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**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING**  
**RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT**  
**DIRECTIVES SYSTEM**

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Subject: Abandoned Mine Land Inventory

Approval:

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Title: Acting Director

1. Purpose. This directive relays the Office of Surface Mining's (OSM) policy and procedures for preparation of Problem Area Descriptions (PADs) and their entry into the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS). It implements the attached "Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual" (Manual) which supersedes all previous directives and guidance.
2. Summary of Changes. The major changes are listed below.
  - a. AMLIS has been modified to include funding from sources other than the Abandoned Mine Land Fund (AML Fund). We can now track reclamation accomplishments which use a mixture of AML Fund monies and non-AML Fund monies (Chapters 2 and 4). Sources of non-AML Fund monies may include, among others: other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or U.S. Forest Service; fishing or recreation organizations; watershed organizations; in kind services provided by coal and other private companies; net proceeds from the sale of coal mined "incidental" to the AML project; or another OSM funding source. For example, an Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative project may be partially funded with Acid Mine Drainage Plan funds. All Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative PADs must show non-AML Fund resources.
  - b. A new program, ENH, has been created so that we can track projects being conducted under the Enhanced AML Rule. Costs and problem types must be shown in AMLIS for problems reclaimed using AML Fund monies and those using net proceeds from the sale of coal mined "incidental" to the AML project.
  - c. A new program, WCA, has been created so that we can keep track of projects being conducted under the Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program. Costs and problem types must be shown for problems reclaimed using AML Fund monies and those using other funds.
  - d. The procedure for adding completed federal emergency projects to AMLIS has been revised (Chapter 10). Data on federal emergency projects will continue to be entered into the Federal Reclamation Program Management System. Each quarter selected information about these projects will be transferred to AMLIS electronically.
  - e. The identification of projects authorized by Section 411(f) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act has been revised (Chapter 2). These projects are activities or construction of public facilities related to the coal or minerals industry and have no defined priority. Therefore, to be able to enter them into AMLIS, a pseudo priority of "f" has been assigned to them.

- f. The document was rewritten in "plan language" as required by Executive Order 12866 and endorsed by the National Partnership Reinventing Government.
3. Definitions.  
  
See Chapter 12 "ABANDONED MINE LAND INVENTORY GLOSSARY" in the attached Manual.
4. Background.  
  
See Chapter 1, Part 1 in the attached Manual.
5. Policy.  
  
See Chapter 1, Part 2 in the attached Manual.
6. Responsibilities.  
  
See Chapter 1, Part 3 in the attached Manual.
7. Procedures.  
  
See the attached Manual.
8. Reporting Requirements. None.
9. Effect on Other Documents. Supersedes OSM Directive AML-1, "Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System," dated October 15, 1998.
10. References.
  - a. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Title IV, as amended.
  - b. 30 CFR Parts 870, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, and 886.
  - c. OSM Directive GMT 10, "Federal Assistance Manual."
11. Effective Date. Upon issuance.
12. Contact. Chief, Division of Reclamation Support  
Phone 202-208-2937 FAX 202 219-0239
13. Keywords. Abandoned Mine Land Inventory, Health and Safety.

14. List of Related Documents .

**Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual.**

**AMLIS User's Guide.** Available from the AMLIS Log-In page which may be accessed from the OSM Home Page at [www.osmre.gov](http://www.osmre.gov).

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

# **Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual**

**September 2000**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This manual defines when and how the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory (Inventory) is to be used and maintained. It contains background information and Office of Surface Mining (OSM) policy and responsibilities related to the Inventory. The Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) is a computer system used to store and process the information in the Inventory. The AMLIS User's Manual is a separate document which explains how to use the system.

Both this manual and the AMLIS User's Manual can be viewed or downloaded from AMLIS or from OSM's website, [www.osmre.gov](http://www.osmre.gov).

### **1. Background**

During the immediate years after enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), OSM, States, and Indian tribes conducted surveys of eligible lands and waters and created individual data bases, or inventories, of problems to be addressed under Title IV. OSM maintained a data base containing these inventories but it proved to be labor intensive, paper-laden, and hard to manipulate on a nationwide level. SMCRA was amended in 1990 to add Section 403(c) which required the Secretary to maintain an inventory of high priority coal sites and provide standardized procedures for States and Tribes to use in updating the Inventory. The 1990 amendment also required that the Inventory be updated on a regular basis, not less than annually, and authorized funding and technical assistance to the States and Tribes for this purpose.

This requirement and the need for an automated nationwide Inventory led to the creation of AMLIS, which is a compilation of the individual State, Tribe, Federal Reclamation Program (FRP), and Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) inventories of abandoned mine land (AML) problems. AMLIS documents unfunded high priority coal reclamation projects, records when funding is made available for each problem area, reports completed projects, and assists in making the determination that a State or Tribe has addressed all known coal problems. It is a source of information on the amount of work completed under a State/Tribal program, and the extent and cost of AML problems remaining to be abated.

Over time, the primary objective of AMLIS has shifted to maintaining and updating the Inventory to reflect such things as new problem areas (PA's), changes in priority, and program accomplishments. The information is federally maintained but the program States and Tribes provide the data using standardized procedures.

## **2. Policy**

a. Updated information, new PAs, and new high priority problems on existing PAs are added by the States and Tribes. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) updates RAMP information and OSM updates information for non-program States and Tribes.

b. OSM fulfills its Inventory maintenance responsibilities (i.e., data validity, integrity and consistency) through a system of policies, oversight procedures, and internal controls. Oversight activities are generally accomplished through performance evaluations which can be done at any point in the process. Details of performance evaluation activities can be specified in individual programmatic agreements with the States and Tribes.

c. Site visits by OSM may be done but are not required before an AML problem is added to the Inventory.

d. The States and Tribes are responsible for administering their individual AML programs and setting the priority of each proposed project (section 405(d) of SMCRA).

e. The existence of a PA in the Inventory does not constitute OSM concurrence with either the priority or eligibility determinations. However, in reviewing these determinations, OSM will give deference to State and Tribe whenever feasible. In cases where there appears to be a lack of factual support and/or where a State or Tribe's action appears to conflict with the guidance outlined in this directive, OSM should address the matter through an oversight evaluation.

f. Priority 1 and 2 coal related problems are usually entered into the Inventory as unfunded when found and must be entered prior to requesting an Authorization to Proceed (ATP). They are to be shown as funded some time between OSM's approval of an ATP and the signing of a construction contract. They are to be shown as completed upon project completion.

g. There is no requirement to enter unfunded post-SMCRA coal interim, coal insolvent surety, coal Priority 3, or non-coal problems in the Inventory. However, when these sites are funded and completed, the required data must be entered. Because information concerning unfunded high priority post-SMCRA coal interim and coal insolvent surety sites is used for planning purposes, States and Tribes may voluntarily submit such unfunded problems at any time. OSM encourages States and Tribes to include such information in AMLIS.

h. The Inventory is used by OSM to determine which States and Tribes have sufficient Priority 1 and 2 coal problems to justify a grant distribution from the Federal historic coal share (section 402(g)(5) of SMCRA) and to determine which are eligible for the minimum program funding (section 402(g)(8) of SMCRA) under the annual distribution of AML grant funds.

i. The Inventory is also used to verify that all coal problems have been funded when a State or Tribe certifies, under section 411(a) of SMCRA, that all known coal reclamation has been completed, including post-SMCRA coal sites under 402(g)(4)(F).

j. All problems listed in the Inventory are expected to be funded consistent with available grant fund levels, the State or Tribe's approved reclamation plan, and the guidance outlined in this directive. If, upon re-evaluation, a State, or Tribe or OSM (for the FRP) finds that a problem does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the Inventory, the problem should be removed. If such re-evaluation changes the priority of a problem, then the priority shown in the Inventory must be raised or lowered as appropriate.

k. The use of paper forms should be minimized to the extent possible. To achieve this, the placement of all required information, including maps, in the AMLIS database is considered as meeting the requirement for completing the Problem Area Description (PAD) form, also called form OSM-76.

