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Strategic Plan

Office of Surface Mining
Reclamation and Enforcement

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Office of Surface Mining Strategic Plan

FY 2000 - 2005



OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

After a struggle of many years, Congress, in 1977, enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), the law that the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) administers. Congress decided 1) we would mine responsibly, and 2) we would reclaim abandoned mine lands.

To create a level playing field, Congress adopted national standards. Recognizing that mining conditions differ between states, Congress gave the states the option of primacy over surface coal mining. Twenty four states now exercise that primacy.

During the past 23 years, the coal industry has fueled the nation without the environmental degradation of the past. However, SMCRA is still a work in progress which needs to raise the environmental bar while also addressing the changes from technical advances and the economic pressures of a global market place.

While we try to plan for the next five years, we must also be cognizant of today's events that will impact our future. Issues involving "mountaintop mining", the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act have the potential to drastically alter our plans. OSM cannot sit back and wait to see how these issues are resolved. Rather, OSM must continue to strive to improve its capabilities to carryout the mandates of SMCRA by providing better training to state, industry, and Federal personnel. Professionals with specialized skills like hydrology, geology, forestry, and terrestrial and aquatic habitat need to be recruited to address complex issues and ensure a clean, healthy environment for ourselves and our children.

Only by being the "best" will OSM be able to adapt and accomplish its goals and mission in this fast changing world of the 21st century.

Kathrine L. Henry
Acting Director

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Senior Management Commitment

The management of the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) supports the goals and objectives of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and is committed to transforming OSM into a performance based agency. In accordance with GPRA guidance, this Strategic Plan has been prepared to show OSM's FY 2000 through FY 2005 planned goals, priorities, and strategies. OSM's senior management responsible for preparing this report and for assuring its integrity and objectivity are:

Kathrine L. Henry
Acting Director

Margy White
Chief of Staff

Mary Josie Blanchard
Assistant Director for Program Support

Robert Ewing
Assistant Director for Finance and Administration

Al Klein
Regional Director for Appalachian Region

Rick Seibel
Regional Director for Mid-Continent Region

Brent Wahlquist
Regional Director for Western Region

Victor Christiansen
Chief, Office of Strategic Planning and Evaluation

James Joiner
Chief, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

Rodger Cotting
Budget Officer

Richard Fiesta
Acting Chief, Office of Communications

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Executive Summary

THE OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING (OSM) IS THE LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY FOR CARRYING OUT THE MANDATES OF THE SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT (SMCRA). THE GOAL OF SMCRA IS TO PROTECT SOCIETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF SURFACE COAL MINING OPERATIONS.

Protection of society focuses on preventing fatalities or injuries by eliminating hazards such as highwalls and dangerous water bodies created by past mining, and preventing off-site impacts from current mining activities. Protection of the environment focuses primarily on water pollution caused by either soil erosion or Acid

Mine Drainage (AMD) and the restoration of marred lands. OSM's mission goal of "Environmental Restoration" addresses past mining that occurred prior to the passage of SMCRA in 1977, and "Environmental Protection" addresses current mining since 1977.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION Abandoned Mine Lands	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Current Coal Mining
Mission Goals	
To provide a cleaner and safer environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining	To protect people and the environment during current mining operations and to ensure that the land is restored to beneficial use after mining has ceased
Measures	
Number of acres reclaimed	Number of sites free of off-site impacts
Number of Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative Projects funded	Number of acres released from Phase III bond

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION)

Environmental Restoration is accomplished through the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program, the major component being State and Tribal Programs that are funded through grants. The Federal Reclamation Program focuses on the emergency program and coordinating special focus initiatives such as the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. Congress established, through SMCRA, the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fund for the reclamation of mine lands left abandoned prior to 1977. The AML fund receives revenues from reclamation fees (35 cents a ton for surface mining and 15 cents a ton for underground mining) paid by coal operators and amounts to approximately \$250 million a year in collections. The fee is set to sunset in 2004. This plan assumes the fee will remain the same and be extended.

Measuring the final results of the AML Program, the aim of which is to restore a safe and clean environment, is a difficult task. OSM uses intermediate measures, such as the number of acres reclaimed, as an indicator of success. Since 1977, over 150,000 acres of health and safety coal related problems such as underground fires, subsidence, landslides, open shafts, and unstable man-made cliffs (highwalls) have been reclaimed. It is estimated that over 1.5 million acres of land have been disturbed and over 11,500 miles of streams polluted by coal mining.

OSM's annual performance goals are incremental annual estimates of the overall long-term goals set for the duration of the strategic plan. In some cases the annual outputs may not be accomplished on a yearly basis, but, the overall trend for the goal in the life of the strategic plan is what is important and will reflect successful accomplishment of the outcome of the long-term and mission goals of OSM. Long-term targets are based on past program performance. Reclamation projects can take up to three years to complete, decreasing the accuracy of projecting annual targets. Therefore, more weight is given to achieving the long-term goals rather than accomplishment of a single annual performance goal.

Although not a goal or measured result, the AML program helps stimulate the coal mining region economies in two ways. First, restoration work provides an immediate economic stimulus, creating employment for the reclamation work needed and a number of ancillary jobs. Second, by restoring land and water, the AML Program helps prepare communities for new economic development. The AML program is simply one of the most effective reclamation programs in history; yet, much remains to be done.

The Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative was started in the fall of 1994 by the Office of Surface Mining. The Initiative supports local efforts to eliminate environmental and economic impacts of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines. The mission of the Initiative is to facilitate the efforts of citizen groups, university researchers, the coal industry, corporations, the environmental community, and local, state, and federal government agencies in cleaning streams polluted by mine drainage.



The Surface Mining Program has reclaimed over 150,000 acres since 1977.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (CURRENT COAL MINING)

The Surface Mining Program oversees 4.4 million acres of surface coal mines in 26 States and on lands of three Indian Tribes. The principal means of delivering environmental protection within the framework of SMCRA is through 24 “primacy” States which receive Federal grant funding.

How well we protect the environment, people, and property from the adverse affects of coal mining is measured by the number of times incidents occur outside the boundaries of the permitted areas being mined. These are known as off-site impacts. In 1999, 94% of the mine sites were free of off-site impacts. Of the 6% of the sites that did have incidents occur off-site, only 7% were in the major severity category. Water related events account for 44% of the off-site impacts.

