

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

**Grants and Oversight Team
Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center**

Annual Evaluation Summary Report

for the

Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land Programs

**Administered by the Department of Health and Environment
Surface Mining Section**

of

KANSAS

for

Evaluation Year 2001

October 1, 2000, to September 30, 2001

November 2001

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the 2001 Evaluation Year (EY), the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), Grants and Oversight Team (GOT) conducted oversight evaluations of the Department of Health and Environment, Surface Mining Section Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) programs. The oversight studies focused on the success of the Kansas Surface Mining Section (KSMS) in meeting the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) goals for environmental protection and prompt, effective reclamation of land mined for coal. A Partnership Plan in the form of a Performance Agreement (PA) was cooperatively developed by GOT and KSMS to tailor the oversight activities to the unique conditions of the State program. The purpose of the oversight activities was to identify the need for and then provide financial, technical, and other program assistance to strengthen the State program.

Studies in the areas of off-site impacts, reclamation success, and customer service were conducted by GOT in support of OSM's national initiatives. These include the following studies:

- \$ **OFF-SITE IMPACTS (ACTIVE SITES)** - Data on off-site impacts were collected during GOT/KSMS inspections and from State inspection records, Notices of Violation, and assessment records. No off-site impacts were identified on any of the active mine sites. Kansas has seven active Inspectable Units (IUs), and 100 percent of these IUs are free from off-site impacts.

- \$ **OFF-SITE IMPACTS (BOND FORFEITURE)** - Five IUs are bond forfeiture sites. Four, or 80 percent, of these sites are free from off-site impacts. The other site is expected to have off-site impacts eliminated as forfeiture reclamation is completed.

- \$ **RECLAMATION SUCCESS** - The Kansas program effectively ensures reclamation success is achieved on all lands prior to the release of reclamation bond liability. Eight bond releases were completed during the evaluation period on six permit areas. Approximately 316 acres received Phase III bond release. This represented approximately six percent of the total acres bonded last year.

- \$ **CUSTOMER SERVICE - CITIZEN COMPLAINTS** - The Kansas program is effectively providing for customer service and public participation. Adequate participation has been provided for regulatory bodies, landowners, persons with affected interests, and the general public on permitting documents, written findings, and Secretary Orders.

General oversight topic reviews were conducted for both the State Regulatory and AML programs. The following reports were completed during the oversight review period:

- \$ AML ON-THE-GROUND RECLAMATION** - Kansas has implemented an excellent AML program. Projects are complete and meet all regulatory requirements. The designs are well thought out and reasonable, cost efficient, and use the best current technology available. The completion of an AML project results in the elimination of extreme hazards to the public, restoration of beneficial land uses, and is accomplished with minimal disturbance to the environment.
- \$ AML EMERGENCY RECLAMATION** - Kansas consistently responds to AML emergency complaints and abates declared AML emergencies in a timely, cost effective, and professional manner. During the evaluation period, the State performed 83 emergency complaint investigations and declared and abated 32 emergencies. All emergency procedures are conducted in accordance with OSM emergency directives and the approved State Reclamation Plan.
- \$ AML INFORMATION/ACCOMPLISHMENT** - The Kansas program is effective in maintaining the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) as required to supply the informational needs of the AML program. Any problem areas are updated when projects are funded, when they are completed, and/or when other significant changes are identified.

Table of Contents

	Executive Summary.....	i
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Overview of the Kansas Coal Mining Industry	2
III.	Overview of Public Participation in the Program.....	2
IV.	Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations	3
V.	Success in Achieving the Purposes of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 19774	
	A. Off-site Impacts	5
	B. Reclamation Success.....	5
	C. Customer Service.....	6
	D. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation	7
VI.	OSM Assistance.....	7
VII.	General Oversight Topic Reviews.....	8
	A. AML Emergency Reclamation.....	8
	B. AML Information/Accomplishment Tracking.....	8

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

Appendix B: State Comments on Report

2001 KANSAS ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

I. Introduction

The SMCRA created the OSM in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the implementation of and provide Federal funding for State regulatory programs approved by OSM as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Kansas Program and the effectiveness of the KSMS in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the period of October 1, 2000, to September 30, 2001.

