

2006 OSM
Strategic Plan
Fast Facts

6,984

acres reclaimed
or mitigated from
the degradation of
past mining.

69

stream-miles
improved.

32

surface water
acres improved.

393,728

people with reduced
exposure potential
to safety risks from
abandoned mine
lands.

Restore



Iowa
Trinkle Reclamation Project

At this 100 acre site, a dangerous high wall, toxic gob-piles and hazardous water bodies were replaced by beautiful grassland supporting a growing wildlife population. Acid mine drainage from the stripped land which clogged streams and impacted road ways, bridges and nearby farmland has been corrected.

Reclamation of Abandoned Mine Lands

Title IV of the Surface Mining Act: Eliminating health and safety problems

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program provides for restoration of lands mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored before passage of the Surface Mining Act in 1977.

Fees are collected on each ton of coal mined by surface or underground methods. The money is deposited in the US Treasury's interest-bearing Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund, which is then used to pay reclamation costs.

The Surface Mining Act requires that half the fees collected in each State with a reclamation program or on the lands of any Indian Tribe with its own reclamation program are to be allocated for the use of that State or Tribe.

Part of the remaining 50 percent is distributed to States based on their history of coal mining. The money is also used by the Office of Surface Mining to fund emergency projects and high-priority reclamation in States that don't have AML programs. Fees also pay collection, audit and administration costs.

The Surface Mining Act established priorities for reclamation funding. The highest-priority projects are those intended to protect public health, safety, general welfare and property from the dangers posed by abandoned mines. The Law requires that these priorities be reflected when projects are selected for reclamation.

Situations that pose imminent danger to people or property are classified as emergency projects and are dealt with as quickly as possible. Emergencies include landslides near homes and across roads, subsidence under houses and public buildings, mine and coal waste fires and open shafts near populated areas.

In some States, particularly those in the West, problems with abandoned non-coal mines are more numerous and severe than those caused by old coal mines. When a State or Tribe has certified that all abandoned coal sites have been reclaimed, OSM has the authority to allow AML funds to be spent to reduce threats to public health and safety from non-coal mines.

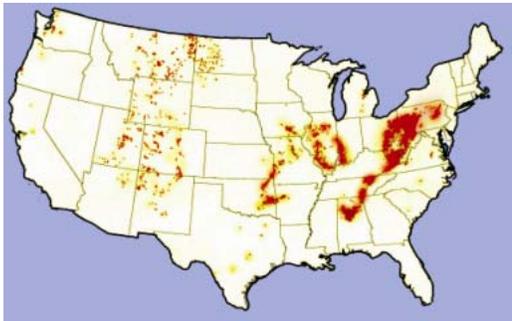
On-line Inventory Generates Reports, Enables Tracking Of AML Problems

OSM maintains an inventory of abandoned coal mine lands eligible for reclamation. The inventory is maintained and updated to reflect reclamation accomplishments.

The Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) is accessible on the internet at:

www.osmre.gov/aml/inven/zintroi.htm

The system creates reports on abandoned mine land accomplishments and problems that still require reclamation. States and Indian Tribes manage their own data, entering it electronically into the inventory. In 2006 they added 533 records, modified 5,347 and deleted 818.



Distribution of abandoned mine land problem areas

As of September 30, 2006, the system contained information about 19,080 problem areas, mostly related to abandoned coal mines. Boundaries are determined by the extent of the effect of the problems on surrounding land and water, not just the size of abandoned mine sites.

The ABandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program has been responsible for the reclamation of almost 240,000 acres of high-priority coal related problems at a cost of \$1.7 billion.

Many projects have yet to be funded. The inventory of unfunded coal-related problems is reduced each year by State, Indian Tribe, and Federal reclamation projects. Unfortunately, new problems are discovered as development expands into old coal mining areas and as subsidence and mine fires occur. As of October 1, 2006, the inventory system shows more than \$11.4 billion of unreclaimed problems.



Pennsylvania
Luciana Bottoms West
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Project
Huntington County, Pennsylvania

Eliminating Highwalls, Refuse Piles Makes Room for 68,000 New Trees

Broadtop Coal and Mineral Company operated mines near Jacobs, Pennsylvania for about 23 years. By the late 1960s all mining ceased leaving unreclaimed pits, refuse piles, open mine shafts, and water pollution.

