

# U.S. Department of the Interior

James G. Watt, Secretary

Donald Paul Hodel, Under Secretary

Daniel Miller, Assistant Secretary  
Energy and Minerals

## Office of Surface Mining

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J. Steven Griles, Deputy Director

Carson W. Culp, Assistant Director  
Management and Budget

William Schmidt, Assistant Director  
Program Operations and Inspection

Dean Hunt, Assistant Director  
Technical Services and Research





# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN 20 1983

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit the 1982 Annual Report of the Office of Surface Mining.

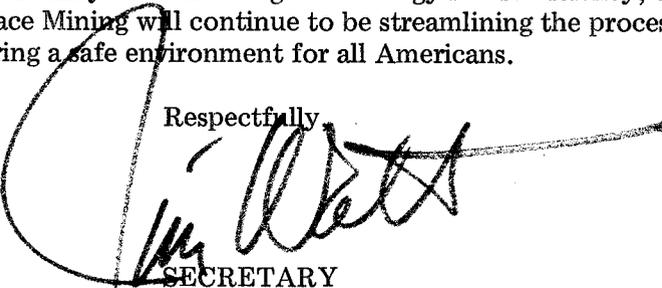
The year 1982 was the fifth anniversary of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and I am confident you will agree that the fifth year saw OSM realizing what Congress intended when the Act was passed.

Current regulations have now been brought into conformance with the purposes and intent of the Act. This Annual Report summarizes this activity and lists our achievements during 1982.

The program succeeded only because of close working relationships among the members of the U. S. Senate, House of Representatives, the Governors of the coal producing States, and the Department of the Interior. This is a credit to all of us.

Since coal is our best opportunity to assure long term energy self-sufficiency, our goal at the Office of Surface Mining will continue to be streamlining the process for developing coal and ensuring a safe environment for all Americans.

Respectfully

  
SECRETARY



RECLAIMED LAND USED FOR HAY PRODUCTION

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CATTLE GRAZING ON RECLAIMED LAND.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prior to January 1981, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) chose an adversarial relationship with the coal industry and coal producing States. Even though "State primacy" was the cornerstone of Public Law 95-87, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, States were frequently shut out of the rule-making process. Their knowledge, gained through years of experience in the regulation of surface mining and reclamation at the State level, was ignored. Many of the regulations were burdensome and unrealistic. These factors contributed to a lack of cooperation between the Office of Surface Mining and the States, but the real losers were the consumer, the taxpayer, and the environment.

At hearings before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (subcommittee on energy and the environment) in 1981, OSM Director Dick Harris set the tone for the changes that were to come about in the agency by saying, "The measure of a good regulation should be its effectiveness and not its stringency." He continued, "Some definitions of stringency connote punishment. The proper mission of the Office of Surface Mining is to regulate the coal industry, not to punish it."

While 1981 was a year of change, 1982 was a year of progress as indicated by the following accomplishments:

The Office realized an annual cost savings of more than \$5 million through its reorganization. Completed in 1982, this reorganization, resulted in the creation of 2 technical centers, 13 field offices and 6 area offices allowing the Office of Surface Mining to support the States in the implementation of their programs. Our reorganization was designed to allow States to control their own mining and reclamation programs, as the law intended. This common sense and cost effective approach will enhance, not lessen, the quality of our environment.

During the year, 91 percent of all regulations were rewritten. Some of these regulations were remanded and some had been withdrawn. The previous regulations imposed requirements far in excess of those mandated by the Act. Our rulemaking effort was conducted with full opportunity for comment from all affected groups. The Office of Surface Mining posed options to stimulate the broadest possible debate and reviewed all comments and possible environmental impacts before developing final regulations.

The Office of Surface Mining provides States with technical guidance regarding development, authorization and enforcement while meeting all statutory requirements and maintaining State flexibility. During 1982, the Office published technical handbooks and memoranda to supply data in order to improve understanding of surface mining regulation requirements and techniques.

## Reorganization

## Regulatory Reform

## Technical Assistance

## **State Programs**

Individual State programs approved by the present administration cover 88 percent of the Nation's coal mines compared to 11 percent approved by the previous administration. These programs contain provisions that allow the States to reflect unique mining and reclamation conditions, including diversity in terrain, climate, and biological and chemical conditions.

## **Oversight Policy**

During the initial regulatory program mining and reclamation enforcement was carried out through direct Federal intervention. During the past 2 years the Office of Surface Mining developed an "oversight" policy utilizing data from all affected groups. Oversight is carried out principally through OSM's field offices and is designed to ensure the greatest environmental protection while avoiding costly duplication of effort. This oversight policy is based on a statistical sampling method for coal mine inspections. This method ensures a 95-percent confidence level in OSM's ability to evaluate each State's program.

## **Federal Programs**

The office is required to regulate coal exploration, mining and reclamation activities on non-Federal, non-Indian lands in States that have not developed their own programs. No Federal programs, providing environmental guidelines for individual States, were enacted in the past. OSM has since instituted four programs and nine more are under consideration.

## **Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation**

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program is designed to reclaim and restore land and water resources adversely affected by past coal mining. Four State AML plans were approved by the end of FY 1981. In our effort to correct past environmental damage, we have approved 14 additional State AML programs. Money for this program comes from current coal mine operations which are required to pay reclamation fees into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Because of our commitment to return AML funds to the States for use in reclamation, OSM obligated grants totalling over \$100 million in the past 2 years. Not only have these grants improved our environment, they have provided more than 2,000 jobs for Americans.

## **Debt Collection System**

In 1982 a task force of attorneys and OSM officials was established to recover more than \$21 million in unpaid reclamation fees and interest and \$50.6 million in overdue fines from coal mine operators. These debts have accumulated since the start of the program. As a result of the task force effort, collection increased by 30 percent. The task force worked with the Department of Justice to expedite civil prosecution of these cases.

## **Inspectors**

The total number of State mining and reclamation inspectors has increased by nearly 40 percent in the last 2 years. There are more inspectors in the field now than ever in the history of the program. As a result of this administration's policies, both State and Federal inspectors are working in concert to ensure that environmental protection and proper reclamation occur.

## **Illegal Mining Operations**

An administrative enforcement method to use against illegal, unpermitted mining operations did not exist in the past. New regulations were adopted to shut down illegal operations. In 1982, the Office provided grants, training, and expert personnel to assist Kentucky officials in indicting 12 illegal operators and confiscating \$900,000 in equipment from illegal operators.

These accomplishments show strides that we have made to meet the intent of Congress and continue to work toward our goals of cost efficient mining and a safe environment for all Americans.



INSPECTING VEGETATIVE COVER ON RECLAIMED LAND.

# REGULATORY REFORM

During FY 1982 the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) continued its high priority effort to revise regulations under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The primary thrust was to eliminate unnecessary and burdensome surface mining rules and replace regulations remanded or withdrawn. This resulted in the development of new regulations which will assure protection of the environment while at the same time providing for the mining of coal, an important energy source to the Nation.

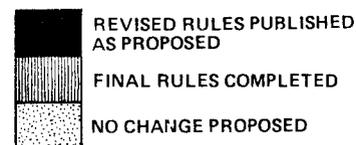
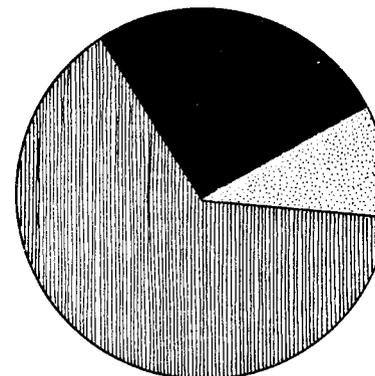
Previously States had to submit regulations that "mirrored" the Federal regulations in order to assure approval. OSM proposed a rule which has become the cornerstone of regulatory reform. With the new rule, States can adopt regulations that are "no less effective than" the Federal regulations.

In January 1981 a regulatory reform task force was organized and staffed with technical experts from several headquarters divisions, both technical centers and a number of field offices. Personnel from the Department of the Interior Solicitor's Division of Surface Mining provided closely coordinated legal support.

During the period January through July OSM published 34 proposed rules in the Federal Register. Twenty-five have been delayed from final publication until OSM completes a final supplement environmental impact statement (EIS) as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. It is planned that the supplemental EIS will be completed in mid-January 1983 with all associated final rules published during the spring 1983.

In August 1982 OSM, in accordance with the National Paperwork Reduction Act, filed with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) the required applications for new recordkeeping clearances for all applicable proposed rules. It is expected that these approved clearances will be received from OMB in early FY 1983.

The process of completing all the rules proposed by OSM was begun with the opening of a 60-day comment period on June 25, 1982. During this period OSM received and has made available for public review approximately 1,470 comment documents on performance standard rule changes. Over 6,100 specific comments have been identified in these documents and each of these comments will be carefully reviewed and addressed prior to adopting a final rule.



FY 1981-1982 REGULATORY REFORM

# Rules Proposed During FY 82

SUBJECT	FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION	DATE
ABANDONED MINE LANDS	46 FR 60778	December 11, 1981
ALLUVIAL VALLEY FLOORS*	47 FR 25486	June 11, 1982
ANTHRACITE	47 FR 33988	August 5, 1982
AUGER MINING*	47 FR 12088	March 19, 1982
BACKFILLING AND GRADING*	47 FR 26760	June 21, 1982
BLASTERS CERTIFICATION*	47 FR 12779	March 24, 1982
COAL EXPLORATION*	47 FR 21442	May 18, 1982
COAL MINE WASTE*	47 FR 26598	June 18, 1982
COAL PROCESSING PLANTS & SUPPORT FACILITIES*	47 FR 27688	June 25, 1982
DISPOSAL OF EXCESS SPOIL*	47 FR 24954	June 8, 1982
EROSION CONTROL	47 FR 7384	February 18, 1982
EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICES*	47 FR 12082	March 19, 1982
FEDERAL LANDS	47 FR 25092	June 9, 1982
FEDERAL LANDS UNSUITABLE	47 FR 25303	June 10, 1982
FISH AND WILDLIFE*	47 FR 13466	March 30, 1982
HYDROLOGY*	47 FR 27712	June 25, 1982
IMPOUNDMENTS*	47 FR 26754	June 21, 1982
INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT	46 FR 58464	December 1, 1981
PERMITTING PROCESS*	47 FR 27694	June 25, 1982
POSTMINING LAND USE*	47 FR 19076	May 3, 1982
PRIME FARMLANDS*	47 FR 12310	March 22, 1982
PRIME FARMLANDS CUTOFF*	47 FR 16152	April 14, 1982
REMINING*	47 FR 27734	June 25, 1982
REVEGETATION*	47 FR 12596	March 23, 1982
ROADS*	47 FR 16592	April 16, 1982
SECOND CUT REMINING*	47 FR 928	January 7, 1982
SELF-BONDING	47 FR 36570	August 20, 1982

**Rules Proposed  
During FY 82  
-Continued-**

SUBJECT	FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION	DATE
SMALL OPERATOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	47 FR 27744	June 25, 1982
SPECIAL BITUMINOUS COAL MINES, WYOMING	47 FR 41	January 4, 1982
STATE LANDS UNSUITABLE*	47 FR 25296	June 10, 1982
STATE PROGRAMS	46 FR 59483	December 4, 1982
SUBSIDENCE/CONCURRENT MINING*	47 FR 16604	April 16, 1982
TOPSOIL*	47 FR 10742	March 11, 1982
TWO-ACRE EXEMPTION AND DEFINITIONS*	47 FR 41	January 4, 1982
USE OF EXPLOSIVES*	47 FR 12760	March 24, 1982
* Rules which OSM has delayed from being promulgated until an Environmental Impact Statement can be completed.		

**Rules Finalized  
During FY 82**

SUBJECT	FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION	DATE
ABANDONED MINE LANDS	47 FR 28574	June 30, 1982
BACKFILLING AND GRADING-TERRACES	47 FR 18552	April 29, 1982
EXCESS SPOIL ON BENCHES	47 FR 18553	April 29, 1982
GRANTS	47 FR 38486	August 31, 1982
INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT	47 FR 35621	August 16, 1982
PRIME FARMLAND CUTOFF	47 FR 32939	July 30, 1982
SPECIAL BITUMINOUS COAL-WYOMING	47 FR 33424	August 2, 1982
STATE PROGRAMS	47 FR 26356	June 17, 1982
STATE WINDOW	46 FR 53376	October 28, 1981
TWO-ACRE EXEMPTION	47 FR 33424	August 2, 1982



THE BEGINNING OF A PINE PLANTATION ON RECLAIMED LAND.

# STATE REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act specifies that because of the diversity in terrain, climate, and other physical conditions in areas subject to mining operations, the primary government responsibility for surface mining and reclamation operations should rest with the States.

To achieve primary regulatory authority, often referred to as primacy, a State must submit a program which demonstrates the States capability to carry out the provisions of the Act. Specifically, States are required to:

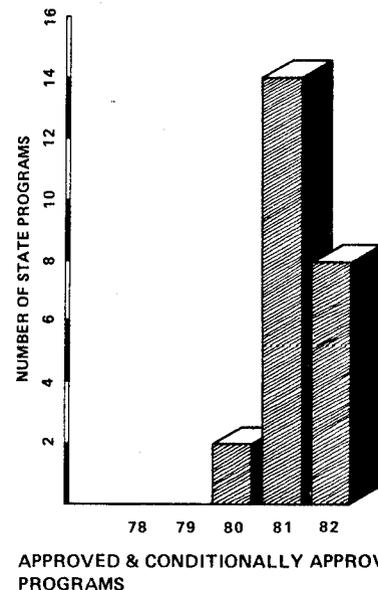
- establish laws which regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations,
- provide sanctions for violations of State laws, regulations, or permit conditions,
- provide for the effective implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of a permit system,
- establish a process for the designation of areas as unsuitable for surface coal mining,
- establish a process for coordinating the review and issuance of surface coal mining permits with any other Federal or State permit process applicable to the proposed operations,
- provide rules and regulations consistent with regulations issued by the Secretary, and
- provide a regulatory authority with sufficient administrative and technical personnel and sufficient funding to operate a program.

The Secretary of the Interior, through the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), reviews the State program to determine the consistency of the State's program with the Act and with the regulatory program established by the Secretary. Each State program is also reviewed by the public, industry, and other Federal agencies. Notices providing a description of the program, stating where the program is available for public review, and inviting public comments are published in local newspapers and in the Federal Register and public hearings are held.

