

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING  
INDIANAPOLIS FIELD OFFICE

ANNUAL EVALUATION SUMMARY REPORT  
REGULATORY AND ABANDONED MINE LANDS PROGRAMS

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF RECLAMATION

EVALUATION YEAR  
2001

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## I. Introduction

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the implementation of and provide Federal funding for State regulatory programs approved by OSM as meeting the standards specified in SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Indiana program and the effectiveness of the Indiana program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in section 102. This report covers the period of October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the period are available for review and copying at the Indianapolis, Indiana OSM Office.

The following acronyms appear in this report:

ACSI.....Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative  
 AMD..... Acid Mine Drainage  
 AML.....Abandoned Mine Land  
 AOC..... Approximate Original Contour  
 EY ..... Evaluation Year  
 IDOR..... Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Reclamation  
 IFO..... Indianapolis Field Office of the OSM  
 OSM..... U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining  
 RA..... Regulatory Authority  
 SMCRA..... Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, PL 95-87  
 USFWS..... United States Fish and Wildlife Service

## II. Overview of the Indiana Coal Mining Industry

### ***Coal Resources:***

In Indiana, coal is mined from rocky areas formed some 300 million years ago. The Coal Field covers about 6,500 square miles of southwestern Indiana, where the terrain varies from flat to hilly.

The Coal Field constitutes the eastern edge of the Illinois Basin, a structural depression that covers parts of Indiana, Illinois and Western Kentucky. The coal seams of Indiana dip about 25 feet per mile to the west toward the center of the Illinois Basin.

Three broad types of land are in the Indiana Coal Field that reflects glacial activity as well as pre-glacial bedrock conditions. The northern fifth of the Coal Field lies within the flat to gently rolling Tipton Till Plain province, which owes its configuration to the most recent glacial advance. The coal deposits in this region are quite small. Extending south from the Tipton Till Plain, the eastern border of the Coal Field lies within the Crawford Upland, a deeply dissected region of steep sided hills. Rocks beneath the coal bearing rock groups have eroded to form the lower slopes and bedrock bottoms of valleys. Most of the Crawford Upland is rugged and missed the leveling effects of glaciation. Coal deposits in the Crawford Upland are small and scattered. West of the Crawford Upland, lays an area of gently rolling hills, flat river valleys and bottom lands which comprise the Wabash Lowland. Within this lowland, rocks of the Pennsylvanian Period, which include coal, form the bedrock. The southwestern part lies beneath glacial outwash, lake sediments, or loess. Coal deposits within the Wabash Lowland are very large and include practically all of the reserves of the Indiana Coal Field. Large-scale underground mining is possible and large-scale surface mining occurs today.

### ***Quality of Indiana Coal:***

All coal produced in Indiana is ranked as a highly volatile bituminous coal, as designated by the American Society for Testing and Materials. Coal is a heterogeneous rock and has considerable variation in chemical and physical properties within a particular seam and between seams.

Indiana coal has a natural moisture content of about 5-15 percent; heating value of about 10,500 to 12,000 Btu per pound; ash content of about 5 to 20 percent; and sulphur content of about 0.5 to 6 percent.

### **Indiana Coal Values**

<i>Value</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Moisture Content	15%	5%
Heating Value In BTU	12,000	10,500
Ash Content	20%	5%
Sulphur Content	6%	0.5%

Bituminous coal, first discovered in Indiana along the Wabash River in 1736, was reported in land surveys and its location marked on maps by 1804. By 1840, Indiana was producing almost 9,700 tons of coal per year, primarily from Perry and Warrick counties. Small-scale surface mining along outcropping seams was done at first by pick and shovel and later by horse and scraper. The first underground mine shaft in Indiana was developed in 1850 at Newburgh, Indiana. By 1852, block coal was mined in Clay County, and both shaft, and slope mines became common. From 1840, when production

was around 9,700 tons, to 1897, coal production increased rapidly and by 1918 at the close of World War I, production in Indiana had reached over 30,000,000 tons per year. With the advent of steam-powered equipment, surface mining began on a large scale and has remained a strong and viable industry.

The depth of a coal seam dictates the types of equipment needed to remove overburden, the material above the coal seam. As technology advanced from steam powered to diesel and finally electric power, the size of the equipment used and its capabilities also advanced. Twenty-five years ago, it was unusual to surface mine coal at depths greater than sixty feet. While today, with equipment capable of removing 200 cubic yards of overburden at a time, coal seams that approach 200 feet in depth can be mined.