The primary focus of the OSM oversight policy for EY 2001 is an on-the-ground results-oriented strategy that evaluates the end result of State program implementation; i.e., the success of the State programs in ensuring that areas off the mine site are protected from impacts during mining and that areas on the mine site are contemporaneously and successfully reclaimed after mining activities are completed.

The policy emphasizes a shared commitment between OSM and the States to ensure the success of SMCRA through the development and implementation of a performance agreement. Also, the policy continues to encourage public participation as part of the oversight strategy. Besides the primary focus of evaluating end results, the oversight guidance makes clear OSM's responsibility to conduct inspections to monitor the State's effectiveness in ensuring compliance with SMCRA's environmental protection.

To further the idea that oversight is an ongoing process, this annual report is structured to report on OSM's and Kansas's progress in conducting evaluations and completing oversight activities, and on accomplishments at the end of the evaluation period. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the period are available for review and copying at OSM's Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center (MCRCC) at 501 Belle Street, Alton, Illinois, 62002.

The following list of acronyms are used in this report:

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
AVS	Applicant/Violator System
EY	Evaluation Year
GOT	Grants and Oversight Team
IU	Inspectable Unit
KSMS	Kansas Surface Mining Section
MCRCC	Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
PA	Performance Agreement

SMCRA Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977

TIPS Technical Information Processing System

II. Overview of the Kansas Coal Mining Industry

Coal reserves in Kansas are a valued natural resource for the State. These reserves are found in an area covering approximately 18,000 square miles, or 23 percent of the State. The demonstrated reserve coal base is estimated to be 976,700,000 tons, or 0.2 percent of the United States coal reserves. Kansas coal varies from lignite, in north central Kansas, to highly volatile A bituminous, in southeast Kansas. The average number of tons of overburden stripped to each ton of coal is about 13:1. Coal seams in Kansas are usually one to three feet thick. Only bituminous coal of southeast Kansas is actively mined.

The first record of coal mining in Kansas dates to 1865 when settlers extracted the easily reached coal seams at and near the surface. Beginning in the 1880's, most of the coal produced in southeast Kansas was extracted by deep shaft mining. By 1920, deep shaft mining had given way to strip mining. At the time SMCRA was enacted in 1977, approximately 46,000 acres in 41 counties were affected by coal mining. The current listing of hazardous conditions recorded in OSM's AMLIS, includes: 329,131 feet of dangerous highwalls; 478.7 acres of dangerous piles and embankments; five hazardous water bodies; 1,219 vertical openings; 35 hazardous facilities; 43.3 acres of unauthorized industrial and residential dumps on mine lands; and 1,182.8 acres of surface subsidence under towns and roads. Kansas is actively reclaiming these on a priority basis as AML funds become available.

Since the 1917 peak of 7 million tons, coal production in Kansas has steadily declined. In 1981, coal production was 1,361,000 tons. As shown in Table 1, Kansas mines produced approximately 201,000 tons of coal in calendar year 2000. Midwestern coal has suffered in recent years because of competition from western coal operations that produce low sulfur, less expensive coal, and also because of low crude oil and natural gas prices. Recent Federal air quality control legislation has tightened air quality emission standards and further reduced the market for the State's high sulfur coal. Coal produced in Kansas is used primarily for power generation.

III. Overview of Public Participation in the Program

Public (citizen) requests for information, assistance, and investigations under Title IV and Title V receive prompt consideration and response. Kansas coordinates with the appropriate State and Federal agencies in the development, implementation, and reclamation of both active mining permits and AML projects. Copies of the [Citizens Complaint Card](#) are available to the public on request, and copies are on display in the office. This card provides a step-by-step process for citizens that wish to report a problem with coal mining under the Title IV and Title V programs.

During EY 2001, Kansas received 24 requests from the local County Zoning Commission for environmental comments and information on past surface and underground mining in areas petitioned for

zoning. Kansas researched the areas in question and responded to each inquiry within two days of receipt of the request.

