



NEWSLETTER

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

2012 NAAML P Conference
 Des Moines, Iowa Sept. 23 - 26

MISSION STATEMENT

1. To provide a forum to address current issues, discuss common problems and share new technologies regarding abandoned mine land reclamation;
2. To foster positive and productive relationships between the states and tribes represented by the Association and the federal government;
3. To serve as an effective, unified voice when presenting the states’/ tribes’ common viewpoints; and
4. To coordinate, cooperate and communicate with the Interstate Mining Compact Commission, Western Interstate Energy Board and all other organizations dedicated to wise use and restoration of our natural resources.

Dear members of NAAML P,

It has been an incredible year so far, and instructive at the same time working tirelessly on AML initiatives; your roles in these efforts and put into action allow AML programs to focus on reclamation of AML problems.

Foremost, I would like to extend my appreciation to Lucia Malin and her crew for hosting the 2012 winter meeting in St. George, Utah. They did a great job with the logistics for a productive meeting. A site tour was also provided for attendees. At our winter meeting, we mostly focused on major topics, specifically on funding, budget, and grant issues. The Office of Management/Budget (OMB) and Department of Interior (DOI) have proposed again to eliminate AML funding for certified states/tribes and to allocate AML funding through a competitive grant process for non-certified states to fund high priority coal projects under the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Federal Budget. This budget proposal is similar to the FY2012 Budget. We strongly oppose this initiative. Mr. Greg Conrad has always been very helpful to prepare written and oral testimonies on AML funding and budget issues; he has also testified on behalf of NAAML P. I would like to acknowledge Mr. Conrad for his dedicated, tireless efforts in addressing our funding issues to Congress. I also testified before the Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources oversight hearing on the effect of the President’s FY2013 Budget and Legislative Proposals for the Office of Surface Mining (OSM). We should all continue our communication with congressional leaders and their staff to ensure we maintain our funding based on 2006 SMCRA Amendments.

Another concern is the “Undelivered Orders” regarding the unspent AML grant funds by the states/tribes. Mr. Todd Coffelt, Vice-President (NAAML P), developed a

reporting format that most states/tribes used to report their grant information. This report will be available soon and it will be an opportunity to provide information to OMB, DOI, and OSM on why the grant funds remain unspent. Mr. Coffelt and his team have completed the task. I greatly appreciate the team and AML Programs for completing this important task.

Lastly, we had extensive discussions on the OSM and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) consolidation effort. Most states/tribes have worked closely with DOI and OSM to ensure this initiative does not move forward. Recently, the Secretary of Interior released the Executive Order 3320; this order directs OSM, BLM, Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), and other DOI programs to start consolidating administration functions of these programs. Based on the directive, the reorganization will result in savings, improve efficiencies, and effectiveness; however, OSM and programs will remain an independent bureau. These programs will work on a plan that will require approval by the Deputy Secretary.

It can be challenging to work on AML initiatives; however, most acknowledgment extends to all NAAML P delegates, devotedly working on these initiatives with me. I thank you all, particularly, Todd Coffelt and Bruce Stover for their help.

Our next annual conference is scheduled September 23 to 26, 2012 in Des Moines, Iowa. It is a beautiful place to have our conference, so please plan on attending this event. Let’s continue to work together as I invite you to give me your ideas on how we should address our core issues. Please feel free to contact me at (928)871-6982 or email at mroanhorse@frontiernet.net.

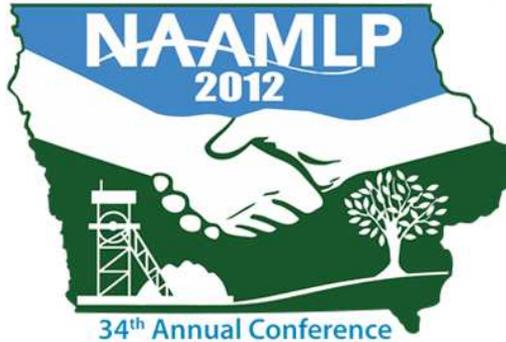
**Cheers,
 Madeline Roanhorse, President**

Reclamation For The Next Generation - Partnering For Success

The title kind of says it all.