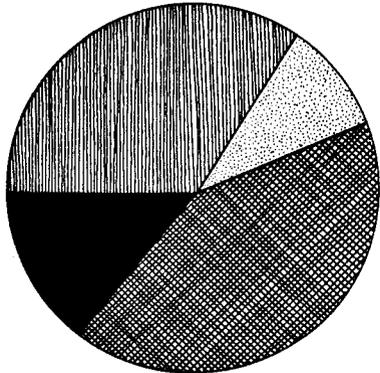
The Secretary, after soliciting and publicly disclosing the views of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies, either approves, conditionally approves, partially approves/partially disapproves, or disapproves the State's program.

Any State with an approved program may elect to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary to provide for State regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on federal lands within the State.

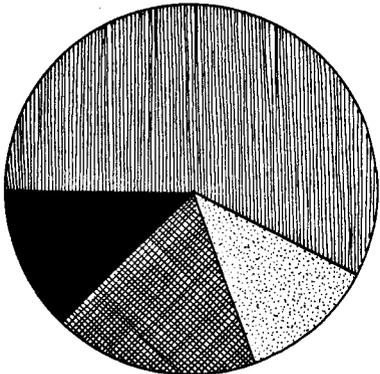
Once the Secretary approves a State's program, the State is granted primacy and becomes the regulatory authority over coal mining within its borders. The Federal government then assumes a monitoring role. Also, once a State has achieved primacy, the Secretary may approve a program for the reclamation of lands disturbed by previous mining activities and not adequately reclaimed. Approval of the State reclamation plan entitles the State to receive funds allocated to it from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.



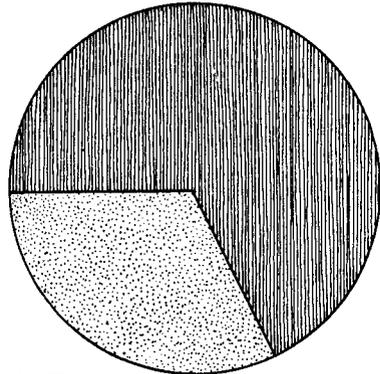
# Status Of State Programs (As Of Sept. 30, 1982)



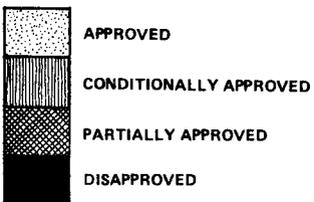
FY 1980



FY 1981



FY 1982



STATE	APPROVED	CONDITIONALLY APPROVED	PARTIALLY APPROVED	DISAPPROVED
ALABAMA				
ARKANSAS				
COLORADO				
ILLINOIS				
INDIANA				
IOWA				
KANSAS				
KENTUCKY				
LOUISIANA				
MARYLAND				
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSOURI				
MONTANA				
NEW MEXICO				
NORTH DAKOTA				
OHIO				
OKLAHOMA				
PENNSYLVANIA				
TENNESSEE				
TEXAS				
UTAH				
VIRGINIA				
WEST VIRGINIA				
WYOMING				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

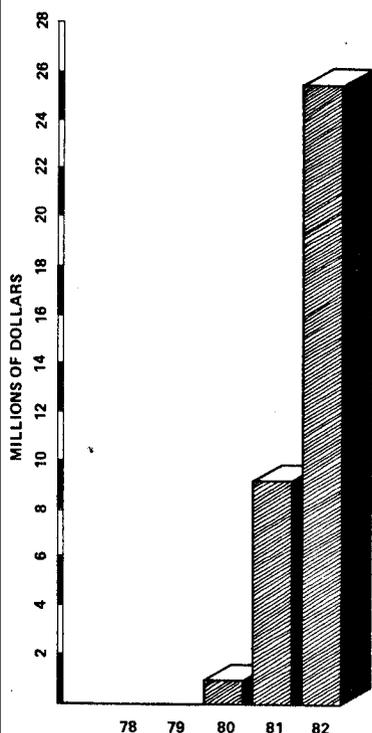
## Program Grants To States

STATE	INITIAL REGULATORY PROGRAM GRANTS		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1982
ALABAMA	\$646,940	\$324,340	\$ ---	\$ ---
ALASKA	---	---	1,070,000	642,656
ARKANSAS	---	---	---	---
COLORADO	---	---	---	---
CROW TRIBE	---	---	---	61,711
HOPI TRIBE	---	---	---	100,111
ILLINOIS	1,134,792	744,064	---	---
INDIANA	900,000	515,174	---	---
IOWA	22,229	---	---	---
KANSAS	---	---	---	---
KENTUCKY	4,370,676	1,609,702	27,500	---
LOUISIANA	---	---	---	---
MARYLAND	---	---	---	---
MISSISSIPPI	---	---	---	---
MISSOURI	---	---	---	---
MONTANA	---	---	---	---
NEW MEXICO	---	---	---	---
NORTH DAKOTA	---	---	---	---
OHIO	2,471,673	1,278,795	---	---
OKLAHOMA	---	---	---	---
PENNSYLVANIA	4,362,766	1,583,603	---	---
RHODE ISLAND	---	---	153,083	6,751
TENNESSEE	336,900	401,700	---	---
TEXAS	---	---	---	---
UTAH	---	---	---	---
VIRGINIA	2,797,227	---	105,000	---
WASHINGTON*	---	---	---	63,896
WEST VIRGINIA	---	---	---	---
WYOMING	---	---	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$17,043,203</b>	<b>\$6,457,378</b>	<b>\$1,355,583</b>	<b>\$875,125</b>

\*STATE ELECTED NOT TO SUBMIT A PROGRAM

# Regulatory Grants To The States Under The Permanent Program

STATE	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
ALABAMA	---	---	\$1,117,960
ARKANSAS	---	\$ 221,912	193,449
COLORADO	---	268,460	607,229
ILLINOIS	---	---	2,960,177
INDIANA	---	---	374,074
IOWA	---	38,501	44,543
KANSAS	---	173,784	128,842
KENTUCKY	---	---	3,419,508
LOUISIANA	---	127,569	159,265
MARYLAND	---	423,499	335,248
MISSISSIPPI	---	42,370	21,216
MISSOURI	---	395,078	279,581
MONTANA	\$682,383	765,272	402,840
NEW MEXICO	---	417,741	454,949
NORTH DAKOTA	---	300,571	434,715
OHIO	---	---	1,800,000
OKLAHOMA	---	247,709	339,818
PENNSYLVANIA	---	---	3,942,507
TENNESSEE	---	---	582,500
TEXAS	305,623	361,907	441,164
UTAH	---	---	1,331,437
VIRGINIA	---	---	2,279,100
WEST VIRGINIA	---	4,275,277	2,055,039
WYOMING	---	1,247,798	1,915,432
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$988,006</b>	<b>\$ 9,307,448</b>	<b>\$25,620,593</b>

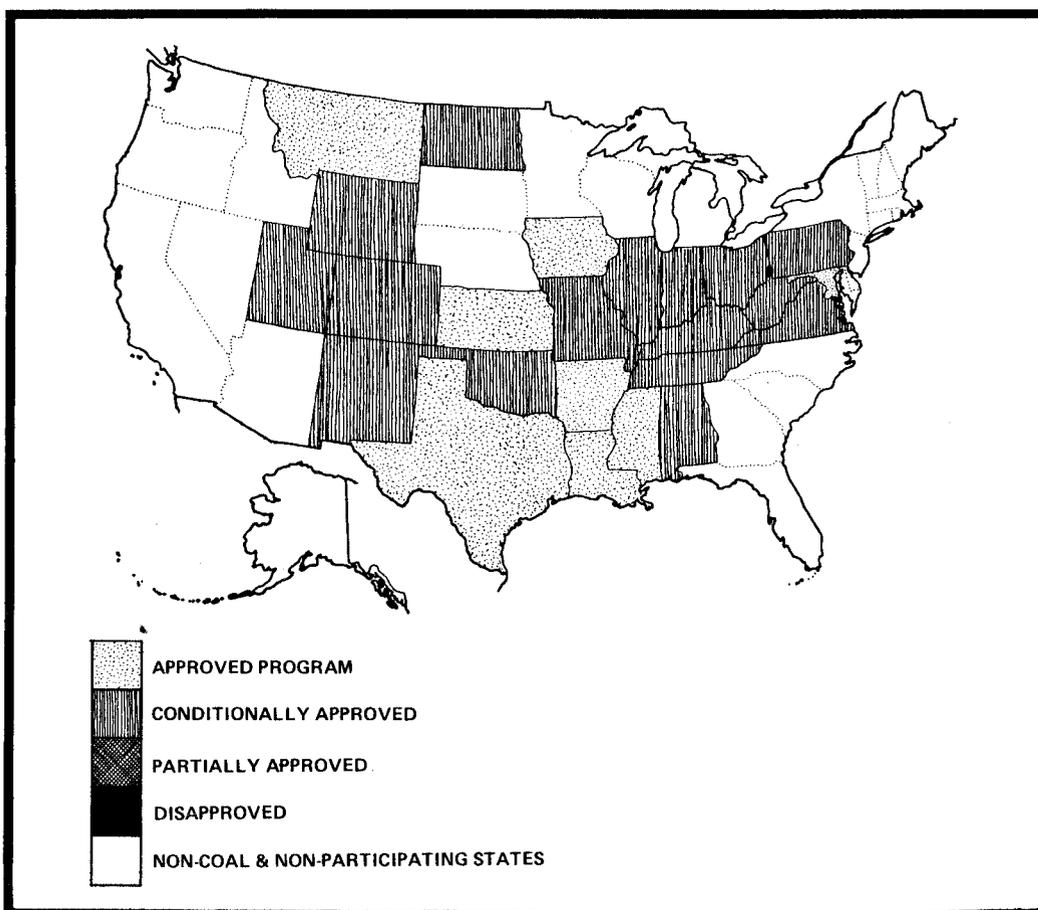


FY 1978-1982 REGULATORY GRANTS

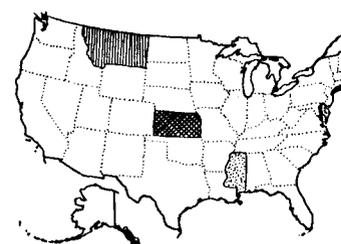
Presently, 24 major coal producing States have received primacy. The States are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Alaska's program is scheduled for the Secretary's decision Spring 1983.

Through thoughtful consultation and cooperation with the States, the Secretary has approved eight programs that were initially disapproved in 1980. These eight States, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia, contain 88 percent of the total of coal surface mining inspectable units in the country and are among the States with the most sensitive environmental and climatic problems. Because of the topography and other physical conditions, coal operations in these eight States have the greatest cost of compliance under the Act.

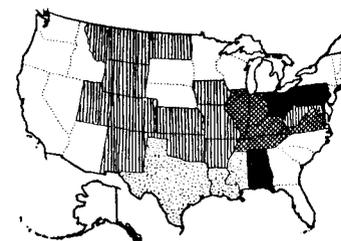
In addition, 78 conditions or minor deficiencies in the State program approvals were removed to bring the total to eight States with fully approved programs. Nine separate amendment packages, unrelated to conditions, submitted by various States were approved.



## State Programs (As Of Sept. 30, 1982)



FY 1980



FY 1981



A HEAVY STAND OF GRASS ON RECENTLY RECLAIMED LAND.

# FEDERAL PROGRAMS

OSM is required to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation activities on non-Federal and non-Indian lands in a State if:

- the State's proposal for a permanent regulatory program receives final disapproval from the Secretary of the Interior
- the State does not submit its own permanent regulatory program; or
- the State fails to implement, enforce, or maintain its approved State program.

OSM encourages and supports State's primacy in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations within their borders. Two States with active mining, Georgia and Washington, did not submit regulatory programs. A Federal program for Georgia was developed and one for Washington is being developed. Alaska has submitted its State program for approval.

In addition, full Federal programs were being prepared for Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. These States have coal reserves. In the interim, Federal coal exploration programs were issued for Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, and Rhode Island.

Section 523(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act requires the Secretary to issue and implement a Federal lands program applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on Federal lands. On March 13, 1979, the Secretary issued regulations implementing the permanent phase of the program. On June 9, 1982, OSM proposed regulations to amend the permanent Federal lands program rules in order to define more clearly the roles of the Federal Government and the States in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands. The amendment would enable States to assume greater responsibility for regulating mining on Federal lands.

The Federal lands program is critical because the Federal Government owns significant coal resources in both the East and West. Of the 200-billion tons of identified coal reserves in the western region, 80 percent is federally owned and cannot be developed without issuance of a Federal coal lease under the federal coal management program.

Eastern surface mines are much smaller and generally mine a permit area within 5 years. However, surface coal mining and reclamation techniques in the Eastern Interior Basin and the West are quite different from those in the East. A typical western surface mine covers about 4,000 acres and may be worked for as long as 35 years. This means the overall environmental impact extends over a longer time period. Western land revegetation also presents special problems due to the limited rainfall. OSM anticipates that despite these differences coal can be successfully mined and reclaimed in all areas.

## Federal Program

## Federal Lands Programs

In addition to reclamation and enforcement activities, OSM's major responsibility in the Federal coal management program is to provide assistance to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Federal coal leasing program. Preleasing activities in the West are vital since the bulk of Federal reserves is in that region. The cooperative effort attempts to shorten the leasing process by providing information in advance on site-specific analysis of proposed leasing tracts, consultation among agencies, and review of preleasing stipulations.

OSM participated in the program through the regional coal teams established by BLM. These teams are made up of BLM State directors' and Governors' representatives. Representatives of Federal agencies including U.S. Geological Survey, Forest Service, OSM, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service are ex officio members.

During 1982, OSM participated in the review of mining and reclamation plans for coal mining on Federal lands. These reviews determine if the mine operators are complying with requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, the environmental performance standards of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, and the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The operator must address the effects of mining before a plan may be approved on Federal lands.

Decision packages on mine plans are prepared for the Secretary of the Interior's approval or disapproval. Each package consists of documentations of compliance with the applicable Federal laws and regulations, documentation required by the Mineral Leasing Act, the concurrence of BLM and the surface managing Federal agency, recommendations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Historic Preservation Office, and any stipulations necessary as conditions for approval.

OSM received a large number of mine plan/permit applications in FY 1982 due to the requirement for an operator to submit a new application 2 months after the approval date of the State program. This deadline, which also applies to Federal lands, occurred for most western States during fiscal year 1982.

Early in fiscal year 1982, all States containing Federal coal lands had received approval for their permanent regulatory programs for surface coal mining and reclamation operations. These approvals triggered the filing of applications for a permanent program permit by all coal mines operating on Federal lands. By law these applications had to be filed within 2 months following each State program approval. This action created the present backlog of permit applications. At the beginning of fiscal year 1982, OSM had 74 mining plan/permit applications on hand. During the year, 55 more were received and 22 were approved. OSM will eliminate this backlog as quickly as possible.

