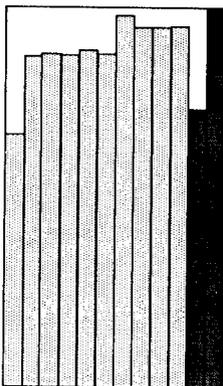


6. ABANDONED MINE LAND PROGRAM

Title IV of SMCRA--the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program--provides for the restoration of lands mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored before August 3, 1977, with priority given to projects that alleviate dangers to public health and safety.

AML FUND

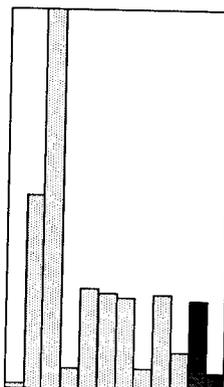


AML Fund Collections 1978-89

Production fees are paid on all active coal mining operations and are deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, which is used to pay reclamation costs of the AML projects. Since the first fees were paid on January 30, 1978, for the 4th quarter of 1977, the fund has collected \$2,444,203,902 through the third quarter of 1989. In addition to the reclamation fees paid by the coal industry, the fund also receives donations, user charges, and other recovered amounts such as late payment fines. In FY 1988 these sources totaled \$1,629,256 and for FY 1989 they totaled \$999,001.

Expenditures from the fund are made through the regular budgetary and appropriations process. SMCRA specifies that 50 percent of the reclamation fees collected in each State with an approved reclamation program are to be allocated to that State for use in its reclamation program. This 50 percent is designated the State share of the Fund. The remaining 50 percent (the federal share) is used by OSM 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), and to fund reclamation directly through State reclamation programs. In 1988, distribution of federal share money to the State reclamation programs was achieved using a formula based on each State's estimated total reclamation cost of all completed and remaining priority 1 and 2 projects in the National AML Inventory, and on the quantity of historic coal production in each State. In 1989, at the direction of Congress, the formula used only historic coal production. Tables 14 and 15 show fee collections and funding by States for 1988 and 1989.

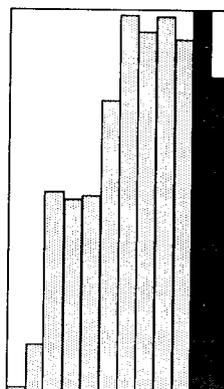
FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROGRAM



Interior Department Projects 1978-89

Until States or Indian tribes received approval of their AML programs, all reclamation was carried out as Department of the Interior projects administered by OSM. However, as State programs were approved beginning in 1980, and as the States assumed responsibility for correcting AML problems, OSM has greatly reduced its participation in this portion of the program. During 1988-89, 46 Interior Department projects were started. These high priority projects were principally in non-program States and to a lesser extent on Indian lands.

EMERGENCY PROJECTS



OSM Emergency Projects 1978-89

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

Since the beginning of the program, OSM has encouraged States to take over emergency project responsibility in their States. Beginning in 1983, Arkansas and Montana assumed emergency project responsibility, followed by Illinois in 1984. During 1988-89, Kansas, Virginia, and West Virginia took over responsibility for their emergency projects. In 1989, OSM established a new emergency program policy that provided federal share funds, in addition to the formula-based allocation, to States with emergency programs.

During 1988 and 1989, it has been OSM policy to stabilize the emergency portion of AML problems permanently, and then to refer any remaining work at the site to the State for consideration under its regular AML reclamation program. OSM initiated 218 emergency projects in 1988 and 162 in 1989, while States with emergency programs initiated 12 in 1988 and 86 in 1989.

During 1988, OSM began an annual evaluation of completed federal reclamation projects. The objective was to identify abatement or control methods that have been effective over time as well as those with demonstrated de-

