

# FY 2009 Table Highlights

## 2009 FAST FACTS

1,469  
OSM mine inspection  
visits

state and tribal mine  
inspections  
(full 30,855)  
(partial 49,596)

4,607  
state and tribal  
notices of violations

88%  
percentage of active  
coal mining sites free  
of offsite impacts

38,312  
acres released from  
Phase III Performance  
Bonds

5,838  
Federal, private, and  
tribal land and surface  
water acres reclaimed  
or mitigated



The Abandoned Mine Land Program has reclaimed almost 285,461 acres of hazardous high-priority (Priority 1 and 2) coal-related problems.

Safety and environmental hazards have been eliminated on 428,006 acres, including all three coal priority categories and non-coal problems in 32 states and on the lands of four tribes, plus the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, a non-profit corporation.

Since 1977, OSM has provided \$4.59 billion in grants to its partners in 25 states and three Indian tribes to clean up dangerous abandoned mine sites.

OSM has provided \$1,430,350,091 in grants to the states and tribes to assist in funding the regulation of active coal mines.

Since implementation of the Watershed Cooperative Agreements Program, OSM has awarded 202 cooperative agreements and amendments to existing cooperative agreements for a total of \$17,284,145.

Since 1977, OSM has addressed 5,447 Abandoned Mine Land emergencies, while the states and tribes have addressed 3,079 emergencies.

## 2009 FAST FACTS

\$279,885,681  
Abandoned Mine Land  
fees collected in FY  
2009

\$124,049,162  
contributed to  
miners' health  
benefits fund

1,053  
students trained in  
NTTP courses

550  
students trained in  
TIPS courses

77  
watershed interns  
taking part in OSM/  
VISTA Program

9  
new watershed  
cooperative  
agreements

## OSM/DOI Strategic Plan Measures

Fiscal Year 2009

Measure	Target	Results
<b>Mission Area: Resource Protection</b>		
Number of Federal, private and tribal land and surface water acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of natural resource degradation from past mining. (Calculated equivalent acres)	6,900	5,838
<b>Mission Area: Resource Use</b>		
Percent of active coal mining sites that are free of offsite impacts.	93%	88% <sup>2,3</sup>
Percent of mined acreage reclaimed.	75%	89% <sup>2,4</sup>

Data Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

<sup>1</sup> Information calculated from projects reported with completion dates of 10/1/08 - 9/30/09 and entered in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS). States and Tribes select sites from those contained in AMLIS. Sites identified as a Priority 1 or 2 (High Priority) are those hazardous to the public and/or environment. Target Not Met: For FY 2009, the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System reported 5,838 acres reclaimed for Priority 1, 2 and associated 3 projects. This is 1,062 less than the target of 6,900. Although the 2009 results are 15 percent less than the target, the number of Priority 1 and 2 problems represents a larger portion of the total number of acres reclaimed this year than in 2008. Results show 84 percent of the 5,838 acres reclaimed were for Priority 1 and 2 projects, as compared to 62 percent of the 9,909 acres reclaimed in 2008. In addition, the total number of problem areas addressed was 375, or 12 percent more than in FY 2008. Therefore, although the target was not met, progress was made on the number of problem areas addressed associated with high priority projects. Steps to Improve: States have been receiving substantial funding increases to reclaim Priority 1 and 2 sites. OSM staff will review and monitor progress in reporting completed projects during the upcoming year.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated values: State programs provide data on a July 1, 2008- June 30, 2009 timeframe, to accommodate the accelerated publishing requirements. Results are calculated by subtracting the 2008 quarter data (July 1 – September 30, 2008) and adding the 2009 quarter for (July 1 - September 30, 2009). Federal data is on the federal fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Off-site impacts: The results represent the total number of inspectable units free of off-site impacts over the total number of inspectable units. The intent of this performance measure is to manage conventional energy development through successful implementation of SMCRA. Target Not Met: This measure covers the mining activities in 31 States and Tribes. Of these States and Tribes, 16 exceeded the target of 93% while 15 were below the target. A new goal of 88% was adopted for the FY2010 President's Budget based on more detailed input on targets from OSM field staff. (Note: based the revised goal, OSM would have met the target.) There are significant differences among regions in terms of the number and size of inspectable units. Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky represent the bulk of inspectable units. Some of the off-site impacts reported were due to hydrology, blasting, and encroachment (over the permit boundary) issues. The proportion of the severity of impacts showed a shift from moderate to minor impacts in 2009 as compared with 2008 data. Steps to Improve: OSM's management plans to review the results of this measure as it addresses various oversight activities during the upcoming year.

<sup>4</sup> Mined acreage reclaimed: This performance measure furthers the concept of reporting end results, i.e. evaluate on a national basis the return of mined land to its intended land use. The numerator is the sum of all acreage that has been processed through Phases I, II, and III bond release. The denominator is the sum of all acreage that has been mined, i.e. bonded acreage data, reported in Directive REG-8 Table 5, is a proxy for the mined acreage. Target Exceeded: The FY 2009 actual of 89% exceeded the FY2009 target of 75%. The increase can be attributed to, in part, three years of experience with revised data on bonded and reclaimed acreage. The data is also reported electronically to allow for ready use as a management tool. For example, a state adopted the use of the performance measure to evaluate contemporaneous reclamation. A review of three active mines in that state was conducted to review the rate of mine reclamation compared to disturbance at the site. In one case, there was an indication that mining and reclamation was not occurring at similar rates (mining was increasing faster than reclamation). Subsequent review lead to submission of new reclamation plans to address the backlog of lands needing reclamation. This action resulted in increased acreage released from the bond, increasing the acreage reclaimed.

