#### **RECLAMATION 101: COMPONENTS OF SUCCESSFUL RECLAMATION**

## RECLAMATION PLANNING



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#### NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

#### 1. LOCATE THE RESOURCE

- 2. Obtain lease from rights holder
  - Land Owner
  - Government (state or federal)
- 3. Apply for Resource Development Permit
  - Baseline studies of environmental conditions
  - Approval of resource development plan (including reclamation plan)
  - Post Reclamation Bond (surface mining)
- 4. Begin resource extraction followed by reclamation
  - periodic regulatory inspections
- 5. Reclamation management, monitoring, and evaluation period
  - approval and bond release

#### **RECLAMATION PLANNING CONSISTS OF 2 MAIN ASPECTS:**

- 1) Pre-disturbance Site Assessment
- 2) Development of a scheme for site remediation

#### PREDISTURBANCE SITE ASSESSMENT

- Get to know what you are dealing with
- Reclamation Plan should be site specific
- Limitations to site reclamation?

- Maximize efficiency, Minimize problems and costs
- Good scheduling, Proper equipment, Necessary materials, Appropriate methods
- Successful outcome







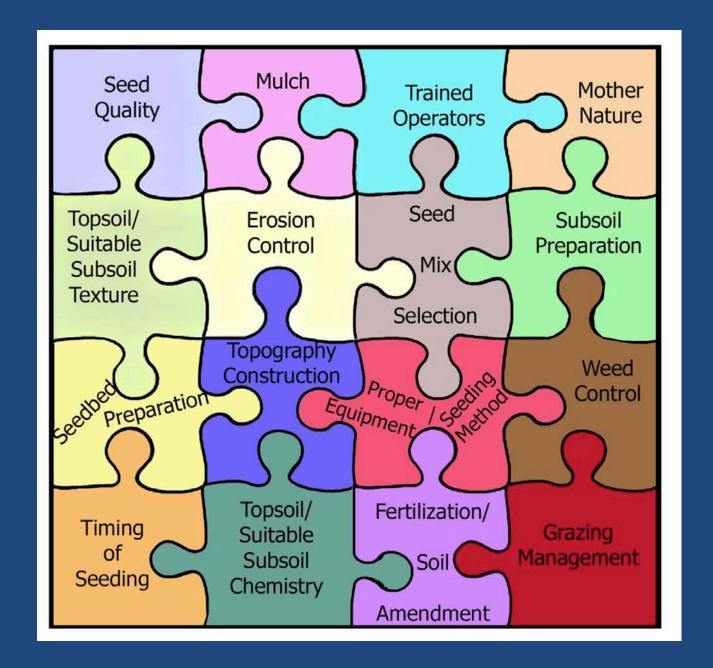
# **BLM Wyoming Reclamation Policy:**

A reclamation plan shall be developed for all surface disturbing activities and will become part of the proposed action in the NEPA document.

The reclamation plan shall address short term stabilization to facilitate long Term reclamation.