In early 2004 Pennsylvania's Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation initiated a \$1.2 million project to address safety and water pollution

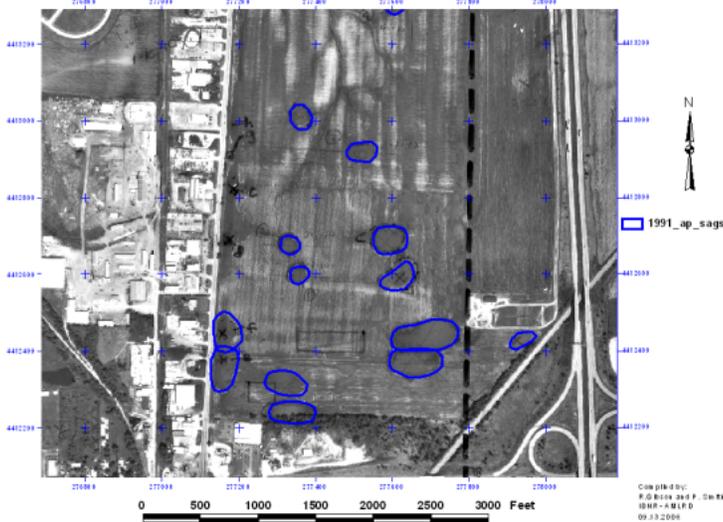
hazards at the site. The project reclaimed more than 8,000 feet of dangerous highwall covering 67 acres.

It also addressed three refuse piles, eight subsidence openings and shafts, and one mine portal. The graded areas were reclaimed and planted with grasses and more than 68,000 tree seedlings.



Grading prepares the Luciana Bottoms site for replanting.

1991 Airphoto Showing Surface Developments and Sag Subsidence



Springfield, Illinois

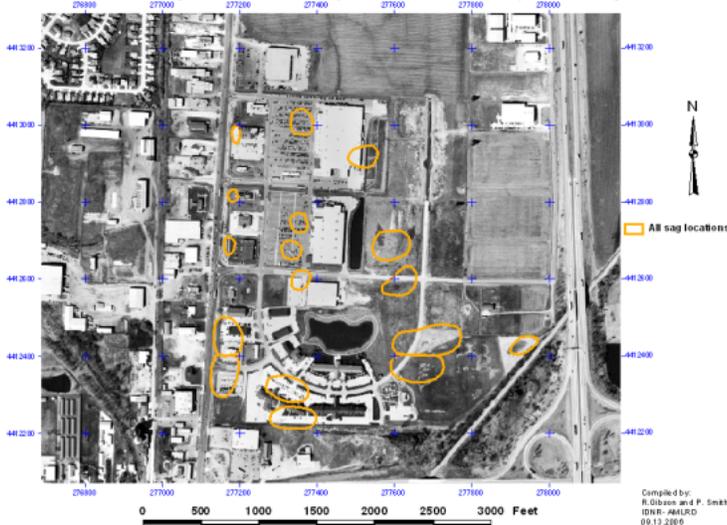
Urban Growth Meets Abandoned Mine Lands

The city limits of Springfield, Illinois, have expanded over old underground coal mines. Subsidence went unnoticed for decades and modern developments obscured all evidence of past mining activity including the old sinkholes.

In the late 1990s, several big-box superstores and a hotel were constructed over the underground mine. The areas in between the sinkholes could collapse at any time causing damage to buildings, injuring people, and/or disrupting public utility transmission. Abandoned underground mines are not in the inventory until subsidence occurs and causes an imminent threat to public safety or damages property.

Potential hazards exist in many communities across the country. Usually there are no limitations on land use or city growth in these areas and people living and working in the area have no awareness that a hazard exists until a potentially dangerous event occurs.

