

# 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:

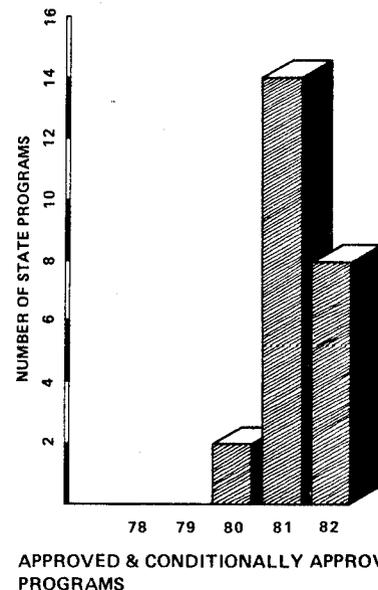
- establish laws which regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations,
- provide sanctions for violations of State laws, regulations, or permit conditions,
- provide for the effective implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of a permit system,
- establish a process for the designation of 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.

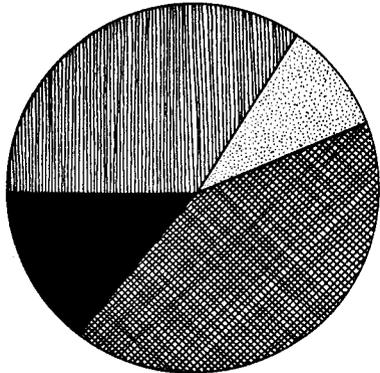
The Secretary, after soliciting and publicly disclosing the views of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies, either approves, conditionally approves, partially approves/partially disapproves, or disapproves the State's program.

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.

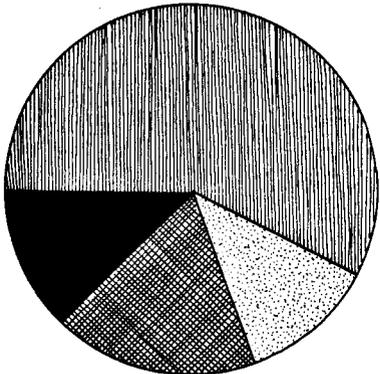
Once the Secretary approves a State's program, the State is granted primacy and becomes the regulatory authority over coal mining within its borders. The Federal government then assumes a monitoring role. Also, once a State has achieved primacy, the Secretary may approve a program for the reclamation 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.



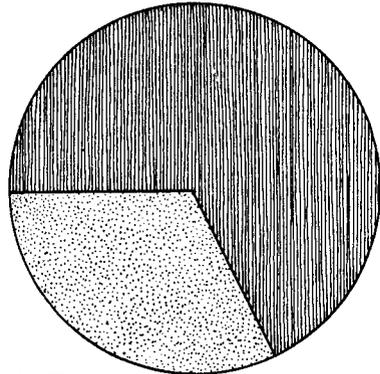
# Status Of State Programs (As Of Sept. 30, 1982)



