



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2016

**OFFICE OF
SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND
ENFORCEMENT**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees.

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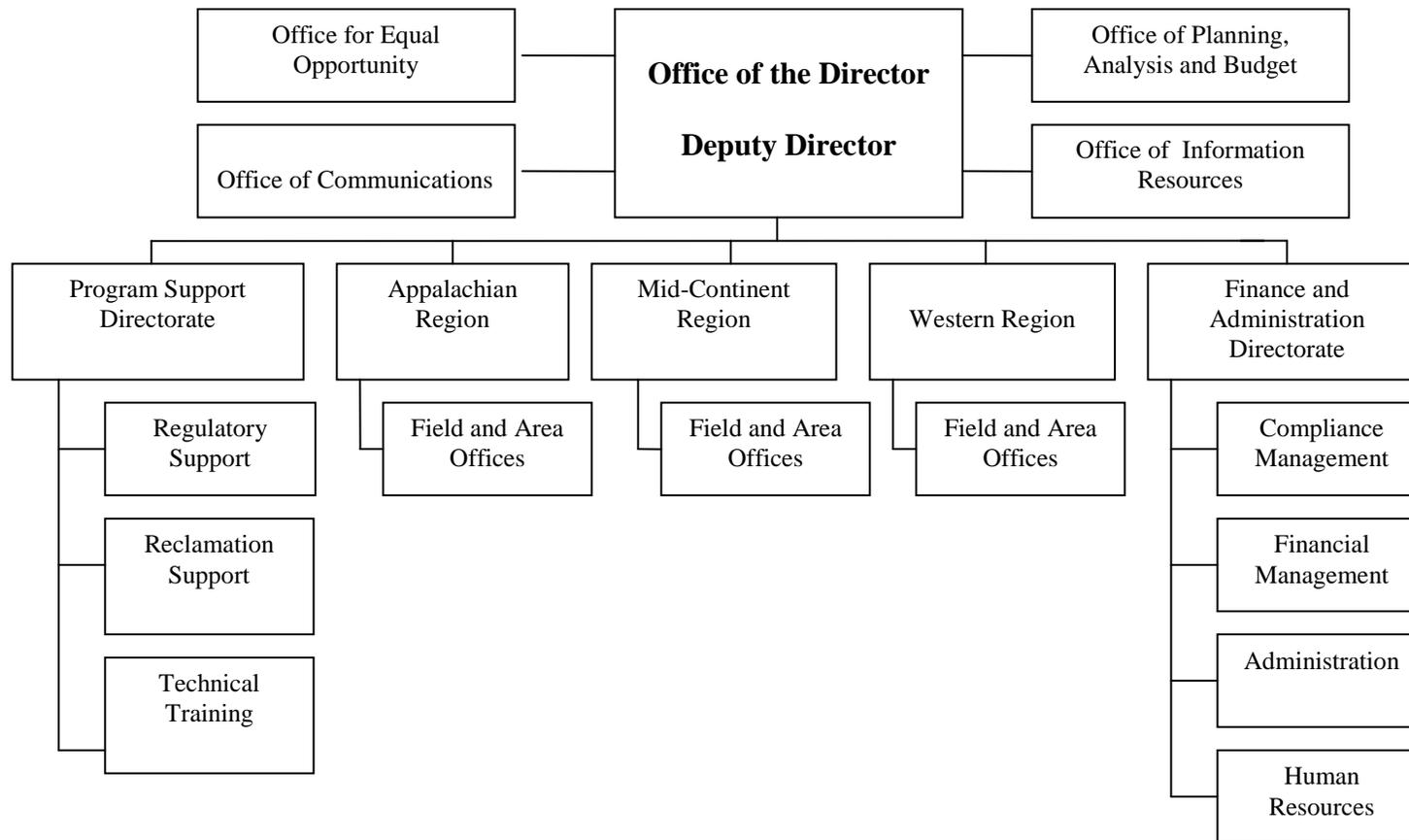
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Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Bureau Organizational Chart



TAB 1

General Statement

GENERAL STATEMENT

Overview

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA or the Act) in cooperation with the States and Tribes.

OSMRE's primary objectives are to:

- (1) ensure that coal mine surface activities are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining,
 - (2) assure that the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and
 - (3) address the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.
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Over a billion tons of coal are produced each year in the United States. Over 90 percent of coal produced is used for the generation of electricity. While coal remains the dominant fuel for electricity generation, its share has been declining with a projected share of 38 percent by 2025¹. Each coal mine must be permitted and regulated under SMCRA.

OSMRE regulates coal production and reclaims abandoned mines, or authorizes States and Tribes upon approval of their regulatory and reclamation programs to perform these responsibilities subject to OSMRE oversight. With this authority, States and Tribes regulate about 97 percent of the Nation's coal production and complete over 90 percent of the abandoned mine lands abatement work. Of the almost 2,300 government employees directly involved on a daily basis in implementing the regulatory and reclamation programs of the Act, less than 25 percent work for OSMRE. Therefore, the major task of OSMRE is to oversee the State and Tribal programs, and provide training and technical assistance, support and tools to help ensure effective, consistent, and high quality regulatory and reclamation programs across the Nation.

OSMRE's budget supports the Presidential and Secretarial initiatives for responsible production of coal through the protection, preservation, and restoration of mined lands; restoration of lands left unreclaimed; applied science projects; and provision of opportunities for youth. Further details on OSMRE's contributions are provided below.

Responsible Production of Coal Title V of SMCRA (State and Tribal Regulatory Grants)

OSMRE supports the Department's Initiative, "Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources" as presented in the Strategic Plan². In order to strike the proper balance between environmental protection and the Nation's energy needs, OSMRE strives to maintain a

¹ U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (April 2013), page 71.

² U.S. Department of the Interior, Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2018, Mission Area 3.

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regulatory environment that is both stable and consistent with SMCRA, and is administered through State programs, or by OSMRE, as the regulatory authority. That regulatory stability should enable all parties, including producers, regulators and citizens, to have a common understanding of applicable requirements and rights so that each can make informed decisions affecting their economic and personal interests with a minimum of controversy.

It is important for the coal to be responsibly mined to reduce harmful environmental impacts of coal mining and to see that land is reclaimed in accordance with land use plans established during the permitting process and that are consistent with the law. Annual performance agreements developed for each State, with stakeholder input, outline the responsibilities and activities of both the State and OSMRE. Among other things, the agreements contain program evaluation goals and the technical or programmatic assistance that OSMRE may render to the States to address identified problems, for both new issues and those remaining from prior years. With greater technical skills, OSMRE anticipates improved evaluation of permit-related actions and resolution of issues to prevent unanticipated situations that otherwise may occur as operations progress, thereby improving implementation of existing laws.

To assist primacy States with their regulatory programs, OSMRE provides technical assistance and training, and funding in the form of regulatory grants, which are up to 50 percent of a State's operating costs for private coal and up to 100 percent of a State's operating costs for Federal coal. The budget includes Federal grants to States consistent with actual usage over the past years, and within the total, provides an additional \$2 million to Tribes to support future Tribal primacy.

The budget provides for offsetting collections due to cost recovery for OSMRE Programs. For Federal Program States and on Indian lands where OSMRE is the regulatory authority for coal mining operations, OSMRE is finalizing a new structure for recovering more of the costs to review, administer, and enforce permits for coal mining.

Review of State permitting actions and inspections of mine sites are among the most important ways to determine if the surface mining law is being properly implemented and to protect people and the environment during mining. In FY 2014, States completed 46,587 partial and 28,172 complete inspections for a total of 74,759 inspections. OSMRE completed 885 partial and 510 complete inspections in Federal Programs and on Indian Lands. Nationwide, 89 percent of the sites inspected did not have off-site impacts. Off-site impacts are those that occurred outside of the permitted area that have the potential to harm the environment or the public. Off-site impacts associated with active sites are addressed through the inspection and enforcement processes. Also, it is important that the land is properly reclaimed. Reclamation and natural resource specialists inspect sites and monitor work done to return the land and water to its intended post-mining land use.

In addition, OSMRE provides regulatory developmental grants to the Crow and Hopi Tribes and the Navajo Nation to assist them in developing regulations and programs for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands.³ In FY 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will

³ As authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Section 710 (i) of SMCRA.

continue to work with the Tribes to help develop and then review applications for primacy as they are received.

**Restoration of Lands Left Unreclaimed
Title IV (Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation)**

OSMRE supports the Department's Initiative of Protecting America's Landscapes under Mission Area 1, "Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors" as presented in the Strategic Plan⁴. SMCRA authorized an Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation fee based on coal production in order to hold the entire coal industry responsible for reclaiming coal mine lands left abandoned across the country. OSMRE collects the AML fee, and then distributes the fee receipts to States and Tribes for reclamation activities based on a statutorily prescribed formula.

The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, which included Amendments to SMCRA, extended the fee authorization through September 30, 2021, made reclamation grants from the AML fund mandatory, and created new mandatory and unrestricted payments to States and Tribes that had completed their coal reclamation work. The 2006 Amendments dramatically increased funding to States and Tribes, from \$145.3 million in FY 2007 to a distribution of \$298.3 million in FY 2014.

In 2012, an amendment to SMCRA was passed in Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-141) that limited the level of funding available to each certified State and Tribe (those States/Tribes who have completed their coal reclamation work) to \$15 million each per year. This limitation was further clarified in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution for 2013 (P.L. 112-175) so that it does not impact funding levels available to noncertified States. SMCRA was further amended by enactment of the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-40) which increased the limitation to \$28 million in FY 2014 and \$75 million in FY 2015. The FY 2016 limitation will return to \$15 million.

The Budget proposes to improve major components of the AML program in an effort to increase total funding available for the reclamation of abandoned mines which will accelerate the completion of priority abandoned coal problems, create jobs, and revitalize communities impacted by this legacy of historic mining practices. In addition to the proposals to strengthen the AML Program, the budget proposes to provide for coal miners, retirees, and their beneficiaries that are at risk of losing their hard earned health and pension benefits.

First, as part of the POWER Plus (POWER+) Plan, the Budget proposes to provide \$1 billion of unappropriated AML funds over five years to build new development opportunities and new jobs in AML communities. This funding will expedite abandoned mine reclamation that will contribute to economic revitalization of communities adversely affected by past coal mining.

The second proposal is to end permanent appropriation payments to States and Tribes that have finished restoring their abandoned coal mines, saving the taxpayer \$34 million in 2016 and \$224

⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2018, Mission Area 1.

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million over the next ten years. These payments currently can be used for any purpose and therefore may not, necessarily, contribute to the goal of addressing abandoned mine hazards.

Third, the budget proposes to restore coal fees to the 1977 levels which were in effect until an amendment to SMCRA reduced the fees. The proposal to return the fees to historic levels will generate an additional \$49 million in 2016 that will be used to reclaim priority abandoned mine sites and address over \$4 billion in remaining dangerous AML sites nationwide.

Fourth, the budget proposes to build off of the successes of the coal AML program to create a parallel program for hardrock AML reclamation. Similar to the coal industry, the hardrock industry has left a legacy of abandoned mine sites that create health, safety, and environmental hazards. Currently, no hardrock reclamation fee that provides revenue to a dedicated hardrock reclamation fund exists, which leaves States, Tribes, and Federal land managers to address these sites as part of their general revenue budgets or with funds from the coal AML Fund when possible.

Finally, the budget proposes to provide for retired coal miners and their families by revising the formula for general fund payments to the 1993 UMWA Health Benefits Plan. All beneficiaries enrolled in the Plan as of enactment of the proposal will be considered, as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal would transfer funds through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan and Trust (1994 Pension Plan) in order to ensure the Plan's long-term solvency. The 1974 Pension Plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is underfunded and approaching insolvency.

(See the Permanent Appropriations Section for more details.)

Additional Initiatives Related to Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

In light of the number of remaining problems associated with legacy abandoned mine lands from coal mining, the budget requests \$1.4 million for an evaluation of the AML program as part of decision-making for the future reclamation fee extension or changes to the Program. The evaluation will be designed to utilize modern high tech remote sensing tools and other technology advances to assess the problem areas in the abandoned mine land inventory system (AMLIS), improve data completeness and accuracy; evaluate the capacity of local/State industry to reclaim remaining problem areas; and evaluate the capacity of the State government to manage and contract for reclamation services. The current fee expires in 2021, with over \$4 billion in remaining Priority 1 and 2 problems currently in the inventory.

In addition, the budget requests \$2 million in funding to provide technical assistance to support States and communities to plan reclamation that will facilitate sustainable revitalization in economically depressed coal country communities.

Applied Science Projects and Technological Advances

The President's Budget continues to promote research and development, scientific investments, and monitoring to best manage the country's natural resources and heritage. Continued and enhanced coordination of science activities across bureaus will be required to achieve the Department's important mission objectives. The 2016 budget facilitates this need by better supporting integrated efforts to achieve resource management outcomes.

OSMRE has identified several key areas for investment where coordination with other Department bureaus will leverage results to more effectively achieve mission outcomes. OSMRE uses emerging technologies, tools and methodologies to elevate the understanding of resources related to coal mining on a landscape-level as envisioned in the Department's Strategic Plan, "Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources."⁵ OSMRE's proposed budget includes investment in decision-making tools, and scientific studies to address critical challenges in energy production and the management of ecosystems on mined and reclaimed lands that totals \$4.4 million.

A request of \$1.9 million will support studies to advance technologies and practices specific to coal mine sites for more comprehensive ecosystem restoration, including reforestation and reclamation using native vegetation and plant habitat. One specific study planned is to address mine pools in closed underground mines. After cessation of underground mining, mine pools often develop in the voids remaining after mining. Discharges from these pools often have water quality issues that degrade streams and ground water, and are expensive to treat. Studies to improve the reliability of modeling closed underground mines is essential to establish science-based requirements for mining operators to responsibly deal with these types of potential problems before mine closures.

In addition, the budget request includes \$2.5 million to expand its GeoMine Project, which is an interactive geospatial data sharing system for State and Federal agencies that have responsibilities regarding coal mining activities and decisions. OSMRE completed its two-year pilot project where it partnered with SMCRA regulatory programs in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Federal agencies involved in SMCRA, Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulation and consultation (EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers) to develop the Geo-Mine interactive digital map of coal mining and reclamation activities. The phased deployment of the Geo-Mine to collect and provide access to SMCRA data nationwide is underway. This system will facilitate efficient and effective environmental reviews, permit planning, inspections, etc., among various DOI Bureaus, the States, and other Federal agencies. A large part of the additional funding will be provided to States in grants to support digitizing their data and will be used to add additional layers of data to the existing structure. A fully functional system will help mine operators meet their legal obligations and will help keep the public informed, thereby, making public information more accessible in a manner that is less burdensome.

⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2018, Mission Area 6.

With the results of coal-related scientific studies and the expansion of the GeoMine Project, OSMRE anticipates improved technical evaluation of issues to maintain program effectiveness, and support advances in coal mining and reclamation.

Engaging the Next Generation

A key component of the Secretary's priorities for the Department is the engagement of the public in Interior's mission, particularly America's young people. Implementation of Mission Area 4 of the Department's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan "Engaging the Next Generation" is key to developing the future workforce for OSMRE. OSMRE has several opportunities for youth involvement in natural resources. OSMRE partners with AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program to bring environmental and economic improvement to communities affected by coal-polluted watersheds, and the Southwest Conservation Corps to provide trainees to OSMRE and regulatory authorities for on-the-ground work. Many volunteers work with OSMRE, non-profit sponsors and individual watershed groups directly with monitoring and sampling in the watershed. Volunteers help develop and coordinate efforts within the community and local monitoring teams to ensure continued maintenance of the watersheds' water quality after the VISTA position is gone. The primary focus of sampling the water is to inventory acid mine drainage issues and other adverse water quality effects within the watershed caused by point and non-point source pollution.

Other youth support reforestation projects and regulatory projects with States such as inspector trainees and technical support. To expand the use of reforestation techniques in coal mine reclamation and provide opportunities for youth and community engagement, the request includes a program increase of \$1.0 million. Through the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative, OSMRE works with more than 500 different organizations to remove barriers to forest reclamation of mined lands. On average, over 1,000 youth participate in tree-planting activities throughout the year.

In addition, OSMRE welcomes youth through Federal hiring authorities. Federal programs offer part-time paid positions to students in high school, college, vocational school or graduate school in order to gain experience in new fields. Examples of work performed by students include:

- Working with OSMRE's mine map repositories in Pittsburgh, PA. They provided support to individual staff and program activities to assist reducing the backlog of cataloging and archiving abandoned underground mine maps collected throughout the Nation.
- Providing technical assistance, including data entry or GIS work, and assistance with Federal permitting.
- Processing payments, testing internal controls and analyzing financial data, and re-allocating travel charge card postings in OSMRE's Denver Finance Office.
- Assisting human resource staff with implementation of Electronic Official Personnel Folder by scanning and reviewing documents.

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In FY 2014, OSMRE engaged 214 youth in support of the Department's goal of providing work and training opportunities to youth. Accomplishments included engaging 168 youth from partnership efforts and 46 continuing and new students under other hiring authorities. In addition, OSMRE supported 35 additional youth opportunities for DOI and other Bureaus.

In FY 2015, OSMRE will continue to support the program and the Department's overall goal of providing 40,000 work and training opportunities over two (2) years, FY 2014 – 2015, for individuals ages 15 to 25 through its ongoing activities and partnerships. The Department is proposing to expand this goal to provide 100,000 working and training opportunities over four (4) fiscal years, FY 2014 – FY 2017, for individuals ages 15 to 35.

Budget Highlights

The FY 2016 Budget Request for OSMRE is \$160.462 million in current appropriations⁶, an increase of \$10.350 million from the FY 2015 enacted level and 23 full-time equivalent positions (FTE).

Major programmatic increases will enhance OSMRE's ability to improve implementation of SMCRA, provide technical support and assistance to the States and Tribes for regulatory and reclamation programs, support the review and technology transfer of advanced technologies and reforestation of reclaimed mined lands, evaluate the abandoned mine land program, and provide future workforce opportunities and engage youth. Below is an outline of the requested changes.

Program Changes include (net change of +\$9,841,000 and +23 FTE):

- + \$3,846,000 to Improve Implementation and Support the States and Tribes (+12 FTE);
- + \$1,899,000 for Applied Science Projects to advance technologies;
- +\$2,500,000 for Expansion of OSMRE's GeoMine Project (+2 FTE);
- +\$2,000,000 to Support AML Project Planning (+3 FTE);
- +\$1,400,000 for AML Program Evaluation (+3 FTE);
- +\$1,000,000 for Expansion of the Reforestation Initiative (+3 FTE);
- +\$750,000 to Support Electronic Permitting;
- +\$500,000 for Cost Recovery Data Application;
- +\$440,000 for Solicitor Support;
- +\$293,000 to Support Project Monitoring of Federal Reclamation Projects;
- +\$200,000 for Financial Management Monitoring;
- +\$2,000 for Indirect Cost Negotiations (DOI Working Capital Fund, direct bill);
- -\$3,129,000 in State and Tribal Regulatory Funding; and
- -\$1,860,000 in Federal Programs and Indian Lands to Implement Federal Cost Recovery for Services Provided.

Fixed Costs include (net change of +\$509,000):

- +\$722,000 for Pay Raises;
- +\$228,000 for Change in Number of Paid Days;
- +\$20,000 for Employer Contribution to FERS;
- +\$1,000 for Unemployment Compensation;
- -\$91,000 for Workers Compensation;
- -\$252,000 for Rental Payments; and GSA Space with other Bureaus
- -\$119,000 for Working Capital Fund Adjustments, including IT Transformation.

In addition to discretionary appropriations, the budget includes \$362.7 million in mandatory funding for reclamation grants to States and Tribes, and for United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) health benefit plans under current law. An additional \$200 million is proposed to accelerate reclamation of AML sites and revitalize coal country communities, and an additional

⁶ This amount does not include \$100,000 in civil penalty authority or offsetting collections.

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\$363.4 million is proposed to strengthen the health care and pension plans that provide for the health and retirement security of coal miners and their families. Mandatory funding is further described under the Permanent Appropriations Section.

A summary table of the Budget is shown below. Increases and decreases are detailed by account, activity and sub-activity in the table contained in the Budget-at-a-Glance Section.

**Total FY 2016 Budget Request
(Dollars in thousands)**

Budget Authority	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change from 2015
Regulation & Technology*	122,713	128,388	+5,675
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	27,399	32,074	+4,675
Total, Discretionary	150,112	160,462	+10,350
		FY 2016 Projections**	
Payments (or Grants) to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury Funds)	58,754	0	-58,754
Mandatory Grants to Non-Certified States (AML Funds)	167,791	185,300	+17,509
AML Redevelopment	0	200,000	+200,000
Funds Transferred to UMWA Health Benefit Plans (both AML and Treasury funds)	173,533	540,807	+367,274
Total, Mandatory	400,078	926,107	+526,029
Total, OSMRE	550,190	1,086,569	+536,378

* Estimated civil penalty collections of \$100,000 and offsetting collections are not included.

** Projections include proposals to advance abandoned coal mine reclamation and economic revitalization of communities, and to terminate payments to certified States and Tribes. See Legislative Proposal under the Permanent Appropriations Section for more details.

The FY 2016 budget provides \$65.5 million (40 percent) of OSMRE’s discretionary funds in grants to the States and Tribes for regulatory programs. OSMRE will use the balance of the budget to provide technical assistance to the States, conduct oversight responsibilities, and carry out its fiscal responsibilities for collecting revenues and awarding grants. OSMRE implements these programs through three regional and 15 field and area offices.

President's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to build a better government, one that delivers continually improving results for the American people and renews their faith in government. OSMRE is actively involved in the government-wide effort to bring forward the most promising ideas to improve government effectiveness, efficiency, spur economic growth, and promote people and culture. OSMRE supports achievement of the President's Management Agenda objectives in these four pillars as described in the examples below:

Government Effectiveness by Advancing Technologies. As previously mentioned, OSMRE's GeoMine Project is an interactive geospatial data sharing system for State and Federal agencies that have responsibilities regarding coal mining activities and decisions. OSMRE completed its two-year pilot project where it partnered with SMCRA regulatory programs in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Federal agencies involved in SMCRA, Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulation and consultation (EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers) to develop the GeoMine interactive digital map of coal mining and reclamation activities. The phased deployment of the GeoMine to collect and provide access to SMCRA data nationwide is underway. This system will facilitate efficient and effective environmental reviews, permit planning, inspections, etc., among various DOI Bureaus, the States, and other Federal agencies.

Working with the States and Tribes on Efficiencies. In early FY 2014, OSMRE initiated three government efficiency work groups with its State and Tribal partners to address the continuing fiscal impacts on program implementation and to develop potential solutions. The three work groups conducted initial reviews as follows:

1. SMCRA Program Financial Stability Work Group –developed options that would provide alternative, stable means of fiscal support to enable the States and OSMRE to fulfill their statutory obligations;
2. Training/TIPS Sustainability Work Group – developed options for a unified training/TIPS program in order to reduce costs and to enable the efficient delivery of all training and TIPS needs of the States, Tribes and OSMRE; and
3. Program Efficiency Work Group – identified program areas where OSMRE and the States can improve their efficiency so they can continue to fulfill their statutory obligations.

Review of the evaluations and work groups' concepts and recommendations are currently underway OSMRE-wide and by the States and Tribes.

Examples of other efforts underway include data center consolidation, the use of technology to conduct meetings via electronic media instead of travel, and reduction/consolidation of space (rent).

Proposals for Economic Growth. As described previously, the budget proposes to improve major components of the AML program in an effort to increase total funding available for the reclamation of abandoned mines which will accelerate the completion of priority abandoned coal

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problems, create jobs, and revitalize communities impacted by this legacy of historic mining practices. These proposals, coupled with the requests for applied sciences and GeoMine efforts to advance technologies, will allow for better value for dollars spent on reclamation while assisting coal country communities.

Future Workforce. Several efforts propose additional resources to utilize the full potential of the workforce we have today and build on the workforce for tomorrow. Providing opportunities for youth to participate in the expansion of OSMRE's reforestation of reclaimed mine lands, study of the AML program, and work with the GeoMine Project, along with other mission critical work, is just the start of developing the workforce of the future. Also, providing leadership opportunities in these program areas will utilize current workforce skills.

Performance Summary

OSMRE strives to improve planning, eliminate duplicative processes, and involve stakeholders. OSMRE works with State and Federal agencies, and Tribal governments; is responsible for Federal, tribal, and private lands, reclaiming and protecting diverse sites, and enhancing technology transfer among many constituents. Although OSMRE is a small bureau, it is well positioned to lead such

efforts, particularly those related to implementing that part of a comprehensive energy strategy involving coal mining in an economically and environmentally viable manner.

OSMRE serves as a policy leader and coordinator with its partners in carrying out the responsibilities of SMCRA. OSMRE is an innovator in promoting the effective administration of the Surface Mining Program and maximizing land and water restoration with available funds.

DOI Strategic Plan: The FY 2014-2018 DOI Strategic Plan, in compliance with the principles of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, provides a collection of mission objectives, goals, strategies and corresponding metrics that provide an integrated and focused approach for tracking performance across a wide range of DOI programs. While the DOI Strategic Plan is the foundational structure for the description of program performance measurement and planning for the FY 2016 President's Budget, further details for achieving the Strategic Plan's goals are presented in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R). Bureau and program specific plans for FY 2016 are fully consistent with the goals, outcomes, and measures described in the DOI Strategic Plan and related implementation information in the APP&R.

DOI Strategic Plan Mission Areas: OSMRE directly contributes to four of the six Mission Areas under the Department's Strategic Plan. A brief summary of pertinent program activities for each Area follows.

Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors

Goal #1: *Protect America's Landscapes*

Strategy #1: *Improve land and water health by managing the wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.*

OSMRE provides mandatory grants, and technical assistance and training to States and Tribes for the reclamation of lands mined and abandoned prior to the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. OSMRE is responsible for the reclamation of high priority sites on lands in States without Abandoned Mined Land Reclamation Programs. OSMRE also collects the AML reclamation fee from industry.

The budget proposes to evaluate the AML program to, among other things, determine the future funding needs for reclaiming the priority abandoned mine land sites, and contains legislative proposals to provide additional permanent appropriations to reclaim remaining priority abandoned coal projects.

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Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources

Goal #1: *Secure America's Energy Resources*

Strategy #1: *Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.*

OSMRE implements SMCRA in Federal Programs and on Indian Lands, and provides financial support through grants, and technical assistance and training, to States and Tribes with approved State regulatory programs. OSMRE also conducts oversight and evaluation of State programs.

The budget proposes to expand its reforestation initiative to promote forest restoration when reclaiming mined lands.

Mission Area 4: Engaging the Next Generation

Goals #1-4: *Play, Learn, Serve, and Work*

OSMRE has several opportunities for youth involvement in natural resources. Partnering activities involving youth in watershed, reforestation, and regulatory and reclamation activities will continue in FY 2015 - 2016. OSMRE partners with organizations, such as the AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America program, to bring environmental and economic improvements to communities affected by coal-polluted watersheds. OSMRE also partners with its States and Tribes where activities involve youth in watershed, reforestation, and regulatory and reclamation activities. OSMRE supports reforestation with an annual average of over 1,000 youth from nearly 200 organizations involved in tree-planting activities throughout the year. In addition, OSMRE welcomes youth through student intern programs. These programs contribute to the Department's Work goal to provide 100,000 work and training opportunities to young people over the next four (4) years.

The budget requests funding increases to expand reforestation initiatives and review its AML program using youth positions on a short-term basis with the plan to develop individuals and increase our future permanent work force in the natural resource areas.

Mission Area 6: Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources

Goal #1: *Provide Shared Landscape-level Management and Planning Tools*

Understanding of resources on a landscape-level is key to bringing various parties together to make informed decisions. OSMRE has developed several applications to support technological advances and its FY 2016 Budget Request contains the expansion of its GeoMine Project and funding for technical studies specific to coal mines.

Initiatives for the expansion of reforestation, applied science projects, and GeoMine efforts are proposed. These efforts will build a landscape-level understanding of our resources and promote techniques to address climate change.

Agency Priority Goals: The FY 2016 budget request supports the Department-wide activities in the following two Priority Goals contained in the Strategic Plan:

- **Climate Change Adaptation**

The FY 2014-2015 Priority Goal specifies, “By September 30, 2015, demonstrate maturing implementation of climate change adaptation, as scored when carrying out strategies in the DOI Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.”

OSMRE has developed plans in coordination with the Department for current activities. In addition, the budget request includes funding to expand reforestation youth initiatives and applied science projects in support of this goal.

- **Youth Employment and Training**

The FY 2014 - 2015 Priority Goal specifies, “By September 30, 2015, the DOI will provide 40,000 work and training opportunities over two fiscal years, FY2014 and FY2015, for individuals age 15 to 25 to support the mission of the DOI.” The Department is proposing to expand this goal to provide 100,000 work and training opportunities over four (4) fiscal years, FY 2014 through FY 2017, for individuals ages 15 to 35.

The budget request includes funding to expand reforestation and GeoMine Project initiatives, and review the AML program using youth positions on a short-term basis with the plan to develop individuals and increase our future permanent work force in the natural resource areas.

Further details on accomplishments under the Departmental Strategic Plan goals and Bureau performance goals are contained in the Goal Performance Tables Section of this document and the APP&R.

Additionally, this budget request describes its needs through strategic goals and associated performance measures through the traditional budget structure. OSMRE’s Business Lines are:

Environmental Restoration,
Environmental Protection,
Technology Development and Transfer,
Financial Management, and
Executive Direction and Administration.

This budget has integrated OSMRE’s performance goals and measures in support of these Business Lines.

Implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) – Effective Partnerships

In implementing its mission responsibilities, OSMRE works closely with the States and Tribes in administering their regulatory and reclamation programs. OSMRE also recognizes the importance of working with industry and coal field citizens in implementing SMCRA. This budget supports using effective partnerships by communicating, consulting, and cooperating with these constituent groups to achieve SMCRA's objectives.

OSMRE continues to emphasize the importance of protecting the environment during and after coal mining operations. OSMRE oversees SMCRA's implementation in 24 primacy States through a process where OSMRE assists the States in the administration, implementation and maintenance of their approved regulatory programs. This process is detailed further in the Environmental Protection section of this document.

OSMRE, in cooperation with the 25 States and 3 Tribes that have reclamation programs, will continue to clean up land and waters degraded by past mining practices. The funding provided will assist in the removal of existing health and safety hazards and restoration of areas to productive use. Additionally, OSMRE has developed funding and operational mechanisms, such as Watershed Cooperative Agreements, to achieve additional reclamation at less cost in a cooperative manner.

OSMRE will continue its efforts to establish partnerships to improve and increase outreach efforts that allow full participation from its stakeholders in addressing common problems. These initiatives will assist OSMRE in forging a bond and partnership with its stakeholders that will endure.

To better serve its partners and the public, OSMRE continues to improve its abandoned mine site databases to include all eligible abandoned mine sites. In addition, OSMRE's website contains comprehensive information on regulatory and reclamation matters.

As mining and engineering information technology continues to improve, OSMRE continues to provide to States and Tribes the most up-to-date information, technical training, technical assistance, and technology transfer. These programs greatly help the States and Tribes operate their regulatory and reclamation programs in fulfilling SMCRA's requirements.

Data Validation and Verification

OSMRE is confident that the data presented in this justification are reliable for use as a decision-making tool and showing program performance over time. Data validation and verification is accomplished through a three-prong approach using: 1) audits by external staff from the Office of the Inspector General or the Government Accounting Office; 2) periodic reviews coordinated by OSMRE's Office of Planning, Analysis and Budget; and 3) an annual self-assessment by program managers.

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The annual self-assessment by program managers complies with the Department of the Interior's Data Validation and Verification Guidance. The assessment covers the major area of data validation and five areas within data verification. The five areas dealing with data verification are: standards and procedures; data entry and transfer; data security and integrity; data quality and limitations; and oversight and certification. This assessment will be valuable in testing for potential weaknesses or gaps, and will elevate data validation and verification systems to ensure an acceptable functional level.

OSMRE collects information through various systems from multiple internal operations and from 26 States and 4 Indian Tribes participating in OSMRE programs. Abandoned Mine Land Program information is collected through the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (e-AMLIS), an online inventory used by the State Reclamation Programs and maintained by OSMRE. In accordance with the requirements of SMCRA, e-AMLIS contains data for known Priority 1 and 2 AML problems as defined by SMCRA. OSMRE recognizes that data must serve their intended purposes and stand up to independent, objective external inspection, as well as to internal control reviews and audits. Data collection methods are conducted in accordance with an agency policy directive developed in cooperation with the States.

Regulatory Program data collection methods are also conducted in accordance with an agency policy directive, which was developed in cooperation with the States. OSMRE automated the data collection forms contained in the directive to cut down on errors in the transfer of data from hard copy to electronic form. Certification of the data is also required at the field level where the data is collected. The data is now collected from OSMRE field offices through an internet-based system.

Customer service information for the Technology Development and Transfer programs are based on customer survey forms and class training records.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, [\$27,399,000] \$32,074,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further*, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further*, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Interior Administrative Provision

Change – Delete the following language:

[In fiscal year 2015 and each fiscal year thereafter, with funds available for the Technical Innovation and Professional Services program in this or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year, the Secretary may transfer title for computer hardware, software and other technical equipment to the State and tribal regulatory and reclamation programs.]

This Administrative Provision was provided in the FY 2015 Appropriation language and applies to future fiscal years. Therefore, it does not need to be repeated.

Appropriations Language and Citations

Regulation and Technology

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, [\$122,713,000] \$128,388,000, to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017: *Provided*, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Bureau pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), [\$40,000] \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That fees assessed and collected by the Bureau pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year [2015] 2016 appropriation estimated at not more than [\$122,713,000] \$128,388,000.

- 30 U.S.C. 1260, 1268 – These sections provide for the assessment and collection of penalties levied for violations of the Act, and for the denial of permits to those with unabated violations or unpaid penalties.
- 30 U.S.C. 1252, 1253, 1254, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1295, 1300, 1302 – These sections provide for aid to all primacy States for maintaining approved regulatory programs and evaluation of the States' performance in doing so; monitoring implementation of the grant programs; small operator assistance programs; and for regulatory programs in States without approved programs, on federal lands and on Indian lands; processing of permit applications and mine plans for federal lands operations; designating of lands unsuitable for surface mining through technical reviews; scientific/engineering support and technical training for States operating approved permanent programs and federally administered programs; initiation of technical studies; issuance of technical publications; approval of experimental practices to meet the needs of approved State programs and federally-administered programs; preparation of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements for permits and other actions; and training of

OSMRE staff and State staff to enable these agencies to more effectively carry out the provisions of the act.

