

# OSMRE Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1987 Operations



US Department of the Interior  
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

OSMRE  
Annual Report  
for  
Fiscal Year 1987  
Operations

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*Cover photo: Valley fill with chimney drain. Note pre-Act highwall in the background.*

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*Planting with a hydroseeder.*

# Introduction

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in 1977 with the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, Public Law 95-87 (referred to in this report as SMCRA or the Act). In that law, Congress sought to establish a nationwide program to protect people and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations. At the same time, it sought to "strike a balance between protection of the environment and agricultural productivity and the Nation's need for coal as an essential source of energy."

The Act requires OSMRE to establish uniform nationwide standards for the reclamation of lands following coal mining. The States may develop their own regulatory programs, to be consistent with Public Law 95-87 and the Federal regulations, while taking into account the unique conditions within their borders.

Following approval by OSMRE, the State program becomes the basis for "primacy," in which the State assumes primary responsibility for enforcing reclamation requirements and environmental protection standards. In the primacy States, OSMRE's function is one of support and oversight, monitoring the effectiveness of the States in enforcing the law, and providing program grants and technical assistance when needed. OSMRE also retains responsibility for enforcing the Act on Indian lands, in States that choose not to develop a regulatory program, and on Federal lands. Any State with an approved program, however, may elect to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) to regulate surface coal mining operations on Federal lands within the State.

Under the provisions of SMCRA, OSMRE is charged with collecting a fee for every ton of coal produced. The fees are deposited into the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fund for use in reclaiming lands and water adversely affected by mining that occurred before passage of the Act.

This report details the activities of OSMRE in carrying out its responsibilities during the period October 1, 1986 through September 30, 1987.

Data included in this report is for the fiscal year period with the exception of the data presented in Tables 2, 5, and 6. These tables provide statistics on State and Federal regulatory program activities for the period July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987. OSMRE annual evaluations of State regulatory and AML programs are conducted on a July-June cycle; consequently, data on State program activities is compiled for the July-June period rather than the fiscal year. Federal program statistics are maintained for the same period to coincide with the reporting period for State programs,

In some instances actions or events which occurred after the close of the fiscal year period are noted in the report for the reader's benefit. Such information is set off by parentheses.



*Dragline removing overburden at area type mining operation.*

# OSMRE's Ten-Year Anniversary

OSMRE celebrated its 10th anniversary during the summer of 1987. Chairman Morris K. Udall of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, US House of Representatives, held a special committee hearing on August 3, the anniversary date. OSMRE's Director and representatives of States, coal companies, and public interest groups testified on the implementation of the Act.

Country music singing star and songwriter Loretta Lynn, known as "the coal miner's daughter," joined OSMRE's celebration with an afternoon visit to the Washington headquarters office and an evening appearance at a reception for Members of Congress, Interior Department officials, and representatives of public interest groups and coal companies. The evening reception and an afternoon luncheon were sponsored by Women in Mining. Ms. Lynn also recorded a public service radio announcement for OSMRE.

In the West, OSMRE's Director addressed the National Society of Mining Engineers in Tucson, Arizona, on the Agency's first 10 years of accomplishments. Various OSMRE field offices held their own observances. The Birmingham, Alabama, Field Office held an open house for State and coal company officials and the public. In Columbus, Ohio, the Governor of Ohio issued a special proclamation in honor of the 10th anniversary. Western Field Operations in Denver, Colorado, held a reception on the August 3 birthday.

Two special reports were issued marking the 10th anniversary. Surface Coal Mining Reclamation: 10 Years of Progress, 1977-1987 addresses the accomplishments of the regulatory program during the first decade under SMCRA.

The other report, The Abandoned Mine Land Program, 1977-1987, describes State and OSMRE accomplishments of the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation program during the same 10-year period. This report was produced by the Association of Abandoned Mine Lands Programs, an organization of State representatives that administer the AML reclamation program under SMCRA.



*Blasting to fracture overburden at area type mining operation.*



# Legislative Initiatives

## Repeal of the Two-Acre Exemption

On May 7, 1987, President Reagan signed into law a bill, H. R. 1963, repealing Section 528(2) of SMCRA. Section 528(2) provided that the provisions of SMCRA did not apply to "the extraction of coal for commercial purposes where the surface mining operation affects two acres or less." While this section of SMCRA, commonly known as the "two-acre exemption," was originally designed to protect the small coal operator, it turned out to be the most misused provision of the Act, despite efforts by OSMRE and the States to control abuses. Unethical operators used this exemption to avoid permitting, regulatory, and land reclamation requirements and the payment of abandoned mine land reclamation fees required by SMCRA.

While these abuses were limited primarily to the Nation's Appalachian coal region and a very small segment of the mining industry's operators, they nevertheless posed serious economic problems for legitimate operators who were forced to compete in the market place with illegally mined coal. These abuses manifested themselves in two basic ways. In some instances, operators would mine a number of sites along a coal seam and claim each site as a separate mine under the two-acre exemption by skipping 50 to 100 feet between individual mine sites. In other cases, shell corporations consisting of separate mining companies were created and operated using common equipment, employees, offices, and stockholders. Besides the economic consequences, these abuses resulted in the failure to reclaim much of the mined land and overshadowed the good work being done by the coal industry, State regulatory authorities, and OSMRE.

H. R. 1963 requires that all coal mine operators comply with SMCRA's permitting, regulatory, environmental protection, and land reclamation requirements regardless of the size of their operation. The new law, Public Law 100-34, took effect on June 6, 1987, for new two-acre operations and November 8, 1987, for existing operations.

While the repeal of the two-acre exemption was long overdue and badly needed, its elimination may lead to an increase in the number of coal mines operating without a permit, "wild-catting", which poses the same general problems as noted above. OSMRE is currently looking at several alternatives for addressing this endemic problem including the authorization of criminal penalties for those who mine coal without a permit as well as those who haul or sell it. (On June 10, 1987, the Department of the Interior sent to Congress a draft bill that would amend SMCRA to make the mining of coal without a permit a criminal offense.)

## Authorization for States to Set Aside AML Funds

Public Law 100-34, which was enacted on May 7, 1987, amended Section 402(g) of SMCRA to authorize individual States to establish a special trust fund to be utilized for AML reclamation purposes. Section 402(g) provides for the Secretary to return 50 percent of all reclamation fees collected from each State's coal mining industry under Section 402(a) to those States with approved reclamation and regulatory programs. Under this amendment, individual States can set aside up to 10 percent of the State-share portion of their annual AML reclamation funding grant for use after August 3, 1992, the scheduled expiration date for the collection of AML reclamation fees under Section 402(a). All money deposited into the special trust fund, along with any interest earned, are State funds available for use in reclaiming AML areas without regard to the three year limitation originally contained in Section 402(g).

Establishment of this trust fund does not, in any way, alter a State's allocation of mine land reclamation funds under Section 402(g) nor does it change the purposes for which these funds can be used. It simply gives individual States the flexibility of setting aside a small portion of their annual grant allocation, if they choose to do so, for AML reclamation funding after August 3, 1992. Establishment of the trust fund enables States to set aside funds to resolve difficult reclamation problems that, for technical or other reasons, cannot be solved now.



*Mine site planted in native grasses.*

## Authorization for Indian Tribes to Administer AML Programs

On July 11, 1987, the President signed a supplemental appropriations bill, P.L. 100-71, authorizing the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Indian Tribes to administer AML programs without prior approval of surface mining regulatory programs as required by Section 405 of SMCRA. This legislation allows the Tribes access to their 50 percent share of AML fees collected from Tribal lands, upon the Secretary's approval of reclamation plans and grant applications submitted by the Tribes. (The Navajo and Hopi AML plans were approved on May 16 and June 28, 1988, respectively).

Section 710 of SMCRA provides that Indian Tribes are required to await congressional enactment of specific legislation before they can obtain "primacy" for regulation of surface mining operations on Tribal lands. Such legislation has not yet been enacted. Prior to enactment of Public Law 100-71, reclamation of AML sites on Tribal lands was accomplished with funds from the Secretary's discretionary share of the AML fund. The actual reclamation work has been done through cooperative agreements with Tribal agencies. Through fiscal year 1987, OSMRE had obligated approximately \$4.7 million to fund high priority and emergency reclamation projects on Tribal lands. Public Law 100-71 makes available to the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Tribes approximately \$42 million being held in reserve in Tribal accounts.



*Reclaimed contour surface mine to approximate original contour.*



*Energy dissipating diversion ditches are used to minimize erosion by breaking up long, smoothly graded slopes.*



# Regulatory Activities

## Regulatory Development

Under SMCRA, OSMRE is charged with the responsibility of publishing regulations needed to accomplish the Act's purposes. These regulations provide the fundamental mechanism for assuring that SMCRA's basic purposes are achieved in a timely and orderly manner.

OSMRE is seeking to establish a stable regulatory program by (1) improving its regulatory development process and (2) obtaining a broad spectrum of viewpoints on its rule-making activities from major constituent groups.

During fiscal year 1987, meetings were held with representatives of the coal mining industry, environmental groups, and State regulatory authorities to obtain their input and assistance in establishing a viable procedure and time schedule for its rule-making activities. In addition, OSMRE continued its previously established process for obtaining pre-rule-making review and recommendations on various regulatory issues from constituent groups. OSMRE also held periodic meetings to evaluate ongoing rule-making activities and establish rule-making priorities.

The following table is a listing of the regulations published in final form during fiscal year 1987 in the Federal Register, with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) number, Federal Register citation by volume and page number, and effective date for each regulation. In addition, a brief overview describing each rule's basic purpose and effect is provided.



