BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The United States Department of the Interior

and Annual Performance Plan
Fiscal Year 2001

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables iii

OSM Organization Chart iv

INTRODUCTION 1
General Statement 1
Description and Summary of Program Changes in FY 1999 Budget 8
Appropriations Language 9
Summary of Requirements 14
Uncontrollable Cost Changes 15

Environmental Restoration 19
Annual Performance Plan 20
State and Tribal Funding 24
State Program Evaluation 30
Federal Reclamation Program 31
Program Development and Maintenance 34
Justification of Business Line Program Changes 38

Environmental Protection 40
Annual Performance Plan 44
State and Tribal Funding 44
State Program Evaluation 47
Federal Programs 50
Federal Lands Program 51
Indian Lands Program 52
Program Development and Maintenance 54
Justification of Business Line Program Changes 57

Technology Development and Transfer 58
Annual Performance Plan 58
Technical Assistance 62
Technical Training 71
Technology Transfer 74
Justification of Business Line Program Changes 79

Financial Management 80
Annual Performance Plan 82
Fee Compliance 85
Revenue Management 92
Grants Financial Management 93
Justification of Business Line Program Changes 94

Executive Direction & Administration 95
Annual Performance Plan 96
Executive Direction 98
Administrative Support 101
General Services 105
Justification of Business Line Program Changes 106

Budget Exhibits 107
AML: Summary of Requirements by Object Class 107
AML: Obligations by Object Class 108
R&T: Obligations by Object Class 109
R&T: Summary of Requirements by Object Class 110
R&T: Personnel Summary 111
AML: Personnel Summary 112
Employee Count by Grade 113

AML Accomplishments 114

By State Information (Funding, Fee Collections) 118

United Mine Workers' Combined Benefit Fun 119

Authorizations 120

Key Word Index 121

Government Performance and Results Act/OSM Annual Plan ..... Appendix A

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Requirements 14

Table 2: Strategic Measures & FY 2000 Measures: Environmental Restoration 20

Table 3: Justifcation of Program & Performance: Environmental Restoration 23

Table 4: State Reclamation Plan Activity FY 1999 35

Table 5: Strategic Measures & FY 2000 Measures: Environmental Protection 41

Table 6: Justifcation of Program & Performance: Environmental Protection 43

Table 7: FY 2001 State & Tribal Regulatory Funding Estimates 46

Table 8: FY 1999 State and OSM Inspections 49

Table 9: FY 1999 Federal Program States Inspections/Violations Data 51

Table 10: Project Mining Plan Decision Document Workload on Leased Federal Coal 52

Table 11: FY 1999 Indian Lands Inspection Data 53

Table 12: Projected Permit and Permit Revision Worload Where OSM is Regulatory Authority 53

Table 13A&B: State Amendment Actions FY 1999 54-55

Table 14: Strategic Measures & FY 2000 Measures: Technology Development & Transfer 59

Table 15: Justification of Program & Performance: Technology Development & Transfer 61

