

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Annual Evaluation Summary Report

for the

Regulatory Program

Administered by the State

of

MISSISSIPPI

for

Evaluation Year 2000

October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000

November 2000

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Mississippi was one of the first States to achieve primacy under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Because the anticipated coal industry did not materialize, the State maintained a minimal program for a number of years and did not begin to mature into a fully functional State regulatory program until faced with the challenge of updating its coal mining regulations and statute in preparation for processing the first coal mining permit application since achieving primacy. After being notified of the impending application, the State accelerated the program update and provided amendments to the Office of Surface Mining in late 1997. Since that time, the State has completed its coal mining regulations and statute updates, received and processed a large, complex coal mining permit application, and developed processes to implement a coal mine regulatory program.

During the 2000 Evaluation Year, Mississippi performed routine inspection and enforcement activities and permitting actions on revisions. With the assistance of the Birmingham Field Office (BFO), Mississippi continued development of revegetation guidelines. Other assistance activities conducted by the BFO included: (1) helping the State critique its inspection and enforcement process; (2) reformatting National Historic Preservation Act documents; (3) evaluating revisions to the current mining permit; and, (4) providing the State with information on road certifications. The BFO also assisted Mississippi in preparing for the upcoming mid-term permit review and in setting up procedures to review a new bonding instrument for the Red Hills Lignite Mine.

In support of OSM's national initiatives, the BFO performed oversight studies for offsite impacts, customer service and permit findings. The study on offsite impacts demonstrated that no offsite impacts had occurred on the coal mining permit during the review period. The customer service review centered on public participation relative to permitting decisions. The BFO determined that Mississippi had met the requirements for public participation on the one permit and ten revisions that had been issued at the time of the study, except in notifying specific governmental entities when the complete application was received and in determining that all revisions were on file for public review. Mississippi responded that they would provide the required notice of receipt of a complete application to all governmental agencies on any future permits. In response to the BFO's evaluation report, Mississippi verified that all revision applications were placed for public review at the chancery court. In the area of permit findings, the study showed that Mississippi had processed permit revisions according to its State regulations, except for one area. This area involved the Mississippi Office of Geology staff approving revisions allowing drainage variances, instead of the Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board. Mississippi agreed to obtain the Permit Board's approval on future revisions involving drainage variances.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

ACHP - Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BFO - Birmingham Field Office
EY - Evaluation Year
MCRCC - Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center
MOG - Mississippi Office of Geology
MSDEQ - Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MSHPO - Mississippi State Historic Preservation Officer
NHPA - National Historic Preservation Act
OSM - Office of Surface Mining
Permit Board - Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board
RHPP - Red Hills Power Project
SMCRA - Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
TVA - Tennessee Valley Authority

I. INTRODUCTION

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the implementation 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 Mississippi Regulatory Program and the effectiveness of the Mississippi Program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in section 102. The program is administered by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ), Mississippi Office of Geology (MOG). This report covers the period of October 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the period are available for review and copying at OSM's Birmingham Field Office (BFO), 135 Gemini Circle, Suite 215, Homewood, AL 35209.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE MISSISSIPPI COAL MINING INDUSTRY

The State of Mississippi was one of the first States to be awarded primacy to regulate coal mining within its borders after passage of SMCRA in August, 1977. For a number of years after primacy was awarded, no serious interest surfaced for mining the lignite deposits found in Mississippi. Exploratory drilling throughout the Mississippi lignite fields began in the mid-1970's and culminated in the issuance of a permit to mine lignite in Choctaw County in August, 1998.

Coal is present in Mississippi in the form of lignite, a brownish black coal which is intermediate between peat and bituminous coal. The lignites found in Mississippi are part of a band of lignite that extends from south Texas through Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and into central Alabama. Essentially all of the economically significant lignites in Mississippi are found in the Eocene Wilcox and Claiborne groups, which come into the state just east of Memphis, Tennessee and proceed through the state in a shallow eastern-progressing curve, exiting into Alabama approximately midway down the State. Typically, lignite beds or seams which can be mined for economic purposes range from 2 to 9 feet in thickness. 1978 estimates of the total lignite resources for the State in lignite beds 2 feet thick or greater and less than 200 feet in depth were 5 billion tons. Mississippi lignite resources equal about 13% of the total U.S. lignite resources of 40 billion tons. For the foreseeable future, lignite will primarily be used for the generation of electricity.