This year, the State of Iowa is proudly hosting the 2012 NAAML P Annual Conference. It being the first time in Iowa, much excitement about NAAML P and who they are and what they do, much is abuzz about the conference within the state. As I am sure there is much buzz outside the state.

Where we are now? It started as a “good idea”, which, at times, looking back has made it seem somewhat preposterous. Albeit, in a good way, none the less. Three years ago, we had all the time in the world to get ready. But, like most chores, we are now (5 months out) putting meat on the bone out of necessity. As many of you who have planned an annual conference know, there is much to do regardless of how much has already been done.



We have a website: www.2012NAAML P.com. Check it out. We have a twitter page: @2012NAAML P. Stay up to date on what’s going on when and where. We have an agenda that is filling up fast, but will maintain the focus on the successes and hard work of the many states and tribes in the Association. We have tours, both before the conference and during the conference, that offer a view of the great State of Iowa.

Our plan is to get you here, keep you busy, and make sure you have a good time. As our conference theme suggests, we have numerous individuals, groups, and entities helping to make this happen. Registration opens on June 1 and can be found on the website. We and our partners look forward to greeting you when you arrive, so be sure to put it on your calendars!

The Iowa AML Program

Call For Papers

The National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs (NAAML P) is a non-profit organization whose members include 31 states and Indian tribes leading abandoned mine reclamation programs under the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. NAAML P is issuing this First Call for Papers/Presentations to be presented at the 2012 NAAML P Annual Conference scheduled for September 23-26, 2012 at the Marriott Hotel and Conference Center located at 700 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. The conference theme, “Reclamation for the Next Generation: Partnering for Success”, was chosen to emphasize the positive impact partnerships have made on reclamation efforts in Iowa and that can be translated throughout mining states. The NAAML P looks forward to an informative and memorable conference.

Suggested topics include, but are not limited to:

- Unique High-Priority AML Reclamation Projects - Acid Mine Drainage Characterization and Treatment or At-Source Abatement
- Revegetation/Reforestation Success at AML Sites - Coal Mining Heritage/Historic Preservation Topics - Re-Mining and Reclamation
- Remote Geophysical Methods for Locating Underground Mine Voids and Mine Pools - Partnerships in Reclamation
- Permitting Issues at AML and/or AMD Sites - AMD use for Marcellus Shale Gas Development
- Geothermal Applications using Mine Pools - Addressing AMD in Urban Areas - Non-Coal Projects and/or Issues
- Water Supply Replacements - Integration of GPS/GIS/LiDAR Technologies into Reclamation - AML or AMD Case Studies
- AML Program Policy Issues - Stream Restoration/Geofluvial Design - Physical safety hazard remediation techniques
- Archeological issues and preservation at AML sites - NEPA and/or Public Participation - Economic Development at AML Sites
- Grayfields and/or Brownfields and AML - Regional or National Panel Discussion Topics - Resource Recovery from AMD
- Beneficial use of Waste Materials at AML Sites - Coal Combustion Byproducts use at AML Sites - Regulatory Issues or Barriers
- Mine Fire or Mine Subsidence Projects - Abandoned Mine and Quarry Safety and Health - Endangered Species Issues
- Wildlife Habitat Enhancements - Techniques for Backfilling Blocked Shafts or Shafts with False Bottoms
- Property Access Issues/Good Samaritan Laws - Wetland Mitigation Issues - AML Projects and Incidental Coal Extraction
- Coal Refuse Reprocessing - Management of bat populations at AML sites - Impacts of White Nose Syndrome on AML remediation
- Digital Collection of AML data - Mercury and Methylmercury Impacts from Hardrock and Hydraulic Mining

Prospective presenters are asked to submit abstracts for papers or proposals for workshops or panel discussions on or before May 23, 2012. Abstracts and workshop or panel discussion proposals should be submitted in PDF format, 300 words or less, and include the presentation title, along with the presenters name, title, organization or company, business address, phone number, and email address. Abstracts should be emailed to: wallace.greenlees@iowaagriculture.gov.