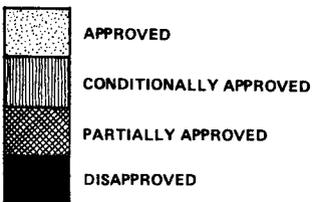
FY 1980



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>

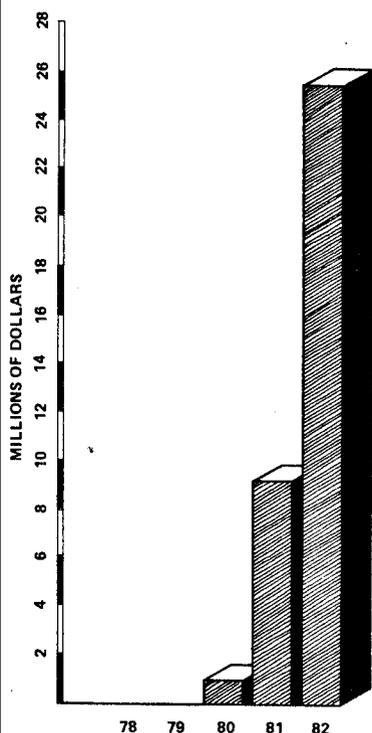
## Program Grants To States

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>

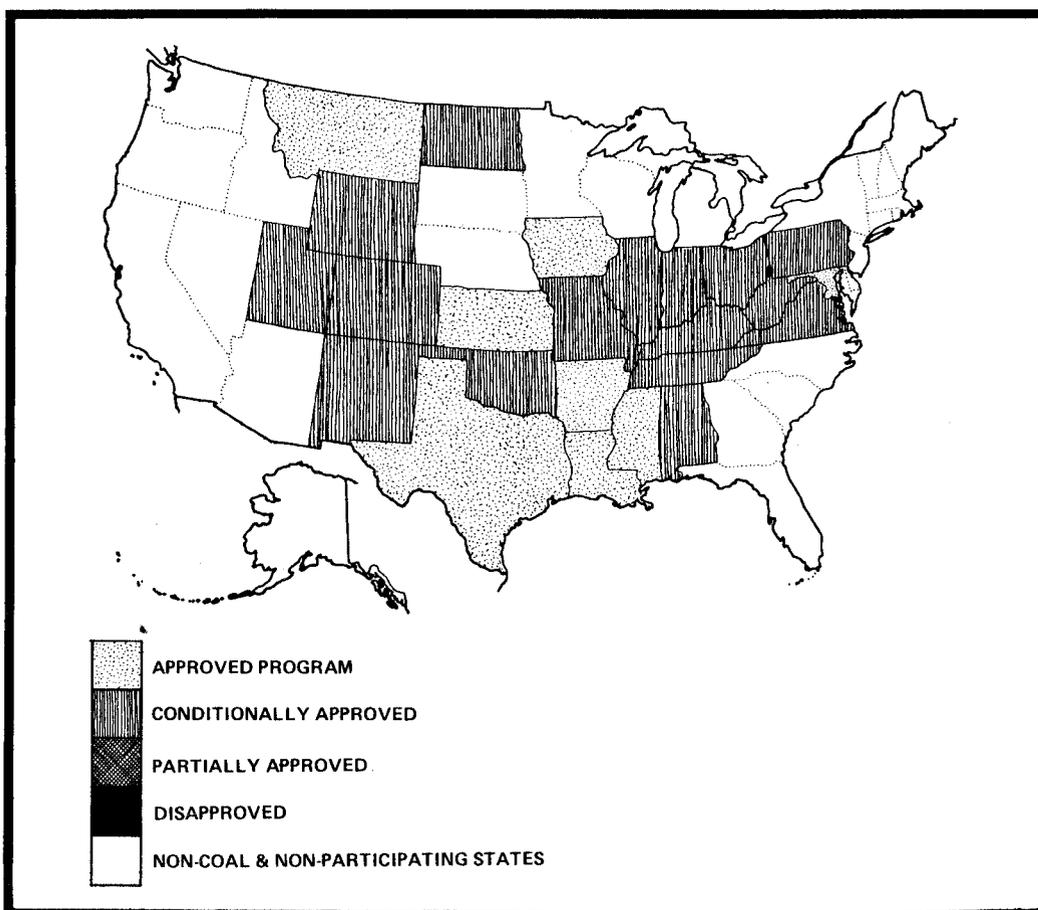


FY 1978-1982 REGULATORY GRANTS

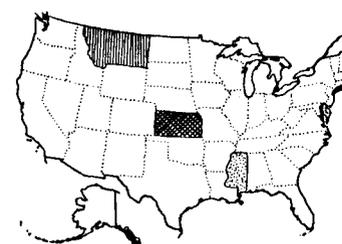
Presently, 24 major coal producing States have received primacy. The States are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West 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.

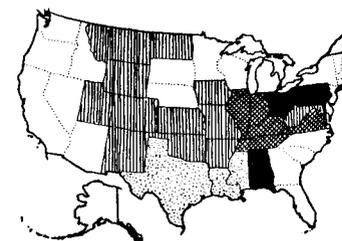
In addition, 78 conditions or minor deficiencies in the State program approvals were removed to bring the total to eight States with fully approved programs. Nine separate amendment packages, unrelated to conditions, submitted by various States were approved.



### 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.

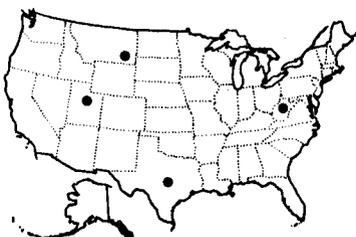
The permanent program rules on Federal lands (30 CFR Chapter VII, Subchapter D) became effective in each State on the effective date of approval for each State program. Mining plans and permit applications under the permanent program are being jointly reviewed by OSM and the States. One of the features 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.

