

I. Small Operator Assistance

Section 507(c) of SMCRA requires that the regulatory authority provide assistance to small operators in determining the probable hydrologic consequences of mining and conducting the geologic testing necessary to prepare a permit application.

Evaluation and oversight of a State's small operator assistance program (SOAP) shall be based on the State's adherence to its program requirements, with emphasis on the following criteria:

1. Adequate review and verification of applications for assistance to ensure that only applicants who are eligible for SOAP receive assistance.
2. Monitoring of contracts to ensure that authorized services are provided and that no unauthorized expenditures occur.
3. Monitoring of approved applications to determine when reimbursement is necessary.
4. Maintenance of an acceptable laboratory qualification program.

J. Maintenance of Approved Program

Section 503 of SMCRA authorizes States to assume primary jurisdiction over the regulation of coal exploration and surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Federal lands within their borders. To do so, the State must demonstrate its capability to carry out the provisions and meet the purposes of SMCRA. This section and the implementing regulations in Subchapter C of 30 CFR Chapter VII establish specific requirements for State regulatory programs, one of which is that the State program be consistent with SMCRA and the corresponding Federal regulations. Accordingly, when conditions or events indicate that the State program or its manner of implementation no longer meets the requirements of SMCRA or the Federal regulations, the State, either on its own initiative or at the request of OSM, must undertake measures to amend the program to restore its consistency with Federal requirements.

Once section 503 program approval is obtained, section 523 of SMCRA authorizes a State to negotiate a cooperative agreement with OSM to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands within the State, as well as any coal exploration on such lands not subject to regulation by the Bureau of Land Management under 43 CFR Part 3400. When approved, the cooperative agreement becomes part of the State's regulatory program. The requirements and procedures for cooperative agreements are set forth in 30 CFR Part 745, which also includes a listing of the authorities reserved by the Secretary.

Evaluation and oversight of State program maintenance activities shall be based on the State's adherence to the following criteria:

1. Provision of prompt notification to OSM of all significant conditions, events and actual or proposed changes (including all actual and proposed program changes) that affect or may affect State program administration, implementation or enforcement, as required by 30 CFR 732.17(b) and 745.12(e).
2. Timely responses to all notifications from OSM that program amendments or cooperative agreement revisions are necessary, as evidenced by submission of proposed amendments (or a letter describing amendments to be proposed in the future) and a reasonable timetable for State adoption and implementation of these amendments.
3. Timely submission of materials to address all outstanding codified amendment requirements and conditions of program approval.
4. Timely promulgation and implementation of program amendments approved by OSM.

K. Program Administration

Section 503(a)(4) of SMCRA requires that State regulatory programs provide for the effective implementation, maintenance and enforcement of a permit system. Section 503(a)(3) requires sufficient administrative and technical personnel and funding to enable the State to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Section 705 authorizes the award of grants to the States for program purposes. All grant-funded State actions must conform to the requirements set forth in Circulars A-87, A-102 and A-128 published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Department of the Interior's common grants management rule at 43 CFR Part 12.

Section 517(g) prohibits certain employees of the regulatory authority and other State personnel with a function or duty under SMCRA from having any direct or indirect financial interest in any underground or surface coal mining operation. Employees must annually submit a statement of financial interests.

Evaluation and oversight of the administration and management of the regulatory program shall be based on the following criteria:

1. Administration and management of Federal grants in accordance with Treasury Department, Interior Department and OMB requirements, as evidenced by:
 - a. Timely drawdowns from funding sources and prompt disbursement of drawdowns.
 - b. Proper accounting for all program income and expenditures, using current generally accepted accounting practices.
 - c. Timely submission of applications for funds to maintain continuous program support. Also, timely submission of financial, progress and closeout reports to avoid adverse funding actions by the grantor.
 - d. Maintenance of adequate internal control systems.
 - e. Performance of all required audits and implementation of all appropriate recommendations.
 - f. Proper procurement, management and disposal of property and services acquired with Federal funds.
2. Establishment and maintenance of data management systems adequate to meet program needs.
3. When State agencies other than the regulatory authority are identified in the OSM-approved State program submission as having a direct role in implementing SMCRA-related program

requirements, effective coordination with these agencies in a manner that minimizes duplication, omissions and delays.

4. Compliance with all Federal conflict of interest provisions including:
 - a. Identification of all non-exempt employees.
 - b. Identification of and justification for all exempt positions.
 - c. Filing of conflict of interest report forms from all non-exempt employees with the proper official.
 - d. Identification and resolution of conflicts in a timely manner, including monitoring of compliance with any divestiture orders.
 - e. Forwarding proper certification of the filing and review of employee statements to OSM.

V. AMLR Program Elements and Evaluation Criteria

This section lists the AMLR program elements subject to review when overseeing the State's or Tribe's implementation of its approved AMLR plan. It also includes general criteria for use in evaluating each element. Except where supplemented by this section, the specific standards and criteria used to evaluate State or Tribal performance shall be those set forth in the approved State or Tribal AMLR plan and the OSM "Guidelines for Reclamation Programs and Projects" (45 FR 14810, March 6, 1980), hereinafter referred to as the "AMLR Guidelines".

Both the AMLR and regulatory programs involve grants-in-aid. However, while SMCRA establishes numerous non-grant-related requirements for regulatory programs, it contains very few such requirements for AMLR programs. Hence, there are relatively few program elements and subelements requiring evaluation outside the individual grant application review and management process.

With respect to grants management, this guidance does not duplicate, replace or supersede the grants administration requirements of Directive GMT-10 (the Federal Assistance Manual) and related documents. Rather, it provides the framework within which those aspects of State and Tribal grants management not specific to individual grants; i.e., all grants management activities and functions except the review and approval of specific grant applications and the review and processing of required individual grant audits and reports, shall be performed. Nothing in this guidance shall be used to justify re-review of issues and program requirements, such as project eligibility, that were, or should have been, addressed during the review of individual grant applications and reports, including closeout reports and audits. Furthermore, to the extent applicable and appropriate, oversight of the listed program elements shall rely on the financial, progress, closeout and other grant reports supplied by the State or Tribe. As with State-supplied regulatory data, the Field Office shall evaluate data sources, accuracy and compilation methodologies only to the extent necessary for validation purposes, as discussed in Part II of this appendix.

