

# OSM Annual Report 1984



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

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COVER PHOTO: Permanent impoundment and reclaimed 32-acre contour mine site in Jackson County, Kentucky.

Office of  
Surface Mining  
Annual Report  
Fiscal Year  
1984



# **U.S. Department of the Interior**

**DONALD PAUL HODEL**, *Secretary*

## **Office of Surface Mining**

**Jed Christensen**, *Acting Director*



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

SEP 06 1985

To the President of the United States

To the Congress of the United States

I am pleased to submit the 1984 Annual Report outlining accomplishments of the Office of Surface Mining during the last fiscal year.

Section 706 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-87) requires that the Secretary of the Interior submit annually to the President and the Congress a report on the activities of the Office of Surface Mining. This report is the seventh such annual report.

DONALD PAUL HODEL

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The goals of the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) are to protect the environment from adverse effects of surface coal mining and to reclaim lands damaged by past mining operations. In achieving these goals, OSM is charged with a wide range of responsibilities specified in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87, SMCRA, "the Act"). Specifically, it is responsible for the development of regulations to implement the Act; the approval of State regulatory and abandoned mine land programs to allow the States to assume primary regulatory authority (primacy); the annual program review (oversight) of those State programs to ensure that the States are properly implementing the provisions of the Act; the permitting and regulation of surface coal mining on Federal and Indian lands; the provision of assistance to the States and Indian Tribes to aid them in developing and implementing their programs; the development, approval, and monitoring of grants to the States for the purposes specified in the Act; the collection of abandoned mine land reclamation fees; and the assessment and collection of civil penalties for violation of the regulations.

Whereas FY 1982 and 1983 were years of regulatory reform and reorganization, FY 1984 was characterized by the following accomplishments.

### State Programs

State primacy, a fundamental objective of the Act, is now becoming fully implemented. This year over 80 conditions or minor deficiencies in State programs were removed, thereby bringing the total to 13 States with fully approved programs. In addition, OSM completed 72 final rulemaking actions, of which 31 were approval of State program amendment packages. Others included extension of due dates to facilitate State legislative action, removal of conditions needed for approval, and disapproval of proposed State amendments.

Funding for the States to operate their regulatory programs is partially provided by grants from OSM. OSM provides grants to States with approved regulatory programs for up to 50 percent of the operating cost of the State's approved regulatory program (100 percent of work on Federal lands). This year, OSM provided \$37,594,818 in regulatory grants to coal-producing States with approved regulatory programs. In FY 1984, three Indian tribes (Crow, Hopi, and Navajo) and one State (Tennessee) were awarded \$544,499 in program grants for developing their programs.

Due to deficiencies in the Oklahoma and Tennessee State regulatory programs, OSM promulgated rules for direct Federal enforcement of the inspection and enforcement portions of those programs beginning on April 30, 1984.

### Federal Programs

In States that do not have their own regulatory programs, OSM is required to regulate all coal exploration and mining and reclamation activities. Nine States -- Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Washington--had full Federal programs in FY 1984. One new Federal

program was proposed during FY 1984 and promulgated on October 1, 1984, after the State of Tennessee repealed its surface mining statute and regulations. Of these 10 States, only Georgia, Tennessee, and Washington have any active coal mining.

## Indian Lands Program

OSM issued rules implementing a Federal program for Indian lands. These rules make most OSM permanent program requirements applicable to Indian lands. In addition, under existing Tribal-Federal agreements with the Crow, Hopi, and Navajo Tribes, OSM continued to provide technical and financial assistance for developing and implementing their mining and reclamation programs.

## Inspection And Enforcement

State and Federal inspectors worked together to ensure that proper mining and reclamation procedures were followed in the field. OSM, with 69 full-time inspectors, conducted 4,623 annual program review (oversight) inspections. These inspections resulted in the issuance of 754 10-day notices, 104 notices of violation, and 68 cessation orders. In addition, as a result of the Federal enforcement actions in Tennessee, OSM conducted 1,613 complete and 2,587 partial inspections in that State from May through September. These inspections resulted in the issuance of 577 notices of violation and 95 cessation orders. In Oklahoma during the same period, OSM conducted 119 complete and 488 partial inspections. These inspections resulted in 135 notices of violation and 38 cessation orders.

## Assessment And Collection

This year OSM began a reorganization to more effectively complete the penalty assessment and collection operations. The principal element of this realignment was the establishment of an Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting, with responsibility for all financial systems. The duties of the new assistant director include collecting civil penalties and abandoned mine land fees, State grants auditing and administration, and assessment and collection of fines. A major objective of this reorganization is to achieve full implementation of the collection management information system (CMIS). This system will contain a complete inventory of all penalty cases.



## Parker/Gasch Court Orders

OSM continued to comply with two Federal court orders. In response to Judge Oliver Gasch's 1980 order in civil action number 79-1521, OSM accelerated its review of 1,287 failure-to-abate cessation orders and made 216 recommendations for civil penalties and 108 recommendations for criminal actions. In response to Judge Barrington Parker's 1982 order in civil action number 81-2134, OSM completed its review of 1,783 nonterminated cessation orders and found 93 violators linked to permanent program permit applicants. These applicants were recommended for permit denial.

## Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation

The AML program was established by the Act to reclaim and restore land and water resources adversely affected by past mining. States with primacy are eligible to administer a State abandoned mine reclamation program. In FY 1984 the Alaska abandoned mine land reclamation program was approved, bringing the total to 23 States with approved programs. These States are eligible for AML fund grants which come from fees collected on current coal mining operations. Fees collected for FY 1984 operations amounted to nearly \$217 million. Grants totaling \$248.3 million were awarded during the year for State use in correcting AML problems.

## Federal Lands Program

OSM is required to implement a Federal lands program for surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands. After a State achieves primacy, it may participate in a cooperative agreement with the Secretary to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation on Federal lands within the State. Cooperative agreements with Ohio and West Virginia were made effective in FY 1984, bringing the total to seven. In these States, OSM has an annual program review role for Federal lands while working in cooperation with the States. In addition, the processing of agreements with Alabama and Alaska was initiated.

During FY 1984, OSM continued its review of mining plans and permit applications for coal mining on Federal lands. This review resulted in OSM issuance of 54 permits and approval of 29 mining plans.

## Land Unsuitable For Mining

Three petitions to determine land unsuitable for surface coal mining were received. One petition, for an area in King County, Washington, was partially rejected and OSM is currently processing the remaining portion of the petition. The other two petitions were for an area in Emery County, Utah. OSM rejected these petitions, but is considering the concerns raised as part of the permit application approval process.

On January 31, 1984, the Secretary of the Interior designated approximately 160 acres of Federal land located about 16 miles east of Denver, Colorado, as being unsuitable for mining. This action was in response to a petition filed by the Board of County Commissioners, Adams County, Colorado, and the Front Range Airport Authority in FY 1983.

## Technical Assistance

Section 711 of the Act allows exemption from compliance with the performance standards on an experimental basis, to encourage advances in mining and reclamation technologies. In FY 1984, two new experimental practices were approved to utilize and evaluate innovative technologies. One, located in Pennsylvania, is evaluating concave approximate original contour restoration with recreated premining drainage patterns.

The other project, located in Virginia, is evaluating excess spoil fill construction methods and costs.

Many urban areas overlie heavily mined regions and are facing continuing or potential problems from the effects of subsidence. In FY 1984, OSM undertook studies to assess the degree of subsidence potential that exists in those areas. These studies, when complete, will aid the local governments and individuals property owners in determining the types of measures that can be taken to abate existing or minimize future subsidence problems.

Section 401(b)(1) of the Act authorizes a specified amount of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to be used to assist small mine operators (who each produce less than 100,000 tons per year). In FY 1984, funding amounted to \$741,275 for laboratory tests necessary to determine the probable hydrologic consequences of proposed mining.

## Research

OSM applied research has the principal objective of solving problems related to surface mining regulation and abandoned mine reclamation. In FY 1984, 24 projects totaling just under \$1 million were begun. These projects cover a range of topics including design and construction of coal refuse disposal facilities, subsidence control, hydrology in Appalachia, and fish and wildlife protection.

In addition, new procedures were developed and utilized for the systematic selection and implementation of AML research projects. These procedures establish another major link in Federal/State/Indian Tribe cooperation for effective implementation of the Act.

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## STATE REGULATORY PROGRAMS

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

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

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

The Secretary, through OSM, reviews the State program to determine the

consistency of the State's program with the Act and with the regulatory program established by the Secretary. Each State program is also reviewed by the public, industry, and other Federal agencies. Notices providing a description of the program, stating where the program is available for public review, and inviting public comments, are published in local newspapers and in the Federal Register, and public hearings are held.

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

Once a State's program has been fully approved or conditionally approved by the Secretary, the State is granted primacy and becomes the regulatory authority over coal mining on non-Federal and non-Indian lands within its borders. The Federal Government then assumes a monitoring role.

Also, once a State has achieved primacy, the Secretary may approve a program for the reclamation of lands disturbed by previous mining activities and not adequately reclaimed. Approval of the State reclamation (AMLR) plan entitles the State to receive funds allocated to it from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. In addition, 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.