The indicator of currently mined land being restored to beneficial use is the number of acres released from Phase III bonds. Phase III bonds is the final stage of reclamation indicating that the land meets the standards of restoration.

In 1999, 72,749 acres were released from Phase III bonds.



OSM field personnel work closely with States/Indian Tribes and operators to protect the environment, people and property.

BETTER SERVICE AND ASSISTANCE

OSM is embracing the following overarching strategies to give better service and assistance (fiscal, technical, and informational) to improve the States’ and Indian Tribes’ capabilities to achieve SMCRA compliance.

- Provide services that add value and are **uniquely Federal**, supporting the States and Indian Tribes as the primary agents for achieving SMCRA’s goals and objectives.
- **Establish rules and policies that enable** more efficient and effective reclamation. Initiatives include the AML Enhancement Rule, National Hydrology/Acid Mine Drainage Plan, Virginia Remining Experimental Practice, revision of the Approximate Original Contour (AOC) formula, and Mountaintop Mining review.
- Continue to encourage **partnership participation** by working with States and Indian Tribes through their reclamation and regulatory agencies, and associations such as the National Association of AML Programs. OSM encourages reclamation partnerships such as the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. This strategy lowers Federal Surface Mining Program costs by leveraging Federal funds with contributions from State and local sources, community groups, and non-profit organizations. This approach has the added benefits of harnessing grass roots interest and direction, which often leads to innovative approaches to resolve problems and reduce costs.

Introduction

BACKGROUND

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established on August 3, 1977, by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), Public Law 95-87.

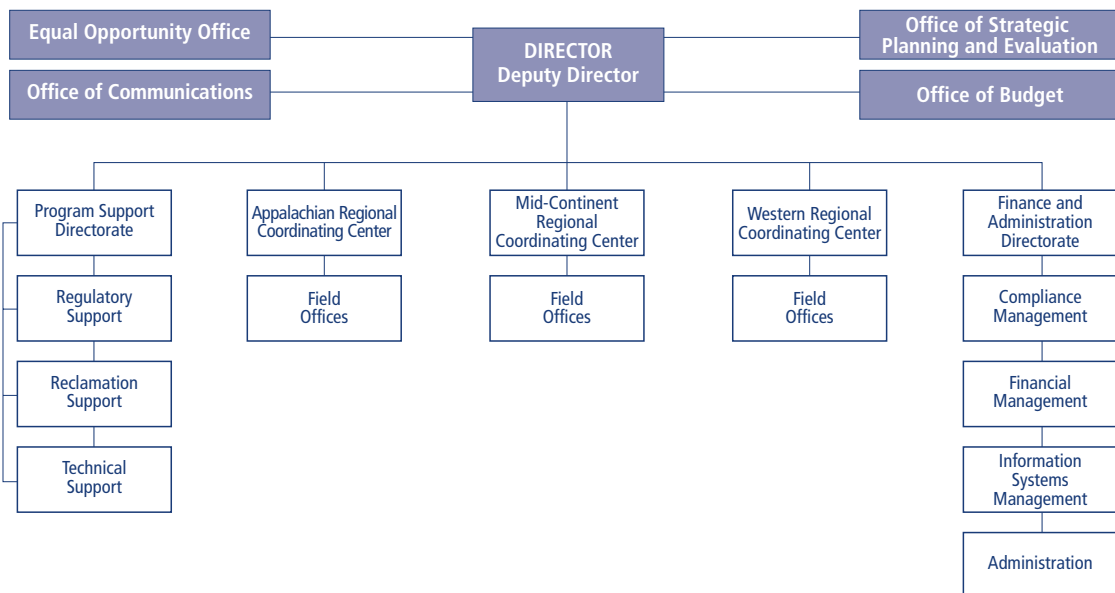
OSM’s mandates are carried out primarily through grants and cooperative agreements with States and Indian Tribes that implement regulatory and reclamation programs in accordance with standards in SMCRA and its implementing regulations. When SMCRA was enacted and OSM established, a unified minimum level of environmental performance standards was created for the coal industry. Residents of coalfield communities were to be protected from the negative safety, health, and environmental effects of coal mining.

Currently, 24 States have “primacy,” or approved State regulatory programs. Each State program includes key elements such as permitting and bonding requirements,

on-the-ground performance standards which mining operations must meet, mine inspection and enforcement requirements, and procedures for designating lands as unsuitable for mining. In primacy States, OSM’s mission becomes one of oversight, backup enforcement authority, and programmatic and technical assistance to the States. OSM funding grants finance 50 percent of the cost of the State programs.

In the absence of a State program or a cooperative agreement with a State to regulate mining on Federal lands, OSM serves as the regulatory authority. Although the Office of Surface Mining encourages and supports state primacy in the regulation of coal mining and reclamation operations, some states with coal reserves have elected not to submit or maintain regulatory programs. There are 12 federal program states, and their coal mining and reclamation operations are regulated by OSM. OSM also provides funds to Indian Tribes to develop regulatory programs on Indian lands.

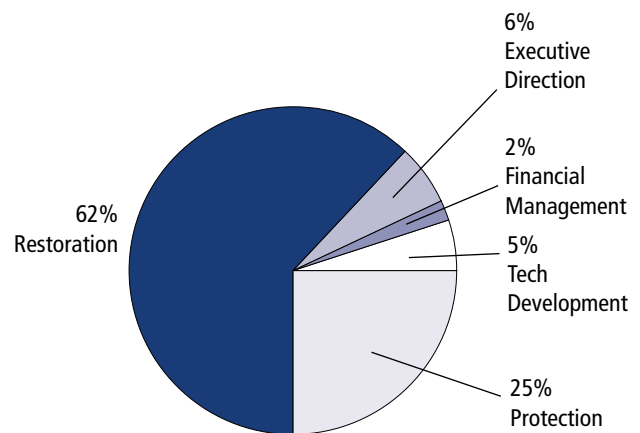
Office of Surface Mining Organization



SMCRA provides the means for restoring abandoned coal mines through establishment of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund based on collection of a tonnage-based reclamation fee assessed on current coal production. Each year, Congress appropriates monies from the Fund which are used primarily by 23 AML program States and three Indian programs for on-the-ground reclamation projects. Through these projects, safety hazards are removed, highwalls eliminated, and causes of water and air pollution are treated or eliminated. Additionally, monies are used to fund Federal and State AML emergency programs aimed at addressing unanticipated occurrences; for example, subsidence and landslides and the damages these events cause to human life and property. OSM conducts similar activities in non-program States and on Federal and other Indian lands. For States and Indian Tribes having approved AML programs, OSM conducts oversight activities and provides programmatic and technical assistance to the States and Indian Tribes.

