

Eliminating

health and safety

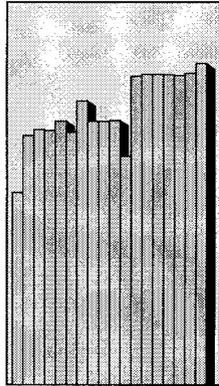
problems

Abandoned mine land reclamation

An update on the reclamation of land and water resources affected by mining that took place before the Surface Mining Law was passed in 1977.

Title IV of SMCRA — the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program — provides for the restoration of lands mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored before August 3, 1977. Situations that pose a danger to public health, safety and general welfare are given priority.

Fund Management



Abandoned Mine Land Fund Collections 1978-1995

Production fees of 35 cents per ton of surface mined coal, 15 cents per ton of coal mined underground, and 10 cents per ton of lignite are collected from coal producers at all active coal mining operations. The fees are deposited in the Abandoned Mine

Reclamation Fund, which is used to pay the reclamation costs of abandoned mine land projects. The fund consists of fees, contributions, late-payment interest, penalties, administrative charges, and interest earned on investment of the fund's principal. From January 30, 1978, when the first fees were paid, through September 30, 1995, the fund has collected \$4,083,084,264.

Expenditures from the fund are made through the regular budgetary and appropriation process. SMCRA

specifies that 50 percent of the reclamation fees collected in each state with an approved reclamation program, or within Indian lands where the tribe has an approved reclamation program, are to be allocated to that state or tribe. That 50 percent is designated as the state or tribal share of the fund.

The remaining 50 percent (the federal share) is used by the Office of Surface Mining to complete high-priority and emergency projects under its Federal Reclamation Program, to fund the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to fund the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP), to fund reclamation directly through state reclamation programs, and to pay audit and administrative costs. In 1991, at the direction of Congress, a formula to distribute federal-share money to the state reclamation programs was established based on historic coal production. Table 9 shows collections and funding by states for 1995.

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508) extended fee collection authority through September 30, 1995; the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-468) further extended fee collection authority until September 30, 2004.

In 1992, under authority of Public Law 101-508, the Office of Surface Mining began investing abandoned mine land funds. By law, the Office of Surface Mining is restricted to investing in certain market-based securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, such as bills, notes, bonds, and one-day certificates. Total investment earnings for 1995 were \$69.29 million. The average interest earned during

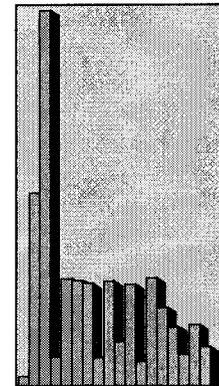
the year was 5.31 percent. At the end of the year, the Office of Surface

Mining had more than \$1.29 billion invested in Treasury securities. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486) stipulated that all 1993 investment earnings received and all future investment earnings are to be made available for transfer from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to the United Mine Workers Association Combined Benefits Fund, beginning in 1996. On September 30, 1995, \$132.45 million was

available for transfer.

"Total investment earnings for 1995 were \$69.29 million."

Federal Reclamation Program



Interior Department Projects 1978-1995

Under Sections 402 and 407 of SMCRA, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund monies for non-emergency reclamation of high-priority sites that present an extreme danger to the public. A

non-emergency is defined in 30 CFR 870.5 as "a condition that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to persons, property, or the environment and to which persons or improvements on real property are currently exposed."

Until 1980, when states and Indian tribes began to receive approval of their abandoned mine land programs, all reclamation was administered by the Office of Surface Mining. However, as state and tribal programs were approved and the states and tribes

Coal waste removed between 1872 and the 1930s was deposited at a mine entrance located in Eckhart Mines, Maryland. As coal refuse was dumped in the valley a drainage tunnel designed to carry stream flows through the site was failing. Any further blockage would have created an unstable coal refuse dam in this residential neighborhood. Over 140 thousand cubic yards of coal refuse was removed, and, following excavation of the tunnel, stream channels were lined with rip-rap. The site was regraded to stabilize the steep slopes and then revegetated with grasses, legumes, shrubs, and trees.