### **3. Responsibilities**

a. Assistant Director for Program Support (AD/PS) is responsible for developing and implementing Inventory policies and procedures and for maintaining AMLIS.

b. Regional Directors are responsible for coordinating activities and providing policy guidance under this directive. They are responsible for entering PAD information in AMLIS for all non-program States and Tribes and for projects they administer in their Regional Coordinating Centers.

c. Field Office Directors (FODs) are responsible for conducting performance evaluations of State/Tribe conformance with the policies and procedures set out in this directive. They will advise States and Tribes of needed changes to Inventory practices, assist them in interpretation of Inventory guidance, and perform field visits when needed for technical assistance or for performance evaluation. The OSM Directive AML-22, "Evaluation of State and Tribal Abandoned Mine Land Programs," contains the procedures for setting program measurement techniques, collecting and reporting core

program data, and establishing Programmatic Agreements between OSM and the States/Tribes.

FODs also complete form OSM 76 and enter information into AMLIS for reclamation completed under OSM's Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program.

d. States and Tribes are responsible for implementing procedures consistent with this directive to maintain the Inventory for their State/Tribe. They are responsible for setting priorities in accordance with their approved AML reclamation program and for advising OSM of any problems or issues they encounter when implementing the procedures under this directive.

e. U.S. Department of Agriculture, NRCS is responsible for RAMP. Responsibilities are set out in the chapter pertaining to RAMP in this Manual.

#### **4. Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System**

AMLIS is a computer system used to store and manipulate Inventory data. It contains cumulative unfunded, funded, and completed units of AML problems (linear feet of dangerous highwalls, acres of dangerous slides, number of vertical shafts, etc.) and associated costs. Key features (some are new) include the following.

a. Hard Copy Files. AMLIS has virtually eliminated the need for extensive hard copy files. PAD Forms, including Priority Documentation Forms, and maps can now be stored in AMLIS. Therefore, States, Tribes, and OSM are no longer required to maintain hard copies of any Inventory information, including maps, that have been put into AMLIS. Note: Hard copies of Priority Documentation Forms must be kept until AMLIS is modified to print them (estimated to be Fall 2000).

b. PAD Updates/Revisions. When PA information is updated/revise, AMLIS offers two options:

(1) You may enter the changes and AMLIS will automatically calculate new totals.

(2) You may calculate the new totals and enter them into AMLIS. Under both options, AMLIS stores the revisions, including all supporting information, in a separate file and updates the cumulative units and costs. It is possible to recreate the cumulative totals resulting from each revision to a PAD.

c. Metric Units. Information can be entered into, or retrieved from, AMLIS in either English or Metric units. It contains both English and Metric databases and, when information is changed in one, it is automatically changed in the other.

d. Multiple Funding Sources. AMLIS can track reclamation accomplishments which use a mixture of AML Fund monies and non-AML Fund resources (Chapter 2). Multiple resources may be reported as multiple "programs" (e.g. Pre-SMCRA Grant Program, Emergency Reclamation, RAMP, etc.) or as other resources combined with a "program." Such funding may include in-kind services provided by private companies. Two new programs have been added to AMLIS. They are:

(1) AMLIS program, ENH, the designation for projects being conducted under the Enhanced AML Rule. Costs and problem types are entered for projects reclaimed using a combination of AML Fund monies and net proceeds from the sale of coal mined "incidental" to the AML project.

(2) AMLIS program, WCA, the designation for projects being conducted under an OSM Watershed Cooperative Agreement. Costs and problem types are entered for projects reclaimed using a combination of AML Fund monies and other funds.

e. Federal Emergency Projects. Data on completed federal emergency projects will continue to be entered into the Federal Reclamation Program Management System (FRPMS). Each quarter, selected information about these projects will be transferred to AMLIS electronically.

f. Projects authorized by Section 411(f) of SMCRA. These projects are activities or construction of public facilities related to the coal or minerals industry and have no defined priority. Therefore, to be able to enter them into AMLIS, a pseudo priority of "f" has been assigned to them.

## 5. Updating the AML Inventory

A PAD (also known as an OSM-76) is completed/updated and entered into AMLIS at various times. Generally, unfunded, funded, and completed projects in the Inventory should be updated or reviewed according to the following scenario:

a. Unfunded. Update or review:

- (1) When new problem areas are identified;
- (2) When new problems occur or are identified on existing problem areas;
- (3) When estimated costs are revised substantially;
- (4) When priority rankings change; and

(5) When the request for an ATP is submitted to OSM for a pre-SMCRA coal P1 & P2 keyword(s)<sup>1</sup>, including Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative projects. If the features included in the proposed project are not already in the system, they must be included in the “unfunded” columns of the appropriate priority prior to the request for an ATP. Projects are not considered funded until the ATP is approved.

b. Funded. Update or review:

(1) No earlier than when OSM approves an ATP to reclaim keyword(s). The features and costs should be moved from “unfunded” to “funded” and costs updated to reflect the ATP;

(2) No later than when a construction contract is signed to reclaim keyword hazard(s). The features and costs included in the contract should be moved from “unfunded” to “funded” and costs updated to reflect the construction contract. If the keyword hazard(s) and costs were moved from unfunded to funded after OSM approved an ATP, the costs do not have to be revised when a contract is signed. However, it is desirable to do so if there is a significant difference between the costs entered after the ATP is approved and the cost of the contract; and,

(3) When the request for an ATP is approved by OSM or a contract is signed to perform the work for:

- Pre-SMCRA coal P3, 4 & 5 sites;
- non-coal;
- SMCRA 411(f) sites;
- acid mine drainage sites;
- coal interim permit sites; and
- coal insolvent sureties sites.

c. Completed. Update or review:

(1) Upon project completion as required by 30 CFR 886.23. Reclaimed features and associated costs should be moved from “funded” to “completed” columns, and costs updated to reflect the construction costs;

(2) When construction is completed on projects within certain programs when that data has not been previously entered into the Inventory, (e.g., State Program Emergencies); and

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<sup>1</sup> The terms “keyword” and “problem” are both used in this document. In the past the term “problem” has been used in most cases. The team preparing this manual thought that there were actually many more types of problems than those used in the AML Inventory and that people in the field have fit these many types of problems into one of the keywords used in the AML Inventory.

(3) When the preparer becomes aware that the keywords have been abated through methods other than through SMCRA programs (private reclamation, remining, natural causes). See chapter 2 for information about projects partially funded with non- Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (Fund) monies. Features should be deleted from the "unfunded" column and then, a new PAD created with a Program Area of "Other" (formerly "Private") with these features recorded in the completed column.

**AML Program accomplishments for OSM's Annual Report to Congress are taken directly from the AMLIS system on or shortly after September 30. Completed reclamation information will be included in the annual reports only if entered into AMLIS prior to that date.**

The chart below indicates when to prepare or update a PAD for each reclamation program.

### PAD SUBMISSION GUIDE

Planned Program	Unfunded	Funded	Completed
Pre-SMCRA Coal (P1 & P2) State/Tribe AML Program - Includes work conducted under the "Enhancing AML Reclamation" rule, Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, RAMP & FRP (non-Emergency)	X	X	X
Pre-SMCRA Coal (P3, P4, P5) State/Tribe AML Program- Includes P3 work conducted under the "Enhancing AML Reclamation" rule.		X	X
Pre-SMCRA Coal (Research)			X
State Program Emergencies - Federal Emergency projects are entered into FRPMS and information then transferred to the AML Inventory.			X
OSM's Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program		X	X
Non-coal (P1, P2, P3) & 411(f)		X	X
Acid Mine Drainage Plan, Coal Interim Site <sup>*/</sup> , & Coal Insolvent Surety Site <sup>*/</sup>		X	X
Remining, Other (formerly "Private") & 10% Set aside			X

<sup>\*/</sup> It is not required that these problems be entered as unfunded but minimum program States may wish to do so to help assure they are eligible for the maximum amount available to them as a minimum program State.

## CHAPTER 2

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE PAD FORM (OSM 76)

Information is kept in the OSM AML Inventory by Problem Area, a uniquely defined geographic area (see Chapter 8 for more information). Reclamation of the AML problems in a Problem Area may be accomplished by one or more Programs (Pre-SMCRA Grant program, Emergency Reclamation, RAMP, etc). A PAD form must be completed for each program.