Kansas recorded 467 visitors to its office. These visitors included the general public, other state and Federal agency personnel, contractors, consultants, and landowners. Of the 467 visitors, 37 requested information concerning past underground coal mining activities. Two requested information on Black Lung benefits and how to contact the United Mine Workers of America personnel for claims. Two other visitors asked for assistance with school projects relating to past and/or present coal mining activities. One visitor simply wanted a “piece of coal.” Another mail request from a school in Georgia asked for samples of Galena rock. All of these requests were responded to and samples were provided when possible.

One KSMS staff member made a presentation on reclamation to members of the Geographic Institute. Another staff member presented talks on the Gray Bat, *Myotis grisescens*, at the Bat Conservation and Mining Interactive Forum, to a mixed group of college professors and other state agency personnel, and to a high school group. The high school class did a follow-up field exercise in which the pupils were instructed in the proper way to plant trees. The KSMS staff assisted the students in mitigating foraging habitat for the Gray Bat by planting over 400 trees.

During EY 2001, Kansas assisted the Environmental Protection Agency and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Assessment and Restoration Section by designing and overseeing a reclamation project at the Galena Superfund site. The KSMS also collaborated with Cherokee County and the City of Baxter Springs as a consultant for subsidence and hazard abatement of lead and zinc mining problems in that area.

The KSMS works to protect the history of the area by assisting with preservation of any historical artifacts, such as ventilation equipment and antique coal railroad equipment, found during reclamation activities.

The KSMS staff collects and borrows old mine maps. These maps are copied and put on national and local data bases for easy retrieval by interested parties.

Kansas maintains a strong commitment to public service and strives to meet this challenge in a swift and courteous manner.

IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations

Regulatory Program

Two new mining permit applications were received and reviewed. Neither permit was issued during this reporting period. One permit renewal was received and remains under review. Three exploration permit applications were received and two were issued during EY 2001 (Table 3).

Kansas evaluated, documented, and approved Phase I bond release on 1,022.0 acres, Phase II on 295.5 acres, and Phase III bond release on 316.5 acres this evaluation year (Table 5). Some acreage received more than one phase of release.

During EY 2001, one new reclamation project was initiated on a bond forfeiture site and work continued on two others. Significant reclamation, including elimination of several off-site impacts, was accomplished on bond forfeiture sites this evaluation period.

All active mine sites in Kansas are free of off-site impacts and only one bond forfeiture site has remaining off-site impacts.

Abandoned Mine Land Program

Kansas conducts the AML Emergency Program in an efficient and cost effective manner. Emergency complaints are investigated and addressed in accordance with the State Reclamation Plan and emergency directives. Kansas performed 83 emergency complaint investigations and declared and abated 32 emergencies from October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001. Emergency complaints are investigated on the day they are reported, and usually within 30 minutes following the complaint. Abatement actions are initiated as soon as safety and weather conditions allow. On average, emergency projects are completed within nine days following receipt of an emergency complaint.

Kansas follows established internal control procedures to ensure accountability/responsibility for obligated Federal funds. All grant applications, cost reports, and grant closeout documents have been submitted to OSM in a timely manner.

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

To further the concept of reporting end results under Title V of SCMRA, the findings from performance standard and public participation evaluations are being collected for a national perspective in terms of the number and extent of observed off-site impacts, the number and percentage of IUs free of off-site impacts, the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and which meet the bond release requirements and have been released for the various phases of reclamation, and the effectiveness of customer service provided by the State.

The overall measure of excellence in the AML (Title IV) program is the degree to which States are successful in achieving reclamation goals. One of the primary goals of AML topical reports, referred to as Enhancement and Performance Reviews, is to improve upon this success. These reviews document each State's ability to achieve desired outcomes. Emphasizing outcomes will allow OSM to justify

when the end result is not being achieved and establish a basis for reaching agreement with (and providing assistance to) a State to improve its program.

Individual topic reports that provide additional details on how the following evaluations and measurements were conducted are available in the MCRCC Alton, Illinois Office.