*Sedimentation ponds are constructed prior to mining to prevent off-site stream damage.*



**Table 1**  
**Final Rules Published During Fiscal Year 1987**

Subject (CFR Number)	Federal Register Citation	Effective Date
Restrictions on Financial Interests of State Employees (30 CFR Part 705)	51 FR 37118	11/17/86
This rule requires that all members of advisory boards and commissions established under State law or SMCRA, who are involved in surface mining decisions and related actions, shall (1) file a statement delineating their financial interests and (2) not participate in any proceedings which might affect their direct or indirect financial interests.		
Remining Standards and Definition of Adverse Physical Impact (30 CFR Parts 701, 816, and 817)	51 FR 41734	12/18/86
Under this rule, the definition of adverse physical impact and certain performance standards pertaining to remining operations are removed from OSMRE's regulations. The effect of these changes is to require all remining operations to use all reasonably available spoil in the vicinity of the operation to restore, to the extent practical, the area's land surface to pre-mining conditions.		
Protection of Historic Properties (30 CFR Parts 731, 732, 761, 772, 773, 779, 780, 783, and 784)	52 FR 4244	03/12/87
This rule amends OSMRE's regulations with respect to the definition of a cemetery, collection of information on historic properties, preparation of reclamation plans by applicants for coal mining permits, and consideration of historic properties by State regulatory authorities. Specifically, this rule clarifies the responsibilities of OSMRE, State regulatory authorities, and permit applicants to facilitate and ensure appropriate consideration of important historic properties under SMCRA and other pertinent legislation and/or court decisions.		
Subsidence Control (30 CFR Parts 784 and 817)	52 FR 4860	03/19/87
This regulation clarifies the responsibilities of underground coal mine operators when subsidence, i. e., mine related shifting of surface land areas, affects dwellings and other structures on these land areas. This regulation provides that the extent to which owners of surface structures affected by subsidence have a protected property right is a matter of State property law and is to be governed by State law and court rulings, rather than Federal law. In addition, the regulation specifies that whenever ground monitoring is part of the mine operator's subsidence control plan, this monitoring must be noted and described in the operator's permit application.		

**Table 1 continued**  
**Final Rules Published During Fiscal Year 1987**

Subject (CFR Number)	Federal Register Citation	Effective Date
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Federal Program Update in Selected States (30 CFR Parts 910, 912, 921, 922, 933, 937, 939, 941, and 947)	52 FR 13802	05/26/87
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This regulation updates all Federal programs, except Tennessee's, promulgated under SMCRA to reflect section numbering changes and rule content revisions resulting from regulatory reform. Tennessee's Federal program was established after regulatory reform and already includes the foregoing changes.

Reclamation of "Previously Mined Areas" (30 CFR Parts 701 and 773)	52 FR 17526	06/08/87
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The regulation defines previously mined areas for the purposes of highwall elimination requirements as mined land on which previous mining operations were not subject to SMCRA's standards.

Application of Reclamation Rules to Coal Preparation Plants (30 CFR Parts 700, 701, 785, and 827)	52 FR 17724	06/10/87
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The purpose of this regulation is to clarify how SMCRA's permit and inspection requirements apply to all facilities, both on and off the mine site, that prepare coal for use. More specifically, the regulation (1) extends SMCRA jurisdiction to most coal preparation plants; (2) allows a set period of time for coal preparation plants to acquire the necessary operating permits; and (3) establishes environmental performance standards to which the plants must adhere.

Land Areas Deemed Unsuitable for Mining (30 CFR Part 762)	52 FR 18792	06/18/87
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This regulation amends OSMRE's definitions of "fragile lands" and "historic lands," both of which may be found unsuitable for certain types of surface coal mining, by eliminating the need to identify "irreparable" damage as a basis for declaring a proposed mining site to be unsuitable for mining. In addition, the regulation deletes all references to "buffer zones" or land areas located adjacent to areas where mining is prohibited. These land areas have been deleted from the definition because buffer zones which do not contain fragile land resources themselves do not meet the definition of the term fragile lands and those containing fragile land resources would be included as part of the land area in which mining is prohibited.

## State Regulatory Programs

SMCRA specifies that because of the diversity in terrain, climate, and other physical conditions in areas subject to mining operations, the primary governmental 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 that demonstrates the State's capability to carry out the provisions of SMCRA.

There are currently 24 States with primary regulatory authority. Those States have the authority to implement, administer, and enforce programs for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation, as well as coal exploration activities, consistent with the State surface mining laws and regulations and other program provisions approved under SMCRA.

Once the Secretary approves a State's program, the State 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 an AML program for the reclamation of lands disturbed by mining activities which occurred before the enactment date of SMCRA (August 3, 1977) and which were left in an unreclaimed condition. Approval of the State reclamation plan entitles the State to receive funds allocated to it from the AML fund.

Any State with an approved regulatory 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. This is discussed further under the section on Federal regulatory programs.

The following States had approved regulatory programs during fiscal year 1987: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Table 2 is a listing of summary statistics on State program activities for the period July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987, the review period for OSMRE annual evaluations of State regulatory and AML programs.

**Table 2**  
**State Program Statistics (July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987)**

	Alabama	Alaska	Arkansas	Colorado	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas
<b>State Staffing (FTE's)(6/30/87)</b>								
Regulatory Program	49	5.35	8.20	26.0	73	68	5.35	8.75
AML Program	35	1.60	2.95	10.5	34	24	3.75	5.25
<b>Permits</b>								
New Permits Issued	24	1*3	2	0	16	21	3	2
Permits Suspended	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Permits Revoked	10	0	0	2	0	63	0	23
<b>Inspections</b>								
Inspectable Units (6/30/87)	341	1	44	54	115	584	24	34
Complete Inspections	2,810	4	197	233	470	2,275	105	189
Partial Inspections	1,303	8	276	317	1,126	4,254	208	334
<b>Citations</b>								
Notices of Violations Issued	344	4	30	32	169	297	54	9
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Orders Issued	61	0	3	4	7	71	1	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Orders Issued	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Civil Penalties</b>								
Collected (\$)	140,691	300	13,050	17,300	62,235	23,500	5,000	3,320
<b>Bonds*1</b>								
Final Bonds Released	95	0	2	0	21	88	9	8
Forfeitures Initiated	16	0	3	2	0	66	0	12
Bonds Collected	52	0	2	0	0	7	0	11
Default Sites Reclaimed*2	44	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands</b>								
Projects Approved	8	5	0	22	23	1	0	1
Projects Started	20	2	12	9	25	63	0	1
Projects Completed	22	5	7	11	32	66	3	2

\*1 Initial and Permanent Program

\*3 Partial Approval

\*2 By State or Surety

Table 2 continued  
State Program Statistics (July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987)

	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	Missouri	Montana	New Mexico	North Dakota	Ohio
<b>State Staffing (FTE's)(6/30/87)</b>								
Regulatory Program	449.27	5	15.4	12.90	14.5	13	13.45	120.50
AML Program	49.60	2	2.6	14.55	6.0	10	6.55	41.65
<b>Permits</b>								
New Permits Issued	589	0	8	9	0	1	4	230
Permits Suspended	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Permits Revoked	54	0	2	13	0	0	0	14
<b>Inspections</b>								
Inspectable Units (6/30/87)	5,106	1	120	100	20	14	47	934
Complete Inspections	19,894	4	595	487	202	53	206	3,665
Partial Inspections	25,231	8	1,136	786	81	113	849	6,189
<b>Citations</b>								
Notices of Violations Issued	2,874	1	61	130	11	27	4	1,602
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Orders Issued	626	0	6	109	4	1	0	191
Imminent Harm Cessation Orders Issued	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Civil Penalties</b>								
Collected (\$)	1,696,795	400	500	30,550	3,620	2,800	650	157,051
<b>Bonds*1</b>								
Final Bonds Released	1,001	0	13	13	0	2	5	133
Forfeitures Initiated	202	0	0	5	0	0	0	17
Bonds Collected	203	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Default Sites Reclaimed*2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands</b>								
Projects Approved	0	0	5	0	10	NA	1	12
Projects Started	41	0	3	5	7	9	10	35
Projects Completed	41	0	3	10	1	13	6	32

\*1 Initial and Permanent Program

NA Not Available or Not Applicable

\*2 By State or Surety

Note: No active surface mining operations occurred in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.



**Table 2 continued**  
**State Program Statistics (July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987)**

	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Texas	Utah	Virginia	West Virginia	Wyoming
<b>State Staffing (FTE's)(6/30/87)</b>							
Regulatory Program	39	376	30	18.0	89	124	30.46
AML Program	6	172	3	7.5	21	51	11.43
<b>Permits</b>							
New Permits Issued	10	309	1	3	167	271	2
Permits Suspended	0	2	0	0	3	12	0
Permits Revoked	0	0	0	0	5	39	0
<b>Inspections</b>							
Inspectable Units (6/30/87)	207	3,763	22	32	1,063	3,333	45
Complete Inspections	703	14,926	165	127	1,349	2,104	183
Partial Inspections	1043	23,895	182	156	1,926	1,345	336
<b>Citations</b>							
Notices of Violations Issued	79	708	13	31	822	2,282	14
Failure-to-Abate Cessaion Orders Issued	64	134	0	1	72	251	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Orders Issued	0	20	0	0	8	28	1
<b>Civil Penalties</b>							
Collected (\$)	17,740	12,348	0	16,550	152,312	392,551	313
<b>Bonds*1</b>							
Final Bonds Released	18	9	0	0	45	123	0
Forfeitures Initiated	22	67	0	1	20	39	0
Bonds Collected	21	61	0	0	25	49	0
Default Sites Reclaimed*2	1	3**	0	0	24	35	0
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands</b>							
Projects Approved	3	73	1	0	14	28	4
Projects Started	8	69	1	3	13	52	98
Projects Completed	8	44	1	5	9	36	28

\*1 Initial and Permanent Program

\*2 By State or Surety

\*4 Permanent Program Sites Only

## Grants to States

### *Program Development Grants*

Under Section 201 of the Act, OSMRE assists State regulatory agencies in developing or revising surface mining regulatory programs. During fiscal year 1987, three Indian Tribes (the Crow, Navajo, and Hopi) were awarded \$562,627 in program development grants. These grants are used to assist in the development of permanent programs by the States and Indian Tribes, and cover such activities as drafting laws and regulations, formulating organizational structures, and developing a database and system to act on petitions for designating lands unsuitable for surface mining. Table 3 shows OSMRE funding to Indian Tribes during fiscal year 1987 for program development.