### ***Methods of Mining:***

While, in recent years, Indiana coal has come primarily from surface mines, underground mining was once the major method of coal extraction in the state. Because a large portion of the surface reserves has already been removed, surface mining activities should decline. It is probable that the decline in surface mining will be accompanied by a resurgence of underground mining.

Indiana has approximately a 34 billion ton coal reserve, of which about 18 billion tons are recoverable using current technology. Of the recoverable coal, about 16 billion tons can be extracted through underground mining and 2 billion tons through surface mining.



### ***Use of Indiana Coal:***

Most of Indiana's coal is used by the electric utility industry, which burns a combination of Indiana and lower sulphur out-of-state coal. The electric utilities and industries that use out-of-state coal do so for a variety of reasons with the predominant one being current air pollution emission requirements.

## **III. Overview of the Public Participation Opportunities in the Oversight Process and the State Program**

The *Indiana Prime Farmland Team* consists of representatives from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Daviess County Soil and Water Conservation District, the Sullivan County and Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service, the Indiana Farm Bureau, the IDOR, an Indiana Coal Company, the Sierra Club, a private consultant, and the OSM. This team meets monthly to address prime farmland issues.

On August 1, 2001, the Indiana Soil/ Prime Farmland Team hosted a tour of Black Beauty Coal Company's Farmersburg Mine, located in Vigo County, Indiana. The objective of the tour was to inform the public of the methods of prime farmland restoration and the opportunity to view the actual soil handling techniques at an active mine site.

The tour successfully showed the entire mining and reclamation process as it relates to the mining and restoration of Prime farmland soils. Soil scientists from the University of Illinois and the Indiana Soil and Conservation Service explained the soil handling techniques and results of crop test plots on the reclaimed prime farmland areas. Some of the team members, coal company employees, service providers, and a University of Illinois researcher gave presentations and discussed questions and concerns in detail.

During evaluation year (EY) 2001, the *Patoka South Fork Watershed Steering Committee*, a watershed group formed under the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, met periodically to develop and implement projects to improve the Patoka South Fork Watershed. This watershed was severely impacted by, among other things, past coal mining activities. Both OSM and IDOR are represented on this committee.

The Indiana Coal Council is the primary representative of the coal industry in the State, while the environmental community representation is by Hoosier Environmental Council. The IFO maintains as needed contacts with these organizations, their members, and citizens throughout the evaluation year.

The IDOR successfully implements the required public participation provisions of all aspects of its regulatory and abandoned mine land (AML) programs. In addition to addressing the required provisions of public participation, Indiana has taken a pro-active position regarding outreach and the distribution of information to all stakeholders. Under its "Operation Excellence" Program, Indiana established a goal "To create a greater public awareness of, and appreciation for Division programs through the use of various written, audio, and visual media."

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has made, among other publications, the following available through its web site as well as through phone or mail contact:

Citizen's Guide to Indiana's Abandoned Mine Land Program,  
Citizen's Guide to Coal Mining and Reclamation in Indiana,  
Division of Reclamation Annual Report, and

## Division of Reclamation Strategic Plan.

Also provided is information about the mission of the agency, the programs administered by the agency and tools and publications available to the Public.

Indiana continues to be pro-active in meeting controversial situations head on. It routinely conducts meetings and gathers public input when significant questions arise about a program area under its jurisdiction.

All of this is part of an overall strategy by the State directed toward better citizen understanding and involvement in the Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land Programs.

### IV. Major Accomplishments/Issues/Innovations in the Indiana Program

Indiana maintained its Regulatory Program to assure that the approved program remains effective in providing protection from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations. Indiana has proposed several amendments to assure that its program remains timely and as effective as the Federal requirements.

Indiana maintains a cooperative agreement with OSM to administer the State program on any federally owned land.

Indiana is administering its program in a way that effectively protects citizens and the environment from adverse impacts resulting from surface coal mining activities.

#### Clean Streams Activities:

Indiana continues to be an active participant in the Clean Streams Initiative. The Patoka South Fork Watershed Steering Committee has been one of the most active and productive grass roots organizations formed under the Appalachian Clean Stream Initiative (ACSI). Funding is provided through two different clean streams initiative grants. The first is funding directly to the Steering Committee by way of Cooperative Watershed agreement grants from OSM and the second is funding for clean streams activities through the IDOR AML grant.