Table 16: Strategic Measures & FY 2000 Measures: Financial Management 82

Table 17: Justification of Program & Performance: Financial Management 84

Table 18: Actual and Estimated Deposits to the AML Fund 90

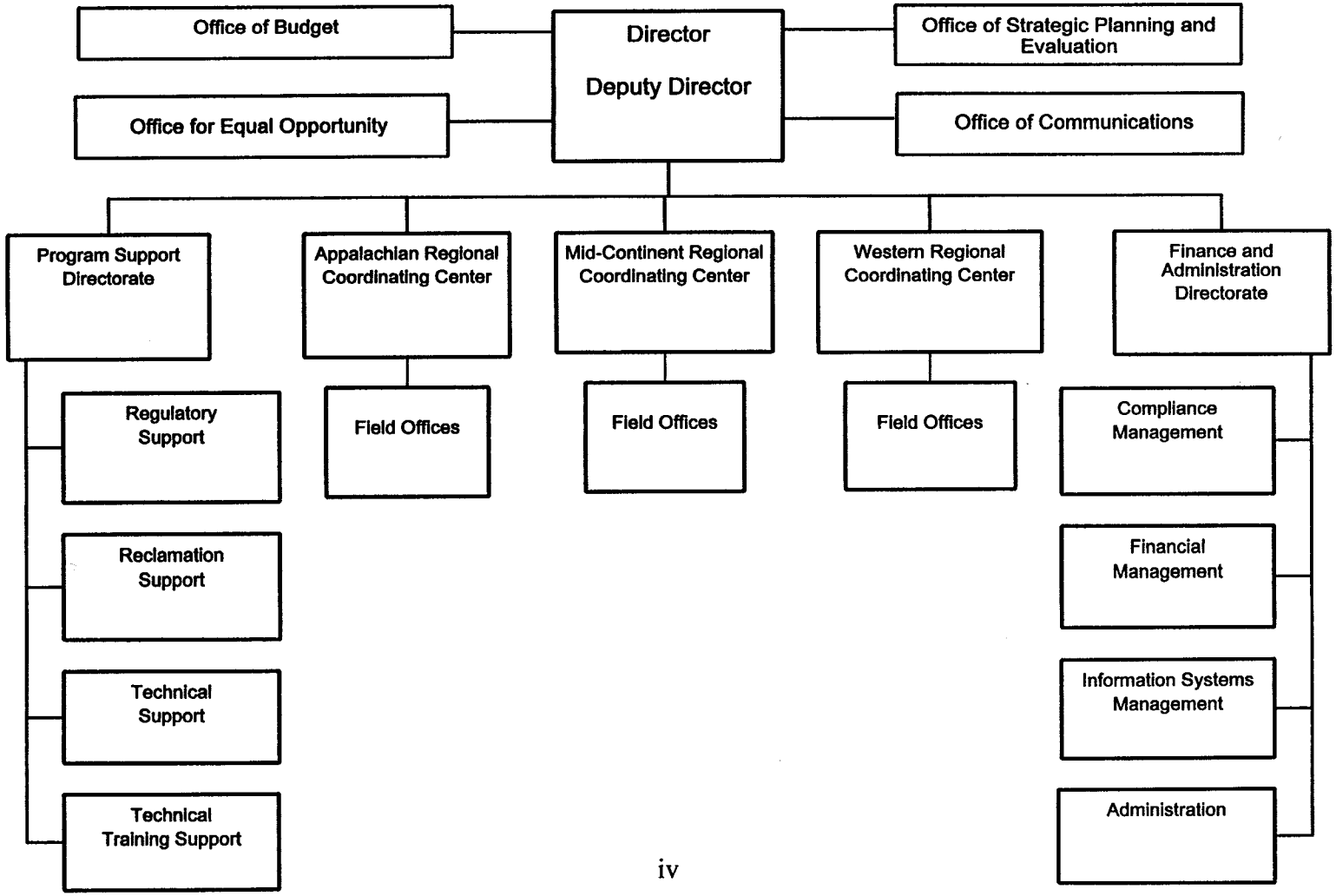
Table 19: Summary Status of Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund 91

Table 20: Strategic Measures & FY 2000 Measures: Executive Direction & Administration 96

Table 21: Justification of Program & Performance: Executive Direction & Administration 97

Table 22: Summary Table of Fixed Costs 105

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT



GENERAL STATEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established with the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977, Public Law 95-87, August 3, 1977.

SMCRA was enacted to ensure that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, to assure that the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and to mitigate the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines. SMCRA provides the means for restoring abandoned coal mines through collection of a tonnage-based reclamation fee assessed on current coal production.

OSM's mission goals are to : (1) Repair, reclaim and restore as much land and water as possible that was degraded by past mining to provide America with cleaner and safer land and water and to provide employment and economic opportunities in depressed coal regions; and (2) Improve OSM's regulatory program for protecting the environment, people and property during current mining operations and subsequent reclamation through cooperative results oriented oversight and evaluation of State programs, and in carrying out OSM's regulatory responsibilities in order to safeguard people and the environment.