Since 1980, 25 coal-producing States have received primacy. The States are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, 1/ Pennsylvania, Tennessee 2/, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In FY 1984, 81 conditions or minor deficiencies in the State program

approvals were removed to bring the total to 13 States with fully approved programs. OSM completed 72 final rulemaking actions, of which 31 were approval of State program amendment packages. Others included extension of due dates to facilitate State legislative actions, removal of conditions needed for approval, and disapproval of proposed State amendments.

1/ On April 12, 1984, OSM promulgated rules for direct Federal enforcement of the inspection and enforcement portions of the Oklahoma program.

2/ On October 1, 1984, OSM promulgated a Federal program for Tennessee after that State repealed its surface mining statute and regulations.

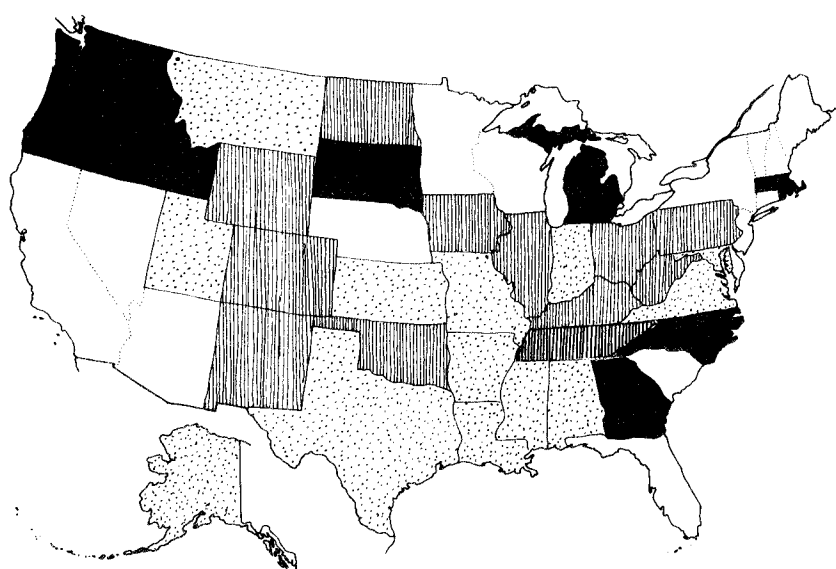
## Program Development Grants To States And Indian Tribes

Under Section 201 of the Act, OSM has assisted State regulatory agencies in developing or revising laws, regulations, or procedures. During FY 1984, three Indian Tribes (Crow, Navajo, Hopi) and one State (Tennessee) were awarded \$544,499 in program regulatory grants. These grants are used to assist in the development of permanent programs by the States and Indian Tribes.

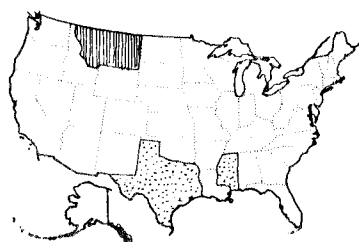
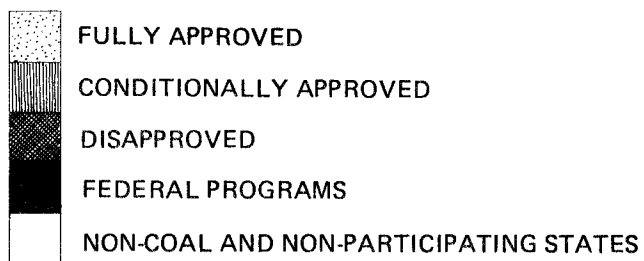
Such activities as drafting laws and regulations, formulating organizational structures, and developing a database and system to act on unsuitability petitions are covered under these grants. OSM did not provide any initial regulatory grants in FY 1984. In the past, these grants were used to administer and enforce the interim program prior to State primacy.

State or Indian Tribe	Initial regulatory grants		Program regulatory grants	
	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1984
Illinois .....	\$60,329	0	0	0
Michigan .....	0	0	\$165,467	0
Tennessee .....	5,000	0	0	\$131,850
Crow Tribe .....	0	0	117,914	137,510
Hopi Tribe .....	0	0	129,942	6,228
Navajo Tribe .....	0	0	0	269,911
Total .....	65,329	0	413,323	544,499

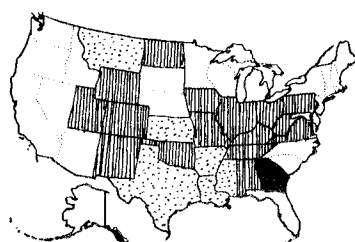
# State Program Status



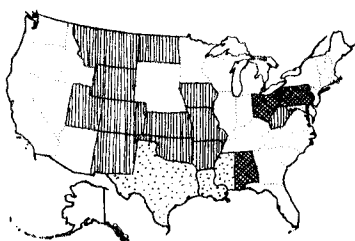
FY 1984



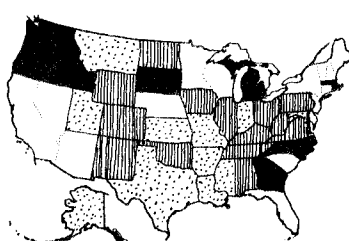
FY 1980



FY 1982



FY 1981



FY 1983

## Regulatory Grants To States Under Permanent Program

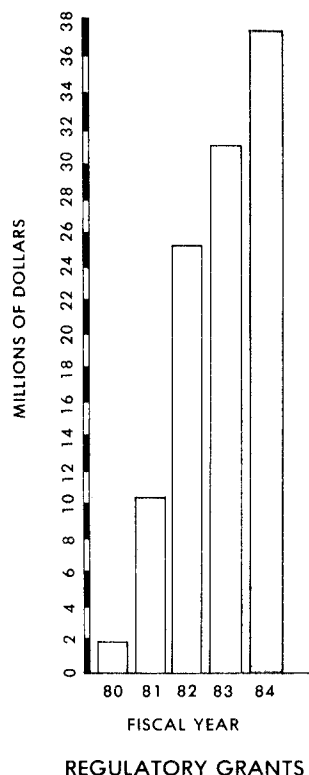
Section 705 of the Act authorizes OSM to provide grants to States with approved regulatory programs not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of the program.

In addition, when a State elects to administer an approved program on Federal lands, through a cooperative agreement, the amount of financial assistance can be increased to 100 percent to cover the cost of

regulating coal mining on Federal lands.

During FY 1984, \$37,594,818 in program grants was awarded to 24 coal-producing States with approved regulatory programs. 3/

3/ Mississippi did not receive an FY 1984 grant because funds remaining from the FY 1983 grant were carried over to operate the FY 1984 program.



State	FY 1983	FY 1984
Alabama .....	0	\$2,342,224
Alaska .....	\$345,921	304,459
Arkansas .....	155,215	186,334
Colorado .....	675,083	783,796
Illinois .....	1,571,226	2,170,000
Indiana .....	1,106,243	993,542
Iowa .....	49,384	102,503
Kansas .....	0	143,296
Kentucky .....	5,462,895	8,097,145
Louisiana .....	174,801	130,944
Maryland .....	311,363	366,738
Missouri .....	247,505	473,406
Montana .....	927,839	524,671
New Mexico ....	354,696	590,119
North Dakota ...	549,442	106,757
Ohio .....	2,557,957	2,787,146
Oklahoma .....	315,801	421,215
Pennsylvania ..	8,127,864	9,043,651
Tennessee .....	1,837,700	1,441,200
Texas .....	455,196	586,114
Utah .....	1,047,946	829,440
Virginia .....	2,016,875	2,234,551
West Virginia ...	2,391,345	1,915,336
Wyoming .....	789,051	1,020,231
Total .....	31,471,348	37,594,818

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# FEDERAL REGULATORY PROGRAMS

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## Federal Programs For States

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

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

Although OSM encourages and supports State primacy in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations within their borders, two States with active mining, Georgia and Washington, did not submit regulatory programs. Full Federal programs are now in effect for those States and for Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota, which have coal reserves but no active mining.<sup>4/</sup> States with minor coal reserves and no mining are considered non-participating States.

One new Federal program was proposed in FY 1984 and promulgated on October 1, 1984, after the State of Tennessee repealed its surface mining statute and regulations.

## Federal Lands Program

Section 523(a) of the Act requires the Secretary to issue and implement a Federal lands program applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on Federal lands. On March 13, 1979, OSM issued regulations implementing the permanent phase of the program. On February 16, 1983, OSM promulgated regulations to amend the permanent Federal lands program.<sup>5/</sup> This was

done to more clearly define Federal and State government roles in regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands. The amended regulations enable States to assume more responsibility for regulating mining on Federal lands.

The Federal lands program is critical because the Federal Government owns significant coal reserves in both the West and East, and the reserves must be developed under the Federal Coal Management Program of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. 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 mining requirements for the Federal lands program under the Act may be delegated by OSM to States through cooperative agreements. However, certain responsibilities cannot be delegated and must be retained by the Secretary.