Projects and activities accomplished by the group through Cooperative Watershed agreements during this review year include:

Enos Runway – the first Cooperative Watershed agreement awarded to the Patoka South Fork Watershed Steering Committee, this project was completed and is closed out. This was a land treatment project that had been contributing acid

mine drainage (AMD) to 0.5 miles of Rough Creek and 9 miles of the South Fork of the Patoka River.

Thompson Run – this AMD project was initiated and will neutralize 3 miles of Thompson Run and 9 miles of the South Fork of the Patoka River. This project will be completed during the next evaluation year.

Old Ben Scout Reservation AMD Lakes – work began to eliminate 12.07 acres of AMD lakes located within the Old Ben Scout Reservation. Reclamation will result in the creation of three useful lakes for recreation/education uses.

#### Clean Stream Projects:

Projects utilizing clean streams funds from the IDOR AML grant are the Burress Pit coal refuse site, a cooperative reclamation project by the Sycamore Trails RC&D which reclaimed a gob pile, and the ongoing Augusta Lake project. Acid levels in the lake have been reduced by 80 percent, improved 2 miles of Mill Creek and the Patoka River. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have identified numerous aquatic life in Mill Creek that had been devoid of life for over 40 years. The project will continue in the next evaluation year.

#### Reclamation Awards:

The Indiana Program has consistently been one that has encouraged operators to mine and reclaim responsibly. The positive interaction between the regulators and the industry is evident by the number of OSM Awards that Indiana has received over the years.

Since the inception of the OSM awards, the accomplishments of the following Indiana operators have been recognized:

<i>Year of Award</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Mine</i>
1988	Black Beauty Coal Company	Arlen
1989	Vigo Coal Company	Discovery
1990	Solar Sources	Skypoint
1990	Fowler Excavating	Bullock
1991	Foertsch Construction	Little Sandy
1992	Solar Sources	Pit 12
1997	Solar Sources	Pit 12 <sup>1</sup>
1999	Amax Coal Company	Ayrshire
2000	Black Beauty Coal Company	Columbia
2001	Triad Mining	Switz City
2001	Kindill Mining	Mine 2
2001	Black Beauty Coal Company <sup>2</sup>	Mines in Indiana and Illinois

## 1 HALL OF FAME AWARD

## 2 DIRECTOR'S AWARD

During the EY 2001 evaluation period, three Indiana operators received OSM excellence awards. This history of awards is certainly an indicator of a positive working relationship between the industry and the State Authority and reflects the type of outstanding reclamation that operators in Indiana are capable of achieving.

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

Performance standard based reviews, along with public participation evaluations provide the IFO with a broad picture of:

- The number and extent of observed off-site impacts;
- The number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and which meet the bond release requirements for the various phases of reclamation; and
- The effectiveness of customer service provided by the State.



Individual topic reports, available in the Indianapolis Office, provide a detailed analysis and information concerning how the evaluations were conducted and how the conclusions were reached.

A. Off-Site Impacts:

OSM Directive REG-8 (Oversight) focuses oversight on the “on-the-ground” success of the State Programs. A joint State/OSM evaluation was conducted during the EY to determine the effectiveness of the State program in protecting the environment and public from off-site impacts resulting from surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

The numbers of off-site impacts observed by the IDOR during the evaluation year were few, and generally affected only to a minor degree, land and water resources.

The IFO inspected 49 mine units and found 93.9% free of off-site impacts. Data gathered from these inspections found a total of 41 violations and three off-site impacts. Of the 41 violations encountered, six Ten-Day Notices were issued that addressed 13 violations. The remaining 28 violations had previously been addressed by the State. The 41 violations were divided accordingly: 19 on-the-ground impacts and 22 administrative violations. The higher than normal

paperwork violations coincide with the devaluation of the Frontier Bond Company. Frontier surety bonds held by mine operators were required to be replaced with bonds from sureties that were in good standing.

The State reported 11 off-site impacts during the EY. Based upon this reporting and the IFO's observations during its complete inspections, 94.6% of mine sites remained free from off-site impacts during the evaluation year.

The IFO concludes that the numbers of identified on-the-ground impacts and violations substantiate that the State is administering a successful surface mining regulatory program. The IFO recommends that the State continue to ensure mining is being conducted in such a manner, with emphasis in correcting paperwork issues.

**B. Reclamation Success:**

Thousands of acres of land affected by surface coal mining are successfully reclaimed each year as noted in Table 5 of this report.