2005 DOQ Showing Surface Developments and All Suspected Sag Subsidence



Access to Information Is Key to Ensuring Safety

The States and OSM have begun efforts to make more information available to the public about the location of abandoned mines and the limitations that different mine features may present to new construction, or continued use of the lands. States have taken a number of different approaches to informing the public. While some States put together extensive map collections and make them available to the public, others publish informational material on what must be considered when developing near old mines.

Following are four initiatives taken by State and OSM AML programs to help reduce the growth of the AML Inventory and assist citizens in making better decisions.

Underground Mine Map Initiative

In 2004, OSM began working with the Mine Health and Safety Administration (MSHA) to provide funding to States to increase collection of underground mine maps and make them available to the public via computerized systems. In 2006, OSM provided \$344,989 through cooperative agreements to the States of Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, to continue this effort.

Coal Mine Geospatial Committee

Early in 2006, OSM established the National Coal Mining Geospatial Committee (NCMGC) to encourage increased use of geographic information systems by State AML and regulatory programs. A significant goal is to identify mining data layers of national significance, assist the States in collecting the data to complete those layers, and make the data available to the public. These data layers are a collection of information describing locations, boundaries, and attributes of mine features that will be important to the public in the future. In 2006, the NCMGC began working on two data layers, underground mine boundaries and surface mining boundaries. OSM expects to expand on additional layers in 2007. The goal is to make these data layers available to agencies and the public (with appropriate security controls) over the internet.

National Mine Map Repository

In 2006, OSM began a significant initiative to update and increase the capacity of the National Mine Map Repository located at OSM's Appalachian Regional Office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

AML Development Guides

Several State Abandoned Mine Land Programs have created and distributed guides to inform the public about what to consider when buying and building in areas affected by past mining activities.

Abandoned Mine Lands Fee Collection and Funding (Cash Basis)¹

State	AML Collections	State Share Distribution ²	Federal Share Distribution ²	Emergency Distribution ²	Clean Stream Distribution ²	Total Distribution ²
Alabama	4,806,648	1,171,473	1,471,442	400,000	173,884	3,216,799
Alaska	404,693	134,379	1,365,621	25,000	0	1,525,000
Arkansas	69,511	2,101	1,497,899	15,000	0	1,515,000
Colorado	7,010,099	1,702,602	717,106	0	0	2,419,708
Crow Tribe	2,224,248	516,431	0	0	0	516,431
Hopi Tribe	3,750,279	370,854	0	0	0	370,854
Illinois	5,748,808	1,882,718	5,451,169	950,000	373,713	8,657,600
Indiana	9,599,290	2,696,780	1,774,730	315,000	189,112	4,975,622
Iowa	0	1,898	1,498,102	60,000	121,635	1,681,635
Kansas	93,711	24,722	1,475,278	465,000	0	1,965,000
Kentucky	27,687,458	8,116,276	5,342,491	0	368,256	13,827,023
Louisiana	409,489	94,141	0	0	0	94,141
Maryland	1,334,005	246,254	1,253,746	0	117,383	1,617,383
Mississippi	350,718	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	206,786	70,690	1,429,310	50,000	0	1,550,000
Montana	11,751,795	3,088,691	0	125,000	0	3,213,691
Navajo Nation	4,773,376	2,055,772	0	0	0	2,055,772
New Mexico	3,107,632	1,306,115	202,576	0	0	1,508,691
North Dakota	3,053,706	808,291	691,709	100,000	0	1,600,000
Ohio	5,245,842	1,569,467	3,341,637	2,300,000	267,790	7,478,894
Oklahoma	492,798	140,394	1,359,606	180,000	112,614	1,792,614
Pennsylvania	12,572,252	3,786,036	17,620,882	0	984,777	22,391,695
Tennessee	865,359	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	4,564,439	1,319,983	0	0	0	1,319,983
Utah	3,695,334	959,758	540,242	0	0	1,500,000
Virginia	6,008,273	1,768,049	1,639,778	1,700,000	182,336	5,290,163
Washington	1,391,665	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	35,486,909	8,563,809	10,127,088	4,500,000	608,500	23,799,397
Wyoming	146,286,681	29,469,486	0	0	0	29,469,486
Totals³	\$302,991,805	\$71,867,170	\$58,800,412	\$11,185,000	\$3,500,000	\$145,352,582

¹ Reporting on a "Cash Basis" refers to the recognition of revenue when it is received. Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fee collections are reported using cash basis criteria. AML revenue in OSMs 2006 financial statements may include other amounts.