- 30 U.S.C. 1257, as amended by Public Laws 101-508 and 102-486 - Provide for the regulatory authority to designate a qualified laboratory to obtain technical information and prepare technical findings required by the operator for the permit application, and for the regulatory authority to assume the cost for such services. Further, the Act provides for the Secretary to provide or assume the cost of training for regulatory program compliance and permit application preparation for eligible small operators.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, [\$27,399,000] \$32,074,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further*, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further*, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

- 30 U.S.C. 1231, 1232, 1233 and 1239 – Provides for the payment of fees and other monies into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund (Fund). The Fund consists of amounts deposited from time to time, derived from reclamation fees, donations, audit recoveries, interest charges, and administrative collection fees.

The funds collected are used for the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past mining.

SMCRA provides for the use of the monies for the purpose of protecting public health and facilities, safety, general welfare, and property from extreme danger and adverse effects of coal mining

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practices; restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse effects of coal mining operations. It also provides that monies in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund will be used to cover the administrative expenses of the Federal Government, accomplish abandoned mine reclamation and develop guidelines on the distribution of monies in the Fund.

- The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, which included the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-432) extended the authority to collect the mine reclamation fee and revised the distribution of the fee.
- Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), which included an amendment to SMCRA (Public Law 112-141) that limits the funding to each certified State and Tribe to \$15 million annually. (Mandatory Appropriation)
- Continuing Appropriations Resolution for 2013 included an amendment to SMCRA (Public Law 112-175) to clarify that funding limits on certified States and Tribes imposed by MAP-21 would not impact the amount of funds available to the noncertified States. (Mandatory Appropriation)
- The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-40), was enacted on October 2, 2013, and increased the limits of funding to each certified State and Tribe to \$28 million in FY 2014 and \$75 million in FY 2015.

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Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment

(Dollars In Thousands)

Regulation and Technology Account (Net +377)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between FY 2015 and FY 2016.	+0	+162
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise.	+415	+513
Seasonal Federal Health Benefit Increase The change reflects changes in the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits Model.	+0	+0
Employer Contribution to FERS The change reflects the directed increase of 0.5% in employer's contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+2,265	+14
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	+1,701	-74
Departmental Working Capital Fund ITT The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services through the Working Capital Fund.	+39	-5
Worker's Compensation Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2016 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+195	-65
Unemployment Compensation Payments The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	+7	+1
Rental Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	+4,850	-196
O&M Increases from Moves out of GSA-Space into Bureau Space In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+27

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment

(Dollars In Thousands)

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (Net +132)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between FY 2015 and FY 2016.	+0	+66
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise.	+169	+209
Seasonal Federal Health Benefit Increase The change reflects changes in the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits Model.	+0	+0
Employer Contribution to FERS The change reflects the directed increase of 0.5% in employer's contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+1,033	+6
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	+842	-37
Departmental Working Capital Fund ITT The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services through the Working Capital Fund.	+19	-3
Worker's Compensation Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2016 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+93	-26
Unemployment Compensation Payments The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	+0	+0
Rental Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	+2,289	-96
O&M Increases from Moves out of GSA-Space into Bureau Space In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+13

TAB 2

Goal Performance Tables

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors											
Goal # 1: Protect America's Landscapes											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Strategy #1: Improve land and water health by managing the wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.											
Number of Federal, private and tribal land and surface water acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of natural resource degradation from past mining. (Calculated equivalent acres) (SP)	C	16,565	10,836	17,821	11,347	14,000	15,849	14,000	14,000	0	14,000
Total Actual/Projected Costs (\$000)		\$262,742	\$270,889	\$332,899	\$306,286	\$279,054	\$279,054	\$195,190	\$217,374	----	----
Actual/Projected Cost per GPRA Acre (in dollars)		\$15,861	\$24,999	\$18,680	\$26,993	\$19,932	\$17,607	\$13,942	\$15,527	----	----
Contributing Programs	Environmental Restoration and Permanent Appropriations: Projected costs are based on anticipated budget with long-term targets held constant for discretionary funding. For FY 2016 the projected costs include all discretionary funding under the AML appropriation (\$32.074 million), and estimated mandatory funding (\$185.3 million).										
Comments	For FY 2014 acres reclaimed (15,849) were 13.2% above the target of 14,000. Reclaimed acres were predominately related to polluted water, accounting for nearly 11,000 acres. The 2015 plan was unchanged at 14,000 acres which remains an appropriate target based on field input.										
Number of people with reduced exposure potential to safety risks from abandoned mine lands. (BUR)	C	191,250	630,282	228,120	463,860	160,000	357,909	160,000	160,000	0	160,000
Contributing Programs	Environmental Restoration and Permanent Appropriations										
Comment	The FY 2014 accomplishments far exceeded the plan. States are provided the option of using data other than the calculated census data for populations in the area of the reclaimed sites. Of the 357,909 people with reduced exposures, 179,136 (50%) were for sites in Wyoming.										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors											
Goal # 1: Protect America's Landscapes											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Number of new active partnering and leveraging agreements and amendments to prior agreements. (BUR)	A	15	18	16	26	13	13	13	13	0	13
Contributing Program	Environmental Restoration										
Comment	In FY 2014, four States reported 13 new watershed cooperative agreements: Iowa (3); Ohio (1); Pennsylvania (4); and West Virginia (5).										
The amount of increased funds derived from new active partnering and leveraging agreements and amendments. (BUR)	A	\$4,203,656	\$8,366,331	\$4,253,334	\$8,234,343	\$3,250,000	\$3,909,586	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$0	\$3,250,000
Contributing Program	Environmental Restoration										
Comment	OSMRE has established a 2.5 : 1 average ratio of leveraged funds from partners to OSM provided funds. In FY 2014, 9 of 13 partnering and leveraging agreements met or exceeded the target ratio. One cooperative agreement achieved a leverage ratio of 10 : 1, far exceeding the established leverage ratio.										
Provide appropriate grant funding within 60 days of a complete grant application for abandoned mine lands grants (BUR)	A	100%	100%	100%	71%	96%	93%	96%	96%	0%	96%
Contributing Program	Environmental Restoration										
Comment	In FY 2014, two grants were originally awarded with either missing or incorrect information and needed to be re-awarded. The end result was a delay in funds availability which led to OSMRE missing its planned target.										
Number of people directly affected (Emergencies abated). (BUR)	A	49,946	69,543	60,071	102,160	16,700	105,754	16,700	16,700	0	16,700
Contributing Program	Environmental Restoration										
Percentage of declared emergencies abated within six months. (BUR)	A	98%	96%	98%	98%	95%	99%	95%	95%	0%	95%
Contributing Program	Environmental Restoration										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors											
Goal # 1: Protect America's Landscapes											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Customer service rate in the quality of technical assistance. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3) (BUR)	A	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	97%	97%	0%	97%
Contributing Programs	Technology Development and Transfer										
Percent satisfaction with the scientific and technical products and assistance. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3) (BUR)	A	99%	100%	99%	96%	97%	99%	97%	97%	0%	97%
Contributing Programs	Technology Development and Transfer										
Customer effectiveness rate in the quality of technical training – NTTP. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3.) (BUR)	A	97%	95%	95%	95%	93%	95%	93%	93%	0%	93%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Number of students trained – NTTP. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3.) (BUR)	A	1,027	768	973	590	850	688	850	850	0	850
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Comment	The FY2014 actual was below the plan due to the cancellation of two training classes, low enrollment for 9 States due to hiring freezes, workload demands, scheduling conflicts and other issues. However, 98 more students were trained than the previous year. This measure will be revised in the future to report accomplishments on both NTTP and TIPS training.										
Percent of Payments Processed Automatically. (BUR)	A	36%	65%	75%	76%	86%	78.65%	90%	92%	+2%	94%
Contributing Program	Financial Management										
Comments	The FY 2014 actual was below plan as OSMRE was unable to automate the processing of wire transfers and ACH payments, due to security limitations on the transferring of data for these types of payments. OSMRE will continue to pursue methods for electronic payments.										
AML Fee Collection rate. (BUR)	A	99.9	100%	99.9%	99.7%	99%	99.74%	99%	99%	0%	99%
Contributing Program	Financial Management										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources											
Goal #1: Secure America's Energy Resources											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Strategy #1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.											
Percent of active coal mining sites that are free of off-site impacts. (SP)	A	86% (6,548 of 7,571 sites)	86% (6,588 of 7,675 sites)	87% (6,749 of 7,731 sites)	89% (6,568 of 7,403 sites)	88% (6,695 of 7,608 sites)	89.9% (5,995 of 6,671 sites)	88% (5,748 of 6,532 sites)	88% (5,723 of 6,504 sites)	0%	90% (5,852 of 6,502 sites)
Total Actual/Projected Costs (\$000)		\$127,180	\$126,926	\$122,713	\$116,333	\$122,753	\$122,753	\$122,753	\$130,288	---	---
Actual/Projected Cost per Inspectable Unit (in dollars)		\$16,798	\$16,538	\$15,873	\$15,714	\$16,135	\$18,401	\$18,793	\$20,032	---	---
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Comments	OSMRE evaluation of data collection, analysis, and reporting requirements is part of the ongoing effort to improve oversight of State regulatory programs. For FY 2016, projected costs relate to requested budget authority including anticipated costs recovered for services to the coal industry.										
Percent of mined acreage reclaimed. (SP)	C	98% (2,305,795 of 2,359,120 acres)	104% (2,418,963 of 2,327,333 acres)	75.1% (4,989,588 of 6,603,770 acres)	76% (5,111,545 of 6,729,259 acres)	75% (5,225,888 of 6,967,451 acres)	76.4% (5,233,244 of 6,850,958 acres)	75% (5,339,244 of 7,119,179 acres)	76% (5,445,244 of 7,164,795 acres)	1%	77% (5,657,244 of 7,366,204 acres)
Total Actual/Projected Costs (\$000)		\$127,180	\$126,926	\$122,713	\$116,333	\$122,753	\$122,753	\$122,753	\$130,288	---	---
Actual/Projected Cost per Acres Reclaimed (in dollars)		\$55	\$52	\$25	\$23	\$18	\$18	\$17	\$18	---	---
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Comments	The 2018 planned target represents an increase as identified in the updated DOI Strategic Plan. Projected cost per acres reclaimed is not relevant given the cumulative nature of reclaimed acres prescribed by the methodology for measuring percent of mined acreage reclaimed.										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources											
Goal #1: Secure America's Energy Resources											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Number of acres where reclamation goals are achieved as evidenced by release from Phase III Performance Bonds. (BUR)	C	50,231	35,334	43,843	50,861	37,000	38,783	37,000	37,000	0	37,000
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Comment											
Number of acres released from Phase I & II Performance Bonds. (BUR)	C	111,136	76,720	55,727	71,094	69,000	82,916	69,000	69,000	0	69,000
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Comment											
Provide appropriate grant funding within 60 days of a complete grant application for regulatory grants (BUR)	A	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%	96%	96%	96%	0)	96%
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Comment	Funding availability prevented four grants from being awarded within the parameters of the performance measure.										
Completion of the technical review of Federal/Indian Land permit actions within 90 days (BUR)	A	93%	82%	88%	100%	70%	86%	80%	80%	0	80%
Contributing Program	Environmental Protection										
Customer service rate in the quality of technical assistance. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3.) (BUR)	A	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	97%	97%	0%	97%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Percent satisfaction with the scientific and technical products and assistance. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3.) (BUR)	A	99%	100%	99%	96%	97%	99%	97%	97%	0%	97%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources											
Goal #1: Secure America's Energy Resources											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Customer effectiveness rate in the quality of technical training – NTTP. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3) (BUR)	A	97%	95%	95%	95%	93%	95%	93%	93%	0%	93%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Number of students trained – NTTP. (Applies to Mission Areas 1 and 3.) (BUR)	A	1,027	768	973	590	850	688	850	850	0	850
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Comment	The FY2014 actual was below the plan due to the cancellation of two training classes, low enrollment for 9 States due to hiring freezes, workload demands, scheduling conflicts and other issues. However, 98 more students were trained than the previous year. This measure will be revised in the future to report accomplishments on both NTTP and TIPS training.										
Customer satisfaction in the quality and timeliness of AVS provided services. (BUR)	A	98%	99%	98%	99%	96%	99%	96%	96%	0%	96%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Percent of active Forestry Reclamation Approach (FRA) compliant acreage. (BUR)	C	---	---	41% (9,326 of 22,631 acres)	48% (16,664 of 35,024 acres)	45% (21,773 of 48,300 acres)	48% (23,977 of 49,490 acres)	48% (29,977 of 61,490 acres)	49% (35,977 of 73,490 acres)	+1%	50% (47,977 of 97,490 acres)
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Comment	This measure shows the progress made in changes over time to land conditions under the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative (ARRI).										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table											
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources											
Goal #1: Secure America's Energy Resources											
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016	Long-Term Target 2018
Percent of targeted groups attending outreach training sponsored by ARRI. (BUR)	C	---	---	12% (81 of 686 attendees)	12% (111 of 927 attendees)	12% (141 of 1,167 attendees)	16% (186 of 1,169 attendees)	16% (231 of 1,419 attendees)	16% (276 of 1,679 attendees)	0%	17% (366 of 2,199 attendees)
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer										
Comment	For FY 2014 target groups (landowners, conservationists, and environmentalists) exceeded expectations for attending training.										

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table										
Mission Area 4: Engaging the Next Generation										
Goal #4: Develop the next generation of lifelong conservation stewards and ensure our own skilled and diverse workforce pipeline (Work)										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Long-Term Target 2017
Number of work and training opportunities provided to young people. (SP)	C									OSMRE will contribute to the DOI goal of providing 100,000 work and training opportunities over four fiscal years, 2014 through 2017, for individuals ages 15 to 35 to support the mission of the Department. Actuals contributed in FY2014 were 214 (for ages 15-25).
Contributing Programs	All Programs									
Comments	In FY 2014, 168 youth were hired under partnerships and 46 were employed under direct hire authorities. In addition to, OSMRE supported 35 additional youth opportunities for DOI and other Bureaus. OSMRE will continue to support and contribute to the overall DOI goal.									
Increase DOI and affiliated partnership employment in youth focused programs by 35 percent over the base year of FY 2009. (SP)	A	254	193	296	220	167	--	See above for updated measure		--
Contributing Programs	All Programs									
Comments	This measure was discontinued. See above for updated measure									

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Goal Performance Table										
Mission Area 6: Building a Landscape Level Understanding of our Resources										
Goal #1: Provide Shared Landscape-Level Management and Planning Tools										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Plan	Long-Term Target 2018
Strategy #1: Ensure the use of landscape level capabilities and mitigation actions.										
Number of tools registered on the Geospatial Platform that can be used to support landscape level decision making. (SP)	A	---	---	---	---	---	0	2	2	2 (GeoMine and ESRI Image Server)
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer (\$2.5 million is requested in FY2016 to support GeoMine)									
Comments	GeoMine and ESRI Image Server will be operational in FY2015 and beyond.									
Number of landscape-level mitigation strategies and actions that provide for the conservation of natural resources occurring before, during, or after development activities. (SP)	A	---	---	---	---	---	14	17	18	17
Contributing Program	Technology development and Transfer									
Comments	This is a new DOI measure, in which OSMRE is a contributor to the overall DOI goal. Of the 14 items contributed in FY 2014, there were 13 cooperative agreements (actions) to local watershed groups to address waters affected by past coal mining, and one strategy that supports reclamation of mined lands with healthy productive forests under the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative.									
Customer satisfaction rate for TIPS training. (BUR)	A	98%	96%	99%	98%	93%	97%	93%	93%	96%
Contributing Program	Technology Development and Transfer									

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Target Codes:
SP = Strategic Plan Measure
BUR = Bureau Specific Measures
TBD = To Be Determined
UNK = Prior year data unavailable
Type Codes:
C = Cumulative
A = Annual
 Key to Measure Types The Goal Performance Table in this section includes a column called Type. Each measure in the Goal Performance Table has measure Type: A or C. Each classification reflects a different timeframe between when a result is realized, in terms of a changing target value, relative to when funds are budgeted. A - Annual-result performance measures (“Annual” measures) For these performance measures, the 2016 budget request reflects the resources that support the performance target for that year only. This is typical of any performance measure target for an operational effort that is repeated annually. C - Cumulative-result performance measures (“Cumulative” measures) For these performance measures, the 2016 budget request reflects only an annual increment of funding that is being used to maintain or reach the level of achievement reflected in the target. While these measures reflect the level of performance achieved over a number of years, the target value for a given fiscal year reflects the level of performance which is expected to be reached by the end of that fiscal year, and no further.

TAB 3

Budget at a Glance

INTRODUCTION

The following tables provide a snapshot of the cost changes by appropriation, business line and activities within those business lines. Below is a summary description.

Regulation and Technology

This appropriation finances the regulatory functions of SMCRA as administered by the States and OSMRE. Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State regulatory programs and OSMRE’s technical training, assistance, and transfer activities related to environmental protection are also financed by this appropriation. The request is \$128,388,000; an increase of \$5,675,000 from the 2015 Enacted level. In addition, OSMRE is requesting budget resources of \$1.9 million to be offset by costs recovered for services provided to industry.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

This appropriation supports the discretionary reclamation program functions carried out by the States and OSMRE. The Fund is derived from a fee levied on coal production sales, use and transfers. The Fund also supports Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State programs, as well as OSMRE’s technical training, assistance, and transfer activities related to environmental restoration. The request is \$32,074,000, an increase of \$4,675,000 from the 2015 Enacted level.

**Summary of 2015 Enacted Level and 2016 Request
By Appropriation and Business Line**
(dollars in thousands)

Regulation and Technology	2015 Enacted Level	2016 Request	Change from 2015
Environmental Protection	91,832	91,880	+48
Technology Development and Transfer	14,455	20,086	+5,631
Financial Management	505	711	+206
Executive Direction	15,921	15,711	-210
<i>Total, without Civil Penalties</i>	122,713	128,388	+5,675
<i>Civil Penalties (Budget Authority)</i>	100	100	0
<i>Total, Regulation and Technology with Civil Penalties</i>	122,813	128,488	+5,675

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	2015 Enacted Level	2016 Request	Change from 2015
Environmental Restoration	9,480	11,431	+1,951
Technology Development and Transfer	3,544	6,283	+2,739
Financial Management	6,396	6,477	+81
Executive Direction	7,979	7,883	-96
<i>Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund</i>	27,399	32,074	+4,675

Total Appropriation, without Offsetting Collections	150,212	160,562	+10,350
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	40	1,900	+1,860
Total Appropriation, with Offsetting Collections and Civil Penalties	150,252	162,462	+12,210

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**Summary of 2015 Estimate and 2016 Request
By Full-time Equivalent (FTE)**

Regulation and Technology	2015 Estimate	2016 Request	Change from 2015
Environmental Protection	201	213	+12
Technology Development and Transfer	91	96	+5
Financial Management	3	3	0
Executive Direction	50	50	0
Total, Regulation and Technology FTE	345	362	+17

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	2015 Estimate	2016 Request	Change from 2015
Environmental Restoration	55	58	+3
Technology Development and Transfer	20	23	+3
Financial Management	41	41	0
Executive Direction	27	27	0
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund FTE	143	149	+6

Total FTE	488	511	+23
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Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**Budget At A Glance Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

			2016			Incr (+)/ Decr (-) from 2015
	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	President's Budget	
Discretionary						
Appropriation: Regulation and Technology	122,713	122,713	+377	+5,298	128,388	+5,675
Environmental Protection	91,832	91,832	+401	-353	91,880	+48
State and Tribal Funding	68,590	68,590		-3,129	65,461	-3,129
Decrease Funding				[-3,129]	[-3,129]	
State Program Evaluation	8,616	8,616	+175	3,846	12,637	+4,021
Federal Programs	5,898	5,898	+90	-1,302	4,686	-1,212
Decrease to be covered by Offsetting Collections	[-28]	[-28]		[-1,302]	[-1,330]	
Federal Lands	1,534	1,534	+12		1,546	+12
Indian Lands	2,430	2,430	+40	-558	1,912	-518
Decrease to be covered by Offsetting Collections	[-12]	[-12]		[-558]	[-570]	
Program Development and Maintenance	4,764	4,764	+84	+790	5,638	+874
Cost Recovery Data Application				[+500]	[+500]	
Solicitors Support				[+290]	[+290]	
Technology, Development & Transfer	14,455	14,455	+182	+5,449	20,086	+5,631
Technical Assistance	10,943	10,943	+114	+750	11,807	+864
Electronic Permitting Requirements				[+750]	[+750]	
Training	2,531	2,531	+48		2,579	+48
Technology Transfer	981	981	+20	+4,699	5,700	+4,719
Applied Science Projects				[+1,199]	[+1,199]	
Geo-Mine Project				[+2,500]	[+2,500]	
Expand Reforestation Initiative				[+1,000]	[+1,000]	
Financial Management	505	505	+6	+200	711	+206
Revenue Management	410	410	+4	+200	614	+204
Program Monitoring				[+200]	[+200]	
Grants Financial Management	95	95	+2		97	+2
Executive Direction and Administration	15,921	15,921	-212	+2	15,711	-210
Executive Direction	2,654	2,654	+46		2,700	+46
Administrative Support	4,414	4,414	+54		4,468	+54
General Services	8,853	8,853	-312	+2	8,543	-310

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**Budget At A Glance Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2016					
	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	President's Budget	Incr (+)/ Decr (-) from 2015
Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	27,399	27,399	+132	+4,543	32,074	+4,675
Environmental Restoration	9,480	9,480	+108	+1,843	11,431	+1,951
State Program Evaluation	2,662	2,662	+39		2,701	+39
Federal Reclamation Programs - Projects	1,548	1,548			1,548	
Federal Reclamation Program - Operations	2,066	2,066	+35	+293	2,394	+328
Project Monitoring				[+293]	[+293]	
Program Development and Maintenance	3,204	3,204	+34	+1,550	4,788	+1,584
Solicitors Support				[+150]	[+150]	
Review AML Program				[+1,400]	[+1,400]	
Technology, Development & Transfer	3,544	3,544	+39	+2,700	6,283	+2,739
Technical Assistance	1,585	1,585	+19	+2,000	3,604	+2,019
AML Reclamation Support to States/Communities				[+2,000]	[+2,000]	
Training	794	794	+12		806	+12
Technology Transfer	1,165	1,165	+8	+700	1,873	+708
Applied Science Projects				[+700]	[+700]	
Financial Management	6,396	6,396	+81	0	6,477	+81
Fee Compliance	6,302	6,302	+79		6,381	+79
Grants Financial Management	94	94	+2		96	+2
Executive Direction and Administration	7,979	7,979	-96	0	7,883	-96
Executive Direction	1,413	1,413	+26		1,439	+26
Administrative Support	2,323	2,323	+27		2,350	+27
General Services	4,243	4,243	-149		4,094	-149
Total, Discretionary Funding	150,112	150,112	+509	+9,841	160,462	+10,350

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**Budget At A Glance Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

			2016			
	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	President's Budget	Incr (+)/ Decr (-) from 2015
Total, Regulation and Technology	122,713	122,713	+377	+5,298	128,388	+5,675
Civil Penalties**	399	100			100	
Total, Regulation and Technology with Civil Penalties	123,112	122,813	+377	+5,298	128,488	+5,675
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	27,399	27,399	+132	+4,543	32,074	+4,675
Offsetting Collections	26	40			1,900	+1,860
Total, Budget Resources with Offsetting Collections	150,537	150,252	+509	+9,841	162,462	+12,210
	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted			2016 Estimate	Incr (+)/ Decr (-) from 2015
Mandatory						
Payments to States and Tribes in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury Funds)	131,903	58,754			0	-58,754
Prior Balance Replacement Fund	96,763					
In Lieu Payments to Certified States and Tribes	35,140	58,754				-58,754
Mandatory Grants to States (AML Funds)	166,415	167,791			385,300	+217,509
Grants to Noncertified States						
State & Tribal Share	36,355	34,976			38,100	+3,124
Historic Coal Fund	115,800	114,906			128,800	+13,894
Minimum Program Make Up	14,260	17,909			18,400	+491
Reclaim/Redevelop AML Sites					200,000	+200,000
United Mine Workers of America Plans (UMWA)	125,284	173,533			540,807	+367,274
Payments to United Mine Workers of America Health Benefit Plans (AML Fund Interest)	12,359	31,803			50,807	+19,004
Payments to United Mine Workers of America Health Benefit Plans (U.S. Treasury Funds)	112,925	141,730			126,619	-15,111
New Payments to UMWA Plans (U.S. Treasury Funds)					363,381	+363,381
Total, Mandatory Funding	423,602	400,078			926,107	+526,029

**Permit Fee Collections and Civil Penalty Collections reflect FY 2014 actuals.

Mandatory Funding: AML grants are projected based on the hypothetical distribution. 2016 estimates include proposals to advance abandoned coal mine reclamation and economic revitalization of communities and to terminate payments to certified States and Tribes. The proposal to increase the reclamation fee on coal production will not increase payment to non-certified States until FY 2017, when the FY 2016 fees are distributed.

TAB 4

Environmental Restoration

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Environmental Restoration Summary of Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016			
			Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	Change From 2015 (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	399	100			100	
Civil Penalty Collections (Budget Authority)*	399	100			100	
<i>FTE</i>						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	9,480	9,480	+108	+1,843	11,431	+1,951
State Program Evaluation	2,662	2,662	+39		2,701	+39
<i>FTE</i>	17	20			20	
Federal Programs - Projects	1,548	1,548			1,548	
Federal Programs - Operations	2,066	2,066	+35	+293	2,394	+328
Project Monitoring				[+293]	[293]	
<i>FTE</i>	12	18			18	
Program Development and Maintenance	3,204	3,204	+34	+1,550	4,788	+1,584
<i>Solicitors Support</i>				[+150]		
<i>Evaluate AML Program</i>				[+1,400]		
<i>FTE</i>	17	17		+3	20	+3
Total, Environmental Restoration	9,480	9,480	+108	+1,843	11,431	+1,951
Total FTE	46	55		+3	58	+3

Note: 2014 FTE amounts reflect actual usage.

*Actual civil penalty collections for FY 2014 were \$398,908; the budget authority in FY 2015 and FY 2016 is \$100,000. Civil penalties are not included in the totals.

Fixed Costs result in a net increase of \$108,000. Fixed Costs cover pay related items including a pay raise and health plans

In addition to the discretionary appropriations above, OSMRE will distribute mandatory funding for AML reclamation as outlined in the Permanent Appropriations Section.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Evaluate AML Program	+1,400	+3
Federal Reclamation Program Operations (Project Monitoring)	+293	
Solicitor Support	+150	
Total Program Changes	+1,843	+3

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for Environmental Restoration is \$11,431,000 and 58 FTE, a program increase of \$1,843,000 and 3 FTE from the 2015 Enacted level.

Evaluate Abandoned Mine Land Program (+\$1,400,000/+3 FTE): This requests funding to evaluate AML program implementation, including identifying more effective and efficient tools for AML site identification, contract management, and program oversight. The proposal is for one Project Manager (term position), and two FTE for six to eight student positions. One aspect of the proposed evaluation will be to review the current projects in AMLIS since more than half of the remaining unfunded projects were originally entered in AMLIS prior to 2000.

Federal Program Operations – Project Monitoring (+\$293,000): Funding will support staff review, evaluation, and monitoring of civil penalty, bond forfeiture, and abandoned mine land projects.

Program Development and Maintenance - Solicitor Support for AML Activities (+\$150,000): Funding will support two (2) full-time equivalent positions in the Solicitor’s Office for work specific to coal mining issues. OSMRE has many issues that require legal review. Due to the current capacity of the legal staff available, OSMRE staff have not been receiving the services needed to timely address many issues, such as new and modifications to existing rules, field implementation issues on regulatory and abandoned mine land Federal and State programs, etc. OSMRE has been supporting one full-time solicitor via a reimbursable agreement with the Solicitor’s Office for the past two years using available carryover funds. This additional funding will provide for the continued support of one individual as well as an additional FTE. Funding is requested in both Regulation and Technology and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation accounts for a total of \$440,000.

**MISSION GOAL: TO PROVIDE A CLEANER AND SAFER ENVIRONMENT
FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY RECLAIMING AND RESTORING
LAND AND WATER DEGRADED BY PAST MINING**

As stewards of our nation's natural and cultural resources, the Department is entrusted with safeguarding these treasures for future generations. Environmental problems associated with abandoned mine sites, such as water pollution, open portals and pits, land stripped of natural vegetation, and refuse piles degrade our natural resources and create public health and safety risks. Through the reclamation of these problems, our land and water resources are improved for beneficial uses, such as, agriculture, wildlife habitat or development. Mine site reclamation not only improves our environment, but also safeguards people and property, and revitalizes communities by creating jobs.

The Environmental Restoration business line funds operations and projects for the abandoned mine land program (AML). OSMRE evaluates State and Tribal AML programs, abates high-priority coal mining-related hazards through the Federal Reclamation program (where OSMRE has reclamation responsibility), and fosters partnerships aimed at addressing acid mine drainage and other water pollution problems.

The total magnitude of the abandoned mine problem is difficult to assess. Since 1977, over 368,000 equivalent acres of priority 1 and 2 public health, safety and associated environmental related coal problems have been reclaimed. OSMRE has developed a national inventory that contains information for over 21,000 problem areas associated with abandoned mine lands, mostly coal. A problem area is a uniquely defined geographical area that contains one or more abandoned mine land problems. The more serious problem areas are classified as Priority 1 (extreme danger to public health and safety), Priority 2 (adverse effects to public health, safety, or environmental problems adjacent to this Priority), or Priority 3 (adverse effects to land, water resources, or environmental problems adjacent to another Priority). Remaining Priority 1 and 2 coal-related sites are estimated at over \$4 billion to fully address. In addition, there is almost \$2 billion of Priority 3 unfunded problems, and over \$3 billion of problems designated as general welfare and under review. The AML Accomplishments Section contains a chart that includes AML problem types and estimated remaining reclamation costs.

The authority to collect the mine reclamation fee and distribution of the fee was revised by the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, which included the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-432). This Act extended the authority for fee collection through September 30, 2021, lowered the fee and the amount collected, and changed the way State and Tribal reclamation grants are to be funded, beginning in FY 2008. State and Tribal reclamation grants have become permanent appropriations. The remaining activities funded under the discretionary appropriation for this business line include State Program Evaluation, Federal Reclamation Programs, and OSMRE operations.

**Operational Processes
(Program Activities):**

OSMRE will continue to support the Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program under the current appropriation requested. This program supports cooperative conservation in that it provides funding to local volunteer non-profit watershed organizations in their efforts to improve their local environment and has positive impacts on the local economic climate of nearby communities.

<p><i>ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ENCOMPASSES</i></p> <p>State Program Evaluation</p> <p>Federal Reclamation Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Program Operations• Watershed Cooperative Agreements• Civil Penalty Reclamation• Bond Forfeiture Reclamation <p>Program Development and Maintenance</p>
--

Evaluation and oversight of the State and Tribal AML reclamation operations is coordinated by OSMRE through the State Program Evaluation program activity. This business line also funds the Program Development and Maintenance program activity, which provides policy direction and ensures State/Tribal programs are amended as needed.

The Environmental Restoration program activities improve natural resources and reduce the risk to public health, safety, and general welfare by correcting problems caused by past mining. OSMRE has identified success indicators to show incremental accomplishments for the mission goal. These goals and measures are identified at the end of this business line section.

Actions Required to Achieve Annual Goals: In FY 2016 and beyond, OSMRE will continue to encourage partnership participation by working with States and Tribes through their reclamation agencies, and through private and grass-roots associations. In addition, OSMRE will increase efforts to leverage funding from other government and non-government organizations to address abandoned mine sites. This emphasis on partnership and leveraging of resources supports cooperative conservation efforts.

Resources, Skills, and Technology Needed: OSMRE will continue to need a diverse and multidisciplinary cadre of individuals with scientific and engineering skills. These human resources establish reclamation project design and construction criteria either directly or in conjunction with contractors for Federal Programs, review and monitor watershed cooperative agreement, civil penalty and bond forfeiture reclamation projects. Program analysts, grant specialists, and other support personnel are needed to implement the State/Tribal grants program and to conduct program evaluations. Computer systems personnel and contractors are needed to maintain the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. OSMRE maintains the system and network by which the States and Tribes manage their data.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The following section details, by program activity, the funding and FTE resources required to meet the annual performance measures. It also includes examples of the types of efforts used to evaluate programs, address emergency and high-priority issues and manage those projects, and provide reclamation support services to communities affected by coal mining issues.

2016 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Abandoned Mine Land Fund

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) established the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (AML Fund) to receive the AML fees and finance reclamation of coal AML sites. Before the 2006 SMCRA amendments, the reclamation grants were funded through discretionary appropriations. These grants are now funded from permanent (mandatory) appropriations. A discussion of the funding of these grants and the proposed changes to apply that funding to the Nation's highest priority coal problems can be found under the Permanent Appropriations Section.

The FY 2016 budget, from the AML Fund for Environmental Restoration, will cover discretionary spending for State Program Evaluation, Federal Reclamation Program Operations and Projects, and Program Development and Maintenance.

Funding appropriated from the AML fund will also cover federal expenses requested and outlined in subsequent business line chapters to cover technical assistance and training, financial management, and executive direction. High-priority coal projects under the Federal Reclamation Program in States and Tribes without approved AML programs and Federal emergencies are proposed to be covered in FY 2015-2016 by remaining funds for these programs from prior years.

Addressing AML Emergencies

AML sites and the emergencies that develop on them have a different process for allocating funding in States with or without AML programs. The 2006 Amendments created different sources of funding for addressing AML issues by allowing for the appropriation of both discretionary and mandatory grants. Prior to 2006, though a state would assume responsibility for addressing the AML issues within its borders, unless that state chose to address emergencies, OSMRE has been responsible for such projects. Longstanding AML issues and AML emergencies are intrinsically linked, so the strategy to address AML issues should consider the emergencies that may arise in these areas and their relative risk factors. Therefore, it is more efficient and cost effective to combine responsibility for these related issues to a single manager, from a single source of funding. Thus, beginning in FY 2011, the responsibility for addressing emergency situations was transferred to States and Tribes with AML programs to be utilizing the mandatory grant funds received.

For reference, the table below identifies those States and Tribes with AML programs, those States with established emergency programs as of 2010, the States that assumed responsibility for addressing emergency projects from 2010–2011, and the States without an AML program where OSMRE is responsible for addressing those projects.