Currently, 24 States have regulatory programs in place and OSM continues to work with Indian tribes to enable them to assume primacy. Twenty-three States and three Tribes administer approved abandoned mine land reclamation programs. These primacy States are successfully implementing their approved regulatory programs. OSM's role has evolved to establishing policy direction and guidance, providing grants to primacy States and Tribes, conducting oversight activities in accordance with SMCRA, and administering and operating programs on Federal and Tribal lands and in States that have not assumed primacy.

The highlight to the FY 2001 President's Budget is the continuation of the Administration's commitment for a multi-year effort to fund the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program at a level commensurate to fee receipts by 2003. The FY 2000 budget provided the initial increment of $10.55 million to achieve this commitment. The FY 2001 budget proposal seeks an additional $14.4 million This gradual increase in project funding will result in a concurrent increase in reclaimed acreage over the next several years and will also provide a major beneficial impact to the citizens of the coal fields and the lands and waters in their communities.

In FY 2001 OSM is proposing a significant increase in the AML reclamation program to aggressively accelerate the restoration of abandoned mine sites adversely affected by past coal mining practices. OSM is proposing a $14.4 million increase to reclaim abandoned mine sites that pose significant threats to human safety. Of this sum, OSM will direct $12.4 million to State and Tribal grants for projects that support the President's Clean Water Action Plan. The remaining $2

million increase will provide additional funding for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to accelerate the cleanup of miles of polluted streams caused by past coal mining practices. This will also support the Clean Water Action Plan.

The FY 2001 President's Budget requests $309.2 million in current authority, $67 million in permanent authority, and 650 FTEs. Almost 80 percent of OSM's funding request will be passed to the States and Tribes in the form of regulatory, reclamation, or Small Operators Assistance Program grants or will be used for emergency and high priority projects. OSM will use the balance of the request to provide technical assistance to the States, conduct its oversight responsibilities, implement a Federal Reclamation Program, and carry out its fiscal responsibilities for collecting revenues and awarding grants. OSM implements these programs through three regional and ten field offices.

OSM is focusing on several new approaches in implementing SMCRA. These initiatives include an increased emphasis on the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to facilitate State and local coalitions to clean up acid mine drainage and improve the aquatic environment and quality of life for coalfield citizens. Through this initiative, over 100 State and Federal agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, national conservation organizations, private foundations, and coalfield residents have formalized their commitment to work together through a Statement of Mutual Intent.

OSM is continuing 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 OSM in forging a bond and partnership with its stakeholders that will endure well into the 21st century.

OSM and its partners continue to work together to better implement the surface mining program. They have been working in concert to develop sound environmental policies and implement procedures which benefit not only the coal field citizens but enhance the environment for all Americans and support the coal industry as economical, progressive, and responsible. As an example, OSM and the States revised OSM's approach to oversight from a process review to measuring on-the-ground results. The OSM/State team received the Vice President's National Performance Review Hammer Award for this improvement.

During fiscal years 1998 and 1999, OSM increased its outreach efforts to work with all its stakeholders. In January 1998 OSM sponsored a Federal Coal Symposium in Washington, DC. The symposium was the largest event OSM has ever sponsored, with more that 250 individuals attending, including stakeholders from Government, industry and environmental and citizens groups. The symposium served as an information sharing opportunity to foster a mutual understanding of current Federal programs affecting the coal industry and the remediation of environmental problems stemming from past coal mining practices. Additionally, OSM sponsored regional symposia in each of its three regions to accommodate stakeholders in those parts of the country.

In January 1999 OSM conducted a policy outreach symposium on reforestation at surface coal mines. The symposium provided a forum to discuss reforestation on mine lands and obtained stakeholders input on how to encourage tree planting on active and abandoned mine lands. Attendees included representatives from Federal and State agencies, industry officials and citizens groups. OSM followed up on the symposium with a technical interactive forum in March 1999 to highlight successful reforestation efforts.

