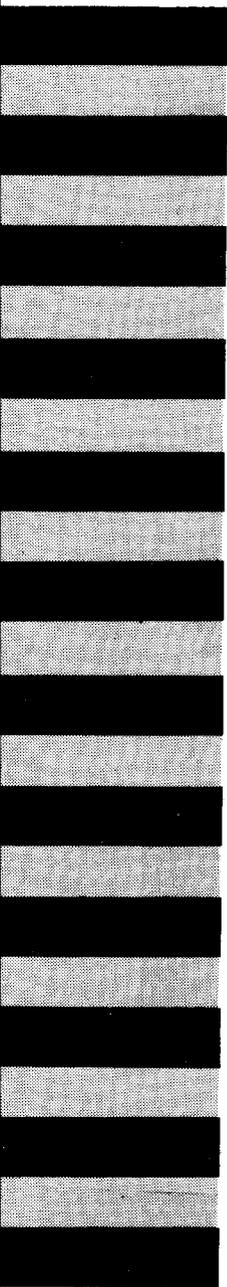


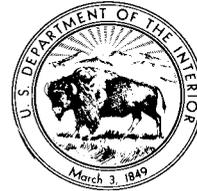
OSM Annual Report 1983



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING**

COVER PHOTO: Excess-spoil valley fill (center) and backfilled area returned to approximate original contour (background) in non-steep slope terrain near Mercerville, Ohio.

**Office of
Surface Mining
Annual Report
Fiscal Year
1983**



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984

U.S. Department of the Interior

WILLIAM CLARK, *Secretary*

Office of Surface Mining

James R. Harris, *Director* *

* Resigned March 15, 1984. Deputy Under Secretary J. Lisle Reed served as Acting Director until August 19, 1984.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) realized gratifying results during FY 1983 from its 2-year effort to develop better State relationships in order to become a more effective and flexible agency. As OSM Director James R. Harris said before the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, "...we are effectively promoting excellence and innovation in regulation and reclamation." The Director noted that OSM is committed to President Reagan's directive to draw upon the creative energies of the American people, by providing a framework within which environmentally sound technological improvements in surface coal mining and reclamation can be tested and perfected.

OSM looks forward to a mutually beneficial relationship among all groups concerned with the successful use of and benefits from the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87, "the Act").

The regulatory reform task initiated in 1981 was completed in FY 1983. Thirty-six final rules were promulgated during the year, with the last published on September 30, 1983. They include technical performance standards, permitting, abandoned mine land issues, and State program procedures. The new rules provide the flexibility necessary to promote technological innovation while maintaining the standards of environmental protection established in the Act. OSM's Environmental Impact Statement, which fairly and objectively analyzed these rule revisions, examined a variety of alternatives and determined that the chosen alternatives were environmentally sound.

Efforts to move the authority and responsibility for program implementation to the States continued successfully. Since 1980, OSM has granted program primacy to 25 coal-producing States. Of these, 12 States now have unconditional primacy: Alaska, Indiana, Missouri, and Utah were added to this list in FY 1983. OSM continues to work with the remaining States to remove approval conditions. Regulatory grants to States under the permanent program increased to nearly \$31.5 million this year.

OSM continued its oversight role in 1983 and submitted its first set of oversight reports to Congress for review. Oversight is carried out principally in OSM's field offices through review of a random sample of permits issued by the States with program primacy. Federal inspections of randomly selected sites are performed to provide Congress with a thorough and accurate report of the quality of State inspection activities. OSM has taken action to resolve problems in several States and to help the States improve implementation of their programs.

In States that do not have their own regulatory program, OSM is required to regulate all coal exploration, mining, and reclamation activities. Nine States—Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Washington—now have full Federal programs. Of those States, only Georgia and Washington have active mining.

Regulatory Reform

State Programs

Oversight Policy

Federal Program

Federal Lands Program

OSM is required to implement a Federal lands program for surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands. The Federal lands program revisions became effective on March 18, 1983, and OSM now has cooperative agreements with five States and is processing such agreements with five other States. In these States, OSM has an oversight role for Federal lands while working in cooperation with the States.

During 1983, OSM continued its review of mining plans and permit applications for coal mining on Federal lands. Thirty-three mining plans/permit applications were received for processing during the year, bringing the total for processing to 143. Twenty-six of these were approved.

Indian Lands Program

Proposed rules for a Federal program on Indian lands were prepared during the year. Tribal-Federal agreements now exist between OSM and the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Tribes. These agreements provide assistance to tribes for developing and implementing mining programs.

Inspection and Enforcement

State and Federal inspectors worked together to ensure that proper mining and reclamation procedures are followed in the field. OSM's 69 reclamation inspectors conducted 4,912 inspections during the year, and civil penalties of \$2.2 million were assessed. State inspectors became the primary inspectors in States with primacy.

Debt Collection

OSM's continuing debt collection system to collect unpaid reclamation fees resulted in recovery of approximately \$7 million of delinquent fees during the past year. Over \$700,000 was collected on overdue fines for civil penalties.

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation

The AML program was established by the Act to reclaim and restore land and water resources adversely affected by past mining. In FY 1983, four additional State Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation programs were approved, bringing the total to 22 States with approved programs. These States are eligible for AML fund grants which come from fees collected on current coal mining operations. Grants totalling \$151 million were awarded during the year for State use in correcting AML problems. Fees collected for FY 1983 amounted to nearly \$197 million.

Technical Assistance

Research to improve mining and reclamation techniques continued through the experimental practices program. In 1983, three new experimental practices were approved. Other technical assistance activities included exploratory drilling and analysis in the West Virginia Otter Creek wilderness area, in response to a valid existing rights petition; drilling and monitoring studies to define the limits of the Centralia, Pennsylvania, mine fire; and studies to assess subsidence potential in heavily mined regions. Technical experts provided papers, speeches, and courses in their respective areas of knowledge, and provided technical assistance to State regulatory offices as needed.

Research

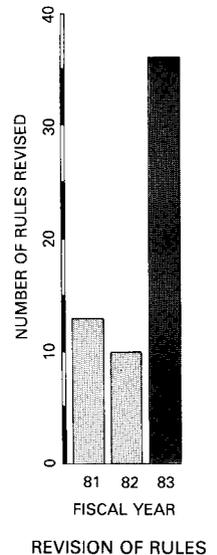
Eighteen research projects were funded in FY 1983. They cover a range of topics including sediment control technologies, data sources for use in preparing permit applications, subsidence hazards, and monitoring of approved experimental practices.

REGULATORY REFORM

Executive Order 12291, which required the elimination or revision of unnecessary or burdensome regulations, initiated OSM's regulatory reform effort in January 1981. Almost all of the permanent program rules initially promulgated under the Act to regulate surface coal mining and the surface effects of underground coal mining were revised by removing or rewriting those rules remanded by the courts and by generally making the rules more understandable and appropriate in application. The effort was successfully completed in FY 1983 with promulgation of the final rule package on September 30, 1983.

The reform effort totaled 59 final rulemakings. Fiscal years 1981 and 1982 were spent writing and publishing the proposed rules, holding hearings and public meetings, receiving and reviewing public comments, writing the Environmental Impact Statement, and drafting the final rules. Some 23 final rule actions occurred in FY 1981 and 1982, of which half were interim final rules or included initial program rules. In FY 1983, 36 final rule packages were promulgated.

Subject areas involved in the reform effort included technical performance standards, permitting, bonding, Federal lands, lands unsuitable for mining, inspection and enforcement, abandoned mine lands, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, Small Operator Assistance Program, State program submission procedures and criteria, State program grants, and blasting.



Final Rules Published
During FY 1983

Subject	Federal Register citation	Date
Abandoned mine land programs; grants	48 FR 27363	June 14, 1983.
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund fee collection and coal production reporting.....	48 FR 11098	Mar. 15, 1983.
Alluvial valley floors.....	48 FR 29802	June 28, 1983.
Anthracite mines in Pennsylvania	47 FR 44942	Oct. 12, 1982.
Auger mining	48 FR 19314	Apr. 28, 1983.
Backfilling and grading	48 FR 23356	May 24, 1983.
Blaster training, examination, and certification.	48 FR 9486	Mar. 4, 1983.
Bonding	48 FR 32932	July 19, 1983.
Coal exploration.....	48 FR 40622	Sept. 8, 1983.
Coal mine waste	48 FR 44006	Sept. 26, 1983.
Definitions and terminology	48 FR 14814	Apr. 5, 1983.
Designating lands as unsuitable for mining....	48 FR 41312	Sept. 14, 1983.
Erosion control.....	48 FR 1160	Jan. 10, 1983.
Excess spoil.....	48 FR 32910	July 19, 1983.
Experimental practices	48 FR 9478	Mar. 4, 1983.
Federal lands program	48 FR 6912	Feb. 16, 1983.
Hydrology and geology permitting	48 FR 43956	Sept. 26, 1983.
Impoundments, permanent and temporary	48 FR 43994	Sept. 26, 1983.
Mine fire control and subsidence and strip mine rehabilitation in Appalachia (transfer from U.S. Bureau of Mines).....	48 FR 37377	Aug. 18, 1983.
Permitting	48 FR 44344	Sept. 28, 1983.