# TABLE 1

Rounded Figures on AML Collections

AML Funding (Cash Basis)

State/Tribe	AML Collections <sup>1</sup>	State Share Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Historic Coal Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Minimum Program Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Prior Balance Replacement Funds Distribution <sup>3</sup>	Certified In Lieu Distribution <sup>4</sup>	Total Mandatory Distribution <sup>5</sup>	Emergency Distribution <sup>5</sup>
Alabama	\$4,154,606	\$1,038,651	\$1,519,587	\$0	\$2,913,226	\$0	\$5,471,464	\$400,000
Alaska	\$429,791	\$107,448	\$16,397	\$1,276,460	\$323,236	\$0	\$1,723,541	\$0
Arkansas	\$10,286	\$2,572	\$126,341	\$1,430,906	\$9,275	\$0	\$1,569,094	\$15,000
Colorado	\$5,936,999	\$1,484,250	\$740,569	\$0	\$4,260,584	\$0	\$6,485,403	\$0
Illinois	\$5,001,847	\$1,250,462	\$5,629,532	\$0	\$4,476,798	\$0	\$11,356,792	\$1,000,000
Indiana	\$8,587,853	\$2,146,963	\$1,832,799	\$0	\$6,566,872	\$0	\$10,546,634	\$338,516
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$444,970	\$1,275,614	\$3,802	\$0	\$1,724,386	\$70,000
Kansas	\$99,320	\$24,830	\$360,720	\$1,274,813	\$64,825	\$0	\$1,725,188	\$465,000
Kentucky	\$24,594,337	\$6,148,584	\$5,517,297	\$0	\$19,518,442	\$0	\$31,184,323	\$0
Louisiana	\$345,397	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$246,411	\$43,175	\$289,586	\$0
Maryland	\$717,298	\$179,324	\$357,519	\$914,815	\$633,527	\$0	\$2,085,185	\$0
Mississippi	\$308,790	\$77,198	\$0	\$0	\$133,541	\$0	\$210,739	\$0
Missouri	\$75,780	\$18,945	\$435,545	\$1,192,880	\$159,751	\$0	\$1,807,121	\$50,000
Montana	\$11,823,713	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,069,086	\$1,477,964	\$9,547,050	\$125,000
New Mexico	\$2,537,212	\$634,303	\$180,042	\$0	\$3,009,503	\$0	\$3,823,848	\$0
North Dakota	\$2,621,362	\$655,341	\$230,470	\$62,721	\$1,988,747	\$0	\$2,937,279	\$58,334
Ohio	\$4,720,743	\$1,180,186	\$3,450,976	\$0	\$3,744,905	\$0	\$8,376,067	\$1,725,001
Oklahoma	\$394,552	\$98,638	\$259,443	\$1,149,959	\$342,002	\$0	\$1,850,042	\$64,167
Pennsylvania	\$10,848,573	\$2,712,143	\$18,197,440	\$0	\$9,065,709	\$0	\$29,975,292	\$0
Tennessee	\$625,131	\$156,283	\$637,403	\$1,103,157	\$0	\$0	\$1,896,843	\$0
Texas	\$3,567,375	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,335,548	\$445,922	\$3,781,470	\$0
Utah	\$3,326,701	\$831,675	\$428,662	\$0	\$2,360,196	\$0	\$3,620,533	\$0
Virginia	\$4,289,980	\$1,072,495	\$1,693,431	\$0	\$4,257,059	\$0	\$7,022,985	\$1,200,000
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$32,048,722	\$8,012,181	\$10,458,447	\$0	\$21,407,423	\$0	\$39,878,051	\$2,463,815
Wyoming	\$144,658,474	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,700,759	\$18,082,309	\$100,783,068	\$0
Crow Tribe	\$2,102,153	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,318,208	\$262,769	\$1,580,977	\$0
Hopi Tribe	\$708,171	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$879,524	\$88,521	\$968,045	\$0
Navajo Tribe	\$5,350,518	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,182,493	\$668,815	\$5,851,308	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$279,885,681</b>	<b>\$27,832,472</b>	<b>\$52,517,590</b>	<b>\$9,681,325</b>	<b>\$186,971,452</b>	<b>\$21,069,475</b>	<b>\$298,072,314</b>	<b>\$7,974,833</b>

Total figures above have been adjusted for rounding.

"Cash Basis" (in the title for Table 1) refers to the recognition of revenue when it is received. AML Fee Collections are reported using cash-basis criteria. AML revenue in OSM's financial statements may include other amounts.

Beginning with the FY 2007 annual report data, OSM uses the term "Distribution" instead of "Allocation" in column headings. OSM allocates funds when it receives the fee collections and "pools" the monies in the AML Fund. Funds are distributed annually to make them available to individual states and tribes for subsequent grant awards. The distributions are calculated as required by SMCRA, except for the appropriated State Emergency funding which is based on state estimates and approved by the OSM Director.

<sup>1</sup> This column represents AML fees actually paid during FY 2008, regardless of when they were reported to OSM. These amounts are the basis for the FY 2009 Distribution.

<sup>2</sup> For FY 2008 to FY2011, the State Share, Historic Coal, and Minimum Program Distributions are phased in as required by the 2006 AML Amendments.

<sup>3</sup> The Prior Balance Replacement Distribution is distributed by the U.S. Treasury for the unappropriated state and tribal share balances disbursed over seven years. FY 2008 was the first year for this distribution.

<sup>4</sup> OSM has added a new column for the Certified In Lieu Distribution by the U.S. Treasury for the state share balance to certified states. FY 2009 is the first year for this distribution.

<sup>5</sup> The total Mandatory Distribution does not include AML State Emergency Program funds which are appropriated and not part of the mandatory distribution process.

Data Source: Financial Business Management System and the Grant Distribution

**TABLE 2****Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund Status****Cash Basis (Includes Investments)**

(Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2009	FY 2008
<b>Balance, Start of Year</b>	\$2,438,948	\$2,362,684
Fees, debts, and interest collected	\$273,724	\$291,453
Interest earned on investments	\$55,465	\$83,764
<b>TOTAL EARNINGS</b>	<b>\$329,189</b>	<b>\$375,217</b>
<b>Less:</b>		
Disbursements	\$163,385	\$198,559
Transfers to the United Mine Workers	\$61,224	\$100,394
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>\$224,609</b>	<b>\$298,953</b>
<b>BALANCE, START OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$2,543,528</b>	<b>\$2,438,948</b>

Note: The information presented in this table is on a cash basis and therefore will not reconcile to accrual-based financial data presented elsewhere in this report.

