



Office of Surface Mining

Annual Evaluation Summary Report
of
IOWA

for

Evaluation Year 1997
October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997

November 1997

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Overview of the Coal Mining Industry	2
III.	Overview of Public Participation in the Program	2
IV.	Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations	3
V.	Success in Achieving the Purposes of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977	5
	A. Off-site Impacts	5
	B. Bond Release	6
	C. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation	6
VI.	OSM Assistance	7
	Appendix A: Tabular Summaries of Data Pertaining to Mining, Reclamation and Program Administration	A-1
	Appendix B: State Comments on Report	B-1

1997 IOWA ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

I. Introduction

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the regulation of and provide Federal funding for State regulatory programs that have been approved by OSM as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Iowa Division of Soil Conservation (IDSC) and the effectiveness of the Iowa program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the period of October 1, 1996, to September 30, 1997.

The primary focus of the OSM oversight policy for the 1997 evaluation year is an on-the-ground results-oriented strategy that evaluates the end result of State programs in ensuring that areas on the minesite are protected from impacts during mining, and that areas on the minesite are contemporaneously and successfully reclaimed after mining activities are completed. The new policy emphasizes a shared commitment between OSM and the State to ensure the success of SMCRA through the development and implementation of a performance agreement. Also, the policy this year continues to encourage public participation as part of the oversight strategy. Besides the primary focus of evaluating end results, the oversight guidance makes clear OSM's responsibility to conduct inspections to monitor the State's effectiveness in ensuring compliance with SMCRA's environmental protection.

To further the idea that oversight is a continuous and ongoing process this annual report is structured to report on the progress of OSM and Iowa in conducting evaluations and completing oversight activities, and on their accomplishments at the end of the evaluation period. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the period are available for review and copying at the OSM office in Alton, Illinois.

The following list of acronyms are used in this report:

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
AVS	Applicant/Violator System
EPR	Enhancement and Performance Review
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
IDSC	Iowa Division of Soil Conservation
MCRCC	Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977

II. Overview of Coal Mining Industry

Iowa's coal ranges from sub-bituminous to high-volatile C bituminous. The demonstrated coal reserve base is estimated to be 2.2 billion tons, or less than one-half of one percent of the United States (U.S.) coal reserves. The coal-bearing areas cover about 18,468 square miles, or 33 percent of the State. Most coal seams are less than five feet thick. The coal has a relatively high sulfur content.

Coal deposits in Iowa were first mined in the 1840's. As in other States, coal production fell as industry later converted to natural gas and fuel oil. Coal production last occurred in 1994. Most recent production used surface mining methods for coal removal. During the 1997 evaluation period, Iowa had 28 inspectable units. Twenty-three of these units were surface mines, two were underground mines and three were wash plants (Tables 2 and 4). The average number of acres per inspectable unit is 335. The surface mining productivity rate is less than the national average because the coal seams are thin.

Coal production since 1981 steadily declined to zero in 1995. In 1981, coal production was 708,602 tons. As shown in Table 1, in 1994, Iowa mines produced 50,000 tons of coal. During the last year of production total employment amounted to 50. Coal production was confined to the south-central part of the State until the last operating coal mining company ceased mining in 1994 and filed for bankruptcy during 1995.

Before the enactment of SMCRA, approximately 13,764 acres were affected by coal mining in 17 Iowa counties. The resulting hazardous conditions recorded in OSM's Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) that includes both reclaimed and unreclaimed sites, reveal the following: 97,131 feet of dangerous highwalls; 1,372 acres of dangerous piles and embankments; 49 hazardous water bodies; 18 vertical openings; 2,624 acres of mine lands which cause flooding and sediment deposition on unmined land (Table 10). There were no reported deaths associated with Abandoned Mine Land (AML) hazards during this evaluation period.

III. Overview of Public Participation in the Program

There were no permits issued and no other activities in the regulatory (Title V) program that required an Applicant/Violator System (AVS) review during this evaluation period. No AVS reviews were reported by the State for AML (Title IV) activities. OSM will extend the AVS review into the 1998 evaluation year.

