

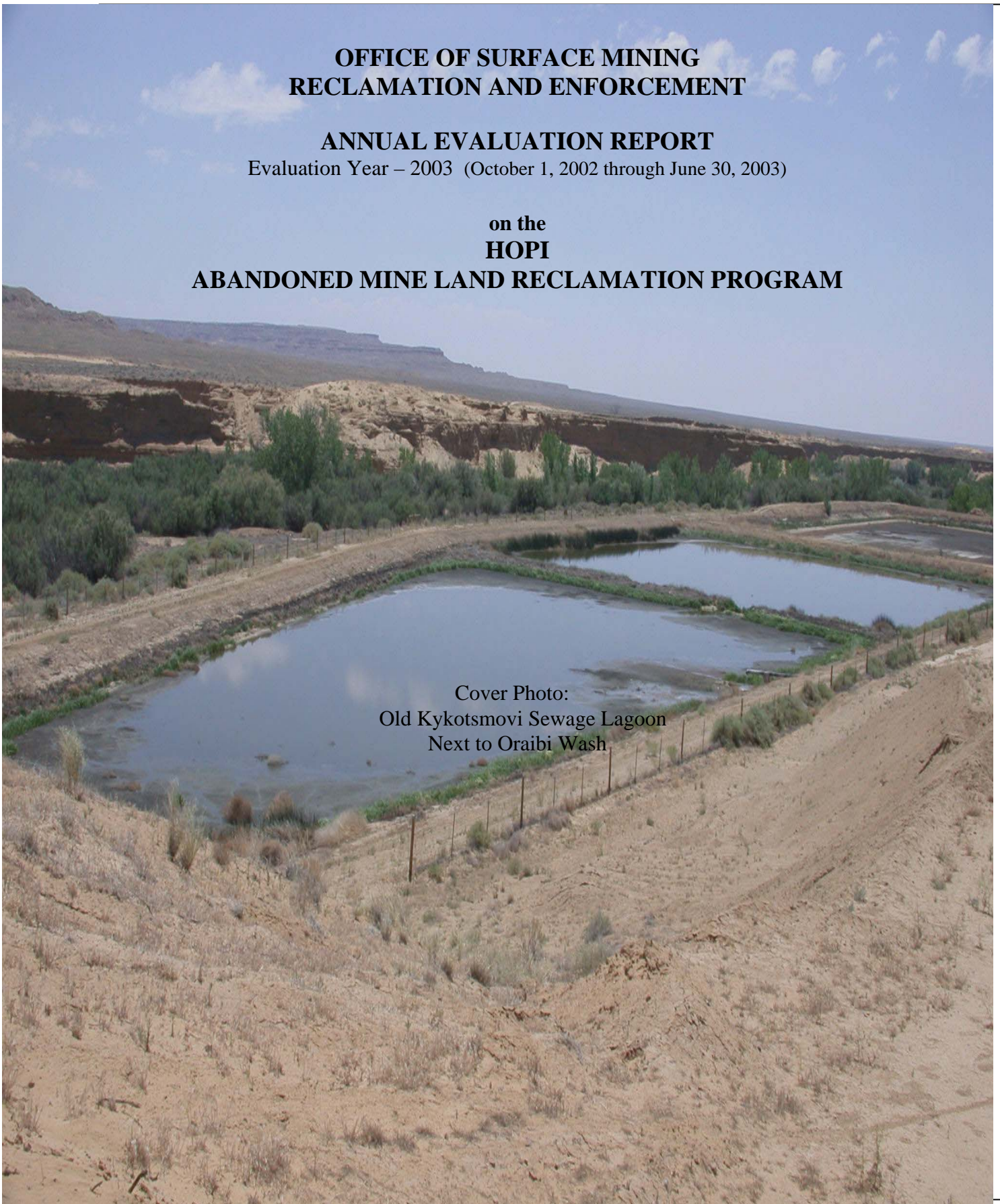
**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

Evaluation Year – 2003 (October 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003)