Answer each question on the PAD by completing the blanks, checking the appropriate answer, or giving a narrative response. If no response is needed, indicate that the question is not applicable by entering "NA." The information may be written on a paper PAD Form or it may be directly entered into AMLIS. Instructions for entering the information directly is found in the AMLIS User's Manual.

The following instructions contain an explanation of what each question is requesting and what the response should include for the paper form. They follow the same format and numbering system used in the PAD (OSM-76 Form, shown in Chapter 4.)

#### **A. Reason for Entering Information in the AML Inventory**

##### **NEW PROBLEM AREA or REVISED PROBLEM AREA BOUNDARIES**

1. **New Problem Area (PA).** Check this space (X) if this is the first time that the PA has been identified with any reclamation keyword type(s). There may be more than one Program Area (Pre-SMCRA Coal, RAMP, etc.) in a PA. They all use the same PA name and number but have differing program area identifiers. The PA has distinct geographic boundaries and does not overlap other PA boundaries. See Chapter 8 for more information.

2. **State/Tribe.** Identify the State or Tribe. Use Postal Service style of two-letter State Code. Use Tribal abbreviations as indicated below.

##### TRIBAL CODES

Tribe	Tribal Code	Tribe	Tribal Code
Blackfeet	BF	Northern Cheyenne	CY
Cheyenne River	CH	Rocky Boys	RB
Crow	CR	San Carlos Apache	SA
Fort Berthold	FB	Southern Ute	SU

Tribe	Tribal Code	Tribe	Tribal Code
Fort Peck	FP	Uintah and Ouray	UB
Jicarilla Apache	JA	Ute Mountain Ute	UM
Hopi	HO	Wind River	WR
Laguna Pueblo	LP	White Mountain Apache	WM
Navajo	NA		

**3. Problem Area Number.** Enter the PA number. The first two characters identify the State or Tribe. The next five characters are numerical and sequential. This number is assigned to the PA by the State/Tribe, or by OSM in non-program States/Tribes, and may only be used once. The PA boundary should not cross Planning Unit (PU) boundaries. See Chapter 8 for description of problem areas and planning units.

**4. Problem Area Name.** Enter a name assigned to a PA which describes it in a unique manner (e.g., geographically). No name should be repeated within the same State/Tribe.

### NEW OR REVISED PROGRAM INFORMATION

#### 5. Program Information for Problem Area.

Check the program area that applies to this PAD.

When providing revision or completion information for specific keyword features, please be careful to always use the proper program and code.

If a keyword feature is reclaimed under a program that is different from the one that originally contained the problem, be sure to revise all affected program area codes. For example, pre-existing AML problems that are reclaimed and entered as completed under the emergency program should also be removed from the PAD under the Pre-SMCRA coal State program.

#### B. General Information

**6. Planning Unit (PU) Number.** This number is assigned by the State/Tribe or by OSM in non-program States/Tribes. Most State/Tribe offices will have map overlays which identify the existing PU boundaries on a U.S. Geological Survey State Hydrological Unit Map. These overlays may also be found in OSM Field Offices. Within the existing planning unit, identify the significant AML keywords and assign them

to a PA number (see Number 3), using State/Tribe identifier and six sequential numbers. See Chapter 8 for additional instructions.

7. **PU Name.** Enter the existing name identified on each State/Tribe's PU overlays. If it is a new PU, give it a unique name.

8. **Date Prepared.** Enter the date the PAD Form (OSM-76) is completed.

9. **Prepared by.** Enter the name of the individual who completed this form and who can be contacted if questions arise.

10. **Telephone Number.** Enter the telephone number (including area code) of the individual who completed this form and may be contacted for further explanation/clarification.

11. **County.** Enter the county in which the PA is located. Do not use abbreviations.

12. **Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) Code.** This is a five-digit number. The first-two digits are the State code; the last three digits are the county code. For example, if the State code is 03 and the county code is 006, it should be entered on the form as 03006. Use the Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology FIPS guide. The FIPS guide can be found in most libraries or at the U.S. Department of Commerce WEB site: [www.crd.noaa.gov/mkx/nwr](http://www.crd.noaa.gov/mkx/nwr). The WEB site address may change but you can find the FIPS numbers using the "search" feature on the Department of Commerce's home page.

13. **Congressional District Number.** Enter the Congressional District number in which the PA is located. Use the most recent census directory.

Note: AMLIS compares the county, FIPS code, and Congressional District with the PA's latitude and longitude. An error is indicated if the latitude and longitude do not fall within the county, FIPS code, and Congressional District.

14. **Primary Quad.** Enter the name of the U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle (scale 1:24,000) that contains the PA. If the PA appears on more than one map, use the quadrangle that contains the largest portion of the PA.

15. **Coordinates.** Locate the latitude and longitude point at the geographic center of the PA. Enter the coordinate in degrees, minutes, and seconds in the appropriate blank. The seconds may be rounded to the nearest ten seconds. (Refer to the [AMLIS User's Manual](#) for a description of mapping enhancements that may be available for your optional use.)

16. **Type of Mining.** From the list of mining types, choose the one that most represents the type of mining activity found in the PA and place the appropriate letter in the blank: (S) Surface, (U) Underground, (B) both Surface and Underground, and (P) Processing.

**C. Surface Owner**

17. Indicate the type of surface ownership of lands in the affected area by placing an "X" next to it. For applicable owner(s) indicate percentage (%) of ownership based on acreage of affected area. Total percentage indicated must equal 100%. Figures must be rounded to the nearest whole number.

**D. Non-Coal: Type of Mineral /Ore**

18. This section is only applicable if the PA is P1, P2, and/or P3 non-coal reclamation. Mark the type(s) of previous mineral/ore mining or processing. If this question is not applicable, leave it blank.

**E. Unit/Cost Information (by priority)**

Unit and cost information for each keyword feature should be entered into questions 19 through 22 depending on the priority assigned to each feature. It is sometimes necessary to split units between funding sources. For example, if 100 acres of Clogged Stream Lands are reclaimed with 50% of the funds supplied by the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative and 50% by a watershed group, it would not be appropriate to show all the acres with one of the funding sources. Separate copies of the question being answered (19-22) will be needed for each source.

The States/Indian tribes have great discretion in how they split the cost and units and should use their best judgement in allocating to each resource. If a private organization funds the complete reclamation of a problem, all that problem's units can be shown with that funding source.

The preparer will use the "OSM-76 Priority Documentation Form" when determining the priority of keyword features in priorities 1, 2 and 3. (See Chapter 5 for more information). Priorities 4 and 5 are determined by the State or Tribe based upon Sections 403(a) and 411(c) of SMCRA. Priority "f" is determined by the State or Indian tribe based on Section 411(f) of SMCRA. Following is a summary of the priority definitions. As these are rather general, the Priority Documentation Forms will be used when determining a problem's priority:

**Priority 1. (P1)** An AML problem meeting the conditions under Section 403(a)(1) [coal], or 411(c)(1) [non-coal] of SMCRA concerning the protection of public

health, safety, general welfare, and property from extreme danger of adverse effects of mining practices.

**Priority 2. (P2)** An AML problem meeting the conditions under Section 403(a)(2) [coal] or 411(c)(2) [non-coal] of SMCRA concerning the protection of public health, safety and general welfare from adverse effects of mining practices.

**Priority 3. (P3)** An AML problem category meeting the conditions under Section 403(a)(3) [coal] or 411(c)(3) [non-coal] of SMCRA concerning the restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse effects of mining practices.

**Priority 4. (P4)** Funding under Sections 403(a)(4) and 411(e) for protection, repair, replacement, construction or enhancement of water supply utilities, roads and other such facilities serving the public adversely affected by mineral mining and processing practices, and the construction of public facilities in communities impacted by coal or other mineral mining or processing practices as they relate to the priorities stated in SMCRA 411(c).

**Priority 5. (P5)** Funding under Section 403(a)(5) for the development of publicly owned land adversely affected by coal mining practices including land acquired for recreation and historic purposes, conservation, reclamation purposes, and open space benefits.

**Priority f.** Work conducted under the authority of Section 411(f) of SMCRA does not have a priority but AMLIS requires a priority so "f" is used.