Table 1 - State, Tribal, and Federal responsibility for the AML Program and Emergency Issues				
	AML Program		Emergency Issues	
State and Tribal Responsibility	Alabama	North Dakota	Alabama	North Dakota
	Alaska	Ohio	Alaska	Ohio
	Arkansas	Oklahoma	Arkansas	Oklahoma
	Colorado	Pennsylvania	Colorado	Pennsylvania
	Illinois	Tennessee	Illinois	Tennessee
	Indiana	Texas	Indiana	Texas
	Iowa	Utah	Iowa	Utah
	Kansas	Virginia	Kansas	Virginia
	Kentucky	West Virginia	Kentucky	West Virginia
	Louisiana	Wyoming	Louisiana	Wyoming
	Maryland	Crow Tribe	Maryland	Crow Tribe
	Mississippi	Hopi Tribe	Mississippi	Hopi Tribe
	Missouri	Navajo Nation	Missouri	Navajo Nation
	Montana		Montana	
	New Mexico		New Mexico	
Federal Responsibility	California	Oregon	California	Oregon
	Georgia	Rhode Island	Georgia	Rhode Island
	Idaho	South Dakota	Idaho	South Dakota
	Massachusetts	Washington	Massachusetts	Washington
	Michigan		Michigan	
	North Carolina	Tribes other than Crow, Hopi and Navajo*	North Carolina	Tribes other than Crow, Hopi and Navajo*

*OSMRE has conducted AML and emergency reclamation on Tribal lands across the Nation, most recently on Cherokee Tribal lands in Oklahoma.

1. State Program Evaluation

SMCRA requires OSMRE to monitor the progress and quality of each State and Tribal program to ensure that their reclamation programs function effectively. This program area is an integral part of the State and Tribal funding. Evaluation of State and Tribal reclamation programs ensure efficient and effective use of program dollars for the intended purpose.

OSMRE analyzes documents submitted by States and Tribes (e.g. grant applications, amendments, reports), and conducts periodic drawdown reviews and on-site evaluations of selected reclamation projects. OSMRE also provides the States and Tribes with expert technical assistance on reclamation projects. OSMRE, States, and Tribes hold conferences and forums to discuss reclamation issues, technology, and solutions to reclamation problems.

OSMRE, in consultation with States and Tribes, developed a review system that provides for enhancement and performance evaluation of programs, rather than oversight. This system recognizes that evaluation involves an ongoing relationship between OSMRE and the State or

Tribal agencies. OSMRE is responsible for assisting in program enhancement while monitoring compliance with SMCRA. OSMRE's reclamation program oversight policy is being reviewed for use in regulatory programs and future changes to current oversight policies may also be made. In the meantime, the current process is outlined below.

The current evaluation system does not require that the entire program be reviewed each year. Instead, the system allows each State or Tribe to develop, with the appropriate Field Office, an agreement which addresses the areas to be reviewed and establishes applicable performance measures. Since much of topic-specific oversight is trend analysis and because the interaction between the programs and OSMRE is continual, the performance agreements can be for periods longer than one year. However, OSMRE reviews them each year to determine the progress being made.

These agreements first address the overriding goal of the AML program, which is successful reclamation. They recognize that if the State or Tribe is permanently reclaiming abandoned mine sites by abating hazards, reducing or mitigating adverse effects of past mining, and restoring adversely affected lands and water to beneficial use, then it is conducting a successful program.

OSMRE encourages States and Tribes to maintain ongoing programs for post-project monitoring to assure that completed reclamation projects receive adequate maintenance until reclaimed lands are stable, and to ensure the effectiveness of reclamation designs. OSMRE evaluations of post-construction monitoring ensure implementation of these types of State monitoring plans.

2. Federal Reclamation Program

OSMRE addresses environmental hazards on a priority basis when an emergency occurs in States and on Tribal lands without AML programs; administers projects funded by federal civil penalties collected from operators and projects funded from bonds forfeited by operators of federally permitted sites; monitors watershed cooperative agreement projects; and provides technical assistance to States and Tribes specific to the above projects.

a. Federal Emergency Projects

Emergencies are AML problems that occur suddenly and present a high probability of physical harm or threaten the health, safety, or general welfare of people, and should be addressed immediately. Emergency work provides immediate relief from abandoned mine hazards in States and on Indian lands without an emergency program. Emergencies in States covered by the Federal Reclamation Program usually involve subsidence, vertical mine shaft collapse or sudden exposure of mine openings.

The most common emergencies in the States covered by Federal Reclamation Programs are subsidence events, the caving in of old underground mines. Subsidence can impact man-made structures on the surface and may be life threatening when they occur in areas, such as in schools, parks, playgrounds, and residential areas. The second most common type of emergency event in these states is vertical mine shaft collapse. This may result in vertical holes that are

hundreds of feet deep and are usually the result of shafts being improperly filled or an inadequate cap that was placed over the shaft at the time of abandonment. Often at the time of closure the shafts were either filled with on-site material or wooden or concrete caps were placed over them to prevent entry. Over time the fill material settles or the cap deteriorates to a point where it can no longer sustain the weight of the material placed over it. Other AML problems may also present life-threatening conditions and include: mine entries, hazardous/explosive gases, mine and refuse fires, dangerous high walls, landslides and uncontrolled mine pool blowouts.

When notified of a possible emergency situation, OSMRE personnel will review available information and visit the site as necessary, usually within 48 hours or less, and perform a technical investigation. Should OSMRE determine that an emergency exists, OSMRE conducts remedial action as quickly as possible to abate the emergency situation. This does not always fully abate the problem, but addresses the emergency situation. The remaining reclamation will be completed after the emergency has been addressed.

During FY 2014, there were no new emergency projects declared under the Federal Reclamation Program within the Appalachian Region. There was one investigation of a potential emergency involving subsidence impacting a residential home in Saginaw, Michigan. The investigation determined that the problem was not caused by past coal mining activities.

During FY 2014, the Western Region addressed two AML emergencies in Washington State. The first emergency project was a subsidence feature that occurred during the foundation development of a new home. OSMRE expended \$24,548 for Architecture and Engineering and construction services to remediate the subsidence feature. Additionally, OSMRE expended \$37,101 to abate an emergency subsidence feature in the middle of a residential road in Renton, Washington.

b. Federal High Priority Projects

OSMRE manages projects in States and on Tribal lands where the State/Tribe is ineligible for an AML program. OSMRE reviews priority coal projects on its Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (e-AMLIS) and selects projects for funding at the beginning of the year after review of the nature of the problem and site specific information. Those determined to be most critical are addressed first, however, a site in close proximity to one selected may be addressed concurrently for cost savings.

In FY 2014, the Mid-Continent Region had two Federal High Priority AML Projects on Cherokee Tribal Lands in Oklahoma. A construction contract was awarded in August 2012 in the amount of \$485,662 for reclamation work at the Cherokee West Project on Cherokee Tribal lands in Oklahoma. The project was completed in August 2014. During 2013, the Mid-Continent Region completed in-house design work, requested project bids, and awarded a construction contract in September 2013 for \$1.8 million to reclaim the Dwight Mission site in Oklahoma. The project was completed in May 2014. The two project sites contained dangerous water bodies, dangerous highwalls, dangerous piles and embankments, trash dumps and mine spoils.

c. Program Staff

To address Federal emergencies, and high priority, civil penalty, and bond forfeiture projects, OSMRE funds program operations separately. For emergency projects, OSMRE begins with the initial investigation on the site in order to make two threshold determinations: (1) does an emergency condition exist, and (2) is the condition related to an abandoned coal mine? Time is of the essence; in some instances, abatement activities begin within hours of OSMRE's initial investigation. For Federal high priority projects, the process is similar but begins with the determination of whether the condition is related to an abandoned coal mine, and if so, what is the priority of the problem for reclamation.

Once the determination is made that the site is eligible for funding as an emergency or high priority project, the Federal Reclamation Program staff obtains approval for project funding and develops the abatement plan. This includes:

- Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Historic Preservation Act;
- Obtaining the right of entry for access;
- Developing engineering plans and specifications needed for abatement;
- Preparing and mailing bid packages to potential construction contractors;
- Conducting pre-bid and pre-construction conferences;
- Awarding contracts;
- Coordinating, managing and inspecting all aspects of the ongoing construction; and
- Reviewing, approving and paying invoices.

OSMRE staff will address emergencies and high priority projects in non-program States and Tribes as described earlier, as well as provide technical assistance. OSMRE will continue to provide specialized expertise in various AML problems including subsidence, mine fires, mine gases, and landslides to States that request assistance. OSMRE staff will administer projects funded by Federal civil penalties collected from operators; projects funded from bonds forfeited by operators of federally permitted sites; and monitor watershed cooperative agreement projects under this activity.

It is essential to maintain a staffing level to cover these important reclamation activities. Therefore, the budget requests a slight increase in funding of \$293,000 to support project review, evaluation and monitoring associated with all Federal reclamation projects and specialized assistance to States and Tribes.

d. Watershed Cooperative Agreement Projects

Environmental problems associated with abandoned mine sites, such as acid mine drainage, degrade our natural resources. Through the reclamation of these problems, our land and water resources are improved for beneficial uses such as wildlife habitat and recreational areas.

Acid mine drainage (AMD) is the number one water pollutant in the coalfields of the Appalachian area causing major environmental and public health problems. AMD problems are occurring in other regions as well. OSMRE's effort to control and eliminate AMD in streams and rivers supports the Department's commitment to clean water and strengthening local communities. Because of the extent and high reclamation cost of the pollution, this problem cannot be eliminated by any single government agency or group.

The FY 2016 budget request includes \$1.5 million for Watershed Cooperative Agreements. A companion project, the Acid Drainage Technology Initiative (ADTI), is under the Technology Development and Transfer business line and contributes to the activities to abate AMD. See that business line section for further details on ADTI efforts.

The Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program (WCAP) was implemented by OSMRE in FY 1999. The purpose of the WCAP is to make funds available directly to not-for-profit organizations, especially small local watershed organizations, to undertake local projects to clean streams affected by acid mining drainage (AMD). Applicants normally receive up to \$100,000 for each reclamation project, primarily for project construction; however, administrative costs associated with completion of the project may be allowed. Applicants are required to have other partners contributing either funding or in-kind services.

OSMRE participation with other funding sources has increased local volunteer interest and involvement in local watershed protection and remediation projects. These projects are designed to improve adverse water quality impacts from past mining activity.

Following are examples of projects funded under the WCAP:

Kettle Creek Watershed, Pennsylvania. Abandoned mine drainage (AMD) renders over 13,000 miles of stream nearly lifeless in the Appalachian Region with more than 5,500 of those stream miles found in Pennsylvania alone. Trout Unlimited has been very active in the cleanup of Pennsylvania's streams, as 4,000 of the 5,500 affected stream miles have the potential to be restored as cold-water trout streams. After 16 years, as a result of more than \$4 million in grants, nine mine drainage treatment systems and a land reclamation project, three miles of the once lifeless lower Kettle Creek watershed supports a healthy native brook trout population. This improved length of stream connects to three additional miles of headwater streams, for a total of six miles of native trout habitat. OSMRE's support via the WCAP program allowed for \$462,524 of federal funding leveraging partner funding of \$1,627,421 for a total \$2,089,945 toward this successful restoration effort. The provision of technical expertise, funding support



and volunteer assistance came from OSMRE and many partners, including the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the National Fish and Wildlife Service, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, Hedin Environmental and the Kettle Creek Watershed Association.

(Photo courtesy of Trout Unlimited)

Logan Watershed Cooperative Agreement Project, Mahaska County Iowa: In 2015, OSMRE plans to award \$200,000 to the Pathfinders Resource Conservation and Development organization for the Logan Watershed Restoration Project. The project will be conducted in partnership with the Mahaska County Soil and Water Conservation District, Iowa Division of Soil Conservation, Mahaska County Secondary Roads, and the Mahaska County Extension Office. This is the largest Watershed Cooperative Agreement (WCA) reclamation project in Iowa. The total project cost is \$2,269,117, which is resulting in the partners contributing \$10.30 for every \$1.00 contributed by the OSMRE Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program. The project is addressing approximately 98 acres of abandoned mine lands and affected waters consisting of Priority 1 and 2 features such as 1.2 miles of Clogged Stream, 58 acres of Clogged Steam Land, 500 feet of Dangerous Highwall, and 7 acres of Dangerous Piles and Embankments. These conditions are resulting in AMD entering the Turkey Run and Bluff Creek tributaries that empty into the Des Moines River. Reclamation of the site will result in water quality improvements including pollution removal, improved/restored stream segments, improved/restored aquatic habitat, aesthetic enhancement, and elimination of health and safety hazards. These improvements will restore the land and waters to more closely match approximate pre-mining conditions. The project will be completed in early 2016.

Lewis Watershed Cooperative Agreement Project, Mahaska County Iowa: In 2014, the Pathfinders Resource Conservation and Development organization completed the Lewis Watershed Restoration Project. The project was conducted in partnership with the Mahaska County Soil and Water Conservation District, Division of Soil Conservation, Iowa State University Extension Office, the Landowner, and I-JOBS. Total reclamation costs were \$408,734.08. For every \$1.00 that OSMRE contributed through the WCA, the partners put in \$3.08. The project addressed 20 acres of abandoned mine land that consisted of clogged streams, clogged stream lands, industrial/residential wastes and 200 feet of Priority 3 highwall. The conditions that were reclaimed were causing acid mine drainage that degraded the immediate habitat through erosion and acidity, as well as a nearby water body that the acid forming materials were being deposited into. The reclamation of this site greatly improved public safety and water quality by reducing sediment, eliminating acid mine drainage, and reclaiming hazardous features to more closely match approximate pre-mining conditions.

e. Civil Penalty Reclamation Projects

Federal civil penalties collected under Section 518 of SMCRA are authorized to be used for reclaiming lands mined and abandoned after passage of SMCRA on August 3, 1977. These funds are derived from monetary civil penalties from OSMRE-issued citations nationwide. The funds are also available for reclamation of bond forfeiture sites. These funds are divided among projects proposed by both State and Federal regulatory authorities and used for project costs only.

Since the major coal producing States administer their own programs, civil penalty revenues available to OSMRE are limited and not sufficient for all priority post-act reclamation needs. Current projects include:

- Wheel Ridge/Dan Branch Reclamation Project, Tennessee: In FY 2013, OSMRE awarded \$204,145 to The H Group for the Wheel Ridge/Dan Branch Reclamation Project consisting of three permits located in Scott and Campbell Counties, Tennessee. Knoxville Field Office (KFO) inherited bonds that were inadequate from the outset, and after OSMRE assumed primacy the permittees abandoned the sites. Forfeited bond monies were used to conduct initial site reclamation. Civil penalty funds are being used to complete site reclamation and maintenance. Current reclamation of these abandoned permits consists of removing five ponds, restoring affected stream channels, installing riprap lined diversion ditches, re-vegetating bare areas, and planting trees. Reclamation of the Wheel Ridge/Dan Branch Reclamation Project was completed in the Spring 2014. OSMRE will continue to inspect this site until stabilization and successful reclamation has been determined.
- Dade County Mining Company Permit #G-Non-7: In FY 2015, OSMRE anticipates using \$333,500 of civil penalty reclamation funds to reclaim an unbonded 10-acre coal mine site in Georgia, which was abandoned in 1984. Reclamation will include dewatering and backfilling mine pits, eliminating highwalls, incorporating erosion and sedimentation controls, grading, and planting of trees. This site currently poses a safety hazard to the public and is a source of sediment to adjacent streams.
- In 2012, OSMRE awarded the Alabama Surface Mining Commission (ASMC) \$218,675 to address hazards at the Treadway, Inc. bond forfeiture site. The ASMC had collected and spent reclamation bonds following Treadway's bankruptcy, however, funds were inadequate to complete all required reclamation. Phase 1 of the Civil Penalty Project provided for reclamation on 225 acres of the mine site. The funds reclaimed approximately 2,000 linear feet of exposed highwall, reconstructed and helped maintain a minimum of eight impoundments and associated diversions and waterways, re-graded and stabilized the steep outer slopes to the approximate original contour, and planted grasses and trees. All tree planting utilized the Forestry Reclamation Approach concepts. Construction activities began in 2013 and were completed in 2014. The ASMC is currently conducting a final assessment of all reclamation accomplishments, before releasing the contractor from performance requirements.

In 2014, the ASMC was awarded an additional \$500,000 for the Treadway, Inc. Civil Penalty Project (Phase 2), a 93 acre site. This area contains approximately 3,500 linear feet of highwall, with several segments containing dangerous impounded water bodies at the base of these highwalls. Over 40 acres of the project area will require substantial rough and final grading to achieve approximate original contour and correct slope failures. Basin reconstruction and installation of numerous rip-rap down drains are needed to effectively control erosion from surface runoff. Revegetation of the area will include both grasses and trees. Tree plantings will incorporate the Forestry

Reclamation Approach concepts. Construction activities will begin in 2015 and should be completed in 2016.

- White Oak Mine, Utah: The Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining was provided \$51,000 in 2014 to complete road reclamation at the White Oak Mine. The funds will be used for construction costs that would allow for full road reclamation, including asphalt removal and removal of the culvert and pad at Eccles Creek. Construction activities began in 2014 and are anticipated to be completed in 2015.

f. Bond Forfeitures

Bond forfeiture funds are monies collected from forfeited performance bonds. These funds can only be used to reclaim lands where the bond was forfeited and where OSMRE was the regulatory authority. States have their own regulatory coal program for this purpose. Forfeited funds are site-specific and cannot be used to reclaim other sites. Surplus amounts must be returned to the operator. Alternatively, when the forfeited bond amount is insufficient to reclaim the site, the operator is liable for the excess reclamation costs. Using the forfeited funds, OSMRE issues and administers contracts for reclamation in accordance with the mining plan developed during the permit application process. OSMRE reclaims sites that have been abandoned and forfeited in Federal program States. Bond forfeiture is an important component of OSMRE's mission to restore lands not adequately reclaimed after mining. There were no bond forfeitures in the Tennessee Federal Program during FY 2014.

For FY 2015, OSMRE is in the process of forfeiting performance bonds on two additional permits in Tennessee. The sites located in Fentress County, Tennessee, belong to Hood Coal Corporation. At present, both sites are substantially reclaimed; however, remedial grade work, pond clean-outs and seeding are needed at both sites. One of the sites has potential long-term water quality treatment problems due to acid mine drainage. The estimated cost of reclamation for both mines, exclusive of any water treatment obligations, should be covered by the posted bonds.

3. Program Development and Maintenance

The Program Development and Maintenance activity is an integral part of the State and Tribal funding program. The FY 2016 budget proposes \$4.8 million in funding for reclamation program management and programmatic guidance to States and Tribes. OSMRE has an ongoing process of reviewing existing policies in the Environmental Restoration business line. Whenever necessary, policies are revised to meet the existing need of the programs and to keep abreast of changes to the law. Requests for budget increases to evaluate the effects of the expiration of the AML fee in 2021 and for solicitor support are included in this activity.

OSMRE, in consultation with the States and Tribes, developed an oversight review system that provides for enhancement and performance evaluation of reclamation programs. OSMRE also assists States and Tribes to build on successes by providing ongoing technical assistance, by continually enhancing the primacy grants process, by ensuring National Environmental Policy

Act compliance, and by conducting program-focused enhancement and performance evaluation. OSMRE encourages States to assume responsibility for their reclamation and emergency abatement programs, and supports implementation of their AML programs through technical and program assistance as needed.

OSMRE emphasizes State, Tribal and Federal partnerships in the AML program. OSMRE works directly with the States and Tribes, through State and Tribal associations and with other Federal agencies, to coordinate and enhance reclamation. Such relationships foster coordination essential to land reclamation. New policy and changes to existing policy are circulated to the States and Tribes for input prior to being finalized enabling OSMRE to make programmatic decisions in a collegial manner. Examples of activities include working with States/Tribes to develop improved strategic plan measurements for the AML program; holding meetings/workshops with the State/Tribal grantees to provide employee training and to keep them abreast of policies and procedures; and soliciting input from States/Tribes and interested parties on AML issues to make informed decisions.

a. AML Inventory

OSMRE manages a national enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (e-AMLIS), which serves as a planning and evaluation tool for the States, Tribes, OSMRE, and the public. In accordance with the requirements of SMCRA, e-AMLIS contains data for known eligible Priority 1 and 2, pre-SMCRA coal reclamation problems. Each problem is classified as unfunded, funded (in progress) or completed. The e-AMLIS also contains information regarding funded and completed Priority 3 coal and post-SMCRA coal problems, as well as information on completed non-coal problems. Coal projects selected for funding by States or Tribes are contained in e-AMLIS prior to funding, except for those emergency sites that may be entered after completion due to the immediate need for reclamation.

The States and Tribes use the inventory to assist them in planning to make funding decisions and to report program accomplishments. OSMRE uses e-AMLIS to record and report AML Program accomplishments under GPRA. States, Tribes, and OSMRE have access to enter and modify information in e-AMLIS electronically.

The web-based version of e-AMLIS enables the public to access this information readily via OSMRE's website. E-AMLIS users can search for information about individual Problem Areas or query the Inventory. The results of a query can be shown in preformatted reports, or on a map, and can be downloaded in various formats.

b. Grants Management

OSMRE supports and participates in Grants.gov, the government-wide electronic grants announcement and application system, and the Department of the Interior's grants simplification efforts based on Public Law 106-107. OSMRE uses the DOI Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) financial assistance module for internal processing of all grant and cooperative agreement obligation and deobligation transactions. Recipients have been provided training, and will receive further training and assistance in using electronic options to file their

applications and reports. OSMRE has included training on Grants.gov in its recipient training programs.

OSMRE has a decentralized grants management organization, with a small policy staff at headquarters. Regional and field offices perform day-to-day grants and program management. Accounting and reporting occurs under the Financial Management business line activity. OSMRE and the State/Tribal grantees cooperate to maximize the use of available funding and operate an effective program. Grantees provide input by participation on joint teams and by reviewing and commenting on changes in the program. In addition, OSMRE periodically holds meetings/workshops with the State/Tribal grantees to provide training for grantees and to keep them abreast of policies and procedures. This cooperative working relationship contributes to streamlined application and awards processes, faster obligation of federal funds, innovative program monitoring, and less paperwork-intensive reporting and close-out of grants.

c. Rulemaking

OSMRE assists States with development, administration, implementation, and maintenance of their approved AML programs. Decisions affecting State programs are Federal rulemaking actions. OSMRE evaluates State-initiated program changes (statutory, regulatory, or changes in the program's provisions, scope, or objectives), as well as OSMRE required modifications that are a result of legal interpretations or changes to SMCRA and Federal regulations. In its evaluation, OSMRE solicits public comments through proposed rules published in the Federal Register, holds public meetings, maintains the administrative record, approves or does not approve proposed State program amendments, and publishes the decisions as final rules in the Federal Register.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

2015 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2015, the planned activities in the Environmental Restoration program activity include:

- Continue partnerships with watershed groups and related reclamation by awarding watershed cooperative agreements to interested groups.
- Complete review and concurrence of Mississippi's request for certification that it has addressed all of its coal problems.
- Work with West Virginia to develop better guidance and operating procedures for AML waterline project proposals. Complete reviews of the revisions to detailed eligibility studies for about 20 of the 40 waterline projects identified in FY 2014.
- Finalize Limited Liability Rulemaking. OSMRE proposed revisions to its AML program regulations (78 FR 8822, February 6, 2013). The revisions would allow States and Indian tribes that have certified correction of all known coal AML problems within their jurisdiction to receive limited liability protection for certain non-coal reclamation activities.
- Respond to Federal AML emergencies in non-program states.
- Achieve the goals for performance measures identified on the Goal Performance Table for this business line and engage youth by providing educational and employment opportunities to young adults in fields associated with surface coal mining reclamation.

2014 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014, the major accomplishments in the Environmental Restoration program activity include:

- In June 2014, OSMRE's Charleston Field Office completed an oversight review of the impending water supply projects to be funded by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation. The study identified problems with the lack of documentation and support needed to conclude that proposed project areas are adversely affected by pre-law mining. The review will continue in FY 2015.
- The reclamation of two AML emergencies in Renton, Washington: 1) a subsidence feature that occurred during the foundation development of a new home and 2) a subsidence feature that occurred in the middle of a residential road.
- Provided \$226.5 million in grants to 25 States and 3 Tribes in mandatory AML funding.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

- Improved land and water health by reclaiming, or mitigating, from the effects of natural resource degradation from past mining the equivalent of 15,347 acres of land.
- Awarded 13 new watershed cooperative agreements in 4 States (IA, OH, PA, and WV) totaling \$1.146 million in OSMRE funds. This leveraged over \$3.9 million in partnering funds.
- Achieved performance as shown on the Goal Performance Table associated with this business line.

TAB 5

Environmental Protection

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Protection Summary of Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016			
			Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	Change from 2015 (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	91,832	91,832	+401	-353	91,880	+48
State and Tribal Funding	68,590	68,590		-3,129	65,461	-3,129
<i>FTE</i>						
State Program Evaluation	8,616	8,616	+175	+3,846	12,637	+4,021
<i>FTE</i>	68	88		+12	100	+12
Federal Programs	5,898	5,898	+90	-1,302	4,686	-1,212
Offsetting Collections	[+28]	[+28]		[+1,302]	[+1,330]	
<i>FTE</i>	44	45			45	
Federal Lands	1,534	1,534	+12		1,546	+12
<i>FTE</i>	5	6			6	
Indian Lands	2,430	2,430	+40	-558	1,912	-518
Offsetting Collections	[+12]	[+12]		[+558]	[+570]	
<i>FTE</i>	20	20			20	
Program Development and Maintenance	4,764	4,764	+84	+790	5,638	+874
Cost Recovery Data Application				[+500]	[500]	
Solicitors Support				[+290]	[290]	
<i>FTE</i>	30	42			42	
Total, Environmental Protection	91,832	91,832	+401	-353	91,880	+48
Total FTE	167	201		+12	213	+12

Note: 2014 FTE amounts reflect actual usage.

Fixed Costs result in a net increase of \$401,000. Fixed Costs cover pay related items including a pay raise and health plans.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
<u>State and Tribal Funding</u>		
• Decrease in State and Tribal Funding	-3,129	
• Improve Implementation and Support to States and Tribes	+3,846	+12
• Reductions to be covered by Offsetting collections of fees to review, administer and enforce permits in Federal Programs and on Indian Lands	-1,860	
• Cost Recovery Data Application	+500	
• Solicitor Support	+290	
Total Program Changes	-353	+12

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for Environmental Protection is \$91,880,000 and 213 FTE, a program change of -353,000 and +12 FTE from the 2015 Enacted level.

State and Tribal Funding (-\$3,129,000): The Federal Government provides funding to States and Tribes to regulate the coal industry. This request supports \$65,461,000 in funding for this activity, or \$3,129,000 below the FY 2015 enacted level.

The request supports an additional \$2,000,000 in dedicated funding for Tribal Regulatory Grants to advance Tribal primacy and self-determination. At least one of the three Tribes will be in a position to establish and implement all or part of a Tribal Regulatory Program by FY 2016. A partial or full program will require additional resources to support the administrative and enforcement resources necessary to carry out the program requirements. Tribal Programs are required to be funded at 100%.

The request features an overall reduction of \$5,129,000 from current regulatory grant amounts to States. This reduction coupled with the \$2 million increase for Tribes nets an overall reduction of \$3,129,000. This reduction is estimated to fully fund the program based on the annual return at the end of the grant cycles of an estimated \$3 million from States and Tribes and the available carryover funds from the prior year in this activity.

OSMRE will implement provisions to recover more of the costs for services provided to industry to review, administer, and enforce permits for its Federal and Indian Lands Programs and will share its experience with the States.

Improve Implementation of Existing Laws and Support to States and Tribes (+\$3,846,000; +12 FTE): The requested increase of \$3.8 million and 12 FTE will be used to improve the implementation of existing laws and support to States and Tribes, including processing State program amendments. Scientific developments have identified areas in need of improvement to

more completely implement SMCRA. Annual performance agreements developed for each State, with stakeholder input, outline the responsibilities and activities of both the State and OSMRE. Among other things, the agreements contain program evaluation goals and the technical or programmatic assistance that OSMRE may render to the States to address identified problems, both new issues and those remaining from prior years. The increase in funding and FTE will strengthen OSMRE's expertise. For example, the funding would be used to hire hydrologists to assess the hydrologic impacts of the mining to prevent violations of SMCRA.

With greater technical skills, OSMRE anticipates improved evaluation of permit-related actions and resolution of issues to prevent unanticipated situations that otherwise may occur as operations progress, thereby improving implementation of existing laws. States and Tribes also rely on OSMRE's expertise for technical assistance and training that they need to maintain program effectiveness, and this increase will ensure resources are available to continue this support. This increase will also improve OSMRE's ability to more timely process State program amendments.

Offsetting Collections (-\$1,860,000): OSMRE is the regulatory authority for the Federal Program States of Tennessee and Washington as well as the Indian Lands Program which includes the Crow, Hopi and Navajo Nation Tribes. OSMRE's current structure for cost recovery (promulgated in regulations) for the review of new permit applications collects about \$40,000 per year. SMCRA allows OSMRE to collect its costs to review, administer and enforce permits. OSMRE plans to implement provisions to recover more of the costs of providing permit review and maintenance services to coal mine operators, and offset its budget with the collections.

Cost Recovery Data Application (+\$500,000): This will support development of a more comprehensive data management system to bring together various cost systems and automate the tracking of permit applications and related reviews/revisions for those applications to assist with more efficient and effective cost recovery for services provided to the coal industry. OSMRE will review current systems in place by other Bureaus and Federal agencies to allow for best practices.

Solicitor Support for Regulatory Activities (+\$290,000): Funding will support two (2) full-time equivalent positions in the Solicitor's Office for work specific to coal mining issues. OSMRE has many issues that require legal review and other Solicitor support. Due to the current capacity of the legal staff available, OSMRE staff have not been receiving the services needed to timely address many issues, such as State program amendments, new and modifications to existing rules, and field implementation issues on regulatory and abandoned mine land Federal and State programs. OSMRE has been supporting one full-time solicitor via a reimbursable agreement with the Solicitor's Office for the past two years using available carryover funds. This funding will provide for the continued support of one individual as well as an additional FTE. Funding is requested in both Regulation and Technology and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation accounts for a total of \$440,000.

MISSION GOAL: TO PROTECT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT DURING CURRENT MINING OPERATIONS AND TO ENSURE THAT THE LAND IS RESTORED TO BENEFICIAL USE AFTER MINING HAS CEASED.

The Environmental Protection business line provides resources to administer a regulatory program over coal mine operations in 24 primacy States, in Federal program States, and on Federal and Indian lands. The program addresses the protection of the public and environment from the adverse effects of current mining, and restoration of land at the conclusion of mining. Current coal mining operations include over 4.3 million acres in 26 States and on the lands of four Indian Tribes. During active mining, the potential risk from safety and environmental hazards exists within the permitted site. However, because of required SMCRA precautions, long-term effects are minimized. If these safeguards are not taken during and after current mining, the nation could face reclamation costs that far exceed the estimated \$9 billion cost of addressing existing priority 1, 2, and 3 AML problems.

OSMRE administers Federal programs in Washington and Tennessee. OSMRE also administers the Indian Lands Program for mining on Navajo Nation, Hopi, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and Crow Tribal lands. States assist OSMRE through cooperative agreements to regulate mining on Federal lands. OSMRE supports State regulatory programs with grants and technical assistance.

***ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ENCOMPASSES:***

State and Tribal Funding

- *State Grants*
- *State Regulatory Activities*
- *Cooperative Agreement Funding*
- *Tribal Regulatory Development Grants*

State Program Evaluation

Federal Program

Federal Lands Program

Indian Lands Program

Program Development and Maintenance

Operational Processes (Program Activities): Program activities within this business line ensure the environment is protected during surface coal mining operations and that coal operators adequately reclaim disturbed land after mining is completed.

This business line also provides for OSMRE's costs to ensure that States' programs are current with all Federal regulatory requirements. The State and Tribal funding program activity includes grants to States and Tribes to regulate coal operations on lands within their borders. For States with

cooperative agreements, this activity also includes grants to regulate coal operations on Federal lands.

Finally, this activity includes grants to Tribes to develop regulatory programs and to assist OSMRE in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands. The State Program Evaluation activity funds OSMRE's evaluation and oversight of State programs. The Federal Program activity funds OSMRE activities to ensure SMCRA compliance

for non-primacy States (States with a federally-administered regulatory program). The Federal Lands Program activity funds OSMRE's activities in preparing Mining Plan Decision Documents for leased Federal coal as well as any regulatory activities on Federal lands not covered by a cooperative agreement. The Indian Lands Program activity funds OSMRE's regulatory responsibilities on Indian Lands.

OSMRE's Environmental Protection mission goal promotes responsible coal extraction and addresses the protection of public health, safety, and general welfare from the adverse effects of current surface coal mining and reclamation operations since the enactment of SMCRA in 1977. The performance measures for this goal are the protection of the environment and public from off-site impacts resulting from surface coal mining operations and successful reclamation on lands affected by surface coal mining operations. This goal is accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the OSMRE and State and Tribal regulatory offices. The following measures are used by OSMRE as indicators of annual performance.

Off-site impacts are negative effects resulting from surface coal mining activities such as, blasting or water runoff that affect people, land, water, or structures outside the permitted area of mining operations. The severity of the impacts is rated as minor, moderate, or major. Due to the nature of mining, it is inevitable that some impacts will occur, though they should be minimized when possible.

Acres released from Phase I, II, or III Bond Release. This performance measure is the number of acres of land that are reclaimed every year by active coal mine operators, and is dependent on the operator to file an application for the release. This is documented and measured through a series of bond releases. The bonds are required to assure that funds are available for reclamation in case the operator fails to reclaim the mined land. Phase III bond release shows the number of acres that have been fully reclaimed from current mining operations, and have met the performance standards.

Percent of mined acreage reclaimed is currently represented as a ratio of the cumulative number of acres reclaimed and the cumulative number of mined acres.

Actions Required to Achieve Annual Goals: OSMRE continues its outreach to interested parties to address concerns related to mountaintop removal operations, acid mine drainage, and slurry and other impoundments, to evaluate its rules, to advance coal remining efforts, to encourage reforestation, and to ensure that contemporaneous reclamation is occurring. OSMRE will continue to practice cooperative conservation through working in partnership with States and Tribes to carry out the mission of the SMCRA. The shift in OSMRE's role from direct enforcement to oversight has refocused actions on mission accomplishment while fostering better working relationships with States.

