

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 Department of Health and Environment
Surface Mining Section**

of

KANSAS

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 Department of Health and Environment, Surface Mining Section Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) programs. The oversight studies focused on the success of the Kansas Surface Mining Section (KSMS) 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 KSMS to tailor the oversight activities to the unique conditions of the State program. The purpose of 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 off-site 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 SITES)** - Data on off-site impacts were collected during GOT inspections and from State inspection records, Notices of Violation, and assessment records. No off-site impacts were identified on any of the active mine sites. Kansas has 14 Inspectable Units (IU), and nine, or 100 percent, of these IUs are on active mine sites.
- " **OFF-SITE IMPACTS (BOND FORFEITURE)** - Five IUs are bond forfeiture sites. Three, or 60 percent, of these sites are free from off-site impacts. The other two sites are expected to have off-site impacts eliminated as forfeiture reclamation is completed.
- " **RECLAMATION SUCCESS** - The Kansas program effectively ensures reclamation success is achieved on all lands prior to the release of bond liability. Eight bond releases were completed during the evaluation period on six permit areas. Approximately 841 acres received Phase III bond release. This represented approximately 15 percent of the total acres bonded last year.
- " **CUSTOMER SERVICE - CITIZEN COMPLAINTS** - The Kansas program is effectively providing for customer service and public participation. Adequate participation has been provided for regulatory bodies, landowners, persons with affected interests, and the general public on permitting documents, written findings, and Secretary Orders.

General oversight topic reviews were conducted for both the State Regulatory and AML programs. The following reports were completed:

- " **AML ON-THE-GROUND RECLAMATION** - Kansas has implemented an excellent AML program. Projects are complete and meet all regulatory requirements. The designs are well thought out and reasonable, cost efficient, and use the best current technology available. The completion of an AML project results in the elimination of extreme hazards to the public, restoration of beneficial land uses, and is accomplished with minimal disturbance to the environment.

- " **AML EMERGENCY RECLAMATION** - Kansas consistently responds to AML emergency complaints and abates declared AML emergencies in a timely, cost effective, and professional manner. During the evaluation period, the State performed 57 emergency complaint investigations and declared and abated 22 emergencies. All emergency procedures are conducted in accordance with OSM emergency directives and the approved State Reclamation Plan.

- " **AML INFORMATION/ACCOMPLISHMENT** - The Kansas program is effective in maintaining the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) as required to supply the informational needs of the AML program. Any problem areas are updated when projects are funded, when they are completed, and/or when other significant changes are identified.

- " **FINANCIAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION** - Kansas maintains and follows proper internal controls in its grant procedures. The Kansas program effectively provides accountability for all grant funds.

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2000 KANSAS ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

I. Introduction

The SMCRA created the OSM in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the implementation of and provide Federal funding for State regulatory programs approved by OSM as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Kansas Program and the effectiveness of the KSMS 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 program implementation; i.e., the success of the State programs in ensuring that areas off 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 States to ensure the success of SMCRA through the development and implementation of a performance agreement. Also, the policy 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 an ongoing process, this annual report is structured to report on OSM's and Kansas' progress in conducting evaluations and completing oversight activities, and on 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:

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
AVS	Applicant/Violator System
EY	Evaluation Year
GOT	Grants and Oversight Team
IU	Inspectable Unit
KSMS	Kansas Surface Mining Section
MCRCC	Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
PA	Performance Agreement
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
TIPS	Technical Information Processing System

II. Overview of the Kansas Coal Mining Industry

Coal reserves in Kansas are a valued natural resource for the State. These reserves are found in an area covering approximately 18,000 square miles, or 23 percent of the State. The demonstrated reserve coal base is estimated to be 976,700,000 tons, or 0.2 percent of the United States coal reserves. Kansas coal varies from lignite, in north central Kansas, to highly volatile A bituminous, in southeast Kansas. The average number of tons of overburden stripped to each ton of coal is about 13:1. Coal seams in Kansas are usually one to three feet thick. Only bituminous coal of southeast Kansas is actively mined.