² The term "Distribution" is now used instead of "Allocation." Allocation refers to the "pooling" of monies collected for the Fund. State and federal share distribution amounts are based on formulas and parameters provided annually by the Assistant Director, Program Support. The emergency program distribution amounts are based on estimates provided by the states and approved by the Deputy Director.

³ The "Totals" figures above have been adjusted for rounding.



Washington

Gaping Mine Shaft Sealed

In Washington a developer found a large open shaft during surveying activities. The shaft was not noted on mine maps in Washington State records used during the 1985 inventory. The shaft was sealed with a bat grate in a culvert in the summer of 2006. Each year about six new Abandoned Mine Land hazards are discovered in the State of Washington.



Proactive Efforts Increase Efficiency of Fee, Debt Collection and Auditing

The Office of Surface Mining collects coal reclamation fees from coal mine operators through an efficient and effective reporting, audit and debt collection program.

OSM's proactive approach to collecting fees, by working cooperatively with coal mining companies in simplifying reporting and payment requirements, increases the efficiency of the program.

Specific steps taken to improve efficiency include:

- contacting new operators to explain reporting and payment requirements;
- sending pre-populated forms to all active coal mining companies;
- providing Internet based reporting and payment option; and
- providing guidance through handbooks, an 800 telephone line, e-mail, and during audits.

The percentage of fees collected in 2006 was 99%, the equivalent dollar amount was \$302,991,804.67.

Congress Appropriates AML Funds to States, Tribes for Reclamation

Congress appropriated \$145,352,583 from the AML Fund for FY2006 grants to States and Tribes to carry out reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Act provides a formula to calculate the distribution of AML funds to the States and Tribes.

Also, Congress established a minimum level of funding in the form of a supplemental grant where the annual grant distribution would otherwise be too small for the State or Tribe to administer an effective reclamation program. The States of Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma received supplemental grants in 2006.

OSM makes additional grants of AML funds to eligible States to address locally-significant acid mine drainage problems. These "Clean Stream" grants are used by States as seed money to support partnerships with local governments, businesses and non-profit organizations to clean up acid mine drainage problems at significantly reduced costs. The resulting partnerships also encourage long-term commitment to projects by involving local people.

During 2006, OSM provided 11 States with \$3.4 million in Clean Streams funding. Since the beginning of the program in 1994, OSM has provided \$50.5 million for \$50.5 million for 178 projects, 134 of which had been completed.



Navajo Nation

AML Funds Give Navajo Kids a Head Start

The Navajo Nation has excelled in its efforts to complete reclamation work and implement Section 411 of the Surface Mining Act, which allows construction of Public Facility Projects using AML grants.

The Beclabito Chapter Head Start School Building is an outstanding example of a Public Facility Project.

The facility design and construction demonstrate outstanding innovation.

Two large metal poles mark the entry way to the building ... they are designed to look like large color crayons and the colored label painted on them indicates the color of each "crayon" in Navajo.

Inside the building, floors, walls and window frames are colors used in a basic box of crayons. Tables, chairs, water cooler, sinks, windows and bathroom facilities are all at heights accessible to children.



Beclabito Head Start Public Facility Project —Notice the large metal crayons with color names written in Navajo.

AML Enhancements Give States Options

In 1999 OSM introduced an innovative way to increase reclamation of abandoned mine lands. Recognizing there would not be sufficient funds available to reclaim all abandoned coal mine lands, OSM revised its definition of government-financed construction associated with Abandoned Mine Land reclamation projects. The revision offers AML programs the ability to achieve significant costs savings.

The revised rule allows remnant coal removal to occur on abandoned mine land projects with the proceeds of coal sales going to offset the cost of the reclamation. Coal removal is strictly limited to an engineering necessity for reclamation and must be incidental to the reclamation project. State agencies must also concur there is little likelihood of the area being permitted and that environmental safeguards will be followed. Such projects have become known as AML enhancements and are particularly suited for coal refuse or gob piles, acid mine drainage, and subsidence.