Resources, Skills, and Technology Needed: Program analysts, reclamation specialists, grant specialists, and various support personnel are needed to implement the State regulatory program and to conduct program evaluations. OSMRE and the primacy States also will continue to need a diverse and multidisciplinary cadre of personnel skilled in scientific and engineering areas to review mine permits, determine whether performance bond coverage and amounts are sufficient

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to ensure reclamation, conduct mine site inspections, and implement enforcement actions when necessary. Computer systems personnel are needed to help maintain various data systems, such as the National Inspection and Enforcement Tracking System that contains data from OSMRE's oversight and regulatory program inspections.

For FY 2016, the President's Budget requests \$65.5 million to fund 24 State regulatory programs up to the maximum 50 percent Federal match level and a potential Tribal regulatory program at 100 percent. Additionally, this amount will provide up to 100 percent funding for up to 14 Federal lands cooperative agreements with States and three Tribal regulatory program development grants.

The FY 2016 budget request includes \$12.6 million, an increase of \$4.0 million over the 2015 enacted budget, to improve implementation of existing laws and support States and Tribes. The request also includes \$4.7 million to fund regulatory programs in non-primacy States such as Tennessee and Washington. Also included in the FY 2016 budget request is \$1.5 million for OSMRE to regulate coal mining on Federal lands, \$1.9 million for regulatory programs on Indian Lands, and \$5.6 million for program development and maintenance to ensure that regulatory standards adequately reflect changes in technologies and program needs. Appropriation language is requested to supplement this appropriation with \$1.9 million that will be off-set with collections for permit fees.

The following section details, by program activity, the funding and FTE resources required to meet the annual performance measures. It also includes examples of cooperative work between OSMRE, States, and Tribes to regulate coal-mining activities that will continue in FY 2016 and support this budget request.

2016 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

1. State and Tribal Funding

The \$65.5 million requested for FY 2016 for State and Tribal Funding recognizes the need to support the regulatory programs. This request is a reduction of \$3,129,000 and fully funds this activity based on the annual return at the end of the grant cycles of an estimated \$3 million of appropriated funds each year. OSMRE will continue to support State regulatory grant requests by re-distributing the available prior year funds as needed for this activity. This activity promotes responsible coal extraction using technology to minimize the impact of operations on people, structures, and the environment.

a. State Grants

The principal means of providing environmental protection within the framework of SMCRA is through "primacy" States that receive Federal grant funding. Currently, 24 States have achieved primacy and serve as regulatory authorities in the implementation of SMCRA. Primacy States have the most direct and critical responsibilities for conducting regulatory operations to minimize the impact of coal extraction operations on people and the environment. The States have the unique capabilities and knowledge to regulate the lands within their borders. Providing up to a 50 percent match of State funding in Federal grants to primacy States encourages States to take this responsibility, while ensuring that regulations are consistent across the Nation.

b. State Regulatory Activities

Activities of State regulatory authorities include: permit review and issuance, including the use of the Applicant Violator System to ensure that permits will not be issued to operators with outstanding violations; inspection and enforcement; designation of lands unsuitable for mining; and ensuring timely reclamation after mining. In addition, individual States may conduct special activities to address specific needs. These activities may include upgrading permitting programs, computerizing systems to improve review of pending permits, and drafting regulations that respond to changes in Federal rules.

All active and inactive sites, facilities, and areas that support coal mining and reclamation within a State are inspected by the State regulatory authority for compliance with all program requirements. Federal regulations require all active inspectable units under the permanent program to have four complete and eight partial inspections per year. Four complete inspections are required annually for all inactive units.

Consistent with the intent of SMCRA that States take the lead in regulating coal mining, States performed 74,759 inspections in FY 2014. See Table 2.

c. Cooperative Agreements – Federal Lands

Cooperative agreements with OSMRE allow States to review permit applications and issue permits, and conduct the required inspections of regulated facilities on Federal lands. Cooperative agreements provide for uniform enforcement of State program requirements at all facilities within the State and reduce both direct Federal program costs and Federal staff requirements. SMCRA section 705 (c) sets the amount that a State may receive through a cooperative agreement to an amount approximately equal the amount that the Federal Government would have expended to do the same work. The regulations further state that no grant may exceed the actual costs to the State for this activity.

Currently, the following 14 States have entered into cooperative agreements with OSMRE to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands: Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

d. Tribal Regulatory Development and Regulatory Program Grants

As allowed by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Section 710 (i) of SMCRA, OSMRE provides grants to the Crow and Hopi Tribes and the Navajo Nation to assist them in developing regulations and programs for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands. The grant amounts are based on each Tribe's anticipated workload to develop a Tribal program (including Tribal laws, regulations and policies), to assist OSMRE with surface coal mine inspections and enforcement (including permitting activities, mine plan review and bond release), and to sponsor employment training and education concerning mining and mineral resources. These grants fund 100 percent of the Tribal primacy development activities. The FY 2016 budget includes \$2 million in additional funding in anticipation of Tribal primacy.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 provides for Indian Tribes to apply for, and obtain approval of, a tribal program regulating in whole, or in part, surface coal mining and reclamation operations on reservation land under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe. The legislation also provides for 100 percent funding of the costs of developing, administering, and enforcing an approved tribal program. Discussions on the submission of applications for tribal primacy began in 2007. OSMRE is continuing to review informal materials (statute and regulations) as they are received from the Tribes. Applications for tribal primacy are proposed to be submitted by the Navajo Nation in the summer of 2015 and by the Crow Tribe in summer of 2015. The Hopi Tribe has not indicated when it would submit an application for tribal primacy.

2. State Program Evaluation

State Program Evaluation activities serve two purposes: they ensure States are effectively implementing their regulatory programs as approved, and they provide documentation to the public of the work that OSMRE and the States are doing.

a. Oversight Policy and Procedures

OSMRE assumes a monitoring role following approval of a State or tribal SMCRA regulatory program. That role includes both programmatic evaluations and inspections of individual mine sites to determine whether states with primacy are properly administering, implementing, maintaining, and enforcing their regulatory programs. Detailed guidance is provided and available on OSMRE's website. Major policy documents include:

Directive REG-8, Oversight of State Regulatory Programs establishes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for conducting oversight of State and Tribal regulatory programs. It establishes formulas and criteria for the number and type of oversight inspections. It also contains detailed instructions on data collection and preparation of the annual evaluation report, as well as public participation in the evaluation process.

Directive REG-23, Corrective Actions for Regulatory Program Problems and Action Plans describes the corrective action procedures that apply when OSMRE identifies problems with an approved State or Tribal regulatory program, or with State or Tribal actions taken or not taken under that program, that could, if left unaddressed, result in a failure by the State or Tribe to effectively implement, administer, enforce, or maintain its approved program.

Directive INE-35, Ten-Day Notices establishes the policy and procedures that OSMRE will follow when OSMRE has reason to believe that a violation of SMCRA, the State regulatory program, or a State-issued permit exists.

As part of the process, a Performance Agreement is developed for each state annually. OSMRE solicits input from all its stakeholders, which includes the public, State agencies, Federal agencies, and the coal industry, for relevant issues to review in each state. The Performance Agreement is a comprehensive plan that outlines the responsibilities and activities of both the State and OSMRE. It provides details about specific program evaluation goals for each state and the plans to achieve those goals, the types and number of inspections OSMRE plans to conduct, technical or programmatic assistance that OSMRE may render to the state and the method to resolve any identified problems, both new problems and any issues remaining from previous years.

b. Oversight Inspections

SMCRA requires the Secretary to conduct mine inspections to evaluate the administration of State programs. Inspections are conducted on a range of sites - from those actively producing coal to forfeited bond sites awaiting reclamation. Most OSMRE oversight inspections focus on areas in which there is a high level of activity or public concern or where systemic problems have been observed. In States with 1,000 or more inspectable units, OSMRE also conducts inspections of a random sample of those units to provide an objective evaluation of the effectiveness of the State program in ensuring compliance with program requirements. The vast majority of oversight inspections are joint inspections, in which the state or tribal inspector accompanies the OSMRE inspector. However, Directive REG-8 provides for independent

oversight inspections to validate and enhance the credibility of both the regulatory program and the oversight process. In addition, at least 33 percent of the inspections conducted will be complete inspections. Complete inspections allow for a comprehensive, complete review of the entire mine site which furthers OSMRE's ability to effectively evaluate and monitor a State's or Tribe's regulatory program.

In FY 2014, OSMRE conducted 1,288 oversight inspections in 23 States. OSMRE intends to sustain this level of oversight inspections in FY 2015 and 2016 to assure the integrity of the regulatory program, to capture additional data and identify more conclusive findings and trends. The actual number may change depending on the program areas, the presence or absence of problems, input from the public, and the terms of the performance agreements in each State.

c. Identifying and Correcting Violations of SMCRA

In primacy States, SMCRA requires that the OSMRE inspector issue a Ten-Day Notice (TDN) to the State Regulatory Authority whenever, on the basis of any available information, including a Federal inspection or any information received from a citizen complaint, the inspector has reason to believe that a violation exists. The State regulatory authority then has ten (10) days to take enforcement action, initiate other action to cause the violation to be corrected, or demonstrate good cause for not taking such action. If OSMRE determines that the State response is not appropriate, an OSMRE inspector will conduct a Federal inspection of the site and take any necessary enforcement action. This procedure does not apply to situations in which there is an imminent danger to public health or safety or if the observed or alleged violation is causing or can reasonably be expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm. In those cases, the OSMRE inspector must issue a cessation order if the violation is observed on an inspection, or conduct a Federal inspection if a citizen complaint alleges that a violation of this nature exists.

During FY 2014, OSMRE observed a decrease from FY 2013 in both the number of TDNs issued (from 87 to 50) and the number of alleged violations (from 178 to 104). OSMRE will continue to work with the States to resolve any outstanding TDN issues. OSMRE has procedures in place to monitor corrective actions when issues are identified as a result of OSMRE oversight activities.

OSMRE also has an obligation under section 521 of SMCRA to take steps to ensure that all types of violations, including violations of performance standards or permit conditions and violations of permitting requirements, are corrected if the state does not take action to do so. Should a State or Tribal program not show timely adequate improvements, OSMRE has other tools under 30 CFR Parts 732 (requiring program amendments) and 733 (compelling program change or substituting a Federal program) to ensure enforcement or a program change.

In addition to the corrective actions processes described above, OSMRE's Applicant Violator System (AVS) Office promotes the use of alternative enforcement to compel compliance with SMCRA. As part of this effort, the AVS Office provides training, investigative services and identifies sites with outstanding violations for regulatory authorities to consider pursuing alternative enforcement when primary enforcement is not enough. These activities will continue throughout FY 2015 and 2016.

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Table 2 provides data on the number of State inspections and OSMRE oversight inspections conducted in primacy States. OSMRE inspections in primacy states include oversight inspections of all types (such as comprehensive inspections, follow-up, bond forfeiture, mine drainage), oversight document reviews, assistance inspections, citizen complaint site visits, and Federal action inspections, as needed. State data is for the time period of July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014.

Table 2 – FY 2014 Primacy State and OSMRE Inspections				
	State			OSMRE Total
	Partial	Complete	Total	
Alabama	171	2,580	2,751	41
Alaska	48	29	77	10
Arkansas	46	20	66	2
Colorado	234	141	375	7
Illinois	608	359	967	6
Indiana	491	335	826	39
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	72	36	108	3
Kentucky	13,247	7,475	20,722	455
Louisiana	24	12	36	5
Maryland	507	277	784	51
Mississippi	16	8	24	3
Missouri	53	32	85	3
Montana	101	52	153	6
New Mexico	69	32	101	10
North Dakota	529	97	626	9
Ohio	1,344	896	2,240	207
Oklahoma	289	226	515	4
Pennsylvania	8,167	5,241	13,408	30
Texas	339	159	498	2
Utah	228	119	347	8
Virginia	2,459	1,562	4,021	120
West Virginia	17,357	8,343	25,700	243
Wyoming	188	141	329	24
Total	46,587	28,172	74,759	1,288

3. Federal Programs

Federal Programs regulate coal mining in States without approved regulatory programs. These Programs promote responsible coal extraction using technology to minimize the impact of operations on people, structures, and the environment.

The permit review process in federally administered programs consists of review of the permit application package for administrative completeness and technical adequacy, preparation of findings and supporting documentation, and conducting an environmental analysis. Review timeframes vary depending on the complexity of a permit application, the size of the mine, and the response times of applicants submitting additional information required to process the permit application.

Of all Federal Program States, Tennessee has the most permits. The two mines in the State of Washington are not currently producing coal, although they may resume production in the future. Programs also are in place for Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota, though they are not currently producing coal. The following bullets highlight key characteristics of two of the largest Federal programs, Tennessee and Washington.

Tennessee: In FY 2014, there were 4 active coal producing sites, 25 active non-producing sites, (tipples, preparation plants, etc.), 106 mine sites (i.e., non-producing sites either in temporary cessation, mining is complete, or the site is undergoing reclamation), and 12 abandoned sites in Tennessee. In addition, 19 coal exploration notices of intent were on hand at the end of FY 2014. There are currently 9 new permit applications and 11 Successor-In-Interest (SII) applications in various stages of review, with 3 - 5 new and 11 SII permits to be issued in FY 2015. Over the past five-year period coal production declined from 2.65 million tons in calendar year 2007 to 1.2 million tons in calendar year 2013. OSMRE has discussed with the State the possible return of the primacy program on numerous occasions. The State is actively pursuing development of regulations and evaluating the financial commitments of implementing a regulatory program under Title V of SMCRA in Tennessee.

In light of the 2009 Federal MOU, an interagency group was formed in Tennessee comprised of State and Federal agencies including: OSMRE, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The purpose of the group is to improve permit coordination between the Clean Water Act and SMCRA regulatory authorities as each mine site must have both CWA and SMCRA permit to discharge water and mine coal, respectively. The group completed a major effort in 2010 by executing a Local Inter-agency Working Agreement (LIWA) between the agencies. The LIWA includes a permit process flow chart and ten (10) Standard Operating Procedures for processing, reviewing, coordinating and issuing final decisions on coal mining applications in Tennessee. The group continues to meet regularly to review new applications and improve the established processes, resulting in more efficient and effective decisions related to coal mining activities.

In response to a Notice of Intent (NOI) to sue, followed by a formal lawsuit, the LIWA group, notably US Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), and OSMRE reviewed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the 1996 Biological Opinion in light of the allegations brought forth in the NOI on two existing permits. USFWS and OSMRE have modified the LIWA process to provide summary documents of the ESA and NEPA portions of the permitting process. At present, avoidance and mitigation measures are spread across several sections of the permit application. In an effort to provide a concise collection of the various ESA aspects, OSMRE has developed an Effects Determination document to outline and document the processes and findings used to satisfy the ESA on SMCRA permits. The document contains an assessment of the biological data, an effect determination of the impacts to ESA species, and an evaluation of whether the operation will constitute jeopardy to the continued existence for each respective ESA species. The Effect Determination is included in the overall NEPA analysis done for each approvable application and is included in the permit documents.

In October 2010, OSMRE received a Lands Unsuitable for Mining petition from the State of Tennessee covering more than 67,000 acres of ridgelines in State Wildlife Management Areas. OSMRE determined the petition complete in November 2010. The Knoxville Field Office is evaluating Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) alternatives and expects to publish the draft EIS in 2015 and soon after commence public hearings.

In addition, seasonal water quality/quantity data is collected annually at established OSMRE trend stations. Data from this effort is used to evaluate and develop cumulative hydrologic impact assessments (CHIA) for permitting decisions in the Tennessee Federal Program. The three sets of samples include 17 trend stations during low-flow conditions and 34 trend stations during winter mean-flow conditions and summer mean-flow conditions. This annual CHIA data supports permitting decisions and assesses successfulness of program implementation.

Washington: There are two surface coal mines regulated under the Washington Federal Program. The Centralia Mine produced coal for the adjacent Centralia Power Plant beginning in 1971 until November 2006 when the parent company, Trans-Alta Corporation halted mining because of high costs to recover the remaining coal. Coal for the plant now comes from the Powder River Basin. On July 8, 2010, OSMRE denied a request to continue temporary cessation at the Kopiah Pit, and the decision was upheld on appeal. OSMRE approved on February 23, 2012, TransAlta's proposed coal recovery operation plan, which began recovery operations in November 2014. This operations plan will facilitate reclamation of the coal mine waste impoundments after coal recovery. The recovered coal will be sold to the Centralia Power Plant. Such coal recovery is considered active mining; TransAlta has committed to payment of all necessary fees (royalty and abandoned mine land) associated with mining of this coal. TransAlta has submitted revised reclamation plans for five areas of the mine. On October 2, 2012, OSMRE approved the reclamation plan for the Central Packwood pit area. OSMRE's review of the revised reclamation plans for the North Hanaford Pit, Pit 7, the Kopiah Pit and coal mine waste impoundments 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D are ongoing at this time.

OSMRE approvals of the revised plans for Pit 7 and the Kopiah Pit are anticipated in late 2015.

The Pacific Coast Coal Company (PCC) mine near the City of Black Diamond has not produced coal since 2000. A significant revision application to re-commence mining is under review. OSMRE has updated the CHIA and is preparing a revised environmental assessment for the significant revision application.

Table 3 provides inspection and enforcement data for Federal Program States during FY 2014.

Table 3 – FY 2014 Federal Program States Inspection / Violation Data					
State	Inspections			NOVs	FTA COs
	Complete	Partial	Total	Violations	Violations
Tennessee	454	825	1,279	106	56
Washington	9	15	24	0	0
Totals	463	840	1,303	106	56

4. Federal Lands Program

OSMRE regulates coal mining activities on Federal lands. Fourteen States (Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming) have cooperative agreements and regulate coal mining on Federal lands within their borders. Currently there is no coal mining on Federal lands in Federal Program States. OSMRE also prepares mining plan decision documents under the Mineral Leasing Act, and processes valid existing rights claims that involve certain Federal Lands under this program activity. As part of the Federal lands program, OSMRE consults and coordinates, as applicable, with State Historic Preservation Offices, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), as well as State Regularity Authorities. Processing of mining plan decision documents constitutes the largest part of the workload under this program activity.

Table 4 provides projected mining plan decision document workload data.

Table 4 – Mining Plan Decision Document Workload on Leased Federal Coal, by Fiscal Year		
Mining Plans and Modifications to Existing Mining Plans		
Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Projected
In progress prior FY	9	9
Anticipated Submissions in current FY	5	9
Total FY workload	14	18
Completed in FY	5	8
Balance, end of FY	9	10

Under this program activity, OSMRE also provides support to BLM and USFS in leasing activities that involve Federal coal resources. OSMRE’s participation in NEPA compliance analyses prepared at the leasing stage ensures the consideration of OSMRE mine plan approval concerns. This cooperative effort saves mining companies valuable time in the leasing and mine plan approval process; it also may result in improved resource recovery. In addition, satisfactory evaluation of the environmental impacts of coal mining in the proposed lease area at the time of leasing can reduce the likelihood of the need for a subsequent Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for mining plan approval under SMCRA.

5. Indian Lands Program

OSMRE is responsible for regulation of coal mining and reclamation activities on Indian lands. The Indian lands program includes permit application review, determination of performance bond amounts, inspection and enforcement, bond release, and maintaining a staff to coordinate with the individual Tribes and other Federal agencies, as necessary. The proposed budget provides \$2.4 million (including offsetting collections) to fund the activities to promote responsible mineral extraction on Indian lands to meet the Nation’s energy needs.

The Crow, Hopi and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes, and the Navajo Nation have coal-mining activities on their lands. The McKinley Mine and the Navajo Mine are large surface mines on lands within the Navajo Nation. Mining operations have ceased at the McKinley Mine, and it is currently undergoing final reclamation. OSMRE is the lead for preparing an EIS for a proposed expansion of the Navajo Mine and extension of the site lease for the adjacent Four Corners Power Plant. The draft EIS has been prepared and made available to the public for review and comment. The final EIS is now being prepared and will be issued in the first quarter of 2015. The Kayenta Mine Complex, which includes the Kayenta mining operation and the now idle Black Mesa mining operation, involves mining Navajo coal beneath Navajo surface, and coal jointly owned by the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe – most of which is beneath Navajo surface and some of which is beneath Hopi surface. OSMRE is a key cooperating agency on an EIS being prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation that will analyze extension of a site lease for

the Navajo Generating Station and incorporate the Black Mesa mine into the Kayenta Mine permit area. There are two surface mines in Montana that mine coal owned by the Crow Tribe, one of which operates within the boundaries of the Crow Reservation. At a mine in New Mexico, the only involvement of Indian lands is where a haul road crossed the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. The haul road is now reclaimed and is currently under the period of extended responsibility for successful re-vegetation. An underground mining operation in Colorado also extracts Federal coal beneath Ute Mountain Ute-owned surface. The Crow, Northern Cheyenne and Hopi Tribes, and the Navajo Nation are evaluating coal properties for future development. The mines on Indian lands are among the largest in the United States, with a total of about 100,500 acres regulated by OSMRE.

OSMRE coordinates closely with Indian Tribes through the regulatory process. The Federal trust responsibility is a legal obligation under which the United States has charged itself with moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust toward Indian Tribes. OSMRE ensures that the lands and trust resources of Federally-recognized Tribes and their members are identified, conserved, and protected. In fulfilling these responsibilities, OSMRE operates within a government-to-government relationship with Indian Tribes.

Table 5 provides inspection and enforcement data on Indian Lands during FY 2014.

Table 5 – FY 2014 Indian Lands Inspection Data				
Tribe	Inspections			NOVs
	Complete	Partial	Total	Violations
Crow Tribe	8	16	24	2
Hopi Tribe	2	0	2	0
Navajo Nation	33	22	55	2
Ute Tribe	4	7	11	0
Totals	47	45	92	4

Table 6 – Permit and Permit Revision Workload where OSMRE is the Regulatory Authority, by Fiscal Year				
Activity	Federal Programs*		Indian Lands	
	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Projected
In progress prior FY	74	78	19	36
Anticipated Submissions, current FY	100	80	84	84
Total FY workload	174	158	103	110
Completed in FY	98	91	67	85
Balance, end of FY	78	67	36	35

* These numbers do not include reviews of more than one version of a significant revision or environmental assessment.

6. Program Development and Maintenance

Work elements under this program are primarily related to policy actions, such as rulemaking, grants management and special studies that support the other program activities in the environmental protection business line.

a. Rulemaking

OSMRE issues Federal rules and prepares the associated information collection clearance packages. Functions under this program activity include rule development and preparation of environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, and cost benefit analyses for rules prepared by OSMRE. Before developing a proposed rule, OSMRE involves interested parties. Stakeholder participation results in improved regulatory proposals. OSMRE also maintains the administrative record for rules and coordinates rule publication with the Office of the Federal Register. Below are OSMRE rulemakings underway.

Coal Combustion Residues: In 2003, Congress directed EPA to commission an independent study of the health, safety, and environmental risks associated with the placement of coal combustion residues (CCRs) in active and abandoned coal mines. As a result, the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academies of Science formed a committee, which published its findings in a report on March 1, 2006. The committee recommended the establishment of enforceable Federal standards for the placement of CCRs in mines, with regulation under SMCRA being one of the rulemaking options. In March 2007, OSMRE published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to solicit comments on the development of a proposed rule. OSMRE received approximately 1,900 comments. After evaluating comments received on the ANPRM; discussions with EPA and additional outreach to

stakeholders; and the review of the best practices of the States, OSMRE has decided to propose a rule establishing permit application requirements and performance standards specific to the placement of CCRs on active and abandoned mine sites under SMCRA regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs. Currently, OSMRE is drafting a proposed rule and preparing an environmental assessment. The proposed rule is scheduled to be published in 2015.

Cost Recovery: In an effort to recover costs from industry for services provided to review, administer and enforce permits issued by OSMRE, OSMRE proposed a rule on March 26, 2013, to revise its existing permit fees and establish other fees authorized by section 507 of SMCRA. The proposed fees are intended to recover more of the costs of services OSMRE provides to mine applicants and operators for mining on lands where regulatory jurisdiction has not been delegated to the States and would include operations in Federal Program States and on Indian lands. The rule is being finalized in FY 2015.

Temporary Cessation of Operations: OSMRE intends to revise its regulations governing the temporary cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations and underground mining activities under an approved permit. The proposed rule would require that before temporarily ceasing operations for a period of more than 180 days, a permittee is to submit an application to the regulatory authority for approval. The rule is needed to ensure that a temporary cessation of operations is not used to delay reclamation, that safety and environmental controls are in place, and that there is an end point to the cessation of operations. The proposed rule is scheduled to be published in 2015.

Stream Protection: On June 11, 2009, the U.S. Department of the Interior entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency to reduce the harmful environmental impacts of mountaintop mining in six states in central Appalachia. OSMRE is developing a proposed rule to modernize its regulations to more completely implement the statute to better protect streams. The proposed rule and accompanying draft environmental impact statement are scheduled for publication in FY 2015.

Emergency Action Plans (Dam Safety): OSMRE intends to propose a rule to address Federal Emergency Management Agency dam safety guidelines. The most significant element of the proposed rule will be a requirement for preparation and maintenance of an emergency action plan (EAP) for all impoundments that are classified as high and significant hazard dams. A high hazard dam is one that could result in the loss of one or more lives in the event of failure. A significant hazard dam has no potential for loss of life but has a potential for significant economic loss in the event of failure. An EAP is a document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies actions for the dam operating personnel to follow during emergencies or unusual occurrences. The proposed rule is scheduled for publication in 2015.

Rulemaking Associated with State Programs: OSMRE assists States with development, administration, implementation, and maintenance of their approved regulatory programs. Decisions to approve or disapprove State program amendments are Federal rulemaking actions. OSMRE evaluates State-initiated program changes (statutory, regulatory, or changes in the program's provisions, scope, or objectives), as well as OSMRE required modifications that are a

result of legal interpretations or changes to SMCRA and Federal Regulations. In its evaluation, OSMRE solicits public comments through proposed rules published in the Federal Register, holds public meetings, maintains the administrative record, approves or does not approve proposed State program amendments, and publishes the decisions as final rules in the Federal Register.

During FY 2014, OSMRE completed activity on eight (8) State program amendments as summarized in Table 7.

Table 7 – FY 2014 State Program Amendment Activity				
Number of Amendments*				
Amendment Type	Pending Oct. 1, 2013	Received FY 2014	Completed FY 2014	Pending Sept. 30, 2014
Pre-Submission Assistance	3	3	2	4
Formal	31	7	6	32
Total	34	10	8	36

*The pending pre-submission assistance numbers include one for the Navajo Nation and one for the Crow Tribe.

States may be required to amend their programs as a result of changes to SMCRA and Federal regulations. When a State program amendment is required, OSMRE notifies the State of the required change and reviews the State submission and either approves or disapproves the proposed change.

b. Grants Management

OSMRE supports and participates in the Administration’s E-Government initiative, and Health and Human Services’ government-wide electronic grants application system (Grants.gov), and the Department of the Interior’s (DOI) grants simplification efforts based on Public Law 106-107. OSMRE is currently using DOI’s Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) financial assistance module for internal processing of all grant and cooperative agreement transactions. Recipients have been provided training in Grants.gov and FBMS, and will receive further training and assistance in using the system to expedite their applications and reports. OSMRE and the State/Tribal grantees cooperate to maximize the use of available funding and operate an effective program. This cooperative working relationship contributes to a streamlined application and awards process, faster obligation of Federal funds, innovative program monitoring, less paperwork, and intensive reporting and close-out of grants.

c. Special Projects

OSMRE special projects include interpretation of SMCRA, reports to Congress, legislative analyses, and assistance in response to litigation. OSMRE also conducts studies and analyses in response to Departmental initiatives and coordinates with other DOI bureaus and Federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service (Endangered Species Act), Advisory Council

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

on Historic Preservation (National Historic Preservation Act), EPA (Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and others), Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 Clean Water Act permits), Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Small Business Administration (Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act) all of whose activities can affect the surface coal mining regulatory program.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2015 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2015, the planned activities in the Environmental Protection program activity include:

- Continue review of additional informal tribal primacy submissions from the Crow Tribe and Navajo Nation.
- Continue the evaluation of West Virginia's administration of its approved permanent regulatory program.
- Continue processing State Program Amendments.
- Finalize processes to implement updated cost recovery regulations.
- Achieve the goals for performance measures identified in the Goal Performance Table for this business line and engage youth by providing educational and employment opportunities to young adults in fields associated with surface coal mining regulation and reclamation.

2014 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014, the major accomplishments in the Environmental Protection program activity included:

- Implemented the Federal and Indian lands programs; conducted 510 complete and 885 partial inspections.
- States performed 28,172 complete mine inspections and 46,587 partial inspections to ensure coal mines are operated safely and in accordance with environmental laws.
- The Appalachian Region completed a significant analysis of a petition submitted by 18 citizens groups requesting that OSMRE initiate a formal review of the West Virginia Program under 30 CFR 733. OSMRE decided it had sufficient information to dismiss 14 of the 19 allegations of failure and agreed to further evaluate five areas including topsoil, storm water runoff analysis, NPDES exceedances of effluent limitations, including selenium, and cumulative hydrologic impact assessments.
- Completed an inventory in Kentucky of historic and active permits that currently require long term water treatment. As of June 30, 2014, there were 150 permits on Kentucky's Long Term Treatment active inventory and 265 permits on the historic inventory.
- Achieved performance as shown on the Goal Performance Table associated with this business line.

TAB 6

Technology Development and Transfer

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

Technology Development and Transfer Summary of Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016			
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	Change From 2015 (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	14,455	14,455	+182	+5,449	20,086	+5,631
Technical Assistance	10,943	10,943	+114	+750	11,807	+864
Support Electronic Permitting				[+750]	[750]	
<i>FTE</i>	52	57			57	
Training	2,531	2,531	+48		2,579	+48
<i>FTE</i>	20	24			24	
Technology Transfer	981	981	+20	+4,699	5,700	+4,719
Applied Science Projects				[+1,199]	[1,199]	
GeoMine Project				[+2,500]	[2,500]	
Expand Reforestation Initiative				[+1,000]	[1,000]	
<i>FTE</i>	8	10		+5	15	+5
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	3,544	3,544	+39	+2,700	6,283	+2,739
Technical Assistance	1,585	1,585	+19	+2,000	3,604	+2,019
AML Reclamation Support to States/Communities				[+2,000]	[2,000]	
<i>FTE</i>	9	10		+3	13	+3
Training	794	794	+12		806	+12
<i>FTE</i>	6	6			6	
Technology Transfer	1,165	1,165	+8	+700	1,873	+708
Applied Science Projects				[+700]	[700]	
<i>FTE</i>	1	4			4	
Total, Technology Development and Transfer	17,999	17,999	+221	+8,149	26,369	+8,370
Total FTE	96	111		+8	119	+8

Note: 2014 FTE amounts reflect actual usage.

Fixed Costs result in an increase of \$221,000. Fixed Costs cover pay related items including a pay raise and health plans.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• GeoMine Project	+2,500	+2
• AML Reclamation Support to States/Communities	+2,000	+3
• Applied Science Projects	+1,899	
• Expand Reforestation Initiative	+1,000	+3
• Support Electronic Permitting	+750	
Total Program Changes	+8,149	+8

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for Technology Development and Transfer is \$26,369,000 and 119 FTE, a program increase of \$8,149,000 and 8 FTE from the 2015 Enacted level.

GeoMine Project (+\$2,500,000/+2 FTE): GeoMine, a coal mining geographic information system, provides interactive geospatial data sharing among State and Federal agencies regarding coal mining activities and decisions. OSMRE completed its two-year pilot project where it partnered with SMCRA regulatory programs in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Federal agencies involved in SMCRA, Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulation and consultation (EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers) to develop the GeoMine interactive digital map of coal mining and reclamation activities. The two-year GeoMine Pilot Project has demonstrated the feasibility and value of sharing this mapping data between the partner agencies through the Internet. The phased deployment of the GeoMine to collect and provide access of SMCRA data nationwide is underway. This system will facilitate efficient and effective environmental reviews, permit planning, inspections, etc., among various DOI Bureaus, States, and other Federal agencies. The additional funding will accelerate digitizing the State data and provide for more layers of data.

AML Reclamation Support to States/Communities (+\$2,000,000/ +3 FTE): Funding will support OSMRE technical assistance to States and Communities to plan coordinated reclamation projects of abandoned coal mines and mine drainage, and area-wide planning to help target reclamation towards projects that facilitate beneficial post-reclamation land use and sustainable revitalization in economically depressed coalfield communities. This will accelerate the completion of priority projects on AMLIS, create jobs, and help diversify the economy of coal country. A legislative proposal to provide \$1 billion in project funding over the next five years from unappropriated balances is described under the Permanent Appropriations Tab, and will be helpful in supporting these projects.

Applied Science Projects (+\$1,899,000): The requested increase will be used to address critical challenges in energy production by investing in applied science projects, or studies, that would

advance technologies and practices specific to coal mined sites for more comprehensive ecosystem restoration, including reforestation and reclamation using native vegetation and plant habitat.

One planned study would address mine pools in closed underground mines. After cessation of underground mining, mine pools often develop in the voids remaining after mining. Discharges from these pools often have water quality issues that degrade streams and ground water, and are expensive to treat. Studies to improve the reliability of modeling closed underground mines are essential for responsibly dealing with these types of problems before mine closures and avoiding costly long-term treatments.

Another potential study would evaluate coal slurry impoundments to advance the understanding of conditions in which coal slurry solidifies or stays liquid, and the conditions under which it ceases to flow. This information is relevant to assess the risk to communities' municipal water supplies and stream habitat from coal slurry impoundment basin breakthroughs.

With the results of science-based, coal studies, OSMRE anticipates improved technical evaluation of issues to maintain program effectiveness, improve compliance with existing laws and support advances in coal mining and reclamation.

Expand Reforestation Initiative (+\$1,000,000/+3 FTE): This initiative requests dedicated staff (one Program Coordinator/Forester, and six to eight student positions) and development of a structure to support the Reforestation Initiative began by the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative (ARRI) more than ten years ago. The purpose of the initiative is to apply the best science to forest reclamation and engage youth and local communities in reclaiming these lands. Enormous environmental, cultural, and economic benefits are derived from restoring trees to those areas forested before mining. These include:

- Increased carbon sequestration mitigating climate change impacts.
- Increased land values and economic productivity for mined lands.
- Reduction in peak storm flows that reduce flooding potential.
- Restoration of habitat for threatened or endangered species.
- Improved water quality.