Iowa provides prompt responses to AML inquiries and maintains good communication with landowners on developing projects. Iowa conducted three formal meetings with AML project landowners to review reclamation designs status for problem areas on their land. In addition, daily contacts are made involving the management of active construction projects.

One Title V citizen complaint was received during the review period and handled in a timely and appropriate manner. The IDSC has maintained letters on file with the County Recorders in each of the four Iowa counties with issued coal permits - Marion, Mahaska, Monroe, and Lucas. Those letters provide each citizen with the opportunity to review permit and enforcement files upon request submitted directly to the IDSC or by the recorders on their behalf. The County Recorders maintain contact with IDSC and are willing to continue in this role. During the evaluation year, IDSC agreed to jointly publish with OSM public notices in newspapers of local circulation in the coal area, seeking input and comment regarding program effectiveness. In response to a comment from a landowner, IDSC and OSM personally met with the landowner at the minesite. Letters were also provided by both OSM and the IDSC explaining the status of reclamation efforts at the property in question. Coal Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land staff continue to respond to citizen inquiries during the year concerning old mine works and potential mine-related subsidence. Staff conduct preliminary site investigations and landowner contacts prior to relaying information and assessments to OSM. A review of the outreach program, its procedures, and responsiveness to citizen inquiries will continue into the next evaluation year.

IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations

During the evaluation period, Iowa awarded construction contracts for two new AML reclamation projects. Maintenance work was also initiated on one and completed on two previous projects.

Iowa initiated and worked on AML staff reviews of four project final design plans and specifications which were still ongoing at the end of this evaluation period. Another significant accomplishment is the review and revision of Iowa's "Generic Specifications for AML Projects." Use of these generic specifications by Iowa's consulting engineers helps ensure consistency in the quality and content of project contract specifications. Iowa also completed topographic mapping for four new AML problem areas that will likely be included in upcoming project designs.

Iowa completed five wetland delineations and one U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 wetland mitigation permit application. The 404 application received permit authorization by the Corps. Four wildlife and archeological surveys were initiated, and six wildlife and archeological surveys were completed on AML problem areas.

Iowa made progress during the evaluation year in updating the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan by completing revision of the State Statutes pertaining to the AML Program. However, Iowa has failed to meet the schedule developed during evaluation year 1996 which called for submission of an amendment to OSM by August 1, 1997. On September 10, 1997, Iowa provided OSM with a new schedule for completion of the regulations and AML Plan revisions by March 1998. OSM will review this topic during the 1998 evaluation year.

Iowa follows the State reclamation plan in the solicitation and consideration of public input into the reclamation program (Title IV). Public requests for information and investigations receive prompt consideration and response. Iowa developed a system to track public inquiries regarding the AML program and implemented it during the evaluation year. At the request of Iowa officials, the Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center (MCRCC) developed a computerized database to help manage public inquiry information and provided it for IDSC review and comment. Iowa coordinates with the appropriate State and Federal agencies in the development and implementation of reclamation projects.

Iowa maintains its data in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS). Funded and completed project data is entered at the appropriate times. New problems are entered into AMLIS when they are identified. Iowa also maintains internal systems to track public inquiries, and project ranking and selection data. These systems are efficient and effective.

The IDSC and OSM jointly conducted a file review on one bankrupt coal company to determine if a pattern of violations existed on one or more permits. The team determined that a pattern of violations does exist on each permit issued to this company. IDSC has submitted a schedule to send a Show Cause Order to the permittee by January 1998, and give final disposition regarding permit revocation by May 1998. OSM will continue to review this topic during the 1998 evaluation year.

Bond forfeiture activities conducted by the IDSC during the 1997 evaluation period consisted of additional work on a final project contract and specification documents for the reclamation of one underground mine. Staff vacancies and absences due to illness delayed letting the contract in the 1997 evaluation year. The State has submitted a new schedule to reclaim the underground mine by June 30, 1998.