Several State AML programs have been quick to implement the innovation. For example, Virginia has completed reclamation of more than 30 acres of barren and eroding coal refuse piles. Implementing the enhancement rule for these sites has resulted in a cost savings estimated at \$275,000.



Albert F. Stiffler AML Enhancement Rule Project before (above) and after (below)



Pennsylvania
Albert F. Stiffler AML Enhancement Rule Project
Government Financed Construction
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania



Virginia
AML Enhancements
Middle Fork Gob Pile Project
Dickenson County

The AML Enhancements initiative made it possible for Virginia to eliminate hazards that might otherwise have gone unreclaimed, like the Middle Fork Gob Pile Project shown before (above) and after (below) reclamation.



Government-Financed Construction Solves Multiple Problems at AML Site

Pennsylvania's Albert F. Stiffler project involved reclamation of two contiguous areas; (1) an abandoned surface mine area with a highwall and spoil piles, and (2) an abandoned deep mined area with an old mine entry, a small flow discharge, and land subsidence.

One of the subsidence features captured surface flow from an ephemeral stream and directed the flow into the old underground mine complex.

AML funding restrictions and limited coal resources at the site meant that this site would not qualify to be reclaimed by the AML program or to be issued a re-mining permit. The Government-Financed Construction program provided an opportunity to achieve reclamation with little cost to the Pennsylvania AML program.

The receiving stream adjacent to the project is classified as a High Quality Special Protection watershed and flows into a county park that has a lake. The lake is a favorite spot for local fishermen. The reclamation activities reduced the sedimentation and mine drainage to the tributary—improving the overall water quality of the stream.

The completed project eliminated several hundred feet of dangerous highwall, re-graded and re-vegetated five acres of abandoned spoil piles and removed more than a dozen subsidence features by "day-lighting" portions of the abandoned underground mine.

A low-flow deep mine discharge was eliminated and flow was returned to the ephemeral stream channel.

Clean Streams Program Fights Mine Drainage

The Clean Streams Program began as the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative in 1994. The program supports local efforts to eliminate environmental and economic impacts of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines. Its mission is to facilitate the efforts of citizen groups, university researchers, the coal industry, corporations, the environmental community, and local, State, and Federal government agencies in cleaning streams polluted by acid mine drainage. The program is carried out by State mine reclamation programs and nonprofit organizations with technical assistance and funding from OSM.



Virginia
Ely Creek
Aquatic Habitat Reclamation

Clean Streams funding enabled the Virginia Department of Mines Minerals and Energy and the US Army Corps of Engineers to construct treatment systems to dramatically improve water quality in Ely Creek, a tributary to the Powell River, a critical habitat for endangered aquatic species.

ABANDONED MINE LAND GRANTS¹ TO PRIMACY STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES FOR FY 2006 All numbers are rounded