A. Project Planning

Sections 404 and 409 of SMCRA define the lands and waters eligible for reclamation with monies from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund established under section 401. However, the quantity and severity of problems resulting from inadequate reclamation of lands affected by mining activities prior to SMCRA far exceed the funds available to reclaim such sites. Therefore, section 403 of SMCRA establishes reclamation priorities and section 405 requires that State reclamation plans include specific criteria for ranking and selecting projects to be funded. OSM has established a national inventory of abandoned mine lands, which States update on a continuous basis, to monitor reclamation needs and guide the planning process.

Projects should be planned and designed to obtain a justifiable, reasonably cost-effective, long-term solution to the site's problems and to assure proper coordination with other AML reclamation programs (such as the Rural Abandoned Mine Program of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service) and other Federal, State and local agencies. Rights of entry, appraisals and any necessary permits also must be obtained in advance of any need to enter property for design or construction purposes.

Evaluation of project planning activities shall be based upon the State's or Tribe's adherence to its approved AMLR plan, the AMLR Guidelines and the following criteria:

1. Maintenance of a complete, current, prioritized inventory of sites eligible for and in need of reclamation.
2. Adherence to the project ranking and selection process set out in the approved AMLR plan, including public participation in the process.
3. Completion of interagency and intergovernmental coordination requirements, including the procurement of any necessary permits, in a timely manner; e.g., consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.
4. Development of technically and fiscally prudent, environmentally sound designs for reclamation projects, including consideration of previous experience (including that of other States and Tribes) with respect to the cost, suitability and long-term success of the various techniques of reclaiming sites with similar problems.
5. Timely acquisition of all rights-of-entry necessary for project design and construction, including proper execution of nonconsensual entry procedures where necessary.
6. Determination of whether any real estate parcels within the

project area may be subject to lien and, if so, whether the parcel qualifies for a waiver of lien prior to completion of reclamation.

B. Project Construction

Construction activities result in achievement of the purpose of SMCRA relating to reclamation of mined areas left without adequate reclamation prior to the enactment of SMCRA. Construction monitoring and post-construction analysis are critical to ensure that expenditures of funds occur in a manner that will accomplish enduring reclamation.

Also, under section 410 of SMCRA, the Secretary is authorized to expend funds for emergency restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of coal mining practices on eligible lands if: (1) an emergency constituting a danger to the public health, safety or general welfare exists and (2) no other person or agency will act expeditiously to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects of coal mining practices. OSM has encouraged States to assume primary responsibility for this function although emergency declarations remain the responsibility of the OSM FOD.

Finally, to ensure that no landowner improperly benefits from reclamation activities, section 408 of SMCRA establishes requirements for the filing of liens under certain circumstances upon completion of construction.

Evaluation and oversight of project construction and post-construction activities shall be based upon the State's or Tribe's adherence to the State or Tribal plan, the AMLR Guidelines and the following criteria:

1. Preparation of contract terms and specifications consistent with the project scope and goals approved in the construction grant, including any environmental protection or mitigation measures listed in the environmental assessment for the approved alternative.
2. Effective management of the construction program, including contract monitoring, to ensure adherence to contract terms, the achievement of program objectives and project goals, and compliance with any specific permit conditions or mitigation measures required pursuant to the interagency and intergovernmental coordination process.
3. Ongoing post-construction monitoring and analysis of reclaimed project sites to determine maintenance needs and the long-term success and effectiveness of various reclamation techniques, maintenance practices and design alternatives in accomplishing project goals under the environmental conditions found within the State or Tribe.
4. Where potential liens have not been waived in accordance with provisions of the approved plan, timely preparation of post-

reclamation appraisals to determine the increase in real estate value due to the reclamation work, and proper recording, maintenance and satisfaction of any resultant liens.

5. In States and Tribes which have assumed responsibility for the emergency reclamation program, conducting prompt, thorough investigations of citizen reports of emergency conditions, preparing timely, complete, well-documented reports for OSM, and expeditiously abating or controlling those aspects of the problem creating the danger to the public health, safety or general welfare once OSM determines that such conditions exist.

C. Program Administration

Section 405 of SMCRA authorizes the award of grants to the States and Tribes for AMLR program purposes. All grant-funded State and Tribal actions must conform to the requirements set forth in Circulars A-87, A-102 and A-128 published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Department of the Interior's common grants management rule at 43 CFR Part 12.

Section 407 of SMCRA contains provisions authorizing the acquisition of abandoned mine lands for reclamation purposes and governing their management and disposal. Congress also has amended SMCRA to authorize the award of up to three million dollars to States to establish subsidence insurance programs, provided these programs are managed in accordance with 30 CFR Part 887.

Evaluation and oversight of AMLR program management and administration shall be based on the State's or Tribe's adherence to the following criteria:

1. Administration and management of Federal grants in accordance with Treasury Department, Interior Department and OMB requirements, as evidenced by:
 - a. Timely drawdowns from funding sources and prompt disbursement of drawdowns.
 - b. Proper accounting for all program income and expenditures, using generally accepted accounting practices.
 - c. Timely submission of applications for funds to maintain continuous program support. Also, timely submission of financial, progress and closeout reports to avoid adverse funding actions by the grantor.
 - d. Maintenance of adequate internal control systems.
 - e. Performance of all required audits and implementation of all appropriate recommendations.
 - f. Proper procurement, management and disposal of property and services acquired with Federal funds.
2. Establishment and maintenance of data management systems adequate to meet program needs.
3. When the State or Tribal reclamation plan identifies other State or Tribal agencies as having a direct role in program administration, effective coordination in a manner that minimizes duplication, omissions and delays. In addition, this criterion includes coordination with the Rural Abandoned Mine Program operated by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

4. When land is acquired under section 407 of SMCRA, adherence to the management and disposal requirements of the approved plan and that section.
5. Administration of any subsidence insurance program in a manner that ensures that the program is self-sustaining and that only claims for subsidence damage resulting from eligible coal-related underground mining activities are paid.