Support Electronic Permitting (+\$750,000): OSMRE will explore the best way to leverage current State efforts and share information between and among all regulatory program offices for this activity. This modernization project will achieve future economies of scale for cost savings and improved effectiveness and transparency. The outcome will be a more efficient and timely permit application review process since information will be made available to various Federal and State parties at the same time for sharing and review.

Overview

The Technology Development and Transfer (TDT) business line (program activity) provides resources for technical assistance, training, technology development and technology transfer program sub-activities. This program activity supports and enhances the technical skills that States and Tribes need to operate their regulatory and reclamation programs. Through support of OSMRE's restoration and protection goals, TDT funds implement effective partnerships with OSMRE's stakeholders. TDT is a nation-wide program that provides resources to States and Tribes that meet their specific technical and training needs in carrying out the requirements of SMCRA.

In 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will continue to promote, to the extent possible, the use of Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS) in technical decision-making processes related to SMCRA; address the remediation of acid mine drainage through participation in the Acid Drainage Technology Initiative; finalize changes and provide training and technical assistance to meet identified needs of States and Tribes. Also, OSMRE's technology transfer program will continue its support for electronic permitting and mobile computing efforts, by sponsoring interactive technical forums and related workshops. In addition, OSMRE will continue to provide regional technical service, libraries, and more efficient access to COALEX (a computer-assisted library search service).

Operational Process (Program Activities): The TDT program activities enhance the technical skills that States and Tribes need to operate their regulatory and reclamation programs in order to more effectively implement SMCRA. These program activities are an integral part of accomplishing Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection to achieve OSMRE's goals and outcomes.

OSMRE provides technical training to OSMRE staff, and States and Tribes on a variety of topics. New technologies, changes in regulations, and staff turnover necessitate the need for continued technical training. To solve problems related to the environmental effects of coal mining, OSMRE provides multidisciplinary technical assistance and works with industry, States, Tribes and the public on technical issues arising from new regulations. Other technical assistance efforts include the TIPS, the Applicant Violator System (AVS), and Electronic

***TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFER
ENCOMPASSES:***

*Technical Assistance
Technical Training*

*Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS)
Applicant Violator System (AVS)
Technology Development
Technology Transfer*

Permitting (EP). OSMRE also established an intergovernmental team, the National Technology Transfer Team (NTTT) to provide direction, communication and coordination of efforts related

to technology transfer and development. This team is a permanent entity and will continue throughout FY 2015 and FY 2016. Technology transfer is a major part of OSMRE's cooperative effort with States and Tribes.

The outcome of TDT program performance is ultimately measured by the success of the regulatory and reclamation programs in carrying out their environmental restoration and protection missions. In addition, performance for the business line is measured through the number of staff technically trained (including knowledge and skills taught and applied), the utilization of automated technologies (such as TIPS), and the quality and timeliness of technical assistance provided by OSMRE, determined via evaluations and customer service surveys.

Actions Required to Achieve Annual Goals: In FY 2016, OSMRE plans continued improvements in this business line. The National Technical Training Program (NTTP), TIPS, the National Mine Map Repository (NMMR), and AVS will increase access to users by continuing to provide material via the Internet and supporting the Administration's E-Government initiative. In addition, the NTTP and TIPS will continue to work with technical leadership to provide direction, communication, and coordination efforts related to technical issues and studies. OSMRE proposes investment in technical studies, reforestation, electronic permitting, and the expansion of the GeoMine Project.

Resources, Skills, and Technology Needed: An ongoing goal for FY 2016 is to continue ensuring States, Tribes, and OSMRE have the best available technical data and information needed to make good science-based decisions regarding mining plans, reclamation project design, permit reviews, and acid mine drainage remediation and prevention. To successfully implement the surface mining regulatory and reclamation programs, OSMRE, as well as the States and Tribes, must maintain multi-disciplinary staffs that are fully competent in addressing a wide variety of technical issues that impact these programs.

The total FY 2016 request for this business line is \$26.4 million. The request includes \$15.4 million for Technical Assistance (including the Applicant Violator System support); \$3.4 million for Technical Training; and \$7.6 million for Technology Transfer efforts to meet the annual goals set forth above.

The following section details, by program activity, the funding and FTE resources required to meet our customer satisfaction performance measures. It also includes examples of the types of technical training, assistance efforts, and transfer provided by this business line.

2016 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following program activities support OSMRE's goal to strengthen the capabilities of the States, Tribes, and OSMRE staff to implement SMCRA effectively through quality technical and scientific information, expertise, and training. Skill and knowledge enhancement is critical to the continued success of the Surface Mining program. In addition, OSMRE will provide opportunities to students and interns, either directly or through cooperative agreements with others, under various activities described in this section to engage youth in technical and natural resources activities.

OSMRE's stakeholders (States, Tribes, public and industry) continue to express support for Technology Development and Transfer efforts and encourage OSMRE to provide the types of technical support needed to effectively and efficiently meet SMCRA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and other environmental and safety laws. Cost-effective compliance will help industry remain competitive with other energy sources. Helping the States, Tribes and industry achieve up-front compliance will reduce the need for additional regulatory resources. The TDT program area described in the following pages represents those activities where OSMRE staff provides direct technical support and ongoing efforts in other business lines. Many activities not yet conducted in FY 2015 will identify the needs for activities in FY 2016. In addition, adjustments in activities may be necessary during FY 2015 and 2016 in order to focus resources on the highest priority program needs. Therefore, the discussions are representative of the types of activities that will be conducted in the future.

1. Technical Assistance

This program activity provides assistance to State and Tribal regulatory and reclamation staff, and to OSMRE staff that review and monitor State programs, develop rules or policy, litigate SMCRA challenges or enforcement actions, or maintain other technical support infrastructure such as TIPS, AVS, and technical training programs.

Technical assistance is provided specific to abandoned mine land projects, civil penalty and bond forfeiture projects, and other regulatory matters. These types of endeavors are integral parts of the Environmental Restoration and Protection business lines and are not included in this program activity.

Customer surveys are used to document the responsiveness of OSMRE's technical assistance to its customers in a timely and professional manner. By meeting the technical assistance needs, OSMRE can effectively achieve its Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection mission goals.

a. Technical Policy Assistance

OSMRE specialists provide technical assistance to State and OSMRE regulatory and reclamation policy staff. The areas of assistance include rulemaking; citizen complaint investigations; review of offsite impacts; guideline development; State program amendments; State mining permit evaluation; AML problem evaluation; blasting policy; prime farmland reclamation; geomorphic

reclamation; soil substitution, coal combustion residue placement; reclamation bonding sufficiency and bond release; threatened and endangered species; restoration of mined land with native vegetation; land unsuitability determinations; participation as technical experts on interagency committees; acid mine drainage (AMD) prevention and remediation; acid and toxic forming materials handling; stream and underground mine flooding; mountaintop mining and valley fills; permit findings; re-mining; impoundment stability; subsidence caused by underground mining; and assistance in fostering tribal primacy by helping Tribes develop technical capabilities.

Examples of activities for FY 2015-2016 include:

Blasting: Annually, the OSMRE facilitates discussions between State and Federal blasting specialists to foster a better understanding of blasting issues and technology that result in consistent application of blasting rules and resolution of citizen complaints. To achieve these goals in FY 2014, OSMRE conducted state specific blasting inspection training, developed Excel tools to predict the adverse effects of blasting, maintained the Blasting Download webpage, hosted monthly Blasting Technical Chat conference calls, participated in the Appalachian Blaster Certification Delegation, facilitated State regulatory discussions at State coordinated workshops and responded to numerous state inquiries for technical information and advice. OSMRE also continued to issue OSMRE Blaster Certificates (recognized by many States for certificate/license reciprocity), provided continuing education training for blasters and maintain the Blaster Certification Tracking System (BCTS) which is used to track Federally-certified blasters. To encourage strong education of blasters, OSMRE has developed partnerships with the University of Kentucky and Bridge Valley Community and Technical College to ensure that curriculums contain the necessary elements for blaster certificates.

In FY 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will continue to help States address technology issues related to the use of explosives such as new products, new design techniques, interpretation of seismic and acoustic monitoring information, the proper deployment of blasting seismographs, consistent development of blasting plans, blast area security assurances, establishing safe vibration limits, control of flyrock, minimization of blast fumes and proper record keeping. Blaster certification programs will continue to be supported to ensure adequate training, improved work experience opportunities, consistent testing, and uniform certificate issuance and reciprocity across the nation. Support will also continue at national continuing education events that provide technological and regulatory updates to blasters in need of continuing education credits. To ensure that OSMRE continues to promote the best technologies currently available, we will also assist the International Society of Explosives Engineers' Standards Committee develop and maintain performance and field deployment standards for blasting seismographs and participate on the National Fire Protection Association's Technical Committee on Explosives that develop standards on the safe use of explosives.

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD): Surface and underground coal mining activities expose iron sulfide minerals in rock to weathering. The interaction of these rocks/minerals with air and water can result in AMD, which is the number one water quality problem in Appalachia and to a lesser, but still serious, extent in other coal and hard rock mining regions.

In FY 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will continue to participate in the Acid Drainage Technology Initiative (ADTI), a collaborative effort among Federal agencies, industry, the States, academia, and the National Mine Land Reclamation Center to promote communication and technology enhancement in the field of emerging mine water issues, particularly AMD and total dissolved solids (TDS) prediction, prevention and treatment, and biological effects.

AMDTreat Web Presence Software: AMDTreat is a computer application for estimating treatment costs for polluted mine water drainage, commonly referred to as Acid Mine Drainage (AMD). The AMDTreat software was originally released in 2003 and updated in 2013 to incorporate enhanced geochemistry modeling tools. It has been distributed via CD to over 2,500 users and by direct downloads from our website to thousands more. These users include watershed associations, regulatory authorities, environmental groups and industry located in over 40 States and across 40 countries. AMDTreat is a proven vital tool for the SMCRA regulatory and abandoned mined land programs, used daily to forecast economic options and optimize the use of our limited treatment funds. Plans are underway to begin a rewrite of the Chemical Cost module and then move the system to a web based environment.

Designating Areas Unsuited for Surface Coal Mining: Section 522 of SMCRA establishes a process by which the public may petition the regulatory authority to limit or prohibit all or certain types of surface coal mining operations on non-Federal lands to protect certain features or environmental values. OSMRE receives and processes these petitions for all lands for which it is the regulatory authority. The decision-making process includes preparation of an environmental impact statement and a takings implication assessment.

OSMRE also is responsible for making valid existing rights (VER) determinations under section 522(e) for all Federal lands and all lands for which OSMRE is the regulatory authority. Section 522(e) prohibits or limits surface coal mining operating within certain areas, subject to valid existing rights.

Both unsuitability determinations and VER determinations require substantial technical and programmatic resources also supported by the Environmental Protection business line. They also involve litigation support if a takings claim is subsequently filed against the Federal Government.

b. Site-Specific Technical Assistance

OSMRE specialists assist in the technical aspects of compliance monitoring (including inspection and enforcement assistance), experimental practice reviews, reclamation cost estimate calculation, bond release application reviews, bond approval reviews, bond forfeiture reclamation designs, land unsuitability determinations, surveying, revegetation, geologic sampling, AML designs, subsidence and AMD abatement, and any technical assistance on citizen complaints and ten-day notices. Following are examples of the types of assistance provided to States and Tribes.

Underground Mine “Pool” Characterizations: OSMRE continues to assist West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania to define characteristics of very large (tens of thousands of acres)

mine pools (underground coal mines filled with groundwater). These mine pools can cause significant alterations of surface and groundwater quality and quantity. They can lead to mine “blowouts,” (sudden discharges of large volumes of mine water) if new or continued active mining and pool water management in adjacent unmined areas is not properly planned, monitored, and analyzed during and following mining. Mine pools serve as potential sources of fresh water for industrial and residential uses. Proposed water extraction projects by other industries, such as gas and oil development that must incorporate an understanding of mine pool characteristics and the potential for secondary impacts like mine subsidence. Active and proposed underground mines/expansions must be carefully evaluated to ensure SMCRA hydrologic balance performance standards are attained and bonding mechanisms are in place to account for any unexpected long-term water-treatment issues. Mapping old mine extents and conditions, calculating mine void volumes, determining infiltration and barrier seepage rates, and projecting shifting water quality over time, are all factors in characterizing mine pools. This characterization will determine how the geologic conditions of the area control pool-level rises and possible breakouts of pool water to the overlying surface drainage systems. These projects are long-term by necessity due to: (1) the expanse of past and planned mining; (2) the length of time needed to establish monitoring networks; and (3) the years of monitoring required for adequately assessing and understanding the hydrologic system alterations. OSMRE completed these technical assistance projects and posted reports on the OSMRE website in November 2014.

Bat Habitat Use In New Mexico Abandoned Mines: Abandoned mines pose safety threats and also provide valuable habitat for bats and other wildlife. Bats are important consumers of insect pests and make up a key role in native biodiversity. Increasing pressures on bat survival include introduced pathogens causing White-nose Syndrome, urban and energy development, and disturbance and vandalism. The New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (NMAML) biologists specialize in internal bat surveys to identify mines that are significant bat habitat for roosting, maternity, and hibernation. Monitoring bat numbers over time at abandoned mines adds to knowledge of population trends valuable to bat conservation. NMAML began a first season of bat monitoring in May 2013. OSMRE and TIPS responded to requests for service and equipment to aid in the study. The NMAML was able to observe bat numbers and behaviors, and record bat species that may have been using the abandoned mine habitats or emerging from mine openings. This SMCRA related project is expected to continue into FY 2015.

Coal Seam Fire Delineation: OSMRE continues to assist States and Tribes in the use of the FLIR (Forward Looking InfraRed) camera to delineate the extents of underground mine fires, burning coal seams, and burning stock- and waste-piles. Burning coal causes a multitude of problems ranging from minor (the smell of burning coal) to life threatening (mine subsidence or forest fires). The FLIR camera is a part of TIPS’ equipment owned by OSMRE and loaned to States and Tribes throughout the nation. Use of the FLIR camera to delineate the extents of burning coal seam helps States and Tribes calculate the extent of the problem and derive solutions to address both present and future problems.

Illinois AML Technical Assistance Abatement of Acid Mine Drainage: OSMRE has been assisting two on-going projects in southern Illinois - the Palzo project near Marion and the Tab-Simco project near Carbondale. Both are AML sites heavily impacted by acid mine drainage (AMD). The Palzo site is within the Shawnee National Forest where there remains considerable

public and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) interest in abating the AMD problem that is heavily impacting two receiving streams, Sugar Creek and the South Fork of the Saline River. In FY 2014, OSMRE continued to assist the State and the USFS in groundwater and surface water data collection and compilation and geochemical modeling of the site to support possible abatement measures including a passive treatment system designed by OSMRE in collaboration with the State. Also in FY 2014, OSMRE continued to provide technical assistance in evaluating an improved system at the Tab-Simco site which is serving as a test bed for evaluation of advanced bioreactor technology. OSMRE has been heavily involved providing its technical expertise and will continue to provide assistance in FY 2015 and 2016 to evaluate the improved system.

c. National Mine Map Repository (NMMR)

OSMRE maintains the NMMR, authorized under the former U.S. Bureau of Mines and subsequently transferred to OSMRE in the mid-1980s. This repository, located in OSMRE's Appalachian Regional Office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, maintains the only national inventory of mine maps and includes more than 400,000 abandoned coal and non-coal underground mines from throughout the United States. These maps, and the associated information, are used to fulfill customer requests for unique information that can range from rare maps for small projects to national collections for large interstate infrastructure projects such as high speed rail or electricity transmission lines. The maps bring great value to any project that depends on knowing the subsurface conditions of the earth for infrastructure design or public safety projects. Underground voids resulting from past mining have the potential to induce subsidence damage to homes, businesses, infrastructure, and to endanger underground miners. NMMR customers include State regulatory and reclamation staff, local government agencies, developers, engineering and mining companies, architects, universities, law firms, insurance companies, environmental consultants, pollution control boards, realtors, law-enforcement agencies, historical societies, drilling companies, and homeowners. The NMMR also provides scanning of mine maps for its clients. Receipts from the sale of maps and charges for NMMR research services are minimal and support the program.

Through a variety of sources, the NMMR continuously expands its collection of digital maps. In FY 2014, the NMMR brought on eight student interns to increase production to fully utilize state of the art scanning equipment and complete digital records. Through this effort, the NMMR increased the archives by 13,000 new entries into the database, geo-referenced 500 mines and scanned 9,475 new mine maps, including all the Wilkes-Barre OSMRE microfilm records. NMMR will continue to expand the repository's online access to map collections in FY 2016 and will explore opportunities to provide mine mapping assistance to states with limited resources.

d. Electronic Permitting (e-Permitting)

OSMRE, States and Tribes worked on developing various e-Permitting solutions for their legacy coal permitting systems. During FY 2015-2016, OSMRE will explore the best way to leverage these efforts and share information between and among all SMCRA program offices. This effort will achieve economies of scale for cost savings and improved effectiveness of the e-Permitting solutions developed. OSMRE's budget proposes \$750,000 to support these efforts.

e. Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS)

The goal of TIPS is to provide State, Tribal, and OSMRE personnel with a comprehensive set of analytical tools to aid in technical decision-making related to regulatory and reclamation processes. The services provided are centered around off-the-shelf scientific and engineering computer hardware and software supported by OSMRE in partnership with the States and Tribes. This technical assistance has grown from a few applications available on a single specially designed shared workstation, to a suite of software on each user's desktop computer.

TIPS is a national program that continues to research emerging technologies and their application to SMCRA. Currently, TIPS assistance consists of providing commercial software applications to State, Tribal, and OSMRE offices at considerable cost savings by sharing the commercial licenses for the software via the Internet and OSMRE Wide Area Network. The 30 commercially available software applications cover a wide range of regulatory and AML subjects. The customer base covers over 100 State, Tribal and OSMRE office locations throughout the country – about 2,000 users.

The TIPS suite of scientific, data base, and mapping core software aids the technical decision-making associated with: (1) conducting reviews of permits, (2) performing cumulative hydrologic impact assessments, (3) quantifying potential effects of coal mining, (4) preventing acid mine drainage, (5) quantifying subsidence impacts, (6) measuring revegetation success, (7) assisting in the design of abandoned mine lands projects, and (8) providing the scientific basis for environmental assessments and environmental impact statements.

Demand for TIPS tools and support continues to increase, especially in the demand for geospatial data, and mobile computing tools for field use. TIPS continues to offer more training to accommodate the use of mobile computing devices by inspectors. Mobile computing allows inspectors to be more efficient, which, in turn, raises the quality and quantity of inspections.

Examples of TIPS related activities include:

GeoMine Pilot Project (Geographic Information System): In FY 2014, OSMRE collaborated with the DOI Cloud team to host GeoMine geospatial data services through a secure, FedRAMP-approved vendor. The public release of the operational GeoMine internet Viewer is estimated to launch in 2015, contingent on the DOI Cloud contract award and an authority to operate issuance by the OSMRE information technology directorate. After GeoMine becomes operational in FY 2015, several SMCRA programs with digital data that are “GeoMine-ready” with respect to data formats will be added to the GeoMine data services. The FY 2016 budget requests funding to advance this Project nationwide. The nationwide scope of GeoMine will be expanded to all coal producing regions and extend to additional high value geospatial datasets.

Remote Sensing Pilot Project: The OSMRE Remote Sensing Pilot Project Final Report is to be released in early 2015. Preliminary results suggest that satellite imagery is extremely useful for SMCRA applications and may be used for enhanced aerial inspections of mines, identification of key features for ground inspection, and in locating abandoned mines. The preliminary results

also suggest a significant cost savings may result in using remote sensing imagery for virtual inspections.

ArcGIS Imagery Server: The TIPS group is establishing a 40 Terabyte server to deliver satellite and aerial imagery data to OSMRE, State, and Tribal users. The server will organize data by sensor and date to provide geospatial data users the most appropriate imagery layer for analysis. In FY 2015, and continuing into FY 2016, additional data applications will be developed to make the data more accessible for nontraditional geospatial data users, such as inspectors, in support of SMCRA work.

***f.* Applicant/Violator System (AVS)**

The AVS is a National information database OSMRE maintains to support many types of research and program efforts, but primarily it supports permit eligibility determinations under section 510(c) of SMCRA. As part of the permit review process, State and Federal regulatory authorities use the information contained in the AVS to evaluate if an applicant for a mining permit or AML contract has outstanding or unabated violations in order to determine the applicant's eligibility to engage in surface coal mining operations or receive an AML reclamation contract.

During FY 2014, the AVS Office processed over 975 requests for data evaluations from State and Federal regulatory authorities and State abandoned mine land program officials to assist in spotting permit and AML-project eligibility problems. OSMRE also entered into 22 payment/settlement agreements with entities trying to remedy unabated Federal civil penalty and reclamation fee violations tracked in the AVS so they could become eligible to receive new permits to surface mine.

In line with the Department's intent in pursuing IT efficiencies, the AVS's virtualized database uses Cloud infrastructure services from a third-party contractor who supplies all hardware and maintenance support. The AVS office will continue to work with system users to identify and implement system improvements during FY 2015 and FY 2016. To ensure our customers can continue to rely on accurate data and a stable environment to support their efforts with implementation of section 510(c) of SMCRA, AVS staff will continue to conduct data studies in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to ensure regulatory program staff enter and maintain permit and violation information in the system in accordance with regulations and data standards.

The AVS Office staff provides services to customers, including regulatory authorities, the coal industry, citizens groups, and other Federal agencies. Some of the services provided include: technical assistance in interpreting data retrieved from the AVS; updating information in the AVS for coal businesses that mine in more than one State; providing system training to users; and providing investigative assistance to regulatory authorities on complex ownership and control issues.

Customer surveys are used to document the responsiveness of AVS services provided to its customers. During FY 2014, the AVS Office received a customer satisfaction rating of 99% with a returned survey rate of 63%. OSMRE attributes the high customer service rating to a

shared conviction by all the staff that responding to customers' needs in a timely manner is the AVS office's primary business.

2. Technical Training

Technical Training provides OSMRE, State, and Tribal staff the necessary information and skills to implement the surface mining reclamation and enforcement program. The various training program components are explained below.

a. National Technical Training Program

OSMRE established the National Technical Training Program (NTTP) in 1985, recognizing the need for an ongoing educational program to increase the technical competence and professionalism of Federal, State, and Tribal personnel. The program delivers training related to permit approval, bond release, reclamation, and enforcement. The training serves to build and update technical expertise and fosters consistent application of standards. Training is provided in each of the disciplines involved in implementation of SMCRA, which include chemistry, geology, engineering, hydrology, blasting, agronomy, and botany.

All aspects of the program from identification of needs through course development and presentation are cooperative efforts of State, Tribal, and OSMRE offices. Of the 28 State and Tribal programs, 21 have fewer than 50 employees and another 4 have fewer than 100 employees. There is an economy of scale achieved by the pooling of State and Federal resources that allows instruction in a wide variety of subjects each year for all State, Tribal, and OSMRE programs.

Following are a few comments received on student evaluations from employees and supervisors.

"I am more confident in my inspections with a greater idea of what to look for and how to effectively evaluate sites. The course has given me greater ideas on how to estimate things like distance and coverage area plus given me several effective ways of measuring. the course has also generally increased the effectiveness of my observations." Principles of Inspections (Employee)

"Employee is a new inspector that benefits from any and all training that can be provided. His knowledge of soils and revegetation in regards to SMCRA has been enhanced." Soils and Revegetation (Supervisor)

"Our Field Investigator stated that this was an excellent course for him to take. The course provided him with a very good background in the design of different types of projects, which enables him to explain information better to the landowners." Abandoned Mine Land Workshop: Dangerous Openings (Supervisor)

"I have a better understanding of groundwater. I am more conscientious on the effects of surface and groundwater and accounting for those effects while designing new reclamation projects." Surface and Groundwater Hydrology (Employee)

Meeting Office Specific Needs of Mining and Reclamation Staff through Special Sessions:

In addition to regularly scheduled FY 2014 courses, NTTP supported a special needs session of the Historical and Archaeological Resources (HAR) course to fulfill a commitment to the State of Ohio to train their staff in the HAR program issues. NTTP also presented two Special Sessions of a Hybrid Course addressing Underground Mining Technology and Subsidence for the State of West Virginia. This need was identified in 2013, and was designed and delivered in 2014 to meet state specific training needs identified by West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. These two sessions were held in September with 45 students attending the course.

The revised and updated SMCRA Permitting and the Endangered Species Act: Implementation of the 1996 Biological Opinion course was offered as a special session in Knoxville, TN, for a combination of SMCRA regulatory personnel and staff from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Plans for FY 2015 and 2016: NTTP received 1,737 requests for spaces in FY 2015, and anticipates it will receive additional requests for special sessions during the year. The NTTP Steering Committee, made up of OSMRE and State managers, will determine how additional sessions may be added to the 38 currently proposed regular classes. To keep travel costs down and to provide the maximum experience of field conditions most like those that students work in, courses will be scheduled as close to home offices as possible. In FY 2014, classes were held in 16 locations in 8 states. For FY 2015, courses are proposed for 17 locations in 7 states.

Annual Program Planning to Identify Training Needs: Each Spring OSMRE conducts a Training Needs Survey for the upcoming fiscal year to determine the training needs of the almost 2,000 State and Tribal regulatory and reclamation staff, as well as over 450 OSMRE regulatory and reclamation staff. NTTP analyzes the annual survey results to determine if there is sufficient interest to justify a course, and if so, how many sessions of the course are needed. Students are assigned to classes that are closest to their office to minimize travel costs and to provide students with field experience most similar to their geographic working conditions. The number of requests for courses usually exceeds the number of spaces available by 55-60 percent, so students who are not assigned to classes are put on a waiting list. Those on the waiting list are notified 30 days prior to class if space becomes available. To address changing on-the-ground needs, NTTP staff continues to work with offices to meet subject specific needs that arise subsequent to the Needs Survey. To assure that students are receiving the latest technical and programmatic information, NTTP continually reviews courses based on student, supervisor, and instructor feedback, and revises or adds courses accordingly in consultation with the NTTP Steering Committee.

Course Revisions: Course revisions are planned for AML Realty, Expert Witness, Geology and Geochemistry of Acid Forming Materials, Historical and Archaeological Resources, NEPA Procedures, Surface and Ground Water Hydrology and are in-process for Erosion and Sediment Control, Applied Engineering Principles, Evidence Preparation and Testimony, Soils and Revegetation, Subsidence, Wetlands Awareness, and Permitting Hydrology.

The Instructor Training Course has been revised to provide those attending with practical hands-on application of online course design, development and deployment utilizing a Learning Management System and network server specifically designed for the course. Participants practice vital skills and techniques needed to function as current and future NTTP/TIPS technical training instructors. The course culminates with attendees' presentation of a 20-minute training lesson and the design and deployment of an online course.

On Line Program Planning: FY 2014 marked the completion and web access of the updated National Technical Training Course Catalog. FY 2015 and 2016 planning includes the completion and availability of the Basic Inspection Workbook for new staff in an electronic format, planned development of on-line components of the Subsidence, Underground Mining Technology and Wetland Awareness courses as appropriate, and also a Basic Mining Related Chemistry course to serve as a pre-requisite to the Acid-Forming Materials courses.

***b.* TIPS Software Application Training**

The tools that TIPS provides to State, Tribal, and Federal offices ensure that all agencies with SMCRA responsibilities are using the same advanced software and hardware tools to conduct the business required by the Act. TIPS offers more than just software and hardware; the program also provides specialized training to use these tools in mining and reclamation. The TIPS Training Program is a collaborative effort among OSMRE, States, and Tribes. Course developers and instructors are reclamation experts who use TIPS software to solve a wide-range of complex permitting, enforcement and abandoned mine land problems. Although most of TIPS tools are off-the-shelf applications, TIPS training is tailored exclusively to mining and reclamation uses. TIPS courses are delivered on-site at the customer's request, and in training centers located in OSMRE's Regional Offices: Denver, Colorado; Alton, Illinois; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In FY 2014, the TIPS training program received a customer satisfaction rating of 98 percent, exceeding the annual GPRA goal by 5 percent. Twenty-one instructor-led classes were held in FY 2014 with 253 students completing class sessions. Additionally, 50 students attended online training courses sponsored by TIPS, bringing the FY 2014 total to 303 students. Five of the 21 training classes were facilitated "on-site" at locations to meet the specific training needs of particular offices or groups of students throughout the SMCRA community. In FY 2015, TIPS plans to hold 22 instructor-led classes (two held on-site in Kentucky and West Virginia). The FY 2016 course schedule will be determined by the results of the joint NTTP-TIPS training needs survey.

While many TIPS courses are facilitated by an instructor in a traditional classroom, the TIPS Training Program continues to actively expand online opportunities and provide "just-in-time" training resources for our customers. Over 100 online courses are available through the TIPS Virtual Campus and ESRI, which is the world leader in GIS modeling and mapping. TIPS utilizes its Virtual Campus, created in 2010 and continues to educate our instructors on techniques to teach in a virtual environment. During FY 2014, six TIPS online classes were offered, and development began on one new online class, AMDTreat Mine Drainage Cost Calculation Online. Four on-line courses will be held in 2015. Development of an on-line

Applicant Violator System (AVS) class is to be completed in FY 2015, with course sessions to occur in FY 2016. Development of new online courses in FY 2016 will be a collaborative effort with the NTTP.

c. Regional/Site Specific Training

OSMRE regions also conduct courses and workshops at OSMRE, State and Tribal locations to address specific needs. The OSMRE regions provide specific, on-the-job training on topics such as: geographic information systems, grants management, how to prepare and/or process state program amendments, and conducting AML project design. We provide these classes on short notice (usually 1 to 3 months) and tailor them to the specific needs of the audience. Classes allow State, Tribal and OSMRE managers to rapidly respond to changing technology and workforce. OSMRE plans to continue providing this region and state specific training in 2015 and 2016.

3. Technology Transfer

Technology Transfer is an integral component of OSMRE's Restoration and Protection business lines providing national support to State and Tribal programs. Technology Transfer is accomplished through a variety of activities. State technical representatives meet frequently with OSMRE regional staff to share resources whenever practicable to resolve regional technical issues. OSMRE sponsors or participates in interactive technical forums, computer applications workshops, and technical seminars to address mining and reclamation environmental issues. OSMRE partners with the States, Tribes and industry to develop technology transfer priorities.

The OSMRE national and regional technology transfer teams evaluate initiatives to encourage networking and information sharing that will result in program improvement or enhancement. OSMRE's Technology Transfer activities bring a new approach to nationwide cooperation and customer service. They encourage the timely and efficient use of our natural resources while protecting the environment.

a. Technology Development

One of OSMRE's most important missions is to advance and transfer technologies that will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the science of mine land reclamation. Advancement of this technology will result in better mining and reclamation practices, and provide for better science-based decision-making. OSMRE is proposing \$1.9 million in its FY 2015 budget to advance technologies and practices specific to coal mine sites for more comprehensive ecosystem restoration, including reforestation and reclamation using native vegetation and plant habitat. The status of current reforestation efforts is described below. Examples of studies funded in prior years that are currently pending, or were completed in FY 2014, are contained at the end of this Section.

b. Technology Transfer and Publications

Technology Transfer is accomplished through a variety of activities including: conducting workshops and technical forums; publication of workshop and forum proceedings, handbooks, and other materials; maintenance of the OSMRE technical library and various information websites. Examples of activities include:

Reforestation: The OSMRE continues its effort to encourage proper reforestation practices to increase the amount of mined land reclaimed as healthy, productive forests. The reforestation initiative effort has resulted in, not only increased use of the Forestry Reclamation Approach (FRA), but also technical and policy symposia and a reforestation website to explain the methods and benefits of reforestation. The Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative (ARRI) team members give presentations at professional meetings, and the 33-member Science Team (made up of university researchers from across the country and members of the American Bird Conservancy, The American Chestnut Foundation, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service) published bulletins on state-of-the-art reforestation practices. In August 2014, ARRI brought together landowners, industry representatives, environmental groups, researchers, regulatory personnel, and citizens groups in the eighth annual Mined Land Reforestation Conference in Frostburg, Maryland, to learn about advancements regarding the use of the FRA to reclaim coal mine sites. In FY 2014, ARRI partners organized over 1,900 volunteers to plant approximately 200,000 trees on 362 acres of post-bond release mine sites across Appalachia. The volunteers learned about planting trees using FRA and the positive environmental and economic impacts of forests in their state. This level of planting is anticipated to maintain and increase during FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Workshops and Forums: National and regional workshops and forums facilitate the exchange of information between technical experts in the mining and reclamation fields, and also communicate that knowledge to the wide audience of regulators, citizens and mining company officials. OSMRE plans to hold workshops on issues such as mine pools, bonding, water quality, gas wells in coal mining areas, stream restoration techniques, geomorphic reclamation, protection of endangered species, etc. OSMRE plans to develop more opportunities for distribution of technical information utilizing the internet and other electronic means that will not require travel during FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Examples of national and regional events that occurred in FY 2014 include:

- On May 20-22, 2014, the OSMRE hosted a national technical forum entitled “Advances in Geomorphic Reclamation in Coal Mines” in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The forum included one day of technical presentations and two separate two-day field tours of active mines and abandoned mines that have been reclaimed with geomorphic reclamation techniques.
- In June 2014, the OSMRE presented at an international geochemistry conference, the Goldschmidt Conference, in Sacramento, California. This presentation reported the findings of critical research on coal refuse management practices intended to minimize total dissolved solids discharges for Midwestern coal refuse disposal

areas. An additional paper was presented in June 2014 at the American Society of Mining and Reclamation Annual Symposium in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma which described technical assistance OSMRE is providing to remediate acid-mine drainage in the Illinois Coal Basin.

- In November of 2014, the OSMRE provided a presentation to students and staff at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana. The presentation centered on OSMRE's mission of balancing the Nation's need for continued domestic coal production with protection of the environment and employment opportunities within the Federal system.

Reports, Forums and Workshop Proceedings: OSMRE publishes and co-sponsors the publication of proceedings from numerous forums and workshops and various topical reports. These publications and CD/DVDs are distributed to interested parties at technology transfer events, upon request, and at various websites maintained by OSMRE. The agency publishes proceedings, reports and event notices in paper copy, on CD/DVDs, and over the Internet to reach the widest audience possible.

OSMRE Technical Library: OSMRE maintains a national agency Library in the Denver, Colorado, office. The Library provides access to technical, scientific, and legal information for the bureau, as well as the States, Tribes, industry, citizen groups, and the public through a variety of services including: reference assistance, technical research, document delivery, and the dissemination of critical current awareness information.