To better serve its partners and the public, OSM continues to improve its databases by working with other agencies to include all abandoned mine sites, coal and non-coal, in a unified inventory. OSM expanded its electronic permitting program to reduce paperwork and save time and money for both the States and industry. OSM's website contains comprehensive information on regulatory and reclamation matters and even accepts requests from citizens for Freedom of Information Act requests.

As mining and engineering information technology continues to grow rapidly, OSM continues to lead by providing and enhancing the most up-to-date information, technical training, technical assistance, and technology transfer. OSM believes these programs greatly help the States and Tribes operate their respective regulatory and reclamation programs in fulfilling SMCRA's requirements

Advancing AML enhancement and remining continue to remain OSM priorities. OSM has implemented a proposal for "Enhancing AML Reclamation" which allows more sites to be reclaimed without significant additional cost to the government. This effort results in achieving more AML reclamation by allowing contractors to offset reclamation costs by removing and selling coal found incidental to reclamation projects. Remining allows current operators to mine previously mined sites. Remining operators mine the now economical coal left by previous operations, as part of their current operations, and reclaim the entire site as part of their post-mining reclamation responsibilities. These operations may resolve many environmental problems created by past mining.

On December 17, 1999 OSM promulgated a comprehensive rule on valid existing rights for surface coal mining operations. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) prohibits surface coal mining operations in National Parks and other specially protected areas, but the prohibition does not apply to persons having valid existing rights. OSM issued final rules that redefined the circumstances under which a person needs and has valid existing rights to conduct surface coal mining operations in areas where mining is otherwise prohibited. The rules established requirements, procedures and responsibilities for submitting and processing requests for valid existing rights determinations.

OSM also published a related rule on December 17, 1999 that clarified the existing regulatory position that subsidence due to underground coal mining is not a surface coal mining operation, and therefore, not prohibited in areas protected under SMCRA. Consequently, neither subsurface activities that may result in subsidence, nor actual subsidence, are prohibited on lands protected by section 522(e) of the Act.

Additionally, during FY 1998 and FY 1999 OSM addressed the controversial mining technique commonly referred to as "mountain top mining." In its annual oversight report on the State of West Virginia, OSM evaluated the practice as it is now being implemented in that State. Also, at the direction of the House Appropriations Committee, OSM reported to the House and Senate Committees on March 1, 1999 on the overall situation, and the role of OSM, the States and other Federal agencies in regulating its environmental effects.

During FY 1999 OSM devoted substantial resources throughout the agency to address this situation and the litigation in West Virginia. OSM is working with a team of Federal and State partners, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps of Engineers, to develop a programmatic environmental impact statement for mountain top mining in West Virginia. This has already resulted in more environmentally protective permits being issued in the State. This effort will continue into 2001.

In addition, OSM is working on several high priority issues. These include blasting, bonding, post-mining land use, and hydrology. OSM is also reviewing regulations and policies in areas like long-term temporary cessation, contemporaneous reclamation and Tribal primacy.

Administrative Initiatives:

OSM successfully addressed the Year 2000 computer problem (Y2K). OSM established an ongoing agency-wide project that examined its computerized information systems and modified those affected by the Y2K problem. For example, the Applicant Violator System (AVS) and the Abandoned Mines Land Inventory System (AMLIS) were converted to achieve Year 2000 compliance. In addition, OSM converted the accounting, grants, and collection systems to be Year 2000 compliant.

OSM continues to implement the Chief Financial Officer's Act and coordinates those activities with Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) implementation. The linkage between the strategic planning and performance measures and the audit of OSM's financial records has improved overall program management. OSM is also participating in the automated Interior Department Acquisition System (IDEAS).