Selected presenters will be notified by July 2, 2012, and final presentation material will be due on or before August 29, 2012. For information or questions concerning conference presentations, please contact Wally Greenlees per the contact information listed below. Details pertaining to the final presentation format, speaker guidelines, and other presentation information will be provided to authors and/or presenters at the time of abstract acceptance.

Wally Greenlees
wallace.greenlees@iowaagriculture.gov.
Tel: 515-281-5643 FAX: 515-281-6170

Conference Tours and Activities

Golf - Waveland Golf Course

Bring your clubs and enjoy an opportunity to play at the oldest municipal golf course west of the Mississippi. Waveland Golf Course was built in 1901 and is an 18-hole facility. It is built on wooded hillsides and can be a bit challenging, but enjoyable, to play.

Racing Tour

Iowa Speedway in Newton, IA

Iowa Speedway is a state-of-the-art 7/8 mile asphalt paved tri-oval race track and motorsports facility located in Newton, Iowa, 30 miles east of Des Moines, Iowa. The track is owned and operated by U.S. Motorsport Corporation and designed by former NASCAR Champion Rusty Wallace, now an anchor and analyst for ABC-TV/ESPN. Iowa Speedway is designed for year-round use and includes 30,000 permanent grandstand seats. It was designed as the first track in the world to protect fans and drivers through the use of SAFER barrier technology surrounding the entire perimeter of the track.

Knoxville Raceway

The current fairgrounds was purchased in the late 1800s and a new half-mile horse racing track was constructed at that time. The annual county fairs were held on the grounds but no actual auto racing was staged until 1914, unless of course one counts the 1901 race, which can most likely be touted as the first automobile race attempted on a fairgrounds in Iowa, if not the country.



Madhouse Brewing Company

Madhouse Brewing Company began with the realization that everyone is a little bit crazy. Some people are crazy about a particular activity or life pursuit. Others for a certain sports team. Here at the brewery, we are crazy about the making (and drinking!) of exceptional quality craft beer. The folks at Madhouse Brewing Company have accepted their craziness, invite you to try the beers that are a result, and ask you... what are you crazy about?!

Peacetree Brewery in Knoxville

Brewing great full-flavored beer is their passion, but they are also passionate about where they have come from and where they are going. As you might be able to tell, the name of their beers have connections to the places in our past, especially derived from memories and places in their community and state.

Peace Tree Brewing Company, is also a reminder, a prompting of the past where different cultures met to discuss, trade, and come to agreements. The Peace Tree is a historic grand sycamore tree that was located near the town of Red Rock under what is now Lake Red Rock. Supposedly the old sycamore was a place where Indians met for generations, then became a meeting place for fur traders. Indian treaties were negotiated here and there is some speculation that it marks the Red Rock Line.



Madison County Tour

Bridges of Madison County

Originally boasting 19 covered bridges, six of the Covered Bridges of Madison County remain today – with five of the six bridges being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. But there’s so much more to Madison County – come visit The Birthplace of John Wayne, Madison County Courthouse, Monumental Park, North River Stone Schoolhouse, Winterset Art Center, Bevinton-Kaser House and Historical Complex, and Clark Tower.

John Wayne's Birthplace

Step back in time and picture the life of a young midwestern boy and his family near the turn of the century. This modest four-room home has been restored to reflect its appearance in 1907, the year of Duke’s birth. An impressive collection of John Wayne memorabilia includes unique items such as the eyepatch worn in the movie True Grit, a hat worn in Rio Lobo, and a prop suitcase used in the film Stagecoach. Hundreds of rare photographs of Duke are on display as well as letters from Lucille Ball, Gene Autry, Maureen O’Hara, Jimmy Stewart, Kirk Douglas, Bob Hope, Ronald Reagan and George Burns.



Photo courtesy Lilly Library Indiana University



Two Saints Winery

From the time they discovered this little piece of the world their passion to share the experience with others has flourished. From planting the first vine in 2003 to the completion of the winery and tasting room in 2008 their goal has been to preserve or enhance the nature surrounding the vineyard.