D. Maintenance of Approved Reclamation Plan

Section 405 of SMCRA authorizes States and Tribes to develop and obtain Federal approval of reclamation plans for abandoned mine lands within the State or Tribe, after which they are eligible to receive Federal grants to cover the costs of reclaiming these sites. State and Tribal reclamation plans should be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in the March 6, 1980 Federal Register ("Guidelines for Reclamation Programs and Projects", 45 FR 14810-14819). They must adhere to the requirements of 30 CFR Part 884. Paragraphs (4)(c) through (f) of 30 CFR 884.15 specify the conditions under which an approved State or Tribal reclamation plan must be amended, including changes in State, Tribal or Federal laws or regulations.

Evaluation and oversight of State or Tribal reclamation plan maintenance activities shall be based on the State's or Tribe's adherence to the following criteria:

1. Provision of prompt notification to OSM whenever conditions or events prevent or impede adherence to the approved plan. This includes changes in State or Tribal laws or regulations governing the AMLR program.
2. Timely responses to all notifications from OSM that plan amendments are necessary, as evidenced by submission of the needed amendments or a reasonable timetable for doing so.
3. Timely submission of materials to address all outstanding required amendments and conditions of plan approval.
4. Timely promulgation and implementation of plan amendments approved by OSM.

VI. Annual Reports

A. Reporting Requirements

- o The FOD shall prepare an annual evaluation report for each State or Tribe within his or her area of responsibility.
- o The completed report shall be forwarded to the ADFO within 30 days of the close of the evaluation year.
- o The ADFO shall provide comments to the Field Office within 15 days of receipt.
- o Within 10 days of receipt of the ADFO's comments, the FOD shall revise the report and forward one copy to the State or Tribe, which shall be provided a 15-day comment period.
- o Within 10 days of receipt of the State's or Tribe's comments, the FOD shall make any necessary revisions and forward the report to the ADFO. The State's or Tribe's comments and a summary of the FOD's disposition of those comments shall be appended to the report.
- o If the FOD or the ADFO substantively revises the report, the State or Tribe shall be allowed 15 days to provide additional comments. Any comments submitted shall be appended to the report in place of the comments provided earlier, unless the new comments incorporate the previous ones by reference.
- o Upon completion of the ADFO review, the FOD shall schedule a briefing for the Director and Deputy Director concerning the report.
- o If the Director's review and briefing results in substantive changes, the State or Tribe shall be afforded another 15-day opportunity for comment. Any comments provided shall be appended to the report in place of comments provided earlier, unless the new comments incorporate the previous ones by reference.
- o Once the ADFO determines that all necessary changes resulting from the Director's review have been made and any additional State or Tribal comments have been received, the FOD shall arrange to have 25 copies of the report printed, bound and forwarded to the ADFO.

- o The report shall not be printed or released to the public until all changes needed pursuant to the Director's briefing have been made and accepted by the Director.

B. Format and Instructions

- o Reports shall be prepared in accordance with the format and instructions provided on the following pages except that, for Tribal reclamation programs, Part VIII.A. shall be deleted and modifications shall be made to other sections as necessary to delete all references to regulatory programs.
- o The inclusion of additional tables and graphics to illustrate and supplement the report's findings is encouraged, although such materials are subject to ADFO review and approval as part of the annual report review process set forth in Part VI.A. of this document.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Annual Evaluation Report
for the
Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Programs
Administered by the [State/Tribe]

of

[Capitalize name of State/Tribe]

for

Evaluation Year 19__
(July 1, 19__ through June 30, 19__)

[Month/Year]

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I. Introduction

[Instructions: Insert the following text into the report verbatim, substituting State-specific information where so indicated. Modify as necessary for Tribal reclamation programs.]

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in the Department of the Interior to oversee the regulation of coal exploration and surface coal mining and reclamation operations and the reclamation of lands adversely affected by past mining practices. SMCRA provides that, if certain conditions are met, a State may assume primary authority for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations and the reclamation of abandoned mine lands within its borders. Once the State has obtained such approval, OSM has the responsibility to make the investigations, evaluations and inspections necessary to determine whether the State programs are being administered and enforced in accordance with the approved program provisions.

Since it is neither possible nor necessary to fully evaluate each program element and subelement every year, OSM's [City] Field Office has developed a schedule (Appendix B) specifying when each element and subelement will be reviewed in detail during a 3-year evaluation cycle. This schedule will be revised as necessary to respond to changing conditions within the [State/Tribe] and concerns identified by the public or OSM oversight activities. Comments regarding the oversight process, recommendations for additional review topics, and suggestions for improvement of future reports are encouraged and should be submitted to the Director of the [City] Field Office. Because of the nature of the 3-year review cycle, some findings concern State performance prior to July 1, 1991. In these cases, the greatest emphasis is accorded to the most recent State actions reviewed.

Set forth below are the summary findings of the Director of OSM's [City] Field Office regarding the performance of [State/Tribe] for the period July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for each program element and subelement evaluated in depth are available for review at the [City] Field Office.

II. List of Acronyms

[Instructions: Insert an alphabetized list of the

acronyms used in the report.]

III. Executive Summary

[Instructions:

- o Briefly summarize the State's or Tribe's overall performance in implementing its regulatory and AMLR programs and meeting the purposes listed in section 102 of SMCRA.
- o Identify any significant accomplishments and problems, placing each in context. For the AMLR program, this shall include construction starts, projects completed, acreage reclaimed and emergencies abated.]

IV. Overview of the [State/Tribal] Coal Mining Industry.

[Instructions: To provide a context for the reader to understand the significance of mining within the State or Tribe, prepare a short narrative of one page or less setting forth general information on mining in the State or Tribe in accordance with the topics listed below:

- o Types of mining (surface, underground, area, contour, steep slope, etc.).
- o Significance of coal mining to the local and State or Tribal economies.
- o Amount and nature of coal reserves in the State or Tribe.
- o Type and amount of coal produced (both historically and at the present time).
- o Number, type and size of mines.
- o Any other information characterizing coal mining in the State or Tribe and providing a sense of conditions in the State or Tribe.
- o Any significant changes in the above information during the evaluation period.