Final Rules Published
During FY 1983
(Cont.)

Subject	<i>Federal Register</i> citation	Date
Prime farmland	48 FR 21446	May 12, 1983.
Postmining land use/variances from approximate original contour	48 FR 39892	Sept. 1, 1983.
Remining	48 FR 41720	Sept. 16, 1983.
Revegetation	48 FR 40140	Sept. 2, 1983.
Roads	48 FR 22110	May 16, 1983.
Self-bonding	48 FR 36418	Aug. 10, 1983.
Siltation structures	48 FR 44032	Sept. 26, 1983.
Small Operator Assistance Program	48 FR 2266	Jan. 18, 1983.
Steep slope remining	47 FR 51316	Nov. 12, 1982.
Stream buffer zones and fish, wildlife, and related environmental values	48 FR 30312	June 30, 1983.
Submission procedures and criteria for State programs	48 FR 2266	Jan. 18, 1983.
Subsidence control, concurrent surface and underground mining operations, and contemporaneous reclamation	48 FR 24638	June 1, 1983.
Support facilities and coal preparation plants ..	48 FR 20392	May 5, 1983.
Technical amendments (corrections)	48 FR 44777	Sept. 30, 1983.
Topsoil	48 FR 22092	May 16, 1983.
Use of explosives	48 FR 9788	Mar. 8, 1983.
Water quality standards and effluent limitations	47 FR 47216	Oct. 22, 1982.

STATE REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The 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.

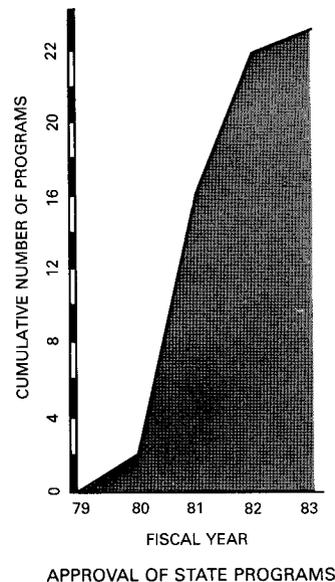
To achieve primary regulatory authority, often referred to as primacy, a State must submit a program which demonstrates the State's capability to carry out the provisions of the Act. Specifically, States are required to—

- 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 of the Interior; and
- provide a regulatory authority with sufficient administrative and technical personnel and sufficient funding to operate a program.

The Secretary, through 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.

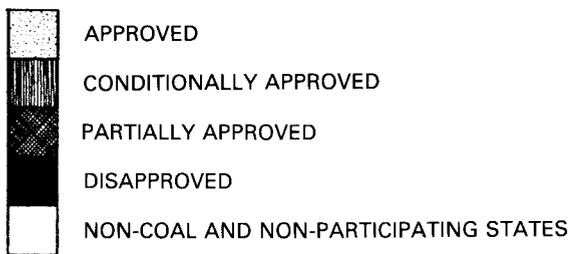
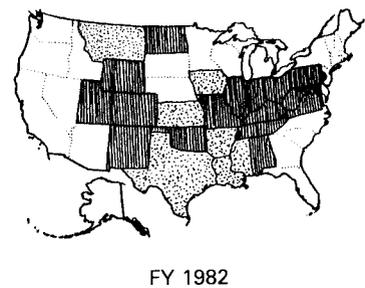
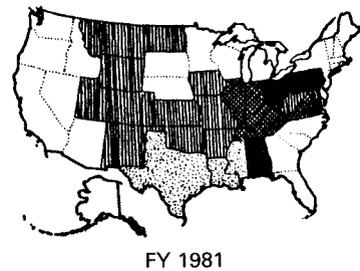
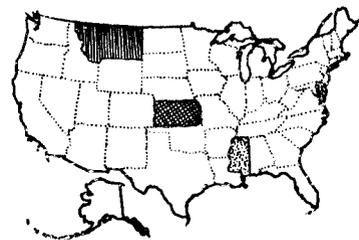
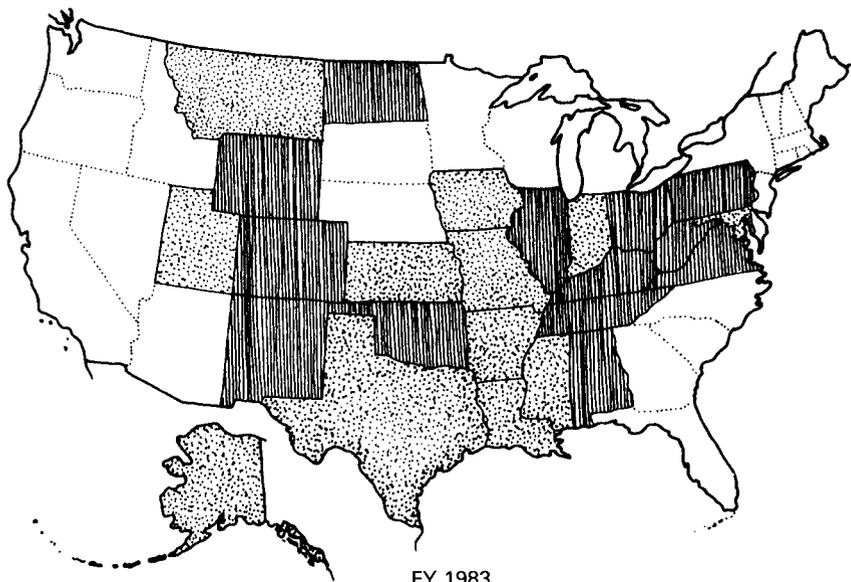
The Secretary, after soliciting and publicly disclosing the views of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies, either approves; conditionally approves; partially approves, partially disapproves; or disapproves the State's program.

Once the Secretary approves a State's program, the State is granted primacy and becomes the regulatory authority over coal mining on non-Federal and non-Indian lands 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.



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.

State Programs Status



Since 1980, 25 major coal-producing States have received primacy. The States are Alabama, Alaska, 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.

Through consultation and cooperation with the States, the Secretary has approved eight programs that were initially disapproved in 1980, plus Alaska. These eight States—Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia—contain 88 percent of the total of surface coal 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.

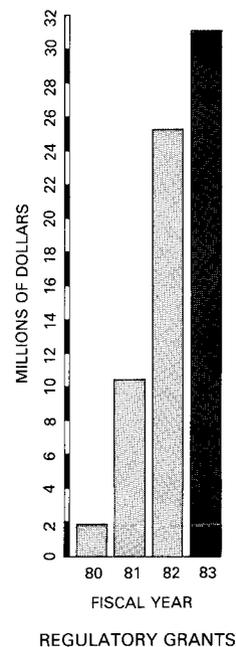
In addition, 178 conditions or minor deficiencies in the State program approvals were removed to bring the total to 12 States with approved programs.

Program Grants
To States and
Indian Tribes

State or Indian tribe	Initial regulatory grants		Program development grants	
	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983
Alabama.....	\$324,340	0	0	0
Alaska.....	0	0	\$642,656	0
Illinois.....	744,064	\$60,329	0	0
Indiana.....	515,174	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	1,609,702	0	0	0
Michigan.....	0	0	0	\$165,467
Ohio.....	1,278,795	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	1,583,603	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	6,751	0
Tennessee.....	401,700	5,000	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	63,896	0
Crow Tribe.....	0	0	61,711	117,914
Hopi Tribe.....	0	0	100,111	129,942
Total.....	6,457,378	65,329	875,125	413,323

State	FY 1982	FY 1983
Alabama	\$1,117,960	0
Alaska	0	\$345,921
Arkansas	193,449	155,215
Colorado	607,229	675,083
Illinois	2,960,177	1,571,226
Indiana	374,074	1,106,243
Iowa	44,543	49,384
Kansas	128,842	0
Kentucky	3,419,508	5,462,895
Louisiana	159,265	174,801
Maryland	335,248	311,363
Mississippi	21,216	0
Missouri	279,581	247,505
Montana	402,840	927,839
New Mexico	454,949	354,696
North Dakota	434,715	549,442
Ohio	1,800,000	2,557,957
Oklahoma	339,818	315,801
Pennsylvania	3,942,507	8,127,864
Tennessee	582,500	1,837,700
Texas	441,164	455,196
Utah	1,331,437	1,047,946
Virginia	2,279,100	2,016,875
West Virginia	2,055,039	2,391,345
Wyoming	1,915,432	789,051
Total	25,620,593	31,471,348

Regulatory Grants To States Under Permanent Program



FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Federal Programs For States

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 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 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. Full Federal programs were prepared for those States and for Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota, which have coal reserves but no active mining.