Data Source: Financial Business Management System

TABLE 3

AML Grants<sup>1</sup> to States and Indian Tribes

State/Tribe	Administration <sup>3</sup>	Project Costs <sup>4</sup>	Emergency <sup>5</sup>	AMD Set-Aside <sup>2</sup>	Subsidence Insurance	Non-Reclamation Activity Costs <sup>6</sup>	2009 Total	2008 Total	Program Staff (FTE) 2009
Alabama	\$1,070,631	\$4,688,124	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,158,755	\$5,616,359	14
Alaska	\$333,804	\$1,460,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,794,367	\$1,750,474	4
Arkansas	\$397,613	\$1,178,926	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,591,539	\$1,575,316	7
Colorado	\$2,000,000	\$4,810,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,810,403	\$6,697,578	21
Illinois	\$1,568,991	\$8,787,801	\$1,055,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,411,792	\$12,332,084	24
Indiana	\$1,612,621	\$7,972,720	\$338,516	\$1,193,929	\$0	\$0	\$11,117,786	\$11,277,279	23
Iowa	\$272,628	\$1,599,753	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,942,381	\$1,756,241	5
Kansas	\$360,817	\$1,364,371	\$612,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,337,188	\$2,525,517	10
Kentucky	\$1,711,976	\$26,558,600	\$0	\$3,499,764	\$0	\$0	\$31,770,340	\$27,444,139	94
Louisiana	\$161,296	\$319,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$480,500	\$229,886	1
Maryland	\$407,440	\$1,419,745	\$0	\$258,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,085,185	\$2,306,364	5
Mississippi	\$274,391	\$83,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$358,141	\$223,515	1
Missouri	\$304,982	\$1,911,129	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,266,112	\$1,830,731	8
Montana	\$847,505	\$8,699,545	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,672,050	\$8,194,086	14
New Mexico	\$1,599,666	\$3,159,969	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,759,635	\$4,027,510	10
North Dakota	\$398,748	\$2,582,182	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,080,930	\$3,072,803	5
Ohio	\$2,305,226	\$6,147,907	\$3,050,000	\$1,389,348	\$0	\$0	\$12,892,481	\$10,151,090	64
Oklahoma	\$381,034	\$1,471,946	\$285,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,137,980	\$2,005,266	9
Pennsylvania	\$1,084,122	\$32,143,445	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$35,227,567	\$25,939,943	127
Tennessee	\$10,000	\$1,651,368	\$0	\$238,105	\$0	\$0	\$1,899,473	\$1,869,416	0
Texas	\$182,405	\$3,599,065	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,781,470	\$4,561,739	6
Utah	\$523,844	\$3,251,373	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,775,217	\$3,644,687	11
Virginia	\$1,139,884	\$8,477,638	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,817,522	\$8,413,842	24
West Virginia	\$7,764,255	\$36,316,095	\$4,775,000	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$49,755,350	\$43,591,961	58
Wyoming	\$1,616,903	\$33,630,248	\$0	\$0	\$89,869	\$68,845,000	\$104,182,020	\$82,265,735	12
Crow Tribe	\$861,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719,977	\$1,580,977	\$1,942,140	5
Hopi Tribe	\$433,934	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$534,111	\$968,045	\$1,856,325	2
Navajo Tribe	\$1,148,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,703,229	\$5,851,308	\$5,182,493	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,773,795</b>	<b>\$203,285,873</b>	<b>\$12,075,516</b>	<b>\$10,479,146</b>	<b>\$89,869</b>	<b>\$74,802,317</b>	<b>\$331,506,515</b>	<b>\$282,284,518</b>	<b>583</b>

The figures above have been adjusted for rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Funding for these grants is derived from the FY 2009 Distribution and funds recovered or carried over from previous years. Downward adjustments of prior-year awards are not included in the totals. Therefore, the total does not match the FY2009 mandatory distribution that appears in Table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Acid Mine Drainage set-aside funding are funds set aside in a trust account to be used for Acid Mine Drainage abatement and treatment.

<sup>3</sup> Included in this category are costs for program support (personnel, budgeting, procurement, etc.), AML inventory management, and program policy development. Indirect costs associated with the administration of the program may also be included.

<sup>4</sup> The term "Project Costs" is now used instead of Construction. AML simplified grants do not contain specific construction cost breakouts, but rather list all costs associated with a construction project as a project cost. This category contains non-water supply, water supply, and non-coal project costs. There were no new obligations for clean streams in FY09. However there was \$3,658.95 of prior year money deobligated.

<sup>5</sup> This category contains emergency project, administrative, and indirect costs.

<sup>6</sup> This category contains non-reclamation activity costs that certified states may cover with Treasury funds. This is a new category for FY09.