<b>Table 3</b>	
<b>Indian Tribal Funding for Regulatory Program Development</b>	
(100 Percent Federal Funding)	
Crow Tribe	47,325
Hopi Tribe	110,038
Navajo Tribe	405,264
	<hr/>
	\$562,627

### *Regulatory Grants*

Section 705 of the Act authorizes OSMRE to provide grants to States with approved regulatory programs in amounts not exceeding 50 percent of the cost of the program.

In addition, when a State elects to administer an approved program on Federal lands through a cooperative agreement, it becomes eligible to receive financial assistance for up to 100 percent of the amount the Federal government would have expended in regulating coal mining on those lands. Table 4 shows the grant dollars provided to States during fiscal year 1987 to administer and enforce regulatory programs within their borders.

**Table 4**  
**Fiscal Year 1987 Regulatory Grant Funding**

STATE	FEDERAL LANDS	NON-FEDERAL LANDS (FEDERAL SHARE)* <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDING
Alabama	\$6,240	\$1,006,380	\$1,012,620
Alaska	0	220,000	220,000
Arkansas	0	223,000	223,000
Colorado	870,484	224,214	1,094,698
Illinois	96,243	2,359,162	2,455,405
Indiana	0	1,303,741	1,303,741
Iowa	0	136,012	136,012
Kansas	0	189,436	189,436
Kentucky	0	11,048,893	11,048,893
Louisiana	0	193,089	193,089
Maryland	0	494,448	494,448
Mississippi* <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
Missouri	0	452,552	452,552
Montana	536,500	162,500	699,000
New Mexico	201,843	298,157	500,000
North Dakota	202,008	240,992	443,000
Ohio	0	3,177,977	3,177,977
Oklahoma	0	815,944	815,944
Pennsylvania	0	9,266,500	9,266,500
Texas	0	926,910	926,910
Utah	1,020,096	234,635	1,254,731
Virginia	75,818	2,535,417	2,611,235
West Virginia	0	3,919,500	3,919,500
Wyoming	924,144	170,346	1,094,490
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,933,376</b>	<b>\$39,599,805</b>	<b>\$43,533,181</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> Presently all regulatory grants are Administration and Enforcement Grants, and are cost shared at the ratio of 50 percent Federal and 50 percent State.

\*<sup>2</sup> No active mining occurred in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.

## Federal Regulatory Programs

### Federal Programs for States

OSMRE 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 is not approved by the Secretary;
- the State does not submit its own permanent regulatory program; or
- the State fails to implement, enforce, or maintain its approved State program.

Although OSMRE encourages and supports State primacy in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations, certain States with coal reserves elected not to submit, or maintain, regulatory programs. These States, therefore, became Federal program States, with surface coal mining and reclamation operations regulated by OSMRE. At the end of fiscal year 1987, full Federal programs were in effect in Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington. Of these, only Tennessee and Washington have active coal mining. (OSMRE promulgated a Federal program for California published in the Federal Register July 13, 1988, 53 FR 26570.)

Table 5 summarizes OSMRE's regulatory actions in Tennessee and Washington for the period July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987. OSMRE compiles statistics annually on both State and Federal regulatory programs on a July-June cycle.



**Table 5**  
**Federal Regulatory Programs for States with Active Mining**  
**Program Statistics - July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987**

	<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>Washington</u>
<u>Permits</u>		
New Permits Issued	56	0
Permits Suspended	1	0
Permits Revoked	1	0
<u>Inspections</u>		
Inspectable Units (6/30/87)	934	5
Complete Inspections	3798	47
Partial Inspections	6547	12
<u>Citations</u>		
Notices of Violations Issued	591	3
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Orders Issued	235	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Orders Issued	16	0
<u>Bonds*<sup>1</sup></u>		
Final Bonds Released	0	0
Forfeitures Initiated	11	0
Bonds Collected	3	0
Default Sites Reclaimed	0	0
<u>Designation of Lands Unsuitable for Mining</u>		
Petitions Received	0	0
Acres Designated Unsuitable	2330	0

\*<sup>1</sup> Permanent program sites only.

*Opposite: Archeological investigations are conducted prior to mining to salvage artifacts which may be destroyed by mining.*



## *Bonding Handbook*

A major goal of SMCRA is to ensure the adequate reclamation of all areas disturbed by surface coal mining operations. The primary mechanism for accomplishing this is a permitting process that allows mining to proceed only after the permit applicant files a performance bond sufficient to ensure completion of an approved reclamation plan. The performance bond serves as a guarantee that reclamation will be completed and, in the event of bond forfeiture, performance bond monies are used by the regulatory authority to contract for the necessary reclamation work. In cases where surety bonds are used and approval is obtained from the regulatory authority, the surety has the option of completing the reclamation rather than forfeiting the bond. OSMRE regulations specify that the bond amount is to be determined by the regulatory authority.

In 1987, OSMRE published the Handbook for Calculation of Reclamation Bond Amounts for use in Federal program States where OSMRE is the regulatory authority. The bond calculation method presented in the handbook uses standard engineering cost-estimating procedures to develop site-specific costs for each reclamation activity. Bonds calculated in this fashion account for differences in mining site conditions and in post-mining land uses. The costs of structure removal, earthmoving, and revegetation of the disturbed area are the most significant elements of the reclamation estimate. For most surface mining situations, earthmoving costs represent the major portion of the direct cost of reclamation.

Individuals with an interest in surface coal mining operations and activities may find the handbook useful in understanding how OSMRE determines performance bond levels. Persons interested in obtaining a copy of the handbook should contact the Chief, OSMRE Division of Technical Services, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 5111-L, Washington, DC 20240.

*Reclaimed cropland.*



## Federal Oversight of State Regulatory Programs

Once a State obtains approval of its permanent regulatory program, OSMRE's role is to assist the State and verify that the requirements of the surface mining law are being met. This process is commonly termed "oversight." OSMRE's responsibilities in its oversight role are to:

- assist the State in implementing its approved program;
- make necessary investigations to ensure compliance with SMCRA;
- monitor the State's AML program;
- inspect any mining operations as may be necessary to evaluate the State's performance on inspections;
- issue cessation orders for violations observed on OSMRE inspections which create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, or which cause or can reasonably be expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources; and
- enforce any part of the State program not being enforced by the State, or implement a Federal program where necessary.

OSMRE conducts an annual evaluation of each State's performance in carrying out its approved program requirements. As part of that evaluation, OSMRE reviews permits issued by the State, performs oversight inspections of mine sites in the State, and conducts special studies on topics of interest. Oversight inspections are conducted on a "random sample" basis in each primacy State. OSMRE also conducts inspections in response to citizen complaints and to follow up on sites where violations have been observed during a previous OSMRE inspection.

If OSMRE has reason to believe a violation of the State program or of the Act exists, it must notify the State (except in the case of imminent danger to the public or the environment, in which case OSMRE can immediately inspect and issue a cessation order when a State has failed to take appropriate action). The vehicle by which OSMRE notifies the State of a violation is commonly referred to as the "10-Day Notice". Once notified of a possible violation, the State then has 10 days in which to take appropriate action to cause the violation to be corrected, or to show good cause for its failure to take such action. OSMRE has authority in primacy States to issue Federal notices of violation if OSMRE determines that a State has failed to take appropriate action or to show good cause and a violation continues to exist. (On July 14, 1988, OSMRE amended Sections 842 and 843 of its regulations to establish a uniform standard by which OSMRE will evaluate State responses to Federal notices of possible violations of SMCRA or the State program. The final rule was published in the Federal Register, pages 26728-26744.)

As a result of OSMRE's oversight activities and meetings with the State, an action plan is cooperatively developed on the basic steps needed to resolve significant problems or deficiencies. The plan identifies specific actions to be taken by the State and OSMRE, as well as a schedule for those actions. Every attempt is made to reach a mutually agreed upon plan. To the extent that some issues are not fully resolved, the action plan sets forth actions that OSMRE will take to achieve resolution. Table 6 summarizes OSMRE's oversight inspection and enforcement activities during fiscal year 1987.



*Because of the thickness of the coal seam, open pit mining techniques are used at this western mine.*

**Errata**  
OSMRE Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1987 Operations

**Table 6**  
**Federal Oversight of State Programs**  
July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

STATE	NUMBER OF OSMRE INSPECTIONS		10-DAY NOTICES* <sup>1</sup>				OSMRE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS (Number of Violations)	
	Random Sample	Other	Number Issued	State Actions Pertaining to Alleged Violations			NOVs* <sup>2</sup>	COs* <sup>3</sup>
				Appropriate	Inappropriate	Pending		
Alabama	194	130	64	80	9	0	9	0
Alaska	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Colorado	55	2	14	19	12	0	9* <sup>5</sup>	1
Illinois	88	40	38	53	4	0	0	0
Indiana	240	40	37	58	0	3	0	1
Iowa	25	6	9	20	0	1	0	0
Kansas	43	7	1	3	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	400	653	191	244	17	19	14	3* <sup>6</sup>
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland	95	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
Missouri	82	27	11	9	1	2	2	1
Montana	21	24	8	9	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	2	3	3	1	0	0	0
North Dakota	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	297	86	65	73	8	4	0	3
Oklahoma	80	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	349	439	50	57	28	0	4* <sup>7</sup>	1
Texas	21	5	5	10	0	0	0	0
Utah	29	2	6	7	0	1	0	0
Virginia	282	178	16	30	1	0	18* <sup>8</sup>	0
West Virginia* <sup>4</sup>	347	333	300	288	9	3	1	2
Wyoming	44	0	7	3	4	0	0	0

\*<sup>1</sup> A 10-Day Notice may include one or more violation(s).