**Federal Lands Mining  
Plan Review Statistics  
(As Of Sept. 30, 1982)**

STATES	APPLICATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 1981	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FY 82	APPLICATIONS FOUND COMPLETE	APPLICATIONS AWAITING APPLICANTS RESPONSE TO DEFICIENCIES	TECHNICAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	EIS COMPLETE	PERMITS ISSUED	APPLICATIONS PENDING
COLORADO*	20	0	1	0	9	9	0	8	12
MONTANA*	7	6	2	2	2	2	1	3	10
NEW MEXICO*	5**	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	4
NORTH DAKOTA*	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	6
OKLAHOMA*	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
UTAH*	18	2	4	5	3	3	0	2	18
WYOMING*	19	11	10	15	7	7	2	6	24
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>80</b>
KENTUCKY	1	19	1	0	1	1	0	1	19
VIRGINIA	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEST VIRGINIA	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>107</b>

\* Cooperative agreement states control the processing time for steps 1 thru 5.  
 \*\* Includes the McKinley Mine which contains Federal Land and Indian Land therefore it is listed under both programs.

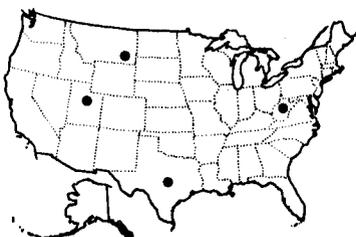
The permanent program rules on Federal lands (30 CFR Chapter VII, Subchapter D) became effective in each State on the effective date of approval for each State program. Mining plans and permit applications under the permanent program are being jointly reviewed by OSM and the States. One of the features of the Federal lands program is the requirement that at a minimum an application for a mining permit must meet the requirements of the applicable approved State program. States with approved permanent program cooperative agreements are undertaking a significant amount of responsibility for the technical and environmental review of mining operations in future years.

In 1982, OSM increased coordination with States in permitting and mining plan efforts. Coordination is achieved in the completeness review stage, review of technical analysis prepared by the State, use of State information where appropriate for environmental impact analyses, and joint issuance of permits and mining plans.

## Federal Program Mine Plan Permit Application Status

STATES	APPLICATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 1981	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FY 1982	APPLICATIONS FOUND COMPLETE	APPLICATIONS AWAITING DEFICIENCY RESPONSES FROM APPLICANT	TECHNICAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	EIS COMPLETE	PERMITS ISSUED	APPLICATIONS PENDING
GEORGIA	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

## Designation Of Lands Unsuitable For Mining



FY 1978 - 1982 UNSUITABILITY PETITIONS

In FY 1982, OSM processed two petitions to determine the unsuitability of land for surface coal mining and reclamation operations received the previous year. The Tongue River petition was filed by the Northern Plains Resource Council for combined State and Federal land in southeast Montana along the Tongue River and was processed by the State and OSM. Another was filed by private citizens with respect to Federal land which is part of the Camp Swift Military Reservation located about 30 miles southeast of Austin, Texas, and was processed by OSM.

In fiscal year 1982, two new petitions were received, although one was withdrawn by the applicant and the other was returned to the applicant as incomplete. Neither application has been resubmitted.

In December 1982, two other petitions to designate Federal coal lands as unsuitable had been received and determined to be complete. Both of the areas covered by these petitions are located in Wyoming.

## Federal/State Cooperative Agreements

Administration of most surface mining requirements for the Federal lands program may be delegated by OSM to States through cooperative agreements. However, certain responsibilities cannot be delegated and are retained by the Secretary.

Proposed cooperative agreements with North Dakota and Utah were published in the Federal Register and final rules were prepared for publication. Cooperative agreements with Virginia and West Virginia were also being processed. Inspection and enforcement activities on Federal lands are conducted under two separate procedures. In States having Federal/State cooperative agreements, inspection of surface mining activities on Federal lands is the responsibility of the designated State regulatory authority (SRA). The OSM, however, maintains an oversight

function to ensure that the SRA fully exercises its delegated responsibility under the cooperative agreement. In States not having a Federal/State cooperative agreement, the required inspection and enforcement activities are carried out by the OSM.

The Act's section 710(d), effective on February 3, 1980, made most of the permanent program requirements applicable to Indian lands. Regulations to control surface coal mining and reclamation on Indian lands were prepared and will be proposed in 1983. A draft of legislation to regulate surface coal mining operations on Indian lands was submitted to the coal-owning tribes for their review in 1980 and 1982. A draft report was prepared in response to sections 710(a) and (b) of the Act based on the study by the Council of Energy Resource Tribes and the Department's Office of the Solicitor. The drafts report is being revised and will be available in the spring of 1983. This report provides Congress with legislative options for regulating surface coal mining on Indian lands. The report to Congress required by section 710 of the Act is scheduled to be submitted to Congress during the third quarter of fiscal year 1983.

## Indian Lands Program

Tribal-Federal agreements exist between OSM and the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Tribes. They are designed to assist the tribes in developing and establishing their own mining and reclamation programs, training staff to administer those programs, enabling the tribes to participate in the review of mining and reclamation plans on their lands for apparent completeness, and help prepare required technical and environmental assessments of proposed mining operations on tribal lands. The agreement with the Navajo was signed in September 1981; those with the Crow and Hopi in May 1982.

## Indian Lands Mining Plan Permit Status

STATES	APPLICATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 1981	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FY 1982	APPLICATIONS FOUND COMPLETE	APPLICATIONS AWAITING DEFICIENCY RESPONSES FROM APPLICANT	TECHNICAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS COMPLETE	EIS COMPLETE	PERMITS ISSUED	APPLICATIONS PENDING
NAVAJO/HOPI (ARIZONA)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
CROW (MONTANA)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NAVAJO (NEW MEXICO)	0	3*	0	1	0	0	0	0	3*
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

\*McKinley mine contains Indian Land and Federal Land therefore it is listed both the Federal Lands Program and the Indian Program.



OSM INSPECTOR MAKING FINAL INSPECTION OF POSTMINING LAND USE.

# INSPECTION & ENFORCEMENT

The total number of State mining and reclamation inspectors increased by 48 percent in the last 2 years. There are more inspectors in the field now than ever in the history of the program. As a result of this administration's policies, State and Federal inspectors are working in concert to ensure environmental protection and proper reclamation occur.

During fiscal year 1982, OSM conducted 16,770 inspections. These inspections resulted in 2,928 single violations. During this period, OSM received 460 citizen complaints. The majority of complaints and violations pertained to sediment ponds, topsoil handling, haulroads, signs and markers, and backfilling and grading.

Prior to 1981 there were no enforcement methods to exercise against illegal, unpermitted mining operations. In the last two years, OSM adopted new regulations that allow cessation orders to be issued. In 1982, OSM provided grants, training and expert personnel to assist Kentucky State officials with the indictment of 12 illegal operators and confiscation of \$900,000 in equipment.

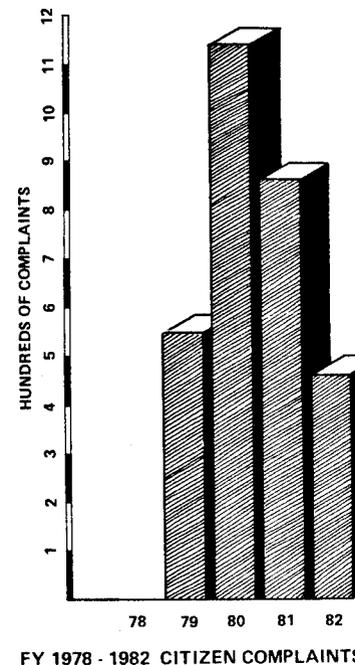
In 1982 a task force of attorneys and OSM personnel was established to collect monies from civil penalties. Assessment activities during the year resulted in over \$57 million in civil penalties. Approximately \$1.9 million of these assessments have been collected and approximately \$16.7 million in assessment cases have been turned over to the Office of the Solicitor for collection.

# Violation Types By State

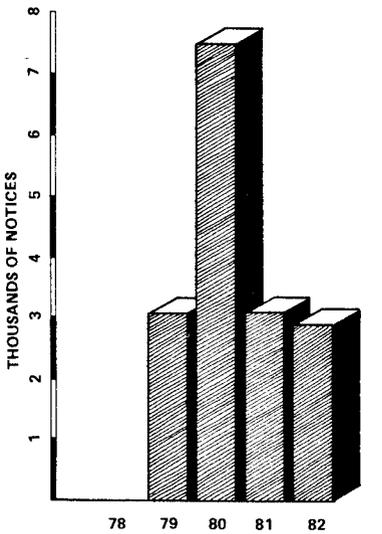
VIOLATIONS	STATE																			TOTAL	
	ALASKA	COLORADO	GEORGIA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	MARYLAND	MISSOURI	NEW MEXICO	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	PENNSYLVANIA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	UTAH	VIRGINIA	WEST VIRGINIA		WASHINGTON
AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE	3	1	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	35
SIGNS AND MARKERS	7	0	0	7	61	0	0	78	1	0	0	16	0	22	37	0	0	13	2	0	244
BACKFILLING AND GRADING	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	51	2	0	0	5	7	34	36	0	1	5	21	0	182
HIGHWALL ELIMINATION	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	50
RILLS AND GULLIES	2	0	0	1	26	0	0	14	0	0	0	24	1	3	7	0	0	1	0	1	80
IMPROPER FILLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	12	4	0	74
TOPSOIL HANDLING	5	0	2	9	47	0	0	64	0	1	1	27	2	12	30	0	0	5	4	0	209
SEDIMENT PONDS	9	2	1	12	163	0	2	148	0	0	2	76	11	80	110	1	2	53	23	2	697
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	7	0	2	5	21	0	0	37	2	0	1	23	0	42	7	1	0	11	21	0	180
WATER MONITORING	0	1	0	1	32	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	4	0	0	81
BUFFER ZONES	0	0	1	4	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	1	0	0	31
ROADS	0	0	1	1	15	0	0	90	5	0	0	7	0	9	47	0	1	20	1	0	197
DAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLASTING	1	0	1	8	21	0	0	17	0	1	0	8	2	8	14	0	0	4	0	0	85
REVEGETATION	5	0	0	2	45	0	0	39	1	0	0	2	1	9	42	0	0	3	2	0	151
SPOIL ON DOWNSLOPE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	94
MINING WITHOUT PERMIT	8	0	2	0	2	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	0	0	2	0	0	85
EXCEEDING PERMIT	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	32	0	1	0	7	0	17	8	0	0	5	0	0	76
DISTANCE PROHIBITION	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	5	2	0	0	8	0	0	54
OTHER VIOLATIONS	15	0	1	7	50	0	0	75	1	1	1	21	21	24	80	0	0	12	13	0	322
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,928</b>

## OSM Inspection Activities

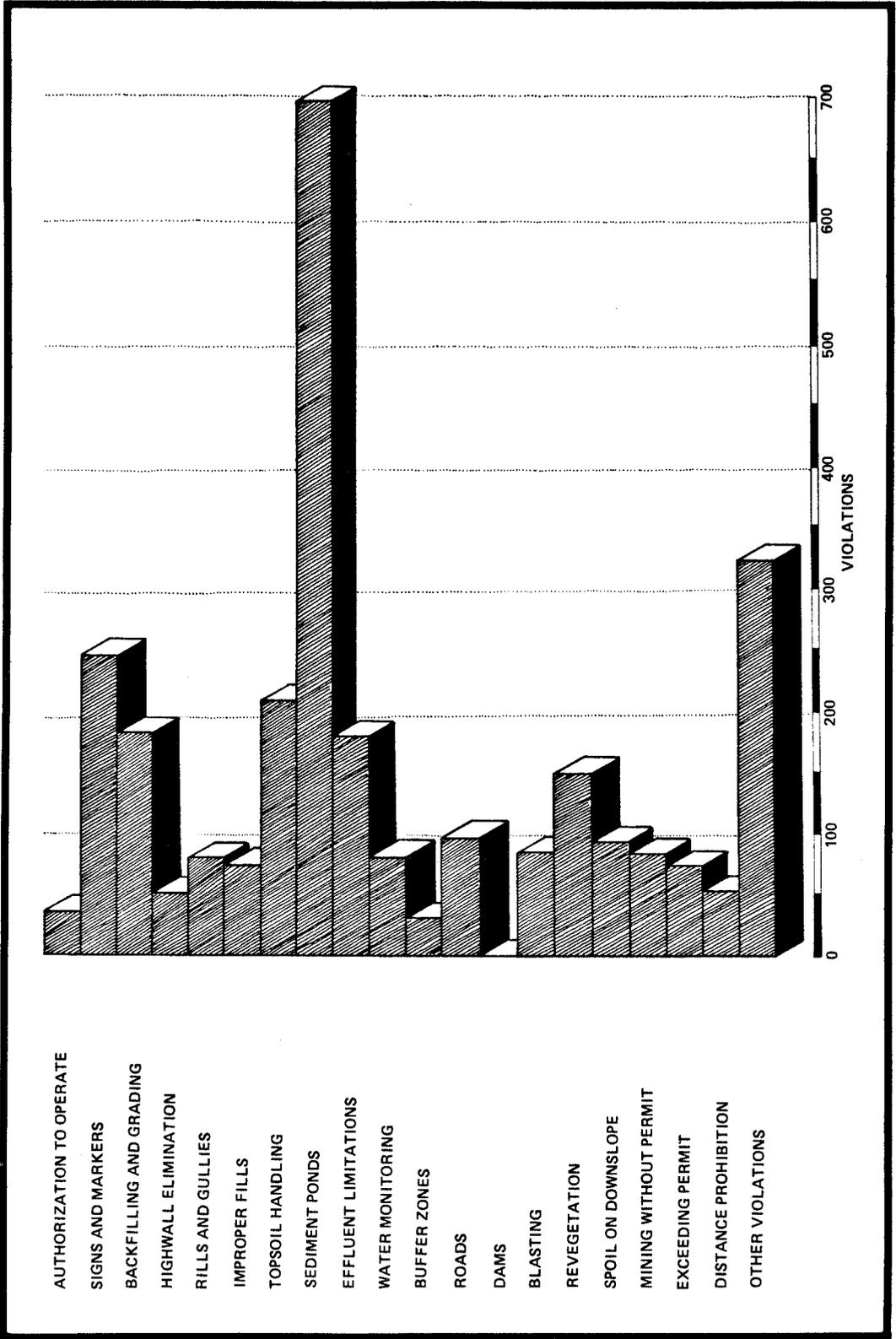
STATES HAVING VIOLATIONS IN FY 1982	INSPECTIONS		TEN DAY NOTICES	NOTICES OF VIOLATION	CESSATION ORDERS	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS
	COMPLETE	PARTIAL					
ALABAMA	1,077	198	5	32	25	39	68
ALASKA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	9	26	2	1	0	1	4
GEORGIA	56	21	0	5	1	0	11
ILLINOIS	477	222	6	43	0	3	59
INDIANA	728	709	0	225	92	17	561
IOWA	6	2	1	0	0	3	1
KANSAS	16	3	1	0	0	2	2
KENTUCKY	2,396	1,112	10	339	86	223	842
MARYLAND	41	143	8	0	0	2	12
MISSOURI	16	18	1	0	0	1	4
MONTANA	22	5	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	53	20	1	3	0	0	5
NORTH DAKOTA	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	1,363	413	4	134	13	13	231
OKLAHOMA	191	136	9	6	3	19	45
OREGON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	2,970	1,369	0	164	34	52	307
TENNESSEE	466	377	1	166	58	63	496
TEXAS	11	1	1	0	0	0	2
UTAH	13	8	2	1	0	1	4
VIRGINIA	324	191	52	49	16	18	179
WASHINGTON	6	0	0	2	0	0	3
WEST VIRGINIA	308	1,187	83	3	1	3	92
WYOMING	22	7	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,594	6,176	187	1,173	329	460	2,928