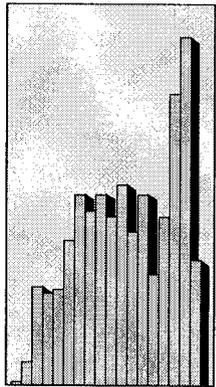
**TABLE 9
ABANDONED MINE LAND FEE COLLECTIONS AND FUNDING
1995**

State/Tribe	Total Collected	State Share Distribution*	Federal Share Distribution*	Emergency Distribution*	Total Distribution*
Alabama	\$ 5,942,676	\$ 1,687,599	\$ 1,419,862	\$ 300,000	\$ 3,407,461
Alaska	519,457	156,504	1,343,496	25,000	1,525,000
Arkansas	15,536	0	1,500,000	13,000	1,513,000
Colorado	5,627,036	1,337,711	691,968	0	2,029,679
Illinois	8,505,428	3,212,840	5,260,085	561,000	9,033,925
Indiana	9,220,160	2,929,195	1,712,519	310,000	4,951,714
Iowa	0	13,915	1,486,085	0	1,500,000
Kansas	108,787	56,142	1,443,858	460,000	1,960,000
Kentucky	35,489,723	10,377,854	5,155,216	0	15,533,070
Louisiana	352,194	89,066	0	0	89,066
Maryland	749,548	219,879	1,280,121	0	1,500,000
Missouri	282,471	202,909	1,297,091	0	1,500,000
Montana	12,812,020	3,450,887	0	125,000	3,575,887
New Mexico	5,254,894	1,228,829	271,171	0	1,500,000
North Dakota	3,161,954	883,647	616,353	50,000	1,550,000
Ohio	6,531,963	2,324,565	3,224,500	1,700,000	7,249,065
Oklahoma	713,191	178,255	1,321,745	0	1,500,000
Pennsylvania	12,448,761	4,153,371	17,003,204	0	21,156,575
Tennessee	666,860	0	0	0	0
Texas	5,088,628	1,517,593	0	0	1,517,593
Utah	3,638,527	891,730	608,270	0	1,500,000
Virginia	7,134,886	2,367,783	1,582,298	350,000	4,300,081
Washington	1,517,541	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	34,594,951	8,913,117	9,772,093	4,350,000	23,035,210
Wyoming	84,932,422	19,004,013	0	0	19,004,013
Crow Tribe	1,531,061	454,886	0	0	454,886
Hopi Tribe	1,539,117	438,155	0	0	438,155
Navajo Tribe	7,043,152	3,563,921	0	0	3,563,921
Undist. Emerg.	0	0	0	845,339	845,339
Total	\$255,422,944	\$69,654,366	\$56,989,935	\$9,089,339	\$135,733,640

*The term "Distribution" is now used instead of "Allocation." Allocation refers to the "pooling" of monies collected for the Abandoned Mine Land Fund. State- and federal-share distribution amounts are based on formulae set forth in Directive AML-18 dated November 26, 1992. Emergency distribution amounts are based on figures provided annually by the Assistant Director, Program Support, and as approved during the year by the Deputy Director.

assumed responsibility for correcting abandoned mine land problems, the Office of Surface Mining has greatly reduced its direct participation in this portion of the program. During 1995, work was accomplished on 14 projects: 4 in Georgia, 1 in Michigan, 3 in Tennessee, and 6 in Washington.

Emergency Program



Office of Surface Mining
Emergency Projects
1978-1995

Emergency projects are those involving abandoned mine lands that present a danger to public health, safety, or general welfare and which require immediate action.

Under Section 401(a) of SMCRA,

the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to spend money from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund for the emergency restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the effects of coal mining practices if an emergency exists.