**Research.** Research and demonstration projects were once eligible for AML funding under SMCRA Section 403(a)(4) and considered priority 4 projects. The 1990 amendments to SMCRA deleted Research and Demonstration projects from the list of priorities and renumbered the 5 remaining priorities under section 403(a). Project accomplishments previously recorded as priority 4 (Research and Demonstration) are now found under the category "Research."

**Emergency Projects.** For purposes of the Inventory, emergency projects are recorded when work is completed. See Chapter 10 of this Manual for instructions for entering emergency reclamation into the Inventory.

19. **PRIORITY 1 KEYWORDS and**

20. **PRIORITY 2 KEYWORDS.** These sections are used to record unit and cost information for P1 and P2 keyword(s) projects and completed State Emergency Program reclamation. Indicate if the entry is initial data or reflects a change in existing data. All P1 and P2 costs/units should be distributed among the 17 standard keywords

(Chapter 3) and the three status categories; unfunded, funded, and completed, as described below.

a. **Unfunded Portion.** Identify the keyword units and estimate the monies needed for reclamation. Costs for unfunded keywords and units should be determined using historical costs experienced by the State, Tribal or Federal reclamation program. If no other information is available, the preparer may use the cost guidelines contained in Chapter 7 of these instructions. However, these guidelines were developed in 1984 and OSM believes that estimates based on recent local or regional information for similar projects are more reliable.

b. **Funded Portion.** Report the units and costs of funded reclamation work when OSM approves an ATP or when a construction contract is signed that will result in reclamation of the keywords. Divide the reclamation contract cost between the features to be reclaimed. As the funded portion of the PAD increases, the unfunded portion should usually decrease. Units and costs for certain programs are initially entered as funded (see PAD SUBMISSION GUIDE in Chapter 1).

c. **Completed Portion.** As required by 30 CFR 886.23, reclaimed features and associated costs should be moved from "funded" to "completed" columns and costs updated upon project completion. Completed costs should reflect final contract costs for construction only. Maintenance costs, after grant close-out, are not to be included. If major remedial work requiring an ATP is conducted, the associated construction costs should be included. Units and costs for certain programs are initially entered as funded (see PAD SUBMISSION GUIDE in Chapter 1).

**Reporting Keyword Cost and Units.** Distribute the cost among the identified work keywords by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric or vice versa.

**Dividing Costs Among Several Keywords.** When two or more keywords are reclaimed at the same time, the preparer should use available information to divide the costs between the reclaimed features. For example, when reclaiming keyword types which are closely related, such as a Hazardous Water Body (HWB) associated with a Dangerous Highwall (DH), you would identify the costs for draining with the water body and assign a cost amount to the keyword type HWB. Then identify the backfilling cost and assign that amount to DH.

**Use of Multiple Resources for AML Reclamation.** Multiple resources are sometimes used to reclaim AML problems. Multiple resources are reported in two ways:

- Multiple “programs” such as Pre-SMCRA Grant Program, Emergency Reclamation, RAMP, etc. A separate PAD is required for each “program.”
- Other resources combined with a “program.”

If another resource(s) is used in addition to “program” funding, you must answer question 19 and/or 20 for each resource. The PAD will identify the primary “program” and all other resources should be listed separately on the same PAD (with a separate copy of the question to show each funding source).

Other resources can include, but are not limited to:

- Other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or US Forest Service;
- Other State, Tribal, or local government organizations, not funded by OSM;
- Fishing or recreation organizations;
- Watershed/environmental organizations;
- In kind services provided by private companies or various organizations;
- Other OSM funding sources, e.g., Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (CLA) projects may be partially funded with Acid Mine Drainage Plan (AMA) funds. These should be shown as separate funding sources.
- Net proceeds from the sale of coal mined “incidental” to the AML project, e.g., if projects carried out under the February 12, 1999, “Enhancing AML Reclamation” rule generate money from the sale of coal mined incidental to the AML project, the net proceeds are applied to the project funding and are shown as a separate funding source.

Use your best judgement to allocate costs by problem type to each resource. Often these will be very rough estimates until the reclamation is completed.

**Reclamation Achieved Without AML Fund Monies.** When AML keywords have been abated in some way without the use of any AML Fund monies, such as private reclamation, remining, natural causes, etc., the cost figure to be entered into the “Completed” column should be zero since there were no AML funds used.

**Annual Report of Accomplishments.** Remember that AML Program accomplishments for OSM’s Annual Report to Congress are taken directly from AMLIS

on or shortly after September 30 of each year. The annual reports will include only completed reclamation entered in AMLIS prior to that date.

21. **PRIORITY 3 KEYWORDS.** This section is used to record unit and cost information for P3 keyword(s) projects. Indicate if the entry is initial data or reflects a change in existing data. All P3 costs/units should be distributed among the 13 standard keywords (chapter 3) and the three status categories; unfunded, funded, and completed, as described below.

a. **Unfunded Portion.** Identify the keyword units and estimate the monies needed for reclamation. Costs for unfunded keywords and units should be determined using historical costs experienced by the State, Tribal or Federal reclamation program. If no other information is available, the preparer may use the cost guidelines contained in Chapter 7 of these instructions. However, these guidelines were developed in 1984 and OSM believes that estimates based on recent local or regional information for similar projects are more reliable. Priority 3 problems do not have to be in the Inventory as unfunded prior to the request for an ATP. However, they are not to be included in the funded column until the ATP is approved.

b. **Funded Portion.** Report the keyword units and costs when OSM approves an ATP or when a construction contract is signed that will result in reclamation of the keyword features. Divide the reclamation contract cost between the features to be reclaimed. As the funded portion of the PAD increases, the unfunded portion should usually decrease. Units and costs for certain programs are initially entered as funded (see PAD SUBMISSION GUIDE in Chapter 1).

c. **Completed Portion.** As required by 30 CFR 886.23, reclaimed features and associated costs should be moved from "funded" to "completed" columns and costs updated upon project completion. Completed costs should reflect final contract costs for construction only. Maintenance costs, after grant close-out, are not to be included. If major remedial work requiring an ATP is conducted, the associated construction costs should be included. Units and costs for certain programs are initially entered as funded (see PAD SUBMISSION GUIDE in Chapter 1).

**Reporting Keyword Cost and Units.** Distribute the cost among the identified work keywords by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric, or vice versa.

**Dividing Costs Among Several Keywords.** When two or more keywords are reclaimed at the same time, the preparer should use available information to divide the

costs between the reclaimed features. For example, if reclaiming a haul road (HR) after cleaning up a gob pile (GO), you would identify the costs for reclaiming the gob pile and assign a cost amount to the keyword type GO. Then identify the cost for reclaiming the haul road and assign that amount to HR.

**Use of Multiple Resources for AML Reclamation.** Multiple resources are sometimes used to reclaim AML problems. Multiple resources are reported in two ways:

- Multiple “programs” such as Pre-SMCRA Grant Program, Emergency Reclamation, RAMP, etc. A separate PAD is required for each “program.”
- Other resources combined with a “program.”

If another resource(s) is used in addition to “program” funding, you must answer question 21 for each resource. The PAD will identify the primary “program” and all other resources should be listed separately on the same PAD (with a separate copy of the question to show each funding source).

Other funding sources can include, but are not limited to:

- Other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or U.S. Forest Service;
- Other State, Tribal, or local government organizations, not funded by OSM;
- Fishing or recreation organizations;
- Watershed/environmental organizations;
- In kind services provided by private companies or various organizations;
- Other OSM funding sources;
- Net proceeds from the sale of coal mined “incidental” to the AML project, e.g., if projects carried out under the February 12, 1999, “Enhancing AML Reclamation” rule generate money from the sale of coal mined incidental to the AML project, the net proceeds are applied to the project funding and are shown as a separate funding source.

Use your best judgement to allocate costs by problem type to each resource. Often these will be very rough estimates until the reclamation is completed.

**Reclamation Achieved Without AML Fund Monies.** When AML keywords have been abated in some way without the use of any AML Fund monies, such as private

reclamation, remaining, natural causes, etc., the cost figure to be entered into the "Completed" column should be zero since there were no AML funds used.