Data Source: Financial Business Management System

## TABLE 4

### Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Emergency Reclamation Projects

State/Tribe	AML Emergencies 2009 1			AML Emergencies 1978-2009		Non-Emergency AML Projects 2009	
	Federal <sup>2</sup>	State or Tribe <sup>3</sup>	Federal & State Totals	Federal <sup>2</sup>	State or Tribe <sup>3</sup>	Federal	State or Tribe
Alabama	0	3	3	10	143	0	3
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Arkansas	0	0	0	1	24	0	1
California	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Colorado	5	0	5	114	0	0	19
Crow Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hopi Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	0	27	27	51	335	0	26
Indiana	0	8	8	94	194	0	29
Iowa	0	2	2	22	9	0	5
Kansas	0	39	39	270	781	0	3
Kentucky	80	0	80	1,287	0	0	24
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Michigan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	6	7	0	7
Montana	0	1	1	7	15	0	2
Navajo Nation	0	0	0	6	0	0	4
New Mexico	0	0	0	16	0	0	4
North Dakota	0	1	1	15	22	0	3
Northern Cheyenne	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ohio	0	21	21	190	395	0	15
Oklahoma	0	5	5	47	43	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	103	0	103	2,956	0	0	67
Rhode Island	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	22	1	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Ute Reservation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	0	4	4	30	194	0	18
Washington	1	0	1	65	0	1	0
West Virginia	0	39	39	179	915	0	62
Wyoming	0	0	0	38	0	0	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>324</b>

**Notes:**

1. Beginning this year, Annual Report data on AML emergencies are based on the dates the emergencies were "declared" rather than the dates the projects "started." This change promotes consistency with similar project data in OSM's annual budget justifications and should help in measuring OSM's performance by linking resource commitments in budget documents to actual emergency project results in Annual Reports.
2. Federal AML emergencies data represent projects declared in Fiscal Year 2009 (10/01/08 through 9/30/09)
3. State and Tribe AML emergencies data represent projects declared during the most recent complete annual reporting period, which varies depending on when each State's or Tribe's fiscal year begins and ends.

Federal Data Source: OSM's Emergency Reclamation Program  
 State Data Sources: Individual State AML Reclamation Programs

**TABLE 5****Federal Reclamation Program Projects****FY 2009 Obligations 1**

State or Tribe	Emergency	High Priority	Total 1978-2009 <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$13,934,015
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$194,638
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$84,904
California	\$0	\$0	\$2,642,532
Colorado	\$94,406	\$0	\$2,313,900
Georgia	\$0	\$161,449	\$4,623,391
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$5,376,749
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$4,032,023
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$1,438,442
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$5,094,172
Kentucky	\$6,015,524	\$0	\$139,234,171
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$3,308,669
Michigan	\$2,999	\$0	\$3,671,246
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$8,015,909
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$729,058
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$2,366,041
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$205,407
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$1,723,933
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$18,295,299
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$1,232,159
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$241,278
Pennsylvania	\$2,785,294	\$0	\$132,546,196
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$567,259
S Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$226,368
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$27,829,521
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$289,849
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$123,791
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$10,139,469
Washington	\$82,077	\$25,008	\$9,671,215
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$29,023,226
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$1,067,101
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$2,803,165
Crow Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$1,097,895
Fort Berthold Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$69,972
Fort Peck Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$147,991
Hopi Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,409
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$59,998
Navajo Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$2,222,792
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$591,834
Southern Ute Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$94,206
Rocky Boy Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$60,188
Uintah/Ouray Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$138,738
Ute Mountain Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$14,300
White Mountain Apache Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$1,838
Wind River Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$73,267
Zuni Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$125,009
Undistributed <sup>3</sup>	\$0	\$0	(\$782)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,980,299</b>	<b>\$186,456</b>	<b>\$439,005,751</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown above have been adjusted for rounding

<sup>2</sup> Includes prior-year contract de-obligations and upward adjustments

<sup>3</sup> Refers to funds that OSM awarded in previous fiscal years that were subsequently returned to the Department of the Interior.

Data Source: Financial Business Management System

# TABLE 6a

## Priority 1 and 2 (Protection of Public Health, Safety, and General Welfare) and Emergency Projects

(Statistics do not include OSM emergency project accomplishments)

State/Indian Lands	Clogged Streams	Clogged Stream Lands	Dangerous Highwalls	Dangerous Impoundments	Dangerous Pile & Embankments	Dangerous Slides	Dangerous Gases	Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	Hazardous Water Bodies	Industrial/Residential Waste	Portals	Polluted Water: Agriculture & Industrial	Polluted Water: Human Consumption	Subsidence	Surface Burning	Underground Mine Fires	Vertical Openings
Alabama	1	198	298,038	1	1,462	20	0	470	886	25	1,036	8	15	41	75	0	408
Alaska	0	0	11,190	4	6	0	0	1,498	2	4	38	0	0	1	47	0	57
Arkansas	1	0	72,631	1	841	0	0	2	85	34	28	0	0	17	4	0	116
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	1	0	0	42
CERT Tribes*	0	0	7,050	0	475	0	0	6	30	9	66	0	0	35	0	0	24
Colorado	0	0	52,007	0	74	0	1	14	0	10	3,235	3	0	106	29	215	4,436
Crow Tribe	1	0	2,267	1	58	23	0	32	1	0	15	3	0	16	0	0	5
Georgia	0	0	11,500	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	1	0	0	0	11
Hopi Tribe	0	0	11,662	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	1,435	68,696	8	465	4	25	419	12	79	205	11	1	181	119	0	134,278
Indiana	14	82	128,784	6	638	10	5	103	7	32	71	111	7	258	15	1	440
Iowa	11	911	67,892	3	881	0	0	5	30	58	1	12	3	8	0	0	26
Kansas	1	19	172,540	2	111	8	0	2	1	29	0	3	0	28	9	0	1,670
Kentucky	47	8,332	35,298	119	546	2,280	1	263	49	27	2,162	6	11,429	53	227	63	211
Maryland	5	67	44,680	3	273	69	0	26	20	35	42	85	87	15	1	2	5
Michigan	0	0	950	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	53
Missouri	11	1,519	73,702	6	606	0	0	28	11	70	36	38	15	6	19	7	204
Montana	22	99	25,560	3	180	1	1	267	1	447	1,112	17	12	554	305	69	623
Navajo Nation	0	1	109,586	4	665	7	0	5	0	6	870	19	0	12	3	0	382
New Mexico	2	21	286	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	567	4	1	50	35	32	1,089
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
North Dakota	0	0	87,599	4	317	35	0	14	18	2	13	6	0	1,407	18	0	91
Ohio	38	5,554	75,039	11	102	483	4	65	16	34	394	53	324	176	171	3	269
Oklahoma	15	1	259,034	0	0	0	0	16	224	26	190	6	3	22	4	0	138
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pennsylvania	143	304	991,815	16	694	105	0	363	126	41	336	28	440	2,605	183	1,179	635
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tennessee	2	147	63,028	3	533	68	0	31	80	17	192	7	14	6	28	0	11
Texas	0	0	64,002	0	1,533	0	0	0	17	0	66	0	0	8	0	0	368
Utah	14	9	3,425	1	356	3	19	207	0	2	3,517	3	0	185	43	20	1,569
Virginia	76	873	30,155	56	255	327	0	234	2	2	1,065	0	6,106	14	52	0	111
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	30	0	0	12	15	0	92
West Virginia	55	167	200,722	860	4,996	584	5	650	8	38	2,505	80	15,205	471	494	28	160
Wyoming	121	1,757	571,993	142	2,675	25	0	217	416	29	613	3	0	1,187	17	68	674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>21,496</b>	<b>3,541,266</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>18,759</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>18,581</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>33,664</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>148,209</b>