With the approval in FY 1984 of cooperative agreements with Ohio and West Virginia, seven cooperative agreements are in effect. The other States are Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Cooperative agreements with Alabama and Alaska are 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 coal mining activities on Federal lands is the responsibility of the designated State regulatory authority. OSM, however, maintains an oversight

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<sup>5/</sup> The U.S. Court for the District of Columbia ruled on July 6, 1984, that the Secretary had promulgated regulations with respect to the definition of "mining plan" and its applicability to the Federal lands program in a manner inconsistent with the Act.

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<sup>4/</sup> See footnotes 1 and 2, p.6.

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

## Indian Lands Program

On September 28, 1984, OSM issued rules implementing a Federal program for Indian lands, as required by Section 710(d) of the Act. The rules make most of the permanent program requirements applicable to Indian lands.

## Designation Of Lands As Unsuitable For Mining

In FY 1984, OSM received three petitions to determine the unsuitability of land for surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

The first, the Black Diamond petition, was filed with OSM on April 6, 1984, by the Citizens Concerned About Strip Mining. The 800-acre petition area, located in King County, Washington, contains the John Henry No. 1 mine permit area proposed for mining by the Pacific Coast Coal Company. OSM rejected the part of the petition area that coincides with the proposed mine and is processing the petition as it relates to the remainder of the area.

The remaining two petitions were filed by an individual for 302 acres of family-owned land which overlies the Utah Power and Light Company Wilberg and Deer Creek underground mines in Emery County, Utah. OSM rejected the petitions and is considering the concerns raised in them as part of the review of the mine permit applications.

The Red Rim petition, which was filed by the National Wildlife Federation and the Wyoming Wildlife Federation on September 27, 1982, is still being processed by OSM and the State of Wyoming. Public controversy surrounding the petition has delayed a final decision until mid-1985.

Also during FY 1984, OSM continued to process the two unsuitability petitions received in FY 1983. One, the Red River petition, was filed by the National Wildlife Federation/Wyoming Wildlife Federation for approximately 19,500 acres of combined State and Federal land located southwest of Rawlins, Wyoming. The other petition, filed by the Board of County Commissioners, Adams County, Colorado, and the Front Range Airport Authority, involved 160 acres of Federal land about 16 miles east of Denver. On January 31, 1984, the Secretary designated the area as being unsuitable for mining because the mining and reclamation would conflict with local land use plans.

## Mining Plan Review

During FY 1984, OSM continued its review of mining plans/permit applications for coal mining on Federal lands, Federal program lands, and Indian lands. These reviews determine if the mine operators are complying with requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, the environmental performance standards of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, and the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The operator must address the effects of mining before a mining plan permit application may be approved on Federal land.



# Federal Mining Plan/Permit Application Status

State or Indian Tribe	EIS's published	Mining plans approved	Permits issued by OSM
<b>FEDERAL PROGRAM</b>			
Georgia .....	0	0	1
Washington .....	1	0	0
Total .....	1	0	1
<b>FEDERAL LANDS PROGRAM</b>			
<b>Eastern States:</b>			
Illinois .....	0	0	1
Kentucky .....	0	0	14
Ohio .....	0	0	1
Virginia .....	0	1	3
West Virginia .....	0	0	6
Subtotal .....	0	1	25
<b>Western States:</b>			
Colorado .....	0	8	6
Montana .....	2	3	4
New Mexico .....	0	1	1
North Dakota .....	0	5	5
Oklahoma .....	0	2	2
Utah .....	0	5	5
Wyoming .....	1	4	4
Subtotal .....	3	28	27
Total .....	3	29	52
<b>INDIAN LANDS PROGRAM</b>			
Arizona .....	0	0	1
Total .....	0	0	1
Grand total .....	4	29	54

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## INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

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With 69 full-time inspectors, OSM conducted 4,623 oversight inspections in FY 1984. These inspections resulted in the issuance of 754 10-day notices, 104 notices of violation, and 68 cessation orders.

During FY 1984, the Director of OSM determined that the State regulatory authorities of Tennessee and Oklahoma were not adequately conducting inspections or taking appropriate enforcement action under the provisions of their approved programs. In accordance with the Act, the Director instituted direct Federal enforcement in those States effective April 30, 1984.

In Tennessee, OSM conducted 1,613 complete and 2,587 partial inspections from May through September. Eleven citizen-complaint inspections were also conducted. These inspections resulted in the issuance of 577 notices of violation and 95 cessation orders. OSM used its resident inspectors, inspectors detailed from other OSM Field Offices, and 19 newly hired inspectors to conduct the inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions.

In Oklahoma, OSM conducted 119 complete and 488 partial inspections from May through September. Also, 31 citizen-complaint inspections were conducted. These inspections resulted in the issuance of 135 notices of violation and 38 cessation orders. OSM used inspectors from OSM's Tulsa Field Office, inspectors detailed from other OSM Field Offices, and six newly hired inspectors to conduct the inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions.

In addition to the inspectors and inspections noted above, OSM conducted 334 inspections for failure to abate cessation orders. Five inspectors and one supervisor conducted these inspections and engaged in other activities to have the violations abated and to take alternative enforcement against the violators.

### Assessments and Collections

During FY 1984, 1,153 citations for 2,216 coal mining violations were received from field inspectors for penalty assessment. OSM issued 1,056 notices of proposed assessment for 2,011 violations, in the amount of \$8,795,760. A total of \$111,480 in escrow payments was received for cases under review by the Office of Hearings and Appeals, and \$490,765 in final payment of outstanding assessments was collected. In addition, 710 Final Orders of the Secretary in the amount of \$22,604,320 were mailed to debtors, and 365 cases showing a delinquent debt of \$10,919,130 were referred to the Solicitor's Office for legal action.

At the end of FY 1984, the civil penalty program had a cumulative total of \$86,604,320 in accounts receivable of which \$82,096,186 represented delinquent debt.

OSM undertook a thorough reorganization of penalty assessment and collection operations during the fiscal year. This entailed the creation of a new organizational unit, the Branch of Assessments and Collections, and a concerted effort to strengthen program management and staffing that included a comprehensive enhancement and systematic implementation of existing ADP capabilities.

The Branch is divided into functional sections with carefully defined supervisory and staff responsibilities, both in terms of operational output and ADP database maintenance. The current staff is to be substantially augmented with the addition of 18 positions to be filled by highly qualified professional, technical, and support personnel. Announcements for all vacancies have been posted and the hiring process has begun.

In FY 1985, additional organizational changes were planned that resulted in

## Oversight Inspection Activities

State	Number of inspections	Citizen complaints	10-day notices issued	Notices of violation	Cessation orders
Alabama .....	385	7	49	3	6
Alaska .....	5	0	0	0	0
Arizona .....	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas .....	42	0	19	1	2
Colorado .....	110	1	37	0	1
Illinois .....	120	6	24	0	2
Indiana .....	258	12	44	3	2
Iowa .....	53	0	10	2	0
Kansas .....	67	0	8	0	0
Kentucky .....	673	40	100	14	22
Louisiana .....	5	0	0	0	0
Maryland .....	107	0	8	0	0
Missouri .....	66	0	16	2	0
Montana .....	36	0	9	0	0
New Mexico .....	18	0	7	2	1
North Dakota .....	19	0	0	0	0
Ohio .....	314	4	73	4	0
Oklahoma .....	<sup>1</sup> 133	29	57	34	22
Pennsylvania .....	762	83	34	8	1
Tennessee .....	<sup>1</sup> 250	0	84	17	2
Texas .....	18	0	9	0	0
Utah .....	31	0	9	3	0
Virginia .....	332	4	35	11	6
West Virginia .....	546	10	119	0	1
Wyoming .....	77	0	3	0	0
Total .....	<sup>2</sup> 4,427	196	<sup>3</sup> 754	<sup>3</sup> 104	<sup>3</sup> 68

<sup>1</sup> For the period Oct. 1, 1983-Apr. 29, 1984 (before OSM assumed enforcement authority).

<sup>2</sup> Does not include citizen-complaint inspections.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 10-day notices or enforcement actions issued administratively for reclamation fees, as a result of State document review, or for other reasons where an inspection was not conducted.

a new Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting with a Division of Assessments and Collections.

A prime objective in the program management improvement effort is to attain a gradual implementation of the Collection Management Information System (CMIS). Intensive training has been provided to all Branch staff. In addition, a complete inventory of all penalty cases in Branch records has been developed and put into CMIS, and a systematic plan is underway to load all historical data which are not currently in the system database.

The Department also obtained the assistance of a team of management systems experts from the Internal Revenue Service currently detailed to the Branch.

## Alternative Enforcement Actions

OSM continued work to comply with two Federal court orders involving the enforcement of the Act. The first order was issued in 1980 by Judge Oliver Gasch in Council of Southern Mountains, Inc., et al. v. Andrus (Civil Action No. 79-1521). Under the order, OSM was directed to make written determinations on the appropriateness of sanctions under Section 518(f) of the Act for all terminated and nonterminated failure-to-abate cessation orders issued to corporations after March 30, 1980. These sanctions include civil and criminal penalties for corporate officials who willfully and knowingly commit violations of the Act. In a later agreement, OSM consented to review all serious notices of violation issued since March 31, 1980, for the same sanctions.