**Annual Report of Accomplishments.** Remember that AML Program accomplishments for OSM's Annual Report to Congress are taken directly from AMLIS on or shortly after September 30 of each year. The annual reports will include only completed reclamation entered in AMLIS prior to that date.

22. **Priority 4, 5 and f Problems.** This section is used to record unit and cost information for P4, P5 and Priority f keyword(s) projects. Priority f problems are those authorized by Section 411 (f) of SMCRA. Each PA should distribute all Priority 4, 5, or "f" costs/units among the problem/objective types. Only one status category is used. If another resource(s) is used in addition to "program" funding, you must answer question 22 for each resource. The PAD will identify the primary "program" and all other resources should be listed separately on the same PAD (with a separate copy of the question to show each funding source).

a. **Completed Portion.** As required by 30 CFR 886.23, report the keyword units and costs when reclamation work is completed. Completed costs should reflect final contract costs for construction only. Maintenance costs, after grant close-out, are not to be included.

**Reporting Keyword Cost and Units.** Distribute the cost among the identified keywords by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric, or vice versa.

**Annual Report of Accomplishments.** Remember that AML Program accomplishments for OSM's Annual Report to Congress are taken directly from AMLIS on or shortly after September 30 of each year. The annual reports will include only completed reclamation entered in AMLIS prior to that date.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **KEYWORD<sup>2</sup> DEFINITIONS**

### **COAL AND NON-COAL**

#### **Priority 1 and 2 (P1 and P2): Health, Safety and General Welfare Problems**

An AML "keyword" is a defined category of AML problem type (i.e., DH = dangerous highwall).

A "keyword feature" is a specific on-the-ground feature that meets the definition of one of the AML keywords.

NOTE: As used throughout the following definitions, interpret "populated area" to be one where anyone lives within one mile of the problem. A keyword feature qualifies as an "intense visitation area" if evidence is given of high visitation in or adjacent to the area. Definitions are shown in alphabetical order.

#### **CS Clogged Stream**

Any filling of a stream bed, usually in a narrow valley, with AML-originated silt and debris carried downstream by surface runoff. This causes reduced carrying capacity of the stream resulting in a danger to improved property and human health, safety and welfare. A CS is measured in miles of stream that will be dredged to abate the problem.

Those problems related to saturated ground caused by mine drainage water adversely impacting domestic water supply, human health condition or the structural integrity of an occupied dwelling shall not be assigned to the CS or clogged stream lands (CSL) keyword. Rather, problems associated with domestic water supply or human health condition can be considered as a Polluted Water Human Consumption (PWHC); problems associated with structural integrity can be considered as a Dangerous Slide (DS).

#### **CSL Clogged Stream Lands**

Any AML-related surface mining spoil pile or bank, mine waste or earth material disturbed by mining activity which could be eroded and cause a CS. For the CSL to be a P1 or P2, you should demonstrate that the resulting CS will cause property damage and/or create a threat to human health, safety and general

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<sup>2</sup> The terms "keyword" and "problem" are both used in this document. In the past the term "problem" has been used in most cases. The team preparing this manual thought that there were actually many more types of problems than those used in the AML Inventory and that people in the field have fit these many types of problems into one of the keywords used in the AML Inventory.

welfare. CSL are measured in acres of land affected by spoil, mine waste and earth material that are directly contributing to the CS. Those piles and banks which are identified and included in DH (dangerous highwall), DS (dangerous slide) and DI (dangerous impoundment) shall not be repeated for CSL problems.

**DPE Dangerous Pile or Embankment**

Any AML-related waste pile or bank located within close distance to a populated area, public road, or other area of intense visitation which poses a danger to public health, safety and general welfare by its unstable steep slope or wind-blown dust and grit. The DPE keyword is to be used for recording non-coal related radiation problems associated with piles or embankments that would not otherwise be dangerous.

**DH Dangerous Highwall**

Any AML-related unprotected highwall located in close proximity to a populated area, public road, or other area of intense visitation, which poses a threat to public health, safety and general welfare.

**DI Dangerous Impoundment**

Any AML-related large-volume water impoundment which poses a threat to human health, safety, and general welfare. Examples are mine waste embankments, sedimentation ponds, or underground mine water pools which could flood and cause catastrophic destruction to downstream property if the water retention structure were to fail.

The description of a DI must give evidence of a weak, unstable, or otherwise inadequate impounding structure, such as lack of an emergency spillway or improper primary spillway.

**DS Dangerous Slide**

Any AML-related landslide that endangers human health, safety and general welfare. Examples include, mine waste piles or surface mine spoil which are unstable due to their own weight or lubricating effects of mine drainage water and threaten destruction of improved property located uphill or downhill from the landslide area.

**GHE Gases: Hazardous or Explosive**

AML-related venting of hazardous or explosive gases. Those problems identified and included under other keywords shall not be repeated for a GHE problem.

Use the GHE designation for gasses from an underground mine fire when the proposed reclamation technique would involve sealing gas vents or restricting access to the gas plume. Use UMF when reclamation would require mitigating the fire. The GHE keyword is to be used for recording non-coal related radiation problems where the radiation impact is not associated with any other keyword.

**HEF Hazardous Equipment or Facilities**

Any AML-related dilapidated hazardous equipment or facilities located within close proximity to populated areas, along public roads, or other areas of intense visitation.

**HWB Hazardous Water Body**

Any impounded water, regardless of depth or surface area, that is considered an attractive nuisance and is located within close proximity to a populated area, public road, or other areas of intense visitation. Impounded water problems related to water pollution instead of physical hazards should be included under PWAI or PWHC.

The hazard must result from some AML-related feature(s) such as steep or unstable banks, hidden underwater ledges, or rocks or debris on the bottom. The fact that a pond is present is not sufficient evidence of a hazard.

**IRW Industrial or Residential Waste**

Any AML-impacted area which has been used illegally for residential or industrial waste disposal that poses a danger to public health, safety and general welfare from unsanitary conditions or from the toxic emissions from the burning refuse.

**P Portal**

Any AML-related surface entrance to a drift, tunnel, adit or entry which is not sealed or barricaded and is posing a threat to public safety and general welfare.

**PWAI Polluted Water: Agricultural/Industrial**

Any surface or subsurface water used for agricultural or industrial purposes which does not meet standards (especially those for suspended solids, acid or alkaline conditions, heavy metals concentrations, or radioactivity) because of AML-related impact. Current test results should be supplied demonstrating the substandard conditions. The standards that are set for the water use should also be stated.

### **PWHC Polluted Water: Human Consumption**

Any surface or subsurface water used for human consumption or recreational waters used for swimming that does not meet standards (especially those for suspended solids, acid or alkaline conditions, heavy metals concentrations, or radioactivity) because of AML related impacts. (Note: current test results demonstrating pollution should be submitted with the Form OSM-76.)

### **S Subsidence**

Any surface expression of AML-related subsidence which damages property and poses danger to human safety, health and general welfare. These may be tension cracks, troughs, shearing faults, or caving caused by AML-related underground mine voids. There must be evidence of subsidence activity and/or continued damage within the last five years. If subsidence results in an isolated pothole or vertical opening, see the VO keyword.

### **SB Surface Burning**

Any AML-related continuous combustion of mine waste material resulting in smoke, haze, heat, or venting of hazardous gases located within close distance to a populated area, public road or other public use area and posing a danger to public health, safety and general welfare. Burning must be currently occurring or be demonstrated to occur on a regular basis. Burning in a mine dump, even if beneath the surface of the material, is surface burning.

### **UMF Underground Mine Fire**

Any AML-related continuous smoke, haze, heat, or venting of hazardous gases from underground mine coal combustion posing a danger to public health, safety and general welfare.

### **VO Vertical Opening**

Any AML-related vertical or steeply-inclined shaft or opening which is not sealed or barricaded and poses a threat to the public health, safety and general welfare. Also included are instances where subsidence results in an isolated pothole or vertical opening that has become a hazard.