The Department converted to a new payroll/personnel system, the Federal Payroll and Personnel System (FPPS). FPPS is a state-of-the-art, fully integrated payroll and personnel system. OSM continues to implement the automated human resources system to help streamline and make more effective the recruitment process.

OSM is working with Departmental vehicle management officials to identify the type(s) of alternative fuel vehicles to use in implementing its programs. When purchasing new vehicles, OSM will replace non-alternative fuel vehicles with alternative fuel vehicles whenever practicable.

OSM continues to make a substantial effort to increase its workforce diversity by participating in

a targeted recruitment program in cooperation with the other personnel and EEO offices. To maximize resources, OSM and other Interior bureaus have each taken the lead on a portion of the program initiative. OSM is coordinating recruitment efforts. This initiative supports the Secretary's Strategic Plan for Improving Diversity in the Department of the Interior as well as OSM's Strategic Plan.

Government Performance and Results Act: Core GPRA requirements are to improve planning, eliminate duplicative processes, and involve stakeholders. Although a relatively small bureau, OSM is positioned to lead such coordinating/transfer endeavors. OSM deals with both State and Federal agencies, is responsible for both Federal and private lands, reclaiming and protecting diverse sites, and enhancing technology transfer among many constituents.

OSM sees its role as a policy leader and coordinator with its partners in carrying out the responsibilities of SMCRA. OSM needs to be an innovator in promoting the effective administration of the Surface Mining Program and maximizing land and water restoration with limited funds.

The FY 2001 President's Budget request continues to justify the government's needs through strategic goals and associated performance measures. To prepare for this, OSM first identified its major functions, or Business Lines. OSM then developed a Strategic Plan to carry out mission, vision, and goals and implemented a new budget structure in FY 1998 that allows OSM to relate resource requests to strategic goals in a more understandable way. The Business Lines are:

- Environmental Restoration;
- Environmental Protection;
- Technology Development & Transfer;
- Financial Management; and
- Executive Direction and Administration.

The individual Business Line sections in this document begin with a brief description of the program activities within the business line. They then discuss the strategic outcomes and FY 2001 annual performance goals, how OSM will measure and evaluate progress toward the goals, and the resources needed to achieve the annual performance goals. The remaining part of each section describes in detail the resources and workloads of the program activities supporting the business line goals.

Budget Highlights: OSM encourages building livable communities in the Appalachian Region through the AML program. The program restores the Nation's lands and waters adversely affected by past coal mining practices and benefits those citizens in affected coal field communities.

In addition to restoring land and waters to productive use and removing existing health, saftey and general welfare hazards, this program generates economic benefits to local communites in three ways. First, since many of these sites are in areas that have not enjoyed the full benefits of the

improving economy, the program provides the immediate economic stimulus of jobs. Second, restoring the environment by eliminating health and safety hazards enhances community infrastructure so that outside investors are more likely to invest in the community. Third, the restored land and waters create a pride in community which is critical to future economic growth.

OSM requests $309,234,000 and 650 FTE to achieve its FY 2001 annual performance goals. An additional request of $67 million in permanent authority is requested to provide health benefits through the United Mine Workers of America to coal miners and their dependents as authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, when the employing coal company is no longer in business.

The FY 2001 discretionary request represents a $17.5 million increase over the FY 2000 enacted level. As previously noted, $14.4 million of this increase is to substantially accelerate the reclamation of abandoned mine sites, which includes $2 million that may be devoted to the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to accelerate the recovery of streams polluted from acid mine drainage from past mining practices. The FY 2001 request includes a $541,000 increase for State regulatory grants to enable States to properly implement their programs to regulate coal mining activities within their borders.

This request also provides $2.56 million for uncontrollable cost increases.

This budget proposes appropriation language changes to allow OSM to:

- Remove the funding and twenty-five percent limitation on the amount of emergency program funding that can be spent in any one State.
- Fund minimum program States at $2 million per year for AML reclamation.
- Provide that the increase in AML funding is to be used only in those States and Tribes using funds to address environmental problems caused by historic abandoned coal and other mine sites and who obligate to grants all of their distributed portion of the FY 2000 AML appropriation.