Federal Lands Program

Section 523(a) of the 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, OSM issued regulations implementing the permanent phase of the program. On February 16, 1983, OSM promulgated regulations to amend the permanent Federal lands program. This was done to more clearly define Federal and State government roles in regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands. The amended regulations enable States to assume more responsibility for regulating mining on Federal lands.

The Federal lands program is critical because the Federal Government owns significant coal reserves 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 must be developed under the Federal coal management program.

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

Proposed cooperative agreements with Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia were published in the *Federal Register*, and final cooperative agreements for these States were prepared for publication. Cooperative agreements with Alabama and Alaska were also being processed. With the approval this year of a cooperative agreement with North Dakota, five cooperative agreements are in effect.

Inspection and enforcement activities on Federal lands are conducted under two separate procedures. In States having Federal/State cooperative agreements, inspection of surface coal mining activities on Federal lands is the responsibility of the designated State regulatory authority. OSM, however, maintains an oversight function to ensure that the regulatory authority fully exercises its delegated responsibility under the cooperative agreement. In States not having a cooperative agreement, the required inspection and enforcement activities are carried out by OSM.

Tribal-Federal agreements exist between OSM and the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Tribes. The agreements provide assistance to the tribes during development and implementation of mining, reclamation, and training programs; review of mining and reclamation plans for apparent completeness; and preparation of technical and environmental assessments of proposed mining operations on Indian lands. A new agreement with the Crow Tribe was signed on August 18, 1983, and new agreements with the Navajo and Hopi Tribes were signed on September 29, 1983.¹

In FY 1983, OSM received two petitions to determine the unsuitability of land for surface coal mining and reclamation operations. The first, the Red Rim petition was filed by the National Wildlife Federation/Wyoming Wildlife Federation for combined State and Federal lands (approximately 19,500 acres) located southwest of Rawlins, Wyoming, and is being processed by the State and OSM. The second petition was filed by the Board of County Commissioners, Adams County, Colorado, and the Front Range Airport Authority for 160 acres of Federal lands located about 16 miles east of Denver, Colorado, and is being processed by OSM.

Designation Of Lands As Unsuitable For Mining

During FY 1983, OSM continued its review of mining plans/permit applications 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 mining plan/ permit application may be approved on Federal lands.

Mining Plan Review

OSM received a large number of mining plans/permit applications in FY 1982 and 1983 due to the requirement for an operator to submit a new application 2 months after the approval date of the State program. This action created a backlog of permit applications. At the beginning of FY 1983, OSM had 110 mining plan/permit applications for Federal lands on hand. During the year, 33 more were received, 7 were withdrawn, and 26 were approved. OSM will virtually eliminate this backlog in FY 1984.

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. Mining plans and permit applications under the permanent program are being jointly reviewed by OSM and those States having cooperative agreements.

¹ On October 24, 1983, OSM issued proposed rules implementing a Federal program for Indian lands required by Section 710(d) of the Act. The proposed rules make most of the permanent program requirements applicable to Indian lands.

Mining Plan/Permit
Application Status

State or Indian tribe	Applications—										
	Carried over from FY 1982	Received during FY 1983	Waiting for response to deficiencies	Withdrawn	Technical analysis complete	Environmental analysis complete	EIS complete	Permits complete	Permits denied	Permits issued	Applications pending
FEDERAL PROGRAM											
Georgia.....	1	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	2
Washington.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total.....	1	8	0	3	2	1	1	0	3	1	5
FEDERAL LANDS PROGRAM											
Western States: ¹											
Colorado.....	14	3	0	2	1	8	10	0	0	10	7
Montana.....	9	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	7
New Mexico.....	3	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
North Dakota.....	6	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	5
Oklahoma.....	6	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	5
Utah.....	20	2	0	13	3	1	2	0	0	2	20
Wyoming.....	² 26	7	0	17	14	6	5	1	0	5	28
Subtotal.....	84	16	0	47	23	18	23	2	0	23	77
Eastern States:											
Illinois.....	0	4	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	4
Kentucky.....	19	6	6	0	3	13	13	0	0	1	18
Ohio.....	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	3
Virginia.....	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Virginia.....	6	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	6
Subtotal.....	26	17	7	0	11	25	25	0	0	3	33
Total.....	110	33	7	47	34	43	48	2	0	26	110
INDIAN LANDS PROGRAM											
Navajo and Hopi Tribes (Arizona).....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crow Tribe (Montana).....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Navajo Tribe (New Mexico).....	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total.....	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Grand total.....	115	42	7	53	36	44	49	2	3	27	120

¹ Cooperative agreement States control the processing time for steps 1 through 5.

² Includes mining plan modifications of previously approved plans.

INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

OSM had a total of 69 reclamation inspectors during FY 1983 and conducted 4,912 oversight inspections. They also conducted 866 inspections as a result of unabated cessation orders which were issued during 1979 and 1980. During FY 1983, OSM received 342 citizen complaints and issued 734 10-day notices, 77 notices of violation, and 27 cessation orders.

On December 29, 1982, Judge Barrington Parker issued an order directing OSM to assess and collect certain outstanding civil penalties, review nonterminated cessation orders, and determine which appropriate alternative enforcement actions to pursue. During 1983, OSM verified nonabatement for 1,700 cessation orders representing approximately 600 companies on 900 different sites.

In June 1983, a task force was created and a massive effort launched to review the 1,700 cases and take appropriate alternative enforcement actions. OSM identified companies and individuals who had outstanding violations and referred this list to the State regulatory authorities. OSM requested the States to deny permanent program permits to those violators until they had corrected the violations (or certified that steps were being taken to do so) and paid any civil penalties or AML fees owed. During 1983, 1,181 failure-to-abate cessation orders were reviewed to determine whether those violators were still mining or if any of them held permits authorizing them to mine. Thirty-four failure-to-abate cessation orders were identified as possibly having been issued to operators that were actively mining with a valid permit. Further examination revealed that seven were actively mining. OSM took steps to seek injunctions ordering those violators to cease mining.

By the end of 1983 a total of 61 cases had been reviewed and referred to the Office of the Solicitor for the following alternative actions: 24 individual civil penalties, 5 recommendations for criminal evaluation, and 42 referrals for injunctions.

Penalties totaling \$274,580.00 were collected for the failure-to-abate cessation orders issued prior to October 1980.

Based upon a March 30, 1980, order of U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch in *Southern Mountains, Inc. et al. v. Andrus*, OSM was to establish procedures to determine whether sanctions under Section 518(f) of the Act should be pursued. In addition, OSM was to institute procedures to assure that such provisions would be carried out in the future.

The Gasch Task Force was formed during the fall of 1983, to make written determinations whether to pursue civil and criminal penalties against corporate officials who willfully and knowingly authorized, ordered, or carried out serious violations of the Act for all nonterminated cessation orders issued since March 31, 1980.

Criteria for reviewing these cases were established by the task force. By the end of 1983, the task force had completed the screening of the records indicating which violations were serious and had collected all historical data relating to those cases. Also, the database had been designed, and the historical information on relevant violations had been entered in the system.