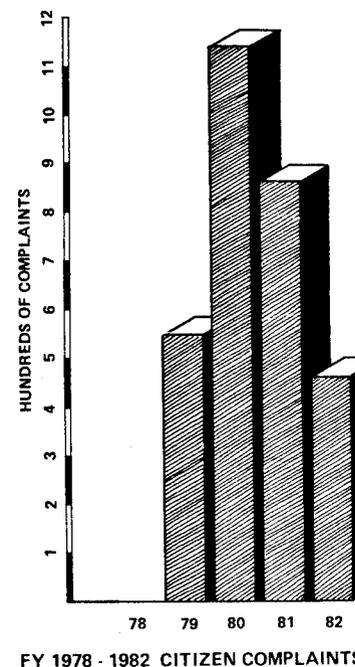
In 1982 a task force of attorneys and OSM personnel was established to collect monies from civil penalties. Assessment activities during the year resulted in over \$57 million in civil penalties. Approximately \$1.9 million of these assessments have been collected and approximately \$16.7 million in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

# Violation Types By State

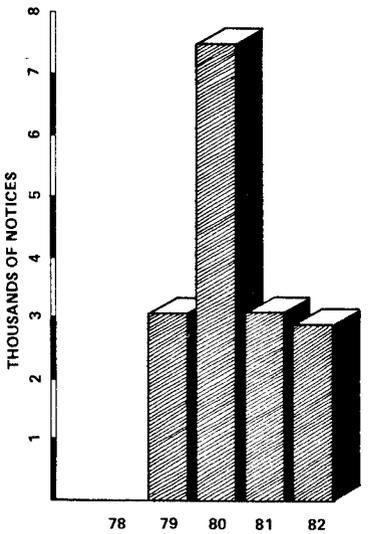
VIOLATIONS	STATE																			TOTAL	
	ALASKA	COLORADO	GEORGIA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	MARYLAND	MISSOURI	NEW MEXICO	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	PENNSYLVANIA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	UTAH	VIRGINIA	WEST VIRGINIA		WASHINGTON
AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE	3	1	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	35
SIGNS AND MARKERS	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

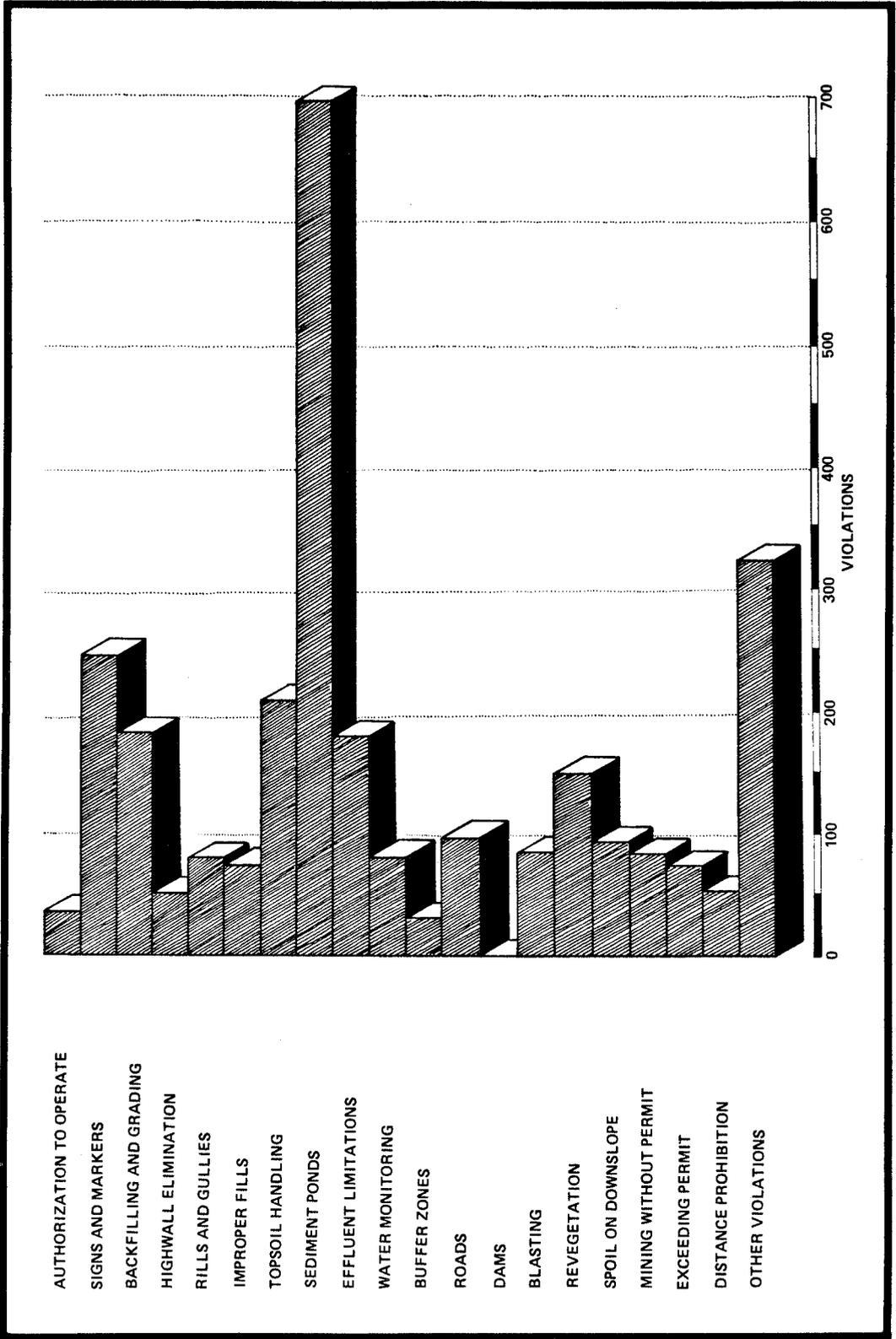
STATES HAVING VIOLATIONS IN FY 1982	INSPECTIONS		TEN DAY NOTICES	NOTICES OF VIOLATION	CESSATION ORDERS	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS
	COMPLETE	PARTIAL					
ALABAMA	1,077	198	5	32	25	39	68
ALASKA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	9	26	2	1	0	1	4
GEORGIA	56	21	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



