problems that occur during the life of the Wyoming AML program as soon as it becomes aware of them. In the April 13, 1992, Federal Register (57 FR 12731), we announced our decision to accept other changes in Wyoming’s plan that describe how it will rank eligible coal, non-coal, and facility projects for funding. Those changes also authorized the Governor of Wyoming to elevate the priority of a project based upon the Governor’s determination of need and urgency. They also expanded the State’s ability to construct public facilities under section 411 of SMCRA. We approved additional changes in Wyoming’s plan concerning noncoal lien authority and contractor eligibility that improve the efficiency of the State’s AML program. That approval is described in the February 21, 1996, Federal Register (61 FR 6537).

Once a State certifies that it has addressed all remaining abandoned coal mine problems, and the Secretary concurs, then it may request funds to undertake abandoned noncoal mine reclamation, community impact assistance, and public facilities projects under sections 411(b), (e), and (f), of SMCRA.

State law and regulations that apply to the proposed Kemmerer Medical Center Access Improvement project funding request include Wyoming Statute 35-11-1202 and Wyoming Abandoned Mine Land Regulations, Chapter VII, of the Wyoming Abandoned Mine Program.

III. Wyoming’s Request to Fund Part of the Cost of the Kemmerer Medical Center Access Improvement Project

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality submitted to us a grant application requesting new funding for the FY2002 consolidated grant. In that application, Wyoming asked for $174,946 that it will use to pay for part of the cost of building the Kemmerer Medical Center Access Improvement project. This project is a public facility in a community impacted by coal and phosphate mineral mining activities. The requested funding is 50 percent of the project’s total cost. Money for the balance of the project cost will come from the Town of Kemmerer (50 percent). The Governor of Wyoming certified the need and urgency to fund the Kemmerer Medical Center Access Improvement project prior to completing the State’s remaining inventory of non-coal reclamation, as allowed by section 411(f) of SMCRA. That certification says the project is in a community impacted by coal and mineral mining activities. The project consists of realigning and reconstructing the entrance to the Lincoln County Medical Center in Kemmerer to eliminate a hazardous intersection providing both primary and emergency access to the medical center. The restricted line of sight at the intersection creates a substantial hazard for drivers and pedestrians as well as emergency vehicles and vehicles entering the facility for routine purposes.

The Governor’s certification states that the project meets the requirements for his certification under the authority of Wyoming Statute W.S. 35-11-1202(c) and the AML Regulations, Chapter VII, Section 6(c).

IV. How We Will Review Wyoming’s Grant Application

We will review this grant application with respect to the regulations at 30 CFR 875.15, specifically subsections 875.15(e)(1) through (7). As stated in those regulations, the application must include the following information: (1) The need or urgency for the activity or the construction of the public facility; (2) the expected impact the project will have on Wyoming’s coal or minerals industry; (3) the availability of funding from other sources and, if other funding is provided, its percentage of the total costs involved; (4) documentation from other local, State, and Federal agencies with oversight for such utilities or facilities describing what funding they have available and why their agency is not fully funding this specific project; (5) the impact on the State, the public, and the minerals industry if the facility is not funded; (6) the reason why this project should be selected before a priority project relating to the protection of the public health and safety or the environment from the damages caused by past mining activities, and (7) an analysis and review of the procedures Wyoming used to notify and involve the public in this funding request, and a copy of all comments received and their resolution by the State. Wyoming’s application for the Kemmerer Medical Center Access Improvements project contains the information described in these seven subsections.

Section 875.15(f) requires us to evaluate all comments we receive and determine whether the funding meets the requirements of sections 875.15(e)(1) through (7) described above. It also requires us to determine if the request is in the best interests of the State’s AML program. We will approve Wyoming’s request to fund this project if we conclude that it meets all the requirements of 30 CFR 875.15.

V. What to Do if You Want to Comment on the Proposed Project

We are asking for public comments on Wyoming’s request for funds to pay for part of the cost of completing the Kemmerer Medical Center Improvement Project. You are welcome to comment on the project. If you do, please send us written comments. Make sure your comments are specific and pertain to Wyoming’s funding request in the context of the regulations at 30 CFR 875.15 and the provisions of section 411 of SMCRA. You should explain any recommendations you make. If we receive your comments after the time shown under DATES or at locations other than the Casper Field Office, we will not necessarily consider them in our final decision or include them in the administrative record.

Guy Padgett,
Director, Casper Field Office.

[FR Doc. 00-24378 Filed 9-21-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Proposed Hudson Elementary School Improvements Project 48 in Wyoming

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of application for grant funding; public comment period on request to fund the Hudson Elementary School improvements project.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing its receipt of a grant application from the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Abandoned Mine Land Division (AMLD). Wyoming is requesting $196,213 from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to pay approximately 50 percent of the cost of building the Hudson Elementary School Improvements project in Fremont County, Wyoming. In its application, the State proposes paying for part of the reconstruction cost as a public facility project that will benefit a community impacted by coal and mineral mining activities.

This notice describes when and where the Wyoming abandoned mine land (AML) program and the grant application for funding the Hudson Elementary School Improvements project are available for you to read. It also sets the time period during which you may send written comments on the request to us.
I. Background on Title IV of SMCRA

Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) established an Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) program. The purpose of the AMLR program is to reclaim and restore lands and waters that were adversely affected by past mining. The program is funded by a reclamation fee paid by active coal mining operations. Lands and waters eligible for reclamation under Title IV are primarily those that were mined, or affected by mining, and abandoned or inadequately reclaimed before August 3, 1997, and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under State, Federal, or other laws.