Since the beginning of the program, the Office of Surface Mining has encouraged states to assume responsibility for emergency projects. In 1983, Arkansas and Montana assumed emergency project responsibility, followed by Illinois in 1984. During 1988 and 1989, Kansas, Virginia, and West Virginia took over responsibility for their emergency projects. Alabama assumed responsibility in 1990, followed by Ohio in 1992, Alaska and North Dakota in 1993, and Indiana in 1994. In 1989, the Office of Surface Mining established an emergency policy that provided federal share funds, in addition to the formula-based alloca-

tion, to states with emergency programs.

Due to the dry weather conditions in 1995 the Office of Surface Mining undertook fewer new emergencies than in 1994. However, the workload in the East continued to be heavy because of the carryover projects. Of the \$7.2 million in disaster relief funds appropriated for Kentucky in 1994, \$2.6 million were carried into 1995.

In 1995, the average number of days required for the Office of Surface Mining to respond to complaints

(from notification of a possible emergency problem) was 1.8 (a 15 percent improvement from 1994). The total days from complaint referral to construction averaged 26.6 days. Compared with 1994, this represents a 29 percent improvement in response (a 10.8 day reduction from complaint referral to construction).

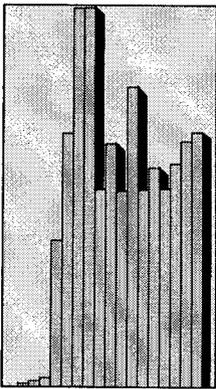
Of the 594 emergency complaint investigations referred by Office of Surface Mining field offices, 135 resulted in a declaration of emergency, 211 were determined to be not of an emergency nature, 77 were considered not related to coal mining

or were reclaimed by the landowner, and 171 were still under investigation at the close of the fiscal year on September 30, 1995. Non-emergency mining-related complaints were referred to the states for consideration as high-priority abandoned mine land grant projects.

Post-SMCRA Reclamation

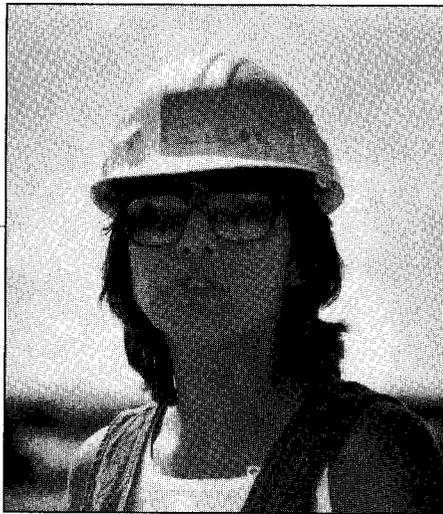
As authorized in the 1995 appropriations, federal civil penalties collected under Section 518 of SMCRA were used to reclaim lands mined and abandoned after August 3, 1977. In 1995, the Office of Surface Mining funded eight reclamation projects costing a total of \$611,857 in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. An additional \$501,180 in unobligated funds will be carried over for use in 1996 reclamation projects.

Grants to States and Tribes



Grant Obligations 1978-1995

Beginning with Texas in 1980, the Office of Surface Mining has gradually approved state reclamation programs. Currently, all primacy states except Mississippi have approved abandoned mine land reclamation programs. During 1988, the Navajo and Hopi Tribe programs were approved, and in 1989 the Crow Tribe received approval for its program. In 1995, the states and the tribes received grants totaling \$162,487,240. Since 1979, when the states began receiving abandoned mine land administrative grants to operate their programs and construction grants to complete reclamation projects, \$2,202,760,877 has been



Geologist **Unice Tso** is a geologist and was the reclamation supervisor for the Copper Mine Project. She was responsible for on-the-ground reclamation work completed by the in-house Navajo construction crew of the Tuba City, Arizona, Abandoned Mine Land Office.

distributed from the fund. State costs for to administration grants, set-aside and subsidence insurance programs, emergency programs, and initial program development and cooperative agreement costs have been reduced to less than 25 percent of the total grant cost during the last three years. Net grant awards for abandoned mine land construction

projects from grants totaled \$1.6 billion, and construction obligations at the state/tribe level totaled \$1.5 billion. Grant amounts for 1995 are shown in Table 11. On-the-ground coal mine reclamation accomplishments resulting from grant funding through 1995 are summarized in Table 12.