OSM is a field results-oriented organization, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., three regional coordinating centers, ten field office, and six area offices. OSM's budget is structured into two Appropriations: the "Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund" and "Regulation and Technology." The two appropriations include OSM's major functions, or Business Lines: Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection respectively. They also include the Technology Development and Transfer, Financial Management, and Executive Direction and Administration business lines.

**OSM Business Line Funding
Percentage of Total OSM Funding**



BUSINESS LINE	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	MAJOR OUTPUTS AND MEASURES
Environmental Restoration	Primary component for eliminating hazards caused by past mining	State & Tribal Reclamation Grants, State Emergency Grants, Federal Emergency Program, Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, Outcrop & Underground Fire Control, Civil Penalty Projects, Bond Forfeiture Projects, and Program Operations	Acres reclaimed and number of Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative Projects
Environmental Protection	Primary component for protecting the environment during current mining	State & Tribal Regulatory Grants, Federal Lands Program, Indian Lands Program, Federal Programs, and Program Operations	Off-site impacts, acres released from phase III bonds, and acres under permit
Technology Development and Transfer	Activities to enhance the technical skills needed for restoring and protecting the environment	Technical training, Technical Assistance, technology Transfer, Small Operator Assistance Program Grants, and Applicant Violator System (AVS)	Students trained and customer satisfaction
Financial Management	Provides financial support function for all other Business Lines	Fee Compliance, Revenue Management, and Grants Management	Fees collected, fee compliance rate, customer satisfaction, and process efficiency
Executive Direction & Administration	Provides executive policy direction, administrative support, and fix costs such as office space for all other Business Lines	Director's staff offices, administrative support, rent, and telecommunications	Policy guidance, administrative support, human resource and civil rights compliance, and office space

SCOPE OF STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan is organized around OSM’s two mission goals related to Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection and covers fiscal years 2000 through 2005. This is the second strategic plan issued by OSM.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

OSM’s Strategic Plan contains the following components as specified in Section 306 of the Government Performance and Results Act: Mission statement; general goals and objectives (strategies), including outcome-related goals and strategies for OSM’s major functions; a description of how OSM’s goals and strategies are to be achieved, including a description of the operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information, and other resources required; an identification of those key factors external to the agency and beyond its control that could significantly affect the achievement of the general goals and strategies; and a description of the program evaluations used in establishing or revising general goals and strategies.

HOW THE STRATEGIC PLAN WILL BE USED

This Strategic Plan will be used to guide OSM in making decisions that affect and result in on-the-ground out-

comes. It will be the overarching guidance from which decisions will be made to move the organization forward in accomplishing its long-term and mission goals. It will provide the long-range targets and outcomes from which annual performance plans will be developed and implemented to make this organization successful.

Directorate and Regional performance plans based on the agency Strategic Plan will provide guidance in more detail to individual offices and staffs.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS STRATEGIC PLAN

The objective of this Strategic Plan is to focus on the agency’s primary missions and to set out clear targets for programs to test whether current strategies are the best method for achieving the desired results. This Plan reflects a simplified two goal structure with fewer work activities and measured outputs. The Plan is centered around two mission goals that are results oriented rather than the previous plan which contained 26 output measures that were only means to achieve the major mission goals. OSM still internally measures those outputs for managing its programs. These internal measures are primarily customer service and satisfaction results used to gauge OSM’s ability and success in providing service and assistance to its customers and stakeholders.

Cross-walk of Previous Strategic Plan and Current Strategic Plan

Strategic Plan FY1997-2002	Strategic Plan FY2000-2005
Aggressively pursue the reclamation of abandoned mine lands	To provide a cleaner and safer environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining
Prevent environmental problems in the coal fields	To protect people and the environment during current mining operations and to ensure that the land is restored to beneficial use after mining has ceased
Strengthen the capabilities of States, Indian Tribes, and OSM staff to enforce SMCRA effectively through quality technical and scientific information, expertise, and training	Measured as work activities in support of mission goals
Maintain the financial integrity of SMCRA by properly and promptly accounting for grant funds and all revenues collected; maximize compliance with AML reclamation fee provisions; provide grant financial services and accounting to the States and Indian Tribes; and maximize collections through fair and consistent policies and procedures	Measured as work activities in support of mission goals
Enhance the Human Resource Program through a diverse, highly qualified, well-trained, motivated and informed workforce that supports the mission of OSM	Measured as work activities in support of mission goals

Mission Statement

OSM'S MISSION, AND THE MISSION OF THE SURFACE MINING PROGRAM¹, IS TO

- ENSURE THAT COAL MINES ARE OPERATED IN A MANNER THAT PROTECTS CITIZENS AND THE ENVIRONMENT DURING MINING
- ASSURE THAT THE LAND IS RESTORED TO BENEFICIAL USE FOLLOWING MINING; AND
- MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF PAST MINING BY AGGRESSIVELY PURSUING RECLAMATION OF ABANDONED MINE LANDS.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In regulating active coal mining, we will maintain compliance at high levels and ensure that all mines are properly operated and promptly reclaimed to the standards established under the Act. We will emphasize prevention and ensure that long-term environmental problems do not occur. We will ensure that the premining productivity of the land is restored.

In reclaiming abandoned mine lands, we will aggressively pursue reclamation with a primary emphasis on correcting the most serious problems related to public health, safety, and the general welfare. We will ensure maximum public benefit through the prompt and equitable distribution of public funds.

In cooperating with the States and Indian Tribes, the primary authorities under SMCRA, we will promote a shared commitment to the goals of the Act. We will develop comprehensive understandings about the effectiveness and efficiency of SMCRA programs. We will provide constructive program reviews, oversight monitoring, and technical assistance that focus on results.

In dealing with those who are affected by mining and reclamation, we will ensure the protection of citizens from abusive mining practices, be responsive to their concerns, and allow them full access to information needed to evaluate the effect of mining on their health, safety, general welfare, and property.

In our relations with the coal industry, we will have clear and consistently applied policies and will respect the importance of coal production as a source of our Nation's energy supply.