In addition, this section must include a discussion of the hazards associated with areas adversely affected by coal mining prior to the effective date of SMCRA. This discussion must specifically enumerate any deaths or

injuries experienced during the evaluation year and, if data are available, in an historical context.]

V. Success in Achieving the Purposes of SMCRA

[Instructions: .

- o Concisely describe the success of the State regulatory and AMLR programs in achieving the purposes listed in section 102 of SMCRA, placing special emphasis on whether lasting and effective reclamation of mined lands is being accomplished.
- o Do not discuss those purposes of SMCRA not directly related to the protection of public and private property, public health or safety, or the environment.]

VI. Status of Issues from Previous Annual Evaluation Reports

[Instructions:

- o Briefly discuss the status of all problems and issues identified as unresolved or tentatively resolved in the previous annual evaluation report, regardless of whether or not they are the subject of an action plan.]

VII. Actions Affecting Program Implementation

[Instructions: Describe all significant actions impacting program implementation during the review period. Include any actions taken under 30 CFR Part 733, litigation of a potentially precedent-setting nature, pertinent legislative actions, budgetary restrictions and hiring freezes.]

VIII. Summary Findings

[Instructions:

- o Reports shall present concise summaries of the State's or Tribe's performance with respect to each program element, using standard reporting forms in the prescribed format.
- o Each summary finding shall:

- Identify the specific components of the program element which were evaluated in depth or accorded special emphasis, especially for selective-focus reviews.
 - Include a very brief summary of the evaluation methodology; e.g., the number and distribution of permits sampled compared to those of the entire population.
 - Focus on the State's or Tribe's performance in implementing its approved programs and achieving the objectives of SMCRA.
 - Include both accomplishments and problems as appropriate. Place all problems in perspective with respect to their extent of occurrence and actual and potential environmental significance. All issues shall be discussed with the State or Tribe prior to their inclusion in the report.
 - Compare State or Tribal performance during the current evaluation period with that of previous evaluation periods. Issues and problems identified as unresolved or tentatively resolved in previous annual reports must be discussed.
 - Succinctly discuss all problems resolved during the evaluation period and all efforts to resolve continuing problems.
 - Summarize the content and status of any outstanding or newly developed action plans and other actions taken by the State or Tribe to remedy deficiencies and strengthen the program. If further actions are necessary or planned, these shall also be summarized. Problems for which action plans are not needed or have not yet been developed shall be discussed in similar fashion.
- o Since these reports are summaries rather than comprehensive evaluation documents, one form shall be completed for each program element, regardless of the number of subelements and technical topics evaluated. The detailed nature of the findings, the basis for them and the evaluation methodology shall be documented in the evaluation file and need not be extensively repeated here.
 - o To the extent possible, results of evaluations of technical topics shall be included in the summary findings for the appropriate standard program element(s).

However, when the technical topic includes aspects of several standard program elements and the evaluation results in complex, interrelated findings, it may be desirable, for purposes of clarity, to discuss it on a separate standard reporting form as a special program element. Any such forms shall be placed after the forms containing the findings for the standard regulatory or AMLR program elements, as appropriate.

- o If warranted by the number or complexity of subelements or technical topics reviewed or problems identified, the form may be expanded to at most two pages. Lengths in excess of two pages must be specifically approved in advance by the ADFO. Supplementary graphics and illustrations are not considered part of the summary finding form and hence are not subject to this limit.
- o When no activity has occurred within one of the specified program elements (such as small operator assistance), and none was required, a statement to that effect shall be placed on the form.
- o If no aspect of an element was reviewed during the evaluation period, include a brief statement on the form explaining when a complete or partial review is scheduled during the 3-year cycle.]

Standard Reporting Form

EVALUATION YEAR 1992: [STATE/TRIBE]

[Regulatory/AMLR] Program Element:

Subelements Reviewed: [List]

Type of review: [Use same categories as for workplans.]

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Summary Findings:

APPENDIX A: Tabular Summaries of Data Pertaining to Mining, Reclamation and Program Administration

[INSTRUCTIONS: Insert the following paragraph into the report verbatim with appropriate modifications for Tribal reports. Complete the tables in accordance with the instructions provided for each table. If a table is inapplicable in a particular State, enter an explanatory statement in lieu of the table. The reporting period for all tables is the entire evaluation year unless the instructions for the table state otherwise. When data are not available at the time the first draft of the report is due, the tables may be left blank and completed prior to submission of the second draft.]

These tables present data pertinent to mining operations, State and Federal regulatory activities and the reclamation of abandoned mines within [STATE/TRIBE]. They also summarize funding provided by OSM and [State/Tribal] staffing. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is the 1992 evaluation year (July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992). Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of [STATE/TRIBE] performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the [CITY] Field Office.

Instructions for Specific Tables

Table 1: Coal Production

- o Provide data for the three most recent calendar years, using the most reliable information available.
- o Identify all data sources in a footnote.

Table 2: Inspectable Units

- o To provide national consistency, use the following definitions for inspectable unit status categories even if they differ somewhat from those approved in the State program:
 - Active: Any minesite or related facility not included in one of the other categories.
 - In temporary cessation: Any site or facility for which the regulatory authority has approved the temporary cessation of operations in accordance with 30 CFR 816.131 or 817.131 or their State program equivalents.
 - In reclamation: Phase II reclamation completed or, for initial program sites, revegetation established.
 - Abandoned: Any site meeting the criteria of 30 CFR 840.11(g).
- o When a mine is located on more than one type of land, list the acreage of each type of land involved (State/private, Federal or Indian). Do not assign the entire acreage to the land category comprising the majority share of the minesite.
- o A mine that includes more than one type of land shall be listed as an inspectable unit in each of the applicable lands categories. However, if both types of land have the same regulatory authority, the mine shall be counted as only a single inspectable unit for purposes of the "All lands" category.
- o State programs differ greatly in coal exploration requirements and terminology. For purposes of this table, any exploration activity which requires prior approval from the regulatory authority shall be considered a "permit", and any activity for which an individual need only provide prior notice to the

regulatory authority shall be considered a "notice."