The IDSC also drafted design plans and contract documents for the reclamation of four abandoned surface mines during the 1997 evaluation year. IDSC submitted a new schedule to contract out improvement measures at each of these sites by March 16, 1998, and complete the construction phase by June 30, 1998. The 1993 Action Plan regarding reclamation of bond forfeiture sites can be resolved as soon as reclamation commences on the bond forfeiture projects.

All Title IV grant documents have been submitted to OSM in a timely manner. However, Iowa's previous Title V grant applications, cost reports and grant closeout documents have not been timely submitted to OSM. During this evaluation period, Iowa has not followed its time lines for submittal of Title V grant documents. The State has committed to follow its plan to assure timely submittal of all grant documents during the 1998 evaluation year.

V. Success in Achieving the Purposes of SMCRA

To further the concept of reporting end results under Title V of SMCRA, the findings from performance standard evaluations are being collected for a National perspective in terms of the number and extent of observed off-site impacts and the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and which meet the bond release requirements for the various phases of reclamation.

The overall measure of excellence in the AML (Title IV) program is the degree to which States are successful in achieving planned reclamation goals. One of the primary goals of AML Enhancement and Performance Reviews (EPR) is to improve upon this success. EPRs document each State's ability to achieve desired outcomes. Emphasizing outcomes will allow OSM to identify when the end result is not being achieved and establish a basis for reaching agreement with (and providing assistance to) a State to improve its program.

Individual topic reports are available in the Alton, Illinois Office which provide details on how the following evaluations and measurements were conducted.

A. Off-site Impacts

A sample of the 28 most recent State complete and 12 joint Federal inspections were used for the evaluation of off-site impacts on 28 permits. Twelve of the joint inspections identified 22 off-site impacts. Each of the two impact types (hydrology and encroachment) affected land and water resources (see Table 4). The impacts on resources off the permit were usually considered minor to moderate depending on the size and quality of the resources affected. However, 18 percent of the off site impacts were considered major. The off-site impacts were caused by deterioration of haulroads, diversions, and a general lack of maintenance. During the States 28 complete inspections no off-site impacts were recorded which had not been previously identified during the IDSC/OSM joint inspections.

All the off-site impacts were observed on operations of two companies at permit sites that are considered abandoned. The State has addressed the resulting violations through appropriate enforcement actions. However, the off-site impacts are expected to remain and increase in number and degree until the disturbed sites are reclaimed by the surety or the State.

The State routinely inspects all minesites, but without continued maintenance by the permittee most of these sites are expected to continue to deteriorate. Based upon the joint inspections, OSM has concluded that off-site impacts are a significant concern in Iowa. OSM and the State will review this topic again during the 1998 evaluation year and work with the State, sureties, and industry to reclaim the problem sites.

B. Bond Releases

A bond release review was conducted in Iowa. There were no bond release application packages available for review and no bond release activity this review period. There have been no bond releases since 1988. A 1995 review determined that less than five percent of the total disturbed permanent program acreage in Iowa received a Phase III bond release since the permanent program was approved in Iowa. The 1992 Action Plan concerning Iowa's processing of bond release applications remains unresolved until Iowa can demonstrate its ability to properly release bond liability. OSM will revisit the bond release process during the 1998 evaluation year.

The effectiveness of the State program in ensuring successful (contemporaneous) reclamation was determined by assessing data gathered for Table 5. The State submitted an independent Table 6 on contemporaneous reclamation. Out of 2,876 acres disturbed by mining in Iowa, zero acres received Phase I, II, or III bond release this review period. During this same period, additional lands were disturbed from continued deterioration of the sites and environmental encroachment off the permit. No mining activity took place during the review period.

While there are a number of factors that have influenced Iowa's lack of timely bond release, Iowa still needs to resolve its long-term bond release issues to ultimately attain accepted levels of reclamation success. OSM will target this review again in the 1998 evaluation year.

C. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

During the evaluation period, Iowa completed reclamation begun in previous evaluation years. During evaluation year 1997, IDSC reclaimed AML lands and waters associated with 1735 feet of dangerous highwall, 129 acres on mine lands that contributed to flooding and sedimentation problems, 23 acres of dangerous spoil piles and embankments, one vertical opening caused by mine subsidence and 1.7 miles of stream clogged by mine sediments. Since program approval, Iowa has reclaimed 13 vertical mine shafts, 48,470 feet of dangerous highwall, 851 acres of mine land contributing to flooding problems, 5.6 miles of sediment clogged stream, 777 acres of dangerous spoil piles and embankments, 20 hazardous water bodies, and 13 polluted water problems (Table 10).

Iowa received \$1.5 million in Federal AML funds this evaluation year. This is the minimum level of funding which OSM allots to any State reclamation program, regardless of coal tonnage mined.

Iowa does not administer the AML Emergency Program within the State. During the evaluation year, OSM investigated four emergency complaints. One complaint was

determined to be a non-emergency, two vertical opening emergency abatement projects were completed and work was initiated on the fourth project at the end of the evaluation period.

An OSM evaluation of completed projects indicates that Iowa designs and constructs projects which succinctly address the priority one and two hazards. Reclaimed sites meet objectives outlined in environmental analysis documents and project proposals without undue environmental consequences. Iowa monitors completed project sites and performs maintenance until sites reach stable conditions.

In a letter dated September 26, 1994, the OSM Director notified Iowa that it's AML Plan must be amended to comply with the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Act of 1990, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Iowa made progress during the evaluation year in updating the AML Plan by revising State Statutes pertaining to the AML Program. However, Iowa has not met its schedule developed during evaluation year 1996 which called for submission of a reclamation plan amendment by August 1, 1997. On September 10, 1997, Iowa provided OSM with a new schedule for completion of the regulations and AML Plan revisions by March 1998.

VI. OSM Assistance

OSM's goal is to provide direct technical assistance to Iowa in all aspects of the Technical Information Processing System (status, utilization, training, maintenance, upgrades) and electronic permitting initiatives (Geographic Information System, Global Positioning System, and other spatial data technologies). OSM is also available to provide support for State symposia/conferences, topical seminars, workshops, interactive forums, and specialized on-site training, and technology outreach programs.

OSM provided informal training regarding inspection policies, methods and procedures concurrently with joint complete Federal inspections.

OSM provided two days (March 17-18, 1997) of formal Grants Administration training for one Iowa employee. The training covered grants administration procedures and the responsibilities of a grants program specialist. The State requested that OSM provide AMLIS training. OSM conducted a three day AMLIS workshop on December 10, 1996, in the MCRCC with one Iowa employee in attendance. Also, a wetlands awareness course was held in Fort Scott, Kansas, on July 15, 1997, which provided three days of training for one Iowa employee.

OSM has provided the IDSC with access to color stereoscopic aerial photography for selected coal mines in Iowa through a vendor at greatly reduced cost. These photographs are helpful in the development of reclamation designs and inspections.

APPENDIX A

Tabular Summaries of Data Pertaining to Mining, Reclamation and Program Administration.

These tables present data pertinent to mining operations and State and Federal regulatory activities within Iowa. They also summarize funding providing by OSM and Iowa staffing. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997. Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of Iowa's performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the Alton, IL, OSM Office.

TABLE 1

COAL PRODUCTION (Millions of short tons)			
Period	Surface mines	Underground mines	Total
Coal production ^A for entire State:			
1994	0.05	0.00	0.05
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997 ^B	0.00	0.00	0.00

^A Coal production as reported in this table is the gross tonnage which includes coal that is sold, used or transferred as reported to OSM by each mining company on form OSM-1 line 8(a). Gross tonnage does not provide for a moisture reduction. OSM verifies tonnage reported through routine auditing of mining companies. This production may vary from that reported by States or other sources due to varying methods of determining and reporting coal production.