**on the
HOPI
ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM**

Cover Photo:
Old Kykotsmovi Sewage Lagoon
Next to Oraibi Wash



INTRODUCTION

This annual evaluation report is produced by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in fulfillment of its Statutory responsibility [under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, (SMCRA)] to annually assess the accomplishments of the Hopi Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Program (Hopi AML Program). The annual report consists of OSM's oversight findings based on field inspections and meetings with the Hopi Abandoned Mine Land Program during the 9-month evaluation period beginning October 1, 2002 and ending June 30, 2003. This evaluation period is 9-months duration rather than the usual 12-months, in order to accommodate OSM's desire to move to an annual oversight schedule that will end in June rather than September. Henceforth, there will be a 12-month oversight evaluation period that begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) has responsibility under SMCRA for approving State and Tribal Abandoned Mine Land Programs, to carry out the goals of Title IV of SMCRA. The primary goal of Abandoned Mine Land Programs, is to mitigate the effects of past coal mining, by reclaiming abandoned mines. The primary emphasis is placed on correcting the most serious problems endangering public health, safety, general welfare, and property. Once this is accomplished, secondary emphasis is placed on the remediation of mining related impacts to impacted communities. This remediation is through the funding of public facility or infrastructure projects.

On behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Interior, OSM administers the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund by awarding grants to States and Tribes, to cover their administration and reclamation costs of running their Programs. The OSM Western Regional Coordinating Center's (WRCC) Albuquerque Field Office (AFO) provides assistance to the Program and, through oversight, annually monitors the Hopi AML Program's performance.

PART I GENERAL INFORMATION

Program History:

The Hopi inhabit twelve villages and one community on the Hopi Reservation. Under its 1936 Constitution and By-Laws, the Hopi Tribe consists of a Union of 12 self-governing Villages and Communities (Villages). The Hopi Tribal Consolidation Plan of 1995 identifies and prioritizes Tribal goals and objectives into a strategic plan. It serves as the blueprint or guide for the Tribe and Villages to consult when establishing their Tribal or Village priorities. This directly affects how the Tribe and Village elect to use their available AML funds.

OSM approved the Program on June 28, 1988. Hopi AML did not apply for an Emergency AML Program, so OSM retains the responsibility for reclamation of "emergency" AML projects. On June 9, 1994, approximately six years after the Program was approved, the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the Hopi AML's certification that all known eligible priority-1 and priority-2 abandoned coal mines were reclaimed. A total of \$1,188,524 was spent by Hopi AML reclaiming abandoned coal mines on the Hopi Reservation.

Aside from its responsibility to maintain past mine reclamation work or to reclaim any newly identified abandoned coal mine hazards, the Program is no longer actively involved with mine hazard remediation work of either coal or non-coal mines. Having certified completion of all known coal reclamation, the Program could use AML funds to construct Public Facility Projects or Community Impact Projects (PFP's or CIP's). Since June 1994, the Program has almost exclusively focused its efforts on the construction of PFP's.

Program Staffing:

The Program consists of seven employees, the Office of Mining and Mineral Resources Director (40% funded by AML), and a Construction Superintendent, a Project Manager, an Administrative Secretary, an Equipment Pool Coordinator, an Equipment Operator, and a part time Custodian. All but the Director position are 100% funded by Hopi AML. All the AML staff work out of the Hopi AML office located in Kykotsmovi, Arizona.

Hopi Public Facility Program:

Active coal mining occurs on both the Hopi Reservation and on the adjacent Navajo Reservation. Because of the mining industry, Indian communities are subjected to increased noise, dust, traffic, environmental stress, exploitation of the natural resource(s) and increased demands on existing infrastructure. The Hopi Tribe is impacted by current mining and past mining activity. All 12 villages were determined by Hopi AML to be impacted by mining activity and are therefore eligible for PFP funding under SMCRA.

