program sites
 PP: Permanent regulatory program sites

^A Inspectable units include multiple permits that have been grouped together as one unit for inspection frequency purposes by some State programs.

^B When a single inspectable unit contains both Federal lands and State/Private lands, enter the permitted acreage for each land type in the appropriate category.

^C Includes only exploration activities regulated by the State pursuant to a cooperative agreement with OSM or by OSM pursuant to a Federal lands program. Excludes exploration regulated by the Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 3

**State Permitting Activity
As of September 30, 2010**

Type of Application	Surface mines			Underground mines			Other facilities			Totals		
	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres ^A	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres
New Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Transfers, sales, and assignments of permit rights	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Small operator assistance	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Exploration permits										0	0	
Exploration notices ^B											0	
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)		6			0			0			6	
Revisions (adding acreage but are not incidental boundary revisions)	1	0	1,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,322
Incidental boundary revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	6	1,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1,322

OPTIONAL - Number of midterm permit reviews completed that are not reported as revisions: 0

^A Includes only the number of acres of proposed surface disturbance.

^B State approval not required. Involves removal of less than 250 tons of coal and does not affect lands designated unsuitable for mining.

TABLE 4

OFF-SITE IMPACTS (excluding bond forfeiture sites)

RESOURCES AFFECTED		People			Land			Water			Structures		
		Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major
TYPE OF IMPACT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH TYPE	Blasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Stability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hydrology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Encroachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total number of inspectable units (excluding bond forfeiture sites): 2
 Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 2
 Inspectable units with off-site impacts: 0

OFF-SITE IMPACTS ON BOND FORFEITURE SITES

RESOURCES AFFECTED		People			Land			Water			Structures		
		Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major	Minor	Moderate	Major
TYPE OF IMPACT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH TYPE	Blasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Stability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hydrology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Encroachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total number of inspectable units (only bond forfeiture sites): 0
 Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 0
 Inspectable units with off-site impacts: 0

TABLE 5

Annual State Mining and Reclamation Results

Bond release phase	Applicable performance standard	During this Evaluation Year		
		Total acreage released	Acreage also released under Phase I	Acreage also released under Phase II
A	B	C	D	E
Phase I	- Approximate original contour restored - Topsoil or approved alternative replaced	72		
Phase II	- Surface stability - Establishment of vegetation	378	7	
Phase III	- Post-mining land use/productivity restored - Successful permanent vegetation - Groundwater recharge, quality and quantity restored - Surface water quality and quantity restored	0	0	0
Bonded Acreage ^A			Acres during this evaluation year	
Total number of new acres bonded during this fiscal year			0	
Number of acres bonded during this fiscal year that are considered remining, if available			0	
Number of acres where bond was forfeited during this fiscal year			0	
Bonded Acreage Status			Cumulative Acres	
Total number of acres bonded as of the end of last review period (Sept. 30, 2009) ^B			9,787	
Total number of acres bonded as of the end of this review period (Sept. 30, 2010) ^B			7,089	
Sum of acres bonded that are between Phase I bond release and Phase II bond release as of Sept. 30, 2010 ^B			637	
Sum of acres bonded that are between Phase II bond release and Phase III bond release as of Sept. 30, 2010 ^B			2,423	
Disturbed Acreage			Acres	
Number of Acres Disturbed during this fiscal year			340	
Number of Acres Disturbed at the end of the fiscal year (cumulative)			4,412	
^A Bonded acreage is considered to approximate and represent the number of acres disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations. ^B Bonded acres in this category are those that have not received a Phase III or other final bond release (State maintains jurisdiction).				

Brief explanation of columns D & E. The States will enter the total acreage under each of the three phases (column C). The additional columns (D & E & E) will "break-out" the acreage among Phase II and/or Phase III. Bond release under Phase II can be a combination of Phase I and II acreage, and Phase III acreage can be a combination of Phase I, II, and III. See "Instructions for Completion of Specific Tables," Table 5 for example.

TABLE 6

State Bond Forfeiture Activity
 (Permanent Program Permits)

Bond Forfeiture Reclamation Activity by SRA	Number of Sites	Dollars	Acres
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of Sept. 30, 2009 (end of previous fiscal year) ^A	0		0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected during Fiscal Year 2010 current fiscal year)	0	\$ 0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were re-permitted during Fiscal Year 2010 (current fiscal year)	0		0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were reclaimed during Fiscal Year 2010 (current fiscal year)	0		0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of Sept. 30 2010 (end of current fiscal year) ^A	0		0
Sites with bonds forfeited but uncollected as of Sept. 302010 (end of current fiscal year)	0		0
Surety/Other Reclamation (In Lieu of Forfeiture)			
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of Sept. 30, 2009 (enc of previous fiscal year) ^B	0		0
Sites where surety/other party agreed to do reclamation during Fiscal Year 2010 (current fiscal year)	0		0
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party that were re-permitted during Fiscal Year 2010 (current fiscal year)	0		0
Sites with reclamation completed by surety/other party during Fiscal Year 2010 (current fiscal year) ^C	0		0
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of Sept. 30, 2010 (current fiscal year) ^B	0		0
^A Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date ^B Includes all sites where surety or other party has agreed to complete reclamation and site is not fully reclaimed as of this date ^C This number also is reported in Table 5 as Phase III bond release has been granted on these sites			

TABLE 7	
State Staffing (Full-time equivalents at end of evaluation year)	
Function	FY 2010
Regulatory Program	
Permit Review	0.00
Inspection	0.65
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	2.00
Regulatory Program Total	2.65
AML Program Total	6.35
Total	9.00

TABLE 8

**Funds Granted To Crow Tribe
 BY OSM**
 (During the Current Fiscal Year)
 (Actual Dollars, Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

Type of Funding	Federal Funds Awarded During Current Evaluation Year	Federal Funding as a Percentage of Total Program Costs
Regulatory Funding		
Administration and Enforcement Grant	\$ 407,600	100.00 %
Other Regulatory Funding, if applicable	\$ 0	0.00 %
Subtotal	\$ 407,600	
Small Operator Assistance Program	\$ 0	100 %
Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Funding ^A	\$ 1,926,909	100 %
Totals	\$ 2,334,509	

^A Includes funding for AML Grants, the Clean Streams Initiative and the Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program.

TABLE 9

**State Inspection Activity
 During Current Fiscal Year**

Inspectable Unit Status	Number of Inspections Conducted	
	Complete	Partial
Active ^A	8	18
Inactive ^A	0	0
Abandoned ^A	0	0
Total	8	18
Exploration	0	0

^A Use terms as defined by the approved State program.

TABLE 10		
State Enforcement Activity		
During Current Evaluation Year		
Type of Enforcement Action	Number of Actions ^A	Number of Violations ^A
Notice of Violation	2	5
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Order	0	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Order	0	0
^A Do not include those violations that were vacated.		

TABLE 11		
Lands Unsuitable Activity		
During Current Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acreage
Number Petitions Received	0	
Number Petitions Accepted	0	
Number Petitions Rejected	0	
Number Decisions Declaring Lands Unsuitable	0	0
Number Decisions Denying Lands Unsuitable	0	0