

FEDERAL REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Federal Programs for States

OSMRE is required to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation activities on non-Federal and non-Indian lands in a State if:

- the State's proposal for a permanent program is not approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
- the State does not submit its own permanent regulatory program; or
- the State fails to implement, enforce, or maintain its approved State program.

Although OSMRE encourages and supports state primacy in the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations, certain states with coal reserves elected not to submit, or maintain, regulatory programs. These states therefore became Federal Program States, with surface coal mining and reclamation operations regulated by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Full Federal Programs are now in effect in Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington. Of these, only Tennessee and Washington have active coal mining.

Federal Lands Program

Section 523(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to issue and implement a Federal program applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on Federal lands. On February 16, 1983, OSMRE promulgated the current Federal Lands Program.

The Federal Lands Program is critical because the Federal Government owns significant coal reserves, primarily in the West, that must be developed under the Federal Coal Management Program of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Of the 234 billion tons of identified coal reserves in the western region, 60 percent is Federally owned.

Administration of most surface coal mining requirements for the Federal Lands Program may be delegated by the Secretary to states with approved regulatory programs through cooperative agreements. However, certain responsibilities cannot be delegated and must be retained by the Secretary.

Once the Secretary and a state have reached a cooperative agreement, the state regulatory authority assumes responsibility for permitting, inspection, and enforcement of surface coal mining activities on Federal lands in the state. OSMRE, however, maintains an oversight function to ensure that the regulatory authority fully exercises its delegated responsibility under the cooperative agreement. In states not having a cooperative agreement, the required permitting, inspection, and enforcement activities are carried out by OSMRE.

By the end of fiscal year 1986, the Secretary had entered into cooperative agreements with the States of Alabama, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming. In addition, work was continuing on cooperative agreements with Virginia, Utah and Illinois. (The cooperative agreement with Utah was signed in March 1987, and the agreement with Virginia was signed in April 1987.)

Indian Lands Program

OSMRE has issued rules implementing a Federal program for Indian lands, as required by Section 710(d) of the Act. The rules make most of the permanent program requirements applicable to Indian lands.

In addition, under existing agreements with the Crow, Hopi, and Navajo Tribes, OSMRE continues to provide technical and financial assistance for developing mining and reclamation programs on tribal lands.

Designation of Lands as Unsuitable for Mining

The surface mining law provides that citizens have the right to petition the regulatory authority to have an area designated as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations if they believe the land is fragile, historic, or cannot be reclaimed successfully. During fiscal year 1986, OSMRE received petitions to designate land as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations on certain lands in Tennessee and Georgia. Evaluation of these petitions has been initiated.

Also in fiscal year 1986, two active petitions were carried over from fiscal year 1985. One of these is the Black Diamond Petition in King County, Washington, which is in the final stages of processing. The other is the Rock Creek Petition in Tennessee, which is also in the final phase of an unsuitability determination.

During fiscal year 1986, OSMRE made a decision on the Red Rim (Wyoming) Lands Unsuitable Petition. Although no land was designated as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations, OSMRE did set conditions upon any future mining within the area; the conditions serve to protect pronghorn antelope in the most critical parts of the area.

Valid Existing Rights

The surface mining law prohibits surface coal mining in certain areas, including national parks, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and wild and scenic river areas, subject to "valid existing rights" (VER).

During fiscal year 1986, four requests for determinations of VER were processed. Work progressed on promulgating a new definition of VER, to comply with an order of the District Court for the District of Columbia, which had ruled that OSMRE's earlier promulgation of the definition of VER had not been in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

Mining Plan Review

During fiscal year 1986, OSMRE continued its review of mining plans and permit applications for coal mining on Federal lands, Federal Program lands, and Indian lands. Mining plan reviews are conducted to determine whether the mine operators are complying with the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and the operation and reclamation plan requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

The operator must address the effects of mining before a mining plan or permit will be approved on Federal land. (Where the authority to approve permits on Federal lands has been delegated to a state under a cooperative agreement, the state issues a permit on the Federal lands.)

During fiscal year 1986, one mining permit and one mining plan were approved on lands subject to a Federal Program. OSMRE also issued 26 permits and approved 30 mining plans for coal mining on Federal lands in non-Federal Program States.

