

Office of Surface Mining

**Grants and Oversight Team
Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
Annual Evaluation Summary Report**

for the

Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land Programs

Administered by the Division of Soil Conservation

of

IOWA

for

Evaluation Year 2000

(October 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000)

November 2000

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the 2000 Evaluation Year (EY), the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), Grants and Oversight Team (GOT) conducted oversight evaluations of the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship, Division of Soil Conservation (IDSC) Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land (AML) programs. The oversight studies focused on the success of the IDSC in meeting the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) goals for environmental protection and prompt, effective reclamation of land mined for coal. A Partnership Plan in the form of a Performance Agreement (PA) was cooperatively developed by GOT and IDSC to tailor the oversight activities to the unique conditions of the State program. The purpose for the oversight activities was to identify the need for and then provide financial, technical, and other program assistance to strengthen the State program.

Studies in the areas of offsite impacts, reclamation success, and customer service were conducted by GOT in support of OSM s national initiatives. These include the following studies.

- " **OFF-SITE IMPACTS (ACTIVE OR NON-FORFEITED)** - A total of 12 impacts were observed on nine permits, or inspectable units, during the evaluation period. All of the impacts related to hydrology. The number of off-site impacts was reduced in EY 2000 through surety companies completing reclamation in lieu of bond forfeiture. Fifty-three percent of all sites were free of off-site impacts. Through additional surety and state reclamation in EY 2001, the number of off-site impacts should be reduced.

- " **OFF-SITE IMPACTS (BOND FORFEITURE)** - Of the five forfeited sites, there were three off-site impacts noted on three sites. Forty percent of the sites were free from off-site impacts. Preliminary reclamation plans have been completed on the three inspectable units with off-site impacts. Reclamation will be initiated in the spring of 2001, thus potentially eliminating the off-site impacts.

- " **END RESULTS (RECLAMATION SUCCESS)** - Since the State did not receive any bond release applications during the EY, reclamation success of the Iowa program can not be evaluated. However, the State continues to pursue reclamation through the bond forfeiture process. The State entered into reclamation agreements with sureties resulting in partial reclamation on two abandoned sites. Initial designs were completed on two additional forfeiture sites, and plans were developed for two other forfeiture sites.

As these sites are reclaimed by the sureties, it is anticipated that bond release applications will be submitted to the State, reviewed, and approved in EY 2001.

- " **CUSTOMER SERVICE** - Since no bond release applications were received during the evaluation period, the effectiveness of IDSC s customer service in relation to bond releases can not be evaluated . It is anticipated that bond release applications will be

forthcoming in the coming year. At that time, an appropriate evaluation will be completed.

The following general oversight topic reviews were completed.

- " **AML ON-THE-GROUND RECLAMATION** - The Iowa AML program is managed in a cost efficient and professional manner. All projects are in compliance with appropriate laws and regulation. Designs are well thought out, reasonable, cost efficient, and use the best current technology available. Completed projects have resulted in elimination of extreme hazards to the public and restoration of beneficial land uses. Moreover, they are completed with minimal disturbance to the environment.

- " **AML CUSTOMER SERVICE - (PUBLIC OUTREACH)** - Iowa has a computer based public inquiry tracking system. All public inquiries are entered and maintained in the system. The State program continues to effectively provide for customer service and public outreach in an excellent manner.

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2000 IOWA ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

I. Introduction

The SMCRA created the 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 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, 1999, to September 30, 2000.

The primary focus of the OSM oversight policy for EY 2000 is an on-the-ground results-oriented strategy that evaluates the end result of State programs in ensuring that areas on the mine site are protected from impacts during mining and that areas on the mine site are contemporaneously and successfully reclaimed after mining activities are completed. The 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 OSM's Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center (MCRCC) at 501 Belle Street, Alton, Illinois, 62002.