Howell’s Dried Florals and Greenhouse

Where the Rainbow Begins - You may conclude that the rainbow begins at Howell’s Dried Floral and Greenhouse, where you’ll see more than 5 acres of flowering garden tours, and the giant barn filled with beautiful, naturally air-dried florals and arrangements. They grow more than 53 different flowers, pods and grains; complemented by our beautiful greenhouse selection of live plants for your hanging baskets, yard plantings, containers, and growing decoration needs.

Tuesday Technical Tour

Martin Marietta - Ames underground operation

Martin Marietta Aggregates is the nation’s second largest producer of construction aggregates in the United States, supplying the crushed stone, sand, and gravel used to build the roads, sidewalks, and foundations on which we live. They are also a provider of asphalt and concrete in select geographic areas. The Company has more than 285 quarries and distribution facilities in 27 states, the Bahamas, and Nova Scotia.



Clogged Streams, Bridges and Culverts of the Great Falls Coal Field

From the 1880s to the early 1900s, the Great Falls Coal Field was the leading coal producing area in Montana. Extensive underground coal mines were developed in the hillsides surrounding the communities of Sand Coulee, Stockett, and Tracy.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality's Abandoned Mines Program plans to remove tons of metals sludge that have built up in streams, underneath bridges, and within culverts in central



Montana's Cascade County. The sludge from acid mine drainage is blocking the flow of water causing out of bank conditions in an area where acid mine drainage makes up the base flow of streams and waterways. This is in the area of Stockett, Tracy and Sand Coulee near the historic mines of the Great Falls Coal Field. The sludge consists of dissolved metals from mines discharging into Sand Coulee Creek and its tributary Cottonwood Creek. The sludge has killed fish and vegetation, fouled waterways, and ruined farmland and its production capacity.

Each year, more than 1,000 tons of dissolved heavy metals wash from the mines, destroying vegetation, other biotic life and farmland, and threatening groundwater. The purpose of the project is to prevent flooding and future damage to public and private property. "We look forward to involving the community every step of the way," said Hayden Janssen, DEQ Abandoned Mines Reclamation Specialist. "Community members are encouraged to have a say in projects that affect where people live, work, and recreate."



The reclamation project is expected to be completed this summer at seven sites along approximately six and a half miles of stream in Sand Coulee and Cottonwood Creeks. Funding for the project is provided through a grant from the federal Office of Surface Mining Control, Reclamation and Enforcement. The project is expected to cost roughly \$700,000 and is being conducted at the request of the Montana Department of Transportation, Cascade County Public Works, and community members. Thanks to OSM grant funding, there will be no cost to private landowners or local communities.

Approximately 13,500 tons of sludge are expected to be excavated from beneath bridges and within culverts. The project is currently scheduled to occur over a 90 day period. This project will drastically decrease the potential for flooding resultant from clogged bridges and culverts within the region. Reclamation activities will also benefit Montana's economy by providing engineering and construction jobs.

**Hayden Janssen, hjanssen@mt.gov
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
www.deq.mt.gov**

North Dakota Completes Reclamation at the Columbus Mine

After fourteen reclamation projects over a period of 25 years, the North Dakota Public Service Commission's Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Division plans to complete work at the Columbus Mine project site in 2012. The 1280-acre Columbus abandoned surface mine site is located in the northwest corner of the state about ten miles south of the Canadian border.

Surface mining began at this site as early as 1902, shortly after the city of Columbus was settled. Several small "wagon mines" provided lignite coal to area residents between 1900 and 1920 for a dollar a ton or less. Beginning around 1918 larger strip mines began to operate and by 1923, the Truax Brothers Kincaid Mine was producing over 100,000 tons of coal per year. This mine fueled a Montana-Dakota Utilities power plant and shipped coal across the state.



Surface mining began near Columbus, ND, around 1902. By 1923 the, Truax Coal Company's Kincaid (Columbus) Mine was producing over 100,000 tons of coal per year. Truax-Traer Coal Company and Consolidation Coal Company operated this mine until 1968, producing more than 12 million tons of lignite coal.