FEDERAL MINING PLAN/PERMIT APPLICATION STATUS

State or Indian Tribe	EIS's Published	Mining Plans Approved	Permits Issued by OSMRE
FEDERAL PROGRAM STATES			
Tennessee	1	0	0
Washington	0	1	1
Total	1	1	1
FEDERAL PROGRAM STATES			
Eastern States:			
Illinois	0	0	1
Kentucky	0	0	3
Ohio	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	4
Western States:			
Colorado	0	6	1
Montana	1	2	2
New Mexico	0	2	2
North Dakota	0	3	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Utah	0	5	4
Wyoming	0	12	11
Subtotal	0	30	21
Total	1	30	25
INDIAN LANDS PROGRAM			
Arizona	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL			
	2	31	26

TENNESSEE

Introduction/Overview

Tennessee is the largest Federal Program State in the Nation, with 811 surface and underground coal mining operations, 118 of which are actively producing coal. Permitted operations range in size from 3 acres to 600 acres, the average size being approximately 40 to 50 acres. These mines extend from the Kentucky border to the Alabama border in the east central portion of the State.

Tennessee's coal resources lie in 22 identifiable coal seams spread over 22 counties, 12 seams of which are being mined at this time. Mining in the northern counties is primarily in steep slope areas in the Cumberland Mountain Range. Mining in the southern counties is area-type-mining due to the relatively flat terrain associated with the Cumberland Plateau. As a result of a moderate climate and significant rainfall, reclamation activities can be performed in a timely manner with satisfactory results.

As of 1986, coal reserves in mapped areas were estimated at 4 billion tons, representing less than 1 percent of U.S. coal reserves. Tennessee coal, which is a highly volatile bituminous with variable percentages of sulfur, is used primarily for the generation of electric power, with some coal suitable for the manufacture of coke.

Tennessee produced approximately 7.5 million tons of coal in 1985. Although slightly more than 1984, the figure continues to reflect a downward trend in coal production during the past few years.

Of the 1985 production, 2,242,000 tons (30 percent) were produced by surface mining operations and 5,204,000 tons (70 percent) were produced by underground mining operations. The 1985 production, down 37 percent from the record high production of 11,900,000 tons in 1979, represents 1 percent of U.S. production for the same year. Due to the small size of the mining industry in Tennessee, coal production and coal sales are not a major source of revenue in the state economy.

Program Management and Operations

The State of Tennessee gained primacy August 10, 1982, when its regulatory program was conditionally approved, subject to the correction of several deficiencies.

On May 16, 1984, the Tennessee General Assembly repealed most of the Tennessee Coal Surface Mining Law of 1980, effective October 1, 1984. The legislation also repealed the implementing regulations effective the same date.

With this action, Secretarial withdrawal of the State Regulatory Program became a formality. On October 1, 1984, the OSMRE Knoxville Field Office became the regulatory authority in Tennessee.

Permitting and Bond Setting

During the 1986 reporting period, the Field Office's permitting work efforts were in three main activities: processing new permit applications, reviewing permits issued by the State of Tennessee under its permanent program per section 504(d) of SMCRA, and reviewing and processing petitions requesting that certain lands be designated unsuitable for mining.

New Permit Applications. The Field Office had 145 applications on hand as of July 1, 1985, the beginning of the review year. Seventy-eight permit applications were received during the reporting period, 39 permits were issued, and seven successor-in-interest applications were approved.

Lands Unsuitable Petitions. The Field Office had one petition to have lands designated as unsuitable for mining pending and received another one during the reporting period. Both petitions are presently being processed with decisions expected before August 1987.

Review of State Issued Permits. Section 504(d) of the surface mining law provides that permits are valid even though issued under a state program for which approval is later withdrawn. Those permits, however, must be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of SMCRA once a Federal program is instituted in the State. During the 1986 reporting period, the Knoxville Field Office continued its review of the 222 permanent program permits issued during state primacy. The target date for completion of the 504(d) review process is March 30, 1987.

