

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES
MINERALS AND ENERGY ON**

**THE USE OF COAL MINE LANDS
AND FACILITIES FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 48

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1996**

Preface

House Joint Resolution 587 of the 1995 General Assembly directed the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other coal facilities, including mined lands, for industrial, commercial, and residential development. The Department also was asked to review current state surface mining and reclamation laws to identify needed changes to facilitate the use of closed coal facilities and lands for economic development. Coal mine sites and facilities can provide the land and infrastructure improvements necessary to attract new economic activity to the region.

The analysis of using closed mines and facilities was completed as an extension of ongoing, joint economic development efforts among the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, and the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission. Representatives of Virginia's coal industry also assisted with this portion of the study.

The review of state laws and regulations governing coal mining and reclamation was completed as part of the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy's comprehensive review of regulations under Executive Order Fifteen (94). The review was completed by a working committee comprised of Department representatives, coal operators, coalfield citizens and representatives from other governmental agencies.

The Department wishes to thank the individuals from the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission, coal companies, coalfield citizens, the Department of Economic Development, and others who helped the Department with this study.

O. Gene Dishner
Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy

January 30, 1996

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Executive Summary

House Joint Resolution 587, passed by the 1995 General Assembly, directed the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other coal facilities, including mined lands, for industrial, commercial and residential development. The study was completed by the Department with assistance from the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission, coal companies, and coalfield citizens.

The Coalfield Economic Development Authority, Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, and LENOWISCO Planning District Commission jointly developed criteria to evaluate the suitability of closed coal mine sites for industrial, commercial and residential development. Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy staff used the criteria to evaluate abandoned, idle and active coal mine lands. Over 75 sites with economic development potential were identified throughout the southwestern Virginia coalfields. The Department provided summary information on the sites to regional economic development officials, and will provide more detailed, site-specific information from agency records as sites are considered for specific economic development projects.

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy found that no state law or regulation changes are necessary to allow economic development uses of closed coal mine lands and facilities. The Department did find that guidelines would assist coal operators, land owners and economic development officials in developing the lands for economic development as an approved post-mining land use.

Ongoing actions will facilitate future uses of coal mine lands and facilities for economic development. These actions include:

- (i) coal operators, land owners and the Department will evaluate the potential of active mines for economic development and developing reclamation plans during initial mine permitting to facilitate future land development at the least cost;
- (ii) the Department will notify the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the planning district commissions and the Department of Economic Development when sites are identified for possible economic development uses;
- (iii) the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the planning district commissions, the Department of Economic Development, the Department, and localities will share automated data to facilitate development of new industrial, commercial and residential sites, particularly on closed coal mine sites;

(iv) the Department will develop guidelines on how to develop reclaimed coal mined lands for economic development under state mining laws and regulations;

(v) the Department will work with interested groups to develop incentives for re-mining of coal mined lands; and

(vi) the Department will design Abandoned Mined Land Program projects when practicable to facilitate economic development on the sites.

Introduction

Coal mine development requires changes in the surface of the land and the area's infrastructure. These changes may include the construction of road and rail access, the installation of utilities, and the creation of level land. As mining is completed and a site is reclaimed, these changes may offer opportunities for reuse of the mine site for industrial, commercial and residential development.

Coal mining employment in southwestern Virginia has declined over the past years. This has increased the need to diversify the employment base of the region and to optimize the use of closed mines and associated facilities for economic development.

These conditions have lead the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, LENOWISCO Planning District Commission and Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy to identify and promote the use of closed coal mine sites and associated facilities for economic development. These organizations are undertaking analyses of abandoned, idle and active coal mines and associated facilities to identify appropriate post-mining land uses that will facilitate economic growth. The organizations are developing innovative approaches to share information about coal mine sites. The Department also is working to promote flexibility under the state coal surface mining regulatory program to attract new uses for the sites.

Study Activities

State and local officials are working to expand the economic base of southwestern Virginia. Identification, marketing and development of new industrial, commercial, and residential sites are important parts of this process. As part of this effort, Secretary of Commerce and Trade Robert T. Skunda requested that the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy work with local economic development professionals to identify and inventory abandoned coal mine sites in the southwestern Virginia coalfields which possess economic development potential.

The Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission and the Department began work to implement Secretary Skunda's request in late 1994. The organizations identified a number of actions to facilitate reuse of coal mine lands for economic development. These included:

- (i) the Coalfield Economic Development Authority and the planning district commissions developing a checklist for identifying potential industrial development sites;
- (ii) the Department using the checklist to inventory sites in its' abandoned mined land inventory system and currently permitted coal mine sites that may have industrial development potential; and

- (iii) all parties sharing automated data to facilitate site analysis and marketing.

The organizations agreed to develop a process to achieve better up-front coordination during mining and reclamation among coal operators, surface landowners, economic development agencies and the Department. This is necessary so that reclamation may include work such as the proper compaction of the land and the maintenance of infrastructure improvements to support the construction of industrial, commercial and residential projects.

The Virginia General Assembly enacted House Joint Resolution Number 587 in February 1995, requesting the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other coal facilities, including mined lands, for industrial, commercial, and residential development. (See Appendix 1.) The resolution requested the Department to:

- (i) study the feasibility of using the closed coal sites for industrial, commercial, and residential development; and
- (ii) to review current state surface mining and reclamation laws to identify needed changes to facilitate the use of the closed coal sites for economic development.

The Department was directed to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1996 Session of the General Assembly as a legislative document.