On January 30, 1984, Judge Gasch issued a supplementary order requiring OSM to accelerate the implementation of the March 1980 order. By March 1, 1984, OSM had reviewed 1,287 failure-to-abate cessation orders for sanctions under Sections 518(f) and 518(e) of the Act. This review resulted in 216 recommendations for civil penalties and 108 recommendations for criminal actions. In addition, OSM review of 1,397

notices of violation resulted in 243 recommendations for civil penalties and 20 recommendations for criminal actions.

The second court order was issued in 1982 by Judge Barrington Parker in Save Our Cumberland Mountains, Inc., et al. v. James G. Watt, et al. (Civil Action No. 81-2134). This order directed OSM to assess and collect certain outstanding civil penalties and review nonterminated cessation orders for pursual of appropriate alternative enforcement actions as prescribed under the Act.

In addition to the two alternatives covered under Judge Gasch's court order (individual civil penalties and criminal sanctions), nonterminated failure-to-abate cessation orders were reviewed for permit denial under Section 510(c) of the Act, permit suspension or revocation under Section 521(a)(4), and injunctive relief under Section 521(c). By the end of FY 1984, OSM had completed its review of 1,783 nonterminated cessation orders stemming from the interim program and falling under Judge Parker's order. Of the 1,783 nonterminated failure-to-abate cessation orders reviewed, 93 were linked to applicants for permanent program permits and, therefore, the applicants were recommended for permit denial; 59 were referred to the Office of the Solicitor for criminal evaluation; 201 were recommended for individual civil penalties against one or more corporate officials; 277 were recommended for permit suspension or revocation if the permit was still valid; and 1,492 were referred to the Office of the Solicitor for injunctive relief. 6/

6/ During the period October - December 1984, OSM reviewed 32 additional nonterminated cessation orders, bringing the total number of cessation orders reviewed to 1,815. Of the 32 additional cessation orders reviewed, 5 applicants were recommended for permit denial, 7 were recommended for permit suspension/revocation, and 30 were referred to the Office of the Solicitor for injunctive relief.

Although the review of past serious violations and terminated and nonterminated failure-to-abate cessation orders is nearly complete as required by both court orders, OSM needs to continue implementing the followup procedures on the alternative enforcement determinations it made.

In June 1984, OSM released to the States information linking applicants for permanent program permits with the violators associated with the 1,700 failure-to-abate cessation orders which were covered by Judge Parker's order. This information will help OSM and the States to implement the requirements of Section 510(c) of the Act which provides that no permit is to be issued to an applicant having outstanding violations unless an abatement schedule has been established with the regulatory authority. While this applicant/violator information will require expansion to better ensure

implementation of Section 510(c) of the Act, this initial listing was an important first step. After receipt of the violations list in June, the State regulatory authorities successfully utilized the list for denying permits to operators with unabated violations.

OSM stepped up its efforts to remain current in pursuing alternative enforcement actions. Rather than continuing to rely on ad hoc task forces which were needed in early 1984 in response to tight deadlines established by court orders, OSM established a new Branch of Compliance. The mission of that Branch will be to coordinate all of the followup work needed in response to both Judge Parker's and Judge Gasch's orders and to develop and implement new systems to ensure that current cases are reviewed for alternative enforcement action within the timeframes provided by the Act and permanent program regulations.

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## ABANDONED MINE LANDS

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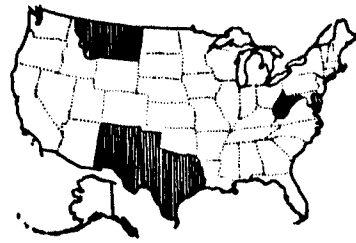
Section 402(a) of the Act requires that operators pay a reclamation fee for each ton of coal produced. The fees are deposited in the Treasury as a fund called the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (the Fund) for use in reclaiming lands and water adversely affected by past coal mining. Money from the Fund is also used to administer the OSM Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP) and the Department of Agriculture Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP). States with an approved State regulatory program are eligible to administer a State abandoned mine land reclamation (AMLR) program, which includes submission of a reclamation plan and annual applications for program assistance.

All States with regulatory primacy either have approved AMLR programs or have indicated intent to seek approval.<sup>7/</sup> To minimize delays in the States' implementation of AMLR projects, efforts were made to have the regulatory and AMLR programs processed simultaneously. During FY 1984, Alaska's AMLR program was approved, bringing the total of States with approved AMLR programs to 23.

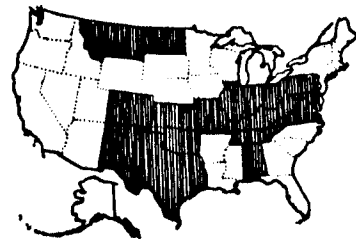
During FY 1984, grant requests from 23 States were approved for \$248.3 million. These projects reflected the highest reclamation priorities, as required by the Act. In addition, approximately \$26.7 million for Federal construction projects or cooperative agreements with the States was awarded, \$7.5 million was provided to the RAMP program, and \$741 thousand was granted to small operators through the SOAP program.

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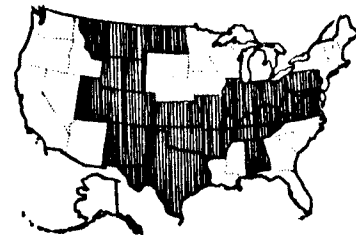
<sup>7/</sup> On October 1, 1984, 22 of the 24 States with regulatory primacy had approved AMLR programs.



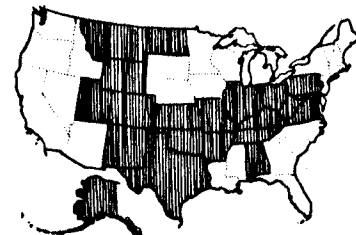
FY 1981



FY 1982



FY 1983



FY 1984

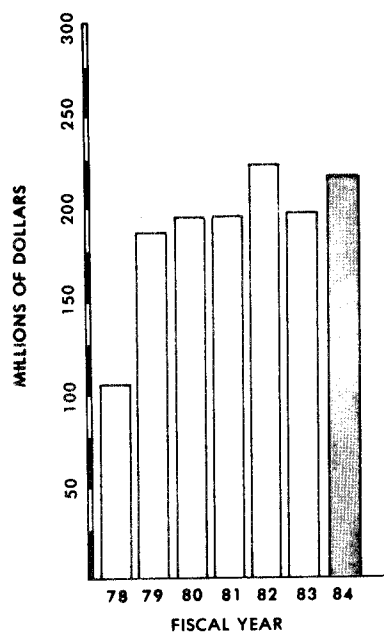
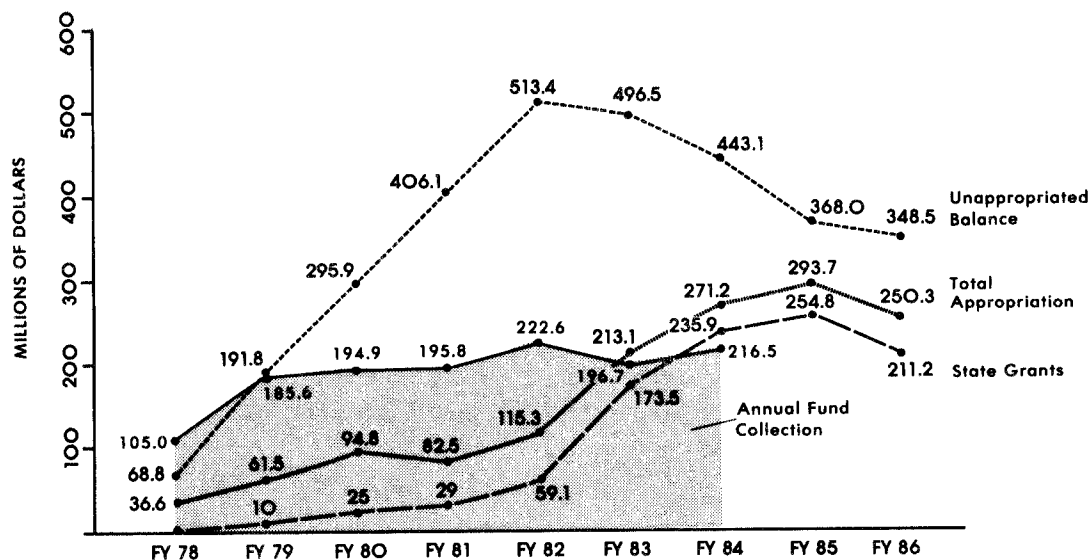
# Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund Status