The following list of acronyms are used in this report:

ACSI	Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative
AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
EY	Evaluation Year
GOT	Grants and Oversight Team
IDSC	Iowa Division of Soil Conservation
MCRCC	Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
TIPS	Technical Information Processing System
U.S.	United States

II. Overview of the Iowa Coal Mining Industry

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

Coal mining activities first began in Iowa in the 1840's. More than 35 companies extracted coal in 17 counties. A partial list of the counties where historical production occurred includes Polk, Story, Wapello, Van Buren, Keokuk, Davis, and Appanoose counties. Mining under SMCRA was concentrated in the four counties of Lucas, Marion, Mahaska, and Monroe. Annual production varied throughout Iowa's mining history, peaking in 1981 at 708,602 tons. Production subsequently declined until it ceased in 1994 with 500,000 tons mined during that year (Table 1). Most of this production came from surface mining operations. Fifty people were employed in the industry at that time. Thin coal seams and high sulphur content of the coal both contributed to the demise of coal mining in the State.

During the 2000 evaluation period, Iowa had 24 inspectable units. Twenty of these units were surface mines, two were underground mines, and two were wash plants (Table 2). The average number of acres per inspectable unit was 288. None of these inspectable units produced coal in EY 2000.

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) included the following: 97,131 feet of dangerous highwalls; 1,372 acres of dangerous spoil piles and embankments; 44 hazardous water bodies; 18 vertical openings; 7.1 miles of sediment clogged streams; 2,624 acres of mine lands which cause flooding and sediment deposition on unmined land.

III. Overview of Public Participation in the Program

Public (citizen) requests for information, assistance, and investigations in Title IV and Title V receive prompt consideration and response. Iowa also coordinates with the appropriate State and Federal agencies in the development and implementation of reclamation projects. Copies of the Citizens Complaint Card are available to the public on request. This card provides a step-by-step process for citizens that wish to report a problem with coal mining under the Title IV and Title V reclamation programs.

In EY 2000, Iowa conducted several formal meetings with AML project landowners to review the design development on their projects. These formal meetings included one Initial Landowner Meeting, three Preliminary Design Landowner Meetings, one Revised Final Design Landowner Meeting, and four Final Design and Construction Easement Review Landowner Meetings.

IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations

Abandoned Mine Land Program

The Iowa AML program is an active participant in OSM's Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (ACSI) program. Iowa has received a total of \$353,570 in ACSI funds, of which \$165,317 was awarded by OSM this year. The money is being used to reclaim a large abandoned mine site that is contributing acid mine drainage and sediment to Roberts Creek Lake. Reclamation work at the site will continue for several years. This year, the State completed a Categorical Exclusion and received an Authorization-to-Proceed for the area of the site covered by Contract Number 2.

Activities that were conducted by the Iowa AML program this evaluation year to ensure that successful on-the-ground reclamation is achieved on Priority 1 and 2 AML sites are as follows:

- " Completed one preliminary design for a new reclamation project.
- " Geotechnical, soils, and hydrological investigations were completed on ten reclamation projects.
- " Issued Notice-to-Proceed on the Final Design development on one new reclamation project.
- " Sixty percent design submittals were reviewed for five reclamation projects.
- " Completed and reviewed Final Designs for five reclamation projects.
- " Completed two 401-404 wetland mitigation permit applications and received authorization from the Corps of Engineers.
- " Submitted permit applications to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for dam permits on two reclamation projects.
- " Completed one Environmental Assessment and received an Authorization-to-Proceed on one project.
- " Developed bid documents for four reclamation projects.
- " Awarded four new construction contracts for AML reclamation projects, one of these funded by the ACSI.
- " Completed reclamation work on two construction projects.
- " Completed maintenance work on three AML projects.

In a letter dated September 26, 1994, the OSM Director notified Iowa that its AML Plan must be amended to comply with the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Act of 1990 and the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Iowa plans to submit a proposed program amendment to OSM in 2001.

Regulatory Program

During EY 2000, OSM approved a formal program amendment that added revegetation success guidelines to the Iowa Title V Program. This will allow the State to begin granting some Phase III bond release.

A surety undertook in-lieu-of forfeiture reclamation at two sites this evaluation year. Over 90 percent of the required reclamation has been completed at both sites. Iowa is currently negotiating with several sureties concerning possible in-lieu-of forfeiture at several other sites.