*"In 1995,
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Located on Navajo land just east of the Grand Canyon, the Copper Mine Project contained open shafts, dangerous highwalls, and industrial waste associated with abandoned copper mining. With the reclamation complete, sources of water pollution and soil erosion, as well as abandoned mine land hazards, have been eliminated.

Simplified grant funding of state abandoned mine land programs was begun in 1994. This new grant application process eliminates the



**TABLE 10
FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROGRAM PROJECTS
1995 OBLIGATIONS**

State/Tribe	Emergency	High Priority	Total 1978-94*	Total Emergency Prior Year Adj. in 1995*	Total High Priority Prior Year Adj. in 1995*	Total 1978-1995*
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,934,015	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,934,015
Alaska	0	0	194,638	0	0	194,638
Arkansas	0	0	84,904	0	0	84,904
California	0	32,868	1,067,181	0	0	1,100,049
Colorado	5,736	0	1,858,362	0	0	1,864,098
Georgia	0	529,875	2,086,126	0	(6,875)	2,609,126
Illinois	0	0	5,376,749	0	0	5,376,749
Indiana	2,968	0	4,029,055	0	0	4,032,023
Iowa	215	0	1,083,508	342	0	1,084,065
Kansas	0	0	5,094,172	0	0	5,094,172
Kentucky	4,922,208	0	76,288,312	(54,076)	0	81,156,444
Maryland	0	0	2,626,938	0	0	2,626,938
Michigan	30,752	19,800	1,969,202	0	0	2,019,754
Missouri	20,383	0	8,013,564	0	0	8,033,947
Montana	0	0	729,058	0	0	729,058
New Mexico	0	0	2,364,696	0	0	2,364,696
North Carolina	0	0	205,407	0	0	205,407
North Dakota	0	0	1,723,933	0	0	1,723,933
Ohio	0	0	18,443,205	(27,775)	0	18,415,430
Oklahoma	3,825	0	1,210,524	0	0	1,214,349
Oregon	0	0	42,275	0	0	42,275
Pennsylvania	3,788,357	0	87,656,576	(3,071)	0	91,441,862
Rhode Island	0	0	556,229	0	0	556,229
South Dakota	0	0	27,255	0	0	27,255
Tennessee	0	674,000	16,613,741	0	(258,904)	17,028,837
Texas	2,000	0	285,849	0	0	287,849
Utah	0	0	123,791	0	0	123,791
Virginia	0	0	10,139,469	(250)	0	10,139,469
Washington	12,000	676,579	4,803,194	0	(30,255)	5,461,518
West Virginia	0	0	29,023,226	0	0	29,023,226
Wyoming	0	0	1,067,101	0	0	1,067,101
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	0	100,000	2,712,372	0	0	2,812,372
Crow Tribe	0	0	1,097,895	0	0	1,097,895
Fort Berthold Tribe	0	0	69,972	0	0	69,972
Fort Peck Tribe	0	0	147,991	0	0	147,991
Hopi Tribe	0	0	1,263,409	0	0	1,263,409
Jacarillo Apache Tribe	0	0	50,998	0	0	50,998
Navajo Tribe	0	0	2,222,792	0	0	2,222,792
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	0	4,992	580,005	0	0	584,997
Southern Ute Tribe	0	0	94,206	0	0	94,206
Rocky Boy Tribe	0	0	60,188	0	0	60,188
Uintah/Ouray Tribe	0	0	138,738	0	0	138,738
Ute Mountain Tribe	0	0	14,300	0	0	14,300
White Mountain Apache Tribe	0	0	1,838	0	0	1,838
Wind River Tribe	0	0	73,267	0	0	73,267
Zuni Tribe	0	0	125,009	0	0	125,009
Total	\$8,788,444	\$2,038,114	\$307,375,235	(\$84,580)	(\$296,034)	\$317,821,179

* Includes prior year contract deobligations and upward adjustments.

requirement for advance approval of each reclamation project before the grant is awarded to the state. States receive amounts based on appropriated spending levels and are held accountable for using those funds in accordance with their approved

abandoned mine land plan. The Office of Surface Mining is no longer involved in cumbersome and detailed pre-award scrutiny of state grant applications.