State or Indian Tribe	Fees collected (FY 1984)	Interior projects (FY 1984) <sup>1</sup>	RAMP projects (FY 1984)	SOAP grants (FY 1984)	State allocation (FY 1984)	Revenues collected (FY 1978- 1984)
Alabama .....	\$6,449,386	\$2,777,875	\$399,000	0	\$3,224,693	\$41,136,696
Alaska .....	291,657	40,547	0	0	145,828	1,849,135
Arkansas .....	23,040	0	441,000	0	11,520	467,837
Colorado .....	4,750,437	456,651	0	\$50,000	2,375,219	33,125,931
Georgia .....	40,194	747,525	0	0	20,097	91,927
Illinois .....	14,853,150	362,283	204,000	200,000	7,426,575	91,973,188
Indiana .....	11,600,703	579,391	0	0	5,800,351	66,340,024
Iowa .....	138,688	0	335,000	0	69,344	1,186,309
Kansas .....	445,526	317,237	0	0	222,763	2,753,783
Kentucky .....	36,118,155	4,690,022	1,144,000	0	18,059,078	226,907,889
Maryland .....	1,018,026	0	399,000	0	509,013	6,119,207
Missouri .....	1,946,909	0	0	0	973,455	12,789,887
Montana .....	9,684,942	114,051	0	0	4,842,471	61,003,744
New Mexico .....	2,551,430	1,960,056	0	0	1,275,715	17,392,985
North Dakota .....	1,966,343	50,982	19,000	0	983,172	11,041,962
Ohio .....	11,087,538	373,994	815,000	0	5,543,769	73,016,283
Oklahoma .....	1,383,407	0	160,000	0	691,704	11,190,689
Pennsylvania .....	20,376,877	8,836,474	1,505,000	0	10,188,439	140,546,813
South Dakota .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	1,582,290	747,411	282,000	300,000	791,145	13,684,174
Texas .....	4,130,141	0	93,000	0	2,065,071	20,717,977
Utah .....	1,860,876	0	0	0	930,438	12,503,397
Virginia .....	7,048,029	1,026,615	589,000	0	3,524,015	44,292,366
Washington .....	1,418,263	591,674	0	0	709,131	10,336,102
West Virginia .....	25,539,906	3,596,102	985,000	191,275	12,769,953	142,779,385
Wyoming .....	40,767,660	195,690	134,000	0	20,383,830	215,770,361
Other States .....	0	<sup>2</sup> 1,408,843	0	0	0	0
Crow Tribe .....	857,748	275,554	0	0	428,874	8,412,370
Hopi Tribe .....	664,400	353,127	0	0	332,200	3,343,169
Navajo Tribe .....	7,937,769	0	0	0	3,968,885	45,638,768
Total .....	216,533,489	26,664,418	7,504,000	741,275	108,266,748	1,316,419,358

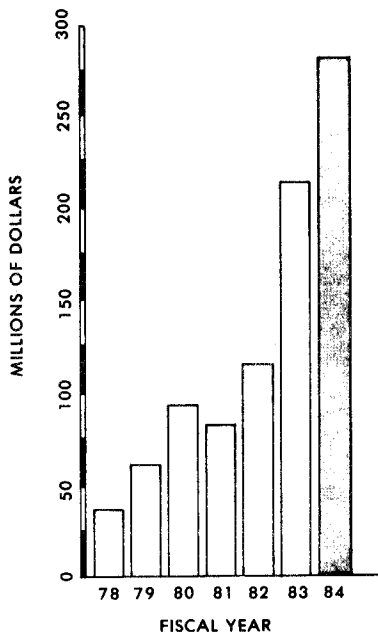
<sup>1</sup> Funds obligated from Secretary's Discretionary Share.

<sup>2</sup> A net deobligation of funds for all other States.

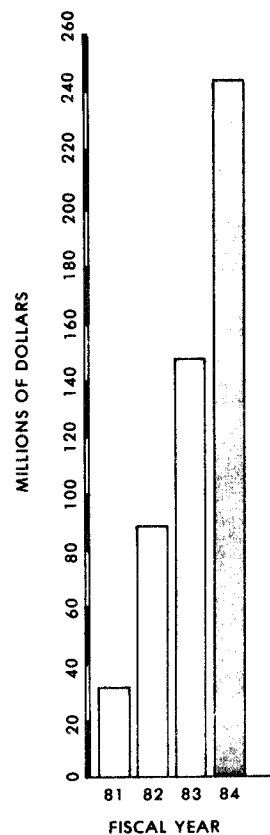
# Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund Appropriations



AML FUND COLLECTION



AML FUND APPROPRIATIONS



STATE AND INDIAN AML PROGRAM GRANT AWARDS



# State And Indian AML Program Grant Awards

State or Indian tribe	Plan preparation	First Annual submission of projects	Adminis- trative grants	Construction grants
Alabama .....	0	0	\$345,619	\$29,375
Alaska .....	0	0	399,610	0
Arkansas .....	0	0	91,344	78,656
Colorado .....	0	0	886,514	4,631,179
Illinois .....	0	0	1,819,129	11,415,890
Indiana .....	0	0	98,200	7,001,800
Iowa .....	0	0	162,063	0
Kansas .....	0	0	229,466	0
Kentucky .....	0	0	2,779,690	35,834,752
Louisiana .....	0	\$134,833	0	0
Maryland .....	0	0	350,970	222,425
Michigan .....	0	0	0	0
Mississippi .....	0	0	0	0
Missouri .....	0	0	1,155,957	15,194,466
Montana .....	0	0	1,058,116	6,348,758
New Mexico .....	0	0	686,074	0
North Dakota .....	0	0	750,984	2,736,099
Ohio .....	0	0	2,491,586	9,828,414
Oklahoma .....	0	0	446,223	1,336,647
Pennsylvania .....	0	0	2,000,000	64,280,000
Rhode Island .....	0	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	0	0	369,368	1,836,344
Texas .....	0	0	267,743	0
Utah .....	0	0	782,260	941,550
Virginia .....	0	0	1,427,905	6,160,208
Washington .....	0	0	0	0
West Virginia .....	0	0	2,816,402	20,016,398
Wyoming .....	0	0	3,510,926	33,231,147
Crow .....	\$7,664	9,511	0	0
Hopi .....	6,930	0	0	0
Navajo .....	0	46,481	0	0
Total .....	14,594	190,825	24,926,149	223,123,108

Interior Department AML Projects  
Completed Or Under Contract In FY 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

State	High priority		Emergency	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alabama .....	5	\$5,006,260	6	\$209,439
Alaska .....	2	126,774	0	0
Arizona .....	1	353,127	1	319,415
Arkansas .....	0	0	0	0
California .....	1	6,015	1	9,894
Colorado .....	3	160,192	10	962,630
Georgia .....	5	767,301	0	0
Illinois .....	9	2,731,610	12	604,917
Indiana .....	6	1,194,736	8	114,481
Kansas .....	2	1,444,031	1	342,744
Kentucky .....	12	6,754,211	64	7,910,283
Maryland .....	1	300,000	0	0
Michigan .....	8	979,800	2	38,594
Missouri .....	7	5,524,267	0	0
Montana .....	9	480,455	3	79,800
New Mexico .....	5	190,222	7	1,976,921
North Dakota .....	4	1,320,101	2	215,892
Ohio .....	17	7,416,753	24	442,999
Oklahoma .....	3	727,950	0	0
Pennsylvania .....	37	26,969,054	108	20,250,472
Tennessee .....	3	3,434,809	0	0
Texas .....	2	689,546	0	0
Virginia .....	8	4,003,723	10	1,121,943
Washington .....	7	562,941	4	28,733
West Virginia .....	15	10,214,363	46	5,752,302
Wyoming .....	4	538,045	6	175,843
Other States .....	5	727,960	1	555
Total .....	181	84,624,246	316	40,457,257

<sup>1</sup> Total project obligations since projects were initiated.

# Interior Department AML Projects Started Since FY 1978<sup>1/</sup>

Fiscal year	High priority		Emergency		Total	
	No.	Obligation	No.	Obligation	No.	Obligation
1978 .....	4	\$2,269,886	3	\$101,068	7	\$2,370,954
1979 .....	79	9,507,614	26	358,790	105	9,866,404
1980 .....	154	47,976,304	105	3,937,206	259	51,913,510
1981 .....	10	3,170,829	97	10,450,817	107	13,621,646
1982 .....	40	14,244,183	98	6,734,196	138	20,978,379
1983 .....	38	19,621,670	151	15,939,808	189	35,561,478
1984 .....	37	7,542,488	219	19,141,930	256	26,684,418
Total .....	362	104,332,974	699	56,633,815	1,061	160,996,789

<sup>1</sup> Funds obligated from Secretary's Discretionary Share.

## Non-AMLR Fund Projects<sup>1/</sup>

Funding source	State	No.	Federal funds obligated in FY 1984
Anthracite Mine Drainage and Flood Control Act, P.L. 84-162 (1965) and P.L. 87-818 (1962).	Pennsylvania .....	1	\$80,000
Extinguishment of Outcrop and Underground Fires, P.L. 83-738 (1954).	Colorado .....	2	159,000
	Montana .....	1	0
	New Mexico .....	1	28,000
Appalachian Regional Development Act, P.L. 89-4 (1965).	Ohio .....	3	0
	Pennsylvania .....	2	330,000
Mined land demonstrations - Appropriations anthracite.	Pennsylvania .....	1	0
Mined land demonstrations - Appropriations bituminous.	Illinois .....	2	10,000
Total .....		13	607,000

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Mines programs transferred to OSM by Secretarial order 3074, dated February 1, 1982.