Title IV of SMCRA allows States to submit plans to OSM. If a State's plan is approved, the State may receive funds to reclaim sites affected by past mining. The Secretary of the Interior approved Wyoming's AMLR plan on February 14, 1983. You can find background information on the Wyoming AML program, including the Secretary's findings and our responses to comments, in Federal Register (48 FR 6536).

Wyoming changed its plan a number of times since the Secretary first approved it. In 1984, we accepted the State's certification that it addressed all known coal-related impacts in Wyoming that were eligible for funding under its program. As a result, the State may now reclaim low priority non-coal reclamation projects. You can read about the certification and OSM's acceptance in the May 25, 1984, Federal Register (49 FR 22139). At the same time, we also accepted Wyoming's proposal that it will ask us for funds to reclaim any additional coal-related problems that occur during the life of the Wyoming AML program as soon as it becomes aware of them. In the April 3, 1992, Federal Register (57 FR 12731), we announced our decision to accept other changes in Wyoming's plan that describe how it will rank eligible coal, non-coal, and facility projects for funding. Those changes also authorized the Governor of Wyoming to elevate the priority of a project based upon the Governor's determination of need and urgency. They also expanded the State's ability to construct public facilities under section 411 of SMCRA. We approved additional changes in Wyoming's plan concerning non-coal lien authority and contractor eligibility that improve the efficiency of the State's AML program. That approval is described in the February 21, 1996, Federal Register (61 FR 6537).

Once a State certifies that it has addressed all remaining abandoned coal mining activity or urgency or concurs, then it may request funds to undertake abandoned noncoal mine reclamation, community impact assistance, and public facilities projects under sections 411(b), (e), and (f), of SMCRA.

State law and regulations that apply to the proposed Hudson school funding request include Wyoming Statute 35–11–1202 and Wyoming Abandoned Mine Land Regulations, Chapter VII, of the Wyoming Abandoned Mine Program.

III. Wyoming's Request To Fund Part of the Cost of the Hudson Elementary School Improvements Project

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality submitted to us a grant application requesting new funding for the FY2002 consolidated grant. In that application, Wyoming asked for $196,213 that it will use to pay for part of the cost of building the Hudson Elementary School Improvements project. This project is a public facility in a community impacted by uranium and iron ore mining activities. The requested funding is 50 percent of the project’s total cost. Money for the balance of the project cost will come from the Fremont County School District #1 (50 percent). The Governor of Wyoming certified the need and urgency to fund the Hudson Elementary School Improvements project prior to completing the State’s remaining inventory of non-coal reclamation, as allowed by section 411(f) of SMCRA.

That certification says the project is in a community impacted by mineral mining activities. The project consists of demolition of the 1914 era portion of the Hudson Elementary School and construction of an addition to house facilities necessary to support the kindergarten through third grade. Portions of the current building have been condemned by the state fire marshal due to physical unsoundness in case of high wind or earthquake. The roof and chimney poses a safety hazard for the children in the Hudson School.

The Governor’s certification states that the project meets the requirements for his certification under the authority of Wyoming Statute W.S. 35–11–1202(c) and the AML Regulations, Chapter VII, Section 6(c).

IV. How We Will Review Wyoming's Grant Application

We will review this grant application with respect to the regulations at 30 CFR 875.15, specifically subsections 875.15(e)(1) through (7). As stated in those regulations, the application must include the following information: (1) The need or urgency or the construction of the public facility; (2) the expected impact the project will
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Proposed Medicine Bow Water Treatment Plant Improvements Project in Wyoming

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of application for granting funding; public comment period on request to fund the Medicine Bow Water Treatment Plant improvements project.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing its receipt of a grant application from the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Abandoned Mine Land Division (AMLD). Wyoming is requesting $324,150 from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to pay approximately 50 percent of the cost of building the Medicine Bow Water Treatment Plant Improvement project in Carbon County, Wyoming. In its application, the State proposes paying for part of the reconstruction cost as a public facility project that will benefit a community impacted by coal and mineral mining activities.

This notice describes when and where Wyoming’s request for funds to fund this project will be considered by the Secretary. We will consider any public comments we receive about them. If we determine that a State has the ability and necessary legislation to operate an AMLR program, the Secretary can approve it. The Secretary’s approval gives a State exclusive authority to put its AMLR plan into effect.

I. Background on Title IV of SMCRA

Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) established an Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) program. The purpose of the AMLR program is to reclaim and restore lands and waters that were adversely affected by past mining. The program is funded by a reclamation fee paid by active coal mining operations. Lands and waters eligible for reclamation under Title IV are primarily those that were mined, or affected by mining, and abandoned or inadequately reclaimed before August 3, 1977, and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under State, Federal, or other laws.

Title IV of SMCRA allows States to submit AMLR plans to us. On behalf of the Secretary, review these plans and consider any public comments we receive about them. If we determine that a State has the ability and necessary legislation to operate an AMLR program, the Secretary can approve it. The Secretary’s approval gives a State exclusive authority to put its AMLR plan into effect.

Once the Secretary approves a State’s AMLR plan, the State may annually apply to us for money to fund specific projects that will achieve the goals of its approved plan. We follow the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR Parts 874, 875, and 886 when we review and approve such applications.

II. Background on the Wyoming AMLR Plan

The Secretary of the Interior approved Wyomings’ AMLR plan on February 14, 1983. You can find background information on the Wyoming AMLR program, including the Secretary’s findings and our responses to comments, in the February 14, 1983, Federal Register (48 FR 6536).