Also, in FY 2001, the Administration will propose legislation to ensure continued benefits for retired coal miners and their dependents as well as ensuring continued solvency of the United Mine Workers of America, Combined Benefit Fund; and continued abandoned coal mine lands reclamation (AML). For the AML Fund, the proposal extends the abandoned mine reclamation fee, which is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2004, an additional 10 years, through FY 2014.

The following summary compares the FY 2001 request level to the FY 2000 enacted level.

1999 - 2001 Resource Comparison
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Difference from FY 1999 Enacted (+/-)
Regulation and Technology	$	93,307	95,860	98,076	2,216
	FTE	*424*	*426*	*429*	*3*
Abandoned Mine Recl. Fund	$	185,392	195,873	211,158	15,285
	FTE	*221*	*221*	*221*	*0*
TOTAL, OSM	$	278,699	291,733	309,234	17,501
	FTE	*645*	*647*	*650*	*3*

Note: Includes actual and estimated civil penalty collections in addition to appropriated amounts. FY 1999 figures include effects of the recission.

Description and Summary of Program Changes in FY 2001Budget

The total request for OSM's current appropriations is $309,234,000 for FY 2001. Funding is requested from two appropriations as summarized below.

Regulation and Technology

This appropriation finances the regulatory functions of SMCRA as administered by the States and OSM. Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State regulatory programs and OSM's technical training, assistance, and transfer activities related to environmental protection are also financed by this appropriation. The total request is $98,076,000 (including an estimated $275,000 in civil penalty collections); a net increase of $2.2 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The budget proposes:

- An increase of $0.541 million for State regulatory grants, and
- Uncontrollable increases of $1.675 million.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

This appropriation supports the reclamation program functions carried out by the States and OSM. The Fund is derived from a fee levied on coal production sales, use and transfers. The bulk of the appropriation finances grants to States to implement reclamation programs. The Fund also supports Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State programs, as well as OSM's technical training, assistance, and transfer activities related to environmental reclamation including the Small Operator Assistance Program. The total request is $211,158,000 an increase of $15.3 million over the FY 2000 enacted level. The budget proposes:

- An increase of $14.399 million for State and Tribal reclamation grants, including up to $2 million for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, to address problems caused by historical abandoned coal and other mine sites. Of the increase for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, $1 million may be used for cooperative agreements with local organizations, such as small watershed organizations.
- An increase of $886,000 for uncontrollable cost increases.

Proposed Appropriation Language Changes:

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, including the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; [$95,891,000]/\ _ $97,801,000

Provided, That the Secretary of Interior, pursuant to regulations, may use directly or through grants to States, moneys collected in fiscal year [2000]/\ _____ 2001

for civil penalties assessed under section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1268), to reclaim lands adversely affected by coal mining practices after August 3, 1977, to remain available until expended: Provided further, 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.[Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113))]/\ _____ Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, as amended, including the purchase of not more than 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [$195,873,000]/\ $211,158,000 to be derived from the receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended; of which up to[$8,000,000]/\ $10,000,000 to be derived from the Federal Expenses share of the Fund, shall be for supplemental grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines, and for associated activities through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative; [Provided, That grants to minimum program States will be $1,500,000 per State in fiscal year 2000: Provided further, That funds herein provided up to $18,000,000 by Section 410 of Public Law 95-87, as amended, of which no more than 25 per centum shall be used for emergency reclamation projects in any one State and funds for federally-administered emergency reclamation projects under this proviso shall not exceed $11,000,000]:/\ and of which $13,000,000 is to be used only in those states and by those Tribes that are using AML funds to address environmental problems caused by historic abandoned coal sites and other mine sites, and who obligate to grants all of their distributed portion of the fiscal year 2000 AML appropriation: Provided further, That prior year unobligated funds appropriated for the emergency reclamation program shall not be subject to the 25 per centum limitation per State and may be used without fiscal year limitation for emergency projects; Provided further, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 per centum 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