Major AMLR policy initiatives undertaken in FY 1984 include--

- approved the assumption of emergency program responsibilities in Illinois, raising the total of approved State emergency programs to three (in FY 1983, Montana and Arkansas assumed emergency program responsibilities);
- increased AMLR fee collection activities in order to gain additional funds for reclamation;
- published a final programmatic environmental impact statement that will reduce the burden on the States for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act;
- presented to Congress legislative options to allow the Indian tribes

to gain primacy over their surface mining regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs;

- published final regulations to require the continued payment of reclamation fees as a permit condition; to implement the cost recovery and penalty provisions of the Debt Collection Act; to provide notification of OSM's authority to review records of preparation plants, support facilities, and loading facilities; and to establish OSM's authority to estimate fee liability in the absence of an operator's records; and
  - began development of regulations to implement a grant program for mine subsidence insurance.
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## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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### Experimental Practices Program

The experimental practices program provided for by Section 711 of the Act to encourage advances in mining and reclamation continued to provide an opportunity for coal operators to evaluate and utilize innovative mining and reclamation practices. Two new practices were approved, one in Pennsylvania allowing concave approximate original contour restoration with recreated premining drainage patterns and the other in Virginia where excess spoil fills will be evaluated both for the method of construction (durable rock and conventional methods) and construction costs.

In addition, the experimental practices program will be an integral part of a major OSM research project to identify and analyze the effectiveness of potential alternative sediment control measures. Demonstration and field evaluation of the most promising alternatives will be through the use of experimental practices permits. Ten projects are being evaluated for implementation in FY 1985.

### Regional Subsidence Studies

Many urban areas overlie heavily mined regions and are facing continuing or potential problems from the effects of subsidence. In several of these locations, OSM has undertaken

area-wide subsidence studies to assess the degree of subsidence potential. These studies will aid the local governments and individual property owners in determining the types of measures that can be taken to abate existing or minimize future subsidence problems.

### Information Dissemination

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

### Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP)

Section 401(b)(1) of the Act authorizes that a specified amount of the fees collected for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is to be used to administer the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). The program is designed to assist small mine operators (who each produce less than 100,000 tons per year) with initial technical support. This support entails determining probable hydrologic consequences and gathering results of test boring and core samplings. These tests are performed by qualified public or private laboratories.

## SOAP Grant Awards

State	Operational grants <sup>1</sup>		
	FY 1982 <sup>2</sup>	FY 1983	FY 1984
Colorado .....	0	0	\$5,000
Illinois .....	0	\$200,000	200,000
Indiana .....	\$1,500,000	0	0
Maryland .....	0	200,000	0
Missouri .....	0	45,907	0
Pennsylvania .....	0	1,000,000	0
Tennessee .....	750,000	0	300,000
Utah .....	0	60,000	0
Virginia .....	0	750,000	0
West Virginia .....	0	350,000	191,275
Wyoming .....	0	41,270	0
Total .....	2,250,000	2,647,177	741,275

<sup>1</sup> No administrative grants awarded in FY 1984.

<sup>2</sup> From unobligated balances of prior-year obligations.

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## RESEARCH PROGRAM

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Research is an essential part of the OSM program. All studies are related to either the implementation of regulations regarding active mining operations or the abandoned mine land (AML) program. All of the research is applied and is short term, usually 1 year. The projects may be done by private consultants or universities under contract to OSM or by other Federal agencies under interagency agreements. Steps are taken to ensure coordination with studies being performed by other agencies as well as to prevent duplication of completed studies. The results of the studies are utilized by both industry and regulatory authorities.

### Active Mining Research Program

During FY 1984, contracts for 24 projects totaling just under \$1 million were let. Those studies included --

- development of new techniques for disposal of excess spoil and the revegetation of newly backfilled and graded areas,
- determination of relevant characteristics of coal refuse for the design and construction of disposal facilities,
- development of a guidance manual for subsidence control,
- hydrogeology of reclaimed coal mine areas in Appalachia,
- cooperative studies with other agencies for fish and wildlife information systems,
- effect of surface mining operations on the Flattened Musk Turtle, and
- determination of relationships between tree growth and water table fluctuations in coal-producing areas of the Midwest.

In addition, 12 projects were completed in FY 1984. They included --

- state-of-the-art procedures for alleviating soil compaction,
- sampling procedures for vegetation,
- monitoring of backfilling and grading excess spoil sites,
- assessing regional alluvial valley floors,
- feasibility studies of lignite development in Mississippi, and
- evaluation of hydrologic data variations due to surface mining.

### AML Research Activities

In FY 1984 new procedures were developed and utilized for the systematic selection and implementation of AML research projects. The new procedures rely heavily on the States and Indian Tribes for development of research ideas and initiate a new era of Federal/State/Tribe cooperation in the review and selection of proposals for funding. The first projects under these new procedures will be implemented in FY 1985.

Work continued on the Renton mine fire project (water-injection/fume-exhaust demonstration project) and an evaluation of past procedures used on mine subsidence control projects. A new study was initiated by the Eastern Technical Center to evaluate the effectiveness of methods used on past mine-fire control or abatement projects. Studies were also funded to determine the adaptability of various plant species on mined areas with high acid-content soil and the effects of controlled overburden placement on mine-spoil properties. Core support funds were provided to the National Academy of Sciences.

# Applied Research Projects

Project	Funding <sup>1</sup>			Estimated completion date
	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	
Assistance in developing OSM/RA/SCS workshop on prime farmland, topsoil and revegetation.	0	0	\$9,875	Nov. 1984.
Monitoring overburden backfilling and grading operation at Browncrest No. 3 mine, Pennsylvania Coal Co., Glen Ritchie, Pa.	0	0	5,000	Feb. 1985.
Monitoring excess spoil disposal area at Simco mine, Peabody Coal Co., Ostego, Ohio.	0	0	5,003	May 1985.
Monitoring backfilling and grading and filling of excess spoil sites at Amos Ridge Coal Co., Wise County, Va.	0	0	5,000	Completed.
Monitoring of excess spoil disposal site at ODNR Permit C-1247, Lawrence, Ohio.	0	0	5,000	Aug. 1985.
Guidance manual on subsidence control.	0	0	58,747	Mar. 1986.
Guidance manual for seismic and sound techniques as applied to surface mining blasting.	0	0	13,000	Apr. 1985.
Geomorphic approach to strip mine reclamation.	0	0	33,590	Apr. 1985.
Regional alluvial valley floor assessment.	\$99,762	\$97,238	0	Completed.
Improvement of overburden analytical technology.	165,000	0	0	Oct. 1985.
Subsidence damage criteria.	72,624	0	0	Dec. 1984.
Monitoring of alternative to sedimentation pond at Jim Bridger mine, Wyoming.	0	7,000	0	Sept. 1985.
Monitoring revegetation of a slurry pond site at Seminoe No. 1 mine, Carbon County, Wyo.	0	5,000	0	Completed.
Monitoring of a highwall retention practice at IDNR permit no. 6360, Percy, Ill.	0	6,000	0	Completed.
Identification, evaluation, and demonstration of sediment control technologies.	0	431,957	0	Oct. 1986.
Monitoring of mine fire extinguishing practice at Big Horn mine, Montana.	0	3,500	0	Sept. 1985.
State of the art in alleviating soil compaction.	60,000	0	0	Completed.
Total .....	397,386	550,895	135,215	

<sup>1</sup> Funding for research projects in FY 1982 and FY 1983 shown only for those projects still in progress in FY 1984.



# Interagency Research Projects

Project	Cooperating organization	Funding <sup>1</sup>				Estimated completion date
		FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	
Surface subsidence due to underground mining in the eastern U.S. coal fields.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.	0	0	0	\$99,964	Oct. 1986.
Support for committee on guidelines for paleontological collecting.	National Academy of Science.	0	0	0	25,000	Sept. 1985.
Hydrogeological investigation of reclaimed coal mine areas in eastern Kentucky.	U.S. Geological Survey.	0	0	0	85,000	Oct. 1985.
Development of a wider diversity of plant materials for use in revegetation of arid and semi-arid sites in western U.S.	U.S. Department of Agriculture.	0	0	0	92,000	Apr. 1985.
Effects of controlled overburden placement on mine spoil properties for revegetation of loblolly pine seedlings.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.	0	\$49,120	0	71,507	Aug. 1985.
Economic/environmental feasibility of lignite mining in Mississippi.	Coahoma Jr. College.	0	0	\$125,000	0	Dec. 1984.
Optimum moisture requirements for establishment of native species on topsoiled coal mine spoils in Four Corners area of New Mexico.	U.S. Department of Agriculture.	\$168,000	120,000	0	0	Sept. 1985.
Effectiveness of OSM regulations in preventing groundwater contamination.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	0	70,000	0	0	Completed.
Aerial photography support.	Tennessee Valley Authority.	0	90,000	0	0	Sept. 1985.
Sampling procedures for vegetation.	University of North Dakota.	0	47,548	0	0	Completed.
Remote sensing of AML projects.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	0	15,000	17,000	0	Completed.
Plant materials study to identify plant associations suited to coal mine reclamation.	U.S. Department of Agriculture.	0	92,000	0	0	Dec. 1984.