The first record of coal mining in Kansas dates to 1865 when settlers extracted the easily reached coal seams at and near the surface. Beginning in the 1880's, most of the coal produced in southeast Kansas was extracted by deep shaft mining. By 1920, deep shaft mining had given way to strip mining. At the time SMCRA was enacted in 1977, approximately 46,000 acres in 41 counties were affected by coal mining. Hazardous conditions resulting from pre-law mining in Kansas, recorded in OSM's AMLIS, include: 173,804 feet of dangerous highwalls; 267.5 acres of dangerous piles and embankments; two hazardous water bodies; 808 vertical openings; 35 hazardous facilities; 39.3 acres of unauthorized industrial and residential dumps on mine lands; and 1,142.3 acres of surface subsidence under towns and roads. Kansas is actively reclaiming these on a priority basis as AML funds become available.

Since the 1917 peak of 7 million tons, coal production in Kansas has steadily declined. In 1981, coal production was 1,361,000 tons. As shown in Table 1, Kansas mines produced approximately 408,000 tons of coal in 1999, slightly up from both 1997 and 1998. Midwestern coal has suffered in recent years because of competition from western coal operations that produce low sulfur, less expensive coal, and also because of low crude oil and natural gas prices. Recent Federal air quality control legislation has tightened air quality emission standards and further reduced the market for the State's high sulfur coal. Coal produced in Kansas is used primarily for power generation.

III. Overview of Public Participation in the Program

Public (citizen) requests for information, assistance, and investigations under Title IV and Title V receive prompt consideration and response. Kansas 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, and copies are on display in the office. 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 programs.

Kansas has received 28 requests from the local County Zoning Commission for information on past underground mining in areas petitioned for zoning. Kansas researched the areas in question and responded to each inquiry within two days of receipt of the request.

Kansas recorded 375 visitors to its office. These visitors included the general public, other state and Federal agency personnel, contractors, consultants, engineering firms, and landowners. Of the 375 visitors, 50 requested information concerning past or present coal mining activities. These inquiries covered such topics as bond release status, reclamation projects, bond forfeiture sites, underground mining locations, permit application procedures and status, current mining operations, and general information requests.

One KSMS employee presented a talk on the Gray Bat, *Myotis grisescens*, to three different and varied groups. One was to a high school class, one to the National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs Annual Conference, and one to a mixed group of college professors and other state agency personnel.

Seven letters or phone calls were received from general citizens requesting information on underground mine maps, location of past coal mining, and the AML Program in general. All seven letters were responded to and in some cases, documents were provided.

The KSMS Chief participated in a two county tour with other state agency personnel and Pittsburg State University Professors, viewing local reclamation projects and past mining areas as they related to water issues.

Kansas maintains a strong commitment to public service and strives to meet this challenge in a swift and courteous manner.

IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations

Regulatory Program

One new surface coal mining permit was issued during EY 2000. Mining operations were initiated on this permit area during the review period. Two exploration permit applications were approved in EY 2000 (Table 3).

Kansas evaluated, documented, and approved Phase I bond release on 1,310.8 acres, Phase II on 801.5 acres, and Phase III bond release on 840.9 acres this evaluation year (Table 5). Some acreage received more than one phase of release.

During EY 2000, reclamation was initiated at three mine sites on which bond was forfeited in EY 1999. Substantial reclamation was accomplished during the year.

All active mine sites in Kansas were free of off-site impacts in EY 2000.

During EY 2000, Kansas submitted an informal amendment that revises its revegetation success guidelines.