Table 3: State Inspection Activity

- o Required inspection frequencies shall be determined in accordance with the approved State program. Since these frequencies are based upon inspectable unit activity status, the status definitions used to complete this table shall be those contained in the approved State program, not those set forth in the instructions for Table 2. This requirement does not apply to abandoned sites, for which the definition in 30 CFR 840.11(g) shall be used.
- o Entries on the abandoned sites line shall be made only if the State makes such data available. Otherwise, data for abandoned sites shall be combined and reported with the data for active units.
- o Use State inspection frequency data for the entire population. If State data are not available, use data collected during Federal oversight inspections or State file reviews, and extrapolate them to the entire inspectable unit population. Provide a footnote to that effect.
- o Entries in the "Percent of required inspections conducted" column shall be calculated on a site-specific basis using the State's inspection database. Do not compare the gross number of inspections conducted State-wide to the total number of inspectable units in the State. Excess inspections on one site cannot compensate for a deficiency on another site.
- o Excess complete inspections shall be considered partial inspections for purposes of the "Percent of required inspections conducted" and "Inspectable units for which State met required inspection frequency" columns.
- o Entries in the percent portion of the "Inspectable units for which State met required inspection frequency" column shall be computed based on the average number of inspectable units in existence during the evaluation year.
- o The terms "exploration notice" and "exploration permit" shall be defined consistent with the instructions for Table 2.
- o If the State program contains a minimum numerical inspection frequency for coal exploration operations,

substitute it for the second sentence of the third footnote and enter the appropriate data in the table.

- o Round percentage entries to the nearest whole number. Do not use decimals.

Table 4: Trends in State Inspections and Inspectable Units

- o This comparative table is included at the request of Congressional committee staff.
- o With respect to inspectable units, include data only for those units for which the State is the regulatory authority.
- o The terms "exploration permit" and "exploration notice" shall be defined consistent with the instructions for Table 2.
- o Inspectable unit status shall be determined consistent with the approved State program, except for abandoned sites, which shall be defined consistent with 30 CFR 840.11(g).
- o With respect to inspection data, follow the instructions for Table 3.

Table 5: State and OSM Enforcement Activity

- o Include all actions taken during the evaluation year regardless of when the underlying violation occurred.
- o When OSM is directly enforcing a State program or portion thereof (such as nonpayment of AML reclamation fees) pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with the State, parenthetically identify the number of such enforcement actions taken and provide an explanatory footnote.

Table 6: OSM Inspections on Sites Where the State Is the Primary Regulatory Authority

- o Random sample size and the number of inspections conducted shall be reported in terms of inspectable units. An inspection of a minesite consisting of several permits shall be recorded as only one inspection if both the State and OSM consider the site to be a single inspectable unit. This holds true even if separate inspection reports are prepared for each permit for ease of recordkeeping.

- o The "State bond release" column refers to OSM inspections conducted pursuant to Directive INE-28.
- o In States such as Kentucky and West Virginia where, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding or other agreement, OSM is directly enforcing State program requirements on certain sites for which the State retains primacy, an "Other" column shall be added to the table just before the "Totals" column to report these inspections. The nature and basis for these inspections shall be explained in a footnote.
- o "Exploration permit" and "exploration notice" shall be defined consistent with the instructions for Table 2.
- o Inspectable unit status (active, inactive, abandoned) shall be determined in accordance with the approved State program except that "abandoned" shall be defined consistent with 30 CFR 840.11(g). Exploration sites shall not be included in these categories.
- o Exploration sites shall be included in the "permanent program" category.

Table 7: OSM Inspections on Sites Where the State Is Not the Primary Regulatory Authority

- o The nature and basis for any inspections in the "Other" category, which would include only sites for which the State has fully relinquished primacy, shall be explained in a footnote.
- o "Exploration permit" and "exploration notice" shall be defined consistent with the instructions for Table 2.
- o Inspectable unit status (active, inactive, abandoned) shall be determined in accordance with the approved State program except that "abandoned" shall be defined consistent with 30 CFR 840.11(g). Exploration sites shall not be included in these categories.
- o Exploration sites shall be included in the "permanent program" category.

Table 8: Industry Compliance

- o Include only violations in existence at the time of and actually observed by OSM inspectors during the inspection. Do not include violations previously cited

by the State if they no longer exist at the time of the OSM inspection.

- o Following the instructions for the MEIR supplement, include all violations observed by OSM during the inspection, even if they are corrected prior to completion of the inspection.
- o Do not include violations resulting from permit defects.
- o Do not include any violations in ten-day notices on appeal to the Deputy Director or which have not been affirmed on appeal.

Table 9: Distribution of Violations on OSM Random Sample Inspection Sites by Performance Standard

- o When completing the column entitled "Violations present at time of last State complete inspection", use only data coded 1 or 2 in column D of the MEIR supplement form. Do not include (1) data coded 3 or 4; (2) any violations cited prior to the last State complete inspection but terminated prior to, during or as a result of that inspection, or (3) any violations cited as a result of a State partial inspection conducted between the time of the last State complete inspection and the OSM random sample inspection.
- o Do not include violations resulting from permit defects.
- o Exclude all violations in ten-day notices on appeal to the Deputy Director or which have not been affirmed on appeal.
- o Entries in the column entitled "Performance standard category" shall be the same as those in as Block 25 on the first page of the MEIR. The "Other" category may be replaced with specific descriptions if appropriate.
- o When State inspectors are not specific in their citation of violations, OSM inspectors shall review inspection reports, contact State inspectors or otherwise determine the nature of the violations.
- o When completing the "Other violations observed by OSM" column, follow the instructions for Table 8, but exclude all violations present at the time of the last State complete inspection.