The IFO conducted a program of bond release oversight inspections to verify the basic assumption of this way of reporting reclamation success. The assumption, as outlined by OSM Directive, REG-8, is that acres reported for a particular phase of bond release are equivalent to acres reclaimed to meet the release standards for that phase in the field. The IFO was able to verify that release standards are indeed met in the field before phase bond release is approved in Indiana. Therefore the acres reported for bond release translate to acres of successfully completed reclamation.

Specifically, the following elements were evaluated for successful reclamation:

○ **Land Form/Approximate Original Contour and Soil Replacement**

The criterion for determining whether reclaimed lands are reconstructed appropriately is whether it has been returned to its approximate original contour (AOC), including soil replacement. For the purposes of this evaluation, Phase I bond releases were used as the indicator that the AOC had been achieved, and soils had been replaced. For the evaluation period, the approximate premining contour and soil replacement were achieved for 7,316 acres. It is estimated that to date that approximately 83,184 acres have met the criteria for AOC and soil replacement and have been released from Phase I bond.

○ **Surface Stability and Establishment of Vegetation**

For the purposes of this evaluation, surface stability and the establishment of vegetation were measured by the acres of Phase II bond released. For the evaluation period, Indiana was successful in achieving surface stability and in establishing vegetation on 14,386 acres.

Based on the IFO analysis of data supplied by the IDOR, between 1983 and September 2001, approximately 72,741 acres of mined land have had surface stability achieved and vegetation properly established.

o **Establishment of Post Mining Land Use and Productivity Restoration**



Post mining land use attainment and the establishment of a successful and appropriate vegetative cover, including restoration of productivity (where appropriate), were measured by the number of acres that received Phase III bond release.

For the evaluation period, 11,268 acres had Phase III bond released and therefore, are considered to have attained the approved post mining land use, and have appropriate successful vegetative cover, including restoration of productivity. This



can be compared to 6,544 acres released for the previous evaluation year.

Based upon the IFO analysis of data supplied by the IDOR, between 1983 and September 2001, 46,381 acres have been fully reclaimed and the post mining land use and appropriate vegetative cover achieved, including restoration of productivity where appropriate.

o **Hydrologic Reclamation**

The successful restoration of surface and groundwater quality and quantity would be measured by the accounting of acres of Phase III bond release achieved. This is the assumption of the OSM, Directive REG-8. While this likely is a valid measure in Indiana, the State and OSM are working to improve the acquisition, management and interpretation of hydrologic data. Indiana released 11,268 acres for Phase III during the evaluation period and a total of 46,381 acres since 1983.

o **Contemporaneous Reclamation**

The OSM Directive, REG-8 defines contemporaneous reclamation to be the difference in time between when lands are disturbed and when they

achieve phased bond release. There has been considerable discussion about whether this is a valid measure of contemporaneous reclamation. This discussion has taken place both within OSM and with the various State Regulatory Authorities. The results discussed below represent the best effort under the guidance of REG-8 at assessing contemporaneous reclamation.

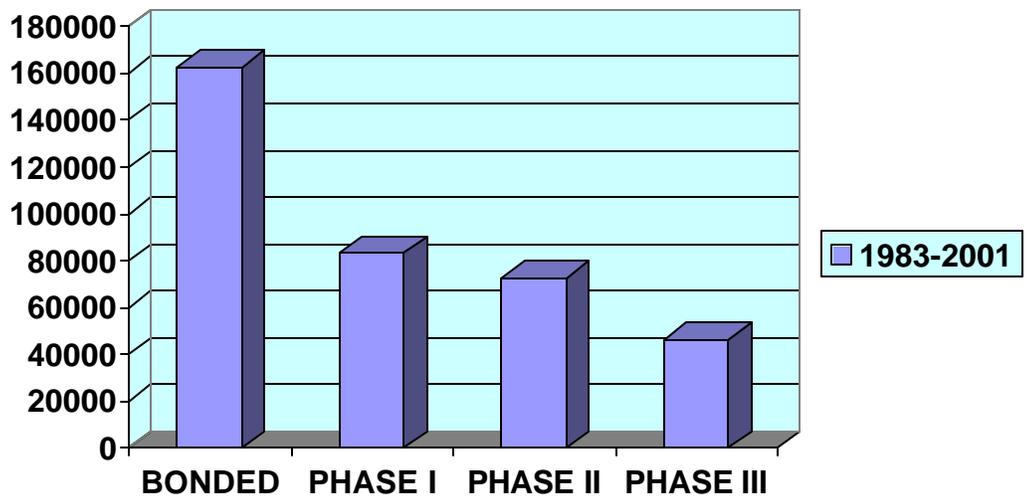
- o Indiana is just beginning to collect affected acreage by year. For this year the State has reported bonded acres, which is a rough approximation of the affected acreage. Indiana has also reported acres of bond released each