Minimum Program

The minimum-level program was established by Congress in 1988 to ensure funding of existing high-priority projects in states where the annual allocation is too small for the state to administer a program and begin reclamation.

During 1995, Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah were eligible for minimum-level program funding and received such grants during the year. Minimum-level program funding was reduced from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000 for 1995. Eligible states and tribes received \$8,048,356 in contributions from non-minimum program states and tribes for federal-share money in 1995. These contributions bring the 10 states and tribes to the minimum program level. Once minimum-program states and tribes complete

their high-priority projects listed in the National Inventory of Abandoned Mine Land Problems, annual funding is limited to state-share money.

State Set-Aside
Beginning in 1987, Public Law 100-34 authorized states to set aside up to 10 percent of the

state-share portion of their annual abandoned mine land reclamation grants. Set-aside money was deposited into special trust funds and became available, along with interest earned, for use by the state for reclaiming abandoned mine land problems after August 3, 1992, the original expiration date for the collection of abandoned mine land reclamation fees. (Subsequent legislation has extended this date to September 30, 2004.) Statutory amendments contained in Public Law 101-508 created a new set-aside program that does not supersede the transfer funds deposited under the original 1987 program. The funds set aside

under the new program were available for use beginning in 1996, and only to reclaim eligible priority 1 and 2 abandoned coal mine land problems. In 1995, nine states and one tribe set aside \$5,882,154.

Subsidence Insurance

Public Law 98-473 authorized states and tribes with approved reclamation programs to use abandoned mine land funds to establish self-sustaining, individually administered programs to insure private property

against damage caused by land subsidence resulting from abandoned underground coal mines. Implementing rules were promulgated in February 1986. Under those rules, states can receive a subsidence insurance grant of up to \$3,000,000, awarded from the state's share of the abandoned mine land fund. In 1995, no subsidence insurance grants were issued. Through 1995, the Office of Surface Mining has granted a total of \$11,699,247 to Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

"This new grant application process eliminates the requirement for advance approval of each project."