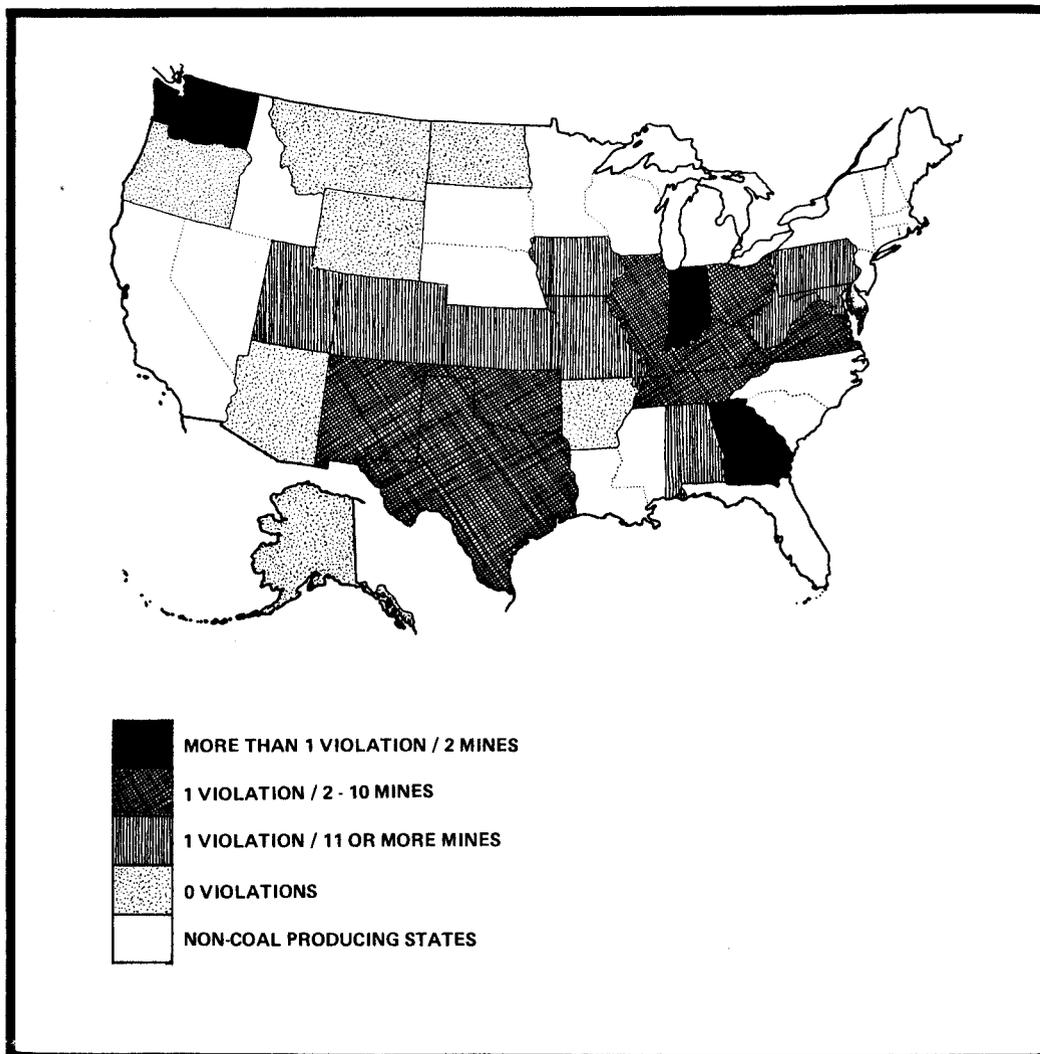
# Violations By Type Nationwide



FY 1978 - 1982 NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS



## Distribution Of Violations By State (FY 1982)



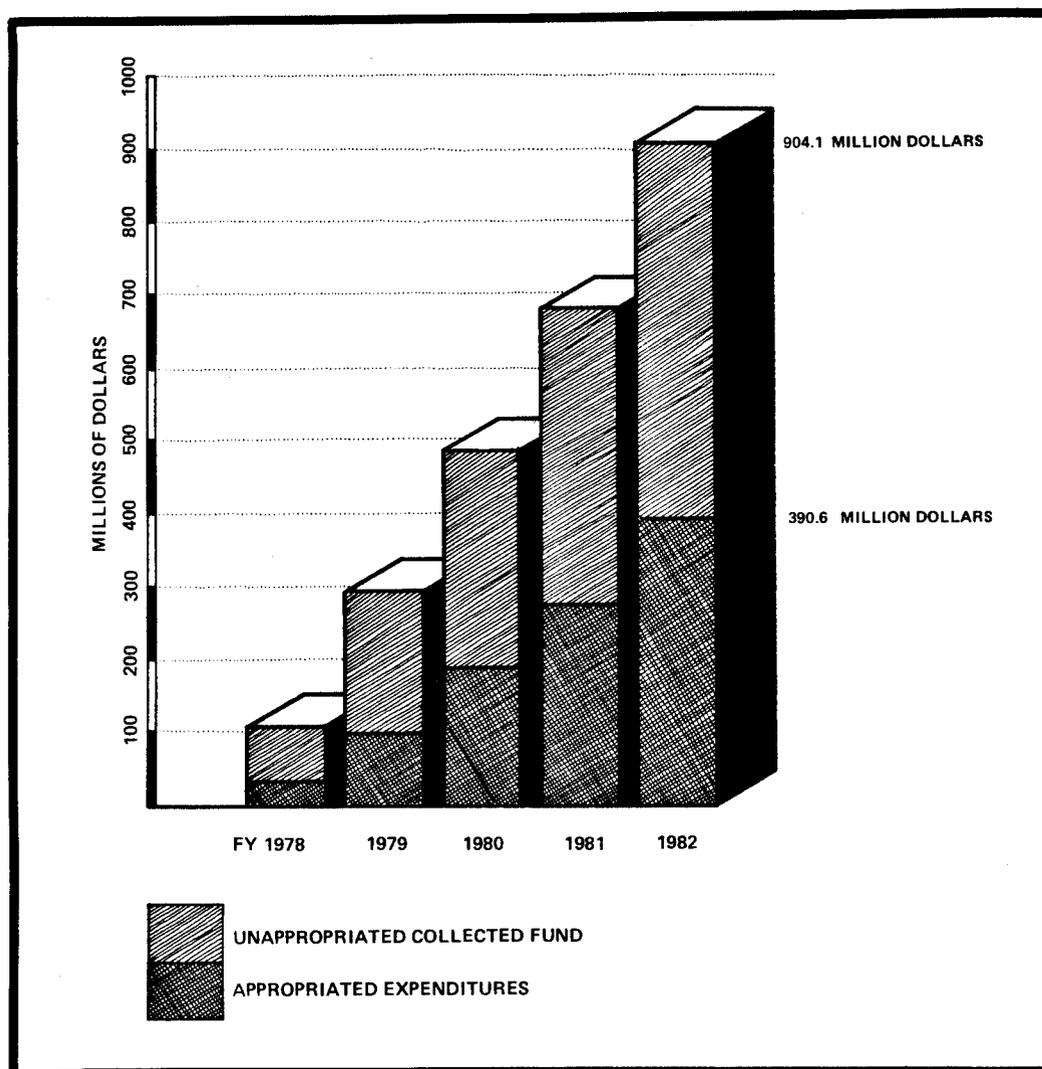


SCHOOL CONSTRUCTED ON MOUNTAINTOP REMOVAL RECLAIMED LAND.

# ABANDONED MINE LANDS

All States with regulatory primacy either have abandoned mine land reclamation (AMLR) programs approved or have indicated intent to seek approval. To minimize delays in the States' implementation of AMLR projects, efforts were made to have the regulatory and AMLR programs processed simultaneously. During FY 1982, 14 State AMLR programs were approved, bringing the total to 18 States with approved AMLR programs. In addition, two States and two Indian tribes submitted their programs for review during FY 1982:

During FY 1982, grant request from 15 States were approved for \$89.5 million dollars. These projects reflected the highest reclamation priorities as required by the Act. In addition, approximately \$28.2 million for Federal construction projects or cooperative agreements with the States for emergency AMLR projects was awarded, \$14.3 million was provided to the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), and \$2.2 million was granted to small operators through the small operator assistance program (SOAP).



Cumulative Fund  
Collection/  
Expenditures

## **FY 1982 Accomplishments**

On June 30, 1982, in response to the administration's request for regulatory review, OSM published a major revision of the abandoned mine land reclamation (AMLR) program rules. These revised rules removed unnecessary and burdensome regulations and clarified the relationships and responsibilities in implementing a coordinated AMLR program.

Major AMLR policy initiatives undertaken in FY 1982 include:

- making the States the primary delivery mechanism for AMLR. This was accomplished by consolidating the Federal reclamation programs that pertain only to reclamation activities that cannot be efficiently performed at the State level,
- preparing an equitable policy and formula for allocating Federal discretionary reclamation funds,
- giving the States the opportunity to assume responsibility for the emergency reclamation program,
- increasing AMLR fee collection activities in order to gain additional funds for reclamation,
- reorganizing the Office of Surface Mining's grant function to provide more efficient service,
- preparing a programmatic environmental impact statement that will reduce the burden on the States for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and
- developing legislative options to allow the Indian tribes to gain primacy over their surface mining regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs.

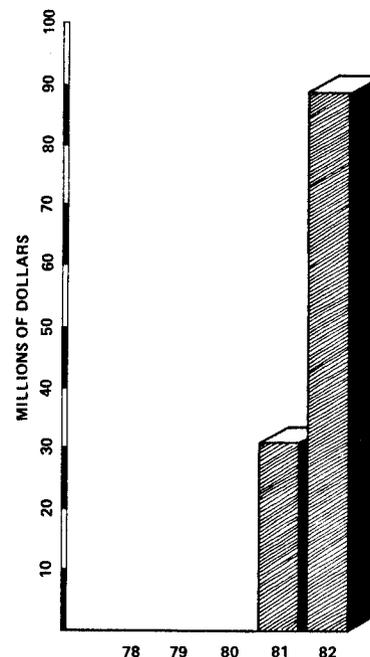
## State And Indian Program Assistance

STATE	PLAN PREPARATION	FIRST ANNUAL SUBMISSION OF PROJECTS	PROGRAM GRANTS FY 82
ALABAMA	\$ 176,300	\$ 300,104	\$ 3,977,002
ARKANSAS	29,769	127,992	---
COLORADO	688,764	447,693	1,180,640
ILLINOIS	130,000	951,754	4,940,689
INDIANA	107,740	650,458	6,699,381
IOWA	7,600	---	---
KANSAS	28,800	121,530*	---
KENTUCKY	466,293	712,367	15,893,953
MARYLAND	---	70,794	576,748
MISSOURI	64,621	253,524	3,545,740
MONTANA	220,047	---	6,772,017
NEW MEXICO	227,905	222,492	803,070
NORTH DAKOTA	250,766	470,963	---
OHIO	341,300	755,830	12,450,284
OKLAHOMA	71,488	205,598	1,588,892
PENNSYLVANIA	259,820		10,859,550
TENNESSEE	146,491	109,485	1,023,751
TEXAS	53,284	---	51,800***
UTAH	192,713*	---	---
VIRGINIA	182,677	1,443,927	7,573,561
WEST VIRGINIA	82,302	1,397,635	10,975,186
WYOMING	897,882	393,782	---
CROW	181,749	560,004	---
HOPI	205,149	114,968*	---
NAVAJO	259,722	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,273,182**</b>	<b>\$9,310,900**</b>	<b>\$88,882,264</b>

\*FY 1982

\*\*CUMULATIVE TOTAL

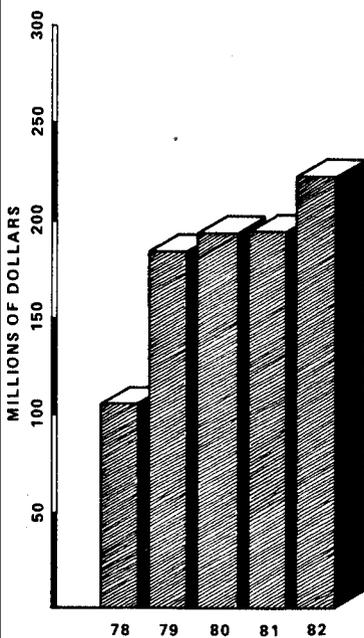
\*\*\*PENDING



FY 1978 - 1982 AML STATE & INDIAN PROGRAM GRANTS

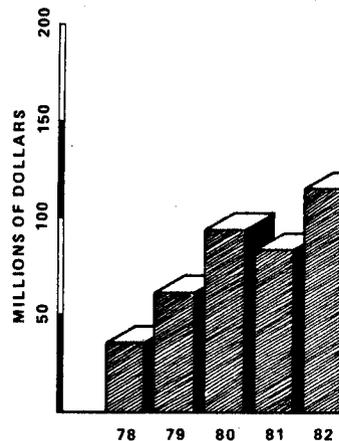
# AML Fund Status

STATE	FEEES COLLECTED (FY 1982)	INTERIOR PROJECTS (FY 1982)	RAMP PROJECTS (FY 1982)
ALABAMA	\$7,665,513	\$936,000	\$365,847
ALASKA	285,627	0	0
ARKANSAS	44,229	0	418,999
COLORADO	5,725,830	227,000	0
GEORGIA	2,414	0	0
ILLINOIS	14,939,399	1,480,000	47,370
INDIANA	11,196,531	292,000	0
IOWA	257,555	0	2,047,990
KANSAS	513,956	690,000	0
KENTUCKY	38,603,653	1,135,000	1,700,061
MARYLAND	1,051,003	0	7,782
MISSOURI	1,894,885	696,000	150,755
MONTANA	9,276,595	0	0
NEW MEXICO	3,037,437	12,000	0
NORTH DAKOTA	1,743,829	339,000	147,421
OHIO	11,590,763	2,182,000	1,415,886
OKLAHOMA	1,970,178	718,000	1,039,495
PENNSYLVANIA	23,498,196	8,971,000	4,274,713
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	2,734
TENNESSEE	2,094,171	984,000	2,461
TEXAS	3,511,774	0	10,589
UTAH	2,497,666	0	0
VIRGINIA	7,473,823	1,642,000	0
WASHINGTON	1,632,831	91,000	0
WEST VIRGINIA	26,653,408	2,368,000	2,745,696
WYOMING	36,387,484	484,000	173,703
CROW TRIBE	1,271,515	0	0
HOPI TRIBE	506,889	0	0
NAVAJO TRIBE	7,231,417	0	0
OTHER STATES	0	1,272,000	0
TOTAL	\$222,558,571	\$24,519,000	\$14,551,502