## **Reclamation Goals:**

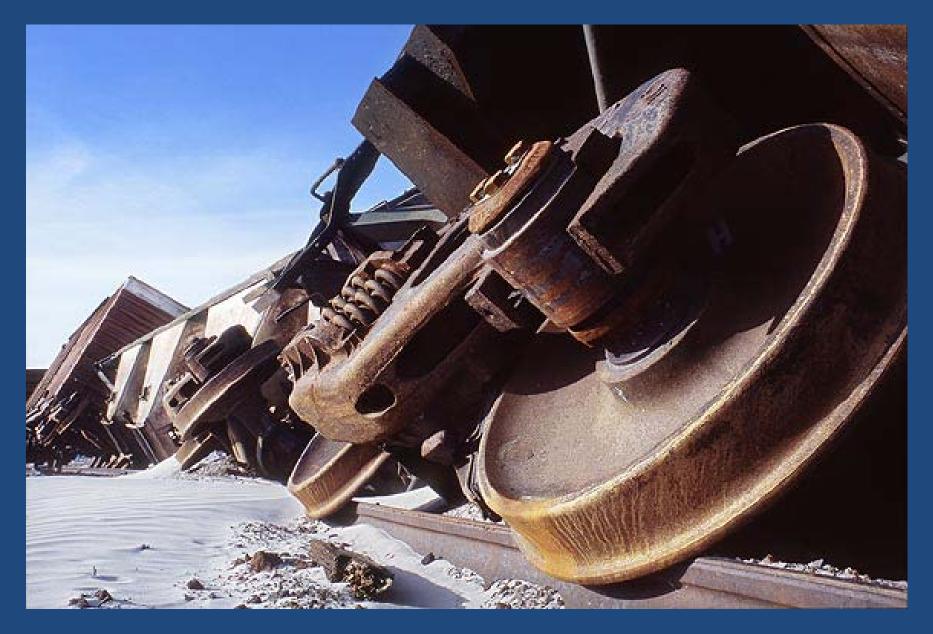
- 1. Short term goal: Immediately stabilize disturbed area and provide conditions necessary to achieve long term goals.
- Long Term Goals: Facilitate eventual ecosystem reconstruction to maintain a safe and stable landscape and meet the desired outcomes of the land use plan.



Successful Reclamation Puzzle



Reclaimed/Restored landscape in central Wyoming



**Not Good Reclamation** 



#### PREDISTURBANCE SITE ASSESSMENT

Location

Land and Mineral Ownership

Land Use Status

Climate (i.e., precipitation, growing season)

History, Archeology, etc.