\*<sup>2</sup> Notices of Violation

\*<sup>3</sup> Imminent Harm or Failure-to-Abate Cessation Orders

\*<sup>4</sup> West Virginia issues a separate 10-Day Notice for each separate violation.

\*<sup>5</sup> Seven of the nine violations were vacated following the close of the FY 1987 period.

\*<sup>6</sup> One violation was vacated after the close of the fiscal year.

\*<sup>7</sup> One violation was vacated after the close of the fiscal year.

\*<sup>8</sup> On 17 violations Federal enforcement actions were taken because Virginia had no authority to cite the violators.

Note: No active surface mining operations occurred in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.

## *National Objectives*

Certain program aspects are selected annually by OSMRE for special study as "national objectives" during the evaluation of State programs. These study topics focus on issues of concern to all surface mining states and on program areas that have been subject to modification as a result of regulatory initiatives or the development of new procedures.

The national objective evaluation topics for fiscal year 1987 were as follows:

- adequacy of bond determinations for permanent program permits established by the States;
- State adherence to program requirements concerning midterm permit reviews;
- State adherence to program requirements concerning coal exploration.

In order to evaluate State performance in these special study areas OSMRE reviewed samples from State permit files and conducted field investigations. Samples selected for review for national objective studies are larger than those used for routine oversight studies. In States with a small number of surface coal mining operations, OSMRE examined the entire universe of permit documents.

The results of the study on the first national oversight objective, bonding, revealed that approximately two-thirds of the primacy States had no difficulties with bonding. For the remaining States, the problems ranged from minor deficiencies, such as the form of some bonds, to under calculation of the bond amount on some of the permits. The reports also noted that significant improvements had been made by the States in improving methods for bond determination.

The special study on midterm permit review confirmed that the States are conducting complete and accurate midterm reviews. Many States, in fact, are enforcing requirements that are more stringent than Federal requirements. The few problems that were noted related for the most part to timeliness.

The third special focus area related to State procedures for regulating coal exploration. State requirements for coal exploration vary widely among the 24 primacy States, but the written procedures reviewed by OSMRE were as stringent as Federal regulations. Several States impose measures more stringent than the Federal requirements, such as requiring a permit rather than a notice of intent for small exploration sites and requiring bonds to be posted. The isolated instances of program deficiencies involved inadequate State inspection and monitoring of exploration sites or inadequate enforcement of the tonnage limitations for exploration sites.

Overall OSMRE determined that the States were effectively implementing their programs in the areas given special focus as national objectives during fiscal year 1987.

## Regulation of Surface Mining on Federal and Indian Lands

### *Federal Lands*

Section 523(a) of SMCRA requires the Secretary to issue and implement a Federal program applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on Federal lands. On February 16, 1983, OSMRE promulgated the current Federal lands program.

The Federal lands program is critical because the Federal government owns significant coal reserves, primarily in the West, that must be developed under the Federal Coal Management program of the Bureau of Land Management, US Department of the Interior. Of the 234 billion tons of identified coal reserves in the western region, 60 percent is Federally owned.

Administration of most surface coal mining requirements for the Federal lands program may be delegated by the Secretary to States with approved regulatory programs through cooperative agreements. By the end of fiscal year 1987, the Secretary had entered into cooperative agreements with the States of Alabama, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. (A cooperative agreement with Illinois was signed in October 1987.)

Once the Secretary and the State have reached a cooperative agreement, the State regulatory authority assumes responsibility under SMCRA for permitting, inspection, and enforcement of surface coal mining activities on Federal lands in the State. OSMRE, however, maintains responsibility for reviewing mining plans to determine whether the mine operators are complying with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. OSMRE also 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 permitting, inspection, and enforcement activities under SMCRA are carried out by OSMRE. During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE issued seven new permits, approved 22 mining plans for coal mining on Federal lands, and approved nine permit revisions.



*Contemporaneous  
reclamation.*

## *Indian Lands*

SMCRA requires Congressional enactment of enabling legislation before Indian Tribes can seek to assume primacy for regulation of mining operations on Indian lands. Until such legislation is enacted and the Indian Tribes obtain primacy, the Federal government regulates coal mining operations on Indian lands pursuant to Section 710 of SMCRA. Mines on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations are within the responsibility of OSMRE's Albuquerque, New Mexico Field Office, while the mine on the Crow Ceded Area in Montana is within the responsibility of OSMRE's Casper, Wyoming Field Office. Both areas come under the responsibility of OSMRE's Western Field Operations, in Denver, Colorado.

For the Crow Ceded Area in Montana, OSMRE and the Montana Department of State Lands have developed a memorandum of understanding under which the State and OSMRE cooperatively administer the applicable surface mining requirements including the permitting and inspection functions. OSMRE has also entered into cooperative funding agreements with the Crow, Navajo, and Hopi Tribes in order that they may prepare to assume primacy when enabling legislation is enacted. Table 7 provides statistics on regulatory activities on Indian lands during fiscal year 1987.

**Table 7**  
**Fiscal Year 1987 Regulatory Activities on Indian Lands**

Indian Lands in Arizona and New Mexico

Total Permits	5
Inspectable Units (All Lands)	6
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)	71
Enforcement Actions (Notices Of Violations Issued)	17

Indian Lands in Montana

Total Permits	1
Inspectable Units (All Lands)	1
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)* <sup>1</sup>	28
Enforcement Actions (Notices Of Violations Issued)	0

\*<sup>1</sup> 15 conducted by the Montana Department of State Lands and 13 conducted by the OSMRE Casper Field Office



## Assessments and Collections

The Act provides State and Federal regulatory authorities with a number of enforcement tools to ensure compliance with environmental standards. One such tool is the assessment of civil penalties for violations of mining standards. OSMRE is responsible for debt collection efforts for Federal civil penalties. Table 8 provides data on OSMRE's assessments and collections for fiscal year 1987.

During fiscal year 1987 OSMRE sought to improve the collection rate for current debt and to resolve a backlog of civil penalties. The penalty backlog is a legacy from the early years of the program when OSMRE and the States shared responsibility for implementing the initial regulatory program established by the Act. A high percentage of the old debt can never be collected because it is owed by companies or individuals who are no longer in business, are bankrupt, or are deceased. OSMRE is closing out this old debt as rapidly as possible. Starting in fiscal year 1986, OSMRE began a process of reclassifying the old debt caseload. Essentially, when cases are reclassified, further collection activity is suspended, but only after efforts have been exhausted to determine the availability of assets to pay the debt. Although the cases are removed from the books for collection purposes, a record of the debt is maintained to ensure that violators are not granted new mining permits. Through the review and analysis of 2,797 cases and the research of the financial condition of over 1,600 companies and individuals, OSMRE reclassified \$82 million in backlogged, delinquent civil penalty debts during fiscal year 1987. A record of these reclassified debts has been included in the Applicant Violator System (AVS). AVS, further discussed on page 43 of this report, is used by OSMRE and the States to determine whether or not new coal mining permits should be issued or denied.

In addition to the reclassification of old debt, OSMRE pursued a number of other initiatives during fiscal year 1987 to improve its civil penalty debt collection process. These are discussed below.



*Sedimentation ponds  
constructed in sequence.*

**Table 8**  
**OSMRE Civil Penalty Accounts Receivable**  
(\$ in millions)

		Fiscal Year(s)	
		1987	1978-1987
<b>Accounts Receivable Matured*<sup>1</sup></b>			
	Dollar Value	\$23.75	\$167.01
	Number	1370	13465
<b>Collections</b>			
	Dollar Value	\$1.00	\$10.39
	Number	295	5340
<b>Reclassifications*<sup>2</sup></b>			
	Dollar Value	\$81.58	\$95.01
	Number	4539	5207
<b>Compromises*<sup>3</sup></b>			
	Dollar Value	\$2.30	\$5.00
	Number	79	172
<b>Accounts Receivable (September 30, 1987)</b>			
	Dollar Value	* <sup>4</sup> \$56.61	\$56.61
	Number	2746	2746

\*<sup>1</sup> Accounts Receivable Matured - final penalty amounts that have been assessed against the violators after any requested reviews have been completed.

\*<sup>2</sup> Reclassifications - debt considered uncollectible. Record of debt is maintained in OSMRE's Applicant Violator System to ensure that the violator is denied new permit until penalties are paid.

\*<sup>3</sup> Compromises - amount of debt compromised by solicitors.

\*<sup>4</sup> For penalties assessed 1978 - 1987.

### *Renovation of the Collection Management Information System*

OSMRE completed a major enhancement of its Collection Management Information System (CMIS). CMIS includes data on citations for mining violations identified by OSMRE inspectors as well as related assessment, collection, and litigation data. The enhanced system allows greater flexibility to generate reports and provides additional data elements for monitoring the processing and collection of civil penalties.

### *Obtaining Net Worth Determinations*

To determine whether a company has assets to pay the debt, OSMRE is obtaining net worth determinations as a basis for referring cases to the Office of the Solicitor for its further action in seeking judgments and, as appropriate, for its concurrence in reclassifying cases as inactive. Obtaining net worth determinations before the Solicitor's Office takes legal action helps reduce the load of unproductive cases and helps focus the efforts of the Solicitor's Office only on those situations where assets exist.

### *Legal Action Against Debtors*

The Solicitor's Office provides legal support of collection activities to OSMRE primarily by seeking judgments against delinquent debtors. OSMRE referred 392 cases showing a delinquent debt of approximately \$8.4 million to the Solicitor's Office for legal action during fiscal year 1987.