Bond Setting. As part of its permitting process, the Field Office requires a minimum bond based on the critical point in the approved reclamation plan, including allowances for indirect costs. This method of bond calculation ensures the availability of adequate reclamation funds regardless of when forfeiture may occur during the permit term. All bonds on new permits were determined by this bond calculation method. The average bond per acre for surface and underground mines respectively was \$2,398 and \$6,554.

Inspection and Enforcement

Inspection Mandate. The Field Office conducted the required number of partial and complete inspections on its 811 inspectable units. Excluding exploration-related inspections, 10,429 inspections were completed. There are 126 Notices of Intent to explore for surface coal on file, for which 989 inspections were made. A notice of violation was issued in 8 percent of the total number of inspections, with sediment control and water-related deficiencies constituting the highest percentage of violations (35 percent). Revegetation problems accounted for 9 percent of the violations cited. Sixteen imminent harm cessation orders were issued for mining without a permit.

Bond Release. During this period, the Field Office approved 17 Phase I bond releases on permanent program permits, resulting in release of \$642,888 in bond liability. No Phase II or III release applications were processed during this period. In repealing the Tennessee Coal Surface Mining Law of 1980, the Tennessee General Assembly did not provide clear authority for the State to continue to hold bonds on interim program permits except where bond forfeiture had been initiated prior to the effective date of the repealing statute. As a result, the State was required to return interim program bonds which were not in the forfeiture process. The return of these bonds began in February 1985. While the Field Office does not have authority to require bonds on these interim program permits, it continues to exercise enforcement jurisdiction over these sites until the required reclamation is accomplished.

Bond Replacement. Acceptable replacement bonds were obtained for 88 percent of the 222 permanent program bonds transferred to the Field Office from the State at the end of primacy. Enforcement actions were taken against the permittees for the remaining 26 bonds that were not replaced.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Pursuant to Section 405(c) of the surface mining law, the Secretary of the Interior is prohibited from continuing to fund an abandoned mine reclamation program unless the state has an approved regulatory program. Accordingly, as of October 1, 1984, Tennessee's AML program was no longer eligible for Abandoned Mine Land grants. In May 1986, the State filed suit in U.S. District Court against OSMRE for not releasing AML grant funds. On June 17, 1986, OSMRE and the State announced plans to spend \$2 million in Federal funds and \$1 million in State funds for mine reclamation through a series of cooperative agreements. This funding comes from the Secretary's Discretionary Fund for reclamation of abandoned surface mines rather than the State's 50 percent share of AML fees.

In September 1986, cooperative agreements to reclaim five abandoned mine sites in East Tennessee were signed by OSMRE and the Tennessee Department of Conservation. The total costs of the projects are \$1,037,000. Actual work on the sites is expected to begin in the spring of 1987. Four additional projects have been identified for inclusion in fiscal year 1987 funding, with a total projected cost of \$1,009,000. All nine projects should be completed by the end of 1988.

Continuing Issues

When the General Assembly repealed its surface mining law effective October 1, 1984, it gave up its authority to regulate surface mining in Tennessee. Since then OSMRE has awarded the State two program development grants to assist the State in its efforts to reassume primacy. In addition, the Knoxville Field Office Director and his staff have been working with the State on a transition team to facilitate the State's becoming once again the regulatory authority.