In all communications, we will maintain open, courteous, constructive, and timely dialogue and will use information to understand and improve our programs and those of our State and Tribal partners.

In demonstrating leadership in mining and reclamation, we will promote the development of the highest quality technical information and research and will seek the transfer of technology to those who would benefit.

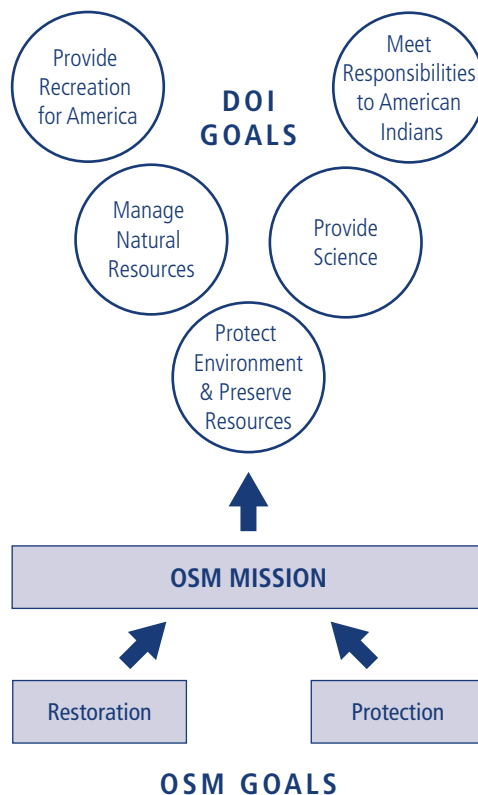
¹The Surface Mining Program includes the States and Indian Tribes

Summary of Goals

RELATIONSHIP OF OSM GOALS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GOALS

The Department of the Interior has five broad goals that encompass its major responsibilities.

- Protect the environment and preserve our nation's natural and cultural resources.
- Provide recreation for America.
- Manage natural resources for a healthy environment and a strong economy.
- Provide science for a changing world.
- Meet our Trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to Island communities.



OSM'S TWO MISSION GOALS SUPPORT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S GOAL TO "PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PRESERVE OUR NATION'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES."

DOI GOAL - Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources

OSM GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

Mission Goals	Long-Term Goals	Strategies & Priorities
<p>Environmental Restoration - To provide a safer and cleaner environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the Number of Acres Reclaimed Annually (FY 05 target of 50,000 additional acres restored) • Increase the Number of New Cooperative Acid Mine Drainage Projects under the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (FY 05 target of 250 additional projects) 	<p>Provide Better Service and Assistance to Customers By:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding Value To State and Tribal Activities • Developing More Effective & Efficient Reclamation Rules & Policies • Increasing Partnership Participation <p>Improve OSM Operations Through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession Planning • Becoming Problem Solvers through Increased Technical Knowledge & Technology <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS on Mountaintop Mining • High Priority Issues Initiative • Maximizing AML Resources • National Hydrology/AMD Plan • Promote Reforestation
<p>Environmental Protection - To protect people and the environment during current mining operations and to ensure that the land is restored to beneficial use after mining has ceased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the Percentage of Sites Free of Off-site Impacts (FY 05 target of 96 percent) • Increase the Number of Acres Released from Phase III Bonds (FY 05 target of 500,000 additional acres released) 	

In addition to the Office of Surface Mining's primary mission in supporting the Department of the Interior's goal of "protecting the environment and preserving our nation's natural and cultural resources," OSM is also supporting the Department's goal in "meeting our Trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to Island communities." OSM is providing grants to the Crow, Hopi, Navajo, and Northern Cheyenne Tribes to assist them in developing programs for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands. The development of these programs includes: creating tribal mining regulations and policies; working with the Office of Surface Mining in the inspection and enforcement of coal mining activities on Indian lands (including permitting, mine plan review, and bond release); and education in the area of mining and mineral resources.



The Office of Surface Mining strategic planning personnel work very closely with the Department of the Interior's Performance Planning Office and other DOI Bureau planning offices.

Goals

1. MISSION GOAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

To provide a cleaner and safer environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining.

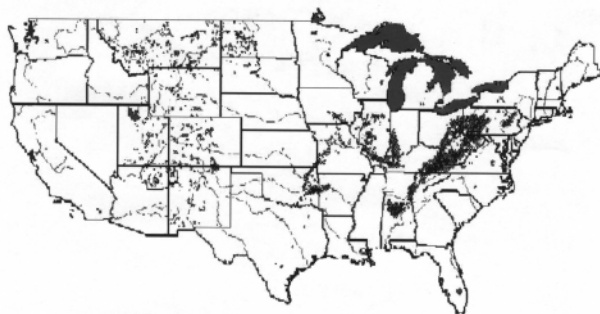
STRATEGIC OUTCOME

A safe and clean environment protected from the hazards caused by past mining.

LONG-TERM GOALS

Increase the number of acres reclaimed (FY 05 target of 50,000 additional acres restored); and increase the number of new Acid Mine Drainage Projects under the Appalachian Cleans Streams Initiative Initiative (FY 05 target of 250 new projects funded).

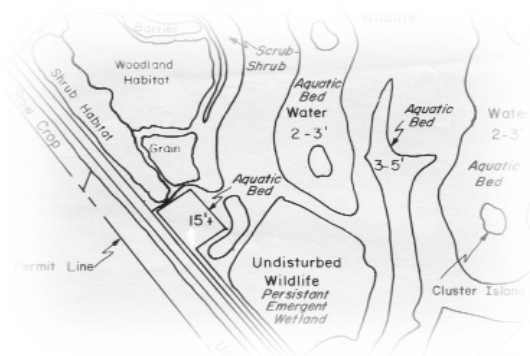
Developing measurable long-term goals that support the Environmental Restoration Goal, a safe and clean environment, is a difficult task. The problems which the Abandoned Mine Land Program addresses are spread over an estimated 1.5 million acres of disturbed land and over 11,500 miles of streams polluted by coal mines. Reclamation problems can involve 17 different types of hazards rated according to five priority classifications (See AML Inventory Table below). A single quantifiable standard does not exist to measure the extent of the problem or the successful restoration of land and water to a safe and clean environment.



Locations of AML Problems Eligible for OSM Funding.