Oversight
Inspection
Activities

State	Number of inspections	Failure-to-abate inspections	Citizen complaints	10-day notices issued	Notices of violation	Cessation orders
Alabama.....	307	35	21	58	3	3
Alaska.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Arizona.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	45	0	0	8	2	1
Colorado.....	47	0	9	14	3	1
Georgia.....	13	2	1	0	0	0
Illinois.....	172	6	4	30	0	1
Indiana.....	286	89	0	26	2	1
Iowa.....	35	0	3	7	0	0
Kansas.....	99	0	4	17	3	0
Kentucky.....	745	566	141	97	9	2
Louisiana.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	105	0	0	23	0	0
Missouri.....	71	2	2	6	0	0
Montana.....	26	0	0	3	0	0
New Mexico.....	20	0	0	2	1	0
North Dakota.....	14	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	346	16	41	54	4	1
Oklahoma.....	173	0	28	40	2	0
Pennsylvania.....	903	55	12	44	2	0
Tennessee.....	491	47	15	138	19	4
Texas.....	26	0	0	0	1	0
Utah.....	46	0	3	1	0	0
Virginia.....	601	30	28	90	21	12
Washington.....	17	0	4	0	3	0
West Virginia.....	288	18	7	63	2	1
Wyoming.....	27	0	1	11	0	0
Total.....	4,912	866	324	734	77	27

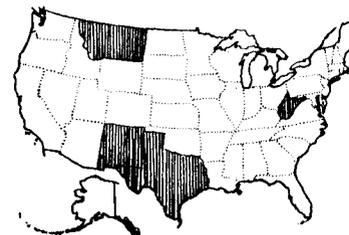
ABANDONED MINE LANDS

All States with regulatory primacy either have abandoned mine land reclamation (AMLR) programs approved or have indicated intent to seek approval.² To minimize delays in the States' implementation of AMLR projects, efforts were made to have the regulatory and AMLR programs processed simultaneously. During FY 1983, 4 State AMLR programs were approved, bringing the total to 22 States with approved AMLR programs. In addition, one State and one Indian tribe submitted their programs for review during FY 1983.

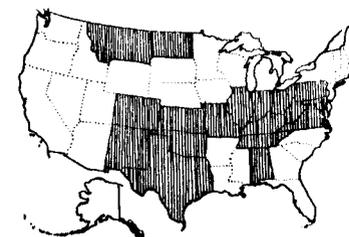
During FY 1983, grant requests from 20 States were approved for \$151.0 million. These projects reflected the highest reclamation priorities, as required by the Act. In addition, approximately \$35.3 million for Federal construction projects or cooperative agreements with the States was awarded, \$15 million was provided to the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), and \$2.65 million was granted to small operators through the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP).

Major AMLR policy initiatives undertaken in FY 1983 include—

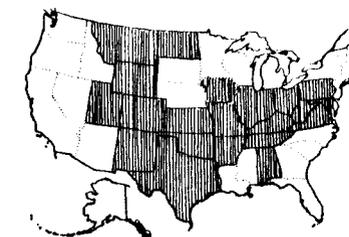
- made the States the primary delivery mechanism for AMLR. This was accomplished by consolidating the Federal reclamation programs that pertain only to reclamation activities that cannot be efficiently performed at the State level,
- prepared a draft policy and formula for allocating Federal discretionary reclamation funds,
- two States assumed responsibility for the emergency reclamation program,
- increased AMLR fee collection activities in order to gain additional funds for reclamation,
- eliminated required headquarters review of grant applications at seven field offices,
- published a draft programmatic environmental impact statement that will reduce the burden on the States for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and
- developed legislative options to allow the Indian tribes to gain primacy over their surface mining regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs.



FY 1981



FY 1982

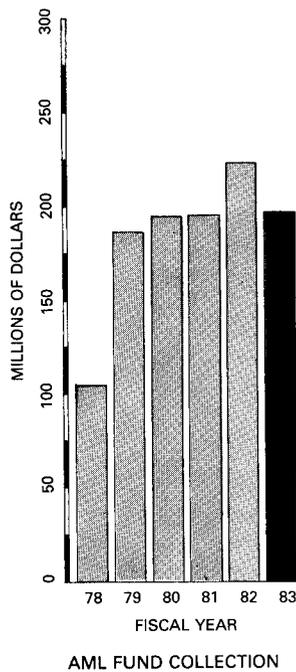


FY 1983

APPROVED AMLR PROGRAMS

² On December 28, 1983, 23 of the 25 States with regulatory primacy had approved AMLR programs.

AML Fund Status

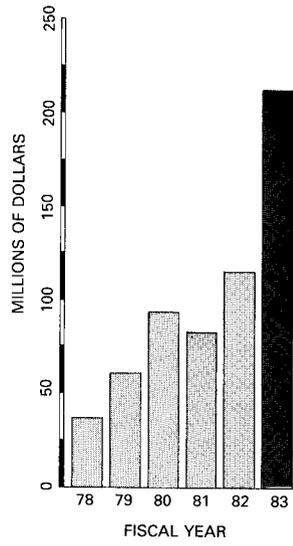


State or Indian tribe	Fees collected (FY 1983)	Interior projects (FY 1983) ¹	RAMP projects (FY 1983)
Alabama.....	\$6,695,587	\$1,591,977	\$351,000
Alaska.....	282,222	86,227	0
Arkansas.....	35,937	90,707	432,383
Colorado.....	4,817,721	664,943	0
Georgia.....	25,903	0	0
Illinois.....	13,897,587	1,049,352	226,200
Indiana.....	10,118,619	621,402	0
Iowa.....	135,488	1,744	2,549,000
Kansas.....	546,818	590,583	702,909
Kentucky.....	31,458,080	2,633,877	370,500
Maryland.....	761,955	257,795	460,048
Missouri.....	1,856,613	790,000	853,170
Montana.....	8,215,211	173,811	0
New Mexico.....	3,034,398	205,468	0
North Dakota.....	1,749,600	477,148	460,069
Ohio.....	9,315,380	512,451	380,000
Oklahoma.....	1,225,768	0	750,000
Pennsylvania.....	17,766,256	15,578,824	5,255,345
South Dakota.....	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	1,552,192	1,552,322	172,263
Texas.....	3,721,448	0	0
Utah.....	2,011,614	138,095	0
Virginia.....	6,062,493	0	127,275
Washington.....	1,424,639	1,000	0
West Virginia.....	21,501,740	5,939,373	1,765,000
Wyoming.....	39,063,878	39,871	205,006
Crow Tribe.....	1,298,153	0	0
Hopi Tribe.....	491,595	0	0
Navajo Tribe.....	7,628,843	0	0
Other States.....	0	2,291,217	0
Total.....	196,695,643	35,288,187	15,060,000

¹ Funds obligated from Secretary's Discretionary Share.

AML Fund Status

SOAP grants (FY 1983)	State allocation (FY 1983)	Revenues collected (FY 1978-83)
0	\$3,347,793	\$34,687,310
0	141,111	1,557,478
0	17,968	444,797
0	2,408,860	28,375,494
0	12,951	51,733
\$200,000	6,948,793	77,120,038
0	5,059,309	54,739,321
0	67,744	1,047,621
0	273,409	2,308,257
0	15,729,040	190,789,734
200,000	380,977	5,101,182
45,907	928,306	10,842,978
0	4,107,605	51,318,802
0	1,517,199	18,764,171
0	874,800	9,075,619
0	4,657,690	61,928,745
0	612,854	9,807,282
1,000,000	8,883,128	120,169,936
0	0	0
0	776,096	12,101,884
0	1,860,724	16,587,836
60,000	1,005,807	10,642,521
750,000	3,031,246	37,251,337
0	712,319	8,917,839
350,000	10,750,870	117,239,479
41,270	19,531,939	175,002,701
0	649,076	7,554,622
0	245,797	2,678,769
0	3,814,421	37,700,999
0	0	0
2,647,177	98,347,821	1,100,885,847

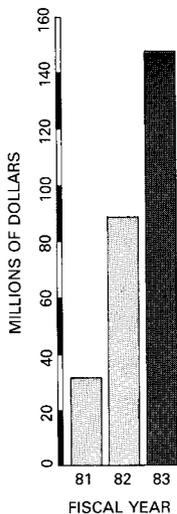


AML FUND APPROPRIATIONS

State And Indian
AML Program
Assistance

State or Indian tribe	Plan preparation	First annual submission of projects	Administrative grants	Construction grants
Alabama.....	0	0	\$971,499	\$7,471,793
Alaska.....	\$146,592	\$77,067	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	0	146,928	0
Colorado.....	0	0	1,740,078	5,123,285
Illinois.....	0	0	1,039,132	5,499,300
Indiana.....	0	0	828,261	10,624,238
Iowa.....	0	113,445	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	77,663	649,017
Kentucky.....	0	0	1,900,538	26,647,200
Maryland.....	0	0	17,682	154,250
Missouri.....	0	0	1,565,624	1,985,250
Montana.....	0	0	1,233,619	3,513,040
New Mexico.....	0	155,178	1,003,303	1,941,000
North Dakota.....	0	0	669,456	1,230,136
Ohio.....	0	0	1,548,128	10,532,650
Oklahoma.....	0	0	390,261	1,624,292
Pennsylvania.....	0	258,993	4,306,492	15,731,947
Tennessee.....	0	0	70,654	0
Texas.....	0	0	215,309	312,309
Utah.....	112,156	152,233	388,869	974,400
Virginia.....	0	0	1,501,706	3,257,900
West Virginia.....	0	0	2,756,809	17,834,000
Wyoming.....	0	143,050	310,658	11,509,940
Crow Tribe.....	0	321,688	0	0
Hopi Tribe.....	0	96,396	0	0
Navajo Tribe.....	0	245,255	0	0
Total.....	268,748	1,463,305	22,682,669	126,615,947

¹ FY 1983 award amending 1982 agreement.