Sections 411(e) and (f) of SMCRA provide for infrastructure development projects as a means of offsetting both current and past mining related impact to Hopi communities. PFP's are considered priority-3 and -4 infrastructure or public facility projects and are perceived as a means of off-setting the impacts to State and Tribal populations and by contributing to the development or expansion of local infrastructure.

Infrastructure needs on the Hopi Reservation are substantive. Senior citizens and other age groups need health care facilities and educational opportunities and facilities that offer such educational opportunities. Basic human needs greatly exceed the funds available from AML and from other Tribal, State, and Federal sources. Several Villages have submitted PFP proposals to the Hopi AML Program for funding, however, a few Villages have not responded.

The Program has conducted substantial public outreach to explain what types of facilities are eligible for AML funding, has provided guidance and assistance to each village regarding the funding criteria for PFP's and has allocated approximately \$200,000 for each village that responds with a project proposal (the max. PFP award to date has been \$215,000). Villages which have submitted project proposals, first held public meetings to determine their priorities and pass internal resolutions. Each village government independently determines which of their prospective projects will ultimately be submitted for funding.

The Hopi AML Program has also afforded the Hopi Tribal government ample opportunity to seek funds for Tribal-wide PFP's that would benefit the entire Hopi community through infrastructure development or other public construction projects that would render health or

community services. The Hopi government likewise determines its own priorities for Tribal-wide projects and funds those projects. This process has worked well to satisfy both tribal self-determination and Federal trust responsibilities. Consistent with Tribal Sovereignty and Self-Determination policies, OSM does not get involved in the selection of projects nor does OSM influence or otherwise dictate the selection of PFP's.

Most Hopi PFP's are jointly funded. Project selection and scope is often influenced by the amount of funds available from various sources and any restrictions tied to those funds. Other sources of funding may include Village, Tribal, State, Private funds, or funding from other Federal agencies. Several of the Public Facility Projects completed to date were funded in partnership by Hopi AML and other Agencies. [See Table-1 of this report for a listing of Public Facility Projects and their funding status.] The AML Program uses a Memorandum of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding with the lead agency (first line administrator of the project), to delineate program limitations regarding the use and accounting of AML funds.

Project Management:

Hopi AML and the Tribal government coordinate the development and construction of Tribal-wide PFP's. The Program has funded both Tribal-wide and Village specific AML Projects and has completed several PFP's. [See Table-1 for a complete list of projects and project costs.] Several PFP's have been in project development for some time and are about to enter the construction phase this summer.

Hopi Villages often choose to design or administer construction activities using local labor. Due to the high unemployment on the Hopi reservation, it is just as important for the Hopi AML Program to generate jobs, income, and training skills as it is to complete the project. Providing jobs and keeping money circulating locally is a valid and noble concern to the Hopi Tribe. When necessary, contracts are awarded to outside firms for design, engineering, construction or NEPA compliance.

After a project is funded, the Program works with the project development Task Team. Project development includes: 1) obtaining environmental clearances and hiring contractors if necessary to perform biological or cultural & historic surveys and to write environmental documents; 2) to secure all necessary permits and to meet National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements; 3) to develop geo-technical surveys, to perform legal property assessments; 4) to perform hazardous property assessments; and 5) development of architectural / engineering specifications and contract specifications for construction of the project.

Hopi AML submits a project package to OSM with the necessary environmental assessments and clearances so OSM can issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and grant an Authorization to Proceed (ATP) with construction. The Program works with the Tribal government and Villages to monitor the project construction work and to account for expenditures. In addition, the Program is responsible for keeping the Tribal government and village governing boards informed of project status and concerns.

Hopi AML developed the contract specifications for some completed projects, bid out the contract, selected the lowest responsible bidder (contractor) through a competitive bidding process and monitored the construction activity.

Grants and Financial Information:

According to data publish on OSM’s Web Page, the undistributed Tribal Share Balance for the Hopi Tribe as the start of the Evaluation Period (September 30, 2002) was over \$5M (\$5,009,785). Midway through the evaluation period (March 31, 2003), this undistributed Tribal Share Balance had decreased by \$74,000 (to \$4,935,940). Tribal Share Balance data for the end of the evaluation period (June 30, 2003) is not yet published and available.