It is estimated that over 1.5 million acres of land have been disturbed and over 11,500 miles of streams polluted by coal mining. AML coal problems are classified by SMCRA into the following five priorities:

- Priority 1 extreme danger to public health, safety, and general welfare;
- Priority 2 adverse effects to public health, safety, and general welfare;
- Priority 3 environmental hazards;
- Priority 4 public facilities such as utilities, roads or recreation areas adversely affected by coal mining practices; and
- Priority 5 publicly owned land adversely affected by coal mining practices.



Plans are developed and results are achieved, such as this wetlands.

OSM manages the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) to help identify AML impacts. Only Priority 1 and 2 coal problem areas are required to be included in AMLIS. Other problem areas may be included if a State or Tribe elects to include or undertake a lower problem priority. It is estimated that \$2.5 billion in problem areas (priorities 1 through 5) remains to be done and currently there is approximately a \$1.5 billion balance in the Fund. Through FY 1999 \$1.2 billion had been spent.

OSM's approach for measuring long-term and annual restoration progress is to use the intermediate measure of acres reclaimed as the primary indicator of land being restored creating a safer and cleaner environment. A second indicator is the number of new cooperative Acid Mine Drainage Projects, under the Cleans Streams Initiative, which reflects OSM efforts to leverage non-Abandoned Mine Land funds for restoration projects.

The Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative was started in the fall of 1994 by the Office of Surface Mining. The Initiative supports local efforts to eliminate environmental and economic impacts of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines. The mission of the Initiative is to facilitate the efforts of citizen groups, university researchers, the coal industry, corporations, the environmental community, and local, state, and federal government agencies in cleaning streams polluted by mine drainage.



Restoration of Abandoned Mine Lands benefits wildlife.

RECLAIMED PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY COAL RELATED PROBLEMS PRIORITY 1 & 2 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1999

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	UNITS	# OF UNITS RECLAIMED	COST OF RECLAIMING PROBLEMS (000\$)	UNRECLAIMED UNITS IN INVENTORY	PERCENT COMPLETE
Clogged Streams	Miles	314	\$ 35,851	429	42%
Clogged Stream Lands	Acres	17,977	\$ 170,257	25,689	41%
Dangerous Highwalls	Feet	1,789,277	\$ 216,753	4,395,457	29%
Dangerous Impoundments	Count	502	\$ 16,427	892	36%
Dangerous Pile and Embankment	Acres	10,130	\$ 156,496	1,125	50%
Dangerous Slides	Acres	3,019	\$ 121,610	2,765	52%
Gases: Hazardous/Explosive	Count	47	\$ 1,824	23	67%
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	Count	2,527	\$ 17,537	2,608	49%
Hazardous Water Body	Count	541	\$ 27,784	1,025	35%
Industrial/Residential Waste	Acres	502	\$ 3,028	523	49%
Polluted Water: Agr. & Indust.	Count	139	\$ 35,286	423	25%
Polluted Water: Human Consumption	Count	5,460	\$ 57,678	8,002	41%
Portals	Count	8,364	\$ 33,783	6,105	58%
Subsidence	Acres	4,987	\$ 171,257	8,830	36%
Surface Burning	Acres	1,457	\$ 36,532	554	72%
Underground Mine Fire	Acres	1,320	\$ 75,511	2,330	36%
Vertical Opening	Count	4,426	\$ 29,996	2,695	62%
TOTAL			\$ 1,207,610		

Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative

Acid mine drainage (AMD) is the number one water pollutant in the coal fields of the Appalachian area causing major environmental and public health problems. OSM's emphasis on the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative combined with increasing watershed stewardship at the community level, and more sophisticated and cost-effective treatment technology, has promoted increased water restoration projects. OSM has partnered with over 100 government agencies, private watershed groups, environmental groups, private foundations, coal producers, and private individuals on these projects. To further these types of projects, in 1999, OSM implemented the Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program. The program allows OSM to award money directly to private not-for-profit agencies, such as small watershed organizations, to undertake local AMD reclamation projects. This program is intended to provide "finishing" money; that is, the final amount necessary to complement the contributions of other supporting partners so that actual construction can proceed.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONG-TERM GOALS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

OSM's annual performance goals are incremental annual estimates of the overall long-term goals set for the duration of the strategic plan. In some cases the annual outputs may not be accomplished on a yearly basis, but, the overall trend for the goal in the life of the strategic plan is what is important and will reflect successful accomplishment of the outcome of the long-term and mission goals of OSM. Long-term targets are based on past program performance. Reclamation projects can take up to three years to complete, therefore, funds provided in any one year will not be reflected in performance accomplishments for that same year, thus, decreasing the accuracy of projecting annual targets. Therefore, more weight is given to achieving long-term goals rather than accomplishing a single annual performance goal.



The goal and results of the Appalachian Clean Streams initiative is to restore and maintain safe and clean water.

STRATEGIES (RESOURCES, SKILL, AND TECHNOLOGY NEEDED)

The overarching strategies of encouraging partnerships, establishing rules that enable, and providing better service and assistance will improve States' and Indian Tribes' capabilities to achieve SMCR compliance.

We plan to increase funding and in-kind resources for reclamation partnerships through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. This partnership initiative supports local efforts to restore watersheds that have been impacted by acid mine drainage (AMD).

OSM will continue to support the issuance of enabling rules, such as the Enhancing AML Reclamation Rule which maximizes AML reclamation related projects that involve the incidental extraction of coal.

OSM will continue to provide better service and assistance through OSM's Technical Training Program, the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS), and Technical Forums.

Approximately two-thirds of OSM's funding is devoted to the Environmental Restoration goal. Eighty percent of this funding is transferred to the States and eight percent is used to fund Federal reclamation projects. This leaves twelve percent for other program functions. Funding by OSM Business Lines (Program Activities) is shown in the following chart.

OSM and the AML program States and Indian Tribes will continue to emphasize a diverse and multi-disciplinary set of scientific and engineering skills. These resources

establish reclamation project design and construction criteria either directly or in conjunction with contractors. Supporting technical staff are program analysts, grant specialists, and financial specialists needed to implement the State/Tribal grants program and to conduct program evaluations. Information Technology resources will focus on updating core software, standardizing administrative systems, and ensuring security and confidentiality requirements.