Table 10: Seriousness of Violations Present at Time of Last State Complete Inspection

- o Use only data coded 1 or 2 in column D of the MEIR supplement form. Do not include (1) data coded 3 or 4; (2) any violations cited prior to the last State complete inspection but terminated prior to, during or as a result of that inspection; or (3) any violations cited as a result of a State partial inspection conducted between the time of the last State complete inspection and the OSM random sample inspection.
- o The number of administrative (recordkeeping) violations shall be derived from the subcategory "Obstruction to Enforcement" under "Impact" (codes 7, 8 and 9) on the MEIR supplement form.
- o Do not include any violations in ten-day notices on appeal to the Deputy Director or which have not been affirmed on appeal.
- o Do not include any violations resulting from permit defects.

Table 11: Citizen Complaints

- o Include complaints referred to the State by OSM in the total number of complaints received by the State.
- o Complete only for written complaints unless data are available for oral complaints.
- o If oral complaint data are used, provide a footnote stating that investigation of and response to such complaints is not required (unless otherwise provided in the State program).

Table 12: Permit Applications Received by State

- o This table supplies data needed by OSM to meet the information collection and regulatory impact analysis requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act.
- o Use the definition of "exploration permit" provided in the last bullet of the instructions for Table 2.

Table 13: State Permitting Actions

- o Include only those actions for which the State has both approved the application and issued an authorization to initiate operations. For example, do not include approved permit applications for which bond has not yet been posted or final compliance checks have not been completed.
- o Use the definitions of "exploration permit" and "exploration notice" provided in the last bullet of the instructions for Table 2.
- o Delete the first asterisk and footnote if the State requires prior approval (rather than just prior notice) of all coal exploration activities.
- o In the incidental boundary revisions category, report only the net acreage added by this means.
- o If State program allows acreage to be added via permit amendment, add a line to the table to report all such amendments and associated acreage.
- o This table is not a subset of Table 5; it shall include all actions taken during the evaluation year regardless of when the underlying application was received.

Table 14: Bonds Released by State

- o Self-explanatory.

Table 15: State Bond Forfeiture Activity

- o Include only those sites for which the indicated action is complete. For example, the "Bonds forfeited" categories do not include sites for which bond forfeiture proceedings have been initiated but not finalized, and the "Forfeiture sites reclaimed" category does not include sites on which reclamation has begun but which have not yet been fully regraded and planted.
- o Exclude all sites reclaimed by sureties or other third parties in lieu of forfeiture.
- o If AMLR grants or funds collected from State or Federal civil penalty assessments are used to reclaim any bond forfeiture sites, add a line listing the funds expended and the number of sites and acres reclaimed in this

fashion.

Table 16: Status of State's Bond Pool or Forfeiture Reclamation Fund

- o Complete only if the State has an approved alternative bonding system. For States lacking such systems, provide an explanatory statement in place of this table.
- o Balances shall be computed as the difference between fund assets and liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- o Itemize all sources of fund income using categories such as interest, entrance fees, tonnage fees and annual acreage fees.
- o Include data for all sites for which the fund is responsible. If the State maintains separate funds with strictly separate liability for initial and permanent program sites, only data for permanent program sites should be reported. Otherwise, the table must include data from both types of sites, preferably in separate columns if the State accounting system distinguishes between these sites.

Table 17: Lands Unsuitable Petitions

- o Self-explanatory.

Table 18: State/Tribal Staffing

- o Include only personnel actually in place or hired as of the end of each evaluation year.
- o Do not include supervisory or clerical personnel in the "Permit review" and "Inspection" categories.
- o For interagency personnel assignments, include a footnote listing the donor agencies and the number of persons supplied.

Table 19: Funds Granted to State/Tribe by OSM

- o Provide all funding figures in millions of dollars rounded to two decimal places.
- o The "Federal funds requested by [State/Tribe]" column shall include the sum of all initial grant applications, amendments and supplementary funding requests received by

the Field Office during the indicated evaluation year. Do not subtract any deobligation requests received during the same period. If a decision on an application is deferred until the subsequent year for reasons other than lack of funds, report the request as being made in the later year, except as noted in the next bullet of these instructions.

- o Include a footnote to explain funding requests on which a decision is still pending at the end of the evaluation year for which the report is prepared.
- o The "Federal funds awarded" column shall include the sum of all grant applications, grant amendments and supplementary funds approved during the indicated evaluation year. Do not subtract any deobligations approved during the same period.
- o Generally, for purposes of the "Federal funds awarded" column, a grant shall be considered awarded on its effective date. However, except for initial grant applications, this principle does not apply if the award is retroactive.
- o The "Funds deobligated" column shall include all types of deobligations.
- o Grants qualifying for the "Other" category, such as subsidence insurance and civil penalty reclamation grants and post-1992 State set-asides, shall be specifically identified and separately listed, not lumped under "Other".

Table 20: Status of AMLR Funds Awarded to State/Tribe

- o Provide all funding figures in millions of dollars rounded to two decimal places.
- o Data shall be current as of the ending date of the evaluation year.
- o All entries shall be cumulative in terms of the grant(s) in question; they shall not reflect only expenditures and activities during the current evaluation year.
- o The first column ("Year of award") serves solely as a grant identifier. It shall not be used to indicate when an activity occurred. For example, obligations and outlays occurring during EY 1992 shall be distributed among the three categories listed (EY 81-90, EY 91 and EY 92) according to the year the parent grant incurring the

- obligation or outlay was approved; they shall not all be reported on the "EY 92" line even though the actual obligation or outlay occurred in EY 1992.
- o Include all grant amendments as part of the parent grant regardless of the year the amendment is approved.
 - o Use standard grant funding categories and definitions when interpreting terms used in this table.
 - o Obligations shall include all signed contracts and similar agreements with subgrantees.
 - o Outlays shall be based on SF-269's, SF-271's and similar reports and data supplied by the State or Tribe and on information available from OSM financial management personnel.
 - o The difference between the "Funds awarded" column and the sum of the "Cumulative obligations" and "Funds deobligated" columns should equal the "Funds available for obligation" column.
 - o Awards for State or Tribal emergency and noncoal reclamation program administration costs shall be included within the "Administrative grants" category.
 - o Footnotes shall be used to explain significant deviations such as timing delays that result in the award of two construction grants within the same year and none the previous year.
 - o The "Percent of grant period lapsed" entries on the EY 81-90 lines shall be calculated using a formula weighted for grant award amounts.
 - o If a State has received funds for subsidence insurance, a post-1992 set-aside or other special purpose, the table shall be lengthened to report the status of such funds, using the same format.