FY 1978-1982 ANNUAL FUND COLLECTION

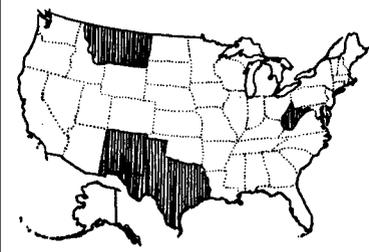
SOAP EXPENDITURES (FY 1982)	FY 1982 STATE ALLOCATION	REVENUES COLLECTED (FY 78 - 82)	STATE
\$177,313	\$3,832,756	\$27,991,723	ALABAMA
0	142,813	1,275,256	ALASKA
0	22,114	408,860	ARKANSAS
0	2,862,915	23,557,773	COLORADO
129,841	1,207	25,830	GEORGIA
0	7,469,699	63,222,451	ILLINOIS
1,500,000	5,598,265	44,620,702	INDIANA
0	128,777	912,133	IOWA
0	256,978	1,761,439	KANSAS
0	19,301,826	159,331,654	KENTUCKY
0	525,501	4,339,227	MARYLAND
0	947,442	8,986,365	MISSOURI
0	4,638,297	43,103,591	MONTANA
0	1,518,718	15,729,773	NEW MEXICO
0	871,914	7,326,019	NORTH DAKOTA
0	5,795,381	52,613,365	OHIO
0	985,089	8,581,574	OKLAHOMA
0	11,749,098	102,403,680	PENNSYLVANIA
0	0	0	SOUTH DAKOTA
1,428,000	1,047,085	10,549,692	TENNESSEE
0	1,755,887	12,866,388	TEXAS
0	1,248,833	8,630,907	UTAH
34,000	3,736,911	31,188,844	VIRGINIA
0	816,415	7,493,200	WASHINGTON
0	13,326,704	95,737,739	WEST VIRGINIA
0	18,193,742	135,938,823	WYOMING
0	635,757	6,256,469	CROW TRIBE
0	253,444	2,187,174	HOPI TRIBE
0	3,615,708	30,072,156	NAVAJO TRIBE
0	0	0	OTHER STATES
\$3,269,154	\$111,279,292	\$904,190,204	TOTAL



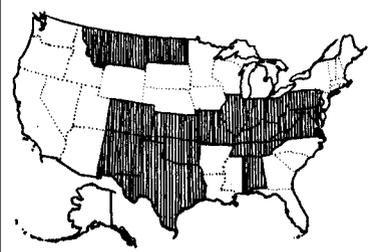
FY 1978-1982 FUND APPROPRIATION

# AML Program Status (As Of Sept. 30, 1982)

STATE	SUBMITTED PROGRAM OR WORK PLAN	SUBMISSION PENDING	APPROVED
ALABAMA			██████████
ALASKA		██████████	
ARKANSAS	██████████		
COLORADO			██████████
ILLINOIS			██████████
INDIANA			██████████
IOWA		██████████	
KANSAS			██████████
KENTUCKY			██████████
MARYLAND			██████████
MISSOURI			██████████
MONTANA			██████████
NEW MEXICO			██████████
NORTH DAKOTA			██████████
OHIO			██████████
OKLAHOMA			██████████
PENNSYLVANIA			██████████
TENNESSEE			██████████
TEXAS			██████████
UTAH		██████████	
VIRGINIA			██████████
WEST VIRGINIA			██████████
WYOMING	██████████		
CROW TRIBE	██████████		
HOPI TRIBE	██████████		
NAVAJO TRIBE		██████████	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>



FY 1981 APPROVED PROGRAMS



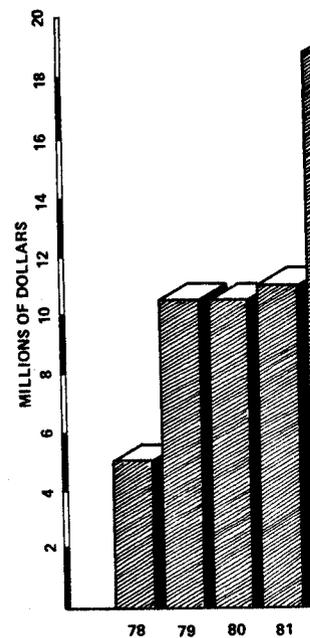
FY 1982 APPROVED PROGRAMS

# Rural Abandoned Mine Program Projects

STATES	FISCAL YEAR 1982			CUMULATIVE TO DATE		
	NUMBER	ACRES	DOLLARS 1/ 2/	NUMBER	ACRES	DOLLARS
ALABAMA	2	37	365,847	32	390	1,767,218
ARKANSAS	1	120	418,999	7	201	1,171,399
ILLINOIS	0	0	47,370	6	31	545,250
INDIANA	0	0	0	30	549	406,738
IOWA	4	306	2,047,990	18	648	3,918,609
KANSAS	0	0	0	1	81	116,782
KENTUCKY	15	416	1,700,061	31	813	3,577,082
MARYLAND	0	0	7,782	5	52	601,746
MISSOURI	0	0	150,755	4	177	926,602
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	-147,421	5	501	90,395
OHIO	19	233	1,415,886	51	478	4,198,139
OKLAHOMA	3	145	1,039,495	6	353	1,686,347
PENNSYLVANIA	26	357	4,274,713	63	777	8,600,371
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	2,734	2	55	198,344
TENNESSEE	0	0	2,461	13	78	265,950
TEXAS	0	0	10,589	19	530	880,418
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	4	61	2,745,696	19	122	4,084,583
WYOMING	1	30	173,703	10	330	1,615,129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>\$14,551,502</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>\$34,651,102</b>

1/ Includes funds for contract modifications

2/ Includes \$13,251,000 supplemental appropriations



FY 1978 - 1982 RAMP APPROPRIATIONS

# Interior Department Projects

(Completed Or Under  
Contract In FY 1982)

STATE	HIGH PRIORITY		EMERGENCY	
	NO.	DOLLAR AMOUNT	NO.	DOLLAR AMOUNT
ALABAMA	9	\$1,471,464	3	\$478,115
ALASKA	1	73,645		
ARIZONA	---	---	1	380,000
ARKANSAS	1	74,135	---	---
CALIFORNIA	1	603,277	---	---
COLORADO	---		2	233,166
ILLINOIS	12	3,190,103	12	266,194
INDIANA	4	356,000	2	13,468
KANSAS	1	850,000	12	163,450
KENTUCKY	13	10,756,158	8	1,266,006
MARYLAND	1	300,000	---	---
MISSOURI	6	4,944,000	---	---
MONTANA	4	372,472	---	---
NEW MEXICO	5	229,740	3	65,220
NORTH DAKOTA	5	1,306,392	---	---
OHIO	17	7,653,795	8	414,354
OKLAHOMA	4	781,114	1	29,747
PENNSYLVANIA	51	24,341,220	45	9,995,700
TENNESSEE	5	6,041,261	---	---
TEXAS	3	770,050	---	---
VIRGINIA	13	4,458,284	1	6,635
WASHINGTON	---	---	4	90,757
WEST VIRGINIA	10	8,604,381	35	3,529,393
WYOMING	6	680,080	6	84,343
OTHER STATES	5	1,294,933	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>\$79,152,504</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>\$17,016,548</b>

Secretarial Order No. 3074 dated February 1, 1982, transferred several Bureau of Mines programs to the Office of Surface Mining. Programs transferred to OSM were:

## Functions Transferred To O

- The Bureau of Mines, Mined Land Demonstration Program;
- P.L. 738, Extinguishment of Outcrop and Underground Fires of 1954;
- P.L. 162, Anthracite Mine Drainage Act of 1955 as amended by P.L. 87-818 1962; and
- P.L. 89-4, Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Section 205.

Only one of the above programs is a continuing program that will require annual budget requests to continue the program. This is the "Extinguishment of Outcrop and Underground Fires." The other programs transferred existing funded projects that will be completed by OSM with no additional legislated funds to start new projects.

FUNDING SOURCE	STATE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FEDERAL FUNDS
Anthracite Mine Drainage Act P.L. 162 (1955) and P.L. 87-818 (1962)	Pennsylvania	1	\$720,000
Extinguishment of Outcrop and Underground Fires P.L. 738 (1954)	Montana	1	40,000
Appalachian Regional Development Act P.L. 89-4 (1965)	Maryland	2	2,173,725
	Ohio	2	727,675
	Pennsylvania	2	2,600,000
Mined Land Demonstrations - Appropriations/Anthracite	Pennsylvania	2	6,700,000
Mined Land Demonstrations - Appropriations/Bituminous	Illinois	1	1,150,000
	Pennsylvania	4	865,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>\$14,976,900</b>

## Non-AMLR Fundi Sources And Projects Active In FY 1982

## Nelson—Jordan AML Emergency Project

When officials and users of the Nelson-Jordan Recreation Center, in Wheeling, West Virginia, began to notice a huge crack developing along the building's wall and the disintegration of their swimming pool, they suspected poor foundations and loose soil conditions were causing the damage. Engineers were called and plans were made to sink pilings to reinforce the supposed failing foundations.

Much to their surprise, borehole drilling revealed mine voids. When the equipment penetrated the empty space they discovered long forgotten coal mines that were now making their presence known. Old coal mine roof supports were decaying allowing the earth to begin its shift downward.

What might have been an even greater tragedy was the possible effect the collapsing earth could have on the nearby Simpson United Methodist Church. The church is listed as an historical site due to the importance of the long-standing house of worship to the community and the parish.

Prior to OSM becoming involved, extensive damage had already occurred and the assessment of the effects had already caused the swimming pool to be closed. If corrective action were delayed, the subsidence would threaten the structural integrity of the recreation center and the church. This land collapse and landslide also would have resulted in complete failure of the hill and would have required the street at the bottom of the site to be permanently closed to traffic. As soon as the cause for the damage was determined, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) was contacted for possible corrective action under the agency's abandoned mine lands program.

OSM officials working with abandoned mine land specialists used exploratory drilling techniques to identify the precise location of the mine voids. Holes were drilled into the mine void areas allowing the engineers to pump flyash into the caverns beneath the earth. Constant testing determined when the mine tunnels and shafts were completely filled.

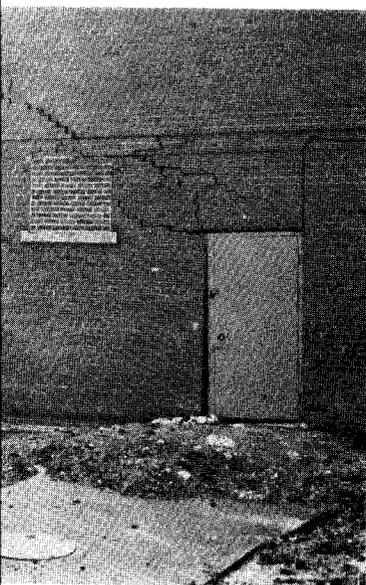
Construction of a lateral subgrade drain helped eliminate water seepage problems and stabilized the fill. Drains were installed to allow water from the mine voids to be released where it could not cause further damage. Removal of the swimming pool was necessary because the intense weight of the pool was creating land shifting problems that could have offset the corrective actions.

Finally, gabions, or baskets filled with rocks and earth, were strategically placed on the adjacent hillside to prevent any land erosion. The gabions added sufficient weight at the bottom of the hill, to compact the soil as it drained. Ditches were constructed to prevent surfacewater runoff from saturating the bottom of the hill.

To provide an esthetic finish, the entire disturbed area was graded and seeded and the areas around the church were landscaped to blend with the existing surroundings.



INITIAL SITE INSPECTION



STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE  
COMMUNITY CENTER

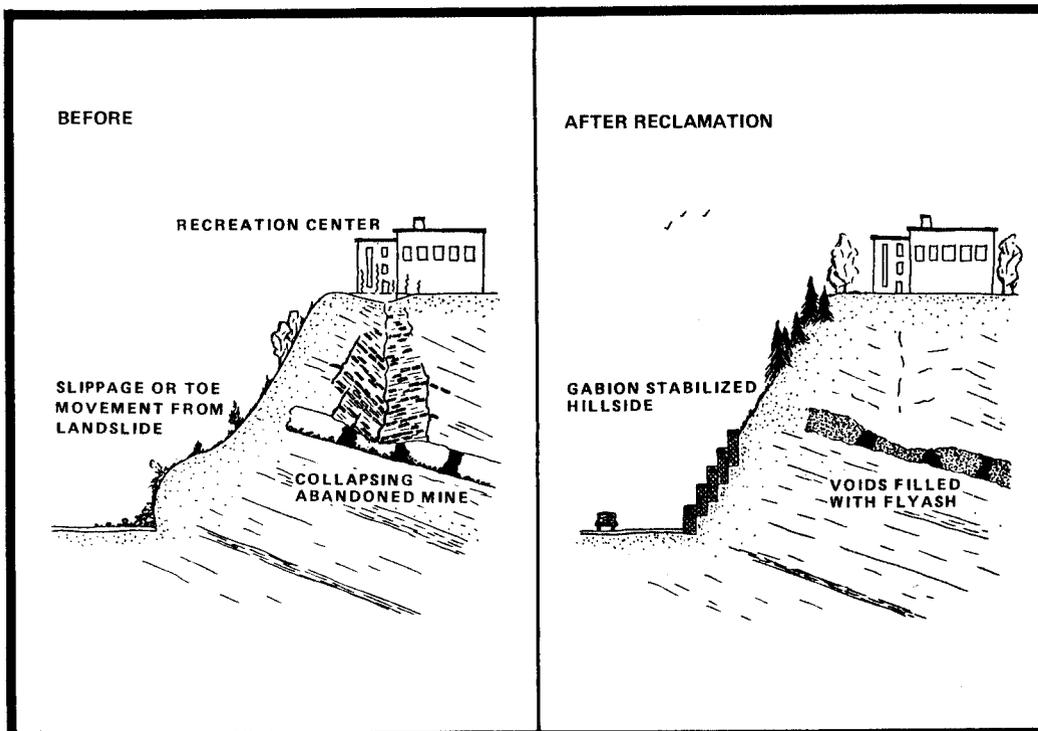
OSM's efforts saved the church and the recreation center from becoming a complete loss to the community. More important, an historic structure was saved. Moreover, an abandoned mine almost always represents a potential danger to human life. The importance of corrective action becomes evident, and the cost is secondary.