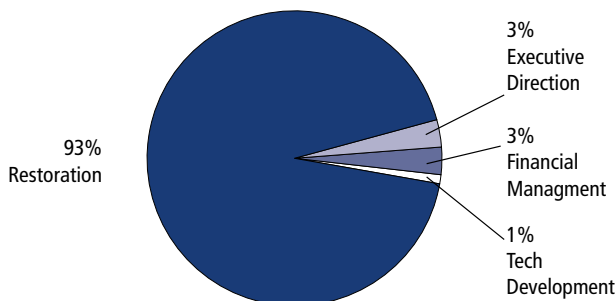
KEY FACTORS AFFECTING GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

The States and Indian Tribes are an integral part of achieving the goals for the Surface Mining Program. It is these partners that carry out the mandates of the Act as the reclamation authorities in their respective jurisdictions and with whom OSM developed the outcome goals for the restoration of the environment. The success of the program would be jeopardized without their cooperation and commitment.

Although efforts are being made for restoration projects to be more cost effective and for more funding from other sources, AML funding levels are the biggest factor in the amount of restoration each year. OSM's desire is to increase the amount of land reclaimed, and number of projects for that purpose, but would require more funds being appropriated from the Fund.

OSM's goal for the clean-up of acid mine drainage problems, through Appalachian Cleans Streams Initiative projects, is based on leveraging two-thirds of the funds from outside sources. Therefore, the success if this goal depends on outside funding commitments. Also, additional OSM funds for the Appalachian Cleans Streams Initiative projects are needed to provide seed money for more projects.

Restoration Goal Funding By Business Line



AML Acres Reclaimed

Measuring the final results of the AML Program, a safe and clean environment, is a difficult task. OSM uses the intermediate measure of "acres reclaimed" as an indicator of lands being restored, creating a safer and cleaner environment. Reclamation problems can involve 17 different types of hazards using five different units of measure: miles; acres; feet; counts; and gallons per minute. For GPRA purposes, all reclamation efforts are converted to "acres reclaimed" based on standardized conversion factors.

Reporting goal achievement depends on OSM's data collection, verification, and validation efforts. OSM realizes that no data collection and reporting efforts result in "perfect" data. Increasing the potential for data problems is OSM's reliance on collecting data from multiple internal and external sources. Efforts have been made to coordinate and standardize data definitions and collections procedures to strengthen data validity. Although committed to improving its data, it is recognized that increased efforts to obtain data must be balanced against the resources necessary to obtain that data. In many cases the cost of obtaining better data may be unreasonable compared to the value of the data itself.

CROSSCUTTING RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER BUREAUS AND AGENCIES

OSM's environmental responsibilities focus on reclaiming abandoned mine lands with its primary partners, the States and Indian Tribes.

However, abandoned mines are found on Federal lands administered by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. Reclamation activities on these Federal lands are being coordinated and technical expertise and resources are shared among the agencies.

Additional coordination of natural resource issues is obtained through the Natural Resource Performance Management Forum (Forum). The Forum was established in 1995 to discuss common strategic goals and to coordinate agency planning activities. The Forum includes fifteen Federal natural resource agencies.

2. MISSION GOAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To protect people and the environment during current mining operations and to ensure that the land is restored to beneficial use after mining has ceased.

The Surface Mining Program regulates surface coal mining on 4.4 million acres in 26 States and on lands of three Indian Tribes. The principal means of delivering environmental protection within the framework of SMCRA is through “primacy” States which receive Federal matching grant funding.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

A safer and cleaner environment protected from the adverse affects of current surface coal mining operations.

LONG-TERM GOALS

Increase the percentage of sites free of off-site impacts; and increase the number of acres released from Phase III bonds. The Surface Mining Program focuses on whether the public protection requirements and environmental protection standards of SMCRA are being met. Successful accomplishment of this goal is ensuring that areas off the mine site² are protected from impacts during mining, and that areas on the mine site are reclaimed to beneficial use after mining activities are completed.

Protection of areas off the mine site is indicated by off-site impacts. In 1999, 94% of the mine sites were free of off-site impacts. Of the 6% of the sites that did have incidents occur off-site, only 7% were in the major severity category. The long-term target for this goal is an increase to 96% of sites free of off-site impacts.

The indicator of currently mined land being restored to beneficial use is the number of acres released from Phase III bonds. In 1999, 72,749 acres were released from Phase III bonds. The long-term target of 500,000 acres released is based on past program performance and the acreage being released annually from Phase I and II bond releases which are necessary before Phase

² The term mine sites is used to refer to inspectable units as defined in OSM Directive REG-8.

Off-site Impacts

Protecting the environment, people and property is measured by the number of times incidents occur outside the boundaries of the permitted areas being mined. These are known as off-site impacts and ideally the goal is to not have any incidents occur. It is inevitable that some impacts will occur — 100% compliance is not realistic. The impacts are damaging effects that would occur as a result of blasting, land stability, hydrology, encroachment, etc., that would affect people, land, water, or structures outside the permitted area of mining operations. In addition, analyses are conducted on the three categories of impact (minor, moderate, or major) in relation to the severity of any impacts.

III bond releases can occur. Currently there are approximately 4.7 million acres under permit and approximately 1.7 million of those acres are being disturbed (mined).

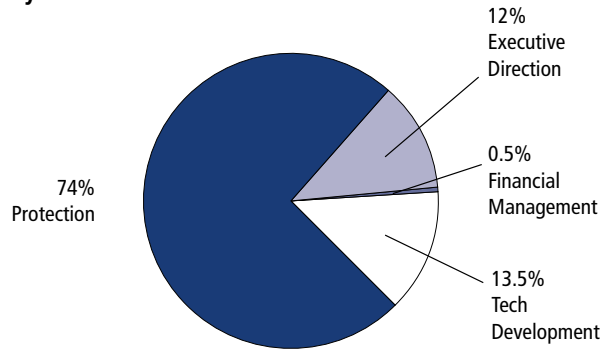
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONG-TERM GOALS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

OSM’s annual performance goals are incremental annual estimates of the overall long-term goals set for the duration of the strategic plan. In some cases the annual



The Surface Mining Program provides safeguards against hazards from getting off of the permitted area.

Protection Goal Funding By Business Line



outputs may not be accomplished on a yearly basis, but the overall trend for the goal in the life of the strategic plan is what is important and will reflect successful accomplishment of the outcome of the long-term and mission goals of OSM.