Table 14
AML Fee Collections and Funding
1988

| State or Tribe | Fees Collected | Federal Projects | RAMP Projects | State Share Allocation | Federal Share Allocation |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alabama | \$4,446,474 | \$57,230 | \$571,148 | \$4,080,314 | \$1,078,894 |
| Alaska | 431,545 | 0 | 0 | 240,722 | 107,570 |
| Arkansas | 21,096 | 0 | 675,000 | 51,756 | 1,448,244 |
| Colorado | 3,046,059 | 12,063 | 0 | 1,938,918 | 554,102 |
| Georgia | 0 | 62,815 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 9,709,436 | 0 | 115,000 | 7,709,049 | 3,353,646 |
| Indiana | 7,945,726 | 425,569 | 119,924 | 4,089,471 | 1,421,839 |
| Iowa | 93,658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500,000 |
| Kansas | 331,233 | 437,935 | 0 | 0 | 1,088,973 |
| Kentucky | 26,339,994 | 3,442,588 | 1,599,604 | 12,412,279 | 4,952,216 |
| Louisiana | 216,772 | 0 | 0 | 90,519 | 0 |
| Maryland | 668,616 | 1,515 | 457,000 | 285,527 | 1,214,473 |
| Michigan | 0 | 397,920 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 1,107,536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500,000 |
| Montana | 9,923,650 | 0 | 0 | 8,391,703 | 270,500 |
| New Mexico | 2,377,527 | 30,555 | 0 | 2,092,208 | 185,052 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 124,334 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 2,125,634 | 0 | 50,744 | 1,070,225 | 429,775 |
| Ohio | 6,955,018 | 871,326 | 1,219,564 | 2,116,323 | 2,656,630 |
| Oklahoma | 560,984 | 512,918 | 521,772 | 372,821 | 1,127,179 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,473,407 | 1,719,260 | 1,668,959 | 5,673,873 | 18,360,839 |
| Tennessee | 994,180 | 410,479 | 650,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 3,960,825 | 13,914 | 271,236 | 7,124,264 | 84,438 |
| Utah | 2,069,893 | 94,035 | 0 | 1,243,937 | 330,295 |
| Virginia | 6,429,618 | 1,012,794 | 538,358 | 1,393,482 | 2,047,347 |
| Washington | 1,342,006 | 251,801 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 19,351,826 | 2,260,914 | 1,794,943 | 9,736,878 | 18,555,388 |
| Wyoming | 39,821,735 | 0 | 0 | 21,115,756 | 0 |
| Cheyenne River Sioux | 0 | 269,403 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crow | 517,534 | 0 | 0 | 162,575 | 0 |
| Hopi | 838,527 | 0 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 0 |
| Navajo | 5,271,867 | 0 | 0 | 5,000,000 | 0 |
| Northern Cheyenne | 0 | 48,041 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | \$169,372,390 | \$12,457,409 | \$10,253,252 | \$97,392,600 | \$62,267,400 |

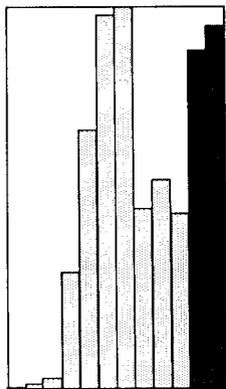
Table 15
AML Fee Collections and Funding
1989

| State or Tribe | Fees Collected | Federal Projects | RAMP Projects | State Share Allocation | Federal Share Allocation | Emergency Allocation |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Alabama | \$6,838,361 | \$0 | \$422,900 | \$3,284,191 | \$1,528,559 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 515,152 | 0 | 0 | 251,955 | 18,649 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 45,403 | 0 | 492,600 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 |
| California | 5,976 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 4,141,855 | 3,573 | 0 | 1,882,409 | 791,720 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1 | 52,510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 13,208,451 | 0 | 74,599 | 7,350,186 | 5,384,352 | 340,000 |
| Indiana | 10,393,661 | 480,204 | 122,433 | 4,462,318 | 1,690,285 | 0 |
| Iowa | 144,879 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 0 |
| Kansas | 164,721 | 331,137 | 0 | 407,120 | 57,538 | 400,000 |
| Kentucky | 35,387,170 | 5,896,203 | 1,392,647 | 16,393,455 | 2,992,615 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 272,520 | 0 | 0 | 93,291 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 832,225 | 0 | 298,500 | 748,304 | 390,223 | 0 |
| Michigan | 0 | 32,015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 1,235,421 | 0 | 0 | 597,658 | 402,342 | 0 |
| Montana | 12,204,099 | 990 | 0 | 4,212,453 | 390,016 | 175,000 |
| New Mexico | 3,625,809 | 5,350 | 0 | 1,430,803 | 265,652 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 12,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 3,109,817 | 0 | 49,700 | 1,518,361 | 252,051 | 0 |
| Ohio | 8,762,066 | 1,077,142 | 908,106 | 4,242,866 | 2,449,305 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 605,676 | 3,005 | 412,110 | 272,517 | 727,483 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,184,002 | 4,223,348 | 1,444,074 | 7,089,673 | 18,428,074 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 1,244,282 | 610,924 | 547,062 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 5,177,340 | 0 | 0 | 1,429,352 | 80,153 | 0 |
| Utah | 2,754,463 | 5,000 | 0 | 1,051,557 | 468,802 | 0 |
| Virginia | 9,746,003 | 537,222 | 398,025 | 4,068,364 | 1,193,900 | 50,000 |
| Washington | 1,714,634 | 273,471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 29,910,382 | 1,125,830 | 1,428,000 | 11,054,833 | 8,936,958 | 600,000 |
| Wyoming | 57,730,326 | 4,824 | 1,047 | 24,566,796 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheyenne River Sioux | 0 | 370,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crow | 818,207 | 0 | 0 | 172,666 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopi | 1,140,774 | 0 | 0 | 419,264 | 0 | 0 |
| Navajo | 7,361,782 | 0 | 0 | 2,635,933 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | \$235,275,458 | \$15,044,945 | \$7,991,803 | \$99,636,325 | \$48,448,677 | \$1,575,000 |