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BONDED</b>	<b>PHASE I</b>	<b>PHASE II</b>	<b>PHASE III</b>
1983	3831	0	0	0
1984	42022	178	0	0
1985	18698	461	0	0
1986	7481	3069	0	0
1987	7463	5147	3708	0
1988	4815	4789	3365	0
1989	6544	5151	5769	0
1990	7501	2966	2549	0
1991	5219	3250	2006	459
1992	4335	4908	2898	298
1993	4292	2481	1915	1619
1994	3833	3148	4095	3112
1995	7150	5172	2778	2636
1996	2451	4548	3777	3517
1997	7981	7734	4814	3725
1998	14107	8549	8080	5500
1999	4780	4403	6110	7706
2000	5616	9914	6491	6544
2001	4566	7316	14386	11268
<b>TOTAL</b>	162685*	83184	72741	46381

do not necessarily correspond to the year in which they were affected. Indiana is administering its approved program in a manner that assures that reclamation activities remain reasonably contemporaneous with the mining operations. The reported data appear in the table and figure following:

***Acreage Bonded and Released  
1983 - 2001***

\*This number does not reflect the removal of acreage released as not affected, nor the acres repermited and bonded. The actual final bonded acreage can be significantly smaller than this.



C. Customer Service

The Indianapolis Field Office (IFO) Director is a member of the board of the *Indiana Society for Mining and Reclamation*. The board is composed of representatives from the IDOR, the IFO, the Indiana Geologic Survey, the Indiana Department of Commerce,



citizens, coal industry representatives, power industry representatives, and academia. The purpose of the group is to serve as a focal point for the exchange of information about the coal industry in Indiana. The group sponsors a Technology Transfer Seminar in the coal region during December each year, which brings together citizens, the coal industry, the power generation industry, environmental groups, consultants with an interest in coal mining and reclamation, and interested State and Federal agencies. The Seminar addresses current, historic and anticipated issues related to surface coal mining. The board meets quarterly and sets the agenda for the annual sessions. Approximately 150 people with diverse interests attended the Technology Transfer Seminar in December 2000.

## VI. OSM Assistance

The primary mode of OSM assistance to Indiana is through grant funding. Table 9 indicates the amount of grant funding to Indiana for operation of the regulatory program. OSM provides 50% of the funding necessary for the regulatory program and 100% of funding necessary for the Abandoned Mine Land Program in Indiana.

Additionally, assistance is provided as outline below:

- Technical training courses are offered by OSM throughout the year, which address technical and programmatic aspects of mining and reclamation. These courses are provided for OSM and State participants as well as industry and others on a space available basis.
- OSM provides the Technical Information Processing System including local workstations and software for State use. The OSM also provides training and support. Indiana uses the system for a variety of tasks related to permit application processing and other technical or engineering evaluations. The technical staff continues to work with the State to develop and implement an electronic permitting program.
- Informal discussions occur between OSM and State management and staff that is the product of a good working relationship. Informal assistance is provided regarding field or implementation issues on a continual basis.
- The Director of the IFO sits on the Board of the Indiana Society for Mining and Reclamation. This is a diverse group that includes membership from OSM, the IDOR, Department of Commerce, citizens, industry, academia and power industries. The group's focus is to identify topics of interest to all parties and to sponsor a Technology Transfer Seminar each year. The Technology Transfer

Seminar is well advertised and attended by participants from all factions of the public and private sectors.

- The IFO has participated with Indiana on a Prime Farmland Team that is focused on addressing the technical aspects of prime farmland restoration. Also a prime farmland tour was given this year.
- The IFO works closely with the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the South Fork of the Patoka River. This group functions and is partially funded through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.
- OSM has a member on the IDOR AML Subsidence Team, which was formed during 1999 to evaluate the efficacy of implementing a program to prevent AML coal mine subsidence in Indiana, instead of merely reacting to subsidence events through the AML Emergency Program.
- During EY 2001, OSM participated with the team in the evaluation of an engineering study of the Loge School property, located in Boonville, Indiana. Subsequently, OSM conducted a literature review and provided technical information to the team on various methods of subsidence monitoring.