A. Off-site Impacts

A team of KSMS and OSM staff evaluated the seven active IUs in Kansas for off-site impacts (Table 4). A sample of 36 State and nine Federal inspections of active IUs was used to identify and categorize any off-site impacts resulting from mining operations at seven active IUs in Kansas. There were no off-site impacts identified by the State or Federal inspection reports on active mine permits. Therefore, Kansas' active IUs were found to be 100 percent free of off-site impacts. OSM will continue to monitor this element in Kansas during EY 2002.

A sample of 30 State and five Federal inspections and supporting information was used for the evaluation of off-site impacts on five bond forfeiture units. The inspections and file information identified a total of two off-site impacts at one site, one relating to land stability and one relating to hydrology. One off-site impact affected both land and water resources, while the other affected only water resources. Environmental consequences were determined to be minor. The State has expended forfeiture funds at this site. However, the KSMS hopes to access additional funds to complete reclamation and eliminate the problems causing the off-site impacts. Both of these impacts existed in prior years.

One off-site impact that existed in EY 2000 was eliminated this evaluation year when bond forfeiture reclamation activities were completed at a forfeiture site. Of the five forfeiture units in Kansas, four, or 80 percent, were found to be free of off-site impacts.

B. Reclamation Success

As documented by OSM inspections and review of the State's files, Kansas reviews and approves bond releases in accordance with its approved program. The State properly evaluated, documented, and approved Phase I bond releases on 1,022.0 acres, Phase II releases on 295.5 acres, and Phase III releases on 316.5 acres this evaluation year. These figures are somewhat higher than was reported in OSM's topical report on successful reclamation because additional acreage was released before the end of the evaluation year after OSM's topical report was completed.

Using OSM's measurement standards, the following reclamation was achieved in Kansas during EY 2001:

- \$ Approximate Original Contour was achieved on 1,022.00 acres (Phase I bond release).
- \$ Replacement of soil resources and stability of vegetation were achieved on 295.50 acres (Phase II bond release).
- \$ Establishment of post-mining land uses, revegetation success, and surface and groundwater quality and quantity were achieved on 316.50 acres (Phase III bond release).

OSM measures contemporaneous reclamation by evaluating the timeliness of Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III bond releases. The intent of this measurement is to provide an overall general picture of how successfully reclamation is staying current with mining in a state. During this evaluation year, beginning with 4,928.15 acres under bond, Kansas released some phase of bond on 1,634.0 acres, while final Phase III bond release was achieved on 316.5 acres. This means that over 33 percent of previously bonded acreage received some type of release, and approximately 6.4 percent received final bond release this evaluation year. Kansas did not permit any new acreage during the review period. These figures show that land is being reclaimed and released from bond at a faster rate than it is being permitted in Kansas. There was no remaining activity in Kansas this evaluation year.

Kansas does not agree with OSM's method of measuring reclamation success. This method is based on the number of acres that meet the bond release standards and have been released by the State. Kansas, instead, measures successful reclamation and contemporaneous reclamation by using the time and distance requirements established in the approved permit/State regulations. The independent table submitted by the State (Table 6) indicates that reclamation in Kansas is in compliance with State Program time and distance requirements.

OSM believes that the data gathered and analyzed for OSM's measurements, and the information provided by the State in Table 6, show that Kansas is effectively ensuring successful reclamation and contemporaneous reclamation by surface coal mining operations.

C. Customer Service

To evaluate the effectiveness of Kansas's customer service, OSM conducted evaluations of both the Title IV and Title V programs.

OSM conducted a file review to determine if Kansas utilizes the Applicant/Violator System (AVS) to check on AML contractors. This review of project files, along with verification by the State, found that Kansas routinely accesses the AVS to determine if AML contractors are in the system. These queries are initiated before Kansas awards Title IV project reclamation and maintenance contracts.

For the Title V program, OSM conducted a limited review of Kansas' review process to determine if the State follows its approved regulatory requirements involving public and regulatory agency participants. Two mining permit applications were undergoing Kansas' internal review process during the evaluation year. OSM found all applicable regulatory entities were contacted for their input. Further review by OSM was not possible because both permits were in the initial stages of review by the KSMS. OSM's past reviews of permitting documents, written findings, and Kansas Secretary Orders have not identified any significant problems with Kansas' permitting procedures.