Table includes AML projects funded through Acid Mine Drainage Plans, Coal Interim Site Funding, Clean Streams Initiatives, Coal Insolvent Surety Site Funding, Federal Reclamation Program Funding, Pre-SMCRA Grants Funding, State Emergencies, State Set-Aside Funding, Watershed Cooperative Agreements and Funding for Non-Coal projects.

\*CERT is the Council of Energy Resources Tribes: Blackfeet, Cheyenne River Sioux, Fort Berthold (Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara), Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux), Northern Cheyenne, Jicarilla Apache, Laguna Pueblo, Rocky Boys (Chippewa and Cree), San Carlos Apache, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, White Mountain Apache, and Wind River (Arapaho and Shoshone).

Data Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

## TABLE 6b

### Priority 3 Coal and Non-Coal Problems (Environmental Restoration)

(Statistics do not include OSM emergency project accomplishments)

State/ Indian Lands	Bench	Industrial/ Residential Waste	Equipment/ Facility	Gobs	Highwalls	Haul Road	Mine Openings	Pits	Spoil Area	Slurry	Slump	Water Problems
Alabama	23	15	8	241	32,435	2	50	0	9,501	5	9	379
Alaska	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	51	0	25	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	153	0	0	160
California	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
CERT Tribes*	0	0	2	4	1,500	0	1	7	80	0		0
Colorado	3	6	7	162	2,028	0	18	131	829	0	0	1
Crow	6	0	0	37	2,245	12	2	38	29	0	4	0
Georgia	3	0	0	3	400	0	0	3	7	0	0	0
Hopi Tribe	0	0	0	25	51	15	0	10	10	0	0	0
Illinois	1	6	167	2,649	10,880	210	72	633	1,895	1,166	1	2,896
Indiana	0	111	227	1,653	15,226	263	28	378	2,407	1,140	86	9,105,428
Iowa	0	2	0	1	2,900	5	1	21	356	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	1	89	3,200	0	0	23	316	10	0	0
Kentucky	562	0	61	233	2,240	0	71	4	822	66	5	60
Maryland	10	1	2	46	5,335	2	11	22	263	0	1	273
Michigan	0	0	1	27	0	1	0	1	10	0	11	0
Missouri	0	5	9	148	16,824	1	0	96	1,386	69	0	86
Montana	1	105	58	162	1,170	1	230	34	870	0	19	2,741
Navajo Nation	41	1	2	141	890	203	79	148	265	0	0	3
New Mexico	3	0	29	90	0	12	29	2	335	2	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2	0	3	202	9,620	0	19	19	425	0	0	156
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	29	198	9,358	0	39	225	3,790	1	51	6,621
Tennessee	76	2	15	67	10,376	8	3	148	902	0	4	360
Texas	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	553	0	0	0
Utah	4	7	64	255	550	4	0	8	55	1	16	20
Virginia	0	1	25	21	13,000	1	52	0	12	0	0	120
West Virginia	3	1	5	88	44,841	11	5	5	218	2	1	622
Wyoming	0	0	25	45	220	406	143	7,216	9,349	199	112	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>185,289</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>9,177</b>	<b>34,887</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>9,120,052</b>

Table includes AML projects funded by the Federal Reclamation Program, Non-Coal project funding, and Pre-SMCRA Grants.

\*CERT is the Council of Energy Resources Tribes: Blackfeet, Cheyenne River Sioux, Fort Berthold (Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikira), Fort Peck (Assiniboine and Sioux), Northern Cheyenne, Jicarilla Apache, Laguna Pueblo, Rocky Boys (Chippewa and Cree), San Carlos Apache, Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, White Mountain Apache, and Wind River (Arapaho and Shoshone).

Data Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

## TABLE 7

### Final Rules Published

Title	Citations	Date Effective	Summary of the Rule
Abandoned Mine Land Program RIN 1029-AC56	30 CFR Parts 700, 724, 773, 785, 816, 817, 845, 846, 870, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 879, 880, 882, 884, 885, 886, and 887 73 FR 67576	1/13/2009	The rule revised OSM's Abandoned Mine Land program regulations to be consistent with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006. The rule reflects the extension of our statutory authority to collect reclamation fees for an additional fourteen years and to reduce the fee rates. The rule also updated our regulations in light of the statutory amendments that changed the activities State and Tribal reclamation programs may perform under the AML program.
Civil Monetary Penalties RIN 1029-AC61	30 CFR 723, 724, 845, and 846 74 FR 34490	11/28/2009	This rule adjusts the penalty amount of certain civil monetary penalties authorized by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The rule implements the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 which requires that civil monetary penalties be adjusted for inflation at least once every four years.
Excess Spoil, Coal Mine Waste, and Buffers for Perennial and Intermittent Streams RIN 1029-AC04	30 CFR Parts 780, 784, 816, and 817 73 FR 75814	1/12/2009	The rule revised OSM's regulations concerning stream buffer zones, stream-channel diversions, siltation structures, impoundments, excess spoil, and coal mine waste.