### **Priority 3 (P3): Land and Waters Problems**

### **BE Bench, Solid Bench, Fill Bench**

A ledge that forms a single level operation along which mineral or waste

materials are excavated. A solid bench is that portion of a bench formed on solid, unexcavated material. A fill bench is that portion of a bench usually consisting of unconsolidated spoil material extending outward from the solid bench.

**DP Industrial or Residential Waste Dump**

An AML area used to dispose of any kind of industrial or residential waste not related to mining or processing.

**EF Equipment and Facilities**

Any equipment or buildings used to mine, process or transport coal or mineral ores.

**GO Gob**

The refuse or waste removed from a mine. This includes mine waste, rock, pyrites, slate or other unmarketable materials which are separated during the cleaning process.

**H Highwall**

The face of exposed overburden or the face or bank on the uphill side of a contour strip mine excavation. The vertical wall consisting of the deposit being mined and the overlying rock and soil strata of the mining site.

**HR Haul Road**

A road built and used for transporting mined material by truck. The road can be from a mine head or pit to a loading dock, tippie ramp or preparation plant,

**MO Mine Opening**

Any surface entrance or opening related to an underground mine.

**PI Pit, Open Pit, Strip Pit**

The last uncovered cut adjacent to the highwall. In surface mining the working area may be known as a strip pit. Mine workings or excavations open to the surface are also termed pits.

**SA Spoil, Spoil Bank**

The overburden material removed in gaining access to a coal seam or mineral deposit.

**SL Slurry**

Fine particle material from coal or mineral processing collected in a pond. Solid must be separated from the water in order to have clear effluent for reuse or discharge.

**SP Slump**

Surface expressions resulting from the caving in of underground mine voids. Slumps are differentiated from subsidence because they are normally in undeveloped areas. The area has infrequent public visitation, recreational use, farming, or livestock use, etc. In all likelihood slumps will not cause loss of life or serious injury or economic loss.

**WA Water**

Water leaving the AML Problem Area and causing environmental impacts because of its pH, sediments load, or other pollutants, or because of its effect on other lands due to poor drainage conditions (e.g., agricultural flooding).

**O Other**

An AML area causing an environmental impact that does not fit one of the above definitions.

**B. GENERAL INFORMATION**

6. Planning Unit (PU) Number: \_\_\_\_\_
7. PU Name: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_
11. County: \_\_\_\_\_
12. FIPS Code: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Congressional District: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Primary Quad: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Coordinates: Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_° \_\_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_\_" Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_° \_\_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_\_"
16. Type of Mining (S,U,B,P,) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (S) Surface, (U) Underground, (B) Both, (P) Processing

**C. SURFACE OWNER**

17. For applicable owner(s), indicate percentage (%) of ownership, to the nearest whole number, based on acreage of affected area. Total percentage indicated must equal 100%.

- |        |       |                          |         |       |                       |
|--------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| (O-PV) | _____ | % Private                | (O-BLM) | _____ | % Bur. of Land Mgmt.  |
| (O-ST) | _____ | % State/Local Government | (O-OFS) | _____ | % U.S. Forest Service |
| (O-IN) | _____ | % Tribal Lands           | (O-OF)  | _____ | % Other Federal       |
| (O-NA) | _____ | % National Park Service  |         |       |                       |

**D. NON-COAL: TYPE OF MINERAL/ORE**

18. Select (x) type(s) of previous mineral/ore mining. Identify keyword(s) and complete cost/unit information (Question 19 for P1, Question 20 for P2, or Question 21 for P3).

- |           |       |           |       |           |       |             |       |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Bentonite | _____ | Gold      | _____ | Phosphate | _____ | Tungsten    | _____ |
| Cinnabar  | _____ | Graphite  | _____ | Platinum  | _____ | Uranium     | _____ |
| Clay      | _____ | Iron      | _____ | Sand &    | _____ | Vermiculite | _____ |
| Copper    | _____ | Lead      | _____ | Gravel    | _____ | Zinc        | _____ |
| Feldspar  | _____ | Limestone | _____ | Shale     | _____ | Other       | _____ |
| Fluorite  | _____ | Marble    | _____ | Silver    | _____ |             |       |
|           |       |           |       | Sulphur   |       |             |       |

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION**

**KEY TO KEYWORDS--PRIORITY 1 AND PRIORITY 2**

Code	KEYWORD Description	WORK UNITS	
		English	Metric
CS	Clogged Streams	Miles	Kilometers
CSL	Clogged Stream Lands	Acres	Hectares
DH	Dangerous Highwalls	Feet	Meters
DI	Dangerous Impoundments	Count	Count
DPE	Dangerous Piles and Embankments	Acres	Hectares
DS	Dangerous Slides	Acres	Hectares
GHE	Gases: Hazardous/Explosive	Count	Count
UMF	Underground Mine Fires	Acres	Hectares
HEF	Hazardous Equip & Facilities	Count	Count
HWB	Hazardous Water Bodies	Count	Count
IRW	Industrial/Residential Waste	Acres	Hectares
P	Portals	Count	Count
PWAI	Polluted Water: Agricultural & Industrial	Count	Count
PWHC	Polluted Water: Human Consumption	Count	Count
S	Subsidence	Acres	Hectares
SB	Surface Burning	Acres	Hectares
VO	Vertical Openings	Count	Count

**Use of Multiple Funding Resources for AML Reclamation.** Multiple resources are sometimes used to reclaim AML problems. If more than one resource is used, you must answer question 19 and/or 20 for each source. The PAD will identify the primary funding source and all other resources should be listed separately on the same PAD (will require duplicate copies of questions 19 and/or 20).

Other funding sources can include, but are not limited to:

- Other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or U.S. Forest Service;
- Other State, Tribal, or local government organizations, not funded by OSM;
- Fishing or recreation organizations;
- Watershed/environmental organizations;
- In kind services provided by private companies or various organizations;
- Other OSM funding sources, e.g., Appalachian Cleans Stream Initiative (CLA) projects may be partially funded with Acid Mine Drainage Plan (AMA) funds. These should be shown as separate funding sources.
- Net proceeds from the sale of coal mined "incidental" to the AML project, e.g., if projects carried out under the February 12, 1999, "Enhancing AML Reclamation" rule generate money from the sale of coal mined incidental to the AML project, the net proceeds are applied to the project funding and are shown as a separate funding source.

Use your best judgement to allocate costs by problem type to each resource. Often these will be very rough estimates until the reclamation is completed.

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (Continued)**

**PRIORITY 1 PROBLEMS**

19. Check box to indicate if this entry is **initial data** or an updated/revised **change** or an updated/revised **total**.

**INITIAL DATA**     **UPDATED/REVISED CHANGE**     **UPDATED/REVISED TOTAL**

19a. Are non-Fund resources being used?  
 NO     If YES, see Chapter 2 Part E for instructions.

YES  The information in this table must be entered into AMLIS for each non-AML Fund source. Distribute the cost among the identified work problems by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. **When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric.**

Problem	UNFUNDED PORTION			FUNDED PORTION			COMPLETED PORTION		
	No. Of Units English	Metric	Estimated Cost	No. Of Units English	Metric	Funded Cost	No. Of Units English	Metric	Completed Cost
CS	Mi	Km		Mi	Km		Mi	Km	
CSL	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
DH	Ft	m		Ft	m		Ft	m	
DI	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
DPE	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
DS	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
GHE	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
UMF	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
HEF	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
HWB	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
IRW	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
P	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
PWAI	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
PWHC	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
S	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
SB	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
VO	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
Total	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	

It is not necessary to calculate Total Costs as AMLIS will do so. Space is provided for totals if one wishes to enter them on a paper copy. Note: A **Priority Documentation Form** must be completed for each new priority 1 keyword or when an existing problem is upgraded to a Priority 1.

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (Continued)**

**PRIORITY 2 PROBLEMS**

20. Check box to indicate if this entry is **initial data** or an updated/revised **change** or an updated/revised **total**.

**INITIAL DATA**     **UPDATED/REVISED CHANGE**     **UPDATED/REVISED TOTAL**

20a. Are non-Fund resources being used?  
 NO     If YES, see Chapter 2 Part E for instructions.