During EY 2000, bond forfeiture proceedings on three sites were completed, and the State collected \$21,032.

Iowa's FY 2000 Title V grant was not submitted in a timely manner. The State had committed to timely submission of all grant documents during FY 2000.

V. Success in Achieving the Purposes of SMCRA as Determined by Measuring and Reporting End Results

To further the concept of reporting end results under Title V of SMCRA, the findings from performance standard and public participation evaluations are being collected for a national perspective in terms of the number and extent of observed off-site impacts, the number and percentage of inspectable units free of off-site impacts, the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and which meet the bond release requirements and have been released for the various phases of reclamation, and the effectiveness of customer service provided by the State.

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 topical reviews, referred to as Enhancement and Performance Reviews, is to improve upon this success. These reviews document each state's ability to achieve desired outcomes. Emphasizing outcomes allows 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 that provide details on how the following evaluations and measurements were conducted are available in OSM's MCRCC in Alton, Illinois.

A. Off-site Impacts

A sample of 57 State inspections and 19 Federal inspections were used to evaluate off-site impacts on 19 permits classified as active or non-forfeited. In Iowa, each permit is an inspectable unit.

The inspections and related file information identified nine inspectable units with off-site impacts (Table 4). A total of 12 impacts, all related to hydrology, were observed on the nine units. The impacts affected land and water resources. Eight, or 67 percent, of the impacts were determined to be moderate, while four were found to be minor. These off-site impacts, all identified prior to EY 2000, were caused either by deterioration of water control structures or lack of maintenance. Ten, or about 53 percent, of the non-forfeited units were free of off-site impacts.

The off-site impacts were most often observed at abandoned sites. The State has addressed existing violations through appropriate enforcement actions. However, without maintenance, these sites will continue to deteriorate until the disturbed areas are reclaimed by the surety or the State.

Off-site impacts at non-forfeited sites in Iowa are expected to remain and increase in number and degree until the disturbed sites are reclaimed. They continue to be a problem in Iowa, and OSM is working with the State and sureties to reclaim abandoned mine sites.

A sample of 27 State and nine Federal inspections were used to evaluate off-site impacts on the five permit areas where bond was forfeited. A total of three off-site impacts, identified prior to EY 2000, were found to exist at three mine sites. All of the impacts related to hydrology and affected water resources. In each case, the magnitude of the environmental impact on the resource was determined to be minor. Two, or approximately 40 percent, of the forfeited sites were free of off-site impacts.

Preliminary reclamation plans were completed for the three units with off-site impacts, and initiation of reclamation is planned for the spring of 2001. The off-site impacts should be eliminated when reclamation occurs. Iowa continues to reduce the number of off-site impacts at forfeiture sites through state reclamation contracts.

B. Reclamation Success

REG 8, revised July 28, 1999, noted for Reclamation Success, that Success will be determined based on the number of acres that meet the bond release standards and have been released by the State. Successful reclamation includes achievement of approximate original contour, reestablishment of land capability, restoring hydrologic balance, and contemporaneous reclamation. Using this criteria, without any bond release activity in the State during this time period, the effectiveness of the State program to ensure successful reclamation on lands affected by surface coal mining operations cannot be evaluated.

No bond release applications were received during the evaluation period. On November 26, 1999, OSM published a final rule in the Federal Register that approved, with certain exceptions and additional requirements, the addition of revegetation success guidelines to

Iowa's program. Iowa can now release bond on reclaimed land with certain post-mining land use capabilities. When the State adds to its regulations the additional requirements established by OSM's final rule, it will be able to release bond on reclaimed land with any type of designated post-mining capability. Iowa has agreed to submit a proposed program amendment in EY 2001 to meet these requirements.

During EY 2000, the State collected forfeited bond on three sites. Preliminary reclamation designs were completed for one of these sites and for a site forfeited last year. Additional design work is anticipated to be completed in the near future, and reclamation could begin at one or both of the sites as early as spring of 2001.