During FY 2014, the Library fielded over 400 requests for reference and research assistance, interlibrary loan requests, and document requests. In order to provide worldwide access to the specialized information resources in the collection, the Library maintains a web-accessible bibliographic catalog of materials, as well as hosting technical documents and OSMRE Federal Register notices. This allows those materials to be made directly available via the Internet to interested persons. The Library is currently in the process of producing a short (5-7 minute) video to acquaint new staff members with resources available to them through the Library. This video should be completed in early 2015. The Library continues its membership in the DOI Council of Libraries, and looks forward to collaboration efforts with other DOI libraries in providing resources and information across the Department in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

c. Educational Outreach and Partnerships

To make the public and students aware of OSMRE's responsibilities and its environmental stewardship mission, OSMRE staff provides educational outreach to science teachers associations, science classes, educational fairs, Earth Day events, career days, foreign visitors, grassroots organizations, and professional associations and societies. Additional outreach is provided through publications and distribution of forum proceedings. Outreach efforts will continue in FY 2015 and 2016 with OSMRE's participation in local activities supporting such events as University science seminars, high school career days, and primary grade school presentations that provide age-appropriate information about environmental stewardship and promote careers in science, technology, engineering, and math to thousands of school children.

University Partnerships: Minority Higher Education Program: OSMRE works to build mutually beneficial partnerships with minority serving colleges and universities under the OSMRE Minority Higher Education Program (MHEP). OSMRE provides guidance and direction on these projects to ensure that the intended results are achieved. OSMRE also collaborates with our MHEP partners on training and education programs. In FY 2014, OSMRE and Bevil State Community College sponsored a mine simulation tour for interested students attending the 29th annual Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences (MANRRS) Conference held in Birmingham, AL. Those students participating in the tour and exercises were able to immerse themselves in real life mining scenarios.

In addition to traditional training within the SMCRA community, OSMRE has been involved in a collaborative partnership with MHEP Adams State University (ASU), a Hispanic Serving Institution, in Alamosa, Colorado since November 2009. OSMRE signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the University in August 2012, which provides a framework for cooperative efforts between the parties to develop and implement initiatives that would strive to build educational excellence while contributing positively to both OSMRE and ASU missions.. ASU and OSMRE developed several initiatives throughout 2014 to help accomplish these goals including working on the conservation curriculum to improve ASU's curriculum in the science arena and assist with faculty/student development. In addition, TIPS staff will continue to instruct classes at ASU, including a GeoChemist Workbench session in 2015 and additional TIPS software technical training classes in FY 2016. ASU will complete a display Surface Mining Model in FY 2015 for OSMRE to use at science fairs, Native community outreach, and technology transfer events in FY 2015 and FY 2016. This partnership will continue to support government and academia as they contribute their joint efforts to engage youth in the outdoors and increase youth opportunities for future employment.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

2015 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2015, in addition to activities previously mentioned the planned activities in Technology Development and Transfer include:

- A Remote Sensing Pilot Project Final Report is scheduled to be released in early 2015. Preliminary results suggest that satellite imagery is extremely useful for SMCRA applications and may be used for enhanced aerial inspections of mines, identification of key features for ground inspection, and in locating abandoned mines. The preliminary results also suggest a significant cost savings may result in using remote sensing imagery for virtual inspections.
- Continue to monitor the 15 applied science projects and report results when available. (See attached list of studies currently underway.)
- Conduct technical training and TIPS courses in accordance with revised schedules and available funding levels.
- Continue working with Adams State University to support government and academia as they contribute their joint efforts to engage youth in the outdoors and increase youth opportunities for future employment.
- Participate in the following upcoming conferences:
Indiana Society of Mining and Reclamation Annual Conference;
West Virginia Mine Drainage Task Force Symposium;
Annual American Society of Mining and Reclamation National Bat Symposium;
Annual Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative Conference; and
Adams State University at the Otero Junior College's Girls in the Middle Conference
- Achieve the goals for performance measures identified under this business line and engage youth by providing educational and employment opportunities to young adults in technical fields associated with surface coal mining regulation and reclamation.

2014 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014, in addition to accomplishments previously mentioned, the major accomplishments in Technology Development and Transfer include:

- OSMRE presented TIPS Mobile Computing software applications in Abandoned Mine Land inventory at the Southwest Partnership meeting hosted by the state of Colorado in Telluride, CO. The States of New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah and the Tribal representatives of the Hopi and Navajo were present as well as the Bureau of Land Management.

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- The TIPS Program supported the technology transfer of TIPS mobile computing software use from the Ohio AML program to the Alabama AML program. The TIPS-provided ArcPAD software use on mobile devices has helped the Ohio AML program inventory, locate and document over 600 AML features estimated to total \$45 million in potential future AML reclamation projects.
- The Appalachian Region published two hydrologic characterization reports on large, complex mine pool systems and sponsored a webinar on the results from two reports on mine pool systems titled “North Branch of the Potomac River Mine-pool Assessment Study, Maryland and West Virginia” and the “Fairmont Mine-pool Characterization, West Virginia.”
- OSMRE hosted the Geomorphic Reclamation Forum in Albuquerque, NM on May 20-22, 2014.
- OSMRE and Adams State University actively worked on the development of online classes (AMDTreat, Geochemist Workbench, and Best Practices of Distance Learning) that will be available to students in FY 2015.
- OSMRE achieved the goals for performance measures identified under this business line on the Goal Performance Table.

Status of Applied Science Projects Funded in Prior Fiscal Years and Completed in FY 2014 or Still Pending Completion

Project Title/Contractor	Purpose/Funding
Seismograph Geophone Coupling Protocols for Surface Coal Mine Blasting / C. Aimone-Martin	Evaluate different protocols to couple geophones in or on the ground and provide consistent, reproducible ground velocities, and associated displacement, acceleration, and frequency components with a minimum of statistical data scatter. \$48,320
RDBMS (Relational Data Base Management System) for Water Online / S. Kell – Ohio DNR	Develop a comprehensive, web-enabled water information system that will meet the needs of the Ohio Division of Mineral Resources Management, Ohio’s regulated industry, as well as the AML Program watershed partners. \$200,000
Developing a Geochemical add-in Module for AMD (Acid Mine Drainage) Treat to Compute Caustic Quantity to Achieve Target pH and Corresponding Effluent Quality and Sludge Volume / Charles Cravotta - USGS	Develop an improved method for estimating the long-term cost of treating metal-laden mine drainage. It would add a geochemical subroutine, PHREEQC, to the AMD Treat computer program that will estimate the quantity of caustic titrant needed to attain a target pH, the concentrations of dissolved chemicals remaining in the treated effluent, and the corresponding volume of sludge produced. \$131,325
Low-pH Fe(II) Oxidation for Passive Treatment of Coal Mine Drainage / William Burgos-The Pennsylvania State University	Develop a passive treatment technology for acid mine drainage (AMD) that exploits natural biological low-pH Fe(II) oxidation. It will: 1) expand the number of systems to better validate and standardize laboratory assessment protocol; 2) measure the kinetics to determine how laboratory rates correlate to field performance; 3) develop a design equation that can be used to size aeration terraces/channels; and, 4) study the associated microbial communities and mineralogy in order to fully exploit this process for AMD passive treatment. \$200,000
Effective Monitoring and Assessment of Total Dissolved Solids as a Biotic Stressor in Mining-Influenced Streams / Stephen Schoenholtz - Virginia Tech	Characterize and assess mining origin total dissolved solids (TDS) as a predictor of biotic response. The results will enhance the ability of regulators to predict the biotic impacts of TDS and develop strategies and methods for limiting TDS in mining runoff as needed to protect stream biota. \$198,188
TROMPE From the Past Will Come the Future / Margaret Dunn - Stream Restoration Inc.	Design and construct a “trompe” which uses falling water with no outside power source to entrain air for a passive treatment plant at a remote location to facilitate iron oxidation. \$119,000
Correlation of TDS Release Potentials with Field Leaching Behaviors for	Correlate predicted TDS release behaviors with the actual amount, ionic composition, and temporal

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<p>Appalachian Coal Mine Spoils and Coarse Refuse / W. Lee Daniels - Virginia Tech</p> <p>Completed During FY 2014</p>	<p>pattern of total dissolved solids (TDS) release observed in field monitoring locations. The results will assist regulators in the development of spoil placement and management practices intended to control and limit TDS release by coal surface mines. \$184,060</p>
<p>Aerating Off the Grid: Advancing Passive Treatment with Solar and Wind Power / Robert Nairn - University of Oklahoma</p>	<p>Advance the treatment effectiveness of abandoned coal mine drainage passive treatment systems by examining, understanding and improving aeration in both oxidation and re-aeration ponds. \$200,000</p>
<p>Impact of Increased Total Dissolved Solids in Aquatic Communities from Coal Mine Activities in Alabama / Khalil Shujaee - Clark Atlanta University</p> <p>Agreement Ended in FY 2014</p>	<p>Investigate whether high conductivity mining effluents are toxic to benthic organisms in Alabama coal mine streams. The results will clarify whether metals are the main cause of aquatic biological impairment. \$195,828</p> <p>Project closed and \$21,045.98 was returned due to limited technical expertise to complete the project.</p>
<p>Identifying Effective Strategies for Controlling Annual Bromes on Mine Lands / Matthew Rinella - USDA Agricultural Research Service</p>	<p>Develop a fully parameterized model that forecasts levels of annual brome invasion resulting from specified reclamation plans. Annual brome forecasts will be made available to all relevant parties in an easy-to-use format. \$161,428</p>
<p>Stream Restoration - Long Term Performance: A Reassessment / Jack Nawrot-Southern Illinois University at Carbondale & USGS</p> <p>Completed During FY 2014</p>	<p>Assess 15 - 20 year old stream reconstructions to document those factors affecting the long-term geomorphologic adjustment and biological recovery of stream function and value. The role of riparian buffer areas, wetland development, riffle and pool habitats, and deep water connectivity on water quality and the aquatic macro-invertebrate and fish community will be assessed. \$199,399</p>
<p>Improved sulfate-reducing bioreactors for the remediation of high total dissolved solids drainage associated with coal mining and processing in the U.S. / Liliana Lefticariu - Southern Illinois University at Carbondale</p>	<p>Evaluate bioreactor treatment processes and technology improvements including solar-powered automation and semi-passive treatment using low-cost waste materials as a carbon source. New system evaluation methods, including applications of isotope geochemistry, organic geochemistry, and microbiology, will be employed to assess, monitor, and improve the efficiency of the bioreactor treatment processes. \$190,541</p>
<p>Evaluation of Geomorphic Reclamation Performance and Models in the Southwestern United States/Mark C. Stone - University of New Mexico</p>	<p>Advance the performance of geomorphic reclamation. Specific objectives are: evaluate the effectiveness at producing conditions that mimic natural analog basins and channels; assess effectiveness of watershed models in informing the geomorphic reclamation process; and investigate the long-term stability of reclaimed land including the impacts of extreme events. \$199,675</p>

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<p>Assessing Geomorphic Reclamation in Valley Fill Design for West Virginia / Leslie C. Hopkinson - West Virginia University</p>	<p>Obtain field data to calibrate conceptual geomorphic designs for West Virginia valley fills. Specific objectives are: obtaining and quantifying characteristics of mature landforms in West Virginia; establishing the baseline biological community associated with these landforms; and generating conceptual geomorphic valley fill designs for existing mines. \$148,858</p>
<p>Geotechnical Properties and Flow Behavior of Coal Refuse under Static and Impact Loading / David Zeng - Case Western Reserve University</p>	<p>Use laboratory tests, small-scale model tests and centrifuge modeling in a comprehensive investigation of geotechnical properties and flow behavior of coal refuse under static and impact loading. Explicit design criteria for safety analysis of tailings dams and effective measures to improve stability will be recommended. \$199,460</p>
<p>Blasting Effects on Coal Refuse Impoundment Structures / Braden Lusk - University of Kentucky</p>	<p>Analyze the slope stability of coal refuse/slurry impoundments over time under static and dynamic conditions produced as the consequence of the blasting activity at a surface coal mine. \$200,000</p>
<p>Low-cost, Green Technology to Improve Water Quality in Mining-Impacted Ecosystems, Phase I – Model Development and Optimization / Xingmao Ma - Southern Illinois University</p>	<p>Test and optimize two complementary, novel, “green,” cost-effective chemical and phyto-remediation models for passive treatment of acid mine drainage and erosion control of acid mine soils. \$199,946</p>
<p>Underground Coal Gasification (UCG): Water-Quality Hazards and Risk Mitigation Strategies / Joshua White - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory</p>	<p>Develop a best practices document focused on water quality hazards associated with UCG. The document will consist of: a guidance manual describing UCG-specific water quality hazards and best practices of mitigating those hazards; and a review of previous field studies in the U.S. and abroad, with a specific focus on water quality measurements and lessons learned. \$200,000</p>

TAB 7

Financial Management

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial Management Summary of Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016			
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	Change From 2015 (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	505	505	+6	+200	711	+206
Revenue Management	410	410	+4	+200	614	+204
Program Monitoring				[+200]		
<i>FTE</i>	2	2			2	
Grants Financial Management	95	95	+2		97	+2
<i>FTE</i>	1	1			1	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	6,396	6,396	+81		6,477	+81
Fee Compliance	6,302	6,302	+79		6,381	+79
<i>FTE</i>	40	40			40	
Grants Financial Management	94	94	+2		96	+2
<i>FTE</i>	1	1			1	
Total, Financial Management	6,901	6,901	+87	+200	7,188	+287
Total FTE	44	44			44	

NOTE: 2014 FTE amounts reflect actual usage.

Fixed Costs result in an increase of \$87,000. Fixed Costs cover pay related items including a pay raise and health plans.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Revenue Management - Program Monitoring	+200	0
Total Program Change	+200	0

Justification of 2016 Program Change

The 2016 budget for Financial Management is \$7,188,000 and 44 FTE, a program increase of \$200,000 from the 2015 Enacted level.

Program Monitoring (+\$200,000): Funding will support staff review, evaluation, and monitoring of civil penalty collections, settlement agreements, offsetting collections, regulatory grants and bond forfeitures. Collections in these areas require additional resources to support efforts to improve compliance and customer service to States, Tribes and industry.

OVERVIEW

This business line provides resources for the Financial Management program activity. OSMRE carries out its financial management program responsibilities through three activities: fee compliance, revenue management, and grants management.

- Fee compliance covers the collection, accounting, audit and investment of abandoned mine reclamation fees, assistance to operators on compliance matters, and regulatory and policy development on fee compliance issues.
- Grants management includes accounting for and reporting on grants awarded to State and Tribes for AML and regulatory purposes.
- Revenue management involves the accounting and collection of revenue other than reclamation fees, such as civil penalties assessed under Federal citations for mining violations and Federal performance bonds forfeited by coal mine permittees.

Financial Management operations are an integral part of OSMRE's Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection mission goal areas. State and Tribal grant funding (reclamation and regulatory) disbursement for the administration of regulatory activities and reclamation cleanup projects is managed through this program activity. OSMRE, States, and Tribes fund reclamation project work through the fees collected from current mine operators through mandatory grants provided annually to States and Tribes. These projects clean up environmental hazards resulting from past mining operations that degrade land and water resources. The regulatory grants, which are appropriated annually, fund the administration of State regulatory programs that protect people and the environment from adverse effects associated with current mining and ensure the land is restored at the conclusion of mining.

Operational Processes (Program Activities):

As previously discussed, OSMRE carries out its program financial management responsibilities through three activities: fee compliance, revenue management, and grants management. This business line does not include administrative accounting or reporting for appropriated funds.

The outcome of OSMRE's Financial Management program performance is mostly measured by the success of the Surface Mining Program in carrying out the two major missions of the organization -- Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection. The Financial Management business line is an integral part and supports accomplishment of both missions. Workload indicators identified for this business line include the quarterly fee

Fee Compliance

- *Company Reporting*
- *Collection*
- *Accounting*
- *Audits*
- *Investment of AML Fees*
- *Compliance Assistance to Operators*
- *Development of Regulatory and Policy Issues*

Grants Management

- *Accounting and Reporting*

Revenue Management

- *Accounting and collection of revenue other than AML fees (e.g. civil penalties and Federal permitting and performance bonds)*

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collection reports and fee collection rate for operators reporting coal tonnage, internal audits for fee collection and compliance, and accounting and reporting requirements.

Actions Required to Achieve Annual Goals: OSMRE will use technology and customer service initiatives to increase compliance and improve processing of collections. This includes using the Internet to ease the coal companies' reporting burden, receive quarterly coal production reports, provide information to companies, and allow companies to make payments on-line. OSMRE will continue to use new and streamlined collection services as they become available and will work with customers and stakeholders to ensure fair and consistent policies.

In FY 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will continue to improve its Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS), which OSMRE uses to process and manage coal reclamation fees, compliance audit findings, and civil penalties. CFCMS supports the continued success of the fee compliance program. OSMRE will also continue to look for opportunities to automate processes and streamline coal company reporting through the consolidated coal data reporting system (Single Source Coal Reporting System). OSMRE has over 212 grants and cooperative agreements with the States and Tribes, accounting for over \$892 million.

Resources, Skills, and Technology Needed: To support program activities and to ensure that operators continue to support the surface mining program by paying appropriate fees, OSMRE plans to maintain a highly trained cadre of fee compliance auditors, program accountants, and financial systems personnel. Training will continue so that financial management personnel maintain a high level of skill and technical expertise. OSMRE will also continue to use contractors to handle billing, data entry and appropriate collection functions.

The following section details, by program activity, the funding and FTE resources required to meet the performance measures.

2016 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

1. Fee Compliance

The fee compliance activity provides funding used by OSMRE, States and Tribes to restore land and water degraded by past mining practices to beneficial uses. The fee is collected by OSMRE from active coal operators based upon tons of coal produced and sold. The use of this money funds the accomplishment of the Department's Resource Protection goal to protect America's landscapes.

OSMRE's Fee Compliance Program carries out SMCRA's requirements to ensure coal operators accurately report tonnage and pay reclamation fees. The program goal is to maximize compliance by fairly and consistently applying policy and collection procedures at a reasonable cost.

In FY 2014, OSMRE's Fee Compliance Program achieved a 99.7 percent collection rate resulting in \$202.9 million in total collections. Collections decreased from FY 2013 due to reduced coal production. As a result of working closely with the industry, the program achieved a 99.90 percent compliance rate for operators filing their tonnage reports. OSMRE maintained a high percentage of permits that filed OSM-1 Reports electronically, at 87.9 percent in FY 2014. During FY 2014, OSMRE also processed 86.4 percent of the coal reclamation fee reports automatically. OSMRE was also able to slightly increase the system's rate of automatic processing of payments to 78.7 percent of payments. Further automation of payment processing is constrained by the inability of some companies to use the Treasury Department's Pay.Gov system. In FY 2014, OSMRE's audit division further streamlined its operations. By continuing to successfully leverage technology, the audit division has been nationally recognized for its efficient and effective utilization of resources.

The Fee Compliance Program is comprised of two highly integrated components -- collections and audits -- that work hand-in-hand to maximize compliance, minimize the burden on industry, and ensure the efficient use of resources. For example, key initiatives that these components will pursue in FY 2015 include:

- Maintaining and improving the Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS). Improvements to the system will help OSMRE further automate and streamline processes.
- Continuing the improvement of the consolidated coal data reporting system (Single Source Coal Reporting System).
- Increasing the use of automation in conducting fee compliance audits to further improve efficiency.

Details on these and other services the collection and audit components provide are described in the following sections.

a. AML Fee Collection

The collection component assures that the AML Fee payment requirements of SMCRA are consistently and fairly applied across the country. In FY 2014 OSMRE collected 99.7 percent of the AML Fees due during the year. Total AML Fee collections were \$202.9 million.

To assist in managing AML Fee collections, OSMRE utilizes the Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS). This computerized system provides subsidiary accounts receivable and management information needed to manage the fee compliance program. CFCMS is integrated with the Applicant Violator System to track new permits from initial permitting through fee reporting. AML fee payments are tracked by permit number of producing coal companies each quarter. In addition, the system issues quarterly OSM-1 coal reclamation fee reports for industry coal sale reporting and fee computation. The reports are available on-line through OSMRE's E-filing website. Permit information is pre-filled and the system automatically calculates the coal reclamation fees due, based on the data entered by the company. For the approximately 12 percent of the permits that are not filed on-line, OSMRE mails a paper reporting package.

On average, over 2,110 permits are reported on OSM-1 reports and processed each quarter. OSMRE uses an internet-based system to allow coal companies to file their quarterly coal production reports electronically. Companies report that the OSMRE's fee collection system saves them time and money. This is evidenced by the fact that 500 companies voluntarily use the E-filing system to report on approximately 1,854 permits and over 98 percent of the coal tonnage produced nationwide. The system significantly streamlines the reporting process, makes it easier for companies to report on time, reduces errors, and makes it easier for OSMRE to follow-up with companies that have not reported. The system also allows companies to make payment online, using the Treasury Department's Pay.Gov payment method. This feature saves companies time and wire transfer costs, while providing OSMRE with faster information about collections for investment purposes.

OSMRE uses CFCMS to provide the ongoing support for the Fee Compliance Program. The system enables OSMRE to manage the fee compliance process, from permit issuance to mining completion. CFCMS also supports the related tonnage reporting and financial processes, including fee calculation, payment processing, billing, and debt collection. During FY 2014, OSMRE streamlined the process for inactivating permits, for fee reporting purposes, once the permits have completed coal production. OSMRE was able to simplify the process and provide companies with the ability to inactivate permits on-line through the Single Source Coal Reporting System. OSMRE also enhanced the CFCMS system to automatically update the permit information for the companies that reported mining completion.

b. AML Fee Audit

SMCRA requires OSMRE to conduct audits to ensure full compliance with the law's reclamation fee requirements, so funds are available for State, Tribal, and Federal reclamation efforts. To meet that mandate, the compliance program is designed to promote timely and accurate reporting of coal tonnage and to ensure correct fee payments. In addition to conducting

a comprehensive audit program, this includes providing the information and assistance operators need to comply, and taking enforcement action when non-compliance occurs.

The audit staff is strategically stationed in locations which minimize travel costs to coal company's recordkeeping locations. Over 70 percent of the audit staff are full time teleworkers, with no bricks and mortar office – significantly reducing general services costs. To ensure quality, audits are performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The continuing professional education and training of OSMRE's audit staff is emphasized in accordance with those standards.

By structuring the audit program to ensure all companies have the potential to be audited, an effective deterrent to noncompliance is always present. To support the program goal of maximizing compliance, OSMRE auditors will conduct more than 160 audits and compliance checks in FY 2016. Beyond the deterrent effect, this provides an opportunity to directly assist industry on accounting and reporting matters. For example, when instances of non-compliance are identified, the auditors explain each issue and how similar occurrences can be avoided in the future.

Auditors also provide several other services necessary to achieve a high level of compliance. The following are a few examples of the work planned for FY 2016.

- *Increasing audit automation:* By applying computer techniques to the data gathering, analysis, and reporting function, the audit staff has been able to maintain a high compliance level despite limited resources. To further improve efficiency, OSMRE will continue to work with coal companies to increase the use of electronic transaction files in the audit process.
- *Examining all permit transactions recorded by regulatory authorities:* The audit staff will need to review more than 1,500 newly issued coal mining permits and transactions (transfers and amendments), which can affect the parties responsible for paying fees. In FY 2014, the staff handled 1,736 permit transactions. By continuing these efforts, the program provides significant assurance that all producing permits are identified in a timely manner, and operators are informed of their reporting and payment responsibilities.
- *Developing necessary revisions to the fee requirements and process:* The auditors have the most direct contact with operators and the subject-matter expertise to identify, develop, test, and implement any needed changes. This is part of an ongoing effort to ensure fairness and a level playing field among all operators in paying fees.
- *Promoting E-government:* OSMRE's audit staff has been instrumental in the successful implementation of various E-government efforts. During FY 2016, the audit staff will continue to promote electronic tonnage reporting and fee payment by demonstrating the systems for companies during audits and notifying OSMRE's collection staff of those interested in enrolling in E-filing and Pay.Gov.

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- *Coordinating work with the Internal Revenue Service:* OSMRE will continue working with the IRS to ensure the fee compliance and coal excise tax compliance programs function together more efficiently. SMCRA requires OSMRE to forward audit results to the IRS and both agencies coordinate issues affecting the industry.

Overall, there also will be a continued emphasis on improving compliance and customer service in FY 2016 and beyond.

Table 8 – Actual and Estimated Deposits to the AML Fund
AML Production Fees
(production in millions of tons)
(dollars in millions)

	2014 Actuals	2014 Projections <i>(as submitted in FY 2013)</i>		2015 Projections		2016 Projections		2017 Projections	
		DOE	OSM	DOE	OSM	DOE	OSM	DOE	OSM
Production *									
Underground	330	314	331	327	320	329	322	339	332
Surface	558	637	566	655	582	610	541	623	554
Lignite	78	85	109	81	80	82	82	82	81
AML Fees **	\$202.9	\$207.4		\$208.7		\$197.6***		\$202.4***	

**DOE Production is based on the Department of Energy (DOE) Table 139 “Annual Energy Outlook 2013, Reference Case Forecast.” OSMRE tonnage uses the last reported production (Fiscal Year 2014) and then increases or decreases based on the percentage increase or decrease in DOE production for each coal type. The OSMRE projections are usually lower because AML fees are assessed on the tonnage sold, used, or transferred while the DOE figures are based on the tonnage produced.*

***AML Fees are calculated based on the OSMRE tonnage estimates multiplied by the applicable current fee rate: \$0.12, \$0.28, and \$0.8 for underground, surface, and lignite, respectively. The calculations are adjusted for moisture content, reduced coal prices and fees, administrative fees and uncollectible fee estimates.*

****Fee Projections for FY 2016 and FY 2017 do not include proposed fee increases.*

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Table 9 – Summary Status of Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Receipts and Interest Income			Appropriations			Transfer To UMWA Health & Retirement Funds	Cumulative Appropriated Balance	Cumulative Unappropriated AML Fund Balance
	Amount	Interest Earned	Cumulative	Amount Appropriated from AML Fund	Footnote	Appropriations from Other Sources			
1978-87	1,978,820		1,978,820	1,573,004				1,573,004	405,816
1988	229,890		2,208,710	199,380	/1	7,000		1,772,384	436,326
1989	235,493		2,444,203	193,160				1,965,544	478,659
1990	243,519		2,687,722	192,772				2,158,316	529,406
1991	243,761		2,931,483	198,955				2,357,271	574,212
1992	241,954	39,328	3,212,765	187,803				2,545,074	667,691
1993	238,153	30,633	3,481,551	187,930				2,733,004	748,547
1994	244,296	40,090	3,765,937	190,107	/2	7,200		2,923,111	842,826
1995	255,416	61,730	4,083,083	182,386				3,105,497	977,586
1996	256,451	69,383	4,408,917	173,887			47,184	3,326,568	1,082,349
1997	266,783	81,006	4,756,706	177,085			31,374	3,535,027	1,221,679
1998	273,039	67,031	5,096,776	177,624	/3	3,163	32,562	3,745,213	1,351,563
1999	276,674	82,831	5,456,281	185,392			81,766	4,012,371	1,443,910
2000	274,297	94,370	5,824,948	195,873	/4		108,959	/4 4,317,203	1,507,745
2001	284,044	103,496	6,212,488	215,038	/5		182,018	/5 4,714,259	1,498,229
2002	287,066	43,278	6,542,832	203,455	/6		90,179	/6 5,007,893	1,534,939
2003	282,555	23,620	6,849,007	190,499	/7		89,858	/7 5,288,250	1,560,757
2004	287,023	45,694	7,181,724	190,591			14,966	5,493,807	1,687,917
2005	293,604	75,017	7,550,345	188,205			66,533	5,748,545	1,801,800
2006	302,992	95,687	7,949,024	185,248			59,004	5,992,797	1,956,227
2007	304,880	105,818	8,359,722	185,393			114,329	6,292,519	2,067,203
2008	286,272	83,764	8,729,758	139,334	/8		100,394	6,532,247	2,197,511
2009	272,764	55,465	9,057,987	142,977	/9		61,224	6,736,448	2,321,539
2010	251,784	55,193	9,364,964	177,502	/10		63,926	6,977,876	2,387,088
2011	259,935	54,881	9,679,780	185,649	/11		57,246	7,220,771	2,459,009
2012	249,725	54,789	9,984,294	247,595	/12		48,430	7,516,796	2,467,498
2013	213,675	36,634	10,234,603	225,393	/13		54,789	7,796,978	2,437,625
2014	202,872	34,928	10,472,403	193,814	/14		12,359	8,003,151	2,469,252
2015	208,669	29,073	10,710,145	167,791			31,803	8,202,745	2,507,400
2016	197,645	51,818	10,959,608	212,700			51,818	8,467,263	2,492,345
2017	202,433	59,812	11,221,853	205,400			59,812	8,732,475	2,489,378
/1 Total does not include \$7M transferred into the fund by supplemental authority, which does not affect the Unappropriated Balance.									
/2 Total includes \$7.2 M transferred into the fund by supplemental authority, which does not affect the Unappropriated Balance.									
/3 Total does not include 3.2M transferred into the fund by supplemental authority, which does not affect the Unappropriated Balance.									
/4 Total includes one-time \$68M emergency appropriation, as well as the annual appropriation of \$41M.									
/5 Total includes annual amount of \$102.9M, as well as \$81.6M of the one-time \$96.7M mandated under PL 106-291.									
/6 Total includes annual amount of \$113.6M, less \$23.4M returned by UMWACBF trustees mandated under PL 106-291.									
/7 Total includes annual amount of \$56M as well as \$33.8M mandated under PL108-7.									
/8 Total includes annual amount of \$52M as well as \$87.4M mandated under PL 109-432.									
/9 Total includes annual amount of \$52M as well as \$90M mandated under PL 109-432.									
/10 Total includes annual amount of \$35.5M as well as \$141.9M mandated under PL 109-432.									
/11 Total includes annual amount of \$35.5M as well as \$150.1M mandated under PL 109-432.									
/12 Total includes annual amount of \$27.4M as well as \$220.2M mandated under PL 109-432.									
/13 Total includes annual amount of \$25.9M as well as \$199.4M mandated under PL 109-432 (after sequestration withheld).									
/14 Total includes annual amount of \$27.4M as well as \$166.4M mandated under PL 109-432 (after sequestration withheld).									
Notes: FY 2015 figures are estimates except for the UMWA transfer. FY 2016 and FY 2017 figures are estimates									
Annual figures for FY 1978-1987 are displayed in the FY 2015 Budget Justification, Table 9.									

2. Grant Financial Management

This activity accounts for and disburses reclamation and regulatory grants to States and Tribes under OSMRE's Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection business lines. The grants financial management activity includes the disbursement, accounting, reporting and recovery of grant funds. It also includes the computer systems used to support these functions.

As a result of amendments to SMCRA enacted at the beginning of FY 2007, most AML grant activity is now mandatory and no longer part of OSMRE's discretionary budget. Starting in FY 2008 the grant distribution was calculated based on the new amendments to SMCRA as a result of Public Law 109-432.

Along with the mandatory AML distributions given to the states, mandatory treasury funds are also distributed to the states as part of the grant distribution. More information is provided in the Permanent Appropriations section of this document.

As of FY 2011, PRISM is the system of record for all administrative functions related to financial assistance programs. PRISM provides enhanced reporting and monitoring functions.

Table 10 on the following page details the AML Unappropriated Balance as of September 30, 2014, by a description of its allocation.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Table 10

**Office Of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
AML Unappropriated Balance
September 30, 2014
Prepared by the Division of Financial Management**

Total Funds to be Allocated: \$2,469,244,883.04

Description of Allocation	Balance as of 10/01/13 1/	LESS: 2014 Appropriation	Plus: 2014 Sequester	LESS: 2014 Treasury Funds	LESS: 2014 5/ UMWBF Transfer	Post Appr. & Trans. Balance	Investment Int. 10/01/13-9/30/2014	Collections for 10/01/13-9/30/2014	Balance as of 9/30/14
RAMP Allocation 6/	\$0.00					\$0.00			\$0.00
Federal Expense 2/ 6/	\$421,609,324.51	(\$42,766,248.58)	\$1,106,442.39			\$379,949,518.32		\$40,607,093.38	\$420,556,611.70
Historical Coal 3/	\$1,366,090,741.19	(\$124,784,226.00)	\$8,984,464.27	\$167,570,175.19		\$1,417,861,154.65		\$60,910,640.08	\$1,478,771,794.73
Investment Interest	\$125,580,257.50				(\$12,359,151.70)	\$113,221,105.80	\$34,928,007.32	\$0.00	\$148,149,113.12
Total Fed Share 1/ and 4/	\$1,913,280,323.20	(\$167,550,474.58)	\$10,090,906.66	\$167,570,175.19	(\$12,359,151.70)	\$1,911,031,778.77	\$34,928,007.32	\$101,517,733.46	\$2,047,477,519.55
Total State Share	\$524,338,191.41	(\$39,175,118.00)	\$2,820,608.51	(\$167,570,175.19)	\$0.00	\$320,413,506.73	\$0.00	\$101,353,856.76	\$421,767,363.49
Total	\$2,437,618,514.61	(\$206,725,592.58)	\$12,911,515.17	\$0.00	(\$12,359,151.70)	\$2,231,445,285.50	\$34,928,007.32	\$202,871,590.22	\$2,469,244,883.04

- 1/ With Public Law 106-291, Congress authorized a transfer to the United Mine Workers Combined Benefit Fund using interest earned in FY 1992-1995. \$78,976,478.05 (net of \$173,996.17, a Congressionally reduced appropriation, subsequently restored) was transferred under this law, \$23,427,452.36 (net) was returned to OSM in 2002, leaving a remaining balance in this pool of \$41,133,755.64. Due to a downturn in interest rates, this pool is now depleted.
- 2/ The Federal Expense Distribution was calculated using 2005 distribution levels.
- 3/ The Historical Coal Distribution was calculated using 2005 distribution levels.
- 4/ This amount includes interest income received of \$39,328,466.11 prior to 10/01/92. Per Congressional appropriation language, OSM used \$7,000,000 of that leaving remaining interest earned of \$32,328,466.11.
- 5/ \$59,003,832.73 is the amount transferred at the beginning of FY 2006 to the United Mine Workers Benefit Fund for estimated expenses in FY 2006 and for adjustments to actual expenditures in FY 1996 through FY 2005, inclusive.
- 6/ Public Law 109-54 provided for a one time transfer of the RAMP balance g(2) as of September 30 to the Federal Expense account g(3). The balance at September 30, 2005 was \$361,118,412.64.