^B First and second quarters.

TABLE 2

INSPECTABLE UNITS (As of September 30, 1996)												
Coal mines and related facilities	Number and status of permits									Permitted acreage ^A (hundreds of acres)		
	Active or temporarily inactive		Inactive		Abandoned		Totals		Insp. Unit ^D			
	IP	PP	Phase II bond release		IP	PP	IP	PP				
			IP	PP						IP	PP	IP
STATE and PRIVATE LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE												
Surface mines	0	17	2	1	0	3	2	21	23	3	49	52
Underground mines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	32	32
Other facilities	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	2	2
Subtotals	0	21	2	1	0	4	2	26	28	3	83	86
FEDERAL LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE												
Surface mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL LANDS^B												
Surface mines	0	17	2	1	0	3	2	21	23	3	49	52
Underground mines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	32	32
Other facilities	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	2	2
Totals	0	21	2	1	0	4	2	26	28	3	83	86
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											1	
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											307	
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:											0	On Federal lands: 0 ^C
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands:											0	On Federal lands: 0 ^C
<p>IP: Initial regulatory program sites. PP: Permanent regulatory program sites.</p> <p>^A When a unit is located on more than one type of land, includes only the acreage located on the indicated type of land. ^B Numbers of units may not equal the sum of the three preceding categories because a single inspectable unit may include lands in more than one of the preceding categories. ^C 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. ^D Inspectable Units includes multiple permits that have been grouped together as one unit for inspection frequency purposes by some State programs.</p>												

TABLE 3

STATE PERMITTING ACTIVITY												
Type of application	Surface mines			Underground mines			Other facilities			Totals		
	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres ^A	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres
New permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incidental boundary revisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers, sales and assignments of permit rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small operator assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exploration permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exploration notices ^B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPTIONAL - Number of midterm permit reviews completed that are not reported as revisions n/a

^A Includes only the number of acres of proposed surface disturbance.

^B State approval not required. Involves removal of less than 250 tons of coal and does not affect lands designated unsuitable for mining.

TABLE 4

RESOURCES AFFECTED		OFF-SITE IMPACTS											
		People			Land			Water			Structures		
DEGREE OF IMPACT		minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major
BLASTING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND STABILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYDROLOGY	21	0	0	0	6	7	6	9	8	4	0	1	0
ENCROACHMENT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22	0	0	0	6	8	6	9	9	4	0	1	0

number of permits or mine sites with observed off-site impacts:
 Permits 12 or Mine Sites _____
 number of permits or mine sites evaluated:
 Permits 28 or Mine Sites _____
 number of observations made to evaluate mine sites or permits for off-site impacts 22

The degree of impact under each resource that was affected by each type of impact. More than one resource may be affected by each type of impact. Therefore, the total number of impacts will likely be less than the total number of resources affected; i.e., the numbers under the resources columns will not necessarily add horizontally to equal the total number for each type of impact. To report the number of mine sites or permits use the same criteria used to determine an inspectable unit in the State. Number of observations is based upon the criteria developed between each State and OSM and may include observations by both the State and OSM.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL STATE MINING AND RECLAMATION RESULTS		
Bond release phase	Applicable performance standard	Acreage released during this evaluation period
Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approximate original contour restored ● Topsoil or approved alternative replaced 	0
Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Surface stability ● Establishment of vegetation 	0
Phase III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-mining land use/productivity restored ● Successful permanent vegetation ● Groundwater recharge, quality and quantity restored ● Surface water quality and quantity restored 	0
	Total number of disturbed acres at end of last review period (September 30, 1996) ¹	2,876
	Total number of acres disturbed during this evaluation year	0
	Number of acres disturbed during this evaluation year that are considered remining	0

¹ Disturbed acres in this category are those that have not received a Phase III or other final bond release (State maintains jurisdiction).