# Interagency Research Projects--Cont.

Project	Cooperating organization	Funding <sup>1</sup>				Estimated completion date
		FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	
Peer review of products generated for sediment control technologies contract.	National Academy of Sciences.	0	0	0	\$9,500	Completed.
Strength and consolidation characteristics of coal refuse for design and construction of disposal facilities.	University of Kentucky.	0	0	0	\$9,403	Jan. 1987.
Establishment of cooperative statewide fish and wildlife species information system.	Bureau of Land Management.	0	0	0	120,900	Sept. 1985.
Support for seventh summer field institute on western energy and minerals opportunities, problems, and policy issues.	Colorado School of Mines.	0	0	0	10,000	Sept. 1985.
Support for committee on ground hazards mitigation research.	National Academy of Sciences.	0	0	\$10,000	10,000	Sept. 1985.
Federal high-altitude photography program modification.	U.S. Geological Survey.	\$95,000	95,000	0	90,000	Sept. 1985.
Study of Flattened Musk Turtle.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	0	0	0	60,000	Sept. 1985.
Development of data-collection methods for probable hydrologic consequences.	U.S. Geological Survey	0	0	0	20,000	Jan. 1985.
User's manual to the benthic macroinvertebrates and fishes of the Warrior coal field.	Geological Survey of Alabama.	0	0	0	30,000	Nov. 1985.
Relationships between tree growth and water-table fluctuation in a mature oak-hickory forest in southern Illinois.	Southern Illinois University.	0	0	0	31,383	Apr. 1986.
Core support program.	National Academy of Sciences.	55,000	55,000	55,000	0	Continuing.

## Interagency Research Projects--Cont.

Project	Cooperating organization	Funding <sup>1</sup>				Estimated completion date
		FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	
Prime farmland special study-soil survey vs. crop production as a measure of soil productivity for bond release.	University of Illinois.	0	0	\$130,033	0	Mar. 1985.
Coordination of regulatory permit process for surface mining permits and dredging permits where coal operations discharge dredge materials into waters of the U.S.	Smithsonian Institution.	0	0	41,307	0	Completed.
Technical annotated bibliography of data sources for use by coal operators when preparing surface coal mine permits.	Indiana State University.	0	0	9,900	0	Completed.
Concepts of highwall removal and approximate original contour restoration.	National Academy of Sciences.	0	\$200,000	0	0	Completed.
Sedimentation/hydrology of surface mined lands in the Appalachian Plateau area of Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.	Tennessee Valley Authority.	0	100,000	75,000	0	Dec. 1984.
Total .....		318,000	933,668	463,240	844,657	

<sup>1</sup> Funding for research projects in FY 1981, FY 1982, and FY 1983 shown only for those projects still in progress in FY 1984.

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# PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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## Financial Management

During the year, OSM made significant improvements in automated financial management system processes and reports. These included--

- completed a new travel-advance status report for managers and employees,
- replaced manual records for grant-advance status reporting with an automated process which provides reports for managers in the field and for administrative personnel responsible for decisions on grant drawdown requests,
- developed new input media for the AML fee system,
- developed new input media for Treasury disbursements, and
- developed new procurement-activity status reports.

In addition, new cash-management procedures were instituted to reduce employee travel-advance balances. Concurrently, travel-voucher processing times were substantially reduced.

All OSM grant letters-of-credit (LOC) were converted from the Treasury Regional Disbursement Office (RDO) paper-check system to the Treasury Financial Communications electronic funds transfer system. Under this system, over \$60 million was transmitted to grant recipients from March through September. All requests were processed within a 24-hour turnaround time. The new system makes it possible for grantees to manage their programs with less cash on hand. Also, during the year, over \$92 thousand was recovered through the resolution of grant audit findings.

In order to facilitate a more effective financial accounting system, a study was completed this year that will result in the creation of a new directorate. Actual implementation of this plan will occur early in FY 1985 and include an Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting.

## Managerial Development

OSM developed and presented to 25 new professionals a 3-day, residential Seminar for New Professionals to enhance their development in communication skills, time management, goal setting, and self-presentation.

Additionally, OSM's training staff developed and presented to 30 mid-level managers and professionals the first of 3 sessions on Managing for Results. This residential seminar is a followup to training presented to higher level managers in previous years and focuses on human-relations skills to enhance productivity.

## Monitoring Potential Conflicts Of Interest

OSM continued to diligently monitor the State and Federal ethics programs and through daily conversations with grant recipients provided a better understanding of the Act and corresponding statutes and regulations. No divestiture orders were issued in 1984, but nine remedial actions were taken and favorably resolved.

OSM is effectively preventing conflicts of interest through management support by increasing the awareness of recipients regarding the conflict of interest program.

## Management Services

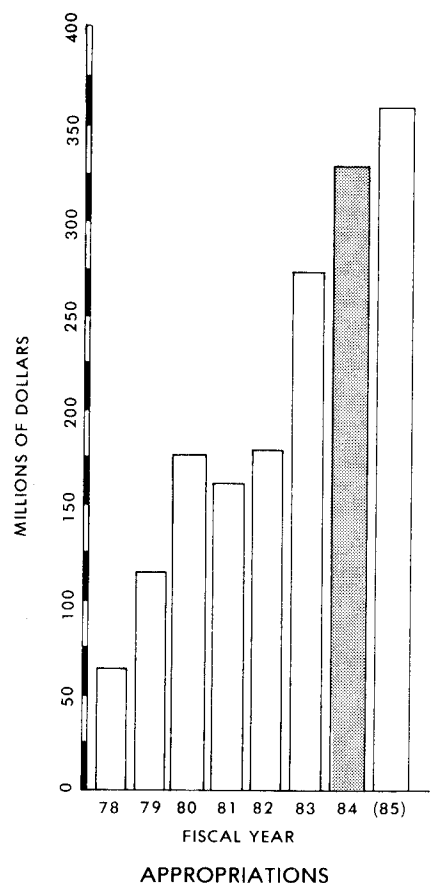
Safety program accomplishments included the development of an approved safety plan, conducting a nationwide defensive-driving course, a minesite construction safety class at the Western Technical Center, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first-aid training courses for OSM personnel in Kentucky.

Mail and telephone services were improved by converting to postage meters and Touchtone phones, respectively. A vehicle-vulnerability study and a survey of all property were conducted to ensure proper utilization.

In 1984, OSM established a new monitoring and tracking system for improved management of procurement actions.

As a result of agency-wide forms inventory update and analyses, over 70 percent of the previously listed forms were deleted from the OSM forms inventory.

A contract for ADP support services was negotiated and initiated during the year, thus enabling the entire office to receive quick turnaround ADP assistance, on a task-order basis.



## Budget

Activity	Appropriations, in thousands of dollars <sup>1</sup>		
	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986 <sup>1</sup>
<b>REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY</b>			
State regulatory program grants .....	\$38,000	\$36,734	\$38,100
Federal regulatory programs .....	26,327	31,611	34,611
Program Operations and Inspection .....	(13,776)	(20,978)	(22,524)
Technical Services and Research .....	(12,551)	(10,633)	(12,087)
General administration .....	6,268	6,747	7,210
Total, Regulation and Technology .....	70,695	75,092	79,921
<b>ABANDONED MINE LAND FUND</b>			
State reclamation program grants .....	235,900	257,740	211,200
Federal reclamation programs .....	31,253	34,825	31,568
Fund management .....	(6,298)	(6,599)	(6,792)
Federal reclamation projects .....	(14,373)	(18,426)	(21,401)
Rural Abandoned Mine Program .....	(10,582)	(9,800)	(3,375)
Small Operator Assistance Program .....	0	0	3,100
General administration .....	4,075	4,376	4,456
Total, AML Fund .....	271,228	296,941	250,324
Total, Office of Surface Mining .....	341,923	372,033	330,245

<sup>1</sup> President's budget (proposal to Congress).