OSM found that for the Title IV and Title V topics reviewed, Kansas is effectively providing customer service and public participation.

D. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

Since program approval on April 14, 1982, Kansas has reclaimed 122,372 feet of dangerous highwall, 237.7 acres of dangerous coal waste piles and embankments, 24.3 acres of industrial/residential waste disposal, 23.8 acres of subsidence, 5 acres of burning mine refuse, and 783 vertical openings related to underground coal mines. During the evaluation period, Kansas' AML efforts included reclamation of land and water resources associated with dangerous highwalls, reclamation of land affected by surface subsidence, stabilization of dangerous slides, and filling of vertical openings.

Kansas continues to conduct the AML Emergency Program in an efficient and cost effective manner. Emergency complaints are timely investigated and addressed in accordance with the State Reclamation Plan and emergency directives.

The Kansas AML program is conducted in a cost efficient and professional manner. Projects are designed and constructed in accordance with project approval documents. They are thoroughly analyzed and meet National Environmental Policy Act requirements. Project designs are reasonable, cost efficient, and employ the best current technology available. The designs also include any necessary mitigation measures for the protection or enhancement of wetlands and areas designated as critical habitat for the endangered Gray bat, *Myotis grisescens*. Construction monitoring, post construction monitoring, and project maintenance processes ensure the projects meet contract specifications, project objectives, and program goals. Completed projects have abated all AML hazards in an efficient, cost effective manner.

VI. OSM Assistance

OSM's goal is to provide direct technical assistance to Kansas in all aspects of the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS), electronic permitting initiatives, Geographic Information System, Global Positioning System, and other spatial data technologies. Upon request, OSM provides support

for State symposia/conferences, topical seminars, workshops, interactive forums, and specialized on-site training.

During the review period, OSM provided Kansas with the following assistance:

MCRCC staff conducted an AML Realty workshop for KSMS staff at the State's office in Frontenac, Kansas.

In December 2000, MCRCC provided the KSMS with the latest releases of the TIPS software.

As part of the State TIPS Action Plan, TIPS procured raster to vector software Hitachi Image Tracer/Edit Auto TLX Bundle 6.0. TIPS has also provided the AutoDesk CAD Overlay software to meet additional raster to vector conversion needs.

The TIPS NT Server provided in early EY 2000 is operational and providing file sharing, storage, and back-up capabilities for the State.

KSMS requested and MCRCC provided Ideal Scanner software to run the Calcomp map scanner that MCRCC provided the State last evaluation year.

The Kansas e-mail service provided by OSM through the TIPS National Program has been moved from the UNIX Workstation to the centralized POP server. All the KSMS office staff have an e-mail account.

MCRCC provided the KSMS assistance in developing proposed revisions to the State's revegetation guidelines.

VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews

The following general oversight topics were reviewed during EY 2001. Detailed Evaluation and Findings Reports are available on request through the GOT at the MCRCC in Alton, Illinois.

A. AML Emergency Reclamation

This review was conducted to evaluate emergency response times, file documentation, site analysis, reasonableness of project costs, and conformance with guidelines contained in OSM Directives AML-4 and GMT-10. OSM found that Kansas consistently responds to AML emergency complaints and abates declared AML emergencies in a timely, cost effective, and professional manner. Emergency procedures are conducted in accordance with OSM emergency directives and the approved State Reclamation Plan.

B. AML Information/Accomplishment Tracking

This review was conducted to determine if AMLIS information is maintained as required. OSM's review found that Kansas continues to properly maintain its part of the AMLIS. Documentation in project files and field inspection observations substantiated data entries in AMLIS. The State enters new problem areas and new problems within existing problem areas when identified. Problem areas are updated when projects are funded or completed, or when other significant changes are identified.

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

These tables present data pertinent to mining operations and State and Federal regulatory activities within Kansas. They also summarize funding provided by OSM and Kansas staffing levels. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is October 1, 2000, to September 30, 2001. Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of Kansas' performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the MCRCC, Alton, Illinois.

Appendix B: State Comments on Report

Murray Bulk, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Surface Mining Section Chief, verbally informed OSM on November 14, 2001, that Kansas concurs with the annual report as revised and had no comments to add.

