

**AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Historical Data Through
September 30, 2023
Includes Priority 1, 2, and 3 Problems**

Problem Type	Units	Number of Units	GPRA Acres	Cost of Completed Reclamation	Remaining Reclamation Costs
Bench **	Acres	1,535	1,531	7,454,289	24,699,719
Clogged Streams	Miles	2,401	11,936	97,753,127	86,521,079
Clogged Stream Lands	Acres	24,472	42,495	268,619,797	322,127,556
Dangerous Highwalls	Feet	305,556,502	4,366,144	739,539,013	1,683,104,233
Dangerous Impoundments	Count	2,602	13,914	91,931,860	49,694,465
Industrial/Residential Waste (Priority 1 & 2)	Acres	1,867	1,864	49,394,832	57,210,134
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	Acres	28,908	28,850	441,330,771	373,613,496
Dangerous Slides	Acres	5,288	5,375	441,012,366	156,974,217
Equipment/Facilities **	Count	1,709	181	14,860,883	7,029,034
Gases: Hazardous Explosives	Count	95	89	24,052,983	2,315,127
Gobs (Coal waste piles) **	Acres	17,327	17,314	197,975,517	88,489,688
Highwall **	Feet	560,384	8,007	45,196,667	1,401,621,253
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	Count	5,873	1,295	40,043,974	36,050,977
Haul Road **	Acres	2,626	2,498	27,919,236	6,041,618
Hazardous Water Body	Count	2,388	12,145	90,706,442	126,427,716
Industrial/Residential Waste (P3)	Acres	638	637	4,942,503	996,123
Mine Opening **	Count	2,592	261	11,332,622	18,381,961
Other (*) (**)	----	11,375	N/A	51,558,434	25,880,086
Polluted Water: Agricultural & Industrial	Count	590	2,921	56,176,592	80,966,811
Polluted Water: Human Consumption	Count	58,105	273,745	441,294,209	3,039,356,612
Portals	Count	23,903	2,419	116,533,090	76,300,391
Pits **	Acres	19,688	19,694	129,059,009	56,006,058
Subsidence	Acres	11,926	11,863	721,472,988	800,749,334
Spoil Area **	Acres	195,279	195,365	308,455,180	955,864,332
Surface Burning	Acres	2,261	2,257	108,504,100	25,538,783
Slurry **	Acres	5,559	5,568	63,113,495	8,347,551
Slump **	Acres	1,761	1,722	14,944,970	187,616,309
Underground Mine Fire	Acres	8,561	8,761	81,557,099	940,249,100
Vertical Opening	Count	22,980	4,032	139,645,179	78,605,681
Water Problems (*) (**)	Gal/M in	562,415	N/A	190,455,045	1,115,722,589
Total			5,042,882	\$ 5,016,836,271	\$ 11,832,502,033

Appendix – AML Reclamation Accomplishments

* Not converted to GPRA Acres, ** Priority 3 Problem Type

Note: GPRA Acres are non-acre measures (e.g. - feet of highwalls or number of portals are converted by formula to acres.

GPRA acres are used to measure program performance).

All AML Programs (except AMLER and BIL) are included in this table.

Source: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS).

1. The enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (e-AMLIS) only provides information on the direct construction cost to reclaim AML features. This system was never designed to be a project management tool. E-AMLIS is the central electronic database for recording the national inventory of AML priorities for the AML Program. The information contained in e-AMLIS is provided by States and Tribes.
2. The AML Reclamation Accomplishments Table only reports on the direct construction costs to reclaim AML features expended from the AML Fund and U.S. Treasury Funds (e.g. Certified in Lieu Funds and Prior Balance Replacement Funds). These construction costs do not include design, engineering or administrative costs necessary for the State and Tribal AML programs to apply that construction cost effectively and efficiently.
3. The two main sources of information for the AML Reclamation Program are the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) and e-AMLIS. FBMS is DOI/OSMRE's official system of record that contains comprehensive information on AML grant allocations and expenditures for the SMCRA Title IV AML Reclamation Program. E-AMLIS contains different information from FBMS and serves a different purpose. For example, e-AMLIS provides information primarily on direct construction cost such as estimates for reclaiming AML features once they are discovered and entered into the inventory, as well as completed costs when AML features are actually reclaimed in the field at which time the inventory cost is updated.
4. GPRA Acres are non-acre measures (e.g., feet of highwall or number of portals) that are converted by formula to acres and used to measure program performance.
5. The e-AMLIS inventory is not a fixed target that declines each year by the amount of reclamation accomplished. Instead, the inventory is dynamic and updated by States and Tribes on an ongoing basis. New AML problems are added to the inventory as they are identified, and cost data on existing AML problems are updated to reflect current reclamation costs.
6. Reproducing the data in this table from the public-facing e-AMLIS webpage may be problematic. The public-facing webpage has limits on the type and amount of query capabilities which affect the ability of the public to replicate OSMRE published e-AMLIS tables. An approved e-AMLIS account holder has more query functions than what is available to the public. Additionally, the OSMRE e-AMLIS Coordinator performs a rigorous quality control and quality assurance process on the data before it is published. This is required due to complexities in the coding system of the e-AMLIS program and retrieval of information that was historically entered differently (e.g. not georeferenced) and placed on a different system platform within the e-AMLIS program.
7. The dataset used in the preparation of the *AML Reclamation Accomplishments* table was expanded to include other applicable e-AMLIS programs (Rural Abandoned Mine Program, Federal and State Emergency Programs, stand-alone Priority 3 problems and, non-coal priorities). These changes account for the overall increase in each reported category in the FY 2021 reporting of the table. Prior to FY 2019, the dataset only included certain coal programs such as Acid Mine Drainage, Coal Interim Site Funding, Coal Insolvent Surety Site Funding, and Pre-SMCRA Coal State/Tribe Programs, Water Supply Restoration Program, and Certified Program Coal Reclamation [411 (h)1 and 411 (h)2].
8. The *AML Reclamation Accomplishments* table does not include completion data for certain AML problems reclaimed under SMCRA prior to the 2006 Amendments, including Priority 4 and Priority 5 projects, certain non-mining related activities, and water supply restoration projects not linked to higher AML priorities. Priority 4 is designated for the protection, repair, replacement, construction, or enhancement of public facilities such as utilities, roads, recreation, and conservation facilities adversely affected by coal mining practices. Priority 5 is designated for the development of publicly owned land adversely affected by coal mining practices including land acquired as provided in Title IV for recreation and historic purposes, conservation, and reclamation purposes and open space benefits. Expenditures on non-mining related activities, such as transportation, education, or energy development were also recorded as completed costs in e-AMLIS. Water supply restoration relates to protecting, replacing, constructing, or enhancing facilities relating to water supply, including water distribution facilities and treatment plants that replace water supplies adversely affected by coal mining practices. This work was previously authorized by SMCRA even if there was no health, safety, or environmental priority associated with the work.
9. The dataset was extracted for the 25 States and 3 Tribes that have an approved AML Reclamation Plan and the Federal Reclamation Program administered by OSMRE for States and Tribes that do not have approved AML program.
10. The dataset does not include projects funded under the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Economic Development Pilot Program (i.e., AML Pilot).