The following table shows grants that were active during the evaluation period:

Grant Number	Awarded	Amount
GR 097800	07/07/99	\$ 914,202.00*
GR 007800	09/01/00	\$ 401,791.00
GR 107800	09/01/01	\$2,441,021.00
GR 207800	09/01/02	\$ 382,667.00.

* Indicates final grant amount (grant has been closed out).

Program Maintenance (AML Plan):

There are no oversight issues with regard to Program maintenance (maintaining a current AML Plan / regulations) nor do any Program maintenance deficiencies currently exist with regard to the Hopi AML Plan. Timeliness of Program maintenance has never been an issue. To date, the Hopi AML Program has submitted to OSM two substantive amendments to their AML Plan. These amendments to the AML Plan provided the necessary authority to allow the AML Program to commence public facility projects.

PART II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OSM would like to highlight the following items that Hopi AML has excelled at:

1. In 2000-2001, the Hopi AML Program inspected all of its previously reclaimed AML reclamation sites to identify any need for maintenance at these sites. As a result of these inspections, one site where a portal had previously been reclaimed had experienced settling and the physical hazard reappeared. The Program identified the site as a Priority-1 hazard because of its danger to the public health and safety of nearby residents. The hazard was safeguarded during this evaluation period using a permanent closure consisting of rock backfill and a concrete bulkhead. (Please refer to Photographs in Appendix-A for Keams Canyon). This shows that coal maintenance inspections are a routine part of the Program. It also demonstrates that the Program aggressively responds to its reclamation mandate when hazards appear.
2. OSM commends the Hopi AML Program again this year for doing an exemplary job with its Equipment Rental Program. This program has generated sufficient income to

make the Rental Program self-sufficient and has generated a positive image for the Program among the Hopi Villages. The Program purchased a fleet of coal trucks and trailers to deliver coal to public storage locations near its various communities. These vehicles along with other heavy equipment purchased by the Program, are used to provide the Tribe and local residents with low cost local access to heavy equipment (rather than having to rely on businesses in Flagstaff, Arizona (about 100 miles away)). This results in substantial savings to the Hopi because of the high mobilization costs of off-reservation rentals.

3. The Program has done an admirable job with regard to getting Public Facility Projects to construction. Several projects have been completed and several others are ready for groundbreaking.

4. The Program has been able to maintain a positive work relationship with Villages, Tribal government, Federal entities and contractors.

PART III. RESULTS OF ENHANCEMENT AND PERFORMANCE REVIEWS

The primary emphasis of the AML Program has changed from abatement of AML hazards to public facility construction projects. The Program is almost exclusively involved in implementing Public Facility Projects (PFP's) and Community Impact Projects (CIP's) as an authorized activity under Sections 411(e) and (f) of SMCRA. Two principles or topics were selected for evaluation during EY-2003.

Principle 1: Planning and Implementation of Public Facility Projects under Section 411 (e) and (f) of SMCRA

Regulations at 30 CFR 875.15 (c), (d), (e) and (f), for public facility projects, require substantial public involvement in the prioritization and selection of projects. There are no OSM performance standards for PFP's. To be eligible for AML funding, projects must be public in nature and eligible communities must have been impacted by past or current mining. OSM will inspect projects simply to verify that the project was completed as proposed in the project proposal application. OSM will also inspect to verify that NEPA requirements, conditions and restrictions are complied with. [Note: OSM is not qualified to inspect PFP's such as buildings, power lines, sewer lines, water lines or roads for compliance with engineering or architectural design or for code violations.]

This principle was evaluated based upon public outreach efforts and project development work completed during the evaluation period.

Public Outreach:

OSM interviews of project managers at various Villages, indicated that the Hopi AML Program responds to all public concerns and involves the public (namely the Hopi Tribal Administration and the public) in identification and selections of Tribal-wide and Village specific projects and the scope and / or design of the projects. The Program has been working to get several projects

through the project development and approval phase for two years. These efforts led to contract awards for several projects during EY-2003.