TABLE 11
ABANDONED MINE LAND GRANTS TO PRIMACY STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES
1995

State/ Tribe	Subsidence Insurance	10% Program Set-Aside	Administration ⁴	Project Costs ⁵	Emergency ⁶	1995 Total	1994 Total
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 616,098	\$ 2,806,669	\$ 400,000	\$ 3,822,767	\$ 3,828,092
Alaska	0	0	225,685	1,297,715	25,000	1,548,400	2,110,000
Arkansas	0	0	406,419	1,338,055	13,000	1,757,474	2,385,146
Colorado	0	200,000	537,700	1,502,300	0	2,240,000	2,000,000
Illinois	0	0	903,859	8,248,552	561,000	9,713,411	10,333,658
Indiana	0	610,756	955,073	7,008,865	310,000	8,884,694	5,145,404
Iowa	0	0	172,945	1,384,659	0	1,557,604	2,081,635
Kansas	0	0	149,387	1,790,245	460,000	2,400,232	3,173,452
Kentucky	0	0	917,090	15,002,534	0	15,919,624	19,985,610
Louisiana	0	0	89,066	0	0	89,066	146,743
Maryland ²	0	61,261	510,943	2,398,985	0	2,971,189	2,615,016
Missouri	0	68,135	475,977	1,614,398	0	2,158,510	2,628,907
Montana	0	345,089	509,144	5,883,487	125,000	6,862,720	4,767,586
New Mexico	0	142,660	1,155,942	344,000	0	1,642,602	2,186,551
North Dakota	0	113,682	285,904	1,895,093	50,000	2,344,679	3,832,712
Ohio	0	0	2,405,541	4,133,514	3,104,387	9,643,442	6,649,235
Oklahoma	0	0	289,165	1,252,234	0	1,541,399	2,271,000
Pennsylvania ²	0	2,115,658	4,807,239	18,115,267	0	25,038,164	41,061,426
Texas	0	0	299,120	0	0	299,120	5,087,820
Utah	0	0	425,305	1,535,465	0	1,960,770	2,481,187
Virginia ²	0	0	1,739,815	2,735,829	1,100,000	5,575,644	6,160,793
West Virginia ²	0	1,868,521	5,605,012	19,746,193	4,350,000	31,569,726	46,609,129
Wyoming	0	0	480,333	19,338,829	0	19,819,162	20,572,274
Crow Tribe	0	0	229,638	441,530	0	671,168	2,035,795
Hopi Tribe	0	0	191,860	0	0	191,860	105,000
Navajo Tribe	0	356,392	750,007	1,157,414	0	2,263,813	5,564,987
Total	\$0	\$5,882,154	\$25,134,867	\$120,971,832	\$10,498,387	\$162,487,240	\$205,819,158

1 Funding for these grants is derived from the FY 1995 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 Administrative amount includes \$138,937 for coalbed mapping grant.

4 Administrative amounts for most states/tribes contain non-emergency indirect costs which are applicable to their entire Abandoned Mine Land program. These costs cannot be broken down into separate cost categories.

5 The term "Project Costs" is now used instead of "Construction." Abandoned Mine Land simplified grants do not contain specific construction cost breakdowns, but rather list all costs associated with a construction project as a project cost. This category contains both non-water supply and water supply project costs.

6 This category contains emergency project, administrative, and indirect costs. Indirect costs are not directly attributable to either emergency project or administrative costs.

Inventory of Abandoned Mine Land Problems

SMCRA, as amended by the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), requires the Office of Surface Mining to maintain an inventory of eligible abandoned coal mine lands that meet the public health, safety, and general welfare criteria of Section 403(a)(1) and (2). During 1995, this inventory was maintained and updated to reflect reclamation accomplishments as required by Section 403(c).

The Office of Surface Mining maintains its inventory on the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS), a computer system that provides reports of problems eligible

for funding, estimated reclamation costs, and reclamation accomplishments. During 1995 states and Indian tribes began managing their data using direct electronic entry.

As of September 30, 1995, the system contained information for 12,858 problem areas, mostly related to abandoned coal mines. A problem area is a geographic area, such as a watershed, that contains one or more abandoned mine problems that could logically be corrected together. Problem area boundaries are delineated by the extent of their effect on surrounding land and water, not just the abandoned mine sites. Since the beginning of the Abandoned Mine Land program, nearly \$1.2 billion

was spent for completed projects and \$280.2 million for ongoing coal projects. Of these problem areas, 10,625 were pre-SMCRA coal sites with health, safety, and general welfare problems, of which 5,690 (53 percent) have been reclaimed. The estimated cost to reclaim the remaining 4,935 high-priority problem areas is \$2.5 billion.

Table 12 summarizes state, emergency, and federal coal reclamation project accomplishments through 1995. In comparing figures reported between 1994 and 1995, most categories show increases. In a few cases, totals decreased. These changes reflect the continued efforts by the Office of Surface Mining, the states,

TABLE 12
ABANDONED MINE LAND COAL RECLAMATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS
1978-1995