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, in addition to the amount granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under sections 402(g)(1) and 402(g)(5) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (Act) an additional $300,000 will be specifically used for the purpose of conducting a demonstration project in accordance with section 401(c)(6) of the Act to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from eligible waters polluted by acid mine drainage:] Provided further, That the State of Maryland may set aside the greater of $1,000,000 or 10 percent of the total of the grants made available to the State under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.), if the amount set aside is deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund established under a State law, pursuant to which law the amount (together with all interest earned on the amount) is expended by the State to undertake acid mine drainage abatement and treatment projects, except that before any amounts greater that 10 percent of its title IV grants are deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund, the State of Maryland must first complete all Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act priority one projects. [(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)] /_____ Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2001.

Justification of Language Changes

Regulation and Technology:

1. No legislative changes are proposed for this account.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund:

1. Changes reflect the appropriations amount which includes the proposed increase from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

5. Restores minimum program State funding level to $2 million.

6. Changes proposed appropriations amount available for emergencies and proposes removal of the twenty-five percent cap on emergency spending per State.

7. AML funding is directed to those States and Tribes using AML funds to address environmental problems caused by historic coal and other mine sites and who obligate to grants all the distributed portion of the FY 2000 appropriation.

8. Reflects the one time funding nature for the demonstration project in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Regulation & Technology	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Proposed	Change
Environmental Restoration	425	432	7
Environmental Protection	72,049	73,442	1,393
Tech Dev Transfer	11,491	11,846	355
Financial Management	521	537	16
Executive Direction	11,374	11,819	445
Total Appropriation	95,860	98,076	2,216

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Proposed	Change
Environmental Restoration	181,019	195,785	14,766
Environmental Protection	0	0	0
Tech Dev Transfer	3,536	3,599	63
Financial Management	5,205	5,414	209
Executive Direction	6,113	6,360	247
Total Appropriation	195,873	211,158	15,285

* Figures are in thousands of dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - OSM - Table 1 - Summary of Requirements (in thousands of dollars)

APPROPRIATION:	REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY				ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND			
	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$
FY 2000 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET			426	95,860			221	195,873
SUMMARY OF UNCONTROLLABLE AND RELATED CHANGES:								
Adjustment for Pay Raise - Jan 00		370				193		
Adjustment for Pay Raise - Jan 01		994				520		
Adjustment for CSRS/FERS		210				110		
Adjustment for Worker's Compensation		100				54		
Adjustment for Unemployment Compensation		-24				-13		
Adjustment for GSA space rent rate		73				40		
Adjustment for one less pay day		-114				-53		
Adjustment for Working Capital Fund		66				35		
TOTAL Adjustment for Uncontrollables		1,675	3	1,675		886		886
PROGRAM CHANGES				541				14,399
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (2001 BUDGET REQUEST)			429	98,076			221	211,158

Comparison by Business Lines		REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY					ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND					TOTAL		
		1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	Uncontrl's & Related Changes	Program Changes	2001 Request	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted	Uncontrl's & Related Changes	Program Changes	2001 Request	2000 Pres Budget	2001 Request	Inc(+ or Dec(-) From 2000
Environmental Restoration	$$	419	425	7	0	432	170,140	181,019	367	14,399	195,785	181,444	196,217	14,773
	FTE	2	2	0	0	2	105	105	0	0	105	107	107	0
Environmental Protection	$$	70,018	72,049	852	541	73,442	0	0	0	0	0	72,049	73,442	1,393
	FTE	247	248	1	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	248	249	1
Technology Dev. & Transfer	$$	11,300	11,491	355	0	11,846	3,473	3,536	63	0	3,599	15,027	15,445	418
	FTE	103	104	2	0	106	18	18	0	0	18	122	124	2
Financial Management	$$	511	521	16	0	537	5,860	5,205	209	0	5,414	5,726	5,951	225
	FTE	5	5	0	0	5	61	61	0	0	61	66	66	0
Executive Dir. & Admin.	$$	11,059	11,374	445	0	11,819	5,919	6,113	247	0	6,360	17,487	18,179	692
	FTE	67	67	0	0	67	37	37	0	0	37	104	104	0
TOTAL	$$	93,307	95,860	1,675	541	98,076	185,392	195,873	886	14,399	211,158	291,733	309,234	17,501
	FTE	424	426	3	0	429	221	221	0	0	221	647	650	3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Uncontrollable Cost Changes