Abandoned Mine Land Program

Kansas continues to conduct the AML Emergency Program in an efficient and cost effective manner. Emergency complaints are timely investigated and addressed in accordance with the State Reclamation Plan and emergency directives. Kansas performed 57 emergency complaint investigations and declared and abated 22 emergencies from August 16, 1999, to July 12, 2000. Emergency complaints are investigated on the day they are reported, and usually within 30 minutes following the complaint. Abatement actions are initiated as soon as safety and weather conditions allow, and are routinely completed within seven days following receipt of an emergency complaint.

Kansas maintains and follows proper internal controls for grant procedures to ensure accountability/responsibility of obligated Federal funds. All grant applications, cost reports, and grant close-out documents have been submitted to OSM in a timely manner.

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 SCMRA, 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 IUs 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 reclamation goals. One of the primary goals of AML topical reports, 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 will allow OSM to justify 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 additional details on how the following evaluations and measurements were conducted are available in the MCRCC Alton, Illinois Office.

A. Off-site Impacts

A team of KSMS and OSM staff evaluated the active IUs in Kansas for off-site impacts (Table 4). A sample of 81 State and nine Federal inspections of active IUs was used to identify and categorize any off-site impacts resulting from mining operations at nine active IUs in Kansas. There were no off-site impacts identified by the State or Federal inspection reports on active mine permits. Therefore, Kansas active IUs were found to

be 100 percent free of off-site impacts. OSM will continue to monitor this element in Kansas during EY 2001.

A sample of 35 State and four Federal inspections and supporting information was used for the evaluation of off-site impacts on five bond forfeiture units. The inspections and file information identified a total of three off-site impacts at two sites relating to land stability and hydrology. One off-site impact affected both land and water resources. The other two off-site impacts affected only water resources. Environmental consequences were determined to be minor. Four previously identified off-site impacts were eliminated this year through re-evaluation of site conditions and by reclamation of portions of the forfeited areas.

Planned forfeiture reclamation will eliminate the single off-site impact at one site. The State has expended forfeiture funds at the other site where two off-site impacts exist. However, the KSMS hopes to access additional funds to complete reclamation and eliminate the problems causing the off-site impacts at this site.

New off-site impacts were not observed at bond forfeiture sites this year. Of the five forfeiture units in Kansas, three, or 60 percent, were found to be free of off-site impacts.

B. Reclamation Success

As documented by OSM inspections and review of the State's files, Kansas reviews and approves bond releases in accordance with its approved program. The State properly evaluated, documented, and approved Phase I bond releases on 1,310.8 acres, Phase II releases on 801.5 acres, and Phase III releases on 840.9 acres this evaluation year.

Using OSM's measurement standards, the following reclamation was achieved in Kansas during EY 2000:

- " Approximate Original Contour was achieved on 1,310.8 acres (Phase I bond release).
- " Replacement of soil resources and stability of vegetation were achieved on 801.5 acres (Phase II bond release).
- " Establishment of post-mining land uses, revegetation success, and surface and groundwater quality and quantity were achieved on 840.9 acres (Phase III bond release).

OSM measures contemporaneous reclamation by evaluating the timeliness of Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III bond releases. The intent of this measurement is to provide an overall general picture of how successfully reclamation is staying current with mining in a state. During this evaluation year, beginning with 5,775.1 acres under bond, Kansas

released some Phase of bond on 2,151.7 acres, while final Phase III bond release was achieved on 840.9 acres. This means that 37 percent of previously bonded acreage received some type of release, and almost 15 percent received final bond release this evaluation year. Kansas also permitted 230 additional acres during the review period. These figures show that land is being reclaimed and released from bond at a faster rate than it is being permitted in Kansas. There was no remaining activity in Kansas this evaluation year.

Kansas does not agree with OSM's method of measuring reclamation success. This method is based on the number of acres that meet the bond release standards and have been released by the State. Kansas, instead, measures successful reclamation and contemporaneous reclamation by using the time and distance requirements established in the approved permit/State regulations. The independent table submitted by the State (Table 6) indicates that reclamation in Kansas is in compliance with State Program time and distance requirements.