	Ala.	Ark.	Calif.	CERT ⁶	Colo.	Crow	Ga.	Hopi	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Kan.	Ky.	Md.	Mich.	Mo.	Mont.	
Priority 1 & 2 (Protection of Public Health, Safety, and General Welfare)																		
Clogged Streams ¹	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	14	4	1	34	3	0	11	3
Clogged stream lands ²	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	592	106	245	1	7,932	41	0	1,177	2
Dangerous highwalls ³	119,290	960	32,706	0	7,170	51,493	650	1,000	14,302	15,685	84,585	46,035	63,731	14,299	26,680	950	52,212	150
Dangerous Impoundments ⁴	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	5	1	1	82	0	0	5	3
Dangerous piles & embank. ²	31	8	164	0	475	7	33	3	0	107	484	710	104	222	99	0	352	62
Dangerous slides ²	8	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	2	1	0	1	1,555	17	0	0	1
Gases: hazardous/explosive ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underground mine fires ²	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	83	0	0	2	63
Hazardous equip. & facilities ⁴	445	57	1	0	6	1	1	0	8	195	85	4	2	138	12	5	24	175
Hazardous water bodies ⁴	42	0	9	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	2	20	2	16	9	2	10	0
Industrial/residential waste ²	22	3	12	0	9	2	0	0	0	13	21	2	12	49	15	0	69	74
Portals ⁴	877	6	6	25	72	485	4	85	9	106	41	1	0	1,133	17	0	14	715
Polluted water: agricultural ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	12	3	5	3	0	29	17
Polluted water: human con. ⁴	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	2,890	1	0	13	12
Subsidence ²	10	0	3	0	35	46	16	1	0	18	35	1	28	54	9	1	0	392
Surface burning ²	50	0	2	0	0	31	0	0	0	11	5	0	3	205	0	8	19	302
Vertical opening ⁴	271	5	65	38	18	256	4	8	2	364	251	17	8	64	2	12	33	430
Priority 3 (Environmental Restoration)																		
Bench ²	11	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	619	0	0	0	1
Industrial/residential waste ²	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	13	53	0	0	0	0	0	3	76
Equipment/facilities ⁴	8	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	94	103	0	1	51	1	1	4	58
Job piles ⁴	115	7	0	0	4	102	19	3	25	2,303	980	1	89	187	21	21	73	144
Highwalls ³	22,175	0	0	0	1,500	2,028	1,880	0	551	4,510	3,430	0	3,200	2,000	3,650	0	9,624	1,170
Haul roads ²	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	15	89	32	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
Mine openings ⁴	45	0	0	0	1	18	0	2	0	87	18	1	0	68	0	0	0	42
Pits ⁴	1	0	0	0	7	83	7	0	10	364	55	19	17	3	0	1	70	18
Spoil area ²	7,784	0	0	0	80	829	23	0	10	1,840	1,156	440	273	976	212	10	1,058	856
Slurry ²	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,087	382	0	10	58	0	0	69	0
Slump ²	8	25	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	10	1	11	1	19
Water problems ⁵	292	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	350	69	0	0	0	70	0	86	241

Units: 1 Miles; 2 Acres; 3 Linear feet; 4 Count; 5 Gallons/minute; 6 CERT is the Council of Energy Resources Tribes

and the tribes to improve the quality of the information. In some cases it was found that the data for sites reclaimed under more than one reclamation funding program had been inadvertently duplicated, or other errors had occurred. These figures have been corrected.

Reclamation Awards

After more than 18 years of abandoned mine land reclamation funded under SMCRA, thousands of dangerous health and safety problems throughout the country have been eliminated. To enhance communication about achievements in abandoned mine land reclamation, the Office of Surface Mining has present-

ed awards to those individuals responsible for their completion. This year, 108 individuals responsible for nine award-winning projects were recognized for their work. Awards for the following projects were presented at the National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs annual meeting:

Director's Award:

■ Meadow Creek Project, Monterey, Tennessee, for eliminating acid mine drainage.