iciencies that need to be improved. A three-member team examined 55 of the 1,120 projects that were completed nationwide between 1978 and 1985. Results indicated 69 percent of the projects had very satisfactory reclamation and no recurring AML problems. Minor deficiencies were found in 22 percent of the projects and 9 percent had recurring AML problems. Deficiencies and problems were analyzed and recommendations provided to OSM staff to insure improvement in future projects. In 1989 the review team examined 12 projects (5 percent) from the 244 completed in 1986. Results of this review are not yet available.

Table 16 summarizes high priority and emergency project obligations by State for 1988 and 1989.

GRANTS TO STATES AND TRIBES



Grants & Cooperative Agreements 1978-89

Beginning with Texas in 1980, States have had their reclamation programs approved by OSM so that currently all primacy States except Mississippi have approved AML programs. During 1988 the Navajo and Hopi Tribe programs were approved, and in 1989 the Crow Tribe received approval for their program. States and the Tribes received grants totaling \$201,602,501 in 1988 and \$230,713,409 in 1989. In addition, the Crow and Hopi Tribes received \$617,066 during 1988, and the Crow Tribe received \$31,690 in 1989 for

the further development of their AML programs. Since 1981, when the States began receiving AML administrative grants to operate their programs and construction grants to complete reclamation projects, they have received \$1,323,794,957 from the Fund through 1989. Grant amounts for 1988 and 1989 are shown in Tables 17 and 18. On-the-ground coal mine reclamation accomplishments resulting from grant funding through 1988 are summarized in Table 19.

MINIMUM PROGRAM GRANT FUNDING

The minimum-level AML program was established by Congress in 1988 to ensure funding of existing high-priority projects in States whose annual State-share allocation is too small to administer a program and initiate reclamation of these projects.

Seven States, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, were eligible for and received minimum-level program funding during 1988-89. Authorized funding of the minimum-level program was \$1.5 million for 1988 and \$1.0 million for 1989. The minimum program portion of the grants to States, funded with federal share money, amounted to \$4,771,962 in

1988 and \$2,218,371 in 1989. Once minimum-level program States complete their high-priority projects listed in the National Inventory of AML Problems, annual funding is limited to State share money.

STATE SHARE SET-ASIDE GRANTS

Beginning in 1987, Public Law 100-34 authorized States to set aside up to 10 percent of the State-share portion of their annual AML reclamation grant. Set-aside money must be deposited into special trust funds, and is available, along with interest earned, for use by the State in reclaiming AML problems after August 3, 1992--the scheduled expiration date for the collection of AML reclamation fees.

In 1988, 5 States and the Navajo Tribe set aside \$3,978,176 and in 1989 6 States and the Navajo and Hopi Tribes set aside \$4,062,771.

SUBSIDENCE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Public Law 98-473 authorized the States and tribes having approved reclamation plans to use abandoned mine land funds for establishing self-sustaining, individually administered programs to insure private property against damages caused by land subsidence resulting from abandoned underground coal mines. Implementing rules were promulgated in February 1986. Under these rules, States can receive a one-time subsidence insurance grant of up to \$3 million, awarded from the State's share of the AML Fund. Through 1989, OSM has granted \$9,089,881 to the States of Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming to develop and administer subsidence insurance programs.