YES  The information in this table must be entered into AMLIS for each non-AML Fund source. Distribute the cost among the identified work problems by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. **When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric.**

UNFUNDED PORTION                      FUNDED PORTION                      COMPLETED PORTION

Problem	No. Of Units		Estimated Cost	No. Of Units		Funded Cost	No. Of Units		Completed Cost
	English	Metric		English	Metric		English	Metric	
CS	Mi	Km		Mi	Km		Mi	Km	
CSL	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
DH	Ft	m		Ft	m		Ft	m	
DI	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
DPE	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
DS	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
GHE	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
UMF	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
HEF	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
HWB	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
IRW	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
P	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
PWAI	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
PWHC	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
S	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
SB	Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha		Ac	Ha	
VO	Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct		Ct	Ct	
Total	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	

It is not necessary to calculate Total Costs as AMLIS will do so. Space is provided for totals if one wishes to enter them on a paper copy. Note: A **Priority Documentation Form** must be completed for each new priority 1 keyword or when an existing problem is upgraded to a Priority 2.

## E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (Continued)

### KEY TO KEYWORDS-- PRIORITY 3

KEYWORD		WORK UNITS	
Code	Description	English	Metric
SA	Spoil Area	Acre	Hectare
BE	Bench	Acre	Hectare
PI	Pits	Acre	Hectare
GO	Gobs	Acre	Hectare
SL	Slurry	Acre	Hectare
HR	Haul Road	Acre	Hectare
MO	Mine Opening	Count	Count
SP	Slump	Acre	Hectare
H	Highwall	Feet	Meter
EF	Equipment/Facility	Count	Count
DP	Industrial/Residential Waste	Acre	Hectare
WA	Water Problems	Gallons	Liter
O	Other		

**Use of Multiple Resources for AML Reclamation.** Multiple resources are sometimes used to reclaim AML problems. If more than one resource is used, you must answer question 21 for each source. The PAD will identify the primary funding source and all other resources should be listed separately on the same PAD.

Other resources can include, but are not limited to:

- Other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or U.S. Forest Service;
- Other State, Tribal, or local government organizations, not funded by OSM;
- Fishing or recreation organizations;
- Watershed/environmental organizations;
- In kind services provided by private companies or various organizations;
- Other OSM funding sources;
- Net proceeds from the sale of coal mined "incidental" to the AML project, e.g., if projects carried out under the February 12, 1999, "Enhancing AML Reclamation" rule generate money from the sale of coal mined incidental to the AML project, the net proceeds are applied to the project funding and are shown as a separate funding source.

Use your best judgement to allocate costs by problem type to each resource. Often these will be very rough estimates until the reclamation is completed.

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (continued)**

**PRIORITY 3 PROBLEMS**

21. Check box to indicate if this entry is **initial data**, an updated/revised **change**, or an updated/revised **total**.

**INITIAL DATA**     **UPDATED/REVISED CHANGE**     **UPDATED/REVISED TOTAL**

21a. Are non-Fund resources being used.

**NO**    If **YES**, see Chapter 2 Part E for instructions.

**YES**    The information in this table must be entered into AMLIS for each non-AML Fund source. Distribute the cost among the identified work problems by units and cost. Round units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar **When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric.**

Prob. Type	UNFUNDED PORTION		FUNDED PORTION		COMPLETED PORTION	
	No. of Units English Metric	Estimated Cost	No. of Units English Metric	Funded Cost	No. of Units English Metric	Actual Cost
SA	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
BE	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
PI	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
GO	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
SL	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
HR	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
MO	Ct    Ct		Ct    Ct		Ct    Ct	
SP	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
H	Ft    m		Ft    m		Ft    m	
EF	Ct    Ct		Ct    Ct		Ct    Ct	
DP	Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha		Ac    Ha	
WA	Gal    l		Gal    l		Gal    l	
O						
TOTAL	XXXXXX		XXXXXX		XXXXX	

It is not necessary to calculate Total Costs as AMLIS will do so. Space is provided for totals if one wishes to enter them on a paper copy.

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (continued)**

**KEY TO KEYWORDS-- PRIORITY 4, 5, and 411(f)**

**PRIORITY 4, 5 and 411(f) PROBLEMS**

Code	PROBLEM TYPE Description	WORK UNITS	
		English	Metric
P4 COAL	RCF Recreational Facilities	Count	Count
P4 COAL	CNF Conservation Facilities	Count	Count
P4 COAL	ROD Roads	Feet	Meters
P5 COAL	OSB Open Space Benefit	Acres	Hectares
P5 COAL	RCT Recreation Purpose	Acres	Hectares
P5 COAL	HST Historic Purpose	Acres	Hectares
411(f)	UTL Public Utilities	Count	Count
411(f)	STR Public (Infra) Structure	Count	Count
411(f)	ROD Roads	Feet	Meters
411(f)	RCF Recreational Facilities	Count	Count
411(f)	CNF Conservation Facilities	Count	Count
411(f)	O Other		

**E. COST/UNIT INFORMATION (continued)**

**PRIORITY 4, 5, AND 411(f) PROBLEMS**

22. Check box to indicate if this entry is **initial data**, an updated/revised **change** or an updated/revised **total**.

INITIAL DATA     UPDATED/REVISED CHANGE     UPDATED/REVISED TOTAL

22a. Are non-Fund resources being used.

NO     If YES, see Chapter 2 Part E for instructions.

YES  The information in this table must be entered into AMLIS for each non-AML Fund source. Distribute the cost among the identified work problems by units and cost. Rounds units to one decimal place. Round dollar values to nearest whole dollar. **When entering the initial information for a new problem area or keyword, enter totals. Thereafter, either enter the changes and AMLIS will compute the new totals, or enter the revised totals and AMLIS will compute the changes. Also, circle the appropriate type of measure--metric or English--used for each keyword unit. If English measure is used, AMLIS will convert it to metric.**

Priority	Prob. Type	No. of Units		Cost	(*Number)
		English	Metric		
P4 COAL	UTL	Ct	Ct		
P4 COAL	STR	Ct	CT		
P4 COAL	ROD	Ft	m		
P4 COAL	RCF	Ct	Ct		
P4 COAL	CNF	Ct	Ct		
P5 COAL	RCT	Ac	Ha		
P5 COAL	HST	Ac	Ha		
P5 COAL	CNP	Ac	Ha		
P5 COAL	RCM	Ac	Ha		
P5 COAL	OSB	Ac	Ha		
411(f)	UTL	Ct	Ct		
411(f)	STR	Ct	Ct		
411(f)	ROD	Ft	m		
411(f)	RCF	Ct	Ct		
411(f)	CNF	Ct	Ct		
411(f)	O				
TOTAL	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX			XXXXXXX

It is not necessary to calculate Total Costs as AMLIS will do so. Space is provided for totals if one wishes to enter them on a paper copy.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **PRIORITY DOCUMENTATION FORMS**

These forms are used to help determine and document why a keyword is a Priority 1 or 2 problem. They are required PAD documentation and must be maintained by OSM/State/Tribe in either hard paper copy or electronic version. Electronic versions of these Priority Documentation Forms are in AMLIS. Hard copies must be kept until AMLIS is modified to print the forms (estimated to be Fall 2000). After AMLIS is capable of printing the forms, it will no longer be necessary to save hard copies.

A separate Priority Documentation Form must be completed for each keyword and priority. For example, if a PAD were being submitted for a Problem Area that had Priority 1 and Priority 2 dangerous highwalls (DH) and a Priority 2 Dangerous Impoundment (DI), three Priority Documentation Forms would have to be completed-- (1) DH, Priority 1; (2) DH, Priority 2; and (3) DI Priority 2.

The forms follow. These forms can be downloaded from AMLIS or from OSM's website, [www.osmre.gov](http://www.osmre.gov).