Meetings with Hopi AML during this evaluation period provided evidence that the Program met with village administrators, project managers, Tribal officials and other Tribal, State, and Federal Agencies on numerous occasions to coordinate the development and secure funds for the aforementioned projects. Such meetings were held to resolving issues with Villages, prepare NEPA documents, and to educate the various communities regarding the availability and role of the Hopi AML Program.

Hopi AML has done an excellent job with public outreach. Numerous meetings were held with the Villages of Yu-Weh-Loo Pah-ki (Spider Mound), Tewa, Walpi, Kykotsmovi, and Hotevilla Villages. Numerous meetings were held with other State, Tribal and Federal funding sources which operate on Hopi lands. In addition, the AML Program has worked with the Tribal Administration on Tribal-wide projects such as the Conference & Wellness Center project at the Veterans Memorial Center and the Westside Wildland Fire & Emergency Medical Station Project.

OSM oversight of the Hopi AML Program has consistently found that Hopi AML has done an exemplary job of seeking out public involvement in project nomination and selection. For village-specific projects, the Program usually delegates project management responsibility over to the Village, depending on the skills and resources available within the Village.

Project development:

Hopi AML has done a lot of work this year with the Villages and with the Tribal government to get project proposals refined and ready for funding. Numerous obstacles have arisen that the Program was able to work with the various villages/ communities and Tribal offices to resolve. In particular, the Program invested a lot of time in negotiating contract language for the Veterans Memorial Center Project that would provide for arbitration in a manner suitable to the Hopi Tribe and the Contractor. A complete description of project development work for each project can be found under Principle 2.

Principle 2 AML Program Accomplishments During the Evaluation Period (Directive AML-22, Principle 5).

OSM is required to report annually on the status of AML reclamation projects and public facility / infrastructure accomplishments of the Hopi AML Program. There are no performance standards for AML reclamation set forth in SMCRA. Likewise, there are no performance standards for PFP's. OSM considers a successfully completed project to be one in which the product delivered matches the specifications of the project proposal that was funded.

Hopi AML Project Funding and Project Status

1. Status of AML reclamation projects:

There was only one AML reclamation project undertaken by Hopi AML during EY-2003. The project was a maintenance project for a previously reclaimed portal. The portal was originally backfilled and sloped with earthen material. Settling of the backfill material caused the portal to re-open creating a priority-1 hazard to nearby residents. The maintenance project involved permanently closing of the portal with a concrete bulkhead.

2. Status of PFPs :

a. Completed Public Facility Projects:

Hopi Wildland Fire / Emergency Medical Services Substation Project. [Construction Contract P.L. 93-638] – This new fire station serves the western portion of the Hopi reservation. This was a jointly funded project. The Hopi AML Program funded \$36,073.00 for project architectural design, NEPA compliance and geotechnical services (soil tests). No AML funds were used for project construction. The BIA, Forestry Department funded the actual project construction.

The Hopi Tribe negotiated a Public Law 638 contracted with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Western Regional Office. Swan Hulsing Partnership from Dickinson, North Dakota was selected by the Hopi Tribe to build the project. Although the AML Program was not paying for the construction work, because the Hopi Tribe did not have anybody to supervise the project, the AML Program's Construction Superintendent was designated to be the Contractor Representative for the project. In addition, the Hopi Agency BIA Facility Manager also had oversight responsibility for the construction.

Building construction began October 5, 2001 and the building was functional by July 1, 2002. Some interior work continued into April 2003. BIA requires all new buildings 2,000 square feet or larger to have an internal fire suppression system (sprinkler). The Village of Kykotsmovi is the water authority for this area. However, the Village of Kykotsmovi was originally not able to certify that the required water flow and pressure was available to feed the fire sprinkler system. Hopi AML worked with the Village during this evaluation period to resolve problems associated with water pressure for the building's fire suppression system.