TABLE 6

Site	Permit	Uneffected	Disturbed	Phase 3	Initially Reclaimed	Unreclaimed
Name	Area	Acres	Acres	Release Acres	Acres	Acres
ACC #1 wp	40	10	30	0	0	30
ACC #1A	250	88	162	132	161	1
ACC #3	262	75	187	3	185	2
ACC #5	124	40	84	0	71	13
ACC #6	95	12	83	0	80	3
ACC #7	401	140	261	0	161	100
ACC #8	250	190	60	0	0	60
ICMC #1wp	140	35	105	53	90	15
ICMC #8	163	93	70	0	70	0
IF&M wp	50	0	50	0	49	1
IF&M #3	101	0	101	44	100	1
IF&M #4	145	85	60	0	59	1
IF&M #5	283	219	64	0	63	1
JUDE #3	80	3	77	8	76	1
JUDE #4	120	20	100	0	99	1
JUDE #5	33	3	30	0	29	1
STAR #2	92	5	87	0	86	1
STAR #3	80	55	25	11	24	1
STAR #4	180	1	179	162	178	1
STAR #5	234	69	165	0	163	2
STAR #6	110	0	110	0	109	1
STAR #7	371	314	57	0	56	1
STAR #10	517	221	296	0	279	17
STAR #11	728	550	178	0	177	1
STAR #12	233	136	97	0	96	1
STAR #14	340	339	1	0	0	1
SUP #1	1770	1300	470	0	450	20
SUP #2	1416	1316	100	0	60	40
TOTALS	8608	5319	3289	413	2971	318
Percent of total permit area disturbed			38%			
Percent of total permit area released			5%			
Percent of total permit area unreclaimed			4%			
Percent of total disturbed area unreclaimed			10%			

TABLE 7

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY (Permanent Program Permits)			
	Sites	Dollars	Acres
Bonds forfeited as of October 1, 1996 ^A	5	\$247,789	1,690
Bonds forfeited during EY 1997	0	\$0	0
Forfeited bonds collected as October 1, 1996 ^A	5	\$247,789	1,690
Forfeited bonds collected during EY 1997	0	\$0	0
Forfeiture sites reclaimed during EY 1997	0	\$0 ^B	0
Forfeiture sites repermited during EY 1997	0		0
Forfeiture sites unreclaimed as of September 30, 1997	5		1,690
Excess reclamation costs recovered from permittee	0	\$0	0
Excess forfeiture proceeds returned to permittee	0	\$0	0
^A Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date. ^B Cost of reclamation, excluding general administrative expenses.			

TABLE 8

STATE REGULATORY PROGRAM STAFFING (Full-time equivalents at end of evaluation year)	
Function	EY 1997
Regulatory program	4.55
Permit review	1.95
Inspection	1.05
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	1.55

TABLE 9

REGULATORY FUNDS GRANTED TO STATE BY OSM (Millions of dollars)		
Type of grant	Federal funds awarded	Federal funding as a percentage of total program costs
Administration and enforcement	\$155,010	50%
Small operator assistance	\$0	0
Totals	\$155,010	