3. Revenue Management

The Revenue Management activity involves managing a variety of non-fee revenues and receivables that come from the agency's operations. These include the following:

- Federal civil penalties issued for mining violations. The total outstanding balance of open civil penalty cases was \$1,715,764 at the end of FY 2014, including interest and late charges. New civil penalties recorded in FY 2014 totaled \$1,771,065, and OSMRE collected \$404,161 during the year, including late charges.
- Bond forfeitures by federally permitted mining companies.
- Fees for mine permit reviews and blaster certification training.

The bonds and penalties assessed ensure responsible management practices in the extraction of coal resources. Levy of penalties and fees help to ensure operators' compliance with coal mining regulations and ensure the land is restored to beneficial use at the conclusion of mining operations.

Civil penalty collections are used to reclaim post-SMCRA mine sites. To maximize the collection rate on civil penalties, OSMRE uses all of the debt collection tools available. These tools include demand letters, personal contact with the debtor, use of payment plans, referral to private collection agencies through the Department of Treasury, litigation through the Solicitor's Office, and referral to the Department of Treasury for payment offset. Additionally, delinquent civil penalties are reported to the Applicant Violator System so that violators and debtors do not obtain permits to mine coal until the outstanding debt and violations have been resolved. These are the same tools used in the AML Fee collection program. However, because the majority of the companies that incur AML Fees are viable, the collection rate for AML Fees is higher than the collection rate for civil penalties.

During FY 2015-2016 OSMRE will continue to refer civil penalty debt that is more than 180 days delinquent to the Department of Treasury for collection, in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. OSMRE has a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Treasury whereby they will provide collection services on debts over 180 days delinquent. During FY 2014, OSMRE referred 100 percent of qualifying civil penalty debts to the Department of Treasury.

In addition, OSMRE will be establishing additional processes in 2015 to collect and monitor fees for services provided to industry for the administration, review and maintenance of permits issued by OSMRE Federal programs.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

2015 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

OSMRE will maintain a high rate of fee compliance. To help ensure that results continue to be achieved efficiently, OSMRE will:

- Continue with efficiencies in automated payments and processes.
- Continue to promote electronic payments and e-filing.
- Establish additional processes to collect permitting fees for Federal programs.
- Support OSMRE's cost recovery efforts.
- OSMRE will seek to optimize the investment earnings on the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund while providing for fund liquidity to accommodate future funding decisions.
- Achieve the goals for performance measures identified under this business line and support the Youth Program by providing educational and employment opportunities to young adults in administrative, accounting, and auditing fields.

2014 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014, the major accomplishments in the Financial Management program activity include:

- Collected \$202.9 million in coal reclamation fees resulting in a collection rate of 99.7 percent on quarterly coal reclamation fees.
- Maintained an E-filing enrollment rate of 87.9 percent of the active reporting, permits, which are reported electronically through OSMRE's internet-based reporting system.
- Processed automatically 78.7 percent of payments, or 3,625 fee payments.
- Processed automatically 86.4 percent of tonnage reports during the fourth quarter.

TAB 8

Executive Direction

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

Executive Direction Summary of Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016			
			Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	Change From 2015 (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	15,921	15,921	-212	+2	15,711	-210
Executive Direction	2,654	2,654	+46		2,700	+46
<i>FTE</i>	22	23			23	
Administrative Support	4,414	4,414	+54		4,468	+54
<i>FTE</i>	24	27			27	
General Services	8,853	8,853	-312	+2	8,543	-310
<i>FTE</i>						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	7,979	7,979	-96		7,883	-96
Executive Direction	1,413	1,413	+26		1,439	+26
<i>FTE</i>	11	13			13	
Administrative Support	2,323	2,323	+27		2,350	+27
<i>FTE</i>	13	14			14	
General Services	4,243	4,243	-149		4,094	-149
<i>FTE</i>						
Total, Executive Direction	23,900	23,900	-308	+2	23,594	-306
Total FTE	70	77			77	

Note: 2014 FTE amounts reflect actual usage.

Fixed Costs result in a net decrease of \$308,000. Fixed Costs of \$153,000 cover pay related items including a pay raise and health plans. Additional fixed costs include increases in O&M baseline adjustment for rent (\$40,000) and unemployment compensation (\$1,000), and decreases in worker's compensation (-\$91,000), GSA rental rates (-\$292,000), working capital fund adjustments overall (-\$111,000), and for IT (-\$8,000).

Summary of 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
DOI Working Capital Fund	+2	0
Total Program Change	+2	0

Justification of 2016 Program Change

The 2016 budget for Executive Direction is \$23,594,000 and 77 FTE, a program increase of \$2,000 from the 2015 Enacted level.

Indirect Cost Negotiations (+\$2,000): The 2016 budget includes an increase of \$2,000 to fund the review of indirect cost rate proposals for OSMRE by the Office of Indirect Cost Services. The Office of Indirect Cost Services negotiates indirect cost rates with non-Federal entities including tribal governments, State and local governments, Insular governments, and nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Department. In 2016, this activity will be funded from customer payments for services based on the number of proposals reviewed and will be direct billed through the DOI Working Capital Fund. This activity was previously funded in the Departmental Operations Appropriation.

OVERVIEW

The Executive Direction business line provides administrative support to the other four business lines. Executive Direction program performance is an integral part of the Environmental Restoration, Environmental Protection, Technology Development and Transfer, and Financial Management business lines. The business line functions are carried out at OSMRE's headquarters location in Washington, D.C. This business line includes the Director's and staff offices, information technology, administration, human resources, and internal financial management for the organization. Executive Direction provides internal executive direction and administrative support to programs, regions, and field offices through the development and coordination of agency policy, budget, plans and other guidance documents. Also, Executive Direction coordinates the implementation of Departmental and Administration initiatives in the bureau.

The performance outcomes for Executive Direction are accomplished through the efficient and effective operations of the two major agency business lines (i.e., environmental restoration and environmental protection) and two support programs (technology development and transfer and financial management). Through providing administrative support functions for these programs Executive Direction supports the Department of the Interior goals and measures in the new strategic plan.

Operational Processes (Program Activities): The funding request for this business line is to support activities of Executive Direction, Administrative Support and General Services. Executive Direction provides executive leadership and policy direction for the Bureau, which includes the immediate office of the Director. Administrative Support provides all of the support services for day-to-day operations, such as information technology, human resources, procurement, and finance and accounting. General Services funds bureau-wide fixed costs such as office space, telephones, postage, unemployment compensation, and Department-wide fixed costs assessed to OSMRE.

***EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND
ADMINISTRATION ENCOMPASSES:***

- Director's and Staff Offices
- Administrative support for day to day operations
 - Human Resources
 - Administration
 - Finance and Accounting
- Information Technology
- General Services (Office space, telephones, postage, unemployment and workers compensation, working capital fund, and other fixed costs)

The Offices in the Executive Direction business line performance is an integral component of OSMRE's Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection mission goal areas; and the Technology Development and Transfer and Financial Management support functions. Through accomplishment of OSMRE's two mission goals, the business line supports the Departmental Mission Goals of Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors, Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources, Engaging

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the Next Generation, and Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources. This business line also supports the cross-cutting efforts under DOI's vision for Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior.

The outcome of program performance will be measured by the success of OSMRE in carrying out the environmental restoration and protection missions. Also, performance will be measured through OSMRE's contribution to the accomplishment of the Departmental initiatives and high priority goals.

Actions Required to Achieve Annual Goals: OSMRE will continue to review its programs for management efficiencies and savings.

Resources, Skills, and Technology Needed: OSMRE and the States and Tribes will continue to need a diverse and multi-disciplinary cadre of personnel to accomplish the mission and goals of SMCRA. In addition, these personnel will guide OSMRE through technical and policy decisions to ensure that coal-mining activities, including post-mining reclamation, are carried out in such a manner that the safety and health of coalfield citizens is protected and the environment is not degraded.

FY 2016 Budget Request: The request is for \$23.6 million for Executive Direction and Administrative activities. Of this total, \$4.1 million will be used to provide executive direction and effective policy guidance for the overall program and liaison efforts with States, Tribes, coalfield citizens, Congress, and other Federal agencies. Administrative support and services for OSMRE will require \$6.8 million and basic bureau-wide fixed overhead costs in general services will cost \$12.6 million.

Program/Project Support of Bureau, Department, and Government-wide Costs (Section 403⁷ Compliance)

As previously mentioned, the Executive Direction activity provides executive direction and leadership, and policy and program management guidance for all areas of responsibility for OSMRE. It includes the Director's Office staff and all Staff Offices located in Washington, DC. The Administration activity includes all the administrative functions necessary to support program activities. It includes four organization areas: Administration, Human Resources, Administrative Financial Management, and Information Technology. The General Services activity includes essential fixed costs to support OSMRE's program missions such as rent, telecommunications, the DOI working capital fund, and service contracts. OSMRE does not compute separate overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks to fund these activities; rather, they are identified as a business line within the budget presentation. Further information on specific elements of each activity can be found in the Executive Direction and Administration program justification.

Within the Executive Direction and Administration business line, OSMRE includes external administrative costs to include amounts paid to the Department to support Departmental or Government-wide costs. Itemized lists of the budget for activities included in the DOI Working Capital Fund that are centrally billed, fee for service and directly billed are included in the Budget Exhibits.

OSMRE also has support functions at the regional and field offices that ensure various activities are integrated so the mission is accomplished. The majority of these costs are comprised of the salary and benefits for field office directors, regional directors and their administrative staff. These costs are not identified under Executive Direction and Administration, rather they are included in the program funding requested. OSMRE provides allocations to its regions based on the overall program activities and does not identify separate funding for support functions.

Activity Based Costing allows OSMRE to internally track indirect costs associated with various organizational units and program activities. This is important to determine the full cost of program activities for evaluation purposes. One way in which some indirect costs are associated with program activities is based on FTE consumption. This method is based on the assumption that labor hours correlate to the consumption of these costs using a ratio of FTE per each program activity to total OSMRE FTEs. Data using this method is made available to managers for program evaluation; however, OSMRE does not request funding at this level of detail.

⁷ Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235)

2016 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

1. Executive Direction

This activity provides executive direction and leadership, and policy and program management guidance for all areas of responsibility for OSMRE. The Executive Direction activity includes the salaries and operating expenses for the Office of the Director and four immediate staff offices, which include Equal Opportunity; Communications; Planning, Analysis and Budget; and the Office of Information Resources.

a. Office of the Director

The Director is OSMRE's Chief Executive. The Director provides the leadership and direction of OSMRE activities within the limits delegated under SMCRA. The Director's primary objectives are to aggressively pursue the reclamation of abandoned mine lands (AML) and to prevent environmental problems in the coalfields by working through the State agencies. OSMRE makes every effort to obtain full public involvement in the design and development of agency policy. An extensive outreach approach stimulated a more cohesive partnership that has led to better understanding and cooperation among OSMRE's stakeholders.

In FY 2015 and 2016, OSMRE will continue outreach efforts which promote public participation in policy making. The arena for such participation includes public meetings on proposed rulemaking and conferences, which promote discussion and exchange of information on the current state of the coal industry and OSMRE's evolving role. OSMRE will continue to take positive steps to contact States, Tribes, citizens, and industry and encourage their participation.

In addition to guiding policy decisions, the Director provides direct supervision to the following staff offices: Office of Equal Opportunity, Office of Communications, Office of Planning, Analysis and Budget and the Office of Information Resources.

b. Office for Equal Opportunity (EO)

This Office is responsible for promoting equal employment opportunities for all OSMRE employees. The staff advises and assists the OSMRE Director in carrying out the Bureau's responsibilities relative to Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; as well as Executive Orders, regulatory guidelines, and other nondiscrimination laws within the Federal Government. The Office:

- Provides leadership, direction, and policy guidance for EEO Program development;
- Provides for the prompt, fair and impartial processing of complaints of discrimination;
- Provides technical assistance and advice to employees and managers on all EO issues;

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- Communicates the bureau's equal employment opportunity policy and program and its employment needs to all sources of job candidates without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or handicap;
- Ensures that a reasonable accommodation program is in place and is implemented in a fair and timely manner;
- Ensures that an alternative dispute resolution program is available for both the pre-complaint process and the formal complaint process;
- Develops, monitors and evaluates EEOC MD-715 Affirmative Employment Program Plans to promote equal employment opportunities;
- Conducts studies on systemic employment problems, assesses the effect of policies and practices on equal employment, identifies employment barriers, recommends solutions and develops written guidance for management; and
- Maintains a Civil Rights Compliance program for federally assisted and conducted programs.

In addition, the office is responsible for Special Emphasis programs and assists the bureau in creating a model equal employment program which ensures that all OSMRE employees and applicants for employment have equal access. It is responsible for implementing initiatives in response to Presidential Executive Orders, which provides for agencies to work more closely with Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions and Tribal Colleges and Universities in an effort to enhance opportunities for minority serving institutions to participate and benefit from programs related to surface coal mining and reclamation activities.

c. Office of Communications (OC)

This Office plans, coordinates, produces, and distributes the following under the direction of the Director:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| • Publications | • Reports | • News |
| • Audiovisuals | • Photos | releases |
| • Fact sheets | • Exhibits | • OSMRE
website |

The above items prepared by this office contain information about OSMRE programs, policies, and Congressional activities for use by the public, the coal industry, citizen groups, and the media. OC responds to requests for information from the news media and the public. OC also maintains a Correspondence Tracking System to manage official correspondence and handles Freedom of Information Act requests. The Office provides direction for internal communications and functions as the principal point of contact for arranging media interviews and briefings with key officials, arranges communications with Congressional Offices and

Committees, and coordinates OSMRE's annual reclamation awards recognizing excellence in reclaiming active and abandoned mines.

d. Office of Planning, Analysis and Budget (OPAB)

This Office is responsible for nationwide planning and analysis, and budgetary functions for OSMRE, including the integration of organizational performance measures into the budget process. The major functions of the Office include:

- Develops and maintains OSMRE's strategic plan in coordination with Departmental and OSMRE management;
- Performs trend analyses and modeling to identify changing national and regional needs; and analyzes policy proposals for new initiatives and modifications to existing programs; and
- Carries out the formulation, presentation, execution, and analysis of OSMRE's budget; providing policy, central coordination, uniform budget procedures and controls; and manages OSMRE's interface with OMB and Congressional committees on appropriations and other budget-related matters.

In addition, the Office coordinates internal control and other program assessment reviews, in accordance with Executive Orders and Departmental initiatives; and monitors implementation of recommendations from evaluations and reports conducted internally and externally.

e. Office of Information Resources (OIR)

The Office of Information Resources provides advice and assistance to the Director, Deputy Director, and other senior OSMRE managers to ensure that information technology is acquired and information resources are managed for the bureau in a manner that is consistent with applicable policies, regulations, and industry best practices.

This Office is responsible for OSMRE's information resources management. Major functions include:

- Provides advice and assistance to management and employees on IT policy, applicable laws, regulations, and directives;
- Maintains a management framework for and coordinates OSMRE's nationwide IT capital planning and investment control activities, including approval of IT expenditures within OSMRE; and
- Develops and implements IT strategic planning to ensure that all of OSMRE's electronic information systems are administered and developed in accordance with policies, long-range systems and strategic planning.

In addition, the Office manages other aspects of OSMRE information flow to the public indicative of government transparency, accuracy, and responsiveness, such as records management, and Privacy Act Programs. Enterprise architecture, IT security, asset management, telecommunications, project management and IT career and skills management are also coordinated through the OIR.

2. Administrative Support

This program includes the administrative functions necessary to support the program activities of OSMRE. The specific functions are included in four organizational areas: Administration, Human Resources, Administrative Financial Management, and Information Technology.

This function is responsible for managing OSMRE's financial and administrative activities. It has primary responsibility for implementing the requirements covering the following five Presidential Management Agenda scorecards: improved financial management, competitive sourcing, management of human capital, transportation and energy management, and real property. In addition, it is responsible for reporting output costs as part of OSMRE's Activity Based Costing initiative. This is also a requirement under the budget and performance integration scorecard. This subactivity provides the policy and direction for information technology (IT) program planning, investment, and portfolio management, information technology security, and enterprise architecture.

a. Administration

The Division of Administration is responsible for development of the Bureau-wide administrative policy and procedures. The Division also implements the following support activities.

- acquisition
- property management
- vehicle fleet management
- space management
- emergency coordination
- employee safety
- employee occupational health
- physical security
- Directives management
- printing and publications

The Division of Administration also provides administrative support to headquarters offices. These support activities include office moves, provision of general supplies and services, and mailroom functions. The Division also manages the bureau-wide fixed cost accounts in General Services (GS).

The Division of Administration is responsible for providing guidance to ensure OSMRE meets its competitive sourcing goals. The Division of Administration provides guidance in the completion of the annual FAIR Act Inventory to identify all functions throughout OSMRE and their designation as either inherently governmental or commercial in nature. OSMRE coordinates its competitive sourcing and strategic human capital planning to ensure, where possible, they support achievement of OSMRE goals. OSMRE developed and completed a

competitive sourcing plan that identified the functions and activities to be studied throughout OSMRE. Studies were completed where appropriate. OSMRE does not plan to conduct any future competitive sourcing studies due to the small number of FTE identified as being commercial in nature and appropriate for study. The Division of Administration also maintains a presence on the Departmental Acquisition Special Interest Group (SIG) as an active member to ensure OSMRE acquisition needs and requirements are met.

The Division of Administration provides direction, coordination, and implementation of all aspects of the emergency management program, including, but not limited to: internal policy development; program guidance and direction as it relates to emergency response/continuity of operations/recovery planning, readiness, and, security; and coordination of OSMRE's response/recovery role to declared emergencies and/or disasters on a government-wide basis.

b. Human Resources (HR)

The Division of Human Resources develops and implements policies, standards and systems for the effective use of human resources to accomplish the overall mission of OSMRE. Specifically, the human resources program provides managers and employees advice and technical assistance on the full range of human resources programs in accordance with OSMRE, DOI, OPM and other federal policies and guidelines. The Division provides processing and record keeping on recruitment, staffing and hiring; conducts position classification and organizational analysis; administers pay and compensation programs for general schedule and senior executive service positions; advises and processes employee and retirement benefits; oversees performance management, awards and recognition programs; implements Human Capital initiatives; manages ethics and financial disclosure holdings programs; implements the personnel security (HSPD-12) process for both federal and contractor staff; provides mandatory employee development and training assistance; and provides guidance on employee relations and workplace issues including disciplinary actions. The staff has increased the use of automated systems such as Monster Government Solutions (MGS) Hiring Enterprise, the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS), Employee Express, DOI Learning Management System (LMS), Personnel Investigative Processing System (PIPS), and the e-QIP web site linking employees to security forms needed for background investigations. These improvements provide direct on-line personnel history files, human resources information and services directly to the manager, employee and applicant. The Division of Human Resources continually expands its technical systems, updates its internal website, and streamlines its personnel processes in order to effectively provide the most current information to OSMRE staff.

Special ongoing initiatives this office is working on are highlighted below:

- *Electronic Tool Kit:* Human Resources will improve efficiency and hiring time by saving all staffing action documents (vacancy announcements, job analysis, crediting plans, and position descriptions) in electronic format to an easily accessible database. New recruitment documentation will be added to the electronic library on a continuous basis, keeping the information up to date.

- *Strategic Recruitment:* Human Resources, in conjunction and cooperation with OSMRE's Office of Equal Opportunity, continues to expand recruitment of the number of women, minorities, and persons with disabilities identified in under-represented occupations. Efforts are an integral part of hiring veterans under recent Executive Orders as well. OSMRE promotes workforce diversity and to continue to improve and strengthen human capital process and tools to attract highly skilled applicants in support of building a 21st Century workforce.
- *Strategic Management of Human Capital:* OSMRE continues to implement its workforce plan and executes an annual evaluation that links individual hiring decisions made during the course of the year, thus empowering managers to focus on developing competencies and skills needed to accomplish OSMRE mission goals. To promote retention in positions where skill gaps have been identified, OSMRE utilizes several programs including student loan repayments, relocation allowances, and retention incentives. In addition, OSMRE uses honorary, non-monetary, and monetary awards to reward employees based on their contributions to the work of the organization. Annual and tri-annual accountability audits are conducted to ensure compliance and identify deficiencies for improvement.
- *Hiring Reform:* OSMRE evaluated its current performance against OPM's 80-day model and will implement a service quality metric to gauge and monitor progress toward improving its hiring process.

c. Administrative Financial Management

The Financial Management activity funded in this business line provides OSMRE's program offices with accounting and financial services for operational funds to implement SMCRA. OSMRE also bills, collects and accounts for funds derived from program activities reflected in other business lines. These services include paying bills, accounting for receipts and expenditures, issuing financial and management reports, assuring that expenditures are within the allocations, collecting administrative debts, and maintaining the computer systems that support these functions.

Over the past several years OSMRE has been involved in annual deployments of various modules to the Departmental-wide Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The FBMS system is a major enterprise management initiative that integrates financial management, acquisition, property management, grants administration and other subsidiary systems.

Administrative Financial Management will continue to be devoted to enhancements of the FBMS system, actively supporting government-wide initiatives to improve financial reporting. OSMRE also continues working with the Department's E-Gov Travel Service (ETS2) team on enhancements and provides help desk support for the users.

d. Information Technology (IT)

OSMRE is dependent upon information technology to provide efficient and accurate management information to assist OSMRE's program managers in accomplishing the agency's mission. Activities span all business lines and are funded under other business lines in the budget as well as Executive Direction.

OSMRE continues to centralize IT management functions in order to drive efficiencies and lower overall operating costs. Centralizing management functions allows OSMRE a higher degree of flexibility to support OMB and DOI IT-related mandates. This continued migration to central IT management also allows the Office of Information Resources (OIR) to reduce costs, improve IT security, reduce administrative overhead and improve system-wide configurations. Under DOI's IT Transformation initiative, OSMRE will leverage certain IT infrastructure services from DOI's Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO). As IT operations are transitioned to a shared services environment, OIR staff will increasingly assume monitoring of the service-level-agreements (SLA) contracts to assure OSMRE mission needs are met timely and efficiently.

OIR is also responsible for the administration of the Information Technology (IT) Security Plan ensuring the security of OSMRE's IT information and computer technology hardware and software resources. Continuous monitoring of IT security compliance is key to ensuring the operation resources of OSMRE. Additionally, employee awareness and compliance is monitored with OSMRE's information technology security training program. The annual security improvements and mandated training program raises the level of IT security awareness among all OSMRE employees, and enhances OSMRE's ability to monitor and verify compliance with the DOI IT Security Plan. As of 2010, the Federal Information Systems Security Awareness (FISSA) Training was restructured to include Privacy, Records Management and Rules of Behavior. Also, bureaus and offices are required to provide specialized or role-based security training (RBST) to employees having significant IT security responsibilities. DOI defines "significant IT security responsibility" as any employee or contractor job role or function that includes: (1) elevated or advanced rights, beyond a general user, to any DOI IT system or (2) IT security program management, oversight, policy, compliance or implementation responsibilities.

OIR also coordinates through a bureau-wide enterprise service OSMRE's virus filtering and continuous traffic monitoring systems. These systems significantly enhance efforts to manage security for both new and existing systems by ensuring timely installation of software patches and fixes while strengthening incident handling responses.

OIR continues to manage OSMRE's Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process developing artifacts of leadership maturity expressed in the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) Information Technology Investment Maturity (ITIM) Model. OSMRE works closely with DOI counterparts to ensure the CPIC program is maintaining the desired results of the program.

OSMRE continues to provide responsive and compliant Privacy Act Program awareness and loss-mitigation strategy, and continues modernization of the OSMRE Records Management

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Program. OIR will continue to evaluate its programs to meet the challenges of these evolving requirements, operate and maintain intranet connectivity, develop Departmental IT strategic plans, implement IT policy, and coordinate compilation of the IT budget.

OSMRE is participating in a number of cost saving initiatives that are now underway by DOI. The centralization and consolidation of servers and reduction of computers are expected to provide hardware and software cost avoidance by reducing the need for new hardware and software but the longer term benefit is improved security and the reduction in the cost of maintaining the systems. These efficiencies are expected to aid OSMRE in keeping the IT budget within the current range in 2015 and beyond.

3. General Services

This is a funding activity that includes essential fixed costs to support OSMRE’s program missions. No personnel or operational activities are funded by this component. The costs below are estimates for FY 2016 and reflect estimated changes from 2015 enacted levels and any known future plans.

<i>Line Item</i>	<i>FY 2015 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2016 Estimate</i>	<i>Estimated Change 2015 – 2016</i>
Rent and Utilities	7,139,000	6,887,000	-252,000
Telecommunications	300,000	300,000	
Postage	30,000	30,000	
DOI Working Capital Fund	2,601,000	2,482,000	-119,000
DOI Program Requirements	150,000	150,000	
Unemployment Compensation	7,000	8,000	+1,000
Worker's Compensation	288,000	197,000	-91,000
Bureau-wide Printing/Supplies	272,000	272,000	
Service Contracts	450,000	450,000	
GSA Work Authorizations	125,000	125,000	
Operational Support Contracts; including support contracts such as Quickhire, Quicktime, software licenses, and direct billing items	1,734,000	1,736,000	+2,000
Total	13,096,000	12,637,000	-459,000

2015 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2015 Plans include:

- Continue to utilize training as a strategy to increase cultural competencies, reduce the number of EEO complaints filed, and conduct civil rights reviews on federal assisted and federally conducted programs.
- Space – Continue to review opportunities to reduce OSMRE’s leased space footprint and expenditures.
- Acquisition – Continue to review opportunities to improve oversight of OSMRE’s acquisition functions.
- Budget and Performance Integration – Continue to review options for budget formulation and performance in conjunction with DOI’s automated efforts to develop a budget justification process that includes performance measures.
- Support DOI’s Financial Audit Statements for 2014 and 2015.
- Capital Planning and Investment Capital (CPIC) – Conduct required evaluations for all IT programs and major investments.
- Information Resource Management – Continue to manage enterprise information resources consistent with applicable rules and regulations, and support DOI IT Transformation activities.
- Continue to provide administrative support to the other four business lines— Environmental Restoration, Environmental Protection, Technology Development and Transfer, and Financial Management—to achieve the goals for performance identified in the Goal Performance Table.
- Provide educational and employment opportunities to youth in the areas of communications, budget and planning, information technology, auditing, and general administration.
- Contribute to the accomplishments of the Department’s Strategic Plan and High Priority Goals as described in the General Statement.

2014 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2014, the major accomplishments in the Executive Direction program activity include:

- Processed EEO employment and Title VI program complaints, conducted civil rights compliance reviews, and provided EEO and diversity training opportunities to all OSMRE managers, supervisors and employees.
- Reduced OSMRE's leased space footprint by consolidating space with other Bureaus.
- Developed and began implementing an acquisition workforce structure.
- Budget/Performance – Managed challenges of budget uncertainty, and provided funding to the highest priority needs.
- Supported the Department's Financial Statement Audits for 2013 and 2014 to ensure submission of timely and complete deliverables.
- Supported DOI Financial Management improvements and system conversions for financial reporting.
- Achieved 99 percent prompt pay on vendor payments.
- Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) - Launched the eOPF initiatives utilizing a phase implementation approach to the workforce.
- Capital Planning and Investment Capital (CPIC) – Completed required evaluations for all IT programs and major investments.
- Provided administrative support to the other four business lines—Environmental Restoration, Environmental Protection, Technology Development and Transfer, and Financial Management—to achieve the accomplishments shown in the Goal Performance Table.
- Provided educational and employment opportunities to youth in the areas of communications, budget, information technology, auditing, and general administration.
- Contributed to the accomplishments of the Department's Strategic Plan and High Priority Goals as discussed in the General Statement.

TAB 9

Permanent Appropriations

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

**ALLOCATIONS TO STATES AND TRIBES
TRANSFERS TO UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA HEALTH BENEFIT
FUNDS
INVESTMENTS TO ADDRESS IMPORTANT LEGACY COSTS IN COAL COUNTRY**

OSMRE receives mandatory funding to distribute grants to States and Tribes and transfers to three health benefit plans that are part of the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds (the three health benefit that receive funding under SMCRA are collectively referred to as the “UMWA Health Benefit Plans”). These payments are derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (AML Fund) and General Treasury.

The 2016 budget includes legislative proposals to build new development opportunities and new jobs in AML communities, and ensure the health and retirement security of coal miners and their families as part of the POWER⁸ Plus (POWER +) Plan. Additional funding would accelerate the completion of priority abandoned coal problems, create jobs, and revitalize communities impacted by this legacy of historic coal mining practices. In addition to the proposals to strengthen the AML Program, the budget proposes to provide additional funding for certain coal miners, retirees, and their beneficiaries that are at risk of losing their hard-earned health and pension benefits.

⁸ Partnerships for Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER).

Table 11 – Permanent Appropriation Estimates
(dollars in millions)

Permanent Appropriation	FY 2014 Actuals*	FY 2015 Enacted*	FY 2016 Estimates		Change from 2015 Enacted to 2016 Proposed
			Current	Proposed	
Payment (or Grants) to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (U.S. Treasury Funds)	131.9	58.8	24.4	0	-58.8
• Prior Balance Replacement Payments**	96.8	0	0	0	
<i>Grants to noncertified States</i>	<i>[79.1]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[0]</i>		
<i>Grants to certified States and Tribes</i>	<i>[17.7]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[0]</i>		
• In Lieu Payments to Certified States and Tribes	35.1	58.8	24.4	0	
Mandatory Grants to Noncertified States (AML Fund)	166.4	167.8	185.3	185.3	-17.5
• State and Tribal Share	36.4	35.0	38.1	38.1	
• Historic Coal Share	115.8	114.9	128.8	128.8	
• Min Program Make Up	14.3	17.9	18.4	18.4	
Reclamation/Redevelopment	0	0		200.0	+200.0
Subtotal- Payments to States and Tribes	298.3	226.5	209.7	385.3	+182.5
Payments to UMWA Health Benefit Plans (AML Fund Interest)	12.4	31.8	50.8	50.8	
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Benefit Plans (Treasury Funds)	112.9	141.7	126.6	126.6	
New Payments to UMWA Funds (Treasury Funds)				363.4	
Subtotal- Payments to UMWA Health Benefit Plans	125.3	173.5	176.4	540.8	+367.3
Total Mandatory Funding	423.6	400.1	386.1	926.1	+526.0
<i>Subtotal from AML Fund</i>	<i>178.8</i>	<i>199.6</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>436.1</i>	<i>+236.5</i>
<i>Subtotal from Treasury</i>	<i>244.8</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>490.0</i>	<i>+289.5</i>

*Includes reductions due to sequestration.

**FY 2014 was the last year for distribution of prior balance replacement payments.

GOAL: TO DISTRIBUTE FUNDS TO STATES AND TRIBES FOR THE RECLAMATION OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY COAL SITES AND TRANSFER FUNDS TO THE UMWA HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS

One of the basic concepts of SMCRA has been to charge a fee on coal production to finance the reclamation of abandoned mine land (AML) across the country. Prior to 2006, the reclamation fee was deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (AML Fund) and distributed through the annual appropriations process to States and Tribes for reclamation and to OSMRE for administrative expenses. In 2006, amendments to SMCRA extended the authority to collect the reclamation fee and altered the distribution of payments beginning in 2008.⁹

Collection of Reclamation Fees

Reclamation fees collected are placed in the AML Fund. In 2013, the reclamation fee was reduced to: 28 cents/ton of surface mined coal; 12 cents/ton of coal mined underground; and 8 cents/ton of lignite; or ten percent of the value of the coal (two percent of the value of the lignite), whichever is less. Total fee receipts for FY 2015 are estimated to be 208.7 million. Reclamation fee collections are primarily distributed through mandatory grants to noncertified States (those States with remaining coal abandoned mine land problems). The remaining funds collected are available for discretionary appropriations.

Interest accrues on the AML Fund. This interest earned becomes part of the AML Fund and is available for transfer to the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds in order to help finance three health care plans (collectively referred to as the “UMWA Health Benefit Plans”).

Allocation and Distribution of Reclamation Funds to States and Tribes

Generally, States must have an approved SMCRA regulatory (Title V) program and an approved reclamation (Title IV) program to be eligible to receive mandatory AML funding. Three Tribes (Crow, Hopi, and Navajo) are eligible for funding through the AML program, and each has an approved reclamation program. As part of the 2006 amendments to SMCRA, Tennessee also became eligible for AML program funding although it does not have an approved regulatory program. A total of twenty-five States and three Tribes received reclamation funding in FY 2015; of these, five States and all three Tribes have certified completion of coal abandoned mine land problems.

On July 6, 2012, the President signed Public Law No. 112-141, known as the “Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act” or “MAP-21.” Section 100125 of MAP-21 added section 411(h)(5) to SMCRA (30 U.S.C. § 1240a(h)(5)). That provision limited funding levels available to each certified State and Tribe to \$15 million annually. In addition, on September 28, 2012, section 411(h)(4)(A) of SMCRA was amended by section 142 of Public Law No. 112-175, the

⁹ OSMRE published regulations implementing the Act (November 14, 2008, 73 FR 67576), which became effective on January 13, 2009.

Continuing Appropriations Resolution for 2013.¹⁰ Furthermore, on October 2, 2013, SMCRA was amended to increase the annual distribution limitation for each certified State and Tribe to \$28 million in FY 2014 and \$75 million in FY 2015.¹¹

AML Fund

Noncertified States are allocated mandatory grants from AML Fund based on the reclamation fees collected the previous fiscal year. The amount of the grant for each noncertified State is determined through a formula that adds the following allocations:

1. Half of reclamation fees collected in that State (known as the State Share);
2. A State's portion of 30% of all reclamation fees collected nationwide and the amount of the State/Tribal Share forgone by certified States and Tribes; each State's portion is determined proportionally based on the amount of coal production in that State prior to 1977 (known as Historic Coal Share); and
3. Any amount needed to ensure that each noncertified State receives at least \$3 million annually (known as the Minimum Program Make Up Funds).

SMCRA specifies the eligible uses of each of specific allocation. All funding provided to noncertified States can be used to address hazards and problems on abandoned coal mine lands, such as underground fires, subsidence, landslides, open shafts, unstable or burning refuse piles, acid mine drainage, and dangerous, unstable highwalls. Some of the allocations are restricted to use on the highest priority coal mine sites, i.e., minimum program make up funds, while other allocations may be used to address problems such as water supplies adversely affected by coal mining, i.e., State Share. In certain circumstances, State Share and Historic Coal Share funds may also be used to reclaim certain non-coal sites, such as abandoned hardrock mine lands. Western States, in particular, often use their reclamation funds to address high priority hardrock AML sites, for which there is no other source of Federal funding.