The surety undertook completion of reclamation in lieu of bond forfeiture at two sites. Over 90 percent of the reclamation at both of these sites was completed this evaluation period.

Notices of Intent to Forfeit were issued for all but two of the remaining inspectable units, and the State is currently corresponding with the sureties concerning the possibility of the sureties conducting in lieu of forfeiture reclamation. It is possible the operator may finish reclamation at the two sites for which Notices of Intent to Forfeit were not issued.

Iowa is to be commended for the progress it has made in reclaiming sites and in laying the groundwork for bond releases to occur. OSM is optimistic Iowa will release bonded acreage in the next calendar year.

C. Customer Service

A review to evaluate Iowa's effectiveness in providing customer service and public participation in the bond release process was scheduled for EY 2000. However, the State did not receive or process any bond release applications this evaluation year. Until an application is received, no conclusions can be made regarding Iowa's effectiveness in providing customer service as it pertains to bond release on Title V lands. A review of this topic is again scheduled for EY 2001.

Iowa has a computer-based public (citizen) inquiries tracking system that operates as an integral part of the State AML program. This system is routinely used to track public requests for information, assistance, investigations, outreach, and public meetings. It enables the State to provide appropriate consideration, response, and closure to public concerns in a timely manner. In an effort to improve customer service, Iowa is currently revising this system to include more data fields.

During the review period, Iowa received three potential AML emergency inspection requests. All of these sites were inspected by the State and subsequently declared emergencies by OSM. A total of 135 contacts with the public occurred this evaluation

year. These contacts were made with landowners of AML projects sites and individuals inquiring about the AML program. Additionally, Iowa coordinated with all appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies in the development and implementation of AML reclamation projects.

A sample of the records was reviewed and Iowa's actions in handling citizen inquiries were evaluated for timeliness and completeness. The review found that Iowa enters and maintains all public inquiries in the State's public inquiry tracking system in a timely and professional manner, and expeditiously addresses them.

Based on these findings, OSM believes Iowa addresses and tracks public inquiries in an efficient and effective manner.

D. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

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. It conducts an initial investigation and forwards potential emergency complaint information and recommendations to OSM for a final determination. Iowa received three potential AML emergency eligible site inspection requests. All of these sites were inspected and declared emergencies by OSM. Iowa is considering taking over responsibilities for the Emergency Program, and OSM is assisting the State with identifying changes to Iowa's Reclamation Plan and regulations that would be necessary for the State to do so.

During the evaluation period, Iowa completed reclamation begun in previous evaluation years. In EY 2000, IDSC reclaimed AML lands and waters associated with 39 acres of mine lands that contributed to flooding and sedimentation problems, and 0.5 miles of stream clogged by mine sediments. Since program approval in 1983, Iowa has reclaimed 52,490 feet of dangerous highwall, 811 acres of dangerous spoil piles and embankments, 22 hazardous water bodies, 13 vertical openings, 6.4 miles of sediment-clogged streams, and 577 acres of mine land contributing to flooding problems.

An OSM evaluation of AML projects found that the Iowa AML program is run in a cost efficient and professional manner. Projects are thoroughly analyzed and when completed meet all National Environmental Policy Act requirements. Designs are well thought out, reasonable, cost efficient, and use the best current technology available. They also include any necessary mitigation measures for the protection or enhancement of wetlands. Construction monitoring, post-construction monitoring, and maintenance processes ensure the projects meet contract specifications, project objectives, and program goals.

Iowa's AML projects result in elimination of extreme hazards to the public and restoration of beneficial land uses. Iowa implements an excellent AML program, and OSM acknowledges its accomplishments.

VI. OSM Assistance

OSM's goal is to provide direct technical assistance to Iowa in all aspects of the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS), 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, specialized on-site training, and technology outreach programs.

During the review period, OSM provided Iowa with the following assistance:

MCRCC conducted an AML Inventory workshop at the State's office in Des Moines. The workshop included field exercises and in-the-office training.