For the record, \$356,816 from OSM's Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund was used for reclamation of the Nelson-Jordan Recreation Center project. This project took 19 months from the time the surface mining reclamation crews evaluated the situation until they planted the seed for the new lawn.

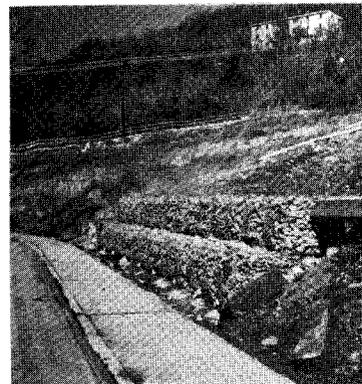
According to OSM engineers the mine was over 80 years old and existed before the church was constructed on the site. Although reliable records do not exist for the majority of abandoned coal mines which are quite prevalent in coal country, the estimate is based on local residents who said families in the area mined the coal for their own use.

According to OSM engineers, Claude Downing, Robert Fleming, and Paul Shogren, "The mine was probably worked in the days before machinery was used to extract coal from the ground, and recordkeeping consisted primarily of how many dollars you collected for the coal sold."

But for residents of Wheeling, and parishioners of Simpson church, OSM's abandoned mine land program resulted in something beyond any monetary value.



REGRADING THE HILLSIDE



STABILIZED SLOPE



RECLAMATION FOLLOWS CLOSELY BEHIND MINING.

# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Research is vital in the development of new techniques to improve the state-of-the-art in surface mining, reclamation, revegetation, abandoned mine, and other engineering and scientific advancements required for OSM activities. Experimental practices determine the feasibility of using the new techniques under actual field conditions. OSM approves experimental projects involving practices to determine possible applications and practical values of the techniques produced by the various research and development efforts. Some of these practices were not only successful, but produced useful by-products.

Among the four projects are an experimental practice for a technique which will allow operators to vary from the approximate original contour rules for highwall elimination, a project studying methods for removal of spoil from the mine site, an experiment for varying from the four-foot level buildup for excess spoil, and an effort to determine a variance in the disposal method for excess spoil.

The small operators assistance program (SOAP) is designed to assist small mine (less than 100,000 tons per year) operators with initial technical support. This support entails determining probable hydrologic consequences and gathering results of test boring and core samplings. In 1982, 1,437 operators applied for assistance, and 395 were approved.

The regulatory authority assumes the costs of these testings which are performed by qualified public or private laboratories. In Fiscal Year 1982, 423 SOAP contracts were approved totaling approximately \$10.6 million.

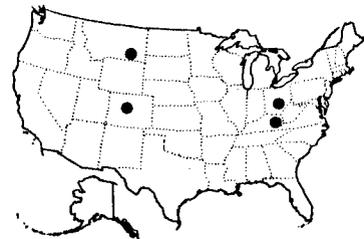
In line with the regulations which delegate SOAP responsibilities to States, 20 States were operating their own SOAP programs. These States awarded contracts with qualified laboratories totaling \$9.6 million.

During the fiscal year the agency's technical information staff completed the first projects developed to aid OSM field operations, State regulatory agencies and surface coal mine owners.

This included completion of the "Permanent Program Regulation Notebook" which contains all the original regulations, approved revisions, and proposed changes. Monthly addenda are issued in order that the user will have up-to-date information on the status of the Federal and State regulations in one comprehensive publication.

OSM also started to produce and distribute technical reports and manuals to OSM offices, State regulatory agencies, and surface coal operators. These publications, prepared by OSM or by contractors for the agency, contain scientific and technical information based on research and development programs or the state-of-the-art practices in completing various surface mining or reclamation work in compliance with the regulations.

## Experimental Practices



FY 1982 EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICES

## Small Operator Assistance Program

## Technical Information Assistance

# Mixing Of Soil Horizons Experimental Practice

Section 711 of the Surface Mining Act allows exemption from compliance with the performance standards. This exemption is allowed on an experimental basis, to encourage advances in mining and reclamation technologies.

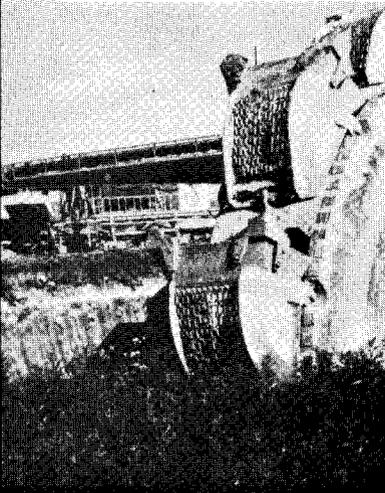
An experiment was conducted under OSM supervision by the Southwestern Illinois Coal Corporation near Pinkneyville, Ill. The company proposed that instead of replacing the original topsoil, the top 10 to 15 feet of earth be mixed. One of the problems was the layer of compacted soil known as "hard pan" which prevented any plant root penetration. The experimental practice eliminates this hard pan by breaking it up and mixing it with the other soil.

The technique was based on scientific studies and demonstrated in the laboratory. The idea of mixing soil layers from different horizons after surface mining activities was first identified by German scientists. Their experiments indicated by mixing B, and C soil horizons crop production would increase.

This basic research was then extended when the mining company contacted scientists at the University of Illinois. Working under the direction of Dr. Ivan Jansen, agronomists conducted greenhouse experiments, using soil from different horizon levels at the Captain Mine site, and determined the mixture would out-perform the standards in both standing crop growth rate and pod weight established by the rule.

As laboratory or greenhouse conditions are not substitutes for actual field results, the coal company filed a request for an exemption to test the results on a 100-acre section. Department of the Interior and OSM officials then approved the plan.

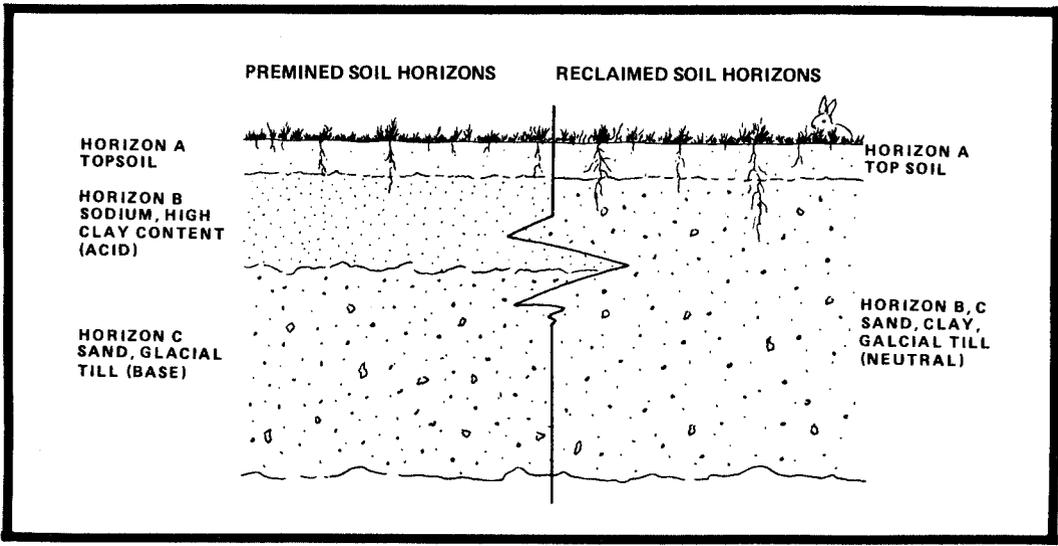
The coal company extended their efforts beyond the soil experiment technique. Two recognized soil-related problems are the compacting of the soil when heavy earth-moving equipment is used and the deterioration of the soil while it remains stockpiled. Two unusual concepts were used to eliminate these problems. First, they used a bucket wheel excavator and conveyors which simultaneously removed



REMOVING THE SOIL



EXAMINING THE SOIL HORIZONS

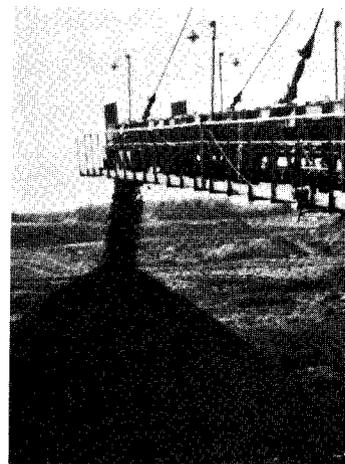


the top layer of soil along with the earth to a depth of 10 to 15 feet and transported it to where it would be used. The machine, which combines earth digging, conveyor belt, soil grinding, and earth distribution machinery, is over 200 feet long, about 40 feet wide, over 50 feet high, and distributes already mixed soil to the final site without soil bacteria and fungus buildup.

The second technique used machinery with very low soil compaction results due to the low ground pressure of the equipment. The complex spreader and the other equipment used consist of light rubber-tired machines which have minimal weight effect on the soil. In this case a mine site becomes a large outdoor laboratory.

The outdoor laboratory follows the disciplines exercised in research facilities. Conventional soil processing techniques are being used at an adjacent site to substantiate the results by comparing the new technique with the old.

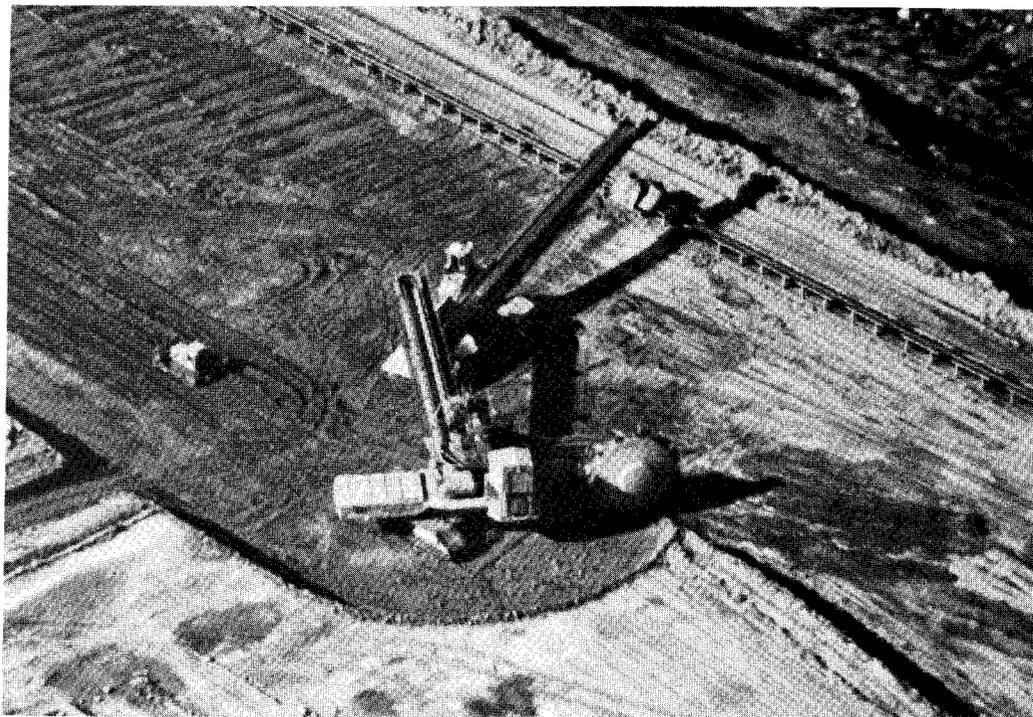
Initial work has indicated there will be definite growth improvement in the vegetation planted in the reclaimed areas. If the final reports are as encouraging, not only will the mining industry gain a new technique, but the agriculture industry will be able to improve the ever important crop growth for the Nation's food supply.



TRANSPORTING THE MIXED SOIL



TILLING THE RECLAIMED SOIL

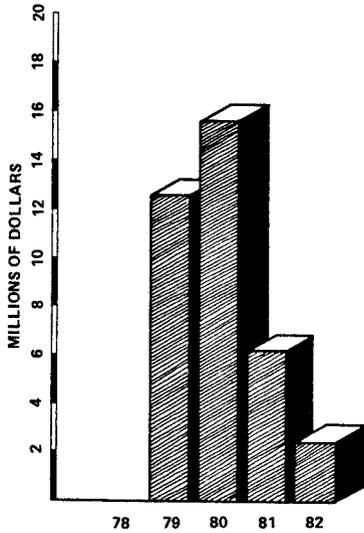


BUCKET-WHEEL EXCAVATOR REMOVING THE TOPSOIL

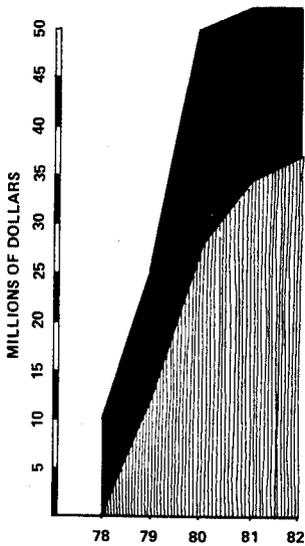


COMBINING ON THE RECLAIMED LAND

# Small Mine Operators Assistance Program: Grants To States



FY 1978 - 1982 TOTAL GRANTS TO STATES



FY 1978 - 1982 CUMULATIVE APPROPRIATIONS/GRANTS

 UNSPENT APPROPRIATED FUNDS (AML AND R & T)  
 TOTAL GRANTS

STATE	ADMINISTRATION GRANTS FY 1982	OPERATIONAL GRANTS FY 1982	TOTAL GRANTS FY 1978 - 1982
ALABAMA	35,170	0	3,684,442
ARKANSAS	0	0	70,323
COLORADO	0	0	269,182
ILLINOIS	0	0	944,500
INDIANA	0	\$1,500,000	1,500,000
IOWA	0	0	67,040
KANSAS	0	0	10,500
KENTUCKY	158,542	0	16,532,401
MARYLAND	0	0	706,523
MISSOURI	0	0	138,000
MONTANA	0	0	71,073
NEW MEXICO	0	0	100,000
OHIO	40,135	0	3,492,134
OKLAHOMA	0	0	223,600
TENNESSEE	0	750,000	750,000
VIRGINIA	0	0	2,129,178
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	6,327,809
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$233,847</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$37,016,705</b>

In September 1981, James R. Schoolfield submitted a SOAP application for his proposed 40 acre mine site near Pikeville, Tennessee. Known as the H & S Coal Company Site Number 3, the site is expected to produce 20,000 tons of coal per year. Schoolfield's application was approved by OSM in October 1981.

