This proposed presentation will examine how the Alabama Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation program has built a geodatabase from the ground up in the past year and a half. More specifically, it will examine the different phases of building the geodatabase such as the scanning and georeferencing of topographic maps, the digitization of planning units and problem areas, and the ongoing process of digitizing both completed and unfunded features such as highwalls, portals, etc. It will also examine the creation of a symbology for these features. It will examine the ongoing process of integrating digital copies of the abandoned underground mine maps into the geodatabase. It will highlight the difficulties and successes of this process. Successes include going from nothing to a robust geodatabase in a year and a half; streamlined and refined our project selection capabilities; and greatly enhancing our mapping capabilities. Difficulties include obtaining county parcels data; conflicting information being present based on the program’s over thirty years of existence; and that GIS has its limitations making fieldwork all the more important for project selection. This presentation will examine the future of GIS within the AML program, looking at things such as integrating distance functions; integrating 3D and ArcScene functionality into analysis and project selection; and finally the integration of a mobile GIS application as part of a technology transfer project with Ohio Department of Natural
Resources. Overall this presentation will demonstrate how GIS can be a valuable tool to AML programs throughout the nation.