Kykotsmovi Sewage Lagoon Treatment Plant - The Village of Kykotsmovi selected a sewage lagoon project as their AML public facility project. The project consists of the construction of three (3) holding ponds and two (2) wetlands. The holding ponds were designed to have a water transfer system (network of pipes), appurtenances for the ponds, chlorinating chambers, and plastic liners under each of the holding ponds. A wetland was installed as the final stage of the treatment plant. The new facility is strategically located and replaces an existing sewage lagoon treatment facility that is located immediately adjacent to Oraibi Wash (pre-existing facility is pictured on cover of this report), thus presenting an environmental hazard to the Wash from sewage and toxic material. The proximity of the existing lagoons to Oraibi Wash, is contrary to current Army Corps of Engineers water regulations. The new facility corrects this problem.

This is a jointly funded project. Funding sources for the project were the Village of Kykotsmovi, the Hopi Tribe, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Hopi AML Program. Indian Health Service is the lead agency for the project, however, Hopi AML did periodic visits to monitor construction.

IHS funded the construction of the lagoon system and part of the main sewer line to the lagoon. The project was done in three phases. Phase-1 included installation of 8" sewer mains and construction of three (3) sewage lagoons (holding ponds) with manholes spaced along the route. Borings were done in several locations in order to route the line under existing roads. Hopi AML funded \$200,000 for NEPA compliance work and for construction work involved in Phase 1 of the project. Construction began in October 2001 and the final inspection for Phase 1 (Schedule A) construction was September 17, 2002. Hopi AML was not involved in the other phases of the project. Phase-2 involved installation of new sewer lines to service the existing village home owners currently on septic systems. Phase-3 involved connecting homes on the eastern part of Kykotsmovi to the main sewer line. Phase-2 was completed in June 2003 and Phase-3 is ongoing. In addition, the Arizona Public Service Company has installed electrical power to the lagoon's treatment facility.

Yu-weh-loo-Pah-ki (Spider Mound) Water Well and Fluoride Treatment Project – The Community of Yu-weh-loo-Pah-ki (Spider Mound) selected the construction and development of a public water well as its PFP. The existing drinking water supply in the Spider Mound area contained high levels of fluoride. Although fluoride is normally added to public water systems, in high levels, it can cause teeth to yellow and pose a health risk. This project involved development of a sustainable yield well for a water resource and the installation of a reverse osmosis treatment facility to purify the water. The Indian Health Service is the lead agency for the project.

The project is in two phases. Phase-1 consisted of drilling a 950 foot deep well, testing and analyzing the water yield and water quality. Hopi AML provided \$215,000 in funding and the US-Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (USDA-RD) funded \$250,000 for Phase-1 of the project. Phase-1 was completed in February 2003.

Phase-2 will consist of construction of a pump house, installation of the reverse osmosis water treatment system and installation of the water infrastructure. USDA-RD and Indian Health Service will fund all of Phase-2. Phase-2 has not been started.

Hopi AML awarded \$215,000 in EY-2002 for the Spider Mound Water Well and Fluoride Treatment Project. AML funded the well drilling portion of this project, which was completed in February 2003. Approximately, \$51,470.00 in AML funding was left unspent. IHS has requested to use the remaining funds for the next phase of the project that will include a pump house with a control station, approximately 2,500 feet of 4-inch water line, a power line, and a water treatment system. Only the well completion was accomplished during this evaluation period. The water treatment facility, and supporting electrical and water lines, will likely be done this summer. IHS awarded \$200,000 and the US-DOA, Rural Development awarded \$350,000 for the water/fluoride treatment, water line development and electrical line portions of the project

b. Ongoing Public Facility Projects:

Hopi Veterans Memorial Center, Conference and Wellness Center Project. This is a \$1.8 million dollar Tribal-wide project that will be built adjacent to the existing Hopi Veterans Memorial Center in Kykotsmovi, Arizona. It is the largest PFP undertaken by the Program to date. The project will consist of construction of a new 12,000 square foot building (Conference and Wellness Center). Construction will include a built in fire-suppression system to meet fire code requirements. Pressure and flow tests were performed on September 10, 2002 to ensure that the site will have the water flow needed to install such a fire-suppression system .