State/Tribe	Subsidence Insurance 2006	10% Program Set-Aside 2006	Administration ³ 2006	Project Costs ⁴ 2006	Emergency ⁵ 2006	TOTALS		Program Staff 2006
						2,006	2005	
Alabama	0	0	789,722	2,323,220	400,000	3,512,942	3,504,804	17.55
Alaska	0	0	347,070	1,152,930	25,000	1,525,000	1,525,619	3.88
Arkansas	0	0	382,090	1,117,910	15,000	1,515,000	1,546,335	6.70
Colorado	0	0	1,152,000	2,037,091	0	3,189,091	2,415,000	14.00
Crow Tribe	0	0	266,048	472,322	0	738,370	575,409	3.55
Hopi Tribe	0	0	249,023	200,000	0	449,023	655,437	2.90
Illinois	0	733,389	1,328,210	8,946,001	950,000	11,957,600	9,224,124	24.00
Indiana	0	447,151	1,110,604	3,102,867	315,000	4,975,622	5,524,537	19.00
Iowa	0	0	211,105	1,410,530	60,000	1,681,635	1,720,949	4.10
Kansas	0	0	255,027	1,261,430	465,000	1,981,457	2,201,351	8.80
Kentucky	0	0	2,953,441	11,071,895	0	14,025,336	14,974,019	80.00
Louisiana	0	0	114,555	0	0	114,555	97,400	0.85
Maryland ²	0	258,000	428,565	1,081,398	0	1,767,963	1,419,130	3.50
Missouri	0	114,391	331,827	1,993,776	50,000	2,489,994	669,028	6.85
Montana	0	0	604,309	2,637,742	125,000	3,367,051	3,512,998	8.70
Navajo Nation	0	0	672,943	2,115,123	0	2,788,066	3,112,749	19.00
New Mexico	0	0	1,185,234	1,912,953	0	3,098,187	1,993,389	7.50
North Dakota	0	118,500	201,196	1,199,299	100,000	1,618,995	1,620,156	4.88
Ohio ²	0	538,861	1,216,611	4,304,909	2,995,588	9,055,969	9,025,307	43.44
Oklahoma	0	0	278,026	1,221,974	180,000	1,680,000	1,956,615	9.00
Pennsylvania ²	0	0	2,644,001	25,747,962	0	28,391,963	45,269,363	116.00
Texas	0	0	145,665	2,791,561	0	2,937,226	1,401,481	6.00
Utah	0	0	471,189	1,382,114	0	1,853,303	1,968,045	10.00
Virginia	0	30,000	720,962	3,096,033	1,700,000	5,546,995	5,831,344	16.00
West Virginia ²	0	500,000	4,985,000	16,105,238	4,500,000	26,090,238	26,169,736	56.70
Wyoming	32,879	2,946,948	1,335,780	33,614,861	0	37,930,468	38,064,655	13.30
Totals⁶	32,879	5,687,240	24,380,203	132,301,139	11,880,588	174,282,050	185,978,980	506.20

¹ Funding for these grants is derived from the FY 2005 distribution and funds recovered or carried over from previous years. Downward adjustments of prior-year awards are not included in the totals.

² These 10% set-aside amounts are for Acid Mine Drainage set-aside funding, rather than future set-aside funding.

³ Included in this category are costs for program support (personnel, budgeting, procurement, etc.), AML inventory management and program policy development. Indirect costs associated with the administration of the program also may be included.

⁴ The term "Project Costs" is now used instead of "Construction." AML simplified grants do not contain specific construction cost breakouts, but rather list all costs associated with a construction project as a project cost. This category contains non-water supply, water supply and non-coal project costs, and includes \$3,387,386 in funding for Appalachian Clean Streams initiatives.

⁵ This category contains emergency project, administrative and indirect costs.

⁶ The "Totals" figures above have been adjusted for rounding.

Tennessee

Wahoo Beach Reclamation Project
Van Buren County, Tennessee



View of the reclaimed area where once there were open pits.

Dangerous Highwall, Pits, Dump Eliminated Near Tennessee Highway

A 70-plus acre abandoned strip mine area consisting of two hazardous water bodies covering 13 acres and 2,000 linear feet of dangerous highwall was reclaimed through a cooperative effort between the State of Tennessee and OSM. A large section of the highwall was in close proximity to Tennessee Highway 111. The site was used by local residents to dump trash and swim in the large water bodies. In addition, four additional water-filled pits and 40 acres of acidic spoil material existed on the site.



OSM provided \$700,000 to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation to remove the hazards at the site. The work began in the fall of 2005 and was completed in May 2006.



Kansas



Technical Assistance Will Enhance Recreation Area

OSM assisted the Kansas Surface Mining Section in the development of reclamation design plans and specifications for the Sportsman's Pit AML Reclamation Project. Preparations are being made to bid the project in late 2007.

The site is located in Cherokee County in southeast Kansas, and is used as a recreational resource by many area residents.

Sportsman's Pit also has roads within feet of submerged highwalls and deep water.

Kansas officials have negotiated with the property owners to mitigate the hazards and asked OSM to create a safe reclamation design while keeping the lakes open for use.

The final design includes relocating or improving parts of the roads which in part will enhance lake access while significantly improving visitor safety.