Facts About Mining in Tennessee

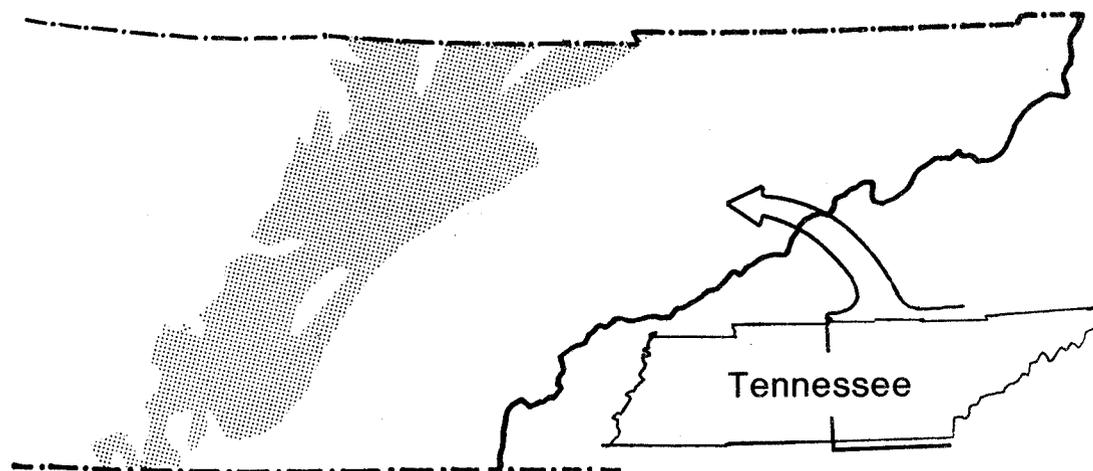
	Amount	% U.S. Total
Coal Production (tons)*	7,446,000	.84
Surface Mining	2,242,000	.42
Underground Mining	5,204,000	1.48
Producing Mines*	118	2.48
Surface	48	1.88
Underground	70	3.17
Average Production/Mine		
Surface	46,708	
Underground	74,343	
Acreage Under Permit**	26,869	.83

*Source: U.S. Department of Energy Information Administration, "Coal Production 1985."

**Based on July 19, 1986 Inspectable Units List of Knoxville Field Office.

Salient Statistics—1986 Review Period

Total Budget (OSMRE Field Office)	\$5,514,226
Total Permits	723
Inspectable Units (All Lands)	811
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)	10,429
Enforcement Actions (NOVs Issued)	829



Tennessee

Coal Bearing Lands

Introduction/Overview

The State of Washington is a Federal Program State in which OSMRE has responsibility for assuring the reclamation of lands affected by coal mining.

Most of Washington's coal-bearing regions lie west of the Cascade Mountains. The major mining districts include Whatcom County, Skagit County, Issaquah-Grand Ridge, Green River, Wilkeson-Carbonado, Fairfax-Ashford, Centralia-Chehalis, Morton, Eastern Lewis County, Kelso-Castle Rock, Roslyn, and Taneum-Manastash. Coal seams in these areas are severely folded and faulted, contributing to problems in mining. The demonstrated coal reserve base of the State is 1.46 billion tons, about 0.3 percent of the Nation's coal reserves. Steeply dipping minable seams range from 2.5 to 25 feet in thickness.

The occurrence of coal in Washington has been documented since the early days of settlement, and, at one time, coal production played a significant role in the economy of the State. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, coal was second only to lumber in Washington's industrial production. Production declined, however, with the use of oil as a fuel, the availability of low-cost hydroelectric power, and increased imports of coal from Wyoming and Utah. By 1959, production was at 200,000 tons. Although production is much greater now, the availability of low-cost hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest stalled the construction of coal-fired power plants and the associated coal productivity boom that was experienced in other states.

In 1985, the one surface mine in the State produced 4,438,000 tons of coal, used solely to fuel an electric power-generating facility. Also, during the 1986 reporting period, a permit was issued to an operator to open a new surface coal mine operation in the historic Black Diamond District of King County.

Washington's climate is mild and is not a limiting factor to reclamation work in the State. The coal-bearing regions of the State experience ample precipitation, ranging from 32 to 96 inches annually, with the majority of the precipitation falling between the months of November to mid-April.

Program Management and Budget

Regulation of the coal mine operation in Washington is conducted by OSMRE's Casper (Wyo.) Field Office, with assistance from the OSMRE office in Olympia, Washington. The agency's Western Field Operations office in Denver, Colorado processes all permit applications and calculates reclamation bonds. Inspections of mine and reclamation sites in Washington are conducted by one OSMRE reclamation specialist located in Olympia.

Permitting and Bonding

During the evaluation period, OSMRE's Western Field Operations office issued a surface coal mine permit to an applicant who qualified for assistance under the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). The financial assistance from OSMRE provided the applicant with qualified professional laboratory analysis and assistance in gathering and evaluating data required to obtain a permit to operate. The permit, issued to Pacific Coast Coal Co., is for 422 acres located in King County and carries with it a reclamation bond in the amount of \$9,752,600 for the 5-year permit period.