Geology

**Air Quality** 

**Hydrology** (surface and subsurface)

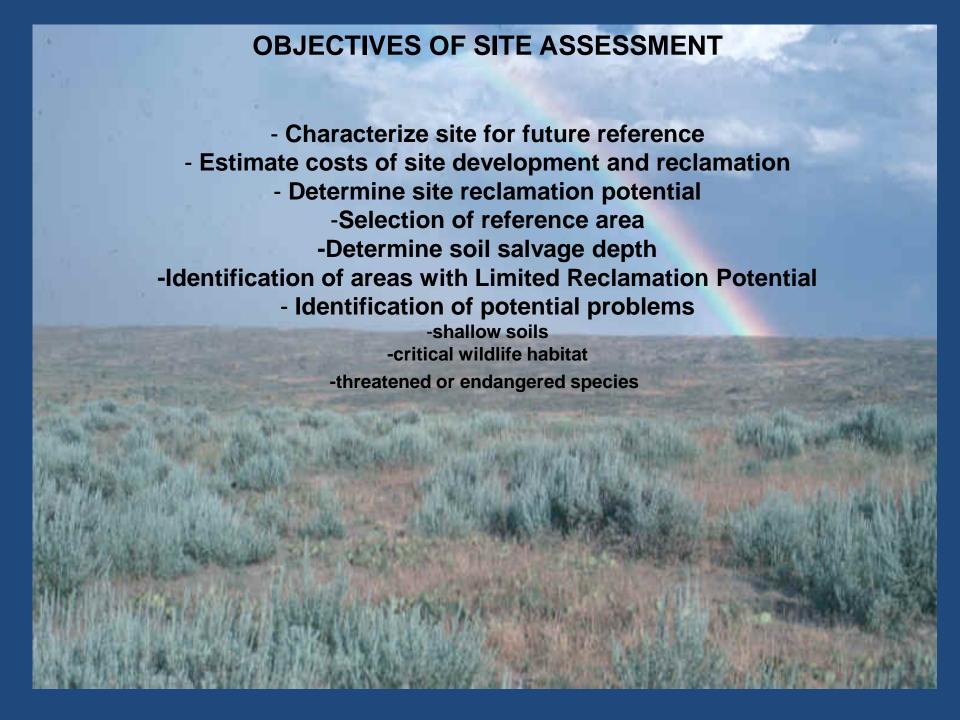
#### **Soils Inventory**

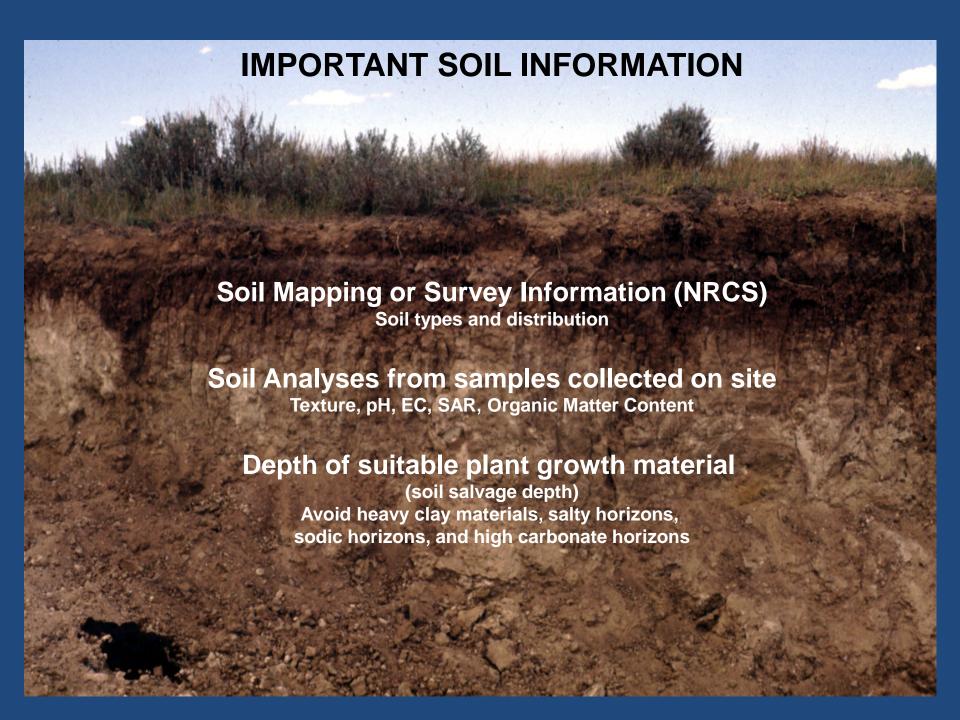
- distribution of soil types
- identification of potentials problems

### **Vegetation Inventory**

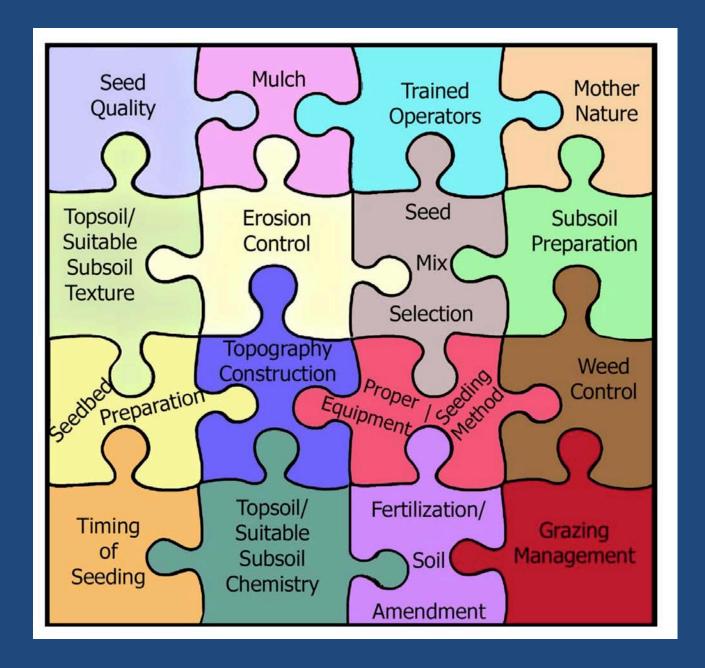
- characterization of vegetation types
- production, cover, density
- species composition, diversity

**Wildlife and Habitat** 





# **IMPORTANT VEGETATION INFORMATION** Cover Vegetative Cover, Total Ground Cover, Bare Ground **Production** Total production, Herbaceous Production by Species **Density and Distribution** Full shrubs, Sub-shrubs and Trees **Species Diversity Species Composition** NRCS Ecological Site Descriptions