(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Regulation and Technology

Additional Cost In FY 2001 of the January 2000 Pay Raise

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
2000 Pay Raises	$825	+$370

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
2001 Pay Raises	$0	+$994

The January 2001 pay raise amount above was calculated before the Presidential Policy pay raise amount was available to the Department of the Interior. In total, the sum of the amounts above for pay raise costs is nearly the same as the correct amount. The amounts above offset the equivalent of a 4.025 percent for the full fiscal year rather than 3.975 percent, that is, they are 0.05 percent too high. The amounts above are based on raises of 4.4 percent and 3.9 percent respectively, rather than the actual 4.8 percent for January 2000 and the President's requested 3.7 percent forJanuary 2001. The Office of Budget will compile the correct amounts and provide them to the Appropriations Subcommittes and post them on our website (*www.doi.gov/budget)* soon after the release of the President's budget request.

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs	$217	+$210

The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force resulting including the effect of the recent CSRS-to-FERS conversion open season.

	2000 Enacted/Change
Workers' Compensation Payments	$75/$100

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. This request is for 12 months actual costs ending June 1999 and will reimburse to the Department of Labor Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

	2000 Enacted/Change
Unemployment CompensationPayments	$342/-$24

This adjustment is for 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.

	2000 Enacted/Change
Rental Payments to GSA	$3,669/+$73

This adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA.

	2000 Enacted/Change
Departmental working capital fund changes	$0/+$66

This change reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund.

	2000 Enacted/Change
One Fewer Pay Day	$0/-$114

Total: Regulation and Technology	$5,251/+$6,926

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Uncontrollable Cost Changes

(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

Additional Cost In FY 2001 of the January 2000 Pay Raise

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
2000 Pay Raises	$472	+$193

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
2001 Pay Raises	$0	+$520

The January 2001 pay raise amount above was calculated before the Presidential Policy pay raise amount was available to the Department of the Interior. In total, the sum of the amounts above for pay raise costs is nearly the same as the correct amount. The amounts above offset the equivalent of a 4.025 percent for the full fiscal year rather than 3.975 percent, that is, they are 0.05 percent too high. The amounts above are based on raises of 4.4 percent and 3.9 percent respectively, rather than the actual 4.8 percent for January 2000 and the President's requested 3.7 percent forJanuary 2001. The Office of Budget will compile the correct amounts and provide them to the Appropriations Subcommittes and post them on our website (*www.doi.gov/budget)* soon after the release of the President's budget request.

	2000 Enacted	2001 Change
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs	$142	+$110

This adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force resulting including the effect of the recent CSRS-to-FERS conversion open season.

	2000 Enacted/Change	2001
Workers' Compensation Payments	$27/+$54	

This adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2001 are for the 12 months ending June 1999 and will reimburse to the Department of Labor Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

	2000 Enacted/Change	2001
Unemployment Compensation Payments	$227/-$13	

This adjustment is for 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.

	2000 Enacted/Change	2001
Rental Payments to GSA	$1,447/+$40	

This adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA.

	2000 Enacted/Change	2001
Departmental working capital fund changes	$222/$35	

The change reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund.

	2000 Enacted/Change	2001
One Fewer Pay Day	$0/-$53	

Total: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	$2,395/+$3,281