OSM believes that the data gathered and analyzed for OSM's measurements, and the information provided by the State in Table 6, show that Kansas is effectively ensuring successful reclamation and contemporaneous reclamation by surface coal mining operations.

C. Customer Service

To evaluate the effectiveness of Kansas' customer service, OSM conducted evaluations of both the Title IV and Title V programs.

OSM conducted a file review to determine if Kansas utilizes the Applicant/Violator System (AVS) to check on AML contractors. This review of project files, along with verification by the State, found that Kansas routinely accesses the AVS to determine if AML contractors are in the system. These queries are initiated before Kansas awards Title IV project reclamation and maintenance contracts.

For the Title V program, OSM conducted a review of Kansas' permit review process to determine if the State follows its approved regulatory requirements involving public and regulatory participants. Kansas reviewed and issued one surface mining permit during the review period. OSM's review found that all applicable regulatory entities were contacted and their input considered prior to permit issuance. The permit applicant's public notice contained all required information and provided for input from the public and interested parties. Comments were not received, and a public hearing was not requested verbally or in writing within the time periods set by State regulations.

OSM found that for the Title IV and Title V topics reviewed, Kansas is effectively providing customer service and public participation.

D. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

Since program approval on April 14, 1982, Kansas has reclaimed 115,237 feet of dangerous highwall, 27.5 acres of dangerous coal waste piles and embankments, 24.3 acres of industrial/residential waste disposal, 23.4 acres of subsidence, 4 acres of burning mine refuse, and 740 vertical openings related to underground coal mines. During the evaluation period, Kansas completed reclamation of land and water resources associated with 10,090 feet of dangerous highwall, 3.5 acres of industrial waste, 42 acres of spoil area, and 166 vertical openings.

Kansas continues to conduct the AML Emergency Program in an efficient and cost effective manner. Emergency complaints are timely investigated and addressed in accordance with the State Reclamation Plan and emergency directives.

The Kansas AML program is conducted in a cost efficient and professional manner. Projects are designed and constructed in accordance with project approval documents. They are thoroughly analyzed and meet National Environmental Policy Act requirements. Project designs are reasonable, cost efficient, and employ the best current technology available. The designs also include any necessary mitigation measures for the protection or enhancement of wetlands and areas designated as critical habitat for the endangered Gray bat, *Myotis grisescens*. Construction monitoring, post construction monitoring, and project maintenance processes ensure the projects meet contract specifications, project objectives, and program goals. Completed projects have abated all AML hazards in an efficient, cost effective manner.

VI. OSM Assistance

OSM's goal is to provide direct technical assistance to Kansas in all aspects of the Technical Information Processing System (TIPS), electronic permitting initiatives, Geographic Information System, Global Positioning System, and other spatial data technologies. Upon request, OSM provides support for State symposia/conferences, topical seminars, workshops, interactive forums, and specialized on-site training.

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

Kansas requested assistance with designing the Clemens Coal Company Tipple Site Bond Forfeiture Project. MCRCC staff worked with Kansas staff and developed reclamation designs and specifications. Final plans and specifications were sent to the State.

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

Kansas requested and received Ideal Scanner software to run the Calcomp map scanner that the MCRCC provided in EY 1999.

The TIPS Server that OSM provided in early EY 2000 is operational and providing file sharing, storage, and back-up capabilities for the State.

OSM has provided Kansas with the first installment of TIPS software for TIPS users desktop computers (NT Conversion). Kansas 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 Kansas e-mail service provided by OSM through the TIPS National Program has been moved from the UNIX Workstation to the centralized POP server. All the office staff have an e-mail account.

VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews

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

A. AML Emergency Reclamation

This review was conducted to evaluate emergency response times, file documentation, site analysis, reasonableness of project costs, and conformance with guidelines contained in OSM Directives AML-4 and GMT-10. OSM found that Kansas consistently responds to AML emergency complaints and abates declared AML emergencies in a timely, cost effective, and professional manner. Emergency procedures are conducted in accordance with OSM emergency directives and the approved State Reclamation Plan.