### *Other Collection Initiatives*

Other initiatives pursued by OSMRE included using private sector debt collection agents, offsetting civil penalties against AML fee overpayments, and blocking coal purchase contracts between the Tennessee Valley Authority and operators with unpaid civil penalty debts.



*Many eastern mines utilize auger mining to maximize coal recovery.*

## Technical Assistance, Training and Research

### *Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP)*

Section 401(b)(1) of the Act authorizes a specified amount of the fees collected for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to be used to support the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). The program is designed to assist small coal mine operators (those producing fewer than 100,000 tons per year at all sites) in meeting certain technical permit application requirements. The regulatory authority assumes the cost of preparing an analysis of probable hydrologic consequences and characterizing the geology and overburden materials at a proposed mining site.

These analyses are performed by qualified public or private laboratories under contract to the regulatory authority. SOAP is administered by State regulatory authorities in those States that have gained primacy, or by OSMRE in Federal program States.

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE provided \$2.1 million in operational grants to the States for small mine operator assistance. Table 9 provides a breakdown by State or Indian Tribe of SOAP awards during fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987.



*Protection from deer grazing is provided for trees planted at this former mining site.*

**Table 9**  
**Small Operator Assistance Program**  
**Fiscal Years 1985 - 1987 Awards**

State or Indian Tribe	FY 1985 Awards(\$)	FY 1986 Awards(\$)	FY 1987 Awards(\$)
Alabama	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0
Colorado	50,000	50,000	0
Georgia	0	0	0
Illinois	100,000	75,000	*170,000
Indiana	125,000	*1100,000	35,000
Iowa	109,950	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0
Maryland	140,000	0	40,000
Missouri	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0
New Mexico	15,000	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	467,500
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	825,000	1,184,000	*11,453,000
Tennessee	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	10,000
Virginia	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0
West Virginia	50,000	132,500	76,000
Wyoming	0	0	0
Other States	0	0	0
Crow Tribe	0	0	0
Hopi Tribe	0	0	0
Navajo Tribe	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,414,950</b>	<b>\$1,541,500</b>	<b>\$2,151,500</b>

\*1 Original award amounts shown. Deobligations from original awards subsequently occurred.  
Note: No active surface mining operations occurred in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.

## *Research and Experimental Practices*

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE conducted research under Title V of SMCRA relative to technical and regulatory issues, especially those associated with mining and reclamation. Research activities were divided into two basic groups: one dealing with "applied research and technical studies" of interest to regulatory authorities and mine operators and the other dealing with "experimental practices" authorized under Section 711 of SMCRA. In both instances, these research programs are modest in terms of funding, and short term (less than three years in most cases). OSMRE personnel oversee the technical aspects of all research projects to assure compliance with contractual obligations and to identify areas requiring further research or study.

In fiscal year 1987, 18 applied research and technical studies projects were initiated or completed with a total obligated funding of \$885,302. In addition, two projects that had been started in previous years were completed. These projects originated from a variety of sources including OSMRE, other Federal agencies, universities, and private contractors.

A total of five experimental practices projects were initiated or completed during fiscal year 1987 with a total obligated funding of \$23,500. These practices represent cooperative efforts among mine operators, State regulatory authorities, and OSMRE to investigate and develop innovative measures to accomplish mine operation and land reclamation in accordance with SMCRA-approved performance standards. If an experimental practice proves to be equivalent to the performance standards delineated in the regulations, it may be incorporated into the regulations via the rule-making procedures. Typical experimental practices deal with overburden back-filling and grading, excess spoil disposal, sedimentation ponds, and slurry pond revegetation.

Presented in the following table is a summary of the fiscal year 1987 research projects indicating the project title and contractor, level of obligated fiscal year 1987 funding, and estimated completion date for each project.



*The construction phase of this experimental practice, to create a wetland wildlife habitat, involved direct planting of a slurry pond without covering it with four feet of clean material.*

**Table 10**  
**Research Projects Funded During Fiscal Year 1987**

Project Title (Contractor)	Obligated Funding	Completion Date (Actual or Estimated)
<b>Experimental Practices - Monitoring by Graduate Students</b>		
Amos Ridge (Carl Zipper) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 5,000	October 1988
Central Pennsylvania Coal Company, Inc. - Browncrest No. 3 Mine (Pennsylvania State University)	\$ 5,000	December 1989
Illinois and Indiana (Southern Illinois University) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 7,500	September 1988 and September 1987
Bancok, Ohio (Belmont Technical College)	\$ 6,000	December 1991
<b>Applied Research and Technical Studies</b>		
Handbook for Calculation of Reclamation Bond Amounts (OSMRE Bonding Committee) * <sup>1</sup>		July 1987
Sediment II Workshop (University of Kentucky)	\$ 10,000	December 1988
Effects of Controlled Overburden Placement on Topsoil Substitute and Phase III Bond Release (Virginia Polytechnic Institute)	\$ 61,308	December 1989
Development of Quality Seed Plant Materials Study for Use in Coal Mine Reclamation (Soil Conservation Service) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 40,000	May 1988
Tenth Annual Institute on Western Energy and Minerals Opportunities (Colorado School of Mines) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 15,000	March 1987
Interagency Agreement - Comparison Methods for Aquifer Properties and Ground-Water Chemistry	\$ 42,500	September 1989

\*<sup>1</sup> These projects were completed as of the date indicated.



**Table 10 continued**  
**Research Projects Funded During Fiscal Year 1987**

Project Title (Contractor)	Obligated Funding	Completion Date (Actual or Estimated)
Evaluation of Rock Durability Testing (Corps of Engineers and OSMRE)	\$ 85,000	July 1989
Evaluation of Excess Spoil Disposal Practices in Kentucky and West Virginia (R&R International, State Regulatory Authorities, and OSMRE)	\$105,925	September 1989
Back-fill Settlement Study in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (OSMRE & Summer Students)	\$ 20,000	July 1989
Kentucky Subsidence Crack Study (OSMRE and Summer Students)	\$ 20,000	January 1989
Water Resources of the Tug Fork and Guyandotte Rivers in West Virginia (U.S. Geological Survey) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 50,000	September 1988
Evaluation of Measurements for Hay/Pasture Yields on Surface Mined Lands in Pennsylvania (Grove City College)	\$ 5,000	August 1989
Evaluation of Measurements for Hay/Pasture Yields on Surface Mined Lands in West Virginia (West Virginia University)	\$ 18,663	February 1989
Hydrologic Impacts of Surface Mining in a Small Watershed in Fayette County, Pennsylvania (U.S. Geological Survey)	\$154,300	September 1990
Water Quality Assessment of a Small Watershed in the Coal fields of Pennsylvania (U.S. Geological Survey)	\$120,000	March 1989
Evaluation of Post-Mining Hydrologic Impacts of Underground Mining in Eastern Kentucky (U.S. Geological Survey) * <sup>1</sup>	\$ 26,500	September 1988

\*<sup>1</sup> These projects were completed as of the date indicated.

## Technical Training

OSMRE has completed the fourth year of a nationwide technical training program, stressing solutions to practical field situations faced by surface coal mine regulatory and abandoned mine land personnel. Courses are taught jointly to participants from Federal, Indian, and State offices to increase communication among the parties and to teach basic technical skills to State, Indian, and Federal personnel. During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE conducted 60 sessions of the 12 separate courses in the training portfolio, in which 1,159 State, Federal, and Indian personnel participated. Table 11 summarizes courses and participants.

**Table 11**  
**Fiscal Year 1987 OSMRE Training Courses**

Course	Participants				
	State	Tribes	OSMRE	Other	Total
Basic Inspection	0	0	43	0	43
Soils and Revegetation	63	2	45	14	124
Surface and Groundwater Hydrology	78	0	28	16	122
Engineering Principles Applied to Surface Coal Mining	131	0	68	6	205
Enforcement Procedures	120	0	62	15	197
Advanced Air-Photo Interpretation Workshop	6	2	0	0	8
Management, Operational Development and Evaluation Seminar	39	0	34	0	73
Underground Mining Technology	34	0	36	2	72
Applied Hydrology	101	1	29	10	141
Surface Mining Remote Sensing	35	0	17	0	52
Instructor Training Course	7	0	23	0	30
Technical Writing	24	0	68	0	92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1159</b>

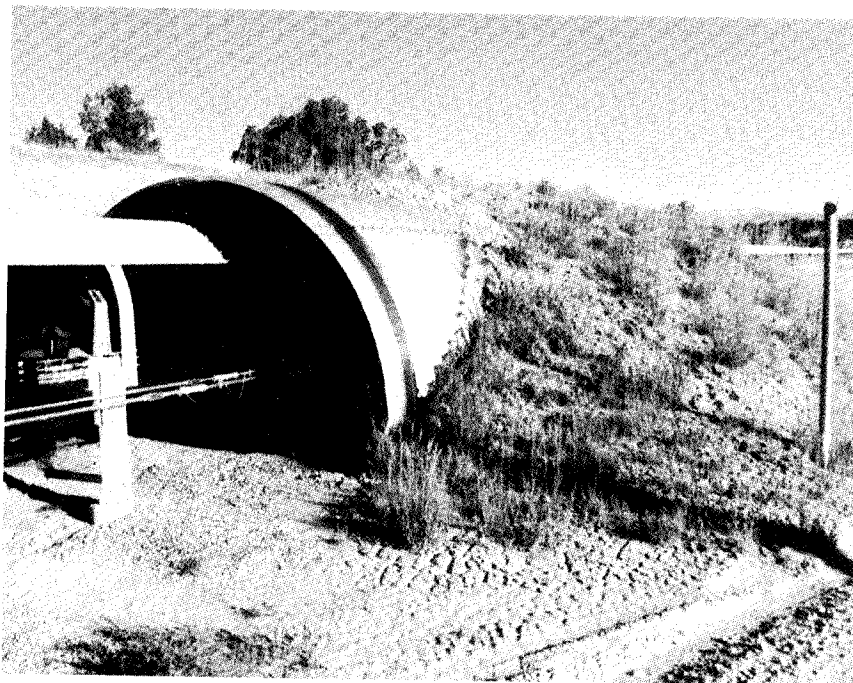
## **Excellence in Surface Mining Awards**

Surface coal mining operations in Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio were winners in OSMRE's 1987 "Excellence in Surface Coal Mining Reclamation" competition. Mines in Alabama, Indiana and West Virginia received honorable mention. The competition is held each year as part of the Department of the Interior's Take Pride in America campaign, which encourages Americans to conserve and protect the land and water resources nationwide. The winners are selected from nominations submitted by State regulatory authorities from active, producing coal mines. The specific reclamation accomplishments of the 1987 winners are briefly described below.

