

Supporting Statement A

The AML Problem Area Description Form OSM-76

OMB Control Number 1029-0087

Terms and Conditions: None

General Instructions

A completed Supporting Statement A must accompany each request for approval of a collection of information. The Supporting Statement must be prepared in the format described below, and must contain the information specified below. If an item is not applicable, provide a brief explanation. When the question "Does this ICR contain surveys, censuses, or employ statistical methods?" is checked "Yes," then a Supporting Statement B must be completed. OMB reserves the right to require the submission of additional information with respect to any request for approval.

Specific Instructions

Justification

1. *Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.*

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (the Act), as amended, assigns the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) several responsibilities, one of which is to "review and approve or disapprove State programs for controlling surface coal mining operations and reclaiming abandoned mine lands" [section 201(c)(1)]. Title IV--Abandoned Mine Reclamation, sections 404(coal), and 411(non-coal), define eligible lands and waters to be those which were mined or processed for coal and other minerals, or which were affected by such mining or processing and abandoned or left in an inadequate state of reclamation, and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under State or other Federal laws.

Section 401 creates the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (the Fund) and identifies how moneys in the Fund will be derived. It further states [section 401(c)] how these moneys are to be used with emphasis on the reclamation of eligible abandoned mine lands.

The Act provides OSM, States and Indian tribes with the administrative framework, the moneys, and the objectives for an Abandoned Mined Land (AML) Reclamation Program. States and Indian tribes with approved AML programs are classified as "program States" while those States and Indian tribes where OSM is the lead AML reclamation authority are "non-program States or Indian tribes." The States conducted inventories of AML problems with moneys provided by OSM and they used the information for the

development of their State Reclamation Plans. The initial State AML inventories were completed in 1984 and served as baseline data in the creation of the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS).

On December 20, 2006, the Act was amended by the Tax Relief and Health Care Act, which included the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006, extending the AML fee collection authority to September 30, 2021. The 2006 amendment to the Act mandates the Secretary of the Interior establish a standardized procedure for updating completed projects under Title IV in the inventory on a regular basis, but not less than annually [section 403(c)]. Additionally, 30 CFR 886.21 requires States and Tribes to update OSM-76 upon completion of their reclamation projects.

The newly enhanced AMLIS (e-AMLIS) implementing the 2006 amendments to the Act maintains data electronically. The data is collected as a Problem Area Description (PAD) designed and approved as Form OSM-76 (OMB No. 1029-0087). OSM-76 must be entered into e-AMLIS prior to a State or Tribe receiving an Authorization to Proceed from OSM for any Title IV funded reclamation project. Additional requirements for entering information into e-AMLIS are contained in OSM Directive AML-1, "Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual."

2. *Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection. Be specific. If this collection is a form or a questionnaire, every question needs to be justified.*

Current uses of the information collected include:

Planning/Evaluation of Projects

E-AMLIS is updated as new problem areas become known, as problem areas change, as projects are funded and completed, and as site conditions change in their impact on health, safety and/or property issues. This information assists the States and Indian tribes in planning their programs by utilizing the most current data, selecting the highest priority problems for reclamation according to the "Objectives of Fund" spelled out in section 403 of the Act, and reporting project accomplishments as problem areas are reclaimed.

States and Tribes have direct access to e-AMLIS for entering PAD data and retrieving the information via an advanced query builder. Field reports, geographic data, photographs, etc., can be uploaded and stored electronically, eliminating the need for hard-copy files.

Certification of the Completion of All Known Coal Problems

At the time a State or Indian tribe certifies completion of all known coal problems, e-AMLIS is used to determine if all coal sites listed in the State's and Indian tribe's inventory have been addressed (i.e., that the sites have been funded or completed). See

30 CFR 875.13(d)(1).

Ensure General Adherence to Priorities in the Act SMCRA

High priority accomplishments, Priority 1 and Priority 2 problems, (P1 and P2), are reported in e-AMLIS using 17 problem types such as dangerous highwall, subsidence and dangerous slides. The information in e-AMLIS helps ensure that reclamation priorities are met and provides the necessary programmatic data available for responding to inquiries from Congress and other parties about funds spent and accomplishments in each priority class.

Environmental coal reclamation projects Priority 3 problems, (P3), are reclaimed when a problem is either adjacent to a P1 or P2 problem or in conjunction with P1 and P2 problems that are within close proximity for which adding the P3 problem to the project would result in reduced costs associated with repetitive project start-up. P3 reclamation requires documentation that must receive OSM approval prior to a State or Tribe receiving Authorization to Proceed on the project. P3 problems are also documented and reported in e-AMLIS.