2012 will mark the completion of 14 reclamation projects at the Columbus Mine. These projects were conducted to backfill nearly nine miles of dangerous highwalls and level and revegetate about 700 acres

In 1927, Chicago businessman, Glen Traer, joined the Truax brothers to form Truax-Traer Coal Company, one of the most successful enterprises in the history of coal development. By 1948, Truax-Traer produced over 1.5 million tons of coal annually at three mines in North Dakota. In 1955, it became a Fortune 500 company with \$2.5 million in profits and 2300 employees in the US and Canada. Truax-Traer operated the Kincaid (Columbus) Mine from 1927 to 1962, when the company was purchased by Consolidation Coal Company, and the mine continued in operation until 1968. In its 42 years of operation, the mine produced over 12 million tons of coal.

Benefits of coal mining near Columbus included relatively cheap fuel and electricity, employment and infrastructure. Its detrimental impacts included vast acreages of barren and unstable spoil piles, hazardous water bodies, equipment and facilities, and dangerous highwalls.

The North Dakota AML Division began reclamation work at the Columbus Mine in 1988 to backfill dangerous highwalls near a public highway. Since then, twelve projects have been conducted to backfill approximately 7.5 miles of dangerous highwalls, level unstable spoil piles, and revegetate more than 340 acres at a cost of \$5.5 million. Phases 13 and 14, which will be conducted in 2012, will include backfilling another 7000 feet of dangerous highwalls and leveling and revegetating 350 more acres. The North Dakota AML Division also plans to construct a public interpretive display within the city of Columbus to chronicle the history of mining and AML projects conducted at the Columbus site.

The Columbus AML Project Series has been a major accomplishment for the North Dakota AML Division and for the citizens of North Dakota.



William E. Dodd
Assistant Director, AML North Dakota

Primary hazards at the Columbus Mine were steep mine highwalls. These nearly vertical cliffs remaining from final pits were 60 feet high in some areas. Other adverse impacts of mining included barren and unstable highwalls, hazardous water bodies and decrepit equipment and facilities.

Green Mountain South - Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

The Green Mountain South site is located within the Eastern Middle Anthracite Coal Field in East Union Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. The site was mined by the Oneida Colliery in the early 1900s and continued up until the 1940s, using both surface and deep mining techniques.

The project is located 7,500 feet west of the town of Sheppton on Green Mountain (hence the name of the project) at an elevation of about 1,740 feet above sea level and is an example of ridge top mining. The adjacent Ringtown Valley is at an elevation of about 1,100 feet above sea level and a portion of the reclaimed site can be seen from the valley floor. Prior to reclamation, the site was trespassed by illegal party goers, illegal dumpers, curious local youth, hikers, and ATV riders. This site was also being leased by a local hunting club. Existing unblocked access roads traversed the area making it easily accessible for most people.

During the design phase of the project by the PADEP's Wilkes-Barre District Office of the Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation (BAMR), it was determined that an endangered species (i.e. timber rattlesnake) could be negatively impacted by this project. The Pennsylvania Game Commission suggested mitigating any impact through the construction of snake habitats. Research about timber rattlesnakes resulted in a design of a snake habitat that would mimic the den area typically used by this species of snake. Timber rattlesnakes are known to return to ancestral dens each season and so the effectiveness of the constructed habitats has yet to be determined. Six, south-facing snake habitats were incorporated into the project, along with the installation of ten bluebird, ten wood duck and two bat boxes. Also, 36



stone piles and 29 root wads with bole were placed throughout the nine wetlands created at the site. Near the end of the design phase, the property owner contacted BAMR about timbering the property prior to the start of construction. BAMR worked with the property owner to ensure that the timbering was completed before the start of the reclamation project.

Bids for the project were opened June 7, 2007 with work starting August 20, 2007. This project was made possible using federal funds from Pennsylvania's 2006 AML Grant and from Pennsylvania's Growing Greener Program. The project reclaimed 104.5 acres of abandoned mine lands with features consisting of a vertical opening, a hazardous water body, and six striping pits containing



three dangerous highwalls totaling 4,000 feet in length. Reclamation was accomplished by utilizing 1,281,922 cubic yards of on-site material and a Category 2 exclusion waiver that allowed the filling of the water filled pits and the creation of nine wetlands that contain a total of five acres of water. In addition, approximately 4,000 feet of perennial stream channel was recreated. The one year warranty inspection of the site was held November 4, 2010 with no remedial action required on the part of the contractor. Vegetative growth throughout the site was characterized as good to great. The created wetlands are developing with volunteer cattails noted in several. Wildlife identified at the site during various visits included black bear, white tail deer, turkey, coyote, ducks, geese, and blue heron. The total cost of the project was \$1,624,317.15.