## James R. Schoolfield SOAP Grant

OSM approved the necessary reports and work statements which allowed contracts to be awarded to Commonwealth Technology Inc. (CTI), and Environmental Planning Engineers (EPE).

CTI was selected to collect data and report on the geological and overburden material. EPE was responsible for collecting hydrological data and preparing a report determining probable hydrological consequences of the proposed mining operation.

The report on geological and overburden characteristics provides data for acidic, toxic or alkaline chemicals present and whether they require special processing during the mining and reclamation activities. The hydrologic report provides data on baseline characteristics, groundwater and surface water flow and quality under seasonal conditions. It also provides an impact projection of proposed mining operations on these baseline conditions.

Schoolfield received copies of the statement and copies of the contracts between OSM and the two commercial firms. These copies allowed Schoolfield to track the progress and gave him the opportunity to become involved in the technical analysis.

CTI and EPE submitted their draft of the geology and overburden report to OSM. After technical revision, this report was returned to CTI and EPE. Under the permanent State regulatory program, these reports were incorporated into the operators permit application.

Schoolfield received the revised technical information reports 14 months after his original application.

There had been no previous hydrologic data collected for the site and it required six months of sampling to complete the data requirements. Schoolfield modified his mining and reclamation plan to eliminate potential problems.



PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE



MEASURING STREAM FLOW



RECLAMATION RETURNS A SURFACE MINING SITE TO A PEACEFUL SCENE

# RESEARCH

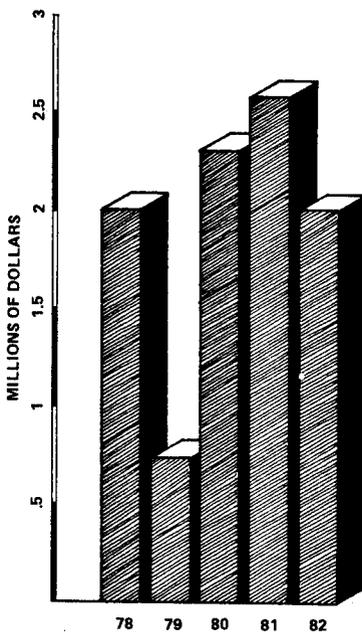
Technical Services and Research concentrates on managing research efforts conducted by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and other related research and development projects in conjunction with State and Federal agencies. These research projects, started in FY 1982, deal with short- and long-range solutions to problems related to surface mining regulatory programs and abandoned mine reclamation scientific and engineering studies. New and continuing research efforts for the 1982 fiscal year amounted to more than \$2 million for 27 projects.

OSM's research staff is currently working in several areas to improve surface mining reclamation requirements and techniques. 1982 studies and projects included:

- Subsidence, one of the major abandoned mine problems which occurs when the overburden collapses into old underground mines. These studies include prediction methods, prevention techniques, and correction or reclamation solutions.
- Evaluating reconstructed soil for rooting characteristics and determining the proper species for successful revegetation.
- Determining when highwalls may be left, in whole or in part, which would reduce the environmental disruption time.
- Developing different highwall removal techniques to determine which methods would substantially reduce the environmental impact.
- Haul road reclamation and construction methods which would allow for minimum reclamation for the local water and earth resources after the access routes are no longer required.
- Investigating the potential of using satellite infrared thermal photograpic techniques to locate and identify actual and potential "hot spots" and indicate underground mine fires for emergency or future abandoned mine reclamation action.
- The use of aerial photography to obtain data on areas of large-scale reclamation activities in order to determine the most cost effective procedures for corrective action and final reclamation.
- Incorporating abandoned benches, or steps of earth, into valley-fill operations to eliminate blighted landscape areas and to allow the land to achieve an appearance comparable to the adjacent countryside.

# New And Continuing Applied Research Projects

Project	FY'81 Funding	FY'82 Funding	Estimated Completion Date
Development of Design Manual for Backfilling and Grading of Surface Coal Mine Areas	\$76,424	--	3/83
Development of Environmental and Design Manual for Disposal of Excess Coal Mine Spoil	79,300	--	1/83
Coal Waste Leachate Problems	12,856	--	5/83
Effects of Drill Stem Grease on Overburden Samples	18,620	--	1/83
Collection of Representative Coal Refuse Samples for Leachate Generation Studies	45,767	--	3/83
Highwall Stability Analysis	24,192	--	1/83
Hydrologic Connection Between Surface Waters and Ground Waters in the Carbondale Group of Indiana Counties	25,594	--	1/83
Design Manual for Sediment Control	--	\$48,000	3/83
State of the Art in Alleviating Compaction	--	60,000	1/84
Improvement of Overburden Analytical Technology	--	165,000	9/84
Subsidence Damage Criteria	--	72,624	9/83
Regional Alluvial Valley Floor Assessment	--	99,762	3/83
The Effect of Controlled Overburden Placement on Mine Soil Properties	--	49,120	6/83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$282,753</b>	<b>\$494,506</b>	



FY 1978 - 1982 RESEARCH FUNDING

## Interagency Research Projects

Project	Cooperating Agency	FY'81 Funding	FY'82 Funding	Status
TUG FORK HYDROLOGIC STUDY	USGS	97,050	109,500	Cancelled
FEDERAL HIGH ALTITUDE PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM	USGS	95,000	95,000	Continuing
STONY FORK HYDROLOGY STUDY	USGS	40,000	20,400	Cancelled
ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE STATEWIDE FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES INFORMATION SYSTEM	FWS	400,000	--	Complete 10/83
SEDIMENT/HYDROLOGY ON 18 SMALL WATERSHEDS OF THE APPALACHIAN PLATEAU: MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA	TVA	225,000	100,000	Complete 10/84
CUMULATIVE HYDROLOGY IMPACT INFORMATION	USGS	--	275,000	Complete 3/83
CORE PROGRAM SUPPORT	NAS	55,000	55,000	Continuing
OPTIMUM MOISTURE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATURAL SPECIES ON TOPSOILED COAL MINE SPOILS IN THE FOUR CORNERS AREA OF NEW MEXICO	USDA/FS	168,000	120,000	Complete 9/84
GROUND-WATER (GEORGIA)	TVA	48,000	--	Complete 4/83
PENNSYLVANIA FISH AND WILDLIFE DATABASE	State of PA	--	5,000	Continuing
EFFECTIVENESS OF OSM REGULATION IN PREVENTING GROUND-WATER CONTAMINATION	EPA	--	70,000	Complete 12/83
CONCEPTS OF HIGHWALL REMOVAL AND APPROXIMATE ORIGINAL CONTOUR RESTORATION	NAS	--	200,000	Complete 3/83
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	TVA	--	90,000	Complete 12/83
SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR VEGETATION	State of ND	--	47,548	Complete 9/83
REMOTE SENSING SUPPORT OF AML PROJECTS	USFS	--	15,000	Complete 9/84
PLANT MATERIALS STUDY TO IDENTIFY PLANT ASSOCIATIONS SUITED TO COAL MINE RECLAMATION	USDA	92,000	92,000	Complete 12/84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,220,050*</b>	<b>\$1,294,448</b>	

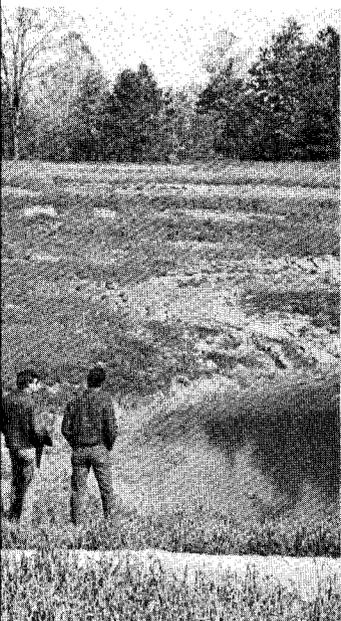
\*INCLUDED ONLY PROJECTS THAT CARRIED OVER INTO FY 82

# Planning And Management Of Mine-Cut Lakes Project

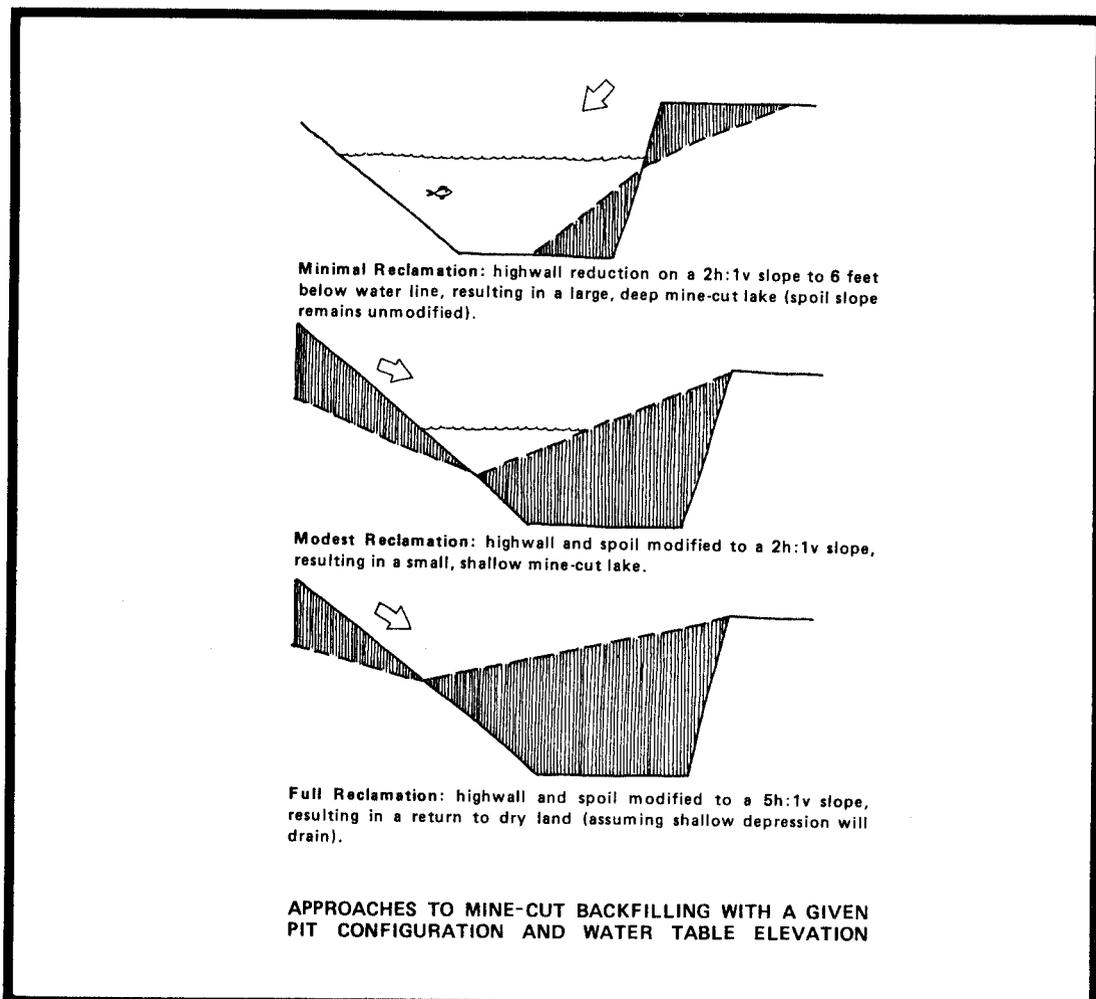
One of the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) research projects carried out during the year was the final cut lake study conducted by OSM, a private contractor, representatives from the coal industry, various government agencies, public interest groups, coal associations, academic participants, and independent consultants.

This project researched the feasibility of developing final mine cuts into valuable permanent water facilities. These lakes are being developed at surface mining sites across the country. The reclamation cost of providing recreational or natural wildlife habitat lakes and surrounding watershed features is a feasible alternative for postmining land use and can be developed at a fraction of the ordinary reclamation technique costs.

The research project resulted in the development of physical, chemical, and biological techniques aimed at producing lakes for fish and wildlife, recreation, water supply, and other purposes. Criteria used in the development of these techniques included: the economic feasibility of new lakes, adjoining land use compatibility, fish and wildlife requirements, and existing lake-design concepts.



INSPECTING A MINE-CUT LAKE



The economic considerations were based on initial cost factors. Consideration was made for maintenance costs and, in the case of wildlife habitats and recreational areas, for stocking and upkeep costs for recreational facilities.

The compatibility for various uses requires research as to possible conflicts between the physical characteristics of the site and the of the anticipated final use. For example the hydrologic characteristics of the reclaimed site influence the elevation of water in the lake.

Primary use factors include special considerations required for fish and wildlife, water recreation, agriculture, or water supply. The various groups in the research study developed standards to determine the best application for a particular site.

Feasibility studies were developed to evaluate the planned use consistent with locally established policies and trends. Another part of the project developed lake design concepts for application by surface mine operators.

Based on the research study, a comprehensive collection of data, required for mine-cut lake construction or restoration, is now available for government agencies, mining companies, environmental groups, and citizens interested in improving their surroundings.

Photos courtesy R. Wayne Nelson & Associates



CANADA GEESE INHABITING A PENINSULA IN A 30-FOOT DEEP LAKE BUILT AT THE OLD BEN NO.2 MINE IN PIKE COUNTY, INDIANA



OSM INSPECTOR EXAMINING AN AGRICULTURE POSTMINING LAND USE.

# PROGRAM MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

During the year the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) completed a major reorganization that shifted emphasis from a federally administered program to one of partnership with the States. To accomplish this, the former regional field structure was disbanded. OSM established a new network of 13 field offices and 2 technical centers. Headquarters offices were reorganized to provide responsive service to the field offices and the States.

