

Summary

This thesis describes the region of Karlovy Vary and its mining history. It further describes the legislation governing the processes of rehabilitation of controls both at the level of statutory regulations and the regulations of the secondary. Next to them were discussed and the resolution of the Government which affect the financing of the landscape caused by damage in the time before the privatization of the coal companies. Brown coal mining in the region, Sokolovská pans after World War II, was carried out by opening the large surface mines, and stifle mining underground mines. Mining and quarrying of surface mine means a significant intervention in the entire countryside. Excavation occurs in the mining pit, the material itself bearing raw materials (overburden) is extracted and is stored in the vicinity of the pit. In place of the originally flat landscape appears the pit and near the artificial Hill. Surface mines not just speciality Sokolovská coal basin. Much better known and more are mines on Chomutov region, and in particular the Most region. There was the most devastating effect of such mining on landscape and the environment at all. Reclamation of the territory are a necessary step in order to return the landscape to almost its original condition before mining. Reclamation currently is long-term and relatively very complicated process. When the reclamation of mine Medard-Libík is about half of the area being restored forestry and agricultural way, the shores of the Lake in the future, the other half of the area is the reclamation of the water, which creates a water area of the lake itself. After their extraction in March 2000 was in May 2001 by the Ministry of the environment issued a positive opinion on the environmental impact assessment (EIA). In August 2002, work commenced on the first stage of the reclamation. By the end of 2015 to get the lake level on the final point, then it will be continued in the works on the shores of the Lake. All existing management would be appropriate to integrate into a single control, which took place at the district mining Office. That would be in the control of recultivation featured as a special construction Bureau and the water management authority. He was elected to the district mining Office because they are aware of all the geological and technical conditions of the surface of the mine buildings on the surface. In the thesis are designed in two phases for the implementation of the integration of fragmented management: The first phase is the amendment to the building Act and the Act on State Mining Administration. The second step would be the adoption of a special law on recultivation, which would include the elements of the integrated management, building control and management to protect the environment, in accordance with the laws of the constituent law of the environment. The result of this legislation, it will be much faster to recultivation territory of surface mines, which are still mined coal at this time: In the Karlovy Vary region as mine Jiří-Družba, in Northern Bohemia, CSA, mine Vršany (Šverma), Libouš and more. These mine workings with their mining assumes between 2020 and 2040. Legislation will have relevance for other works and mines surface-mined raw materials in the whole Czech Republic. At the same time adjusting the legislation on reclamation will significantly improve the protection of the environment.