### *Winners*

#### **R & F Coal Company Harrison County Home Mine Harrison County, Ohio**

R & F Coal Company was nominated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Reclamation Division for improving the mined land's utility and value, for providing direct economic benefits to the county government, for staging public tours to increase public awareness and understanding of the mining industry, and for demonstrating the results achievable under the surface mining law. During the life of the mine (7 1/2 years), the company paid \$2.5 million in royalties to the county. The company produced more than two million tons of coal from 550 acres under permit. It eliminated and reclaimed nearly three miles of old highwalls. More than 3,000 people toured the mine in a two-year period.



*Western Fuels-Utah Inc.,  
Deserado Mine, CO.  
Overpass crossing constructed for migratory animals.*

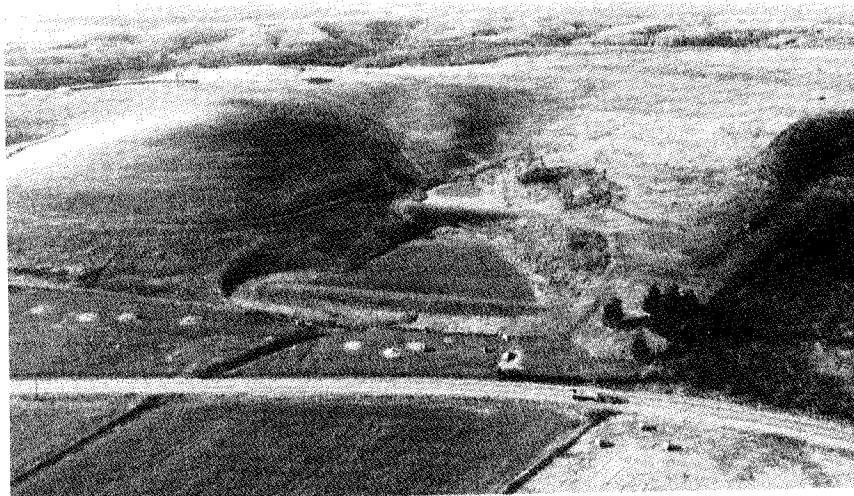
**Western Fuels-Utah Incorporated  
Deserado Mine  
Rio Blanco County, Colorado**

The Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division nominated Western Fuels-Utah, Incorporated for demonstrating that mining and transportation operations can be conducted compatibly with wildlife and other resource values. Six big game overpasses were installed along a 3.5-mile stretch of the mine's conveyor coal transportation corridor. Elk, deer and antelope have been observed using the animal crossings, enabling the wildlife to continue migratory routes unimpeded. Also, the company was successful in providing artificial nests for the Ferruginous Hawks along a railroad corridor and for the American Kestrel (Falcon) at the mine site.

**Arch of Illinois  
Captain Mine  
Perry County, Illinois**

The Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals nominated Arch of Illinois for its vast and pioneering research in soil reconstruction. The company was the first in the history of the coal industry to win first place State and national awards for the excellent quality of honey produced on reclaimed mine land. More than 7 1/2 tons of grapes per acre were grown last year on reclaimed land, with the harvest used to make both red and white wine. Prime farmland crop yields have been achieved for forage, wheat, soybeans, trees and corn, as well as grapes.

*R&F Coal Co., Harrison  
County Home Mine, OH.*



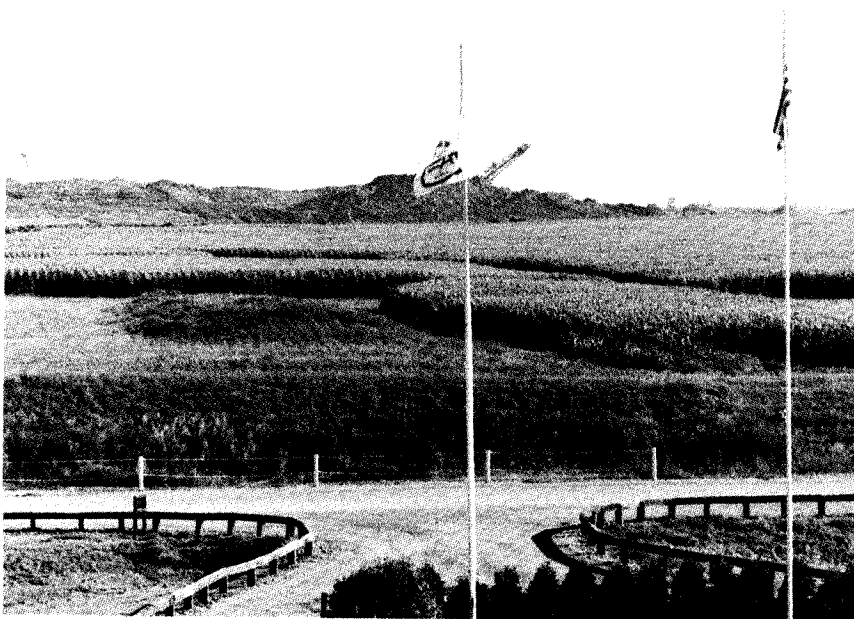
**Peabody Coal Company  
Sinclair and Homestead Mines  
Ohio County, Kentucky**

The Kentucky Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement nominated Peabody Coal Company for establishing waterfowl refuges on reclaimed mine land to reintroduce the Canada goose in western Kentucky. Small flocks of this big bird were rediscovered in 1962 after the species was thought to be extinct. The company established a 340-acre waterfowl refuge at Sinclair Mine and a 750-acre waterfowl refuge at Homestead Mine. Food plots are planted annually and systems were installed in both refuges to maintain open water year-round to provide safe habitat for the geese.

**John Duckworth Coal Company  
Mines in Allegany and Garret Counties  
Maryland**

The Bureau of Mines, Maryland Department of Natural Resources nominated the John Duckworth Coal Company. The company operates under a "good neighbor" policy, refusing to use explosives close enough to homes that noise or vibration could upset the residents. The company also built a new loading and processing facility in an isolated area, responding to complaints about dust at a leased loading facility. Once Duckworth backfills and replaces topsoil on an area, all rocks are removed by hand and the area is seeded. Top-dressing of the area continues until bond release, and occasionally after bond release, if revegetation drops below company standards because of overuse by the landowner.

*Arch of Illinois, Inc.,  
Captain Mine, IL.*



### *Honorable Mention*

#### **Drummond Company Incorporated Segco No. 1 Mine Walker County, Alabama**

The Alabama Surface Mining Commission nominated Drummond Company Incorporated for reclamation in connection with mine closure due to depletion of coal reserves. The mined land was reclaimed to enhance timber production, as well as for viable alternative use as grazing land. Drummond also won honorable mention in the 1986 competition.

#### **P-V Mining Company Dubois County Operations, Indiana**

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources nominated P-V Mining Company for exceeding reclamation standards, using 30 inches of soil depth for land restoration rather than the required 12 inches for forests, pasture and hay-land, and 18 inches for cropland.

#### **Island Creek Coal Company Gauley Division Operations Nicholas County, West Virginia**

The West Virginia Department of Energy nominated the Island Creek Coal Company for its voluntary reclamation of 200 acres of abandoned coal refuse piles, along with remining and reclaiming 130 acres of surface and underground mined land. The reclamation resulted in the elimination of nearly two miles of highwalls and two impoundments.

*Peabody Coal Co.,  
Sinclair Mine, KY.  
Nesting islands constructed  
to isolate the habitat of the  
Canada goose from  
predators.*





*Fire being extinguished in abandoned coal mine refuse.*



# Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Activities

Section 402(a) of the surface mining law requires that operators pay a reclamation fee for each ton of coal produced. The fees are deposited with the U.S. Treasury in a fund called the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and are used to reclaim sites that were mined and left unreclaimed before the surface mining law was enacted in 1977. During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE collected over \$214 million in reclamation fees from coal producers. At the end of fiscal year 1987, the fund balance was approximately \$459.8 million.

The surface mining law provides guidance for the way in which the reclamation funds are to be allocated. Fifty percent of the fees collected in a State that has approved reclamation and regulatory programs are returned to that State for use in its reclamation program. The other fifty percent is the Federal share. Federal share funds are used by OSMRE under its Federal Reclamation Program (FRP) to address public health and safety emergencies caused by past mining practices as well as high-priority reclamation projects in non-program States. FRP also provides funds to non-program States through cooperative agreements for high-priority reclamation projects. A portion of the Federal share is used for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) administered by the US Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (USDA/SCS). Part of the fund is made available for use in the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). Section 402(g)(4) authorizes the Secretary to use the balance of the funds for reclamation purposes either directly or through State reclamation projects.