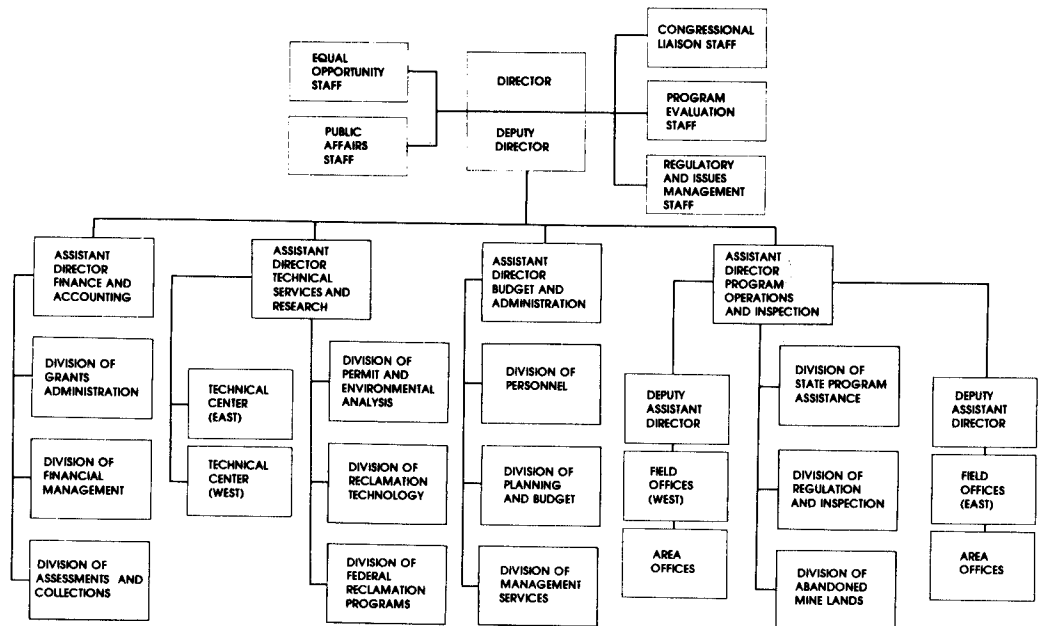
## Staffing (Sept. 30, 1984)

Office	Authorized positions
<b>PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS</b>	
Washington, D.C. ....	312
Technical Centers:	
East .....	131
West .....	82
Field Offices:	
Albuquerque .....	18
Big Stone Gap .....	5
Birmingham .....	20
Casper .....	14
Charleston .....	14
Columbus .....	18
Harrisburg .....	12
Indianapolis .....	14
Kansas City .....	11
Knoxville .....	17
Lexington .....	14
Springfield .....	13
Tulsa .....	9
Area Offices:	
Beckley .....	13
Johnstown .....	15
Lebanon .....	13
London .....	10
Madisonville .....	6
Morgantown .....	11
Pikesville .....	12
Wilkes-Barre .....	6
Total .....	790
<b>EMPLOYMENT CEILINGS</b>	
Permanent full-time .....	790
Permanent part-time .....	58
Temporary .....	<sup>1</sup> 71
Total .....	919

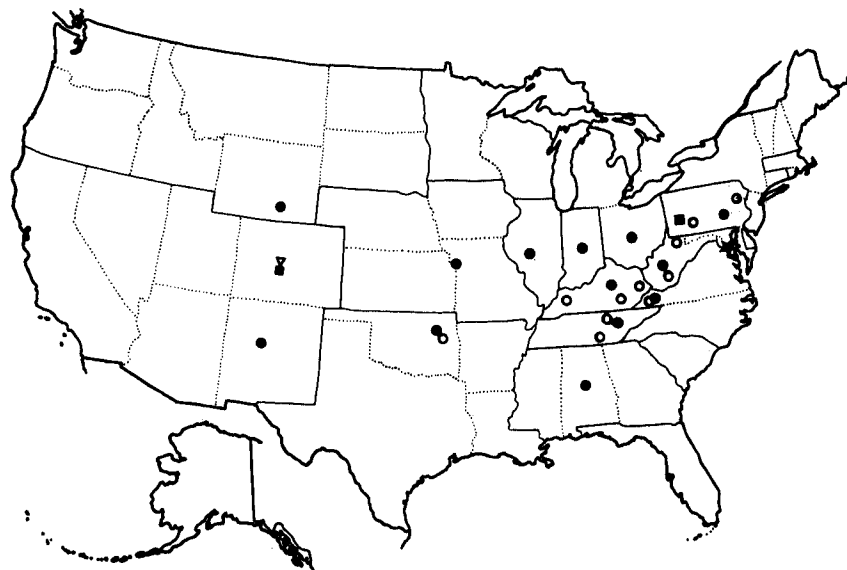
<sup>1</sup> Includes 15 solicitor employees.

# Organization (May 15, 1985)

## OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT



## Field Structure



- ★ HEADQUARTERS
- TECHNICAL CENTER
- FIELD OFFICE
- AREA OFFICE
- ▼ FINANCE CENTER

# OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING DIRECTORY May 15, 1985

## Headquarters Office

<u>Office and Position</u>	<u>Official</u>	<u>Ext.</u>	<u>Room</u>
DIRECTOR (ACTING).....	Jed Christensen	4006	233
DEPUTY DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS).....	Jed Christensen	4006	233
DEPUTY DIRECTOR (POLICY).....	Brent W. Blauch	4222	232
CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON STAFF:			
Chief.....	(Vacant)	2165	236
PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF:			
Chief.....	Richard Nellius	4953	244
BUDGET & ADMINISTRATION:			
Assistant Director.....	Carson W. Culp	4293	252
TECHNICAL SERVICES & RESEARCH:			
Assistant Director.....	Brent Wahlquist	4264	228
PROGRAM OPERATIONS & INSPECTION:			
Assistant Director (Acting).....	Carl C. Close	4225	225
FINANCE & ACCOUNTING:			
Assistant Director.....	Robert J. Ewing	2046	129

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

## Technical Centers

### EASTERN TECHNICAL CENTER

Administrator (vacant)  
Ten Parkway Center  
Pittsburgh, PA 15220  
412-937-2828  
8-726-2828

### WESTERN TECHNICAL CENTER

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

## Field and Area Offices

### ALABAMA

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

### ALASKA

(Wyoming)

### ARKANSAS

(Oklahoma)

### COLORADO

(New Mexico)

### GEORGIA

(Alabama)

### IDAHO

(Wyoming)

### ILLINOIS

Springfield Field Office  
James Fulton, Director  
600 E. Monroe St.  
Springfield, IL 62701  
217-492-4495  
8-955-4495

### INDIAN TRIBES

East of Mississippi  
River (Ohio)  
West of Mississippi  
River (New Mexico,  
Wyoming)

### INDIANA

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

### IOWA

KANSAS  
(Missouri)

### KENTUCKY

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

London Area Office  
Patrick N. Angel, Manager  
505 West 3rd St.  
London, KY 40741  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 1048  
London, KY 40741  
606-878-6440

### KENTUCKY--Cont.

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

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

LOUISIANA  
(Oklahoma)

### MARYLAND

(West Virginia)

MASSACHUSETTS  
(Pennsylvania)

MICHIGAN  
(Ohio)

MISSISSIPPI  
(Alabama)

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



## Field and Area Offices—Cont.

### MISSOURI

Kansas City Field Office  
Richard D. Rieke, Director  
Professional Bldg., Rm. 502  
1103 Grand Ave.  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
816-374-5527  
8-758-5527

### MONTANA (Wyoming)

### NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Field Office  
Robert Hagen, Director  
219 Central N.W., Suite 216  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505-766-1486  
8-474-1486

### NORTH CAROLINA (Virginia)

### NORTH DAKOTA (Wyoming)

### OHIO

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

### OKLAHOMA

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

Muskogee Area Office  
Hugh V. Weaver, Manager  
125 South Main St.  
Muskogee, OK 74401  
918-687-2256  
8-736-2256

### OREGON (Wyoming)

### PENNSYLVANIA

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

Johnstown Area Office  
Joseph Geissinger, Manager  
Penn Traffic Bldg., Rm. 360  
319 Washington St.  
Johnstown, PA 15901  
814-533-4223  
8-723-9223

### PENNSYLVANIA--Cont.

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

### RHODE ISLAND (Pennsylvania)

### SOUTH DAKOTA (Wyoming)

### TENNESSEE

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

Chattanooga Area Office  
Lindsey Kirk, Manager  
Federal Bldg., Rm. 30  
900 Georgia Ave.  
Chattanooga, TN 37402  
615-756-0397  
8-852-8221

Norris Area Office  
Herbie M. Johnson, Jr., Manager  
TVA Walnut Orchard  
Highway 441  
Norris, TN 37828  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 295  
Norris, TN 37828  
615-632-1619  
8-856-1619

### TEXAS (Oklahoma)

### UTAH (New Mexico)

### VIRGINIA

Big Stone Gap Field Office  
Robert A. Penn, Acting Director  
Route 23  
Gatecity Highway  
Big Stone Gap, Va. 24219  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 626  
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219  
703-523-4303

Lebanon Area Office  
(No Manager)  
Flannagan & Carroll Sts.  
Lebanon, VA 24266  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 487  
Lebanon, VA 24266  
703-889-4032

### WASHINGTON (Wyoming)

### WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Field Office  
Jim Blankenship, Acting Director  
603 Morris St.  
Charleston, WV 25301  
304-347-7187  
8-930-7158

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

Morgantown Area Office  
Charles A. Sheets, Manager  
75 High St.  
Morgantown, WV 26505  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 886  
Morgantown, WV 26505  
304-291-4004  
8-923-4004

### WYOMING

Casper Field Office  
William R. Thomas, Director  
935 Pendell Blvd.  
Freden Bldg.  
Mills, WY 82644  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 1420  
Mills, WY 82644  
307-261-5776  
8-328-5776

Olympia, Washington, Area Office  
Robert Flowers, Manager  
2625 Parkmont Lane S.W.  
Bldg. B-3  
Olympia, Wash. 98502  
206-753-9440  
8-434-9440

### DENVER FINANCE CENTER

Richard P. Griffith, Chief  
Division of Financial Management  
Room D2503  
Bldg. 20  
Denver, CO 80225  
Mailing address:  
P.O. Box 25065  
Denver Federal Center  
Denver, CO 80225  
303-236-0333  
8-776-0333

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