As the reorganization was taking place, OSM was extensively revising its regulations. The twin goals of making regulations less burdensome on States and mine operators and meeting a 25-percent reduction in public paperwork burden as mandated by the Paperwork Reduction Act were achieved. During fiscal year 1982, OSM eliminated nearly 784,000 hours of public recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

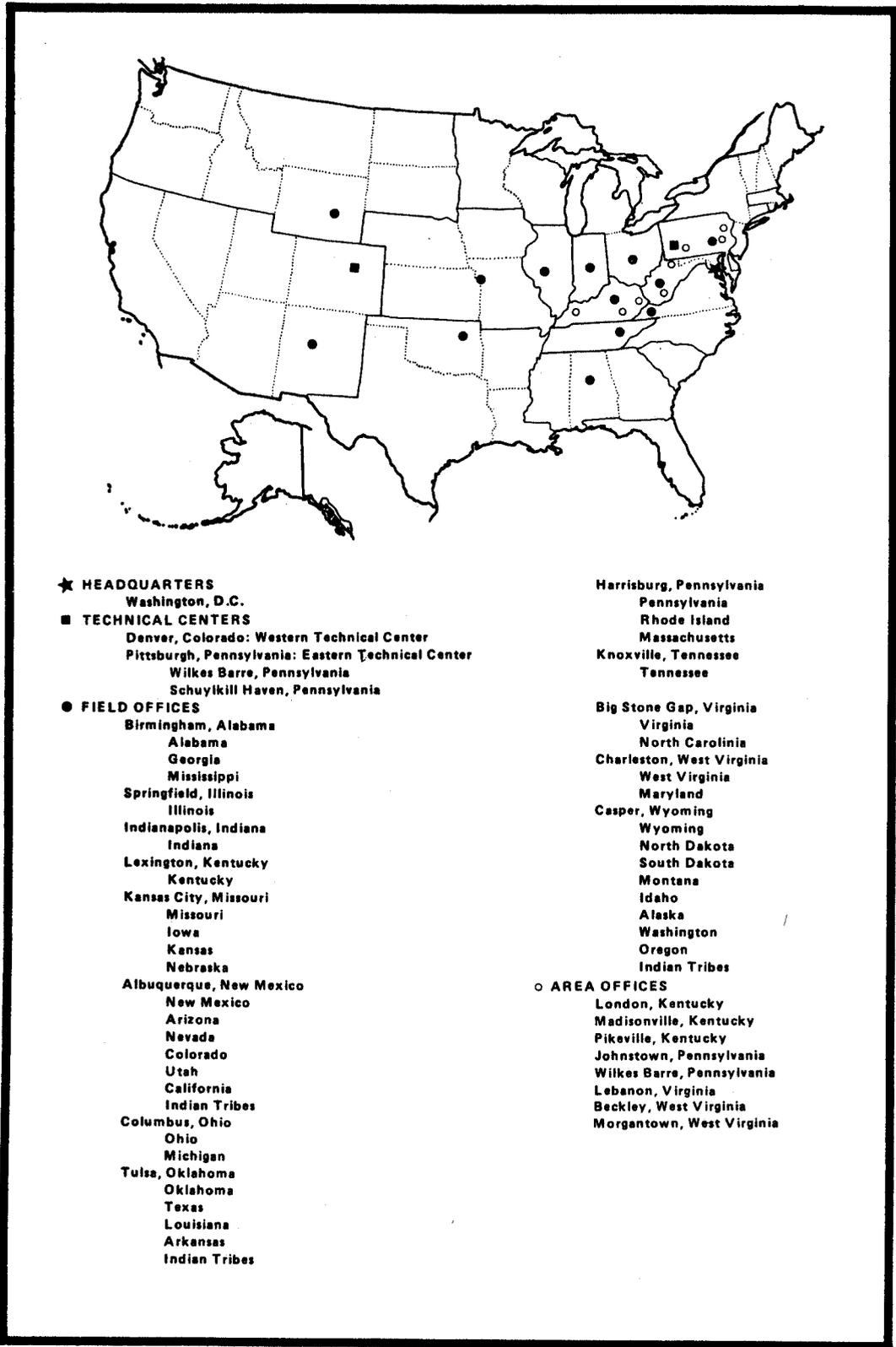
During fiscal year 1982, many personnel actions were required. Following the reorganization, all reassignments, transfers, and grade reductions were completed. All placements as a result of the reduction-in-force were upheld by the Merit Systems Protection Board, and of the 120 OSM employees who were identified for separation during the year and who were eligible for outplacement assistance, 97 were placed elsewhere within OSM or the Department. Training in OSM's changing mission and onsite courses in professional and clerical development was given. A full scale review of position classifications was initiated. A total of 345 positions were reviewed during the fiscal year, after which 116 position descriptions were corrected.

OSM financial services accomplishments included:

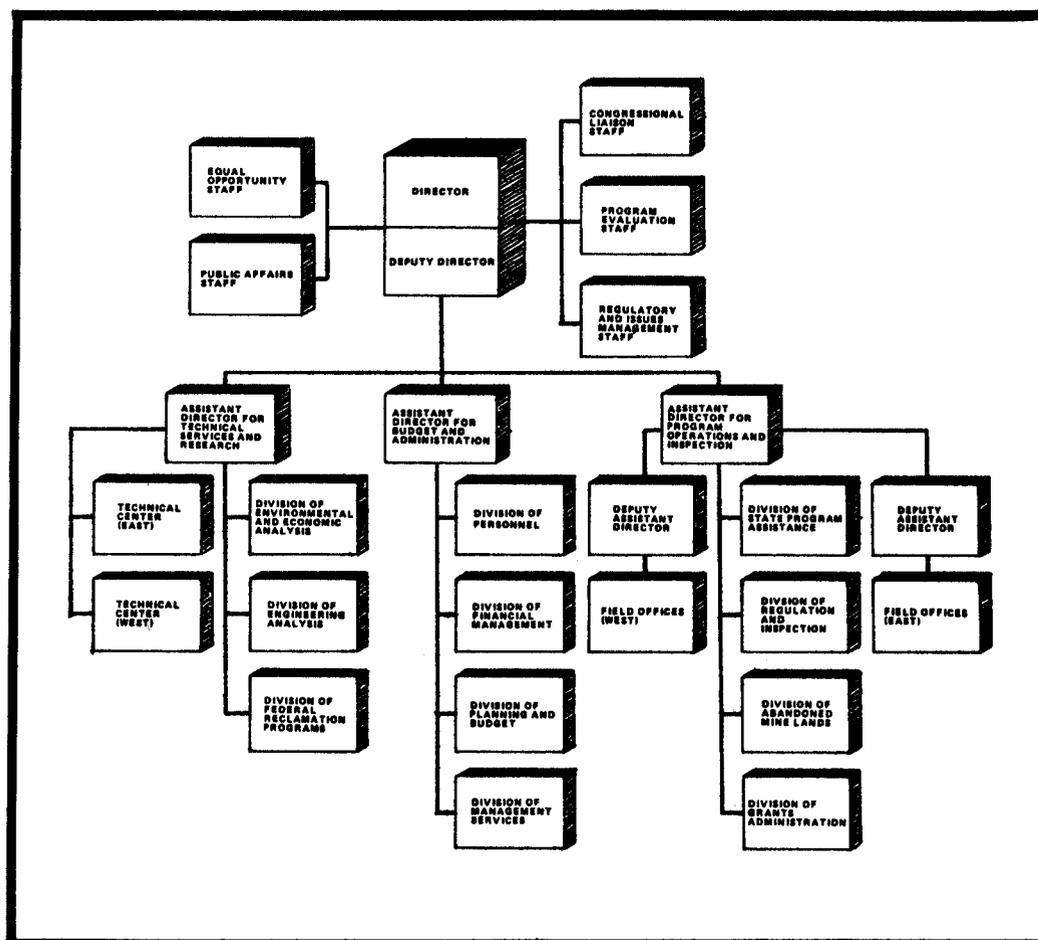
- establishment of a new accounting structure and issuance of new operating account numbers,
- incorporation of Bureau of Mines reclamation programs into OSM financial system,
- design of an Objective Management System to help OSM managers plan, and track goals and objectives,
- assumption of responsibility for other OSM financial operations formerly done by the Bureau of Mines with monthly reports,
- completion of OMB debt collection project recommendations,
- further training in travel and payroll procedures for agency personnel, and
- issuance of an OSM travel directive that consolidated seven separate directives and included current government-wide guidelines.

Administrative support responsibilities were consolidated and brought under closer headquarters supervision. This action included the absorbing of all agency contracting activity, with the exception of small purchases under \$1,000 which was redelegated to the technical center and field office level. Systems were developed to process Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) emergency construction contracting, and field personnel were trained in various procedures. Socio-economic procurement goals were exceeded in all cases, resulting in recognition from the Department of this accomplishment.

# Field Structure



## Organization



Fiscal year 1982 brought an increased management focus on the importance of avoiding financial interest situations which are, or may be construed to be, in conflict with the mission and goals of the Office of Surface Mining. During the year, a full-time assistant ethics counselor was added to the Personnel Division staff. The review of financial and other interest statements for four different categories of Federal and State employees is now consolidated in this Office. A small backlog of adjudication work from the previous year has been eliminated, and all employee filings due in January 1982 were received and processed.

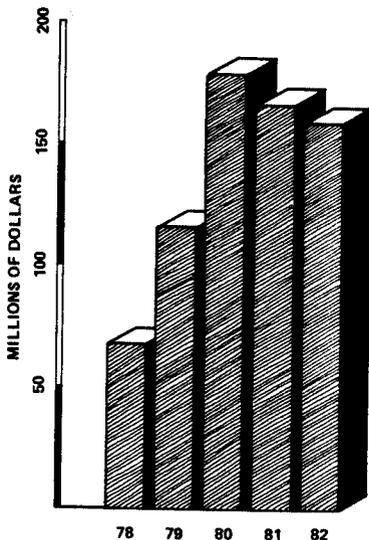
## Conflict Of Interest

Through diligent monitoring of employees' financial statements and, particularly, through daily conversations with OSM staff concerning the appropriateness of land, stock, or other financial interests related to coal operations, a better understanding of the Act's prohibitions has been gained. Only one divestiture order was issued in 1982, resulting in resolution of the conflict.

With continued management attention and increasing awareness on the part of employees to the statutory prohibitions concerning financial interests in coal mining operations, the Office of Surface Mining is effectively preventing conflicts of interest.

# Budget

ACTIVITY	APPROPRIATIONS In Thousands of Dollars		
	FY 1982 (Actual)	FY 1983 (Estimate)	FY 1984 (Estimate)
<b>REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY</b>			
State Regulatory Program Grants	30,232 1/	32,150	37,600
Federal Regulatory Programs	25,682	21,296	20,002
Program Operations and Inspection	(20,658)	(10,393)	(10,691)
Technical Services and Research	(5,024)	(10,903)	(9,311)
Executive Direction/General Administration	8,506	6,910	5,895
<b>Total Requirements - Regulation and Technology</b>	<b>64,420</b>	<b>60,356</b>	<b>63,497</b>
<b>ABANDONED MINE LAND FUND</b>			
State Reclamation Program Grants	59,136	132,500	193,900
Federal Reclamation Programs	52,237	24,749	20,803
Fund Management	(4,724)	(4,901)	(6,048)
Federal Reclamation Projects	(28,040)	(14,977)	(11,673)
Technical Support	(1,134)	(1,221)	----3/
Rural Abandoned Mine Program	(18,339) 2/	(3,650)	(3,082)
Small Operator Assistance	-----	-----	-----
General Administration	3,960	3,960	4,099
<b>Total Requirements - AML Fund</b>	<b>115,333</b>	<b>161,209</b>	<b>218,802</b>
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining</b>	<b>179,753</b>	<b>221,565</b>	<b>282,299</b>



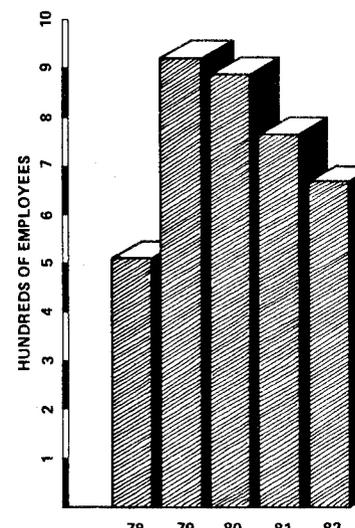
1/ Includes \$5,800 deferred from Fiscal Year 1981.  
 2/ Includes Fiscal Year 1982 supplement appropriation for \$13,251.  
 3/ Beginning in Fiscal Year 1984 the AML Technical Support activities will be a component within the Interior Reclamation Projects activity.

## Staffing (As Of Sept. 30, 1982)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS BY LOCATION	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS*	ON DUTY	VACANCIES
Washington, D.C.	285	262	23
Technical Center - East	134	111	23
Technical Center - West	72	63	9
Albuquerque Field Office	15	14	1
Casper Field Office	13	13	0
Tulsa Field Office	9	8	1
Kansas City Field Office	8	8	0
Indianapolis Field Office	13	13	0
Springfield Field Office	13	12	1
Columbus Field Office	18	14	4
Knoxville Field Office	14	14	0
Birmingham Field Office	19	18	1
Lexington Field Office	14	12	2
Madisonville Area Office	6	6	0
London Area Office	13	13	0
Pikeville Satellite Office	9	9	0
Charleston Field Office	13	13	0
Beckley Area Office	13	13	0
Morgantown Area Office	11	11	0
Big Stone Gap Field Office*	18	16	2
Harrisburg Field Office	12	10	2
Johnstown Area Office	15	15	0
Wilkes-Barre Area Office	6	6	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>69</b>

\*Includes Lebanon Area Office

EMPLOYMENT CEILINGS	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	ON DUTY	VACANCIES
PERMANENT FULL-TIME	743	674	69
PERMANENT PART-TIME	58	50	8
TEMPORARY	105	47	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>135</b>



FY 1978 - 1982 STAFFING (ON DUTY)

# CONCLUSION

## Credibility, Cooperation And Compliance

It is fitting that the end of this year marked OSM's fifth anniversary. Last year OSM Director, James R. Harris used, for the first time, his now oft repeated statement, "The goals for the agency--Credibility, Cooperation, and Compliance--are well on the road to realization." During the year these words set the theme for the agency's accomplishments, but they will take on even greater meaning and importance for the future. Fiscal year 1982 and the direction for 1983 is best summed up in the Director's words before the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in September, when he said, "Our effort toward regulatory reform has had, as its goal, bringing credibility to the program by addressing the practicalities of mining, by plugging loopholes, by addressing those portions of the regulations which had been remanded or rescinded, and by adding the flexibility necessary to cope with site-specific and State-specific problems, all in keeping with the intent of the Act."

He went on to say, "We are making every effort to dampen at dead center, what could have been a wildly swinging regulatory pendulum, given the far off-center position from which it started its initial arc. Just as the Act has not been thrown through the "state window", the sky will not fall when our regulatory reform program is completed, nor will the environmental integrity of the coal-mining areas of this country have been lessened. In fact, I believe that the common sense and cost-effective approach that we are bringing to these regulations will enhance, rather than lessen, the quality of the environmental end product. We will continue our efforts to bring this agency to maturity in order that this Nation can now, and throughout the foreseeable future, be assured that coal will be mined and the land will be reclaimed in keeping with sound environmental practices."

\* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-410-730



OSM DIRECTOR, JAMES R. HARRIS (LEFT) AT A KENTUCKY MINE SITE.