MCRCC provided assistance to Iowa on bond forfeiture reclamation by providing suggestions to the State to reduce the reclamation costs for several sites.

MCRCC assisted Iowa with survey work at two sites where the surety will complete reclamation.

MCRCC staff collected information to support normal husbandry practices in Iowa. Iowa will use the information as part of a proposed program amendment.

MCRCC staff is currently helping Iowa prepare a proposed program amendment to its Reclamation Plan that, when approved, will allow DSC to take over the AML Emergency Program.

MCRCC provided Iowa the first installment of TIPS software for TIPS users desktop computers (NT Conversion). The State has received Arc/Info 8.0.2 and AutoCAD Map 2000 software and instructions on how to install the software to utilize the TIPS software servers at OSM's three Regional Coordinating Centers.

The TIPS NT Workstation provided by OSM in early EY 2000 is operational and providing AutoCAD serving, file sharing, and storage capabilities for the State.

The Iowa e-mail service provided by OSM through the TIPS National Program is in the process of being moved from the UNIX Workstation to the centralized POP server. Most of the office staff will have an e-mail account.

VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews

The following oversight topics were reviewed during EY 2000. The detailed Evaluation and Findings Reports are available on request at the MCRCC in Alton, Illinois.

A. AML On-The-Ground Reclamation

This review was conducted to evaluate the success of Iowa's AML program in achieving successful reclamation. OSM found that reclamation projects are thoroughly analyzed and when completed meet all National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. Project designs are reasonable, cost efficient, and use the best current technology available. AML projects result in elimination of extreme hazards to the public and restoration of beneficial land uses, and they are completed with minimal disturbance to the environment. Iowa implements an excellent AML program, and OSM acknowledges its accomplishments.

B. AML Customer Service (Public Outreach)

This review was conducted to evaluate Iowa's timeliness and completeness in handling public inquiries concerning its AML program. Iowa has a computer based public inquiries tracking system used to track public requests for information. This system enables the State to provide appropriate consideration, response, and closure to public concerns. OSM found that Iowa consistently enters and maintains all public inquiries in the tracking system in a timely and professional manner.

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 provided by OSM for Iowa staffing levels. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000. Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of Iowa's performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the MCRCC, Alton, Illinois.

TABLE 1

COAL PRODUCTION (Millions of short tons)			
Period	Surface mines	Underground mines	Total
Coal production ^A for entire State:			
Annual Period			
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0

^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.

TABLE 2

INSPECTABLE UNITS														
As of September 30, 2000														
Coal mines and related facilities	Number and status of permits								Insp. Unit^D	Permitted acreage^A (hundreds of acres)				
	Active or temporarily inactive		Inactive		Abandoned		Totals							
	IP	PP	Phase II bond release											
			IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP		IP	PP	Total		
STATE and PRIVATE LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE														
Surface mines	0	15	0	1	2	2	2	18	20	3	44	47		
Underground mines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	21	21		
Other facilities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2		
Subtotals	0	19	0	1	2	2	2	22	24	3	67	70		
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	15	0	1	2	2	2	18	20	3	44	47		
Underground mines	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	21	21		
Other facilities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2		
Totals	0	19	0	1	2	2	2	22	24	3	67	70		
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											<u>1</u>			
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											<u>288</u>			
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:											<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	On Federal lands: <u>0</u> ^C
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands:											<u>0</u>			On Federal lands: <u>0</u> ^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.</p> <p>^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.</p> <p>^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.</p> <p>^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
As of September 30, 2000**

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
Transfers, sales and assignments of permit rights	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Small operator assistance	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Exploration permits	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Exploration notices ^B		0			0			0			0	
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)		0			0			0			0	
Incidental boundary revisions		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
OFF-SITE IMPACTS**

DEGREE OF IMPACT			RESOURCES AFFECTED												Total
			People			Land			Water			Structures			
			minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	
TYPE OF IMPACT	Blasting	0	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	0
	Hydrology	9	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	12
	Encroachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	12