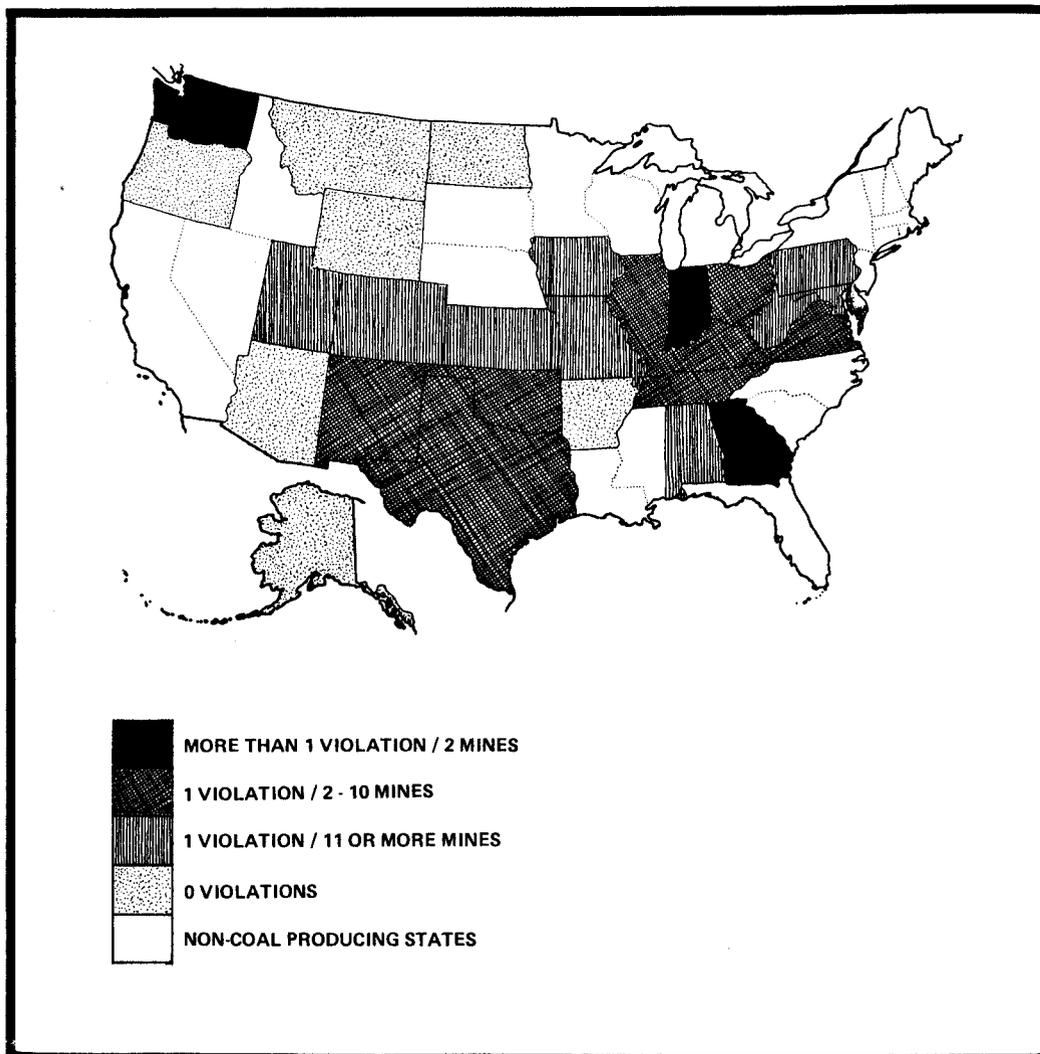
# Violations By Type Nationwide



FY 1978 - 1982 NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS



## Distribution Of Violations By State (FY 1982)





SCHOOL CONSTRUCTED ON MOUNTAINTOP REMOVAL RECLAIMED LAND.