## VII. General Oversight Topic Reviews

In addition to the offsite impact and land restoration reviews, the IFO conducted oversight activities in the program areas listed below. Copies of oversight documents relating to these topics may be obtained at the IFO office or by requesting specific reports by mail at the following address:

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement  
Indianapolis Field Office  
575 North Pennsylvania, Room 301  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The IFO can also be contacted by E-mail at [IFOMAIL@indgw.osmre.gov](mailto:IFOMAIL@indgw.osmre.gov).

**Complete Inspections:** The workplan in this area was designed to allow the IFO to gather information, which would then be used to generate an overview of the “on the ground” impacts of surface coal mining and reclamation. A sample of 50 complete inspections were targeted with 49 of them being completed during the review year. As indicated in the off-site impact section above, the inspections indicated that Indiana maintains and administers an effective program that meets all SMCRA requirements.

**Data Team:** The IFO will continue to work cooperatively with the IDOR to facilitate improvement in this area.

**Ground Water Monitoring Review Follow-Up:** During EY2001, the IFO continued to work with the Regulatory Authority toward the development and implementation of a hydrologic database to improve the IDOR ability to ensure ground water monitoring and review of ground water monitoring information are being conducted as necessary. As a result of the initial review effort in EY2000, six recommendations were made. The purpose of the Ground Water Monitoring Review Follow-Up was to determine what progress the IDOR has made towards implementation of these recommendations. The IDOR took the following actions to implement many of these recommendations: 1) completion of an inventory of surface and ground water monitoring requirements for all permits; 2) providing general geology/hydrology training to inspectors; 3) development of a database to be used to identify non-NPDES surface and ground water monitoring points and monitoring requirements; 4) identifying ground water monitoring data not yet entered into the database and developed a process for data entry; 5) undertook discussions with permittees in an effort to obtain ground water monitoring data not submitted to the IDOR; and 6) revised water monitoring plans to improve consistency within the industry.

**Review of Impoundment Break-Through Potential into Underground Mine Works:** As a result of the October 11, 2000, impoundment failure in Martin County, Kentucky, OSM evaluated the break-through potential for impounded water, coal slurry, or other coal processing by-products to drain in an uncontrolled manner into underground mines. The IFO found that there were no mines in Indiana that posed a high or moderate potential for break-through into underground mines. 57 impoundments were identified as having a low potential. Further, it was determined that if any of these impoundments were to break-through, the material from the impoundments would be retained in the underground workings of the mine with no means of exiting the mine workings.

**Long-term Pollutational Discharge Survey:** During EY 2001 the IFO and the IDOR surveyed the Indiana Coal Field to determine if there were any permanent program permits that had a potential for post-reclamation AMD discharge and, if left untreated, would prevent bond release. Only two sites were identified, and both sites have been forfeited and reclaimed by the State.

**AML Customer Service Review:** In EY 2001 the IFO conducted an Enhancement and Performance Review of Indiana AML Program customer service as a gauge of program success. The Principle of Excellence found in OSM Directive AML-22 to which this review relates is that "Programs should be responsive to public concerns." The purpose of this review was to determine how well customers (landowners) are satisfied with the AML Program's reclamation work.

Based on this review, the IFO determined that the Indiana AML Program is successful in achieving successful project reclamation. Results of the survey were very positive. The small percent of negative feedback received seemed to center on the communications arena. Recommendations offered were that the AML Program determine if follow-up on the few negative responses, especially those asserting incomplete reclamation is necessary, and consider whether refreshing communication skills is warranted.



APPENDIX A:

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

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## APPENDIX B

This Appendix contains the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Reclamation comments on the draft Evaluation Report received by the IFO on November 29, 2001. A photocopy of the State's comment letter follows this page.

Presented below is the Field Office Director's disposition of the State's comments.

### **Disposition of Comments:**

Comment 1. Changes to the chart on page two of the report have been made to reflect the appropriate values of Indiana Coal.

Comment 2. The report has been modified so that the names of the members of the Prime Farmland Team are only listed once.

Comment 3. Information regarding other clean streams projects have been incorporated into the report.

Comment 4. The word "program" has been deleted so that it is not repeated in the sentence.