Total number of inspectable units: 19

Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 10

OFF-SITE IMPACTS ON BOND FORFEITURE SITES

DEGREE OF IMPACT			RESOURCES AFFECTED												Total
			People			Land			Water			Structures			
			minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	
TYPE OF IMPACT	Blasting	0	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	0
	Hydrology	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Encroachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Total number of inspectable units: 5

Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 2

Refer to the report narrative for complete explanation and evaluation of the information provided by this table.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL STATE MINING AND RECLAMATION RESULTS		
Bond release phase	Applicable performance standard	Acreage released during this evaluation period
Phase I	* <input type="checkbox"/> Approximate original contour restored * <input type="checkbox"/> Topsoil or approved alternative replaced	0
Phase II	* <input type="checkbox"/> Surface stability * <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of vegetation	0
Phase III	* <input type="checkbox"/> Post-mining land use/productivity restored * <input type="checkbox"/> Successful permanent vegetation * <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater recharge, quality and quantity restored * <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water quality and quantity restored	0
	Bonded Acreage Status^A	Acres
	Total number of bonded acres at end of last review period (September 30, 1999) ^B	8,359
	Total number of bonded acres during this evaluation year	0
	Number of acres bonded during this evaluation year that are considered remining, if available	0
	Number of acres where bond was forfeited during this evaluation year (also report this acreage on Table 7)	352
<p>^A Bonded acreage is considered to approximate and represent the number of acres disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations.</p> <p>^B Bonded acres in this category are those that have not received a Phase III or other final bond release (State maintains jurisdiction).</p>		

Iowa Site	Permit Area	Unaffected Acres	Disturbed Acres	Phase 3 Release Acres	Initially Reclaimed Acres	Unreclaimed Acres
ACC#1wp	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#1wp	50	0	50	0	50	0
IF&M#3	101	0	101	44	101	0
IF&M#4	145	85	60	0	60	0
IF&M#5	283	219	64	0	64	0
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	1401	1301	100	0	90	10
TOTALS	8593	5304	3289	413	3005	282
Percent of total permit area			38%			
Percent of total permit area				5%		
Percent of total permit area						3%
Percent of total disturbed area						9%

NOTES: 1. Superior #2 permit area 1416 acres per certificate was changed to 1401 per revision.
2. Superior #2, unit B was reclaimed during EY 1999.
3. IF&M sites were initially reclaimed during EY 1999.
4. Superior #1 and #2 are underground mines; most of the permit area covers only underground activities.
5. Star #11 has 3 units; unit B and C were prohibited from mining for lack of some information.

DSC perception: Iowa has been enforcing SMCRA: only 3 percent of permits remain unreclaimed.

TABLE 7

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY

(Permanent Program Permits)

	Number of Sites	Dollars	Disturbed Acres
Bonds forfeited as of September 30, 1999 ^A	6	328,789	1,924
Bonds forfeited during EY 2000	3	21,032	352
Forfeited bonds collected as September 30, 1999 ^A	6	328,789	1,924
Forfeited bonds collected during EY 2000	3	21,032	352
Forfeiture sites reclaimed during EY 2000	4	55,118 ^B	579
Forfeiture sites repermited during EY 2000	0		0
Forfeiture sites unreclaimed as of September 30, 2000	5		1,697
Excess reclamation costs recovered from permittee	0	0	
Excess forfeiture proceeds returned to permittee	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 STAFFING (Full-time equivalents at end of evaluation year)	
Function	EY 2000
Regulatory Program	
Permit review	1.95
Inspection	1.05
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	1.65
SUB-TOTAL	4.65
AML Program	5.05
TOTAL	9.70

TABLE 9

FUNDS GRANTED TO IOWA BY OSM (Millions of dollars) EY 2000		
Type of Grant	Federal Funds Awarded	Federal Funding as a Percentage of Total Program Costs
Administration and enforcement	.12	50%
Small operator assistance	0	0
Totals	0.12	

Appendix B: State Comments on Report

Kenneth Tow, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Division of Soil Conservation Chief, concurred with the annual report and submitted only editorial comments.