David Jansson
PA-DEP-Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation

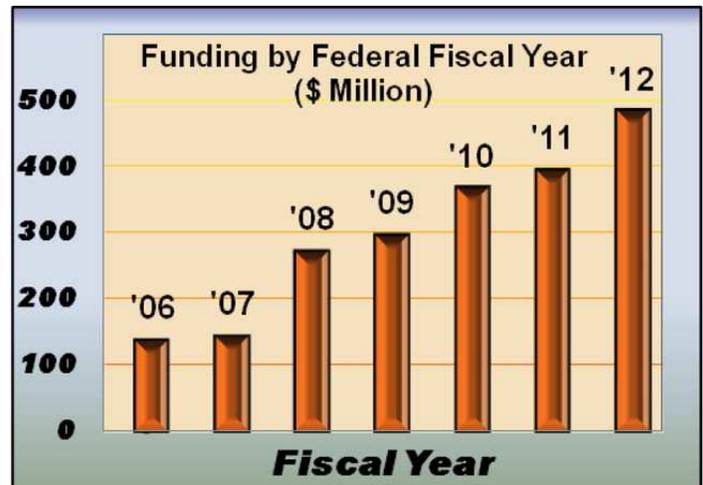


AML Programs Continue To Deliver

The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 made sweeping changes to policies, procedures, and funding for the Abandoned Mine Land Program originally created by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). Two years later in 2008 the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) issued final rules implementing these changes. This new OSM guidance concerning how AML programs would conduct business altered the pattern of state and tribal AML reclamation. Now in 2012 as full funding for AML programs is being fully realized, states and tribes are in the position to critically evaluate their success in implementing these sweeping changes. The National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs (NAAML) felt that demonstrating the success of state and tribal programs in adapting to the increased funding that was provided by the 2006 amendments to SMCRA was necessary. The Association formed an Ad Hoc Committee on Grant Funding, Expenditures and Obligations at its annual meeting in October 2011. Although compounded by the economic downturn in our nation's economy, the challenges in achieving commitment of the greatly expanded AML funding have been met, and the full potential of the AML program nationwide is being realized.

Abandoned Mine Land funding to state and tribal programs is made available through annual grants that support the reclamation construction activities intended by SMCRA, as well as the administrative functions of the AML Programs. Figure 1, AML Funding, illustrates the increasing AML funding distributed by the Office of Surface Mining. Distributions made in 2006 and 2007 represent funding levels prior to the enactment of the 2006 amendments to SMCRA. Distributions made from 2008 until 2011 occurred during the two-step phase-in period of the 2006 amendments. Distributions made in 2012 are the first year of the

fully implemented funding distributions provided by the 2006 amendments to SMCRA. Since 2007, nationwide funding for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands has more than tripled over that six year period.



The states and tribes take their AML program responsibilities very seriously. We are in the business of protecting the lives and welfare of our citizens in an effective and efficient manner. Even with the significant increase in AML funding that resulted from the 2006 amendments, the same comprehensive evaluation process historically applied to all phases of state and tribal reclamation programs has continued to be the foundation of our operations. Our programs continue to do what they have always done; now, we are simply doing more of it every year.

The full, statutorily-designated, three year time period for AML grants is crucial to effectively plan, design, and contract for the reclamation of the thousands of abandoned mines throughout the country. The planning process for utilization of these grant funds includes the ranking and selection of the highest priority sites. Selection of sites for reclamation in any single grant can be done by state legislatures, tribal council or governor's offices, with public involvement, or by program staff. Sites that are selected reflect the statutory priorities of SMCRA, as well as the needs identified in conjunction with citizens, local governments, and staff that have firsthand knowledge of social and environmental impacts. Completing the environmental, cultural, historic, and economic safeguards associated with federal grant funds is a key component of the planning process and requires extensive coordination and occasionally lengthy time periods. Multi-phased or layered projects can often exacerbate this up-front commitment of time.