Table 21: AML Reclamation Achievements During Evaluation Period

- o Complete for all grant-funded AMLR construction projects (including State/Tribal emergency projects) completed during the evaluation period.
- o Benefits shall be reported in a manner consistent with the instructions for the listed AMLIS keywords in Directive AML-1.

- o Only benefits from those projects coded or eligible for coding as P-SG, P-SE or P-NC on OSM Form 76 shall be included.
- o Since this table is intended to report only actual, on-the-ground achievements, research and demonstration (P4) projects shall not be included unless, as part of the research and demonstration process, they directly accomplish P1, P2 or P3 benefits.
- o Any public facilities or public land development projects must be itemized by project type, as must any benefits listed in the "Other environmental benefits" category (AMLIS keyword: P3 - 0).

Table 22: AML Reclamation Achievements Since Program Approval

- o Follow the instructions for Table 21, but report the benefits resulting from all grant-funded AMLR construction projects completed from the date of AMLR program approval through the end of the current evaluation period.

Table 1

COAL PRODUCTION (Millions of short tons)			
Calendar year	Surface mines	Underground mines	Total
1989			0
1990			0
1991			0

Table 2

INSPECTABLE UNITS (As of June 30, 1992)												
Coal mines and related facilities	Number and status of units										Acreage ¹ (hundreds of acres)	
	Active		In temporary cessation	In reclamation		Abandoned		Totals				
	IP	PP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	Total
STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: (STATE)												
Surface mines												
Underground mines												
Other facilities												
Subtotals												
FEDERAL LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: (STATE/OSM)												
Surface mines												
Underground mines												
Other facilities												
Subtotals												
INDIAN LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: OSM												
Surface mines												
Underground mines												
Other facilities												
Subtotals												
ALL LANDS ²												
Surface mines												
Underground mines												
Other facilities												
Totals												
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)..... _____												
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)..... _____												
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands: _____ On Federal lands: _____ ³												
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands: _____ On Federal lands: _____ ³												
IP: Initial regulatory program sites.												
PP: Permanent regulatory program sites.												
¹ Includes only the acreage located on the indicated type of land when a unit is located on more than one type of land. ² Numbers of units may not equal the sum of the proceeding categories because a single inspectable unit may include lands in more than one of the proceeding categories. ³ Includes only exploration activities regulated by the State pursuant to a cooperative agreement with OSM or by OSM pursuant to a Federal lands program. Excludes exploration regulated by the Bureau of Land Management.												

Table 3

STATE INSPECTION ACTIVITY								
Type of inspectable unit	Number of inspections conducted		Percent of required inspections conducted		Inspectable units for which State met required inspection frequency			
	Complete inspections	Partial inspections	Complete inspections	Partial inspections	Complete inspections	All inspections		
COAL MINES AND FACILITIES					Number	%	Number	%
Active								
Inactive								
Abandoned								
Totals								
Exploration permits ²			N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
Exploration notices ²			N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
<p>N/A: Not applicable.</p> <p>¹Calculated on a site-specific basis. Does not consider inspections in excess of the number required by regulation, although excess complete inspections are counted as partial inspections when calculating inspection frequency.</p> <p>²Includes all valid or unreclaimed notices and permits. There is no uniform required numerical inspection frequency for coal exploration activities.</p>								

Table 4

TRENDS IN STATE INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTABLE UNITS			
	EY 1990	EY 1991	EY 1992
Inspectable units for which State has primary jurisdiction (average number in existence during year)			
Surface mines Active			
Underground mines Inactive			
Other facilities Abandoned			
Subtotals			
Exploration permits Exploration notices			
Totals			
State inspections conducted			
Complete			
Partial			
Totals			
Percent of required State inspections conducted			
Complete inspections			
Partial inspections			
Citizen complaints received			

Table 5

STATE AND OSM ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY						
Type of enforcement action taken	Actions taken by State		Actions taken by OSM on:			
	Number of actions	Number of violations	Sites where State is the primary regulatory authority		Sites where State is not the primary regulatory authority	
			Number of actions	Number of violations	Number of actions	Number of violations
Notice of violation issued						
Imminent harm cessation order issued						
Failure-to-abate cessation order issued						
Show cause order issued for pattern of violations		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Permit suspended ¹		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Permit revoked		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Individual civil penalty assessed						
Criminal penalty requested						
Criminal penalty assessed						
Injunction requested						
Injunction obtained						
Settlement agreement approved in lieu of further enforcement action						
¹ Average duration of permit suspension: _____ (State) _____ (OSM)						

Table 6

OSM INSPECTIONS OF SITES WHERE THE STATE IS THE PRIMARY REGULATORY AUTHORITY						
Annual random sample size (from Directive INE-20):						
Type of unit inspected	Type of inspection					Totals
	Random sample	State bond release	Other oversight	Ten-day notice followup*	Enforcement action followup	
Surface mines						
Underground mines						
Preparation plants						
Other facilities						
Exploration permits						
Exploration notices						
Totals						
Active						
Inactive						
Abandoned						
Initial program						
Permanent program						
*When State response is inappropriate and Federal inspection is necessary.						