STATE AND INDIAN
AML PROGRAM GRANTS

Interior Department
AML Projects
Completed or
Under Contract
In FY 1983¹

State	High priority		Emergency	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alabama	6	\$2,563,205	5	\$595,587
Alaska.....	1	86,227	0	0
Arizona.....	0	0	1	380,000
Arkansas.....	2	90,707	0	0
California.....	1	776,649	0	0
Colorado.....	2	105,060	6	561,111
Illinois.....	12	3,192,668	16	330,407
Indiana.....	6	821,186	5	78,216
Kansas.....	2	1,418,373	20	327,752
Kentucky.....	14	9,620,317	21	4,066,432
Maryland.....	1	300,000	0	0
Missouri.....	7	5,704,000	0	0
Montana.....	3	170,363	1	79,472
New Mexico.....	1	74,318	1	131,502
North Dakota.....	5	1,555,474	3	151,100
Ohio.....	18	7,559,918	16	500,031
Oklahoma.....	3	731,252	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	46	26,377,034	52	15,359,393
Tennessee.....	3	2,706,809	0	0
Texas.....	3	770,050	0	0
Virginia.....	11	4,221,541	3	87,481
West Virginia.....	11	9,933,039	32	3,566,122
Wyoming.....	5	635,557	2	38,682
Other States.....	10	1,306,132	1	1,744
Total.....	173	80,719,879	185	26,255,032

Interior Department
AML Projects
Started Since FY 1978¹

Fiscal year	High priority		Emergency		Total	
	No.	Obligation	No.	Obligation	No.	Obligation
1978	4	\$2,269,886	3	\$101,068	7	\$2,370,954
1979	80	9,507,614	26	358,790	106	9,866,404
1980	154	47,976,495	105	3,937,015	259	51,913,510
1981	10	3,170,823	97	10,450,823	107	13,621,646
1982	41	14,244,183	100	6,732,196	141	20,976,379
1983	34	19,366,957	147	15,921,230	181	35,288,187
Total.....	323	96,535,958	478	37,501,122	801	134,037,080

¹ Funds obligated from Secretary's Discretionary Share.

Rural Abandoned
Mine Program
(RAMP) Status

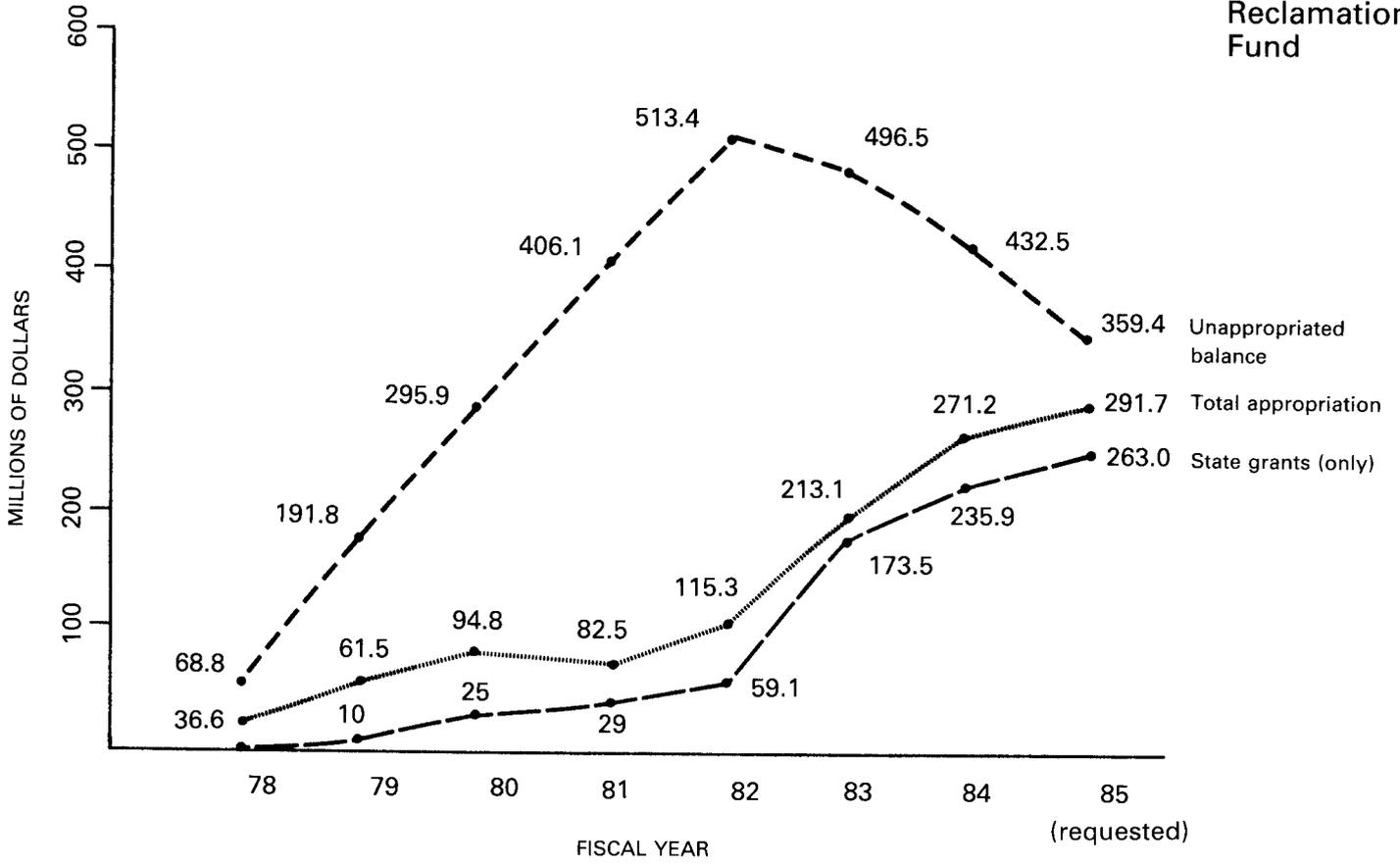
State	FY 1983	Cumulative to date
Alabama	\$351,000	\$2,118,218
Arkansas	432,383	1,603,782
Illinois.....	226,200	771,450
Indiana.....	0	406,738
Iowa	2,549,000	6,467,609
Kansas	702,909	819,691
Kentucky	370,500	3,947,582
Maryland.....	460,048	1,061,794
Missouri.....	853,170	1,779,772
North Dakota	460,069	550,464
Ohio	380,000	4,578,139
Oklahoma	750,000	2,436,347
Pennsylvania	5,255,345	13,795,548
Tennessee.....	172,263	438,213
Texas	0	880,418
Virginia	127,275	127,295
West Virginia	1,765,000	5,849,583
Wyoming.....	205,006	1,820,135
Total	15,060,000	49,651,102

Non-AMLR Funding
Sources And Active
Projects

Secretarial Order 3074, dated February 1, 1982, transferred several U.S. Bureau of Mines programs to OSM. The status of those continuing programs is shown in the following table.

Funding source	State	Number of projects	Federal funds obligated in FY 1983
Anthracite Mine Drainage Act, P.L. 162 (1955) and P.L. 87-818 (1962).	Pennsylvania ...	1	0
Extinguishment of Outcrop and Underground Fires, P.L. 738 (1954).	Montana	1	\$7,000
	New Mexico.....	1	15,000
Appalachian Regional Development Act, P.L. 89-4 (1965).	Maryland.....	2	0
	Ohio	3	0
	Pennsylvania ...	2	1,000,000
Mined land demonstrations — appropriations/anthracite.	Pennsylvania ...	3	577,000
Mined land demonstrations — appropriations/bituminous.	Illinois	2	178,000
	Pennsylvania ...	3	34,000
Total		18	1,811,000

AML
Reclamation
Fund



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Experimental Practices

The development of new methods and techniques to improve the state-of-the-art in both the operation and the reclamation phases of surface coal mining was continued during FY 1983 through the experimental practices program. This program approves the use of new or innovative techniques and methods to determine their practicality and effectiveness for general use under appropriate field conditions.