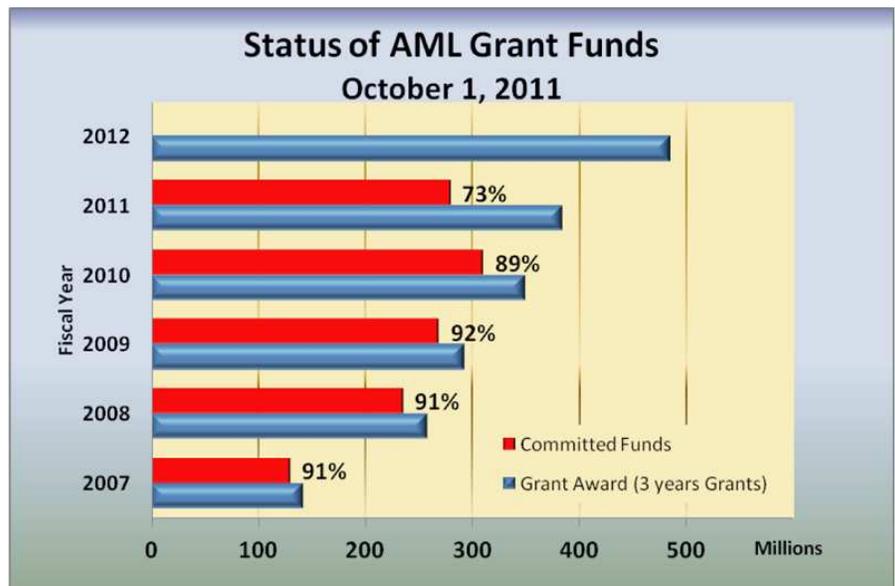
The downturn in the country's overall economy has led to close examination by all federal agencies of how non-federal grant recipients are using these moneys. This analysis has focused on what are termed "undelivered orders", which is basically money that has been made available to non-federal recipients but not yet (apparently) spent. Recently, state/tribal AML programs have been collectively chastised for not "spending" the increased level of funding made available starting in 2008. "Spending" in this case is synonymous with "reimbursed by" the federal granting agency. As the granting agency, the Office of Surface Mining is able to see only the dollars awarded, and the dollars reimbursed. However, there is much territory between these two measurements.

A close analysis of the use of all funding by the AML programs nationwide reveals a completely different story. Figure 2, Status of AML Grant Funds, demonstrates the success of the state and tribal programs to effectively commit the increased AML funds. "Committed funds" are defined as those moneys that are exclusively applied to or reserved for a specific project or purpose, and are thus unavailable for any other purpose. As one example, a "normal" contract to reclaim an AML problem area requires months of design, interagency review and coordination, a

lengthy bidding and contracting period, completion of the actual construction work, and finally draw down or reimbursement of funds from the federal granting agency. Some contracts can extend for multiple months or even years. The important take away from this however is that the entire amount of funding for all aspects of the project is committed on day one, when the project is selected for reclamation. Thus, committed funds, and not "undelivered orders", is the proper metric to measure the progress of AML programs in effectively using the funds.

Even as funding for AML programs has risen dramatically, there has been no mad rush to spend these moneys in an effort to meet some forced measure by the federal government that would do little other than waste money. AML programs have carefully and deliberately added staff and other technical and administrative resources as the funding was phased in over a five year period. The number or size of projects undertaken in each successive year has continued to grow in a prudent manner. The ability of state and tribal programs to effectively commit the increased program funding, although initially lagging, has gained traction and continues to increase the number of citizens protected with each successive year.

Steve Herbert
Indiana Abandoned Mine Land Program



NEWSLETTER ARTICLE SPECIFICATIONS

400 - 500 words. Articles subject to editing. Submit in e-mail or hard copy. 2 photo limit. Include author's name, title of article, captions for photos. Submit photos in TIF (preferred) or JPG format, 300 DPI, and original photo size. E-mail photos as individual files, not embedded.

Deadline for Fall Edition is November 15, 2012.

Email articles to bobf.scott@ky.gov or mail articles to:

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