TABLE 1

COAL PRODUCTION (Millions of short tons)			
Annual Evaluation Period	Surface mines	Underground mines	Total
Coal production ^A for entire State:			
1998	0.340	0.000	0.340
1999	0.407	0.000	0.407
2000	0.201	0.000	0.201
Total	0.948	0.000	0.948

A Coal production as reported in this table is the gross tonnage which includes coal that is sold, used or transferred as reported to OSM by each mining company on form OSM-1 line 8(a). 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.

TABLE 2

INSPECTABLE UNITS															
As of September 30, 2001															
Coal mines and related facilities	Number and status of permits									Insp. Units^D	Permitted acreage^A (hundreds of acres)				
	Active or temporarily inactive		Inactive Phase II bond release		Abandoned		Totals								
	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP		PP	IP	PP	Total	
	STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE														
Surface mines	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	40.4	40.4		
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other facilities	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5.7	5.7		
Subtotals	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	46.1	46.1		
FEDERAL LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE															
Surface mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Underground mines	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		
Subtotals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ALL LANDS^B															
Surface mines	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	40.4	40.4		
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other facilities	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5.7	5.7		
Totals	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	46.1	46.1		
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)										<u>1</u>					
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)										<u>384.3</u>					
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:										<u>2</u>		On Federal lands ^C :		<u>0</u>	
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands:										<u>0</u>		On Federal lands ^C :		<u>0</u>	
IP: Initial regulatory program sites PP: Permanent regulatory program sites ^A When a unit is located on more than one type of land, include only the acreage located on the indicated type of land. ^B Numbers of units may not equal the sum of the three preceding categories because a single inspectable unit may include lands in more than one of the preceding categories. ^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. ^D Inspectable Units includes multiple permits that have been grouped together as one unit for inspection frequency purposes by some State programs.															

TABLE 3

STATE PERMITTING ACTIVITY												
As of September 30, 2001												
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	1	0	130	0	0	0	1	0	432	2	0	562
Renewals	1	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	156
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	2	1		0	0		1	1		3	2	
Exploration notices ^B		0			0			0			0	
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)		0			0			0			0	
Incidental boundary revisions		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Totals	4	1	286	0	0	0	2	1	432	6	2	718

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

1

^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														
DEGREE OF IMPACT		RESOURCES AFFECTED												
		People			Land			Water			Structures			Total
		minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	
TYPE OF IMPACT	Blasting	0	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	0
	Hydrology	0	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	0
	Other	0	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	0
Total number of inspectable units:		7												
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts:		<u>7 or 100%</u>												
OFF-SITE IMPACTS ON BOND FORFEITURE SITES														
DEGREE OF IMPACT		RESOURCES AFFECTED												
		People			Land			Water			Structures			Total
		minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	
TYPE OF IMPACT	Blasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Stability	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Hydrology	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Encroachment	0	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	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total number of inspectable units:		5												
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts:		<u>4 or 80%</u>												

Refer to the report narrative for complete explanation and evaluation of the information provided by this table.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL STATE MINING AND RECLAMATION RESULTS		
Bond release phase	Applicable performance standard	Acreage released during this evaluation period
Phase I	- Approximate original contour restored - Topsoil or approved alternative replaced	1,022.00
Phase II	- Surface stability - Establishment of vegetation	295.50
Phase III	- Post-mining land use/productivity restored - Successful permanent vegetation - Groundwater recharge, quality and quantity restored - Surface water quality and quantity restored	316.50
	Bonded Acreage Status^A	Acres
Total number of bonded acres at end of last review period (September 30, 2000) ^{B,C}		4,928.15
Total number of bonded acres during this evaluation year		0.00
Number of acres bonded during this evaluation year that are considered remaining, if available		0.00
Number of acres where bond was forfeited during this evaluation year (also report this acreage on Table 7)		0.00

^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).

^C Reflects adjustment of 236.0 acres that was not previously identified as released from jurisdiction.