Kentucky

BELFRY SLIDE RECLAMATION
PIKE COUNTY, Kentucky

Homes Saved by Action on 'Challenging' Slide Problems

The Kentucky Division of Abandoned Mine Lands (DAML) recently completed the Belfry Slide Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Project. The project is located in northeastern Pike County near the community of Belfry, near the Kentucky/West Virginia border.

Numerous complaints about landslides and drainage problems had been received from citizens over the past 10 years. A geotechnical investigation begun in November 2003 determined the problems were due to past mining in the area and were eligible for reclamation with AML funds.

The Belfry Slide AML project presented many challenges. The geotechnical investigation revealed abnormally deep colluviums on the steep hillsides near the Belfry community. The site is underlain by interlayered beds of sandstone, siltstone, and coal. Drainage from abandoned underground mine works in these seams was determined to be the cause of the instability in the area.

Four houses were being structurally damaged by the slide — one house had already been relocated and approximately 20 other homes were in danger of becoming inaccessible. During an interim emergency project, OSM built a 60-foot long retaining wall to prevent further encroachment by the slide.

The design called for building five retaining walls to stabilize the landslide and ensure the safety of the residences. Plans called for dewatering the mined area and constructing walls in series to minimize the chance of mass movement resulting in damage to the residences.

As the work was underway, an area below the road at one wall collapsed. DAML installed an additional concrete wall in order to stabilize the road and stream channel. When one residence began sliding down the hill, DAML placed a concrete wall approximately 80 feet long and 6 feet high below the residence to stop the movement.

The construction phase of the Belfry Slide AML Project concluded in mid-April 2006. The system of retaining walls stabilized the hillside and prevented further structural damage to four homes. The mine seam is being dewatered, minimizing further saturation of the deep colluvium soil.

The Belfry Slide AML Project is a superb example of the high priority problems that have been abated by the Abandoned Mine Land Program. The project saved four residences from almost certain destruction and maintained stability for 20 others that might otherwise have had to be abandoned.

1978-2005 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Accomplishments
 Priority 1 and 2 (Protection of Public Health, Safety and General Welfare) and Emergency Projects
 (Statistics do not include OSM emergency project accomplishments)

Measurement:	Miles	Acres							Feet		Number of Occurrences						
		Clogged Stream	Clogged Stream Land	Dangerous Pile & Embankment	Dangerous Slide	Industrial/ Residential Waste	Subsidence	Surface Burning	Underground Mine Fire	Dangerous Highwalls	Vertical Opening	Dangerous Impoundments	Dangerous Gas	Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	Hazardous Water body	Portal	Polluted Water: Agricultural & Industrial
Alabama	1	198	1,461	20	25	36	68	0	277,262	399	1	0	470	82	1,037	8	15
Alaska	0	0	6	0	4	0	21	0	11,190	41	4	0	1,485	2	43	0	0
Arkansas	1	0	828	0	31	15	4	0	65,931	112	1	0	2	83	28	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
CERT Tribes*	0	0	475	0	9	34	0	0	7,050	18	0	0	6	30	74	0	0
Colorado	0	0	44	0	10	56	30	184	51,992	4,238	0	0	14	0	3,087	3	0
Crow Tribe	0	1	58	23	0	16	0	0	2,267	5	1	0	32	1	15	3	0
Georgia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11,450	11	2	0	0	0	112	0	1
Hopi Tribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,662	2	0	0	8	0	9	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	1,291	329	4	72	100	115	0	62,351	1,226	7	22	361	9	199	11	1
Indiana	14	176	624	7	32	224	15	1	121,918	359	6	4	98	7	70	15	7
Iowa	9	728	847	0	18	4	0	0	62,966	22	3	0	5	27	1	12	2
Kansas	1	9	111	3	29	23	9	0	146,545	1,247	1	0	2	1	0	3	0
Kentucky	47	8,828	449	2,101	27	50	227	63	28,188	187	115	0	251	44	1,992	6	10,340
Maryland	5	66	272	68	35	15	1	2	44,430	5	3	0	25	20	41	84	41
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	950	50	0	0	7	2	0	0	1
Missouri	11	1,514	572	0	71	6	19	7	73,702	182	6	0	28	11	35	34	15
Montana	21	96	174	1	407	554	305	69	25,560	622	3	1	248	1	1,100	17	12
Navajo Nation	0	1	665	7	6	12	3	0	109,586	382	4	0	5	0	870	19	0
New Mexico	2	21	10	0	0	35	35	32	280	993	0	0	17	0	531	4	1
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	317	35	2	1,385	18	0	79,099	109	4	0	14	18	13	6	0
Ohio	38	5,542	96	455	34	158	154	3	69,164	254	8	4	64	14	364	53	285
Oklahoma	15	1	0	0	23	17	2	0	244,065	113	0	0	15	208	174	6	3
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	12	0	0
Pennsylvania	103	223	627	63	39	2,458	123	1,024	885,855	545	667	0	341	120	293	27	240
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	135	1	0	0	4	0	5	0	0
Tennessee	2	147	533	68	14	6	28	0	52,970	11	3	0	31	67	192	7	14
Texas	0	0	1,461	0	0	19	0	0	52,665	368	0	0	0	17	66	0	0
Utah	14	9	356	3	0	185	43	20	3,425	1,220	1	19	206	2	3,146	3	0
Virginia	75	858	260	315	2	13	52	0	28,350	105	53	0	228	2	1,009	0	2,275
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	12	15	0	0	92	0	0	7	0	30	0	0
West Virginia	54	167	4,837	562	37	394	486	28	198,522	151	675	5	600	7	2,368	70	12,145
Wyoming	114	1,636	2,053	25	29	1,161	12	45	530,913	588	139	0	202	371	541	3	0
TOTAL	548	21,512	17,471	3,760	956	6,996	1,793	1,478	3,260,443	13,708	1,707	55	4,779	1,146	17,491	394	25,398