Hopi AML selected a contractor for the project, worked out several issues on arbitration, and issued a final contract on May 5, 2003. A project team has been established for the project. The team consists of members from several Tribal programs and the Indian Health Service. Construction is expected to begin in either December 2003 or January 2004.

c. PFPs in Planning or Project Development:

Hotevilla Youth and Elderly Center – The Village of Hotevilla selected the construction of a 7,610 square foot Youth and Elderly Center with a 2,600 square foot covered patio as their PFP. The Village took lead responsibility for the planning portion of the project. The Village, working through the Hopi Tribal Chairman's office, was able to secure funding for the planning portion of the project from the Arizona State Senior Center Legislation. The Village recently elected a new governing board and plans to hire a project manager for the project. The required building permit application was approved by the Tribal Council. Conceptual designs now exist for the facility and the Village is seeking additional funding sources.

The Hopi AML Program funded \$28,000 for preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the project and \$200,000 for construction costs of the interior electrical, HVMC system, doors, windows, and roof. The Village is contributing an additional

\$300,000 for construction costs to cover the foundation, exterior & interior walls and framing. Because AML construction grants must be closed out after three years, if this project is not completed within three years of the grant award, either a grant extension will need to be approved or the grant must be closed out and funds returned to OSM for deposit into the Hopi AML appropriated balance.

All land clearances have been obtained and as of June 2003, a contract award is pending. Hopi AML last met with the Village managers on June 17, 2003. The project is expected to enter construction in EY-2004. The Program is considering being the lead agency for the project.

Tewa Modular Office Building (Administrative Office Building)- An award of \$200,000 in AML funds is currently pending for the Village of Tewa to purchase and set-up a 3,920 square foot (56 ft. X 57 ft.) modular building. The Village will contribute additional funds to provide water, sewer, and electrical utilities to the building. The village has a land use plan that includes construction of the building. Environmental / NEPA clearances have been obtained for the project except for the archaeological clearance from the State of Arizona. Two locations are being considered, one of which will have better access to existing sewer, electric and water utilities.

Walpi Community Building & Kiva Renovation / Slope Stabilization Project - The Village of Walpi is one of the oldest inhabited establishments in North America. It is situated on top of a very narrow rocky finger-like peninsula, with sheer cliffs on two sides. This traditional location for homes, long ago, provided a form of protection from outside raiders.

The Village Council submitted a Resolution for PFP projects, which include wall stabilizations, expansion to the existing bathhouse and Kiva expansion. The Village residents have expressed a need to implement stabilization / reinforcement measures to protect their homes and community. Expansion to the existing "bath house" building will include an administrative office, maintenance office, a kitchen area and storage space. The bath house provides shower facilities for area residents whose homes do not currently have running water and associated facilities.

These project options are in preliminary (discussion) stages. Hopi AML has also begun to make inquiries to the National Parks Service regarding these projects. The project will impact one acre of 56 acres already covered in an existing EA.