CS--CLOGGED STREAM, CSL--CLOGGED STREAM LAND, DI--DANGEROUS IMPOUNDMENT

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	Health, Safety and General Welfare Information	Yes	No
1.	Is there any occupied structure, improved property, road, or public facility located within the flood water path limit that would be subjected to destruction or flood water damage in the event of local stream flooding, or water retention structure failure?		
2.	Was there any previous record of flooding in the problem area caused by a stream bed being filled with AML-related sediments (thus losing storm water carrying capacity) where the cause of the flooding problem has not been corrected?  <i>Note: Both keyword CS and CSL can be considered as the cause of the flooding problem.</i>		
3.	Is there a <b>high probability of occurrence</b> of flooding caused by either an AML-related sediment-filled stream bed, or significant erosion carried downstream by surface water runoff from the unreclaimed AML area, or by a deteriorated AML-related water retention structure currently impounding a large quantity body of water located upstream?		
4.	Is there <b>potential danger</b> of flooding caused by an AML-related sediment-filled stream bed, or significant erosion carried downstream by surface water runoff from the unreclaimed AML area, or by a deteriorated AML-related water retention structure currently impounding a large quantity body of water located upstream?		
5.	Is there any water impounding structure that has been breached, vacating the main body of impounded water, and where the water retention capacity of the structure is now being restored gradually by natural clogging and damming action?		
6.	Does the problem meet the General Welfare criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area? b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?		

Positive answers to Question 1 and Question 2 or 3 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with the adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Question 1 and Question 4 or 5 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with the adequate justification included in the narrative description.

A positive answer to Question 6 indicates the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with the adequate justification included in the narrative description.

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Warfare Problems):**

7. Narrative description of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) problems:

8. Narrative description of Priority 2 (HS&GW) problems:

**III. Basis for Your Cost Estimate(s):**

DPE--DANGEROUS PILE OR EMBANKMENT, HEF--HAZARDOUS EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES, HWB--HAZARDOUS WATER BODY, P--PORTAL, VO--VERTICAL OPENING

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND GENERAL WELFARE INFORMATION	Yes	No
1.	Are there any AML-related unstable steep refuse piles or banks (other than landslides), wind-blown refuse fines, radio nuclides, dilapidated equipment or facilities, hazardous water bodies, easily accessible unguarded open mine entries, or unfilled vertical or steeply inclined shafts or openings posing a danger to human life, safety, health, and general welfare?		
2.	Is there any occupied structure, public use facility, improved public road, or public use park or recreational area located within 300 feet of the problem area?		
3.	Is there any evidence of either frequent visitation or easy access road capable of carrying vehicles to the problem area?		
4.	Does the problem meet the General Welfare Criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area?</li> <li>b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?</li> </ul>		

Positive answers to Question 1 and Question 2 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Question 1 and Question 3 or a positive answer to Question 4 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Welfare Problems):**

5. Narrative description of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) problems:

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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6. Narrative description of Priority 2 (HS&GW) problems:

**III. BASIS FOR YOUR COST ESTIMATES:**

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	HEATH, SAFETY AND GENERAL WELFARE INFORMATION	Yes	No
1.	Is there any AML-related land mass in the problem area such as: a. Surface or sub-surface soil pile b. Coal mine waste pile or bank, or c. Surface mine bank affected by mine drainage water?		
2.	Is there any occupied structure, improved property, public road, or public use facility located at the toe or adjacent to an unstable AML-related land mass?		
3.	Has that land mass become unstable and is it presently moving, or is an imminent move obvious due to instability of its own weight or to the lubricating effects of mine drainage water that would endanger human health, safety and welfare or destruction of property located uphill or downhill from the land mass?		
4.	Is there any potential occurrence of a land mass move due to instability of its own weight or the lubricating effects of mine drainage water, that would endanger human health, safety and welfare or destruction of property located uphill or downhill from the land mass?		
5.	Does the problem meet the General Welfare Criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area? b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?		

Positive answers to Questions 1, 2 and 3 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Questions 1, 2 and 4 or a positive answer to Question 5 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Welfare problems):**

6. Narrative description of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) problems:

7. Narrative description of Priority 2 (HS&GW) problems:

**III. BASIS FOR YOUR COST ESTIMATE(S):**

GHE--HAZARDOUS OR EXPLOSIVE GASES, IRW--INDUSTRIAL OR RESIDENTIAL WASTE,  
SB--SURFACE BURNING

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE INFORMATION	Yes	No
1.	<p>Are there any current AML-related problems with:</p> <p>a. The venting of hazardous or explosive gases, including radon, through mine openings, mine induced cracks or boreholes; or</p> <p>b. Unsanitary or toxic wastes, hazardous fumes or open fires of residential or industrial waste disposed in an AML-affected area; or</p> <p>c. Smoke, haze, heat, open fire or venting or hazardous gases from burning coal waste materials?</p> <p><i>Note: Analysis of ambient air samples is required for the evidence of hazardous gases.</i></p>		
2.	Are there any occupied structures, public facilities intense visitation areas, or densely grown forest located within the subject impact area, including adjoining areas where gas and smoke carried by wind or fire propagates?		
3.	Has there been any <b>occurrence</b> of human death, injury or illness, or fire damage to improved property or a forest ignited by an AML-related fire where the problem has been corrected?		
4.	Is there any <b>potential</b> of human death, injury or illness, or of fire damage to improved property or a forest area ignited by the AML-related fire?		
5	Does the problem meet the General Welfare Criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area?</li> <li>b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?</li> </ul>		

Positive answers to Question 1, 2 and 3 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Question 1, 2 and 4 or a positive answer to Question 5 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

PAD NO:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Welfare problems):**

6. Narrative description of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) problems:

7. Narrative description of Priority 2 (HS&GW) problems:

**III. BASIS FOR YOUR COST ESTIMATE(S):**

**PWAI--POLLUTED WATER: AGRICULTURAL/INDUSTRIAL  
PWHC--POLLUTED WATER: HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND GENERAL WELFARE INFORMATION	Yes	No
1.	Is there any AML-related mine drainage water being used for agricultural irrigation, livestock feed, industrial use, domestic supply, or recreational use?		
2.	Has the mine drainage water currently used for any of the above mentioned purposes proven to be polluted. Pollution may be demonstrated by the existence of suspended solids, acidity, alkalinity, heavy metals or radioactivity, by the water's impact on aquatic life?  <i>Note: It is recommended that results of laboratory analysis be attached as supporting evidence that water is polluted.</i>		
3.	Is there <b>potential for any occurrence</b> of death or illness of people or livestock, or productivity loss in agriculture or industry, caused by use of the water?		
4.	Has there been any <b>occurrence</b> of death or illness of people or livestock or a productivity loss in agriculture or industry, caused by use of the water?  <i>Note: It is recommended that evidence of direct relation of polluted water to an identified adverse impact be documented.</i>		
5.	Does the problem meet the General Welfare Criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area? b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?		

Positive answers to Question 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Questions 1, 2, and 3 or a positive answer to Question 5 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative.

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Welfare Problems):**

6. Narrative description of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) problems:

7. Narrative description of Priority 2 (HS&GW) problems:

**III. BASIS FOR YOUR COST ESTIMATE(S):**

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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I.	HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELFARE INFORMATION	Yes	No
1.	Is there a possible subsidence area directly beneath or immediately adjacent to inhabited structures, roadways, or public facilities?		
2.	Has it caused, or is it anticipated that it could shortly cause loss of life, serious injury, or excessive economic loss?		
3.	Is there possible subsidence adjacent to or near structures, roadways or public facilities?		
4.	Has actual subsidence in the area caused injury or appreciable economic loss?		
5.	Have the above problems occurred within the past 5 years?		
6.	Does the problem meet the General Welfare Criteria outlined in Chapter 6 of the AML Inventory Manual for: a. Immediate Vicinity of a Residential Area? b. Adverse Economic Impact on the Local Community?		

Positive answers to Questions 1 and 2 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 1 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

Positive answers to Questions 3, 4 and 5 or a positive answer to Question 6 indicate the problem can qualify to meet Priority 2 criteria with adequate justification included in the narrative description.

**II. RECLAMATION PROBLEM DESCRIPTION (Evidence of Extreme Danger and Health, Safety, and General Welfare Problems for Subsidence):**

7. Narrative evidence of Priority 1 (Extreme Danger) Subsidence problems:

PAD NO.:	DATE:	KEYWORD:	PRIORITY:
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8. Narrative evidence of Priority 2 (HS&GW) Subsidence problems:

**III. BASIS FOR YOUR COST ESTIMATE(S):**