The Red Hills Power Project (RHPP) in Choctaw County, the site of the only permitted lignite mine in the State of Mississippi, developed as a result of an initiative by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to explore options for additional power generation. A

load forecast, developed by TVA, projected a demand for electricity that would exceed TVA's 1996 generating capacity by the year 2005. One option chosen by TVA to meet this demand was the purchase of power from independent power producers. An independent power producer, Tractebel Power, Inc., submitted a proposal to TVA for the sale of the total electric power output from the RHPP. The generation facility, with a net output of 440 MW of electricity, was estimated to consume about 3 million tons per year of lignite from the Red Hills Lignite Mine. The lignite mine is located between the generation facility and the Natchez Trace Parkway near the town of Ackerman, Mississippi. Over the 30-year life of the mine, about 4700 acres will be disturbed - 1400 acres by mine development activities and 3300 by lignite removal operations. Lignite will be mined from six (6) seams.

Mine development began in September, 1998, with construction of access roads, mine support facilities, a lignite handling facility, temporary stream diversions, a stormwater runoff control pond and sedimentation control ponds. Overburden removal began in 1999 with actual lignite mining beginning in 2000. The mining is on schedule for the power plant to begin operation in early 2001 with 390,000 tons of lignite stockpiled. The boxcut has been excavated down to the G lignite seam, approximately half way to its total depth of around 200 feet.

Mississippi has a small inventory of abandoned lignite mines. A total of nine sites have been identified in five counties. All of the sites for which acreage was available were listed as less than one acre in size. Three of the sites involved the underground mining of lignite. Numerous other small lignite mines are known to exist in Mississippi, but have not been inventoried. The lignite was typically used for blacksmithing and for home heating.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES IN THE OVERSIGHT PROCESS AND THE STATE PROGRAMS

Opportunities for public participation occur at various points throughout the Mississippi regulatory program. They include the ability of the public:

- " to initiate rulemaking;
- " to initiate citizen suits;
- " to request that areas be designated as unsuitable for mining;
- " to review permit and modification applications;
- " to receive newspaper notifications of permit applications;
- " to request a formal hearing concerning actions of the Permit Board;
- " to object to proposed bond releases; and,
- " to request an inspection of a minesite.

Chapter 31 details public participation requirements for permit applications. This area was the subject of a general oversight review for the 2000 Evaluation Year (EY) and is discussed on page 4 of this report.

On August 4, 2000, the BFO sought public comment on OSM's oversight process and the State regulatory program from four organizations or agencies. These were the Mississippi Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. By letter, the four entities were requested to contact the BFO if they had any questions, issues or concerns that the BFO's oversight studies could address. No responses were received.

IV. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS/ISSUES/INNOVATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI PROGRAM

The State is implementing the coal mine regulatory program in an effective manner. Inspections are being conducted as required, and conditions on the minesite thoroughly documented. No violations of the Mississippi surface mining law or regulations were noted during the year. MOG continues to process occasional revisions to the permit (see discussion under VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews). The BFO anticipates that MOG will continue to successfully manage its coal mine regulatory program and will continue to mature and grow as a result of oversight reviews and interactions with OSM and other coal mine regulatory programs.

V. SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING THE PURPOSES OF SMCRA AS DETERMINED BY MEASURING AND REPORTING END RESULTS

To further the concept of reporting end results, the findings from performance standard and public participation evaluations are collected for a national perspective. For the majority of primacy States, these findings include descriptions of the number and extent of observed offsite impacts, the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and which meet the bond release requirements for the various phases of reclamation, and the effectiveness of customer service provided by the State. Since mining in Mississippi is barely two years old, only the evaluations of offsite impacts and customer service applied. Individual topic reports are available in the BFO which provide additional details on how the following evaluations and measurements were conducted.

A. Offsite Impacts:

OSM annually evaluates and reports on the effectiveness of State regulatory programs in protecting the environment and the public from offsite impacts resulting from surface coal mining and reclamation operations. Offsite impact data is gathered nationwide in order to portray the on-the-ground success of State programs in preventing or minimizing offsite impacts.

An offsite impact is defined as anything resulting from coal mining which causes a negative effect on resources (people, land, water, structures). The impact must also be regulated or controlled by the State regulatory program. The impact must be coal mine related and must occur outside the area authorized by the permit for conducting mining and reclamation activities.

The Offsite Impacts study was accomplished by collecting data during two complete joint inspections. Data was also collected from MOG inspection reports, and the files were checked for any enforcement actions issued by MOG. No enforcement actions were issued during this review year.

The BFO s joint inspections of the mine site were conducted in February and July, 2000. No offsite impacts were identified during the joint inspections. No offsite impacts were noted on any of the inspection reports prepared by MOG. No State Notices of Violation containing offsite impacts were issued by MOG. Therefore, 100 percent of the inspectable units in Mississippi are free of offsite impacts.

B. Reclamation Success:

The first coal mining permit ever issued in the State of Mississippi was issued on August 25, 1998. No bond release actions were processed during the review period.