During FY 2009, OSM published in the Federal Register 7 proposed and 10 final rules for State programs.

Data Source: OSM, Program Support Directorate

## TABLE 8

### Significant Court Decisions

Court Decisions	Citation	Decision Text
Consolidation Coal Co., et al. v. United States	86 Fed. Cl. 384 (2009); No. 2009-5083 (Fed. Cir.)	Plaintiffs brought suit against the United States claiming that the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act's abandoned mine land (AML) fee, and the Office of Surface Mining's implementing regulations, violate the Export Clause of the U.S. Constitution to the extent they apply to exported coal. Initially, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims agreed with plaintiffs and granted plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability. Applying the canon of constitutional avoidance, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the lower court's grant of summary judgment, holding that "the government's construction [of the statute] must [] prevail as it is the only reasonable construction which preserves the constitutionality of the statute." On remand to the trial court, the court, on March 4, 2009, rejected plaintiffs' renewed argument that OSM's regulations violate the Export Clause. The trial court held that the Federal Circuit's previous decision had disposed of plaintiffs' statutory and regulatory claims. The case is currently back on appeal to the Federal Circuit.
National Mining Association v. Kempthorne	512 F.3d 702 (D.C. Cir. 2008); 129 S. Ct. 624 (2008)	On January 15, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the Secretary's 1999 valid existing rights (VER) rulemaking against an industry challenge. The VER rule defines the circumstances under which a person has VER to conduct surface coal mining operations on lands listed in SMCRA Section 522(e). In affirming the trial court's decision, the court of appeals concluded that the Secretary's interpretation was reasonable, and based on a permissible construction of the statute, and that the Secretary had considered the matter in a detailed and reasoned fashion. On March 14, 2008, the court denied plaintiff's petition for rehearing, and, on December 1, 2008, the Supreme Court denied plaintiff's petition for Supreme Court review.
Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, et al. v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, et al.	556 F.3d 177 (4th Cir. 2009); No. 09-247 (S. Ct.)	Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition (OVEC) is challenging the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps') reissuance of Clean Water Act Section 404 individual permits to four coal companies. OVEC alleges that the Corps' actions violate the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedure Act. The permits at issue allow the coal companies to create "valley fills" and other structures in waters of the United States in conjunction with their surface coal mining operations. In a series of decisions dated March 23, June 13, and September 13, 2007, the district court granted judgment in favor of plaintiffs; rescinded the permits at issue; and enjoined defendants and the coal mining companies from all activities authorized under the permits. On February 13, 2009, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reversed the trial court's decisions, ruling in favor of the government on all issues. On May 29, 2009, the appellate court denied plaintiffs' petition for rehearing. On August 26, 2009, plaintiffs filed a petition for Supreme Court review.
Coal River Mountain Watch, et al. v. Salazar; National Parks Conservation Association v. Salazar	No. 08-2212 (D.D.C.); No. 09-115 (D.D.C.)	Plaintiffs initiated these separate actions in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the Office of Surface Mining's 2008 stream buffer zone rule (SBZ rule) and the Environmental Protection Agency's concurrence determination issued in connection with that rule. The rule addresses, among other things, placement of excess spoil from mining operations, disposal of coal mine waste, stream buffer zones, and stream-channel diversions. In the aggregate, the complaints allege violations of SMCRA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Administrative Procedure Act. In National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA), the government filed a motion for voluntary remand and vacatur, based on the Secretary of the Interior's determination that OSM erred in failing to initiate consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service to evaluate the possible effects of the SBZ rule. In Coal River, the government filed a motion to dismiss as moot, which the government argued should have been granted if the court granted the government's motion in NPCA. On August 12, 2009, the court denied the government's motion for remand and vacatur in NPCA, holding that, absent a ruling on the merits, significant new evidence, or consent of all the parties, a grant of vacatur would allow the government to bypass the APA's procedures for repealing an agency rule. Because the court denied the government's motion in NPCA, it likewise denied the government's motion to dismiss in Coal River.

Data Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor

**TABLE 9****Federal Oversight of State Programs <sup>1</sup>**

State	Site Visits	Notice of Violations (NOVs)	Failure-To-Abate Cessation Orders (FTA COs)	Imminent Harm Cessation Orders (IHCOs)
Alabama	23	0	0	0
Alaska	6	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	0	0	0
Colorado	10	0	0	0
Illinois	97	0	0	0
Indiana	64	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	0	0	0
Kentucky	346	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	0	0
Maryland	26	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	0	0	0
Missouri	8	0	0	0
Montana	4	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	1	0	0
North Dakota	6	0	0	0
Ohio	218	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup>	288	0	0	0
Texas	1	0	0	0
Utah	3	0	0	0
Virginia	76	0	0	0
West Virginia	269	1	0	0
Wyoming	10	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Violations cited by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in States with approved regulatory program. Excludes any NOVs or COs that have been vacated.

<sup>2</sup> OSM conducted three inspections and issued two NOVs for AML Reclamation Fee Collections in Pennsylvania.