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF AML PROBLEMS

OSM was directed by Congress as part of the 1989 appropriation to conduct a review and revision of the existing National Inventory of Abandoned Mine Land Problems, and to improve the inventory's site evaluation and data consistency among States so the inventory could be used as a component in the 1990 allocation of funds. The FY 1989 OSM appropriation provided funding of up to \$2 million to implement this project. Since the Association of State AML Programs and a number of individual States were not interested in performing the effort, OSM undertook the project directly, utilizing \$1.5 million in reprogrammed funds. Due to the limited time and funds available, the project included only dangerous highwall, subsidence, and underground mine fire problems. These three areas account for three-quarters of the costs but only one-third of the problems in the inventory. This project is expected to be concluded early in FY 1990, following a review of preliminary results by the States.

Table 16
Interior Department Projects
1988-1989 Obligations

| State or Tribe | 1988 | | 1989 | | 1978-1989 Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | High Priority | Emergency | High Priority | Emergency | |
| Alabama | \$6,030 | \$51,200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$13,993,114 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175,247 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82,803 |
| Colorado | 0 | 12,063 | 0 | 3,573 | 1,802,955 |
| Georgia | 62,815 | 0 | 52,510 | 0 | 1,673,921 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,375,249 |
| Indiana | 0 | 425,569 | 0 | 480,204 | 3,380,525 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146,239 |
| Kansas | 0 | 437,935 | 0 | 331,137 | 4,173,058 |
| Kentucky | 18,021 | 3,424,567 | 0 | 5,896,203 | 39,462,031 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 1,515 | 0 | 0 | 1,879,802 |
| Michigan | 385,016 | 12,904 | 30,315 | 1,700 | 1,347,292 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,707,578 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 990 | 0 | 1,271,799 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 30,555 | 0 | 5,350 | 2,408,065 |
| North Carolina | 124,334 | 0 | 12,197 | 0 | 205,407 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,773,945 |
| Ohio | 10,256 | 861,070 | 3,359 | 1,073,783 | 14,249,539 |
| Oklahoma | 482,116 | 30,802 | 0 | 3,005 | 458,839 |
| Pennsylvania | 190,229 | 1,529,031 | 16,932 | 4,206,416 | 71,103,959 |
| Tennessee | 84,934 | 325,545 | 610,924 | 0 | 11,125,923 |
| Texas | 0 | 13,914 | 0 | 0 | 269,288 |
| Utah | 94,035 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 248,024 |
| Virginia | 0 | 1,012,794 | 0 | 537,222 | 9,874,264 |
| Washington | 134,273 | 117,528 | 126,236 | 147,235 | 1,986,515 |
| West Virginia | 308,632 | 1,952,282 | 76,918 | 1,048,912 | 28,462,180 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,824 | 1,121,217 |
| Cheyenne River Sioux | 269,403 | 0 | 370,000 | 0 | 993,537 |
| Crow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,095,267 |
| Hopi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,003,105 |
| Navajo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,472,682 |
| Northern Cheyenne | 45,491 | 2,550 | 0 | 0 | 544,014 |
| Total | \$2,215,585 | \$10,241,824 | \$1,305,381 | \$13,739,564 | \$231,867,383 |

Table 17
AML Grants* To Primacy States and Indian Tribes
1988

| State or Tribe | Plan Preparation | Subsidence Insurance | 10%Program Set-aside | Administration | Construction | Emergency |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,870,271 | \$3,214,420 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103,284 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290,440 | 1,524,456 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 193,892 | 813,118 | 1,920,996 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,692,877 | 9,617,919 | 1,332,724 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,106,802 | 450,000 | 0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 508,050 | 1,282,999 | 0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 403,586 | 1,200,105 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,222,258 | 10,086,000 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113,853 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165,737 | 1,403,175 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891,305 | 5,201,789 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 839,170 | 2,066,972 | 5,332,943 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 209,220 | 810,857 | 1,857,924 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430,489 | 1,459,622 | 0 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 531,425 | 4,843,434 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420,114 | 2,110,479 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,935,844 | 34,344,015 | 0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,181,799 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 0 | 0 | 124,394 | 491,220 | 1,608,258 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,250,439 | 4,874,331 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 375,000 | 0 | 5,185,800 | 29,537,703 | 600,000 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 2,111,500 | 2,627,894 | 28,016,666 | 0 |
| Crow | 146,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopi | 125,000 | 0 | 0 | 370,225 | 379,780 | 0 |
| Navajo | 345,107 | 0 | 500,000 | 1,564,928 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | \$617,066 | \$375,000 | \$3,978,176 | \$45,049,587 | \$150,267,014 | \$1,932,724 |

*From 1988 Allocation and funds recovered or carried over from previous years.