Inspection and Enforcement

The responsibility for inspection and enforcement activities in Washington State lies with the Casper Field Office through its Olympia, Washington office. During the evaluation period, the Olympia office was staffed with one reclamation specialist who has responsibility for conducting on-site evaluations of active sites, monitoring reclaimed sites until final bond release occurs, conducting necessary field activities associated with sites that are in the process of bond forfeiture or other litigation, and taking appropriate enforcement actions as required.

The reclamation specialist also was available to provide field support to the Western Field Operations office for abandoned mine land activities.

During the evaluation period, there were four inspectable units in Washington, consisting of the following: one active surface coal mining operation, one active coal preparation plant, one reclaimed initial program permit operation, and one mine site that is currently in the bond forfeiture stage.

Abandoned Mine Lands

As with the regulatory program, the Abandoned Mine Land reclamation program in Washington State is a Federal program, administered by OSMRE. During the 1986 reporting period, two reclamation projects and four emergency projects were completed. The projects were on schedule and within budget.

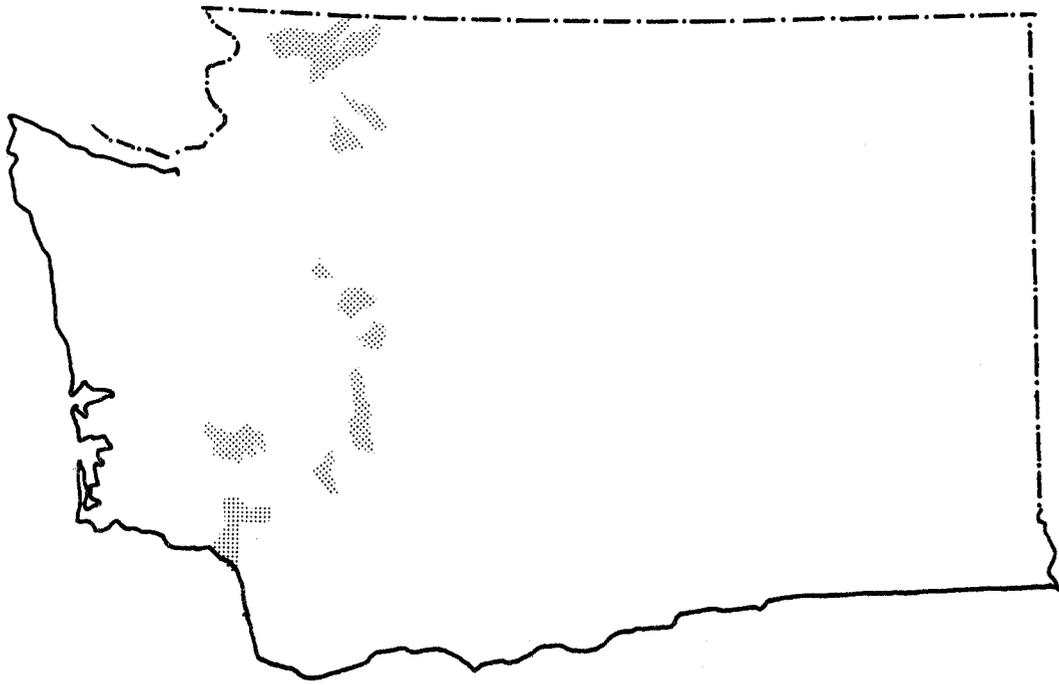
Facts About Mining in Washington

	Amount	% U.S. Total
Coal Production (tons)*	4,438,000	.50
Surface Mining	4,438,000	.83
Underground Mining	0	0
Producing Mines*	1	.04
Surface	1	.07
Underground	0	0
Average Production/Mine		
Surface	4,438,000	
Underground	0	
Acreage Under Permit	14,160	.44

*Source: U.S. Department of Energy Information Administration, "Coal Production 1985."