TABLE 10

ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION NEEDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE PROGRAM APPROVAL							
Problem nature	Unit	Coal-related problems				Noncoal-related problems	
		Abatement status			Total	Abatement status	
		Unfunded	Funded	Completed		Funded	Completed
Priority 1 & 2 (Protection of public health, safety, and general welfare)							
Clogged streams	Miles	10.4	1.0	5.6	17.0		
Clogged stream lands	Acres	1,368.5	50.0	500.0	1,918.5		
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. Feet	46,389.0	2,770	48,470.0	97,629.0		
Dangerous impoundments	Count	4.0	1.0	1.0	6.0		
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres	565.5	35.0	776.9	1,377.4		
Dangerous slides	Acres	42.0	0.0	0.0	42.0		
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Underground mine fires	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Hazardous equip. & facilities	Count	5.0	0.0	4.0	9.0		
Hazardous water bodies	Count	23.0	1.0	20.0	44.0		
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	50.0	0.0	7.0	57.0		
Portals	Count	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		
Polluted water: agric. & indust.	Count	12.0	1.0	12.0	25.0		
Polluted water: human consumption	Count	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.0		
Subsidence	Acres	23.0	0.0	2.0	25.0		
Surface burning	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Vertical opening	Count	5.0	0.0	13.0	18.0		
Priority 3 (Environmental restoration)							
Spoil areas	Acres	1,444.3	3.0	439.5	18,886.8		
Benches	Acres	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0		
Pits	Acres	140.5	0.0	18.5	159.0		
Gob piles	Acres	3.0	0.0	1.0	4.0		
Slurry ponds	Acres	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
Haul roads	Acres	23.5	0.0	5.0	28.5		
Mine openings	Count	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		
Slumps	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Highwalls	Lin. Feet	57,822.0	800.0	0.0	58,622.0		
Equipment/facilities	Count	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	11.5	2.0	0.0	13.5		
Water problems	Gal./min.	337.5	0.0	0.0	337.5		
Other	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<p>Note: All data in this table are taken from the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS). Since information concerning noncoal-related problems and accomplishments did not have to be included in AMLIS until November 26, 1991, the table may not reflect all noncoal-related accomplishments.</p>							

APPENDIX B

State Comments on Report

From: Erica Berrier <eberrier@sela.osmre.gov>
To: Steve Preston <SPRESTON@MCRGW.OSMRE.GOV>
Date: 14 Nov 1997 (Fri) 16:07
Subject: Draft 1997 Annual Evaluation Report Comments - AML

I read the Draft 1997 Annual Evaluation Report and I was impressed by the more equal coverage of the AML program than has occurred historically. It is nice to see the AML program being recognized rather than relegated to the final paragraph or too. Now all you need to do is to acknowledge the AML program on the cover sheet.

I have a couple of comments.

First: On page four in the final paragraph the timeliness of the Title V grant applications, cost reports, and grant closeout documents is discussed. The second sentence states "During this evaluation period, Iowa ha not followed its time lines for timely submittal of grant documents." This statement implies that all of Iowa's grant reporting and grant applications were not handled in a timely manner. To the best of my knowledge, the AML grant reporting was all done in a timely manner, and it was OSM, rather than Iowa, who held up approval of AML grant applications and amendments. The AML program should be given the credit it deserves for keeping its grant reporting and applications timely.

Second: On page six, under subheading "C. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation", I cannot match the AML accomplishment figures listed for the 1997 evaluation year. I hope that I didn't confuse you by sending you the Rouwenhorst data, which only updated the costs of the reclamation and not additional keywords reclaimed. Using the completion data from the Fee, Poffenbarger, and Chester projects; I come up with the following accomplishment totals.

CS	1.7 miles
CSL	129 acres
DPE	23 acres
S	1 opening
DH	1735 lin. ft.
and no IRW reclamation.	

If you have any questions, please let me know.

I will try to locate some nice examples of reclamation photos for you first thing Monday. I can have them airborned down and you could have them by Tuesday, if that is soon enough. I know that I have some nice ones of the three projects which we completed this year. The Chester and Poffenbarger sites looked especially good. The Fee site was seeded later, and though it looks very nice, I don't know if I have any where the site vegetation looks very good yet. The Fee site will look better next spring.

CC: Russell W. Frum <rfrum@MCRGW.OSMRE.GOV>

OSM'S ACTIONS ON IOWA'S COMMENTS REGARDING THE 1997 ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

OSM response to the Iowa's comments are in the same order as the comments are presented in the State's E-mail message sent November 14, 1997.

1. The cover of the report was modified to reflect the State's comments.
2. The final paragraph on Page 4, Second Sentence, was changed and another sentence added to reflect that Iowa Title IV (AML) grant documents were submitted in a timely manner.
3. On Page 6, under the subheading "C. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation," the accomplishment totals were changed to reflect the State's figures.
4. Photographs from Iowa were not received in time to be used for the Annual Report cover page.