For FY 2016, OSMRE estimates noncertified States will receive \$185.3 million in grants from the AML Fund (\$38.1 million in State Share; \$128.8 million in Historic Coal Share; and \$18.4 million in Minimum Program Make Up Funds). This excludes the impact of the proposal to advance abandoned mine reclamation and revitalization of coal country communities.

¹⁰ This amendment revised section 411(h)(4)(A) of SMCRA (30 U.S.C. § 1240a(h)(4)(A)), which now provides: “The annual amount allocated under subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 402(g)(1) to any State or Indian tribe that makes a certification under subsection (a) of this section in which the Secretary concurs shall be reallocated and available for grants under section 402(g)(5).”

¹¹ The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013, Public Law 113-40, section 10(d).

Treasury Funds

Mandatory payments from the Treasury to noncertified and certified States and Tribes are also allocated by formula:

1. Prior Balance Replacement funds are one-seventh of the unappropriated balance of each State or Tribes' State/Tribal Share as of October 1, 2007. Prior Balance Replacement funds can be used for any purpose approved by the State legislature or Tribal councils, with priority given to addressing the impacts of mineral development. Pursuant to section 411(h)(1)(C) of SMCRA, these funds are distributed over seven fiscal years beginning in FY 2008; thus, FY 2014 was the last year that prior balance replacement funds were distributed to noncertified and certified States and Tribes.
2. In lieu payments to certified States and Tribes are equal to half of the reclamation fees collected in that State or Tribe in the previous fiscal year. In FY 2015,¹² certified States and Tribes will receive \$58.8 million, which can be used for any purpose. The estimated amount for FY 2016 is \$24.3 million, excluding the impact of the proposal to terminate payments to certified States and Tribes.

Under current law, total mandatory payments to States and Tribes from Treasury funds in 2016 are estimated to be \$24.3 million.

Transfers (or Payments) to the UMWA Health Benefit Plans

In addition, sections 402(h) and (i) of SMCRA require OSMRE to transfer funds to three health care plans [the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) Combined Benefit Fund (CBF), the UMWA 1992 Benefit Plan, and the Multiemployer Health Benefit Plan (aka, the 1993 Benefit Plan) (the three plans collectively referred to as the "UMWA Health Benefit Plans")] that are part of the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds. These transfers are as follows:

- Annual transfers of all estimated AML Fund interest earnings for each fiscal year to the UMWA Health Benefit Plans, to the extent payments from premiums paid by operators and other sources (i.e., payments from other Federal agencies for benefit purposes) do not meet those plans' expenditure needs, subject to certain limitations. Transfers under the current law began in 2007 to the CBF and in 2008 to the 1992 and 1993 Plans.
- The UMWA Health Benefit Plans are also entitled to payments from the Treasury, subject to an overall \$490 million cap on all annual transfers from the Treasury under the 2006 amendments to SMCRA, i.e., for FY 2015, all in lieu payments to certified States and Tribes and transfers to the UMWA Health Benefit Plans.
- In general, the amount of the transfers to the UMWA Health Benefit Plans is dependent on the extent that their revenues do not meet their expenditures. When that occurs, OSMRE will transfer available funds in the following order as needed:

¹² As mentioned above, in 2013, SMCRA was amended to increase the limitation on payments to each certified State and Tribe to \$28 million annually in FY 2014 and \$75 million annually in FY 2015.

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- Estimated interest to be earned by the AML Fund during the fiscal year in question.
- Unappropriated balance of the RAMP allocation. (Note: Funds were exhausted as of the FY 2010 distribution.)
- Transfers from the U.S. Treasury, subject to the \$490 million cap on annual transfers from Treasury to both the UMWA Health Benefit Plans and the States and Tribes.
- Reserve fund created from existing stranded interest earned by the AML Fund.

In 2016, under current law, OSMRE estimates \$50.8 million in interest payments from AML Fund, and an additional \$126.6 million from the Treasury will be transferred to the UMWA Health Benefit Plans. An additional \$363.4 million is proposed for the 1993 Health Benefits Plan and the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan. Payments to certified States and Tribes are proposed to be terminated and, therefore, will not count against the \$490 million cap on annual transfers from Treasury.

Legislative Proposal

The budget proposes to improve major components of the AML program in an effort to increase total funding available for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands and to accelerate the completion of priority abandoned coal problems, create jobs, and revitalize communities impacted by this legacy of historic coal mining practices. In addition to the proposals to strengthen the AML Program, the budget proposes to provide additional funding to benefit certain coal miners, retirees, and their families who are at risk of losing their hard earned health and pension benefits.

Revitalize Communities Impacted by Abandoned Mine Lands.

First, the budget proposes to accelerate grants for a portion of the remaining unappropriated balance of the AML Fund to target the cleanup and redevelopment of eligible lands and waters, i.e., land and waters affected by historic coal mining practices that were abandoned or left in an inadequate reclamation status prior to the enactment of SMCRA. The proposal will provide \$1 billion over five (5) years to States to address these lands and water in a manner that facilitates sustainable revitalization in economically depressed coalfield communities. This proposal will target funds to projects based on the existing AML Program criteria with additional economic eligibility factors, such as unemployment rate of the coal mining region; and remaining priority coal problems, including abandoned mine drainage, where reclamation would revitalize the communities. OSMRE will seek input from States, Tribes, and other stakeholders to finalize details of this proposal.

Reform Funding for Abandoned Coal Mine Land Clean-up

Second, the budget proposes to terminate the payments to certified States and Tribes. These States and Tribes have already certified that they have completed their abandoned coal mine reclamation projects and are now permitted to use their AML payments for any purpose. Only a small fraction of these payments have been used to address problems associated with abandoned

coal mines within those States and Tribes after certification. Terminating these payments is estimated to save the taxpayer \$224.0 million over the next decade.

Increase Reclamation Fee Rates

Third, the budget proposes to return coal reclamation fee rates to their historic levels. Beginning in FY 2008, SMCRA's reclamation fee rates were reduced pursuant to amendments enacted in 2006. Mine operators currently pay 28¢ per ton for each ton of coal produced by surface mining; 12¢ per ton for each ton of coal produced by underground mining; 8¢ per ton of lignite produced; or ten percent of the value of the coal (two percent of the value of the lignite), whichever is less. The FY 2016 budget proposes to return coal reclamation fees to the 35¢ per ton for coal produced by surface mining; 15¢ per ton for underground mining; 10¢ per ton for lignite produced; or ten percent of the value of the coal (two percent of the value of the lignite), whichever is less. The proposal to return the fees to their historic levels will generate an additional \$49.0 million in 2016 that will be available for distribution in FY 2017 to reclaim high priority abandoned mine sites and reduce some of the over \$4 billion in remaining dangerous coal AML sites nationwide.

Increase Funding for Hardrock Abandoned Mine Land Clean-up

Fourth, the budget proposes to build off of the successes of the coal AML program to create a parallel program for hardrock AML reclamation. Similar to the coal industry, the hardrock industry has left a legacy of abandoned mine sites that create health, safety, and environmental hazards. There is currently no hardrock reclamation fee that provides revenue to a dedicated hardrock reclamation fund, which leaves States, Tribes, and Federal land managers to address these sites as part of their general revenue budgets or with funds from the coal AML Fund when possible. The proposal for a parallel fee on hardrock production ensures that each industry is held responsible for the actions of its predecessors. Once the hardrock reclamation fee is established, OSMRE would collect the fee using its expertise in collecting the coal reclamation fee. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

Provide for Retired Coal Miners and Their Families

Finally, the budget proposes legislative reforms to strengthen the health care and pension plans that provide for the health and retirement security of certain coal miners and their families. Currently, OSMRE makes annual transfers to three health plans administered by the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds to provide benefits for retired coal miners and their families whose employers no longer contribute to their plans. This proposal increases the annual transfers to the 1993 Benefit Plan by covering all beneficiaries enrolled in the Plan as of enactment of this proposal as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal will require the transfer of additional funds to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation for the purpose of ensuring the long-term solvency of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan and Trust (1974 Pension Plan). The 1974 Pension Plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is significantly underfunded and approaching insolvency. These transfers would continue until the 1974 Pension Plan is fully funded.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Table 12: Mandatory Funding for States and Tribes, FY 2014-2016
 (\$ rounded in millions)

State/Tribe	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Hypothetical Distribution For FY 2016	
			Current	Proposed
Alabama	7.4	4.6	5.2	5.2
Alaska	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Arkansas	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Colorado	7.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
Illinois	19.8	15.7	17.4	17.4
Indiana	13.7	7.5	8.5	8.5
Iowa	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Kansas	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Kentucky	36.6	18.2	20.3	20.3
Maryland	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Mississippi*	.2			
Missouri	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
New Mexico	4.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
North Dakota	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Ohio	13.0	9.2	10.4	10.4
Oklahoma	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Pennsylvania	52.4	44.0	49.2	49.2
Tennessee	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Utah	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Virginia	8.9	4.8	5.5	5.5
West Virginia	51.8	31.2	34.8	34.8
Sub-total for noncertified States	245.5	167.7	185.3	185.3
Louisiana	.4	.1	.1	
Mississippi*		.3	.1	
Montana	11.7	4.1	4.5	
Texas	4.7	1.6	1.8	
Wyoming	26.9	49.9	15.0	
Crow	1.7	.8	.8	
Hopi	1.2	.3	.4	
Navajo Nation	6.3	1.7	1.7	
Sub-total for certified States and Tribes	52.8	58.8	24.4	0
AML Site Reclamation/Redevelopment				200.0
Total for All States/Tribes	298.3	226.8	209.7	385.3
Source of Mandatory Funding:				
• AML Fund	166.4	167.7	185.3	385.3
• Treasury	131.9	58.8	24.4	0

Noncertified States are those that have remaining coal AML problems to address. Certified States and Tribes have certified that there are no remaining coal AML problems. * Mississippi certification occurred in FY 2015. FY 2015 figures reflect a reduction of 7.3 percent of the distribution due to sequestration. References: P.L. 109-432, SMCRA Amendments Act of 2006; P.L. 112-141, MAP-21; P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution for 2013; and P.L. 113-40, The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.

TAB 10

Budget Exhibits

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

BUDGET EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Working Capital Fund Tables

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2016 President's Budget
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
(\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	0.0	178.6	176.9	192.9
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Master Data Management	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	96.2	179.9	178.2	192.9
Aviation Management	3.7	8.3	8.3	13.0
Office of Aviation Services	3.7	8.3	8.3	13.0
Mail and Messenger Services	117.4	118.9	118.9	115.4
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	62.6	63.1	63.1	61.3
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	36.5	37.5	37.5	38.2
Vehicle Fleet	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6
Personal Property Accountability Services (formerly Property	52.2	52.6	52.6	47.2
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	55.3	56.2	56.2	43.1
Departmental Library	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mail Policy	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9
Conference and Special Events Services	87.8	88.8	88.8	87.8
Space Management Services	30.4	30.8	30.8	27.3
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	446.8	452.7	452.7	425.2
Subtotal OS Shared Services	546.7	640.9	639.1	631.1
Document Management Unit	47.5	43.6	48.5	
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	15.6	17.4	18.6	16.8
Office of the Executive Secretariat	63.2	61.0	67.1	16.8
Departmental News and Information	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.6
Office of Communications	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.6
Departmental Museum	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.1
Secretary's Immediate Office	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.1
FedCenter	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Invasive Species Council	23.4	23.5	23.8	24.0
Invasive Species Coordinator	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Office of Policy Analysis	27.7	27.8	28.1	28.4
Passport and Visa Services	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
International Affairs Office	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
CPIC	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Office of Budget	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Financial Statement, Internal Controls & Performance Report	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.6
Travel Management Center	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.5
e-Travel	18.0	13.4	13.4	8.1

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
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OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Office of Financial Management	25.4	19.3	19.3	14.2
Space Management Initiative	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	2.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
Planning and Performance Management	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3
Office of Planning and Performance Management	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program Coordination	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
OPM Federal Employment Services	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
Human Resources Accountability Team	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.0	5.6	5.6	5.1
Office of Human Resources	15.3	21.0	20.5	19.5
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Special Emphasis Program	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Office of Civil Rights	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Occupational Safety and Health	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.5
Safety Management Information System	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.4
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	20.0	19.8	19.8	19.0
Leadership Development Programs	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6
Dept-Wide Training Programs (including Online Learning)	19.2	15.7	15.7	15.6
Learning & Performance Center Management	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.0
DOIU Management	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6
DOI University	41.1	37.2	37.2	36.8
Security (Classified Information Facility)	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Law Enforcement Coordination	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	448.6	449.5	449.5	469.6
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	458.4	459.1	459.3	479.3
Interior Operations Center	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.3
Emergency Preparedness (COOP)	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.5
Emergency Response	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.3
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	10.4	10.5	10.5	11.0
Federal Executive Board	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Office of Emergency Management	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Office of Human Resources	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
CFO Financial Statement Audit	273.8	235.8	235.8	230.3

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2016 President's Budget
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Department-wide Activities	273.8	235.8	235.8	230.3
Ethics	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
FOIA Appeals	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Office of the Solicitor	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
Subtotal OS Activities	1,018.3	968.7	974.3	932.7
IT Transformation Planning (ITT)	81.5	58.0	58.0	50.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	81.5	58.0	58.0	50.0
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	18.3	14.2	14.2	26.4
IT Asset Management	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.1
IOS Collaboration	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.8
Unified Messaging	7.0	5.7	5.7	7.6
ITD Desktop Services	6.5	0.0	0.0	
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	42.4	30.6	30.6	46.9
Privacy and Civil Liberties	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.4
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Threat Management	37.9	28.9	28.9	50.2
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO) (Formerly ITD ISSO)	9.1	9.1	9.1	1.5
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Office of Information Assurance (OIA) (formerly Information Assessment & Authorization Services)	3.7	6.1	6.1	4.6
IT Security	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	0.0	6.9	6.9	6.2
Enterprise Security Information & Event Mgmt Solution (SIEM)	0.0	14.8	14.8	13.4
Office of Information Assurance	68.1	85.0	85.0	91.9
Hosting Services (formerly Hosting/Cloud Services)	6.4	3.2	3.2	6.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services	6.4	3.2	3.2	6.8
Electronic Records Management (inc. e-Forms) Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	13.5	15.8	15.8	23.4
Geospatial Services	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.8
Office of Information and Technology Management	0.0		0.0	1.7
Enterprise Services Network	16.5	18.8	18.8	32.8
Federal Relay Service	268.6	109.8	109.8	60.9
ITD MIB Data Networking	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.7
ITD Telecommunication Services	32.7	32.7	32.7	37.3
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	74.9	74.9	74.9	95.1
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Throughs	58.3	58.3	58.3	79.1
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	0.0	163.2	163.2	118.4
FBMS Help Desk - Customer Support Center	435.0	439.4	439.4	392.6
Enterprise Service Desk	163.9	0.0	0.0	
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services	0.0		0.0	5.8
	163.9	0.0	0.0	5.8

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
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 OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Enterprise Resource Management	9.8	10.2	10.2	
Office of Business Operations	9.8	10.2	10.2	
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management	19.3	31.5	31.5	29.1
Independent Verification and Validation - Risk Mgmt (formerly IT	11.7	13.2	13.2	14.2
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Development	14.4	23.5	23.5	18.1
Office of Planning and Performance Management	45.4	68.2	68.2	61.3
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	158.0	141.3	141.3	116.2
Office of Planning and Performance Management	158.0	141.3	141.3	116.2
Subtotal IT Shared Services	1,027.1	854.7	854.7	804.3
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	122.1	121.1	108.6	108.8
Drug Testing	10.2	10.2	0.0	0.0
IBC Human Resources Directorate	132.3	131.2	108.6	108.8
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
IDEAS	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Master Data Management	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Consolidated Financial Statement System	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	26.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Boise Acquisition Office	1.0	0.0		
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	1.0	0.0		
Subtotal Interior Business Center	159.3	136.2	113.6	113.8
TOTAL	2,751.4	2,600.5	2,581.7	2,481.8

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Actual	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
OS Shared Services				
Reimbursable Mail Services	348.6	348.7	348.7	345.2
Creative Communications	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.9
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	353.8	353.9	353.9	351.1
Office of Valuation Services				
Aviation Management Directorate				
FBMS Change Orders	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OS Shared Services	378.8	353.9	353.9	351.1

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Actual	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
OS Activities				
Policy, Management and Budget				
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Office of Policy Analysis				
Office of Budget				
Single Audit Clearinghouse	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Office of Financial Management	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
e-OPF	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.1
Office of Human Resources	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.1
EAP Consolidation	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worker's Comp Nurse Case Management	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Office of Human Resources	8.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.9
Office of Civil Rights	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.9
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training			2.5	2.5
Office of Civil Rights			2.5	2.5
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.0
Online Learning	7.1	7.1	7.3	5.6
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	13.4	13.2	0.0	0.0
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership & Perf Centers	0.0		19.9	19.9
DOI University	27.0	26.6	27.2	25.5
Office of Law Enforcement and Security				
Office of Law Enforcement and Security				
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	8.8	8.8	2.9	2.9
Department-wide Programs	8.8	8.8	2.9	2.9
Subtotal OS Activities	54.9	47.7	44.8	44.9

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
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OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
(\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Actual	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
IT Shared Services				
Unified Messaging	43.6	86.8	52.1	59.0
IOS Collaboration	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.6
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	48.7	91.8	57.1	64.6
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	14.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Identity, Credential Access Management (ICAM)	44.1	48.7	54.3	56.0
Data at Rest Initiative	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.7
Office of Information Assurance	59.8	67.1	71.5	73.2
Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Planning, Analysis and Integration Services		4.5	4.9	5.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services		4.5	4.9	5.8
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	109.4	110.5	110.7	112.7
Electronic Records Management	25.1		25.0	28.2
Office of Information and Technology Management	134.5	110.5	135.7	140.9
Enterprise Services Network	103.3	148.4	102.0	101.9
		11.0		
EID Rack Space	17.0	10.7	21.7	21.4
ISSO ITD Telecommunications			7.1	8.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	120.3	170.1	130.8	131.3
		0.0		
Customer Support Ctr Division (CSCD) - Customer Support Center			96.3	98.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services		0.0	96.3	98.8
Office of Planning and Performance Management				
Project Management Services				
Subtotal IT Shared Services	363.3	444.1	496.3	514.7

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)**

Activity/Office	2014 Actual	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
IBC Human Resources Directorate				
IBC Human Resources Directorate				
Payroll & HR Systems	53.4	54.1	45.9	46.3
IBC Human Resources Directorate	53.4	54.1	45.9	46.3
IBC Financial Management Directorate				
IBC Financial Management Directorate				
IBC Financial Management Directorate				
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Support	0.0	8.0	9.7	8.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	0.0	8.0	9.7	8.0
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate				
Acquisition Services	1.9			
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	1.9			
IBC Acquisition Services Directorate				
Subtotal Interior Business Center	55.3	62.1	55.5	54.3
TOTAL	852.2	907.8	950.5	965.0

Exhibit B: Max Tables/Budget Schedules
Regulation and Technology
 Program and Financing
 (dollars in millions)

14-1801-0-1-302	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
00.02 Environmental Protection	92	92	92
00.03 Technology Development & Transfer	12	14	20
00.04 Financial Management	1	1	1
00.05 Executive Direction & Administration	15	16	15
09.00 Total new obligations	120	123	128
<u>Budgetary resources:</u>			
10.00 Unobligated balance:			
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	22	26	26
10.21 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	3	--	--
10.50 Unobligated balance (total)	25	26	26
<u>Budget Authority:</u>			
Appropriations, discretionary			
11.00 Appropriation	123	123	128
11.60 Appropriation discretionary total	123	123	128
<u>Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:</u>			
17.00 Collected	--	--	2
17.50 Spending authority from offsetting collections, disc (total):	--	--	2
19.00 Budget authority (total)	123	123	130
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	148	149	156
<u>Memorandum (non-add) entries:</u>			
19.40 Unobligated balance expiring	-2	--	--
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	26	26	28
<u>Change in obligated balance</u>			
Unpaid obligations:			
30.00 Unpaid obligations brought forward, Oct 1	49	54	36
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	120	123	128

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30.20 Outlays (gross)	-111	-141	-129
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-3	--	--
30.41 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-1	--	--
30.50 Unpaid obligations , end of year	54	36	35
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year	54	36	35
<u>Budget authority and outlays, net:</u>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Budget authority gross	123	123	130
Outlays gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority	55	83	89
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances	56	58	40
40.20 Outlays gross (total)	111	141	129
<u>Offsets against gross budget authority and</u>			
Offsetting collections (collected from):			
40.34 Offsetting governmental collections	--	--	-2
40.70 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	123	123	128
40.80 Outlays, net (discretionary)	111	141	127
41.80 Budget authority, net (total)	123	123	128
41.90 Outlays, net (total)	111	141	127

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

Program and Financing
(dollars in millions)

14-5015-0-1-302	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
00.01 Environmental Restoration	13	9	11
00.02 Technology Development & Transfer	2	4	6
00.03 Financial Management	6	6	7
00.04 Executive Direction & Administration	--	8	8
00.05 AML Funded Grants to States	179	181	185
00.06 UMWA and other benefits	12	32	51
09.00 Total new obligations	212	240	268
<u>Budgetary resources:</u>			
Unobligated balance:			
10.00 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	28	34	26
10.01 Discretionary unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	28	34	--
10.21 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	13	5	5
10.50 Unobligated balance (total)	41	39	31
<u>Budget Authority:</u>			
Appropriations, discretionary			
11.01 Appropriation (special fund)	27	27	32
11.60 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	27	27	32
<u>Appropriations, mandatory:</u>			
12.01 Appropriation (AML & RAMP transfers to UMWA)	12	32	51
12.01 Appropriation (AML Grants to States)	179	181	185
12.60 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	178	200	236
19.00 Budget authority (total)	205	227	268
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	246	266	299

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

14-5015-0-1-302	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Change in obligated balance:</u>			
Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
30.00 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	294	309	301
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	212	240	268
30.20 Outlays (gross)	-184	-243	-269
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-13	-5	-5
Obligated balance, end of year (net):			
30.50 Unpaid obligations, end of year	309	301	295
<u>Memorandum(non-add)entries</u>			
31.00 Obligated balance start of year	294	309	301
32.00 Obligated balance end of year	309	301	295
<u>Budget authority and outlays net:</u>			
40.00 Budget authority, gross			
Outlays, gross:	27	27	32
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority	19	23	27
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances	14	4	4
40.20 Outlays, gross (total)	33	27	31
40.70 Budget authority, net (discretionary)	27	27	32
40.80 Outlays, net (discretionary)	33	27	31
<u>Mandatory:</u>			
40.90 Budget authority, gross	178	200	236
Outlays, gross			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority	37	82	102
41.01 Outlays from mandatory balances	114	134	136
41.10 Outlays, gross (total)	151	216	238
41.60 Budget authority, net (mandatory)	178	200	236
41.70 Outlays, net (mandatory)	151	216	238
41.80 Budget authority, net (total)	205	227	268
<u>Memorandum (non-add) entries</u>			
50.00 Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par Value	2,751	2,811	2,849
50.01 Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par Value	2,811	2,849	2,842

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

Program and Financing
(dollars in millions)

14-1803-0	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
00.01 Prior Balance Payments to non- Certified States	97	--	--
00.02 Prior Balance Payments to Certified States and Tribes	11	--	--
00.03 In Lieu Payments to Certified States and Tribes	48	59	24
09.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	156	59	24
<u>Budgetary Resources:</u>			
Unobligated balance:			
10.00 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	4	2	2
10.21 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	22	--	--
10.50 Unobligated balance (total)	26	2	2
<u>Budget authority:</u>			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
11.60 Appropriation, discretionary (total)	--	--	--
Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.00 Appropriation	141	63	24
12.60 Appropriation, mandatory (total)	132	59	24
19.00 Budget authority (total)	132	59	24
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	158	61	26
Memorandum (non-add) entries			
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
<u>Change in obligated balance:</u>			
Unpaid obligations:			
30.00 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	565	538	331
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	156	59	24
30.20 Outlays (gross)	-161	-266	-195
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-22	--	--
30.50 Unpaid obligations end of year	538	331	160

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

<u>Budget authority and outlays (net):</u>			
Mandatory:			
40.90 Budget authority, gross	132	59	24
Outlays gross:			
Outlays, gross:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority	7	47	18
41.01 Outlays from mandatory balances	154	219	177
41.10 Outlays, gross (total)	161	266	195
41.60 Budget authority, net (mandatory)	132	59	24
41.70 Outlays, net (mandatory)	161	266	195
41.80 Budget authority, net (total)	132	59	24
41.90 Outlays, net (total)	161	266	195

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

Program and Financing

(dollars in millions)

14-1803-4	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
00.03 In Lieu Payments to Certified States and Tribes	--	--	--
09.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	--	--	--
<u>Budgetary Resources:</u>			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary	--	--	--
11.60 Appropriation, discretionary (total)			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.00 Appropriation	--	--	-24
12.60 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	--	--	-24
19.00 Budget authority (total)	--	--	--
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	--	--	-24
<u>Change in obligated balance:</u>			
Unpaid obligations:			
30.00 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	--	--	--
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	--	--	--
30.20 Outlays (gross)	--	--	34
30.50 Unpaid obligations, end of year	--	--	34
31.00 Obligated balance, start of year	--	--	--
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year	--	--	34
<u>Budget authority and outlays, net:</u>			
Mandatory:			
40.90 Budget authority, gross	--	--	-24
Outlays, gross:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority	--	--	-18
41.60 Budget authority, net (mandatory)	--	--	-24
41.70 Outlays, net (mandatory)	--	--	-34
41.80 Budget authority, net (total)	--	--	-24
41.90 Outlays, net (total)	--	--	-34

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

Program and Financing
(dollars in millions)

14-1804-0	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
00.01 Direct program activity	113	142	127
09.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	113	142	127
<u>Budgetary resources:</u>			
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory (total):			
12.00 Appropriation	113	142	127
12.60 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	113	142	127
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	113	142	127
<u>Change in obligated balance:</u>			
30.00 Unpaid Obligations brought forward , Oct 1	--	--	--
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	113	142	127
30.20 Outlays (gross)	-113	-142	-127
<u>Budget authority and outlays, net:</u>			
Mandatory:			
40.90 Budget authority, gross	113	142	127
Outlays (gross:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority	--	142	127
41.60 Budget authority, net (mandatory)	113	142	127
41.70 Outlays, net (mandatory)	113	142	127
41.80 Budget authority, net (total)	113	142	127
41.90 Outlays, net (total)	113	142	127

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class
Regulation and Technology**

Program and Financing
(dollars in millions)

Object Class	FY 2015 Estimate		DOI-wide Changes		Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation								
11.1 Full-time Permanent	345	29			+17		362	33
11.X All other salaries								
Total Personnel Compensation	345	29	0	0	+17	+4	362	33
<u>Other Object Classes</u>								
12.1 Personnel Benefits		9				+1		10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		1				+1		2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		3						3
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		1						1
25.2 Other Services		9				+2		11
26.0 Supplies and materials		1						1
31.0 Equipment		1				+1		2
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions		69				-4		65
99.0 Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations		123				+5		128
<u>Reimbursable obligations</u>								
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent								
99.0 Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable								
99.5 Below reporting threshold								
99.9 Total requirements	345	123	0	0	+17	+5	357	128

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
 Program and Financing
 (dollars in millions)

Object Class	FY 2015 Estimate		DOI-wide Changes		Program Changes		FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11 Personnel Compensation								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	143	13			+6	+3	149	16
Total Personnel Compensation	143	13			+6	+3	149	16
<u>Other Objects</u>								
12.1 Personnel Benefits		4				+2		6
21.0 Travel and trans of persons		1						1
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		2						2
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc.		0						0
25.2 Other Services		39				+17		56
31.0 Equipment		0						0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and Contributions		181				+6		187
99.9 Below reporting threshold								
Total Requirements	143	240			+6	+28	149	268

Regulation and Technology
Object Classification
(dollars in millions)

14-1801-0-1-302	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
1111 Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent	28	29	33
1121 Personnel Benefits	8	9	10
1210 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1	1	2
1231 Rental Payments to GSA	3	3	3
1232 Rental Payments to Others	1	1	1
1252 Other Services	9	9	11
1260 Supplies and Materials	1	1	1
1310 Equipment	1	1	2
1410 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	68	69	65
9999 Total Obligations	120	123	128

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification
(dollars in millions)

14-5015-0-1-302	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
1111 Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent	12	13	16
1121 Personnel Benefits	3	4	6
1210 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1	1	1
1231 Rental Payments to GSA	2	2	2
1233 Communications, Utilities and Misc. Charges	0	0	0
1252 Other Services from non-Federal sources	15	39	56
1410 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	179	181	187
9999 Total Obligations	212	240	268

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification
(dollars in millions)

14-1803-0	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY2016 Estimate
Direct Obligations: 14.10 Direct obligations: Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	156	59	24

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification
(dollars in millions)

01008141803 4	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY2016 Estimate
Direct Obligations: 14.10 Direct obligations: Grants, subsidies and contributions	--	--	-24

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification
(dollars in millions)

14-1804-0	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY2016 Estimate
Direct Obligations: 12.52 Direct obligations: Other services	113	142	127

Exhibit C: Employee Count by Grade

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Employee Count by Grade**

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Executive Level	1	1	1
SES.....	7	7	7
subtotal.....	8	8	8
GS/GM-15.....	24	30	32
GS/GM-14.....	53	53	55
GS/GM-13.....	114	125	130
GS-12.....	122	132	135
GS-11.....	32	32	32
GS-10.....	0	0	0
GS-9.....	25	34	38
GS-8.....	8	8	8
GS-7.....	25	32	39
GS-6.....	6	15	15
GS-5.....	6	10	15
GS-4.....	12	19	22
GS-3.....	3	13	15
GS-2.....	0	0	0
subtotal.....	430	503	536
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year.....	438	511	544

Note: This is employee count projected at the end of each fiscal year and not FTE levels.

TAB 11

AML Accomplishments

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

AML Reclamation Accomplishments Historical Data Through September 30, 2014 Priority 1, 2, and 3 Problems					
<i>Problem Type</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>	<i>GPRA Acres</i>	<i>Cost of Completed Reclamation</i>	<i>Remaining Reclamation Costs</i>
Bench**	Acres	695	695	2,966,523	14,327,003
Clogged Streams	Miles	726	3,632	58,483,280	63,201,166
Clogged Stream Lands	Acres	19,384	19,384	204,537,256	204,430,833
Dangerous Highwalls	Feet	3,328,085	47,544	446,487,048	816,829,840
Dangerous Impoundments	Count	1,607	8,035	48,823,498	30,197,243
Industrial/Residential Waste (Priority 1 & 2)	Acres	1,281	1,281	5,436,093	10,894,517
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	Acres	12,899	12,899	240,004,878	292,722,021
Dangerous Slides	Acres	3,780	3,780	195,940,836	94,759,049
Equipment/Facilities**	Count	741	74	6,374,470	5,223,784
Gases: Hazardous Explosive	Count	46	46	580,343	2,369,001
Gobs (Coal waste piles)**	Acres	7,008	7,008	91,672,948	70,108,681
Highwall**	Feet	237,436	3,392	18,236,080	1,235,298,532
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	Count	4,985	499	29,401,422	25,684,542
Haul Road**	Acres	699	699	7,878,631	4,133,564
Hazardous Water Body	Count	827	4,135	45,736,596	65,756,779
Industrial/Residential Waste**	Acres	227	227	1,433,597	767,666
Mine Opening**	Count	1,022	102	4,330,283	14,676,199
Other**	-----	1,635	N/A	6,627,050	23,881,284
Polluted Water: Agricultural & Industrial	Count	410	2,050	38,853,809	84,872,668
Polluted Water: Human Consumption	Count	49,260	246,300	326,665,063	3,808,656,464
Portals	Count	11,485	1,149	57,787,236	33,055,110
Pits**	Acres	2,860	2,860	20,424,744	45,004,811
Subsidence	Acres	7,806	7,806	363,086,043	563,502,816
Spoil Area**	Acres	86,645	86,645	76,453,109	422,769,394
Surface Burning	Acres	1,533	1,533	53,316,069	18,590,089
Slurry**	Acres	2,759	2,759	30,584,676	8,666,256
Slump**	Acres	642	642	6,684,443	99,851,649
Underground Mine Fire	Acres	1,691	1,691	97,081,731	841,611,866
Vertical Opening	Count	6,516	652	42,855,870	26,583,797
Water Problems(*)(**)	Gal/Min	238,828	N/A	51,661,937	152,993,059
Total			467,519	\$2,580,405,562	\$9,081,419,683
* Not converted to GPRA acres. ** Adjacent Priority 3 Problems.					
Note: GPRA Acres are non-acre measures (feet of highwalls or number of portals that are converted by formula to acres). GPRA acres are used to measure program performance. Includes Acid Mine Drainage, Coal Interim Site Funding, Coal Insolvent Surety Site Funding, and Pre-SMCRA Coal State/Tribe Programs, Water Supply Restoration Program, and Certified Program Coal Reclamation. Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (e-AMLIS).					

TAB 12

By State Information

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

By State and Tribe Funding Data						
FY 2014 Obligations for Grants, Cooperative Agreements and Federal Project Spending						
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
STATE/TRIBE	Environmental Restoration			Environmental Protection (Regulatory)		
	AML Funding	Federal Reclamation		Grants/Agreements		TOTAL
	Emergency Projects	High Priority Projects	Emergency Projects	Non-Federal Lands	Federal Lands	
Alabama				1,260	20	1,280
Alaska					371	371
Arkansas				141		141
California						
Colorado				678	1,849	2,527
Georgia						
Illinois				4,314	186	4,500
Indiana				1,919		1,919
Iowa				48		48
Kansas				94		94
Kentucky				9,181	1,235	10,416
Louisiana				161		161
Maryland	605			787		1,392
Michigan						
Mississippi				183		183
Missouri				194		194
Montana				330	1,372	1,702
New Mexico				303	517	820
North Dakota				525	419	944
Ohio				2,953		2,953
Oklahoma				772	489	1,261
Oregon						
Pennsylvania				12,175		12,175
Rhode Island						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas				2,173		2,173
Utah				144	2,049	2,193
Virginia				3,667		3,667
Washington			66			66
West Virginia				12,330	70	12,400
Wyoming				289	1,935	2,224
Cherokee Nation						
Crow				494		494
Hopi				409		409
Navajo				1,263		1,263
N. Cheyenne						
Total	605	0	66	56,787	10,512	67,970