C. Customer Service:

OSM annually evaluates the effectiveness of customer service provided by the State. OSM selects one State activity, such as the handling of citizen complaints, permitting actions, or the processing of lands unsuitable petitions, to evaluate the timeliness, accuracy, completeness and appropriateness of the State action. For EY 2000, the BFO chose to review public participation as it relates to permitting actions.

The Mississippi coal mining regulations provide for public participation in the permit approval or disapproval process. The applicant is required to provide public notice that a complete application has been submitted to the regulatory authority. MOG is required to notify local government agencies and specific State and Federal agencies of the applicant s intent to mine and the location of the mining. All applications for permits, modifications, revisions or permit renewals are to be available, at reasonable times, for public inspection and copying. Following the review period, MOG must consider comments and objections to the application prior to any decision to approve or disapprove the application. The public may also appeal the permit decision through a formal hearing.

The BFO reviewed the public participation information located in the permit file for MS-001, the one permit which has been issued in Mississippi, and in the files of the ten revisions processed by MOG since issuance of the permit. During the review, discussions were also held with the MOG staff about actions and items required to fulfil the public participation requirements.

The BFO determined that MOG met the following requirements of public participation in relation to the one permit processed by the agency and subsequent revisions received. This is the publication of the public notice in a local and regional newspaper on the permit application, and availability of the permit application and half of the revision materials at the chancery court. No formal hearings were requested during the evaluation period. MOG did not notify specific governmental entities when the complete application was received, but, instead, notified the agencies when the permit was approved. In addition, MOG had not verified that all revisions were on file for public review at the chancery court.

MOG responded to the review by stating that they would provide the required notice of receipt of a complete application to all governmental agencies on any future permits. Although this specific notification was not made, the State was in almost daily contact with the requisite agencies during the review of the application. Upon receipt of the BFO's study report, MOG notified the mining company concerning revisions missing from the chancery court and verified on September 19, 2000, that the permittee had placed all revision applications for public review at the chancery court.

VI. OSM ASSISTANCE

OSM's oversight role has shifted to focus more on on-the-ground reclamation success and end results than on processes. OSM's changing role now emphasizes assisting the State in improving its regulatory program by identifying program needs and offering financial, technical, and programmatic assistance as necessary to strengthen the State program. In addition to engaging in the specific assistance activities discussed below, the BFO routinely provides information to MOG regarding new policy guidelines and procedures as well as changes in existing guidelines and procedures.

Revising National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Documents

On June 12, 1998, the MSDEQ transmitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) signed copies of a Memorandum of Understanding between the MSDEQ, the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Officer (MSHPO), and the Mississippi Lignite Mining Company. The package also included a copy of a Programmatic Agreement between the MSDEQ and the MSHPO. Upon receipt by the

ACHP, the documents were transmitted to OSM for review by the OSM archeologist. This review disclosed the need to reformat the documents in a format utilized by the ACHP, and to add additional signatories to both documents. The BFO was requested to assist Mississippi in this endeavor.

As part of the EY 1999 and 2000 performance agreements with MOG, the BFO agreed to assist in tailoring the NHPA documents in a format that was agreeable to the ACHP. On August 30, 2000, the redrafted documents were sent to both the ACHP and MOG for comment. Once comments are received from all interested parties, the documents will be finalized by the BFO, signatures will be obtained, and the completed documents provided to the ACHP.

Effectiveness of Inspections

As part of the EY00 performance agreement, the BFO agreed to assess the effectiveness of MOG inspection actions through discussions with MOG enforcement personnel regarding their inspection and enforcement procedures. To facilitate this assistance, the BFO developed an inspector questionnaire that listed all performance standards, requested each inspector's response on how each standard should be evaluated, and also requested input from the inspectors concerning the manner for handling observed violations. On February 2, 2000, the BFO conducted a meeting with the Mississippi inspection team to determine their current understanding of the Mississippi regulations. Results from the questionnaire were discussed fully. Following the questionnaire exercise, a minesite inspection was conducted, and the discussed areas were observed on the ground.

Other Assistance Activities

On August 13, 1998, OSM approved amendments to the Mississippi coal mining regulations, including regulations at §53103 relating to success of revegetation. Mississippi did not include in its revised program the standards for revegetation success and was required to amend its program to include revegetation guidelines and standards for success. On October 9, 1998, MOG requested OSM's assistance in developing revegetation success guidelines. The Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center (MCRCC) technical staff provided examples of guidelines and met with the MOG staff on several occasions, most recently in July, 2000, to critique MOG's draft guidelines. The guidelines were under MSDEQ legal review at the close of the review year, which is one of the final steps necessary for the completion of the document. MOG plans to present the guidelines to OSM officially as a formal amendment to their program during EY 2001.