Data Source: Inspection and Enforcement Tracking System

TABLE 10

Regulatory Program Statistics <sup>1</sup>

State/Tribe	Regulatory Staffing <sup>2</sup>	New Permits	New Acreage Permitted <sup>4</sup>	Total Acreage Permitted	Inspect-able Units	Complete Inspections	Partial Inspections	Notices of Violation	Failure-To-Abate CO's	Imminent Harm CO's	Bond Forfeitures	Acreage of Phase I Bond Released	Acreage of Phase II Bond Released	Acreage of Phase III Bond Released
Alabama	27	16	5,338	89,520	214	2,680	396	224	6	0	2	3,917	3,322	3,228
Alaska	4	0	0	9,650	12	27	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	4	0	0	1,340	7	33	76	5	2	0	0	0	0	199
Colorado	24	0	2,268	164,100	43	155	238	7	0	0	0	698	1,985	735
Crow Tribe <sup>3</sup>	1	1	3,317	9,790	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	317	0
Georgia <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	140	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hopi Tribe <sup>3</sup>	2	0	3,129	6,140	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	26	7	4,491	48,300	84	380	717	57	0	0	1	1,997	2,049	2,709
Indiana	40	2	9,773	211,090	103	665	865	51	0	0	0	4,268	5,128	4,396
Iowa	2	0	0	1,600	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3	0	0	4,010	10	39	78	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	268	85	95,524	1,870,500	1,915	7,350	14,531	2,301	214	40	22	10,498	7,740	7,183
Louisiana	2	0	40	41,950	2	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	316	316
Maryland	13	2	218	5,190	64	279	468	7	0	0	0	370	655	612
Mississippi	2	0	0	5,800	1	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	5	0	0	6,050	21	60	70	0	0	0	0	106	153	263
Montana	15	0	0	66,300	15	77	83	9	0	0	0	999	785	0
Navajo Nation <sup>3</sup>	7	0	15,728	88,710	16	56	31	91	1	1	0	0	487	0
New Mexico	8	0	0	87,370	9	36	88	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	0	414	106,460	30	127	532	5	0	0	0	2,225	2,664	2,664
Ohio	51	9	2,563	10,130	290	1,156	2,279	104	0	2	0	2,126	1,846	2,792
Oklahoma	20	3	3,619	22,000	58	213	346	29	2	0	0	679	733	1,049
Pennsylvania	235	58	7,816	387,300	1,912	6,397	10,288	612	16	51	7	7,471	4,546	4,120
Tennessee <sup>3</sup>	37	3	709	30,840	313	552	1,004	69	0	0	1	486	1,751	1,377
Texas	34	1	33,178	285,600	34	133	267	9	0	0	0	6,847	1,186	982
Utah	16	0	240	2,840	34	117	200	7	0	3	0	96	95	0
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	180	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	75	8	2,086	78,990	414	1,828	2,782	129	0	9	0	3,559	853	2,664
Washington <sup>3</sup>	6	0	0	14,820	2	8	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	57
West Virginia	247	52	11,793	348,890	2,161	8,321	13,881	865	49	21	10	1,477	4,066	2,625
Wyoming	24	0	10,634	403,240	35	139	245	8	0	0	0	3,955	1,424	341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>212,878</b>	<b>4,408,840</b>	<b>7,813</b>	<b>30,855</b>	<b>49,596</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51,774</b>	<b>42,101</b>	<b>38,312</b>

<sup>1</sup> State program statistics are for the one-year period, July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009, except where noted (Federal statistics for the States of Georgia, Tennessee and Washington, as well as for the Crow, Hopi and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes and the Navajo Nation. See Footnote 3.)

<sup>2</sup> Number of regulatory program staff as of June 30, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Federal statistics are for the one-year period, October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> New acreage permitted includes acreage permitted for incidental boundary revisions and other revisions or amendments that add acreage, in addition to acreage for new permits.

Data Source: OSM Directive REG-8, Oversight of State Regulatory Programs

## TABLE 11

### Regulatory Grant Funding Obligations <sup>1</sup>

State/Tribe	FY 2009 Federal Funding	Total FY 2008 Federal Funding	Cumulative Federal Funding Through FY 2009 <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	\$1,326,592	\$1,253,652	\$32,682,108
Alaska	\$240,000	\$219,164	\$6,871,190
Arkansas	\$145,814	\$141,123	\$4,412,743
Colorado	\$2,332,820	\$2,322,607	\$41,928,182
Illinois	\$2,895,394	\$2,646,092	\$68,361,210
Indiana	\$1,890,286	\$1,762,946	\$43,672,328
Iowa	\$74,953	\$83,074	\$3,345,033
Kansas	\$111,699	\$144,654	\$3,471,781
Kentucky	\$10,442,002	\$11,858,072	\$340,491,286
Louisiana	\$166,498	\$169,938	\$4,533,643
Maryland	\$715,177	\$716,596	\$15,662,726
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$135,458
Mississippi	\$129,710	\$127,051	\$1,808,964
Missouri	\$234,318	\$223,650	\$9,633,785
Montana	\$1,357,365	\$1,227,501	\$23,879,329
New Mexico	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$17,515,588
North Dakota	\$719,156	\$644,571	\$14,880,082
Ohio	\$2,969,654	\$2,247,626	\$71,932,820
Oklahoma	\$1,233,638	\$1,112,882	\$24,483,843
Pennsylvania	\$12,684,550	\$12,545,785	\$283,713,839
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$158,453
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$5,340,085
Texas	\$1,747,598	\$1,545,898	\$31,734,364
Utah	\$2,037,196	\$2,029,409	\$39,795,140
Virginia	\$3,913,498	\$4,010,342	\$89,259,394
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$4,893
West Virginia	\$11,924,119	\$11,791,029	\$192,180,886
Wyoming	\$2,289,321	\$2,318,000	\$46,962,917
Crow Tribe	\$145,000	\$69,360	\$1,436,112
Hopi Tribe	\$298,969	\$173,977	\$2,842,863
Navajo Tribe	\$908,964	\$677,845	\$7,132,157
N. Cheyenne Tribe	\$0	\$0	\$86,888
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$63,784,291</b>	<b>\$62,912,844</b>	<b>\$1,430,350,091</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown above have been adjusted for rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes obligations for the Applicant/Violator System, Technical Innovation and Professional Services, Kentucky Settlement, and other Title V cooperative agreements. Figures for FY 2009 do not include downward adjustments of prior-year awards. However, cumulative figures are net of all prior-year downward adjustments.