Salient Statistics—1986 Review Period

Total Permits	4
Inspectable Units (All Lands)	4
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)	41
Enforcement Actions (NOVs Issued)	1



Washington

Coal Bearing Lands

INDIAN LANDS

Introduction/Overview

OSMRE regulates coal mining on the lands of the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Indian Tribes. The Navajo Reservation encompasses parts of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, while the Hopi Reservation is limited to Arizona. The Peabody Coal Company Black Mesa and Kayenta Mines are located in Arizona (in the northeast corner of the State) on the Navajo Reservation, with part of the mine on the Hopi/Navajo joint-use area. Surface ownership of the two mines belongs exclusively to the Navajo Tribe. The Hopi have a 50 percent mineral interest in the joint-use area. Surface coal mining operations on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico are the Consolidation Coal Company Burnham Mine, which is located approximately 25 miles south of Farmington; Utah International, Incorporated, Navajo Mine, which is approximately 15 miles west of Farmington; and the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Company McKinley Mine, located approximately 25 miles northwest of Gallup. The McKinley Mine is somewhat unique in that it lies both inside and outside the southern boundary of the Navajo Indian Reservation. Approximately 75 percent of the mine surface and 40 percent of the coal is Indian-owned (including reservation, allotted, and fee title).

In Arizona, the principal coal-bearing region is the Black Mesa coal field, underlying about 3,200 square miles in the northeast part of the State. The coal field is totally within the boundaries of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations and represents a significant part of the economy of these Tribes. The demonstrated coal reserves in the field are estimated to be 352.2 million tons, which is less than one-tenth of one percent of the U.S. coal reserves.

Black Mesa coal was first mined by prehistoric Indians to fuel cooking and heating fires. It was estimated that the Indians removed more than 100,000 tons between 1300 and 1600 AD. From 1926 to 1964, fewer than 300,000 tons were mined by commercial underground mining methods. Most of this coal was used on the Reservations for heating Indian homes and schools, but limited quantities were used in the towns of Holbrook, Winslow, and Flagstaff, Arizona.

Since 1964, the Peabody Coal Company has been securing lease agreements with the Tribes. Currently, 66,751 acres of land are under lease and permitted. Approximately 14,000 acres of lease-hold are underlain with coal that is recoverable by conventional draglines. Two separate surface mines have been developed: the Black Mesa Mine and the Kayenta Mine. In 1984, the two mines produced 11.5 million tons of coal. The coal is used in two electric power-generating plants. The Black Mesa Mine supplies coal to the Mohave generating station in Nevada via a 273-mile slurry pipeline; and the Kayenta Mine supplies the Navajo Station at Page, Arizona, via an electrified railroad.

The two mines, with as many as eight seams, are operated with a total of six conventional draglines. Seam thickness ranges from 3 to 28 feet, but seams of 6 to 8 feet thick are most common. The maximum economic stripping depth is 130 feet.

The primary land use of the Black Mesa coal field is rangeland. Arid conditions in Arizona make reclamation and revegetation of the land difficult, and wind and water erosion have hampered some reclamation efforts to date.

The coal-bearing region of New Mexico within the Navajo Reservation is located in the San Juan Basin. The Burnham and Navajo Mines are in the Navajo Field, and the McKinley Mine is in the Gallup Field.

The Burnham Mine began surface coal mining operations in 1980. Those operations were suspended in mid-1984 due to loss of contract, and the mine is currently inactive. The Navajo Mine, which began operation in 1963, produces coal for use at the Four Corners Power Plant near Fruitland, New Mexico. During the period of July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986, the Navajo Mine produced 6,341,832 tons of coal. The McKinley Mine, which began operations in 1962, ships approximately 1.5 million tons of coal annually to the Salt River Project's Coronado Plant. Coal from the McKinley Mine is also shipped to the Arizona Public Service Company's Cholla Plant near Joseph City, Arizona. During the period of July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986, the McKinley Mine produced 3,786,062 tons of coal from the Indian parts of the mine.

New Mexico's climate, particularly in the San Juan Basin, is arid. Records indicate that the average annual precipitation at the Navajo Mine is 6.13 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs as thundershowers from August to October. Revegetation in parts of the San Juan Basin is extremely difficult because of low rainfall and high erosion potential.

The Crow Indian Reservation is located in the southeastern part of Montana, stretching from near Billings to the Wyoming border. Coal seams on the reservation are part of the Fort Union Coal Region. One mine is now operating on the reservation..