In FY 1983, OSM approved three new experimental practices consisting of a unique approach to raptor habitat development through partial highwall retention (Seminole I Mine, Arch Mineral Corporation, Wyoming), an alternative sediment control practice to control sediment movement from lands affected by coal mining operations (Jim Bridger Mine, Bridger Coal Company, Wyoming), and the protection of the hydrologic balance and development of valuable wetlands habitat through the revegetation of acid and toxic materials (Ayrshire Mine, Amax Coal Co., Evansville, Indiana).

OSM has implemented a graduate student environmental monitoring program for approved experimental practices. Through this program OSM will provide support of a graduate student for 1 year, the equivalent of a one-half time assistantship, in return for monthly monitoring services. The scope of the monitoring program, a regulatory requirement, is developed jointly between OSM and the coal mine operator, thus reducing the workload on the operator.

Otter Creek Wilderness Area

OSM conducted an exploratory drilling, coal evaluation, and alternative mining study in response to a valid existing rights (VER) petition, to assess the mining potential within the Otter Creek wilderness area in West Virginia. To preserve the wild and scenic value and fragile nature of the wilderness area, the drilling equipment was kept to the smallest unit possible and air lifted into and out of the drilling sites. The results of this study will be used in the decision-making process for mining rights in this area.

Mine Fire Assessment

Under a cooperative agreement with Pennsylvania, OSM conducted an assessment borehole drilling and diagnostic monitoring project at the Centralia mine fire. The mine fire started in 1962 and continues to burn and spread in spite of previous attempts to control the fire through the use of barriers. Under this project 189 boreholes were drilled over a 6-month period within a 300-acre area both in and around the Borough of Centralia and the town of Byrnesville.

The results of the project delineated the mine fire areas, established the subsurface elevations with critical temperatures, defined the various thermal boundaries, and provided diagnostic monitoring of the borehole temperatures and gases.

Regional Subsidence Studies

Many urban areas overlie heavily mined regions and are facing continuing or potential problems from the effects of subsidence. In several of these locations, OSM has undertaken area-wide subsidence studies to assess the degree of subsidence potential. These studies will allow the local governments and individual property owners to decide land use capabilities and to determine the types of measures that can be taken to abate existing or minimize future subsidence problems. During FY 1983, the Pleasant Hills, Pennsylvania; Shinnston, West Virginia; and Madisonville, Kentucky, field studies were completed.

OSM staff delivered technical papers and speeches and offered mini-courses at many meetings, conferences and symposia of trade and professional organizations to disseminate and exchange technical information for the benefit of State program managers, coal industry technical experts, and coal mine operators and managers.

Technical assistance was provided to find solutions to problems facing the State regulatory authorities. Review of permits, interpretation of rules, training in SOAP laboratory qualification, assessment of excess spoil fill construction techniques, and provision of technical monitoring equipment are among the types of technical services rendered. Advice and counsel on subsidence, land use, revegetation success, existing structures, hydrology, soils, and other topics were also given.

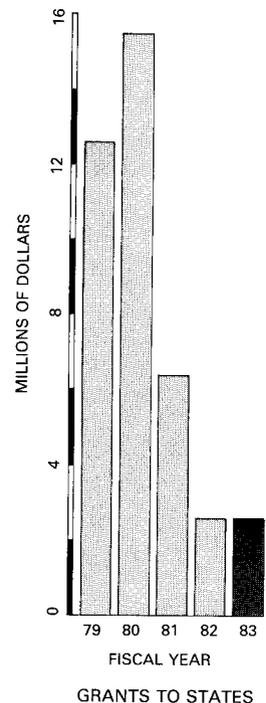
The Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP) is designed to assist small mine (less than 100,000 tons per year) operators with initial technical support. This support entails determining probable hydrologic consequences and gathering results of test boring and core samplings. These tests are performed by qualified public or private laboratories.

Information Dissemination

Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP)

State	Administrative grants		Operational grants	
	FY 1982	¹ FY 1983	¹ FY 1982	FY 1983
Alabama.....	\$35,170	0	0	0
Illinois.....	0	0	0	\$200,000
Indiana.....	0	0	\$1,500,000	0
Kentucky.....	158,542	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	200,000
Missouri.....	0	0	0	45,907
Ohio.....	40,135	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	0	1,000,000
Tennessee.....	0	0	750,000	0
Utah.....	0	0	0	60,000
Virginia.....	0	0	0	750,000
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	350,000
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	41,270
Total.....	233,847	0	2,250,000	2,647,177

¹ These grants were made from unobligated balances of prior-year obligations.



RESEARCH PROGRAM

As an adjunct to the technical assistance provided to States, mine operators, and OSM field staff, the Directorate of Technical Services and Research encourages and funds research projects and special studies. These activities provide background data, innovative approaches, and substantiation of solutions proposed in the surface mining regulations relating to reclamation requirements. The projects may provide answers to long and short term reclamation and abandoned mine problems. The research proposals are generated by universities, States, coal mine operators, and OSM headquarters or field personnel. They are of a practical nature aimed at solving current questions.

Fiscal year 1983 research expenditures amounted to \$1 million allocated to 18 projects. These projects included observance of new procedures and development of assistance measures so as to improve surface mining reclamation activities. Studies and projects for FY 1983 included—

- developed new methods for excess spoil disposal in an effort to prevent or reduce acid mine drainage and dissolved and suspended solids in the runoff,
- investigated methods to predict and reduce the hazards associated with subsidence resulting from previous and current underground mining,
- determined measurement methods for indicating when prime farmland has been returned to its full productive capacity after surface mining so as to be able to determine the amount and timing for bond release,
- evaluated existing and innovative procedures for decreasing sediment outflow from mining and reclamation operations as well as means by which sedimentation ponds themselves can be revegetated and reclaimed.

Applied Research
Projects

Project	Funding ¹			Estimated completion date
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	
Development and revision of design manual for backfilling and grading of surface coal mine areas.....	\$76,424	0	\$8,975	Completed.
Development of environmental and design manual for disposal of excess coal mine spoil.....	79,300	0	0	Completed.
Coal waste leachate	12,856	0	0	Completed.
Effects of drill stem grease on overburden samples.....	18,620	0	0	Completed.
Collection of representative coal refuse samples for leachate generation studies ..	45,767	0	0	Completed.
Highwall stability analysis	24,192	0	0	Completed.
Hydrologic connection between surface waters and ground waters in the Carbondale Group of Indiana counties ...	25,594	0	0	Completed.
Design manual for sediment control.....	0	\$48,000	0	Completed.
State of the art in alleviating soil compaction	0	60,000	0	Jan. 1984.
Improvement of overburden analytical technology	0	165,000	0	Sept. 1984.
Subsidence damage criteria....	0	72,624	0	Jan. 1984.
Regional alluvial valley floor assessment	0	99,762	97,238	Sept. 1984.
Effect of controlled overburden placement on mine soil properties.....	0	49,120	0	Sept. 1984.

Applied Research
Projects (Cont.)

Project	Funding ¹			Estimated completion date
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	
Monitoring an excess spoil disposal site.....	0	0	\$4,992	Mar. 1984.
Analysis of surface mining performance standards to provide for coordination with regulatory controls of nationwide permitting program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	0	0	4,990	Completed.
Monitoring of alternative to sedimentation pond at Jim Bridger Mine, Wyoming	0	0	7,000	Sept. 1984.
Report to describe gaps and duplication in existing regulatory process and summarize options for further development of coordinated permitting process	0	0	5,184	Completed.
Monitoring revegetation of a slurry pond site	0	0	5,000	Jan. 1984.
Monitoring a highwall retention practice	0	0	6,000	Sept. 1984.
Identification, evaluation, and demonstration of sediment control technologies.....	0	0	431,957	Oct. 1986.
Monitoring of mine fire extinguishing practice at Big Horn Mine, Montana	0	0	3,500	Sept. 1984.
Economic/environmental feasibility of lignite development in Mississippi ..	0	0	125,000	Sept. 1984.
Total.....	282,753	494,506	699,836	

¹ Funding for research projects in FY 1981 and 1982 shown only for those projects still in progress in FY 1983.

Interagency Research
Projects

Project	Cooperating agency	Funding ¹			Estimated completion date
		FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	
Establishment of cooperative fish and wildlife species information system.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	\$400,000	0	0	Completed.
Sedimentation/hydrology of surface mined lands in the Appalachian Plateau area of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.	Tennessee Valley Authority.	225,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	Dec. 1984.
Cumulative hydrologic impact information.	U.S. Geological Survey.	0	275,000	0	Completed.
Optimum moisture requirements for the establishment of natural species on topsoiled coal mine spoils in the Four Corners area of New Mexico.	U.S. Forest Service.	168,000	120,000	0	Sept. 1984.
Ground water, Georgia.	Tennessee Valley Authority.	48,000	0	0	Completed.
Effectiveness of OSM regulation in preventing ground-water contamination.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	0	70,000	0	Dec. 1983.
Concepts of highwall removal and approximate original contour restoration.	National Academy of Sciences.	0	200,000	0	Apr. 1984.
Aerial photography.	Tennessee Valley Authority.	0	90,000	0	Sept. 1985.
Sampling procedures for vegetation.	State of North Dakota.	0	47,548	0	Apr. 1984.