STRATEGIES, RESOURCES, SKILLS, AND TECHNOLOGY NEEDED

OSM and the States will continue their successful participatory approach to oversight. The first step was a joint State-Federal steering committee that reached consensus on an "Oversight Policy" which focuses on results, State-specific conditions, and avoiding duplication of State and Federal efforts. OSM and the States received the National Performance Review Hammer Award for this initial effort. The Hammer Award recognizes organizations who have re-engineered or streamlined for more effective or efficient operations or processes. OSM will continue its participatory outreach approach to address concerns related to the loss of stream headwaters as a result of mountaintop mining operations, to evaluate its ownership and control rules in light of the 1997 court ruling, to advance remining efforts, and to ensure that contemporaneous reclamation is occurring.

Approximately one-third of OSM's funding is devoted to this mission goal. Fifty-five percent of that funding is transferred to the States and Indian Tribes, 35 percent is used for direct personnel costs leaving ten percent for other program functions. Goal funding by OSM Business

Phase III Bond Release

These are the number of acres that have been fully reclaimed from current mining operations, meet the performance standards, and released as useful and productive restored land. This performance measure is the acreage of land that is released every year by active coal mine operators (and is dependent on the operator filing application for the release). This is done through a series of bond releases. Phase I represents soil being replaced and the land contoured; Phase II represents the planting of vegetation; and Phase III represents the successful growth of vegetation. The bonds are required to assure that funds are available for reclamation in case the operator fails to reclaim the mined land. OSM also reports the acreage of Phase I and Phase II bond release in order to show the progression of reclamation toward Phase III in the reporting year.

Lines (Budget Activities) is shown in the chart. OSM and the Regulatory Program States and Indian Tribes will continue to emphasize the need for a diverse and multi-disciplinary cadre of personnel with a scientific and engineering skills to review mine permits, determine whether performance bond coverage and amounts are sufficient to ensure reclamation, conduct mine site inspections, and implement enforcement actions when necessary.



Christmas trees donated to the "Pageant of Peace" were grown on land that had been reclaimed.



Post-mining land use can be beneficial to the local community.

The Office of Surface Mining provides states, Indian tribes, federal agencies, the coal industry, and citizens with the technical information and tools they need to carry out their responsibilities under the Surface Mining Law. These activities include providing direct technical assistance to address specific mining and reclamation problems, maintaining automated systems and databases used by others in making decisions under the Law, and transferring technical capability to others through training, consultations, forums, and conferences to help them develop the skills needed for solving problems on their own. Better service and assistance will continue to be provided through OSM's Technical Training Program, the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS), and Technical Forums. For example, The TIPS suite of scientific, database, and mapping core software aids the technical decision-making associated with conducting reviews of permits, performing cumulative hydrologic impact assessments using a watershed approach, quantifying potential effects of coal mining, preventing acid mine drainage, quantifying subsidence impacts, measuring revegetation success, assisting in the design of abandoned mine lands projects, and providing the scientific basis for environmental assessments and environmental impact statements.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

The States and Indian Tribes are an integral part of achieving the goals for the Surface Mining Program. It is these partners that carry out the mandates of the Act as the regulatory authorities in their respective jurisdictions and with whom OSM developed the outcome goals for the protection of the environment. Without their cooperation and commitment, the success of the program would be jeopardized.

A primary factor in protecting the environment is the way industry undertakes its mining and reclamation operations. If a financially strong mining industry exists, there is a higher probability that industry can support ways to protect the environment. On the other hand, if the coal mining industry is struggling, there is increased probability that only the minimum level of environmental protection will be undertaken. The coal mining industry is part of a highly competitive energy market with greater pressure to increase profits by reducing costs. As a result, the coal mining industry continues to increase productivity an average rate of 6.7 percent a year since 1978, but faces coal prices which are declining at an average adjusted rate of 1.5 percent annually. Gains in productivity result from technology improvements, economies of scale, and better mine design. At the national level, however, average labor productivity will also be influenced by changing regional production shares. Competition from low sulfur, low-cost western and imported coals is projected to limit the growth of eastern coal mining.

Eastern coalfields contain extensive reserves of higher sulfur coal in moderately thick seams suited to longwall mining. Maturing technologies for extracting and hauling large volumes of coal in both surface and underground mining suggests that further reductions in mining costs are likely. Improvements in labor productivity have been, and are expected to remain, the key to lower coal mining costs and market share. This plan assumes the coal industry economies will remain unchanged from their current state and that Eastern coal will continue to hold its market share.

The reporting of goal achievement is also dependent on OSM's data collection, verification and validation efforts. OSM realizes that no data collection and reporting efforts result in "perfect" data. Increasing the potential for data problems is OSM's reliance on collecting data from multiple internal and external sources. Efforts have been made to coordinate and standardize data definitions and collections procedures to strengthen data validity. OSM is confident that the data presented in this report are reasonably reliable for the intended purpose of showing program results over time. Although committed to improving its data, it is recognized that increased efforts to obtain data must be balanced with the resources necessary to obtain that data. In many cases the cost of obtaining better data may be unreasonable compared to the value of the data itself.

CROSSCUTTING RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER BUREAUS AND AGENCIES

OSM programs are focused on two areas: the coal mining industry and environmental protection which involve a variety of crosscutting issues with other Federal agencies.

As the two primary Federal regulators of the coal industry, OSM (environmental regulations) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) (safety and health regulations) coordinate activities, primarily those involving blasting and dam construction. In addition, because coal mining sometimes involves waterways, regulatory coordination with the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) and the U.S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) is also required. OSM is also working with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on Federal and Indian Lands.

Program Evaluations

THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT REQUIRES THAT AGENCIES ESTABLISH SYSTEMS FOR EVALUATING SPECIFIC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE BROAD GOALS OF THE AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN ARE BEING ACCOMPLISHED. DEVELOPING ACCURATE INFORMATION ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND KEEPING TOP MANAGEMENT INFORMED OF PROGRESS ARE CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC PLANNING.

The OSM program evaluation system is an ongoing process of assessing program accomplishments and communicating those assessments to management. Information obtained through oversight, and reports made pursuant to SMCRA requirements contribute to developing an accurate picture of progress in accomplishing OSM's mission. The Program Evaluation System includes Management Control Reviews, Alternate Management Control Reviews (conducted in compliance with the Inspector General Act), audits done under the auspices of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, and evaluations of specific program components identified by management.