Data Source: Financial Business Management System

**TABLE 12****Appropriations <sup>1</sup>**

	2009	2008
<b>Discretionary Appropriations</b>		
Regulation & Technology		
Environmental Restoration	\$159,000	\$157,504
Environmental Protection	\$88,425,000	\$87,424,564
Technology Dev. & Transfer	\$15,386,000	\$15,175,510
Financial Management	\$510,000	\$483,340
Executive Dir. & Admin	\$15,676,000	\$15,120,384
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$120,156,000</b>	<b>\$118,361,302</b>
Abandoned Mine Reclamation		
Environmental Restoration	\$25,623,000	\$33,945,065
Technology Dev. & Transfer	\$3,970,000	\$3,920,865
Financial Management	\$6,836,000	\$6,308,035
Executive Dir. & Admin	\$8,017,000	\$7,776,760
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$44,446,000</b>	<b>\$51,950,725</b>
<b>Total Discretionary Appropriations</b>	<b>\$164,602,000</b>	<b>\$170,312,027</b>
<b>Mandatory Appropriations</b>		
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee		
Receipts (Treasury Funds)	\$208,040,927	\$186,971,452
Grants to States and Tribes (AML Fund)	\$90,031,387	\$87,383,721
Transfer to United Mine Workers Fund	\$124,049,162	\$167,165,037
<b>Total Mandatory Appropriations</b>	<b>\$422,121,476</b>	<b>\$441,520,210</b>
<b>Total OSM</b>	<b>\$586,723,476</b>	<b>\$611,832,237</b>

<sup>1</sup> The appropriations figures include rescissions for FY 2008. The appropriations displayed on this table do not include Civil Penalties collections: \$111,000 for 2008, and \$225,000 for 2009.

Data Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Congressional appropriations

**TABLE 13**

**Watershed Cooperative Agreements**

State	Project Name Sponsor Organization	Grant Amount
Iowa	Westercamp II Pathfinders RC&D	\$100,000
	McLandsborough Pathfinders RC&D	\$100,000
	Long AML Site Iowa Heartland RC&D	\$100,000
Ohio	Pierce Run (Oreton Seep) Project Ohio Valley Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council	\$100,000
	West Branch Headwaters of Sunday Creek Project Rural Action, Inc.	\$100,000
	East Branch Phase II AMD Remediation Project Ohio Valley Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council	\$100,000
Pennsylvania	Melcroft Watershed Project Mountain Watershed Association	\$100,000
	Saxman Run Project (Amendment) Loyalhana Watershed Association, Inc.	\$40,000
	Tangascootack Site 1 Trout Unlimited, Inc.	\$17,000
West Virginia	Glade Run (Garry Conner AMD Remediation Project) Friends of the Cheat Watershed Association, Inc.	\$100,000
	Middle Fork of Greens Run Project (Amendment) Friends of the Cheat Watershed Association, Inc.	\$23,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$880,000</b>

Data Source: OSM Regional Offices

**TABLE 14****Watershed Assistance: OSM/VISTAs and Summer Interns**

State	2009		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	OSM/VISTA Positions	Summer Interns										
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0
Colorado	27	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana			0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Iowa			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Maryland	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0
New Mexico	2	0										
Ohio	3	1	1	2	0	2	1	5	4	3	2	1
Oklahoma			1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	11	3	5	3	6	5	7	9	8	12	5	3
Tennessee	2	1	5	3	5	4	3	1	3	1	3	1
Virginia	6	3	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	0
West Virginia	19	11	6	5	5	6	8	6	9	11	6	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>

Beginning with the FY09 report, Watershed Assistance positions are reported in two categories. Full-time, year-long, OSM/VISTA Positions are supported by a partnership among OSM, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and community watershed organizations providing local sponsorship and supervision. Summer Interns are seasonal student positions working with watershed organizations for 8 or 10 weeks.

Data Source: OSM Program Files

**TABLE 15****Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Costs**

FY 2009

Completed	2.5 billion	21 percent
Funded	0.3 billion	2 percent
Unfunded	9.2 billion	77 percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.0 billion</b>	<b>100 percent</b>

Data Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

**TABLE 16****NTTP Courses and Enrollment**

Course Name	Number of Sessions	Students
Acid-forming Materials: Fundamentals & Applications	1	23
Advanced Blasting: Investigation & Analysis	1	13
AML Design Workshop: Dangerous Highwalls	1	7
AML Design Workshop: Dangerous Openings	1	14
AML Design Workshop: Fires	1	11
AML Design Workshop: Landslides	1	9
AML Design Workshop: Subsidence	1	13
AML Drilling and Grouting	1	11
AML Realty	1	13
AML Reclamation Projects	2	37
Applied Engineering Principles	2	39
Basic Inspection Workbook	0*	91
Blasting and Inspection	1	22
Bonding Workshop: Administrative & Legal Aspects	1	15
Bonding Workshop: Cost Estimation	1	15
Coalfield Communications: How to Get it Right!	2	40
Effective Writing	3	66
Enforcement Procedures	2	26
Enforcement Tools and Applications	1	10
Erosion and Sediment Control	3	48
Evidence Preparation and Testimony	1	13
Excess Spoil Handling and Disposal	2	53
Forensic Hydrologic Investigation	1	18
Geology and Geochemistry of Acid-forming Materials	2	25
Historic and Archeological Resources	1	16
Instructor Training	2	34
Master Instructor Forum	1	16
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Procedures	1	20
Orientation	1	26
Passive Treatment: Theory and Application Workshop	1	20
Permit Findings Workshop	1	15
Permitting Hydrology	1	13
Principles of Inspection	2	42
Quantitative Hydrogeology	1	23
SMCRA: Permitting and the Endangered Species Act	1	19
Soils and Revegetation	2	40
Subsidence	1	26
Surface and Groundwater Hydrology	2	36
Underground Mining Technology	3	41
Wetlands Awareness	2	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,053</b>

\*Self Study

Data Source: National Technical Training Program