Completion of lower priority (P4 and P5) coal projects (i.e., public facilities and development of publicly owned land). under Section 403(a)(4) of SMCRA prior to its elimination by Congress in the 2006 amendments to SMCRA for the P4 protection, repair, replacement, construction, or enhancement of public facilities such as utilities, roads, recreation, and conservation facilities adversely affected by coal mining practices and P5 for the development of publicly owned land adversely affected by coal mining practices including land acquired for recreation and historic purposes, conservation, reclamation purposes, and open space benefits. Also includes funding under Section 411(e) for the construction of public facilities in communities impacted by coal or other mineral mining or processing practices as they relate to the priorities stated in SMCRA 411(c).

Funding and completion of non-coal projects are reported in e-AMLIS.

Report Program Accomplishments

e-AMLIS maintains the information gathered from Form OSM-76 and uses the data to report on program accomplishments for the AML program and high priority projects as required by the Act, as amended.

Minimum Program

The information in e-AMLIS is used to determine which States or Indian tribes are eligible for historical coal distribution and minimum program funding [section 402(g)(8)] under the annual distribution of AML grant funds.

3. *Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden and specifically how this collection meets GPEA requirements.*

In 1996 legacy AMLIS was revised to include a conversion table which converts non-acre units to acres for each problem type, (i.e., feet of highwall, number of portals, miles of stream, etc. can be reported as a representative number of acres). This modification was brought about by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). There was a need to report GPRA accomplishments in standardized units, acres, for comparison purposes. In 1997, legacy AMLIS was revised to allow entry and retrieval of data in metric units and/or English units. Conversion from one to the other is automatic.

OSM has modified e-AMLIS to allow States, Tribes, and OSM personnel with AML responsibilities direct access to the system in order to update their own records. Private citizens and other groups have access to a publically accessible version of the e-AMLIS via the link <http://amlis.osmre.gov/>.

The system has been fully automated with respect to data entry and report retrieval, and Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities have been added to assist the States and Tribes in locating problem areas and to verify longitude and latitude coordinates. In addition, from built in GIS data, e-AMLIS auto generates the following data based on the latitude and longitude entered: State/Tribe, Congressional District, Watershed Name, USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle, County, FIPS Code and HUC Code. Additional GIS mapping data and photographs may be stored in e-AMLIS via document uploads for each problem type.

4. *Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.*

The requested information is unique to the respondent and no other source is available. No other Federal agency requires this information and there is no duplication.

5. *If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.*

Respondents are State governments and Indian tribes, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and OSM for high priority and emergency projects under its Federal Reclamation Program. There are no special provisions for small organizations.

6. *Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to*

reducing burden.

If this information were not collected, OSM would not be able to conduct AML activities as mandated by the Act. Therefore, the frequency of collection cannot be reduced. 30 CFR 886.21 requires that a State or Tribe must update the PAD in the Inventory upon project completion. Additional requirements for entering information into e-AMLIS are contained in OSM Directive, AML-1, Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual.

7. *Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:*
- * requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;*
 - * requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;*
 - * requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;*
 - * requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records, for more than three years;*
 - * in connection with a statistical survey that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;*
 - * requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;*
 - * that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or*
 - * requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets, or other confidential information, unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.*

There are no circumstances that require the collection of information to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2). Modification to e-AMLIS has reduced the burden on the respondent who was previously responsible for maintaining hard-copy files. All data, including photographs, maps and GIS data may be stored in the system.

8. *If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and in response to the PRA statement associated with the collection over the past three years, and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.*

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping,

disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every three years — even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

Three State regulatory authorities were consulted in December 2012:

Joe M. Pelc
Environmental Protection Specialist IV
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
1 Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois
(217)782-0357
joe.pelc@illinois.gov

Susan K. Kozak
Environmental Specialist
Mines and Minerals Bureau
Division of Soil Conservation – IDALS
502 E. 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5003
susan.kozak@iowaagriculture.gov

Rob Rice
Planning Administrator
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Abandoned Mine Lands
601 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 926-0499
Robert.Rice@wv.gov

Each of these users provided OSM with burden estimates which are included in item 12, below. All users agreed that the new e-AMLIS is much more efficient in terms of the data entry process and query capabilities. Instructions for using the system were suggested as clear and accessible. Users have requested an updated user guide and OSM is in the process of finalizing such a manual for those who prefer a written document versus help links within the system. Mr. Pelc noted instances within the system where the same data field require various forms of data entry and requested the format be consistent. OSM will address this issue immediately. Ms. Kozak has recommended that

we review the process for entering multiple funding sources used on a single project. She suggests at times this process can be time consuming. OSM will review the data entry procedures and determine a corrective action plan to further streamline the data entry process. Ms. Kozak also recommends providing more advanced GIS technologies in the database to demonstrate that high priorities are being addressed. OSM is in the process of expanding e-AMLIS GIS capabilities and will ensure that this suggestion is implemented in future system releases. Mr. Rice also recommended expanding the system's ability to document via GIS each problem type within a problem area. Again, OSM is working to implement additional GIS capabilities and a future release of the system will encompass more advanced data attributed to each problem type.