TABLE 1
Status of Public Facility Projects

Project	Village	Status (Funded or Completed)	Amount Funded by AML to Date
Bacavi Plaza Restoration	Bacavi	Completed 01/98	\$200,000. AML \$ 62,722. Az. H.Fnd.
Hopi HS reverse osmosis water purification	Tribal-wide	Completed 11/98	\$100,000. AML \$250,000. BOR
Moenkopi community & youth center	Moenkopi	Completed 09/99	\$235,000. \$100,000 Moenkopi
Sipaulovi cultural & historic resources	Sipaulovi	Completed 03/01	\$225,000. AML \$ 54,185. Sipaulovi
Mishongnovi sewage facility	Mishongnovi	Project abandoned	\$ 13,225. for EA
Polacca day school multi-purpose bldg.	Polacca	Project abandoned. (new school built in lieu of project).	\$ 2,066. for EA
Westside Wildland Fire & EMS	Tribal-wide	Project Relocated. Const. began 10/02/01.	\$ 36,073. AML
Kykotsmovi sewage lagoon treatment	Kykotsmovi	Construction began 10/17/01. Final inspection 09/17/02.	\$215,000. AML \$200,000 IHS \$350,000. USDA-RD
Yu-Weh-Loo Pah-ki (Spider Mound) well & fluoride treatment	Spider Mound	In contracting process.	\$215,000. AML
Shongopavi Community Bldg. Renovation	Shongopavi	Project abandoned.	\$225,000.
Hopi Veterans Memorial Center Expansion	Tribal-wide	Contract awarded. Const. to start Dec. 2003	\$1.8 Million
Hotevilla Youth / Elderly Center	Hotevilla	Bldg. permit approved.	\$35,414.
Public Coal Project & Equip. Rental Pgm.	Tribal-wide	Ongoing energy program. Ongoing rental program	\$341,352 Self-sustaining
Tewa Modular Off. Bldg.	Tewa	Proj. Development	\$200,000 AML \$ Tewa
	Lower Moencopi	No project proposal	\$0
	1 st Mesa Consol.	No project proposal	\$0
	Old Oraibi	No project proposal	\$0
	Mishongnovi	No project proposal	\$0
Walpi – Bldg., Kiva & Stabil. Proj.	Walpi	Hist. Renov. & Planning (may abandon project)	\$200,000.
Turquoise Community	Tribal-wide	Planning ongoing by Tribal government	\$4,888. AML for Arch. & Eng.

PART IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OSM does not have any issues or concerns with the Hopi AML Program. OSM holds the Program in high esteem and considers it well managed. The Program has completed several successful PFP's and has several others that will enter construction soon. A substantial part of the programs workload is project development (working with the Villages to get projects developed and ready for funding).

The Hopi AML Program has effectively addressed public inquiries concerning the program and has provided requested information to the public. The Program has consistently provided the public adequate opportunity for input into the project selection process by holding public meetings. In addition, it has demonstrated a sincere effort to inform and educate the public regarding Program activities. The Program has been responsive to Village concerns and has scheduled numerous meetings with the Village and governing boards to discuss projects and resolve issues. The Program has not only met the public outreach provisions of the Hopi AML Plan for public facility projects, it gone beyond what is required. Hopi AML staff and managers work routinely with Village and Tribal clients to develop projects and resolve obstacles. OSM has noticed that more projects are under construction or reaching construction as a result of the Program's extra efforts. OSM sees the Programs ability to get the \$1.8M Conference and Wellness Center developed and contracted out as a major accomplishment for the Program. This Tribal-wide project will benefit the entire Hopi community.

Hopi AML has done a lot of innovative things this year to work with the Tribe and Villages to complete project planning and get projects closer to construction. Because many Villages have not been able to independently bring projects on-line, the Program has focused more of its efforts on assisting the Villages with planning and implementation issues. In addition, the Program has also shifted some of its focus toward Tribal-wide projects as mentioned above. These managerial adjustments have enabled the Program bring more projects on-line and to construction. Hopi law does not presently include a uniform building code, therefore, the Program is requiring all of its new construction (buildings and facilities) to comply with generally accepted national Uniform Building Codes and with the American Disabilities Act. Compliance with these requirements is stated in their contract specifications.

Past OSM oversight activity determined that the Hopi AML Program is cost effective and PFP's (completed) are of excellent quality; that the Program has adequately sought out public involvement on the Hopi Reservation in determining project priorities and selecting projects; that the Program has done an exemplary job of ensuring that projects proposed for funding meet the eligibility requirements of SMCRA; that the Program has effectively monitored all phases of project construction and has been readily available to the Village project managers; that the Program has routinely scheduled and sponsored oversight tours of construction projects as necessary and has efficiently provided information to OSM when requested and in a timely manner. Hopi AML's management and staff have been very responsive to OSM's needs and concerns and are a pleasure to work with.