Evaluations of specific program components rely on performance measurement information developed by OSM program managers and on other data to portray the actual on-the-ground accomplishments that are attributable to program operations and outputs.

Results of reviews, audits, and evaluations are used by management to assess accomplishments, correct deficiencies, improve program operations, and modify existing programs and policies to improve program efficiencies and effectiveness. See Appendix for FY 2000 - FY 2005 schedule.

Consultations

As part of the development of the original Strategic Plan, extensive consultations with private citizens, industry, States, Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress were held throughout the 1995 to 1997 time period. Continuing this interactive process with our stakeholders, in addition to our normal communications with our stakeholders, OSM held special stakeholder meetings in 1999 to specifically discuss strategic planning.

The first meeting was held in Kentucky to address overall program issues. The second meeting was held in Arizona and focused on measuring program performance. Supplementing regional meetings to discuss specific program issues, two National meetings were held to solicit discussion on the mining industry in general and the specific issue of reforestation at coal mines.

During fiscal years 1998 and 1999, OSM continued to increase its outreach efforts to work with all its stakeholders in an open minded collaborative manner. In January 1998, OSM sponsored the Federal Coal Symposium in Washington, DC. The symposium was the largest event OSM has ever sponsored, with more than 250 individuals attending, including stakeholders from Government, industry and environmental and citizens groups. The symposium served as an information sharing opportunity to foster a mutual understanding of current Federal programs affecting the coal industry and the remediation of environmental problems stemming from past coal mining practices. Additionally, OSM sponsored regional symposia in each of its three regions to accommodate stakeholders in those parts of the country. OSM held additional public meetings both at headquarters and at 27 separate sessions in the coal fields to explain its FY 1999 budget and to solicit stakeholders views on the issues, priorities and resource needs in developing the FY 2000 performance plan and subsequent budget. These meetings resulted in a greater

understanding among the attendees of OSM's programs and the resources available to implement them.

In January 1999, OSM conducted a policy outreach symposium on reforestation at surface coal mines. The symposium provided a forum to discuss reforestation on mine lands and obtained stakeholders input on how to encourage tree planting on active and abandoned mine lands. Attendees included representatives from Federal and State agencies, industry officials and citizens groups.

In the summer of 2000, OSM conducted consultations and briefings with Congressional Appropriations staff. The consultations were beneficial to both parties and discussions centered around OSM's environmental restoration and environmental protection goals and measures. No major issues arose from the consultations and no changes to the strategic plan resulted.

OSM will continue to schedule outreach meetings with customers and stakeholders to consider their input and views on the direction of the Office and in planning for future annual and strategic plans.



OSM, States and Tribes at the "SMCRA in the 21st Century" training and planning conference — held in Phoenix.

Appendix

Program Evaluation 2000-2005

Program Evaluation	Scope	Methodology
FY 2000		
State/Tribe Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of procurement activity conducted at the Division of Financial Management in Lakewood, Colorado.	Conducted onsite review of contracting activities to ensure adequate controls in place.
Computer Centers	Review of areas and issues identified in the OIG, FY 1999, Audit report on General and Application Controls Over Automated Information Systems and in accordance with the "Automated Information System Management Control Review Guidelines" issued by the OIRM.	Conducted onsite review and interviewed System Administrator.
Grants Program	Review of the simplified Abandoned Mine Land grant process developed by OSM in 1993.	Conducted onsite review of grant processes and procedures.
Personal Property Management	Survey 25% of all customers supported and 50% of all property management staff throughout OSM.	Survey administered to property personnel, customers, and management.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems (Pittsburgh LAN)	Review of areas and issues identified in the OIG, FY 1999, Audit report on General and Application Controls Over Automated Information Systems and in accordance with the "Automated Information System Management Control Review Guidelines" issued by the OIRM.	Conducted onsite review of Computer Center located at Denver Finance Center which included interview of System Administrator and Security Officer.
State Program Amendment	Review of initiatives begun as a result of the FY 1997 AMCR.	Conducted interviews and reviewed amendment files.
SmartPay Program	Assessment of the existence and effectiveness of management controls in the SmartPay program.	Questionnaire administered to cardholders, program coordinators, reviewing officials, finance officers and fleet management staff.

Program Evaluation 2000-2005

Program Evaluation	Scope	Methodology
FY 2001		
State/Tribe Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Contracting personnel.
Personal Property Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Property personnel.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Conduct onsite review.
Cash Management/Debt Collection	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Fee Compliance	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Applicant Violator System Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Indian Lands Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Federal Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
AML Grants	Review of grant awards to States/Indian Tribes; review of emergency spending cap.	Method of review to be determined.
Hydrology (policy/regulations)	Evaluate implementation of National Hydrology/Acid Mine Drainage Initiatives, Planned and Ongoing.	Method of review to be determined.
AML Project Design Cost & Timeliness	Review of project administrative and design costs as part of performance agreements.	Method of review to be determined.

Program Evaluation 2000-2005

Program Evaluation	Scope	Methodology
FY 2002		
State Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Contracting personnel.
Personal Property Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Property personnel.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
State Program Oversight	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Small Operator Assistance Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Federal Reclamation Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Bonding	Review of adequacy of bond pools, AMD bonding, and self bonding.	Method of review to be determined.
FY 2003		
State Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Contracting personnel.
Personal Property Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Property personnel.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Computer Centers	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Grants Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
SmartPay	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
State Program Amendment Processing	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.

Program Evaluation 2000-2005

Program Evaluation	Scope	Methodology
FY 2004		
State Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Contracting personnel.
Personal Property Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Property personnel.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Cash Management/ Debt Collection	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Telecommunications	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Vehicles Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Fee Compliance	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Applicant Violator System Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Indian Lands Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Federal Programs	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.

Program Evaluation 2000-2005

Program Evaluation	Scope	Methodology
FY 2005		
State Program Evaluations	Annual review of each State regulatory and State/Tribe Abandoned Mine Land program based upon Performance Agreements.	Inspections, on-site review of program activities, and review of performance data.
Aquisition Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Contracting personnel.
Personal Property Management	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Administer questionnaire to Property personnel.
Sensitive Automated Information Systems	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Travel	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
State Program Oversight	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.
Small Operator Assistance Program	Review of specific program area or activity (tbd) to ensure effective and efficient operations.	Method of review to be determined.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

(202) 208-7851

1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

www.osmre.gov