On January 29, 2013, OSM published in the Federal Register (78 FR 6130) a notice requesting comments from the public regarding the need for the collection of information, the accuracy of the burden estimate, ways to enhance the information collection, and ways to minimize the burden on respondents. This notice gave the public 60 days in which to comment. One comment was received from a private citizen; however, the comment was not relevant to this information collection request.

9. *Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.*

Not applicable. No payments or gifts, other than grants and reimbursements authorized by the Act, are made to respondents.

10. *Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.*

Not applicable. No confidential information is solicited.

11. *Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.*

Not applicable. No sensitive questions are asked.

12. *Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:*

** Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of*

differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

** If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.*

** Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here.*

Estimate of Respondent Reporting Burden

Burden Hours:

There are 27 States and Tribes who enter data into e-AMLIS. Twenty-four of these are AML program States and three are AML program Indian tribes. OSM enters data for non-primacy States and Indian tribes. States and Tribes have identified approximately 14,000 extreme danger problem areas.

OSM estimates that 2,720 problem areas will be added or updated each year using PAD's (problem area descriptions) in e-AMLIS. Of these, OSM estimates that 335 PAD's will be for new problem areas not already in the inventory in primacy States and Indian tribes, and 2,385 for updates will be prepared by States and Indian tribes.

New PAD's may include round-trip travel to survey a problem area and, therefore, will require a total of one day, or about 8 hours to complete. Therefore, the burden to complete new PAD's will be 2,680 hours (335 new PAD's x 8 hours each).

Each PAD update will require an average of 2 hours to complete the information collection, maintain records, compile, forward, and correspond on the information when needed. Therefore, updates to the PAD's will require 4,770 hours for all respondents (2,385 updates x 2 hours each).

The burden for all responses is 7,450 hours.

Annual Burden Costs:

Based on discussions with those identified in item 8 and OSM experience with this information, we estimate the following wage costs required to complete the collection for the PAD's (OSM-76 Form):

Industry Wage Cost

| Position | Total Hours for all Respondents | Cost Per Hour (\$) | Cost per Hour w/ benefits of 1.5 (\$) | Total Wage Burden (\$) (Rounded) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Administrative Support | 4,770 | 18.56 | 27.84 | 132,797 |
| Environmental Engineer | 2,680 | 32.58 | 48.87 | 130,972 |
| Total | 7,450 | | | 0 |

Therefore, the estimated total annual cost for the State and Tribal respondents is \$263,769.

[OSM has derived these wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Wages at http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_999200.htm#b00-0000 for State employees. Benefits have been calculated using a rate of 1.5 of the salary per the BLS news release USDL-12-2404 for EMPLOYER COSTS FOR EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION—SEPTEMBER 2012 at - <http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>, dated December 11, 2012.]

13. *Provide an estimate of the total annual non-hour cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden already reflected in item 12.)*
 - * *The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life) and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information (including filing fees paid for form processing). Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.*
 - * *If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.*
 - * *Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory*

compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

Not applicable. Total hours and costs were discussed in item 12 above. There are no start-up costs associated with this information collection and capital investment for the original computers and software has already been amortized. Updating computers and associated software is considered a customary and usual business practice and are funded by OSM.

14. *Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.*

Estimate of Cost to the Federal Government

The total obligated Operations and Maintenance contract cost for e-AMLIS in FY2013 is \$65,000.

15. *Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments in hour or cost burden.*

OSM is committed to making the information collection process, through e-AMLIS, as automated and user-friendly as possible. The expansion of e-AMLIS to include increased mapping and GIS capabilities is essential to maintain a state-of-the-art information database and will make the information more readily available to the public. This technology will ease the burden on the States and Tribes while allowing them to perform AML activities more efficiently and economically.

This information collection request increases the approved burden for this form OSM-76 by 2,650 hours due to an increase in the number of PAD's being updated each year.

4,800 hours currently approved
+ 2,650 hours due to an adjustment

7,450 hours requested

16. *For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.*

This is an ongoing information collection with no ending date and no plans for publication.

17. *If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.*

Not applicable. OSM will display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection.

18. *Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."*

Not applicable. There are no exceptions to the certification statement.