Of the 24 States with regulatory primacy, all but Mississippi had approved AML programs and received funding for them from OSMRE during fiscal year 1987. Grant requests from 23 States were approved for \$160.1 million to fund projects addressing the highest reclamation priorities, as required by law. In addition, OSMRE approved cooperative agreements from the Crow, Hopi, and Navajo Tribes for approximately \$486,000 for the development of AML programs.

Approximately \$9.8 million was obligated to RAMP during fiscal year 1987 and \$1.9 million for operational grants for small operator assistance under SOAP. In addition, approximately \$15.7 million was obligated for Federal emergency and high priority construction projects. Tables 12, 13, and 14 provide summary data on fiscal year 1987 AML fee collections and AML funding.

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE took several actions to assure that all fees owed the AML fund were collected and accounted for accurately and in a timely fashion. OSMRE upgraded the size and quality of its audit staff, developed rigorous audit procedures by which it conducts its work, and removed from the Fee Compliance Officers all of the extraneous duties that could detract from their principal mission. Additional fees totaling \$4 million were identified by OSMRE through its audit program in calendar year 1987.

OSMRE has also supported the initiatives discussed below in an effort to assure that all States and Indian Tribes which have AML problems will be able to establish and/or maintain sound AML programs.

### **Minimum-Level Program**

OSMRE submitted a proposal to Congress to establish a minimum-level AML program for those States whose annual allocation is very small, but which continue to have high priority AML problems. Seven States - Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma - are eligible to receive supplemental funding under this proposal. Once minimum-level program States complete their high-priority projects, annual funding will be reduced to State-share money only. (Congress approved the proposal in fiscal year 1988.)

### **State-Share Set Aside**

Public Law 100-34, signed by the President on May 7, 1987, amended Section 402(g) of SMCRA. The amendment allows a State to establish trust funds into which a State could deposit up to 10 percent of its appropriated annual State-share grant funds. Once placed in this trust fund, these funds, as well as any interest earned, can be expended by the State to accomplish reclamation after August 3, 1992, the date of expiration of the AML fund. Additional details on the amendment are provided on page 4 of this report.

### **Access by Tribes to the AML Fund**

On July 11, 1987, legislation was enacted amending section 405(k) of SMCRA to allow access by the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Indian Tribes to their share of the AML fund. The amendment exempts the Tribes from the requirement of having an approved regulatory program pursuant to Section 503 of SMCRA, prior to having an approved AML reclamation plan. With an approved AML reclamation plan the Tribes will receive grants from their share of the AML fund for reclamation of abandoned mine sites on Tribal lands. A more detailed discussion of this legislation is provided on page 5 of this report.

**Table 12**  
**Abandoned Mine Land Fee Collections and Funding**

State or Indian Tribe	Fees Collected (FY 1987)	Federal Projects (FY 1987)	USDA/SCS		State Grant Allocation* <sup>1</sup> (FY 1987)	Revenues Collected (FY 78-87)
			RAMP Projects (FY 1987)	SOAP Grants (FY 1987)		
Alabama	\$ 5,854,544	\$ 99,040	\$ 645,328	\$ 0	\$ 4,651,684	\$ 60,591,323
Alaska	497,520	0	0	0	257,777	3,226,950
Arkansas	28,810	0	304,665	0	124,204	543,092
Colorado	3,979,983	78,365	0	0	2,722,179	46,494,193
Georgia	0	10,916	0	0	0	134,926
Illinois	13,324,236	23,169	357,258	48,982	13,565,292	133,256,829
Indiana	10,711,289	73,028	149,549	0	4,890,981	99,920,687
Iowa	146,007	10,624	62,306	0	501,657	1,667,133
Kansas	577,407	630,448	0	0	1,257,665	4,160,801
Kentucky	35,070,546	2,384,948	1,735,284	0	22,390,453	334,179,375
Louisiana	243,460	0	0	0	32,096	383,307
Maryland	925,240	0	393,109	40,000	1,167,342	8,721,981
Missouri	1,481,983	2,108,567	55,044	0	3,049,660	18,297,289
Montana	10,971,283	62,676	0	0	7,070,892	93,880,426
New Mexico	3,080,492	79,486	0	0	2,082,779	27,467,637
North Dakota	2,545,930	3,010	156,834	0	2,575,918	18,675,502
Ohio	9,455,495	1,217,583	1,211,985	467,500	7,237,445	102,774,424
Oklahoma	919,270	56,281	303,636	0	1,301,273	14,678,803
Pennsylvania	16,140,410	1,408,414	1,534,813	1,300,000	34,702,160	198,093,931
Tennessee	1,236,857	2,679,644	528,004	0	0	18,149,538
Texas	5,001,316	13,794	36,023	0	6,312,561	34,626,962
Utah	2,235,359	3,058	0	0	1,316,081	18,797,552
Virginia	7,577,562	354,040	462,428	0	4,670,077	67,051,130
Washington	1,524,487	364,036	0	0	0	15,428,075
West Virginia	24,541,697	1,930,902	1,721,224	76,000	15,375,143	214,413,743
Wyoming	47,929,367	10,510	138,908	0	22,858,347	359,611,919
Other States	0	955,190	0	0	0	0
Crow Tribe	432,967	250,000	0	0	46,132	10,233,412
Hopi Tribe	1,364,009	60,000	0	0	27,777	6,396,377
Navajo Tribe	6,258,333	792,040	0	0	412,424	65,206,343
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$214,055,859</b>	<b>\$15,659,769</b>	<b>\$9,796,398</b>	<b>\$1,932,482</b>	<b>\$160,599,999</b>	<b>\$1,977,063,660</b>

\*1 Includes funds allocated by OSMRE to primacy State and Indian Tribes during fiscal year 1987 from both State and Federal shares of the AML fund.

Note: No AML fees were collected or expended in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.

**Table 13**  
**Fiscal Year 1987 Grant Funding to Primacy States and Tribes\*<sup>1</sup>**

Indian Tribe	Plan Preparation	First Annual Submission of Projects	Subsidence Insurance Grants	10% State Set-Aside Grants	Administrative Grants	Construction Grants
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,694,297	\$ 2,957,387
Alaska	0	0	0	0	96,916	160,861
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	787,183	1,775,354
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1,613,394	11,951,898
Indiana	0	0	357,218	0	1,102,168	3,350,000
Iowa	0	0	0	0	359,992	141,665
Kansas	0	0	0	0	361,479	896,186
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	2,167,887	12,635,101
Louisiana	0	16,022	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	194,142	903,000
Missouri	0	0	0	0	871,433	1,421,300
Montana	0	0	0	665,375	2,063,829	1,871,094
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	215,613	983,141
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	285,985
Ohio	0	0	0	0	2,013,941	5,084,692
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	195,080	857,331
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	787,302	33,914,858
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	806,294	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1,225,915	3,394,162
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	3,706,449	10,517,020
Wyoming	0	0	432,304	2,285,834	3,621,150	14,015,943
Crow Tribe	14,442	0	0	0	0	0
Hopi Tribe	27,777	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Tribe	0	284,334	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 42,219</b>	<b>\$ 300,356</b>	<b>\$ 789,522</b>	<b>\$ 2,951,209</b>	<b>\$ 23,884,464</b>	<b>\$ 107,116,978</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> Includes grant awards to States and Indian Tribes from fiscal year 1987 allocations. Does not include funds awarded from monies allocated in prior fiscal years that have been recovered or carried over to fiscal year 1987.

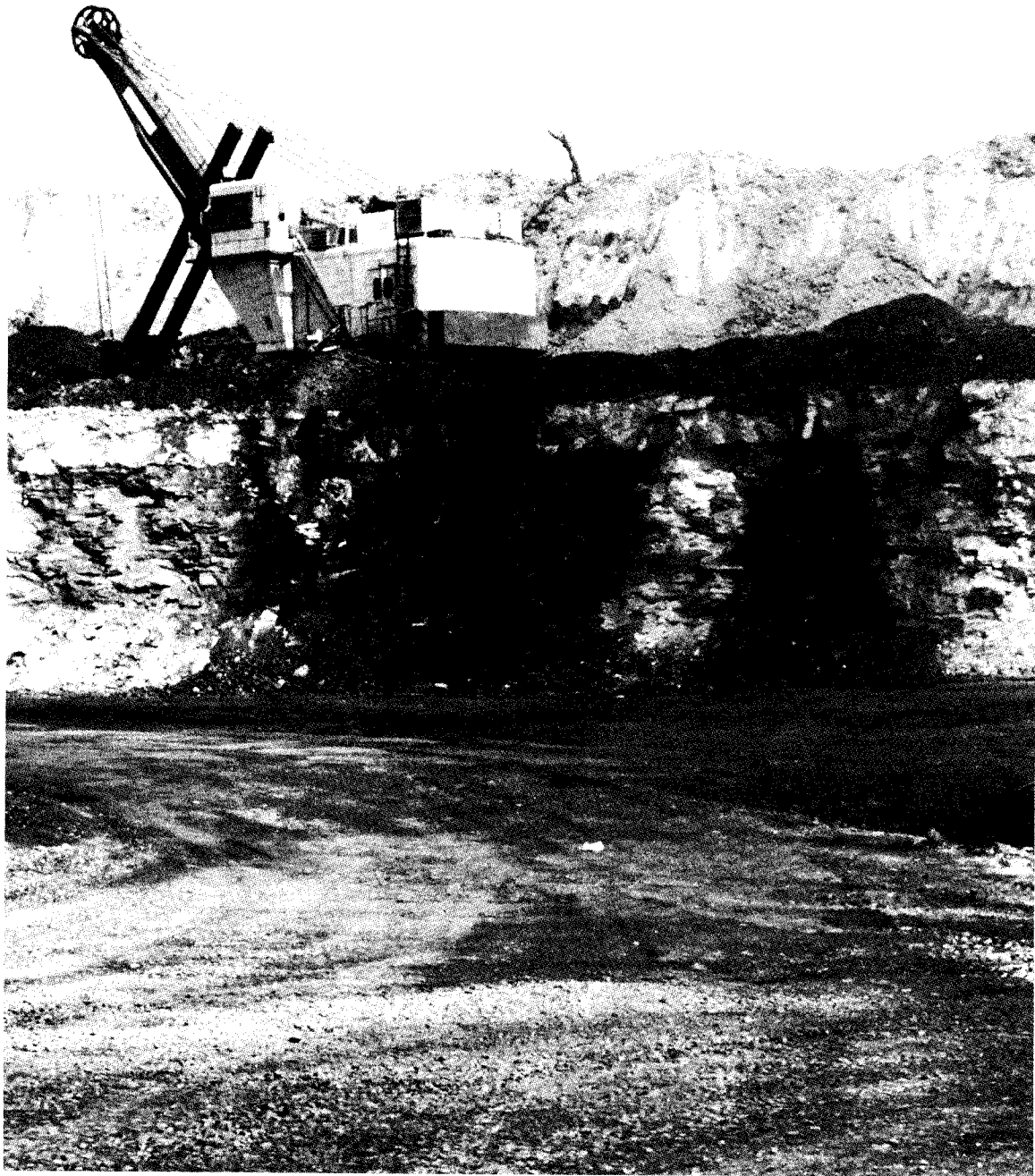
Note: No AML fees were collected or expended in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.