Program Management and Budget

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 requires that the Indian Tribes await Congressional enactment of specific legislation before assuming primacy. Until such legislation is enacted, the Federal government regulates coal mining operations on Indian lands pursuant to Section 710 of SMCRA. Mines on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations are within the responsibility of OSMRE's Albuquerque (New Mexico) Field Office and Western Field Operations, in Denver, Colorado, while the mine on the Crow Reservation in Montana is within the responsibility of OSMRE's Casper, Wyoming field Office and Western Field Operations. In Montana, OSMRE and the Montana Department of State Lands have developed a memorandum of understanding under which the State assists OSMRE in the permitting and inspection function on the Crow Reservation.

Permitting and Bonding

In Arizona, the Black Mesa permit application has been reviewed by OSMRE's Western Field Operations office, and the operator is now responding to OSMRE concerns with the application. A permit for the Wild Ram Valley Dam was issued during the review period. This reservoir replaced four existing sediment control structures that were undersized.

During the review period in Arizona, no bonds were released and no bond forfeitures were warranted.

In New Mexico, the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Company was issued a permanent program permit during the review period. Three permanent program permit applications were received and reviewed.

Also in New Mexico, the Amcoal mine submitted an application for release of a substantial portion of its bond. OSMRE is now reviewing the application.

On the Crow Reservation, only minor permitting revisions were handled during the period. One bond release was made. There are no outstanding issues.

Inspection and Enforcement

Because OSMRE is the regulatory authority on Indian lands, the responsibility for conducting regular inspections and pursuing enforcement actions, when necessary, on Indian land in Arizona and New Mexico lies with OSMRE's Albuquerque Field Office.

Representatives from the Navajo Coal Mining Commission and the Hopi Division of Mining and Reclamation Enforcement regularly participate in the inspection and enforcement processes. OSMRE solicits comments and concerns from the Tribal representatives during and as a result of inspections. Their role, however, is somewhat limited by Section 710 of SMCRA. Tribal representatives participated in 80 percent of the partial inspections and 74 percent of the complete inspections.

Montana's Department of State Lands (DSL) and OSMRE's Casper (Wyoming) Field Office inspect the one producing mine on the Crow Indian Reservation. During the reporting period, DSL conducted twelve partial and six complete inspections, meeting the required inspection frequency. OSMRE conducted seven partial and three complete inspections during the period. No inspection or enforcement problems occurred during the period.

Abandoned Mined Lands

In Arizona, OSMRE has cooperative agreements with the Hopi and Navajo tribes, providing for reclamation of abandoned mine sites. There were two construction projects during the review period. The projects are on schedule and within budget.

One project was completed in the State of New Mexico, at Pescada Pits. Under a cooperative agreement with the Zuni Tribe, three subsidence sites and open adits were filled, and several gob pile fires were extinguished. The areas were then revegetated.

On the Crow Reservation in Montana, OSMRE funded four construction projects during the review period. These projects are currently under construction and are on schedule and within projected budgets. Projects are expected to be limited in the future because of the lack of AML sites. No concerns have been identified with the program.

**Facts About Mining on Crow Indian Reservation
(MONTANA)**

	Amount	% U.S. Total
Coal Production (tons)*	3,112,595	.35
Surface Mining	3,112,595	.59
Underground Mining	0	0
Producing Mines*	1	.02
Surface	1	.04
Underground	0	0
Average Production/Mine		
Surface	3,112,595	
Underground	0	
Acreage Under Permit	3,255	.1

*Source: State of Montana, Department of State Lands.

**Facts About Mining on Indian Lands
(NEW MEXICO and ARIZONA)**

	Amount	% U.S.
TOTAL		
Coal Production (tons)*	19,670,584	2.23
Surface Mining	19,670,584	3.7
Underground Mining	0	0
Producing Mines*	4	.08
Surface	4	.15
Underground	0	0
Average Production/Mine**		
Surface	4,917,646 Tons	
Underground	0	
Acreage Under Permit***	84,241 acres	2.6

*Source: U.S. Department of Energy Information Administration, "Coal Production 1985."