## **Topography Reconstruction**

Topography, stream channels, drainages, impoundments

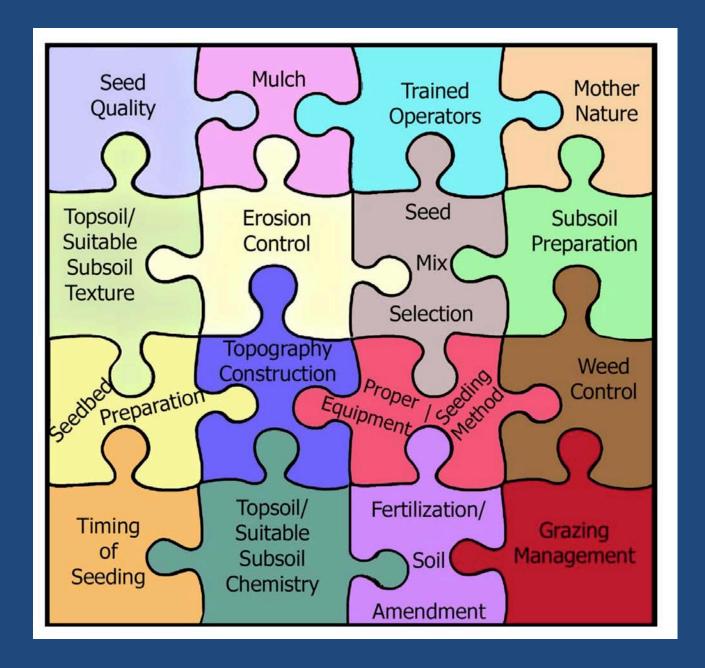
## Topsoil Salvage, Storage and Replacement

approach and schedule depth of salvage stockpiling method Tillage equipment soil amendments

## Revegetation

approach and schedule
plant species selection (seed mix)
seedbed preparation
Seed sources
seeding methods

Erosion Control Practices
Weed Control Plan
Site Monitoring Schedule



# **Seed Quality:**

Cultivars or locally adapted ecotypes?

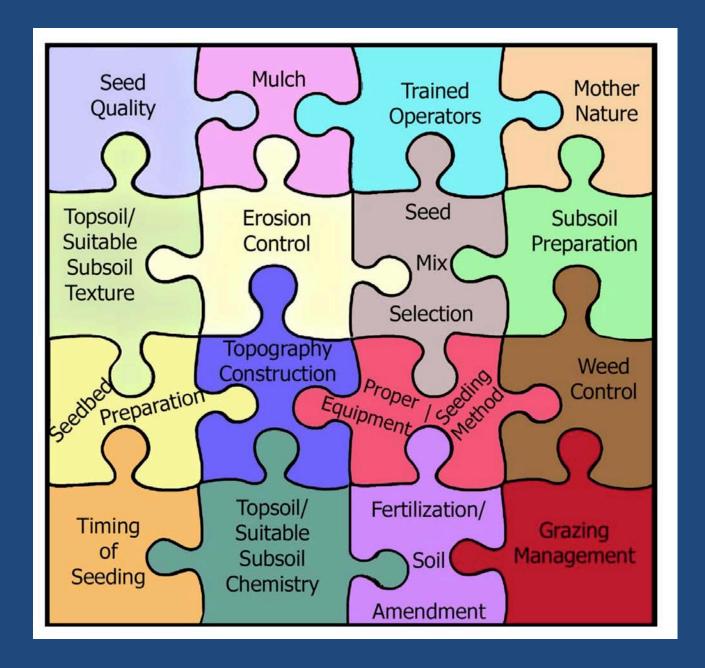
From whom should they be purchased?

When should they be purchased?

Date of harvest?

Weed content?

**Contingency?** 



# Mulch:

Is it needed?

What kind?

**Composted?** 

How much?

How applied? When?

Other soil amendments?



Reclaimed surface coal mine site east of Rawlins