Table 18
AML Grants* To Primacy States and Indian Tribes
1989

| State or Tribe | Plan Preparation | Subsidence Insurance | 10% Set-aside | Administration | Construction | Emergency |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,887,420 | \$4,002,924 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102,798 | 164,721 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250,003 | 1,300,000 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 388,158 | 793,340 | 1,938,321 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,175,182 | 10,871,266 | 340,000 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,161,041 | 4,522,970 | 0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504,172 | 813,228 | 0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 288,533 | 0 | 510,000 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,231,850 | 26,737,082 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93,291 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 162,562 | 1,377,925 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 885,498 | 4,923,551 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 421,245 | 1,889,174 | 6,277,254 | 175,000 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 143,080 | 776,999 | 493,800 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 477,002 | 2,200,780 | 0 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,286,447 | 8,614,505 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 690,069 | 1,565,356 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,961,872 | 49,284,041 | 0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 142,935 | 1,284,116 | 6,638,349 | 0 |
| Utah | 0 | 0 | 105,155 | 551,694 | 1,592,746 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,254,799 | 4,089,623 | 50,000 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,361,440 | 13,261,323 | 1,300,000 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 2,456,679 | 3,283,301 | 32,809,333 | 0 |
| Crow | 31,690 | 0 | 0 | 155,000 | 22,990 | 0 |
| Hopi | 0 | 0 | 141,926 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Navajo | 0 | 0 | 263,593 | 800,108 | 1,265,839 | 0 |
| Total | \$31,690 | \$0 | \$4,062,771 | \$40,307,711 | \$183,967,927 | \$2,375,000 |

*From FY 1989 Allocation and funds recovered or carried over from previous years.

Table 19
State Coal Mine Reclamation Accomplishments
1977-1988

| State or Tribe | Number of Sites Reclaimed | Acres Reclaimed | Number of Mine Openings Closed | Subsidences Corrected | Feet of Highwall Reclaimed |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Alabama | 975 | 2,600 | 798 | Unknown | 52,315 |
| Alaska | 15 | 93 | 8 | 0 | 1,100 |
| Arkansas | 48 | 27 | 37 | 0 | 400 |
| Colorado | 497 | 835 | 789 | 131 | 23,500 |
| Illinois | 266 | 7,009 | 217 | 49 | 6,440 |
| Indiana | 218 | 2,976 | 179 | 110 | 59,898 |
| Iowa | 10 | 1,157 | 7 | 0 | 33,851 |
| Kansas | 21 | 291 | 18 | 6 | 16,910 |
| Kentucky | 646 | 8,449 | 996 | 3 | Unknown |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 28 | 596 | 29 | 1 | 0 |
| Missouri | 28 | 1,774 | 12 | 0 | 22,944 |
| Montana | 340 | 815 | 275 | 100 | 390 |
| New Mexico | 43 | 6 | 180 | 13 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 28 | 1,006 | 3 | 15 | 13,650 |
| Ohio | 318 | 9,655 | 277 | 118 | 139,225 |
| Oklahoma | 60 | 1,095 | 45 | 9 | 63,191 |
| Pennsylvania | 607 | 9,242 | 245 | 37 | 330,780 |
| Tennessee | 37 | 285 | 56 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Texas | 4 | 56 | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Utah | 128 | 203 | 486 | 61 | 700 |
| Virginia | 119 | 1,430 | 524 | 3 | 9,045 |
| West Virginia | 368 | 3,240 | 824 | 23 | 83,375 |
| Wyoming | 169 | 1,700 | 510 | 75 | 0 |
| Crow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Navajo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,973 | 54,540 | 6,518 | 770 | 882,714 |

OSM STUDY ON AML FUND REAUTHORIZATION

During 1988-89, OSM has been developing a study to quantify the accomplishments of the current AML reclamation program, evaluate the impacts of the reclamation fee on the mining industry, and assess the nature and distribution of the remaining abandoned mine land problems.

The study provides information about the AML program, the nationwide AML problem, the issues that are of central concern to any decision on renewal of the program, as well as the impacts of potential modifications to SMCRA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1989. *Final Report on the Fiscal Year 1988 Post-Project Evaluation*: Office of Surface Mining, Washington, D.C., 89 pp.

U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1989. *WARNING! Old Mines Can Be Dangerous*: Office of Surface Mining, Washington, D.C., 4 pp.