B. AML Information/Accomplishment Tracking

This review was conducted to determine if AMLIS information is maintained as required. OSM s review found that Kansas continues to properly maintain its part of the AMLIS. The State enters new problem areas and new problems within existing problem areas when identified. Problem areas are updated when projects are funded or completed, or when other significant changes are identified.

C. Financial Program Administration

This review was conducted to evaluate the quality of Kansas AML and A&E Grant procedures. OSM determined that Kansas maintains and follows proper internal controls in its grant procedures. The Kansas program effectively provides accountability for all grant funds.

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 Kansas. They also summarize funding provided by OSM and Kansas staffing levels. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is October 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000. Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of Kansas 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	0.33	0	0.33
1998	0.34	0	0.34
1999	0.41	0	0.41

^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	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	42.8	42.8
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other facilities	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8.8	8.8
Subtotals	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	51.6	51.6
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	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	42.8	42.8
Underground mines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other facilities	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8.8	8.8
Totals	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	51.6	51.6
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											<u>1</u>	
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											<u>368.9</u>	
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:									<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</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
^I IP : Initial regulatory program sites. ^P PP : Permanent regulatory program sites. ^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.												

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	1	1	230	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	230
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	2	2		0	0		0	0		2	2	
Exploration notices ^B		0			0			0			0	
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)		1			0			0			1	
Incidental boundary revisions		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Totals	3	4	230	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	230

OPTIONAL - Number of midterm permit reviews completed that are not reported as revisions 0

^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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total number of inspectable units: 9
 Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 9 or 100%

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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Hydrology	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	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	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4

Total number of inspectable units: 5
 Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: 3 or 60%

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	1,310.80
Phase II	* <input type="checkbox"/> Surface stability * <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of vegetation	801.50
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	840.90
	Bonded Acreage Status^A	Acres
	Total number of bonded acres at end of last review period (September 30, 1999) ^B	5,775.05
	Total number of bonded acres during this evaluation year	230.00
	Number of acres bonded during this evaluation year that are considered re-mining, if available	0.00
	Number of acres where bond was forfeited during this evaluation year (also report this acreage on Table 7)	0.00
<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>		

Table 6
EY 2000
CONTEMPORANEOUS RECLAMATION

	180 Day * Backfilling and Grading	4 Spoil ** Ridges	120 Day *** Topsoil Replacement	Seeding **** and Planting	Total Incidences
Incidences	0	0	0	0	0

* = The number of times when the active pit was not backfilled and graded within 180 days of coal removal.

** = The number of times there was more than four spoil ridges standing behind the active pit.

*** = The number of times there was more than 120 days between backfilling the pit and replacing topsoil.

**** = The number of times a permit area was not seeded during the first favorable planting season.

TABLE 7

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY

(Permanent Program Permits)

	Number Sites	Number of Dollars	Disturbed Acres
Bonds forfeited as of September 30, 1999 ^A	5	3,267,353.00	2,836.25
Bonds forfeited during EY 2000	0	0	0
Forfeited bonds collected as September 30, 1999 ^A	5	3,267,353.00	2,836.25
Forfeited bonds collected during EY 2000	0	0	0
Forfeiture sites reclaimed during EY 2000	0	0 ^B	0
Forfeiture sites repermitted during EY 2000	0		0
Forfeiture sites unreclaimed as of September 30, 2000	5		2,836.25
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	1.44
Inspection	0.98
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	1.18
SUB-TOTAL	3.60
AML Program	11.40
TOTAL	15.00

TABLE 9

FUNDS GRANTED TO KANSAS 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	0.11	50%
Small operator assistance	0	0
Totals	0.11	

Appendix B: State Comments on Report

Murray Bulk, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Surface Mining Section Chief, verbally informed OSM on November 21, 2000, that Kansas concurs with the annual report as revised and had no comments to add.