Interagency Research
Projects (Cont.)

Project	Cooperating agency	Funding ¹			Estimated completion date
		FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	
Remote sensing of AML projects.	U.S. Forest Service.	0	15,000	0	Sept. 1984.
Plant materials study to identify plants suited to coal mine reclamation.	U.S. Department of Agriculture.	0	\$92,000	0	Dec. 1984.
Committee on ground failure hazards mitigation research.	National Academy of Sciences.	0	0	\$10,000	Jan. 1984.
Core support program.	National Academy of Sciences.	\$55,000	55,000	55,000	June 1984.
Prime farmland special study—soil survey vs. crop production as a measure of soil productivity for bond release.	University of Illinois.	0	0	130,033	Oct. 1984.
Support for national wetlands assessment workshop.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	0	0	10,000	Completed.
Technical annotated bibliography of data sources for use by coal operators when preparing surface coal mine permits.	Indiana State University.	0	0	9,900	Jan. 1984.
Coordination of regulatory permit process for surface mining permits and dredging permits where coal operations discharge dredge materials into waters of the U.S.	Smithsonian Institution.		0	41,307	Mar. 1984.
Total.....		896,000	1,064,548	331,240	

¹ Funding for research projects in FY 1981 and 1982 shown only for those projects still in progress in FY 1983.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

During the year, OSM issued its Audit Policy and Procedures Manual which establishes audit guidelines for resolution of findings and follow-up actions for OSM financial assistance in the form of grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

State and OSM employees were trained in the use of the Treasury Financial Communication System (TFCS) for letter of credit fund transfers. This system is replacing a paper check process and allows the States speedier access to Federal grant funds to meet State expenditure requirements.

OSM financial services accomplishments included—

- implemented an Objectives Management System to help OSM managers plan and track goals and objectives;
- completed the reorganization by establishing the Division of Financial Management in Denver;
- reduced outstanding travel advances below FY 1983 goal and eliminated manual control in favor of automated control;
- initiated a more stringent automated control of cash management;
- instituted the TFCS wire transfer of AML fee deposits over \$100,000; and
- effected a conversion to a new payroll system (PAY/PERS) consistent with Reform 88 requirements.

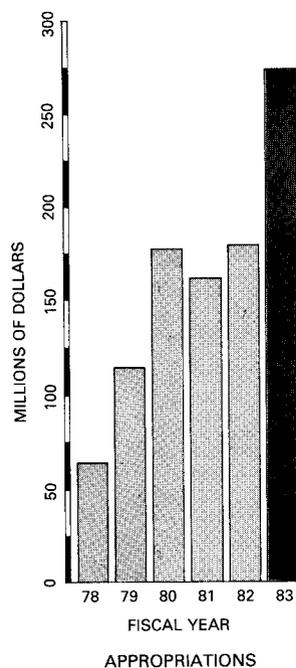
Fiscal Year 1983 brought continued management focus on the importance of OSM employees avoiding financial interest situations which are, or may be construed to be, in conflict with OSM's mission and goals.

Through diligent monitoring of financial statements and, particularly, through daily conversations with recipients 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. Two divestiture orders were issued in 1983, resulting in resolution of the conflict.

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

**Monitoring
Potential
Conflicts of
Interest**

Budget



Activity	Appropriations, in thousands of dollars		
	FY 1983 (actual)	FY 1984 (actual)	FY 1985 (estimated)
REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY			
State regulatory program grants	\$32,150	\$38,100	\$39,143
Federal regulatory programs:	21,396	21,552	23,661
Program operations and inspection	(10,493)	(11,741)	(13,111)
Technical services and research . . .	(10,903)	(9,811)	(10,550)
General administration	7,332	5,798	6,885
Total, regulation and technology	60,878	65,450	69,689
ABANDONED MINE LAND FUND			
State reclamation program grants . . .	173,528	235,900	263,000
Federal reclamation programs:	35,696	31,253	24,236
Fund management	(4,901)	(6,298)	(6,734)
Federal reclamation projects	(23,459)	(14,373)	(13,802)
Technical support	(1,221)	(²)	(²)
Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)	(6,115)	(10,582)	(3,700)
Small Operator Assistance (SOAP) . . .	0	0	0
General administration	3,960	4,075	4,465
Total, AML Fund	³213,184	⁴271,228	291,701
Total, Office of Surface Mining	274,062	336,678	361,390

¹ Includes \$522,000 pay supplemental.

² Beginning in FY 1984 the AML Technical Support subactivity will be incorporated within the Federal Reclamation Projects subactivity.

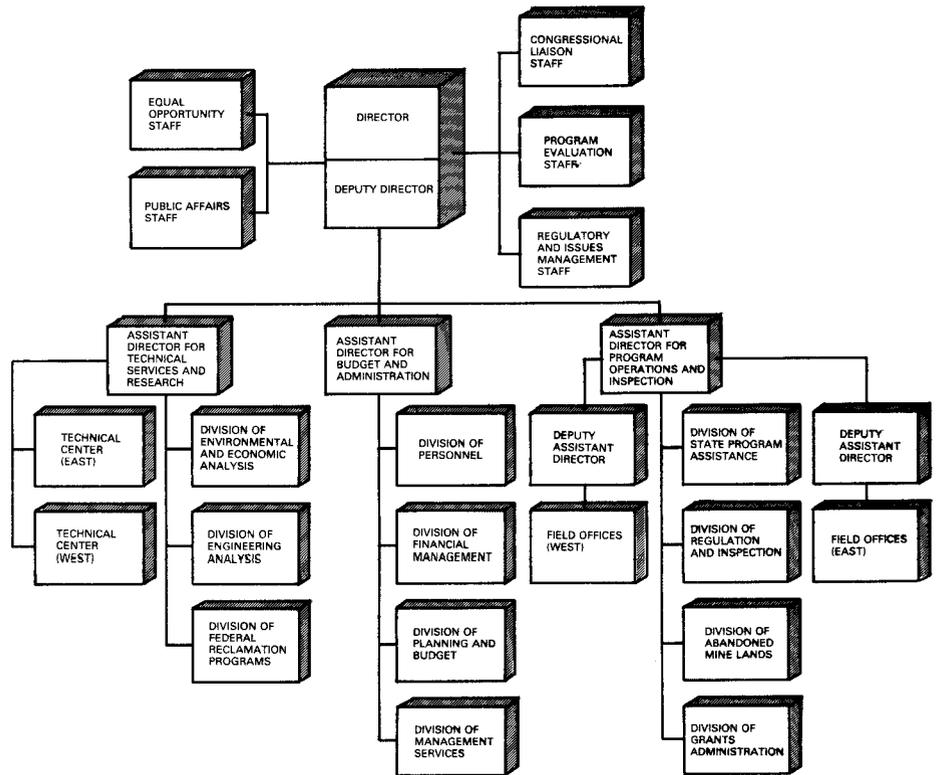
³ Includes \$51,870,000 supplemental.

⁴ Includes \$42 million enacted supplemental for the Centralia, Pa., mine fire.