**Data unavailable on a per-mine basis, so figures do not provide a weighted average.

***Does not include 31,806 acres at the Utah International, Inc., Navajo Mine, which is currently operating under the authority granted by 30 CFR 750.11(c)(3) until its permanent program permit application is approved.

**Salient Statistics—1986 Review Period
(INDIAN LANDS IN MONTANA)**

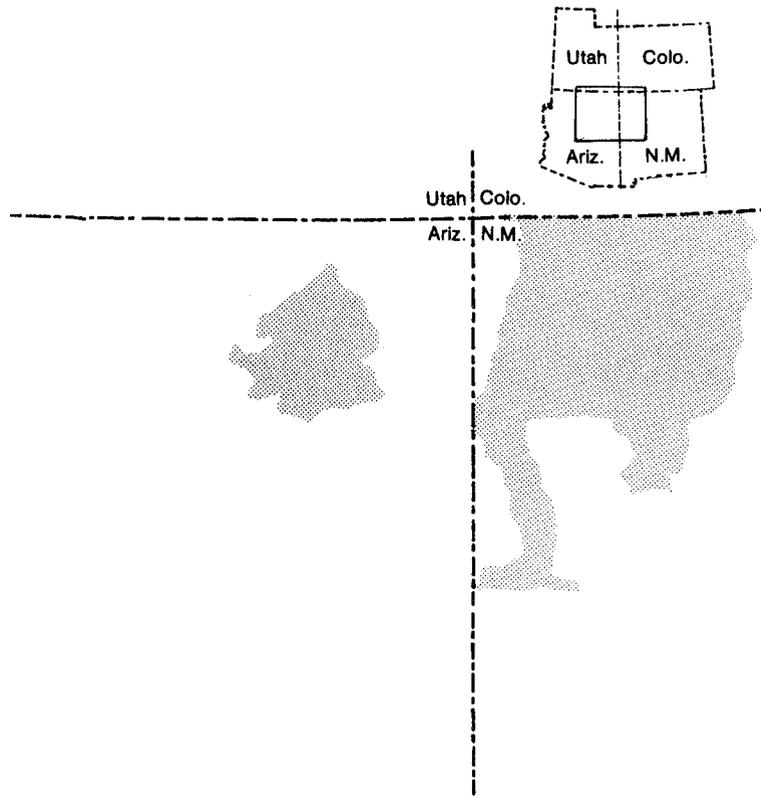
Total Permits		1
Inspectable Units (All Lands)		1
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)	18*	10**
Enforcement Actions (NOVs Issued)		0

**Conducted by Montana Department of State Lands.*

***Conducted by OSMRE Casper Field Office.*

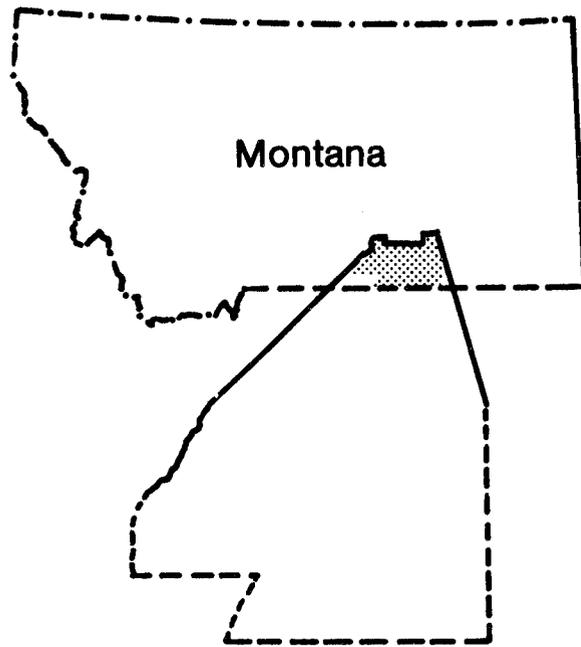
(INDIAN LANDS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO)

Total Permits		5
Inspectable Units (All Lands)		5
Total Inspections (Partial and Complete)		62
Enforcement Actions (NOVs Issued)		19



Hopi, Navajo and Zuni Tribes

Coal Bearing Lands



Crow Indian Reservation

Coal Bearing Lands