National Awards:

■ Aladdin Coal Tipple Interpretive Site, Aladdin, Wyoming

■ Summit Reclamation Project, American Fork Canyon, Utah

■ City of Mines Project, Independence Mine and Mill, Victor, Colorado

■ Gage Mine Safeguard Project, Deming, New Mexico

■ Middle Fork Duck Creek Watershed Project, Caldwell, Ohio

■ Rattlesnake Reclamation Project, Chattanooga, Tennessee

■ North Fork Watershed Project, Flat Gap, Virginia, and

■ Rock Springs Subsidence Abatement and Public Utility Repair, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

TABLE 12 (Continued)
ABANDONED MINE LAND COAL RECLAMATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS
1978-1995

	Navajo	N.Car.	N.Dak.	N.Mex.	Ohio	Okla.	Ore.	Penna.	R.I.s.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Texas	Utah	Vir.	Wash.	W.Vir.	Wyo.	Total ⁽¹⁹⁹⁵⁾	Total ⁽¹⁹⁹⁴⁾
Priority 1 & 2 (Protection of Public Health, Safety, and General Welfare)																			
Clogged Streams ¹	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	11	60	0	27	1	215	202
Clogged stream lands ²	0	0	0	0	4,327	0	0	43	0	0	147	0	6	762	0	149	0	15,647	15,129
Dangerous highwalls ³	0	0	25,596	0	26,007	153,909	0	371,387	0	135	16,255	3,285	2,925	7,508	0	124,829	9,011	1,272,745	1,084,487
Dangerous Impoundments ⁴	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	141	1	317	293
Dangerous piles & embank. ²	1	0	303	2	96	0	0	361	0	0	200	987	101	231	3	2,185	500	7,831	7,516
Dangerous slides ²	7	0	35	0	306	0	0	5	0	0	41	0	0	183	0	294	0	2,478	2,247
Gases: hazardous/explosive ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	3	0	33	29
Underground mine fires ²	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	795	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	18	92	1,221	1,138
Hazardous equip. & facilities ⁴	4	0	14	13	38	13	3	252	0	4	25	0	135	191	4	204	15	2,074	2,001
Hazardous water bodies ⁴	0	0	13	0	4	129	0	69	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	369	338
Industrial/residential waste ²	1	0	2	0	34	6	0	15	0	0	11	0	2	2	0	24	1	401	375
Portals ⁴	152	0	13	225	140	101	12	212	0	5	184	8	487	611	24	1,200	186	7,154	6,670
Polluted water: agricultural ⁴	0	0	6	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	99	99
Polluted water: human con. ⁴	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	90	0	6	0	3,052	2,971
Subsidence ²	5	0	1,070	29	42	5	1	2,144	6	1	5	0	5	4	6	181	278	4,431	4,284
Surface burning ²	3	0	1	35	73	0	0	124	0	0	2	0	39	27	15	295	9	1,259	1,198
Vertical opening ⁴	7	5	78	80	134	73	3	273	0	1	10	19	23	84	56	63	187	2,944	2,838
Priority 3 (Environmental Restoration)																			
Bench ²	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	4	0	0	0	0	720	708
Industrial/residential waste ²	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	11	179	172
Equipment/facilities ⁴	2	0	0	11	3	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	58	21	0	0	3	458	421
GoB piles ⁴	112	0	0	44	68	0	0	33	0	0	52	8	229	13	0	20	30	4,713	4,052
Highwalls ³	0	0	0	0	9,220	0	0	3,958	0	0	130	0	550	0	0	13,850	1,300	84,726	70,663
Haul roads ²	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	1	0	0	1	188	116
Mine openings ⁴	43	0	0	4	19	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	1	4	391	305
Pits ⁴	17	0	0	2	17	0	0	35	0	0	47	0	6	0	0	0	10	789	632
Spoil area ²	164	0	0	2	382	0	0	1,071	0	0	325	152	49	3	0	7	386	18,088	15,843
Slurry ²	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,628	1,389
Slump ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	125	138
Water problems ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,306	0	0	360	0	20	20	0	2	400,002	491,819	491,363

Units: 1 Miles; 2 Acres; 3 Linear feet; 4 Count; 5 Gallons/minute; 6 CERT is the Council of Energy Resources Tribes