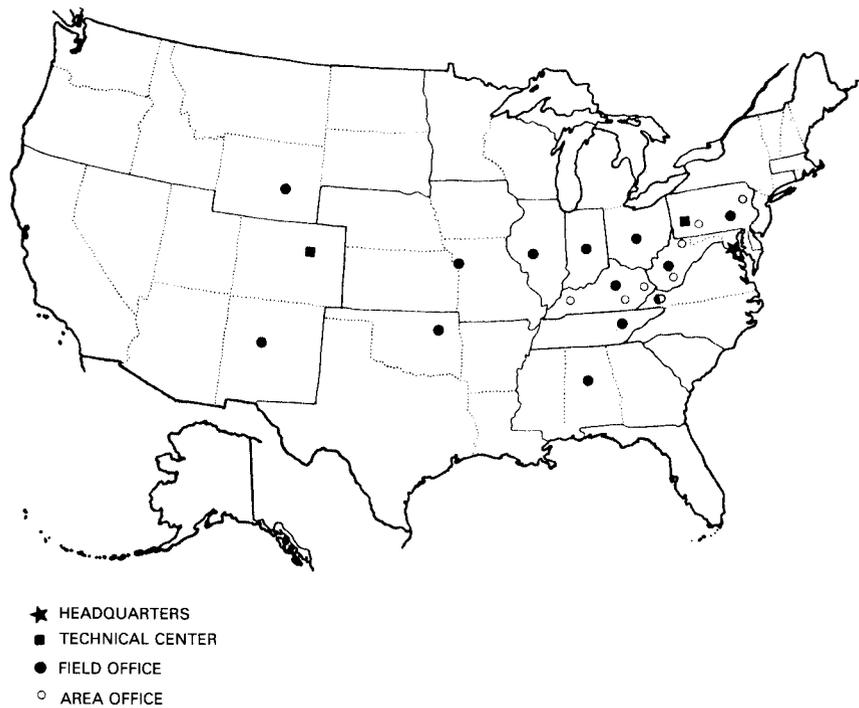
Staffing
(Sept. 30, 1983)

Office	Authorized positions
PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS	
Washington, D.C.....	289
Technical Centers:	
East	129
West	81
Field Offices:	
Albuquerque.....	16
Big Stone Gap	5
Birmingham	20
Casper.....	14
Charleston	13
Columbus.....	18
Harrisburg	11
Indianapolis.....	13
Kansas City.....	10
Knoxville	15
Lexington.....	14
Springfield.....	13
Tulsa	10
Area Offices:	
Beckley	13
Johnstown.....	15
Lebanon	13
London	13
Madisonville	6
Morgantown	11
Pikeville	9
Wilkes-Barre	6
Total	757
EMPLOYMENT CEILINGS	
Permanent full-time	757
Permanent part-time	61
Temporary.....	38
Total	856

Organization



Field Structure



OFFICE DIRECTORY

Position	Official	Ext.	Room
DIRECTOR	(Vacant)	4006	233
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	John D. Ward	4222	232
CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON STAFF:			
Chief	Melissa A. Nielson	2165	236
PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF:			
Chief	Richard Nellius	4953	244
BUDGET & ADMINISTRATION:			
Assistant Director	Carson W. Culp	4293	252
TECHNICAL SERVICES & RESEARCH:			
Assistant Director	Brent Wahlquist	4264	228
PROGRAM OPERATIONS & INSPECTION:			
Assistant Director	William B. Schmidt	4225	225

Headquarters
Office

1951 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 343-extension
(8) 343-extension

TECHNICAL CENTER EAST

Raymond Lowrie, Administrator
Ten Parkway Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
(412) 937-2828
(8) 726-2828 or 2831

Technical Centers,
Field and Area
Offices

ALABAMA

Birmingham Field Office
John Davis, Director
228 West Valley Ave.
Homewood, AL 35209
(205) 254-0890
(8) 229-0890

GEORGIA
(Alabama)

ILLINOIS

Springfield Field Office
James Fulton, Director
600 E. Monroe St.
Springfield, IL 62701
(217) 492-4495
(8) 995-4495

INDIAN TRIBES
(Ohio)

INDIANA

Indianapolis Field Office
Richard D. McNabb, Director
46 East Ohio St., Rm. 522
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 269-2600
(8) 331-2600

KENTUCKY

Lexington Field Office
W. Hord Tipton, Director
340 Legion Dr.
Suite 28
Lexington, KY 40504
(606) 233-7327
(8) 355-2894

London Area Office
Patrick N. Angel, Manager
P.O. Box 1048
London, KY 40741
(606) 878-6440

Madisonville Area Office
Mike Vaughn, Manager
Segebarth Bldg., Box F
2100 N. Main St.
Madisonville, KY 42431
(502) 825-4500

Pikeville Area Office
Robert McKenzie,
Supervisor
First National Bank Bldg.
334 Main St., Rm. 509
Pikeville, KY 41501
(606) 432-4121

MARYLAND

(West Virginia)

MASSACHUSETTS
(Pennsylvania)

MICHIGAN
(Ohio)

MISSISSIPPI
(Alabama)

NORTH CAROLINA
(Virginia)

OHIO

Columbus Field Office
Nina Rose Hatfield, Director
2242 S. Hamilton Rd.
Columbus, OH 43232
(614) 866-0578
(8) 943-2315

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg Field Office
Robert J. Biggi, Director
101 South Second Street
Suite L-4
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 782-4036
(8) 590-4036

(State name in parentheses following an entry indicates location of field office for that entry)

**Technical Centers
Field and
Area Offices
(Cont.)**

PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.

Johnstown Area Office
Joseph Geissinger, Manager
Penn Traffic Building
Room 360
319 Washington St.
Johnstown, PA 15901
(814) 533-4223
(8) 723-9223

Wilkes-Barre Area Office
Lawrence E. Beyer, Manager
20 N. Pennsylvania Ave.
Rm. 3107
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(717) 826-6726
(8) 592-6726

**RHODE ISLAND
(Pennsylvania)**

TENNESSEE

Knoxville Field Office
James A. Curry, Director
530 Gay St., Suite 400
Knoxville, TN 37902
(615) 673-4242
(8) 854-4242

VIRGINIA

Big Stone Gap Field Office
Ralph H. Cox, Director
P.O. Box 626
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219
(703) 523-4303

Lebanon Area Office
(No Manager)
P.O. Box 487
Lebanon, VA 24266
(703) 889-4032

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Field office
David H. Halsey, Director
603 Morris St.
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 347-7187
(8) 930-7158

Beckley Area Office
Lowell L. Haga, Manager
Mailing address:
P.O. Box 487
Skelton, WV 25919
Office location:
119 Appalachian Dr.
Beckley, W. Va. 25801
(304) 255-5265
(8) 924-4547

Morgantown Area Office
Charles A. Sheets, Manager
P.O. Box 886
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 291-4004
(8) 923-4004

TECHNICAL CENTER WEST

Allen Klein, Administrator
Brooks Tower
1020-15th Street
Denver, CO 80202
303-844-5951
8-564-5421

**ALASKA
(Wyoming)**

**ARIZONA
(New Mexico)**

**ARKANSAS
(Oklahoma)**

**CALIFORNIA,
COLORADO
(New Mexico)**

**IDAHO
(Wyoming)**

**INDIAN TRIBES
(Arizona,
Montana,
New Mexico,
Wyoming)**

**IOWA,
KANSAS
(Missouri)**

**LOUISIANA
(Oklahoma)**

MISSOURI

Kansas City Field Office
Richard D. Rieke, Director
Scarritt Building, Rm. 502
818 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64106
(816) 374-5527
(8) 758-5527

**MONTANA
(Wyoming)**

**NEBRASKA
(Missouri)**

**NEVADA
(New Mexico)**

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Field Office
Robert Hagen, Director
219 Central N.W., Suite 216
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 766-1488
(8) 474-1488

**NORTH DAKOTA
(Wyoming)**

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa Field Office
Robert L. Markey, Director
333 West Fourth St., Rm. 3432
Tulsa, OK 74103
(918) 581-7927
(8) 745-7927

**OREGON,
SOUTH DAKOTA,
(Wyoming)**

**TEXAS
(Oklahoma)**

**UTAH
(New Mexico)**

**WASHINGTON
(Wyoming)**

WYOMING

Casper Field Office
William R. Thomas, Director
P.O. Box 1420
Mills, WY 82644
(307) 261-5776
(8) 328-5776

(State name in parentheses following an entry indicates location of field office for that entry)

CONCLUSION

In the past year, OSM has begun to realize its goals of "credibility, cooperation, and compliance" that were pledged by Director James R. Harris. The regulatory reform effort was completed with the publication of the remaining final rules which emphasized performance standards rather than design standards. Technical center, field office, and headquarters personnel worked together and with the States to establish authority and responsibility for program implementation with the proper regulatory body. And, OSM continued in its oversight role, providing technical assistance where needed and working with the States to identify and correct deficiencies in State program implementation.

Credibility,
Cooperation,
And Compliance

Director Harris stated in his opening statement before the Energy and Environmental Subcommittee that "... we at OSM have created a climate in which excellence and innovation can flourish in the agency, the States, and the private sector. We have done so by establishing broad principles and sound programs to which we have demonstrated our commitment." The Director stated, "I am confident that we are moving beyond a period of conflict to a period of stability and productiveness."

Although the program continues to have some problems, there is a sincere desire to solve those problems within the confines of the Act. As the Director has summed it up, "the program, though not perfect, is making great strides toward accomplishing what the Congress envisioned when it passed P.L. 95-87. We at OSM have made it possible for efficient coal production and sound environmental practices to complement rather than conflict with each other. The present program of this agency is promoting excellence and innovation in regulation and reclamation."