Mississippi received assistance from the BFO and the MCRCC in the areas of: certification of primary road construction; soils and soil substitutes; the Abandoned Mine

Land Fund; procedures for conducting a mid-term permit review; and, the procedures for reviewing a surety bond.

VII. GENERAL OVERSIGHT TOPIC REVIEWS

Permit Findings

The topic, permit findings, was established by OSM as a national review topic due to concerns about the existence and/or adequacy of regulatory authority permit findings and documentation supporting these findings. Each OSM Field Office was instructed to hold one-on-one discussions with its respective States to discuss the adequacy of the State's permit findings and documentation for those findings. A meeting was held between the BFO and MOG on July 27, 1999. At the meeting, permit findings required under OSM and Mississippi regulations were discussed. Since OSM had assisted MOG in developing the permit findings and supporting documentation for the permit recently approved by MOG, it was agreed that the BFO would review findings associated with revisions or modifications.

All revisions received since the issuance of the permit (MS-001) were reviewed. During this time period (August 25, 1998 through July 25, 2000), ten revisions were received by MOG. Each revision was evaluated to determine if it properly met the definition of a revision or if it should have been processed as a modification. The presence of required findings was evaluated. The review also covered the process used by the State for approving or denying revisions.

Based on the review, MOG correctly applied the definitions of revision and modification to the revision applications received by the agency. The required findings for revisions were made for each completed revision. No revisions involved circumstances that would have required MOG to update the standard findings required for the original permit. The BFO determined that all necessary paperwork was either in the revision file or the permit file. The BFO did note during the study that two revisions (allowing drainage variances) were approved by MOG staff without the exemptions being granted by the Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board (Permit Board), as required. Revisions involving drainage variances must incorporate exemptions approved by the Permit Board. MOG agreed in an August 28, 2000, written response to obtain the Permit Board's approval on future revisions involving drainage variances. In addition, the BFO recommended that MOG consider revising its regulations to adjust the processing time relative to revisions.

APPENDIX A

TABULAR SUMMARY OF CORE DATA TO CHARACTERIZE THE PROGRAM

The following tables present data pertinent to mining operations and State regulatory activities within Mississippi. They also summarize funding provided by OSM and Mississippi staffing. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in all tables is the same as the evaluation year. Additional data used by OSM in its evaluation of Mississippi's performance is available for review in the evaluation files maintained by the Birmingham OSM Office.

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
	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1908	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1908	0	
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	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	
Totals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,908	0	
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)											<u>1</u>		
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites) . .											<u>1908</u>		
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands: . .											<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)		5			0			0			5	
Incidental boundary revisions		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Totals	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

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
	Land Stability	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
	Encroachment	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
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of inspectable units: <u> 1 </u>														
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: <u> 1 </u>														
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
	Land Stability	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
	Encroachment	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
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of inspectable units: <u> N/A </u>														
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts: <u> N/A </u>														

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	1908
	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)	0
^A Bonded acreage is considered to approximate and represent the number of acres disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations. ^B Bonded acres in this category are those that have not received a Phase III or other final bond release (State maintains jurisdiction).		

TABLE 6

**STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY
(Permanent Program Permits)**

Bond Forfeiture Reclamation Activity by SRA	Number of sites	Acres
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of September 30, 1999 (end of previous evaluation year) ^A	0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year)	0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year)	0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were reclaimed during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year)	0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of September 30, 2000 (end of current year) ^A	0	0
Sites with bonds forfeited but uncollected as of September 30, 2000 (end of current year)	0	0
Surety/Other Reclamation (In Lieu of Forfeiture)		
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of September 30, 1999 (end of previous evaluation year) ^B	0	0
Sites where surety/other party agreed to do reclamation during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year)	0	0
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year)	0	0
Sites with reclamation completed by surety/other party during Evaluation Year 2000 (current year) ^C	0	0
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of September 30, 2000 (current evaluation year) ^B	0	0
^A Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date ^B Includes all sites where surety or other party has agreed to complete reclamation and site is not fully reclaimed as of this date ^C This number also is reported in Table 5 as Phase III bond release has been granted on these sites		

TABLE 7

MISSISSIPPI STAFFING (Full-time equivalents at end of evaluation year)	
Function	EY 2000
Regulatory Program	
Permit review	0.50
Inspection	1.00
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	0.57
SUB-TOTAL	2.07
AML Program	0.00
TOTAL	2.07

TABLE 8

FUNDS GRANTED TO MISSISSIPPI 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	.11	50
Small operator assistance	0	0
Totals	.11	

APPENDIX B

STATE COMMENTS ON THE REPORT