Table 7

OSM INSPECTIONS OF SITES WHERE THE STATE IS NOT THE PRIMARY REGULATORY AUTHORITY								
Type of unit inspected	Type of program under which inspections were conducted							
	1 Federal lands		Indian lands		Other		Totals	
	Complete insp.	Partial insp.	Complete insp.	Partial insp.	Complete insp.	Partial insp.	Complete insp.	Partial insp.
Surface mines								
Underground mines								
Preparation plants								
Other facilities								
Exploration permits								
Exploration notices								
Totals								
Active								
Inactive								
Abandoned								
Initial program								
Permanent program								
<p>¹ In those States that have not entered into a State-OSM cooperative agreement providing for State regulation of mining and exploration on Federal lands.</p>								

Table 8

INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE (As measured by OSM random sample inspections)		
Number of sites inspected..... _____		
Number of violations per inspectable unit	Inspectable units with indicated number of violations observed by OSM ¹	
	Number	Percent ²
None		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
More than 10		
<p>¹ Does not include violations in ten-day notices on appeal to the Deputy Director or which have not been affirmed on appeal.</p> <p>² Percent of total number of sites inspected on which indicated number of violations were observed.</p> <p>This table differs from Tables 9 and 10 in that it depicts the number of violations observed by OSM inspectors on random sample inspections in (State) during EY 1992 without regard to when the violation occurred. It provides a general indication of how effectively the industry has incorporated environmental protection into its standard operating procedures. Because States cannot control the incidence of violations, this table should not be interpreted as an indicator of State performance. Also, since this table is intended to reflect only the extent of industry compliance at the time of the OSM random sample inspection, violations resulting from permit defects are excluded as are all violations previously cited by the State but which no longer exist at the time of the OSM inspection.</p>		

Table 9

1 DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLATIONS ON OSM RANDOM SAMPLE INSPECTION SITES BY PERFORMANCE STANDARD			
Performance standard category	Violations present at time of last State complete inspection		Other violations observed by OSM
	Number cited by State	Number uncited by State	
Total			
<p>1</p> <p>Does not include violations resulting from permit defects or violations in ten-day notices which either are on appeal to the Deputy Director or have not been affirmed on appeal.</p>			
<p>For all sites on which OSM conducted random sample inspections in [State] during EY 1992, this table provides a breakdown by performance standard of the number of violations that were present at the time of the last State complete inspection (LSCI), including those previously cited by the State and no longer present at the time of the OSM inspection. It also categorizes these violations by whether they were cited or uncited by the State inspector at the time of the LSCI. In addition, the last column categorizes all other OSM-observed violations on these sites by the type of performance standard violated.</p>			

Table 10

1 SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLATIONS PRESENT AT TIME OF LAST STATE COMPLETE INSPECTION (OSM random sample inspection sites only)								
NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS WITH ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL IMPACTS REMAINING WITHIN PERMIT AREA								
Probability of occurrence of event that the violated standard is designed to prevent	Degree of actual or potential impact						Totals	
	Minor		Moderate		Considerable		Totals	
	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited
None or unlikely								
Likely Occurred								
Subtotals								
NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS WITH ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL IMPACTS EXTENDING OUTSIDE PERMIT AREA								
Probability of occurrence of event that the violated standard is designed to prevent	Degree of actual or potential impact						Totals	
	Minor		Moderate		Considerable		Totals	
	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited
None or unlikely								
Likely Occurred								
Subtotals								
NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE (RECORDKEEPING) VIOLATIONS								
	Degree of obstruction to enforcement						Totals	
	Minor		Moderate		Considerable		Totals	
	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited
ALL TYPES OF VIOLATIONS								
	Degree of impact or obstruction						Totals	
	Minor		Moderate		Considerable		Totals	
	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited	2 Cited	3 Uncited
<p>1 Does not include violations resulting from permit defects or violations in ten-day notices which either are on appeal to the Deputy Director or have not been affirmed on appeal.</p> <p>2 Violations cited by the State at the time of the last State complete inspection.</p> <p>3 Violations not cited by the State at the time of the last State complete inspection.</p> <p>For all sites on which OSM conducted random sample inspections in (State) during EY 1992, this table summarizes the seriousness of those violations which existed at the time of the last State complete inspection (LSCI), including those violations which were cited by the State as existing at the time of the LSCI but which no longer existed at the time of the OSM inspection. It also characterizes the seriousness of these violations according to whether they were cited by the State at the time of the LSCI.</p>								

Table 11

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS		
Number of complaints	State	OSM
Action pending as of July 1, 1991	--	--
Complaints received in EY 1992	--	--
Complaints referred to State by OSM	N/A	--
Complaints investigated	--	--
Responses provided to complainant	--	--
Action pending as of June 30, 1992	--	--

Table 12

PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY STATE				
Type of application	Surface mines	Underground mines	Other facilities	Totals
New permits				
Renewals				
Transfers, sales and assignments of permit rights				
Small operator assistance				
Exploration permits				
Totals				

Table 13

STATE PERMITTING ACTIONS (Applications Approved and Authorizations to Operate Issued)								
Type of application	Surface mines		Underground mines		Other facilities		Totals	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres**	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New permits								
Renewals								
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)		N/A		N/A		N/A	0	N/A
Incidental boundary revisions							0	0
Transfers, sales and assignments of permit rights		N/A		N/A		N/A	0	N/A
Small operator assistance		N/A		N/A		N/A	0	N/A
Exploration permits ¹		N/A		N/A		N/A	0	N/A
Exploration notices		N/A		N/A		N/A	0	N/A
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3								
Number of permits identified by OSM as being improvidently issued.....								
Number of improvidently issued permits for which the State took appropriate corrective action.....								
N/A: Not applicable.								
1 Removal of less than 250 tons of coal. State approval not required.								
2 Includes only the number of acres of proposed surface disturbance.								
3 Permits meeting the criteria of 30 CFR 733.20(b) and requiring rescission or other action by the State.								

Table 14

BONDS RELEASED BY STATE (Permanent program permits)		
Reclamation phase	Number of release applications approved	Acres released
I		
II		
III		

Table 15

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY (Permanent Program Permits)			
	Sites	Dollars	Acres
Bonds forfeited as of July 1, 1991			
Bonds forfeited during EY 1992			
Forfeited bonds collected as of July 1, 1991			
Forfeited bonds during EY 1992			
Forfeited sites reclaimed during EY 1992		2	
Forfeiture sites repermitted during EY 1992		N/A	
Forfeiture sites unreclaimed as of June 30, 1992		N/A	
Excess reclamation costs recovered from permittee			
Excess forfeiture proceeds returned to permittee			
<p>1 Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date.</p> <p>2 Cost of reclamation, excluding general administrative expenses.</p>			