**TABLE 6
CONTEMPORANEOUS RECLAMATION**

	180 Day* Backfilling and Grading	4 Spoil** Ridges	120 Day *** Topsoil Replacement	Seeding**** and Planting	Total Incidence
Incidences	0	0	0	0	0

* = The number of times when the active pit was not backfilled and graded within 180 days of coal removal.
 **= The number of times there were more than 4 spoil ridges standing behind the active pit.
 ***= The number of times there were more than 120 days between backfilling the pit and replacing topsoil.
 ****= The number of times a permit area was not seeded during the first favorable planting season.

TABLE 7

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY (Permanent Program Permits)		
Bond Forfeiture Reclamation Activity by SRA	Number of Sites	Acres
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of September 30, 2000 (end of previous evaluation year) ^{A, D}	5	2,901.25
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year)	0	0.00
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year)	0	0.00
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were reclaimed during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year)	1	73.00
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of September 30, 2001 (end of current year) ^A	5	2,828.25
Sites with bonds forfeited but uncollected as of September 30, 2001 (end of current year)	0	0.00
Surety/Other Reclamation (In Lieu of Forfeiture)		
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of September 30, 2000 (end of previous evaluation year) ^B	4	1,168.50
Sites where surety/other party agreed to do reclamation during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year)	0	0.00
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year)	0	0.00
Sites with reclamation completed by surety/other party during Evaluation Year 2001 (current year) ^C	2	295.50
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of September 30, 2001 (current evaluation year) ^B	2	873.00
<p>^A Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date</p> <p>^B Includes all sites where surety or other party has agreed to complete reclamation and site is not fully reclaimed as of this date</p> <p>^C This number also is reported in Table 5 as Phase III bond release has been granted on these sites</p> <p>^D Reflects adjustment of 90.0 acres that were inadvertently omitted last year.</p>		

TABLE 8

KANSAS STAFFING (Full-time equivalents at the end of evaluation year)	
Function	EY 2001
Regulatory Program	
Permit review	1.4
Inspection	0.90
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	0.95
Regulatory Program Total	3.25
AML Program Total	10.75
TOTAL	14.00

TABLE 9

<p align="center">FUNDS GRANTED TO KANSAS BY OSM (Millions of dollars) EY 2001</p>		
Type of Grant	Federal Funds Awarded	Federal Funding as a Percentage of Total Program Costs
Administration and Enforcement	\$0.14	50
Small Operator Assistance	\$0.00	0
Totals	\$0.14	

TABLE 10

STATE OF KANSAS INSPECTION ACTIVITY		
PERIOD: OCTOBER 1, 2000 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2001		
Inspectable Unit Status	Number of Inspections Conducted	
	Complete	Partial
Active*	56	108
Inactive*	0	0
Abandoned*	0	0
Total	56	108
Exploration	2	0

* Use terms as defined by the approved State program.

State should provide inspection data to OSM annually, at a minimum, and maintain inspection data on a continual basis. OSM offices responsible for Federal and Indian Programs need not complete this table since data will be queried from the I & E Tracking System.

TABLE 11

STATE OF KANSAS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY		
PERIOD: OCTOBER 1, 2000 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2001		
Type of Enforcement Action	Number of Actions*	Number of Violations*
Notice of Violation	0	0
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Order	0	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Order	0	0

* Do not include those violations that were vacated.

State should provide enforcement data to OSM annually, at a minimum, and maintain data on a continuous basis. OSM offices responsible for Federal and Indian Programs need not complete this table since data will be queried from the I & E Tracking System.

TABLE 12

LANDS UNSUITABLE ACTIVITY STATE OF KANSAS PERIOD: OCTOBER 1, 2000 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2001			
Number of Petitions Received	0		
Number of Petitions Accepted	0		
Number of Petitions Rejected	0		
Number of Decisions Declaring Lands Unsuitable	0	Acreage Declared as Being Unsuitable	0
Number of Decisions Denying Lands Unsuitable	0	Acreage Denied as Being Unsuitable	0

State should provide lands unsuitable data to OSM annually if there is any activity in this program area. OSM OFFICES RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL AND INDIAN PROGRAM STATES MUST ALSO COMPLETE THIS TABLE.