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1978-2006 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Accomplishments

Priority 3 (Environmental Restoration)

(Statistics do not include OSM emergency project accomplishments)

Measurement	Acres								Number		Feet	Gallons/ minute
	Bench	Industrial/ Residential/ Waster	GoB	Haul Road	Pit	Spoil Area	Slurry	Slump	Equipment/ Facility	Mine Opening	Highwalls	Water Problem
Alabama	23	15	216	2	0	9,726	5	9	8	50	32,435	379
Alaska	0	0	7	0	0	47	9	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
CERT Tribes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3	6	162	0	131	829	0	0	7	18	2,028	1
Crow Tribe	6	0	35	12	32	27	0	4	0	2	2,245	0
Georgia	3	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	400	0
Hopi Tribe	0	0	26	15	10	10	0	0	0	0	51	0
Illinois	1	6	2,554	210	625	1,895	1,112	1	159	67	10,880	2,896
Indiana	0	108	1,521	227	376	2,257	1,102	4	211	28	14,976	5,105,428
Iowa	0	2	1	5	21	440	0	0	0	1	2,900	0
Kansas	0	0	89	0	23	316	10	0	1	0	3,200	0
Kentucky	564	0	233	0	4	820	66	5	61	69	2,240	60
Maryland	10	1	46	2	22	263	0	1	2	8	5,335	208
Michigan	0	0	27	1	1	10	0	11	1	0	0	0
Missouri	0	5	148	1	96	1,378	69	0	5	0	20,324	86
Montana	1	105	147	1	34	870	0	19	58	230	1,170	2,741
Navajo Nation	41	1	141	203	148	265	0	0	2	79	890	3
New Mexico	3	0	89	11	2	333	2	0	29	29	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2	0	197	0	19	425	0	0	3	19	9,620	100
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	67	0	116	2,695	1	27	22	31	8,258	270
Tennessee	76	1	67	8	114	678	0	4	15	3	3,230	360
Texas	0	0	8	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	4	7	255	4	8	55	1	16	64	0	550	20
Virginia	0	1	21	1	0	12	0	0	25	52	13,000	120
West Virginia	2	1	77	0	5	217	2	0	4	4	33,041	622
Wyoming	0	0	39	400	7,174	8,214	199	15	12	24	0	75
	739	259	6,178	1,103	8,964	32,427	2,578	116	689	715	166,773	5,113,419

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