**Table 14**  
**Interior Department AML Program**  
**Projects Completed or Under Contract\*1**

State or Indian Tribe	High Priority Projects		Emergency Projects	
	Amount FY 1987	Amount FY 78-87	Amount FY 1987	Amount FY 78-87
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 5,594,442	\$ 99,040	\$ 8,353,733
Alaska	0	175,247	0	0
Arkansas	0	73,404	0	0
Colorado	54,593	393,538	23,772	1,472,506
Georgia	5,349	1,617,548	5,567	5,567
Illinois	0	3,702,706	23,169	1,695,712
Indiana	0	961,460	73,028	1,615,014
Iowa	0	45,203	10,624	108,503
Kansas	0	1,432,963	630,448	2,868,790
Kentucky	0	7,796,542	2,384,948	25,664,134
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	1,419,707	0	458,581
Missouri	2,108,567	10,092,408	0	16,785
Montana	62,676	1,072,677	0	202,926
New Mexico	79,486	662,120	0	1,763,636
North Dakota	3,010	1,563,448	0	215,176
Ohio	0	7,895,781	1,217,583	5,120,919
Oklahoma	0	368,065	56,281	146,709
Pennsylvania	414	32,049,763	1,408,000	37,086,684
Tennessee	2,046,000	9,279,865	633,644	3,200,985
Texas	0	197,816	13,794	85,267
Utah	3,058	175,182	0	0
Virginia	0	5,650,713	354,040	3,101,319
Washington	311,309	1,701,221	52,727	307,905
West Virginia	70	10,743,098	1,930,832	16,316,381
Wyoming	10,360	760,372	150	380,805
Other States	846,603	3,673,205	108,587	442,248
Crow Tribe	250,000	1,345,268	0	0
Hopi Tribe	60,000	1,063,105	0	0
Navajo Tribe	790,730	1,722,476	1,310	571,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 6,632,225</b>	<b>\$113,229,343</b>	<b>\$ 9,027,544</b>	<b>\$111,201,985</b>

\*1 Funds obligated from the Secretary's share of the AML fund.

Note: No AML fees were collected or expended in Mississippi during fiscal year 1987.



*Multiple seam mining using shovels.*

# Information Systems Development

On October 1, 1986, OSMRE established a new Assistant Directorate for Information Systems Management (ISM) - an indication of the importance OSMRE attaches to information systems management and development as a key to the effective administration of SMCRA. During fiscal year 1987, ISM worked on a number of system development projects. The three major development projects during the year are discussed below.

## Technical Information Processing System

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE continued working closely with State agencies in the development of the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS). TIPS is a computer system that provides support for many of the technical analyses performed as part of State and OSMRE regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation work performed under SMCRA. It includes a broad range of engineering and scientific applications.

TIPS includes a central super mini-computer located at OSMRE's Western Field Operations office in Denver, Colorado, and distributed microcomputer-based engineering work-stations at selected user locations. An array of software will assist staff in such things as ground water modeling, slope stability analysis, subsidence prediction, acid mine drainage modeling, construction cost estimation, land surveying data reduction, blasting impact analysis, statistical analysis, surface water modeling, noise impact analysis, and automated drafting.

OSMRE has worked closely with State representatives on the TIPS Steering Group to identify local user needs. The major coal producing States are represented on the TIPS Steering Group by representatives from the Interstate Mining Compact Commission and the Western Interstate Energy Board.

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE installed a Prime 9955 host super-minicomputer in Denver, Colorado, and initiated the procurement process for a geologic surface modeling package to process complex scientific and technical mining and reclamation information. OSMRE established seven TIPS prototype work stations in State and Federal offices during the year and began the procurement process for 14 additional work stations. Each work station consists of a 80-386 based central processing unit, color monitor, printer, digitizer, plotter and modem. The work stations are linked to the super-minicomputer via the US Department of the Interior's GEONET telecommunications network.



## Coal Data Management Information System

During fiscal year 1987, OSMRE continued planning efforts for the Coal Data Management Information System (CDMIS), a computer system intended to consolidate surface coal mining and reclamation data and information presently maintained in five mainframe systems and a variety of microcomputer systems. CDMIS will integrate regulatory and AML information and define the relationships among major processes and categories of data. In a central database, CDMIS will provide the information necessary to support the actions or decisions of State and Federal regulatory authorities and to assist OSMRE in meeting its responsibilities under SMCRA.

A basic premise underlying CDMIS is that the mining and reclamation process is a continuum, beginning with the submittal of the permit application and ending (years later, in many instances) with bond release upon completion of reclamation. At each step of the mining and reclamation process, action is required by the regulatory authority. CDMIS will provide in a central database the information necessary to support the permitting, enforcement and other actions or decisions of the regulatory authority, and assist OSMRE in meeting its responsibilities under SMCRA. The key features of CDMIS are:

- a unified mining entity identification structure capable of linking together all permitting, bonding, compliance and AML fee information of a single miner;
- a mine registry (common identifier), identifying all mining operations in the US that do business with OSMRE and the States;
- the linking of mining entities through ownership and control information; and
- an integrated Federal accounting system bringing together all OSMRE financial information.

CDMIS will be developed and implemented in a logical sequence of segments or phased sections with several subsystems being developed in parallel. As each phase is completed, tested, and implemented, any existing system that is duplicated will be replaced. During the design and development of the system, OSMRE is involving both OSMRE and State users in a team environment to assist in defining the functional and data requirements and in performing tests.

## **Applicant Violator System**

The Applicant Violator System (AVS) became operational in October 1987. AVS is a computerized system of records used by OSMRE and the State regulatory authorities to control the issuance of coal mine permits. SMCRA prohibits the issuance of permits to applicants with previous violations under the surface mining law that have not been corrected, and to applicants related to violators through ownership and control. AVS was developed to assist OSMRE and the State regulatory authorities in complying with the permit requirements under SMCRA. AVS identifies any possible associations between permit applicants and their affiliates and uncorrected violations of SMCRA. This information is then provided to State and Federal authorities, who then determine whether a permit should be issued or held. AVS also enables OSMRE to meet its obligations under a court order. In 1985, as part of a settlement agreement between OSMRE and several public interest groups, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered OSMRE to computerize the system for identifying owners/controllers and violators. To assure nationwide consistency in the permit application review process, OSMRE is developing a regulation defining "ownership" and "control". While work is being completed on this regulation, OSMRE is continuing to rely on the permit blocking criteria contained in Section 507(b)(4) of SMCRA and as stated in the court order.

During 1987, OSMRE completed the entry of data into AVS and completed an acceptance test for the system. The acceptance test, which was a joint effort with the MITRE Corporation, was conducted in a very compressed time-frame. The MITRE Corporation certified that the software was working in accordance with the system design specifications. OSMRE also provided all States with computers linking them to the system. The States and OSMRE have "in-house" access to AVS using personal computers which are connected to a main-frame computer located at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia.

To provide assistance and resolve questions relating to AVS operations or applications, OSMRE has established a special unit in Washington, D.C. called the AVS Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse provides users immediate assistance by way of a toll-free 800 number.

**Table 15**  
**OSMRE Fiscal Year 1987 Budget\***<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ in thousands)

ACTIVITY	FY 1987
<b>Regulation and Technology</b>	
State Regulatory Program Grants .....	\$43,803
Federal Regulatory Programs .....	42,213
<i>Regulatory Program Operations</i> .....	20,116
<i>Kentucky Settlement Agreement</i> .....	--
<i>Technical Services, Training &amp; Research</i> .....	14,027
<i>Assessments and Collections</i> .....	8,070
General Administration .....	14,312
<i>Executive Direction</i> .....	1,739
<i>Administrative Support</i> .....	6,472
<i>General Services</i> .....	6,101
<b>Total, Regulation and Technology</b> .....	<b>\$100,378</b>
<b>Abandoned Mine Land Fund</b>	
State Reclamation Program Grants .....	\$160,600
Federal Reclamation Programs .....	37,474
<i>Fee Compliance</i> .....	5,232
<i>Reclamation Program Operations</i> .....	22,842
<i>Rural Abandoned Mine Program</i> .....	9,400
Small Operator Assistance Program .....	0
General Administration .....	5,646
<i>Executive Direction</i> .....	825
<i>Administrative Support</i> .....	1,992
<i>General Services</i> .....	2,829
<b>Total, AML Fund</b> .....	<b>\$203,720</b>
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining</b> .....	<b>\$304,098</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> Represents funds appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 1987.