The Department, the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, and the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission agreed to expand their existing economic development activities to complete the study requested under House Joint Resolution 587. The organizations signed "A Cooperative Initiative to Develop Coal Lands for Industrial, Commercial and Residential Use." (See Appendix 2.) This Cooperative Initiative established a broad framework for ongoing efforts to:

- (i) pool resources and share information applicable to economic development in the coalfields;
- (ii) participate in periodic meetings to review progress and develop further cooperative initiatives; and
- (iii) maintain effective communications and work cooperatively to enhance economic development in the coalfields.

These organizations have met on multiple occasions since the Cooperative Initiative was signed. They have:

- (i) developed checklists to assess mine sites for commercial and residential development;

- (ii) reviewed the Department's abandoned mined land inventory and permitted surface coal mines and associated facilities to identify sites meeting the checklist requirements;
- (iii) begun sharing digitized topographic map information provided by the Department; and
- (iv) begun sharing the Department's digitized information on the location of coal reserves, historic and active coal mine sites, and gas and oil wells and pipelines.

Additionally, the Department has shared site-specific information with local economic development officials as prospects are interested in individual sites.

The Coalfield Economic Development Authority, Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, LENOWISCO Planning District Commission and Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy also have met with representatives of Virginia's coal mine operators to explore methods to facilitate the use of coal mined land for economic development. The group recognized there are impediments to the reuse of mines for economic development such as severed mineral and surface ownership, regulatory considerations under the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and corresponding state law and regulations, and the need to fund any extra reclamation costs necessary to leave the land suitable for economic development. The group agreed that incorporating the features necessary to prepare a site for economic development in the original reclamation design will minimize costs. The group recommended that this approach be used whenever possible on sites identified through the ongoing assessments using the criteria developed under the Cooperative Initiative.

Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Siting Criteria

The Coalfield Economic Development Authority, Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, and LENOWISCO Planning District Commission jointly developed selection criteria to identify abandoned, idle and active coal mine and facility sites that have potential for industrial, commercial, or residential uses. The criteria identify critical factors and other considerations for site analysis as follows:

Criteria for Selecting Industrial Sites

A. Critical Factors

1. Preferred sites are located within one to two miles of a primary highway. Other good sites within one mile of a paved road and served by a haul road that could meet secondary road standards with a minimum of expense, or are within three to five miles of a secondary road may be considered. The expense limit for access improvements will depend on project and site-specific considerations.

2. Preferred sites have public water and sewer service available within five miles of the site. Other excellent sites with service more than five miles away may be evaluated depending on project and site-specific considerations.
3. The site should be available for option or purchase.
4. The site should not have sub-surface conditions that threaten surface development.
5. Sites should be a minimum of 20 acres. More acreage is preferable.
6. Preferred sites have electric power and telecommunication services available within 20 miles of the site.

B. Other Considerations

1. Availability of natural gas is desirable.
2. Availability of rail service is desirable.
3. Surrounding property owners and the appearance and use of surrounding property owners should be considered.
4. Reasonable cost to develop the site is desirable.
5. Reasonable cost to purchase the site is desirable.

Criteria for Selecting Commercial Sites

A. Critical Factors

1. Sites should be located near population or employment centers, usually towns, cities, or built-up communities.
2. Sites should be located adjacent to major highways and have good visibility. Sites cannot be located on a limited-access highway (such as many parts of U.S. Route 23). Some service facilities may be located on sites without good visibility.

B. Other Considerations

1. Sites should be located less than one mile from a major water transmission line and a sewer collector line, or be large enough to support a package plant.

2. Site development costs must be reasonable. The limit on development cost associated with achieving a buildable lot and providing utilities is a function of the proposed type of use. Retail sites support higher rents per square foot than other commercial sites and will support higher site development costs.
3. Large sites in the southwestern Virginia market area are difficult to obtain, may be more valuable, and may support higher development costs.
4. Sites must be capable of meeting all applicable local subdivision, zoning, and other land use ordinances.

Criteria for Selecting Residential Sites

A. Critical Factors

1. Sites should be located within the vicinity of a major water transmission line and sewer collector line, or be large enough to support a package plant.

B. Other Considerations

1. Sites should be located near population or employment centers, usually towns, cities, or built-up communities.
2. Sites should be supported by a housing market analysis that proves the demand for the type of housing being proposed. For example, the study should address the target market rate, whether the project will use public assistance or be a public project, and other issues.
3. The sites must be capable of meeting all applicable local subdivision, zoning, and other land use ordinances.

Coal Mine Sites Suitable for Economic Development

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy has evaluated its abandoned mined land database and all permitted sites to identify those that meet the criteria for industrial, commercial, or residential development. Department engineering, technical, field inspector, and program management staff reviewed sites based on the criteria shown above. They prepared basic information on all sites with economic development potential. This information has been shared with the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, and LENOWISCO Planning District Commission. (See Appendix 3 for a site list.) The Department will provide more detailed, site-specific information from agency records as sites are considered for specific economic development projects.

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy will encourage operators of current and new mines to explore the reclamation design, land use, and site ownership decisions needed to support economic development as an approved post-mining land use. The Department will notify the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, planning district commissions and the Department of Economic Development as sites are identified as having economic development potential or are reclaimed for economic development uses. This will encourage early actions to maximize a site's economic development potential and cooperation among state and local economic development officials on marketing the sites to prospects.

Virginia Law and Regulation Review

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy has reviewed the Virginia Coal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, Chapter 19 of Title 45.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, and the Virginia Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Regulations, VR 480-03-19, for needed changes to facilitate economic development of mine sites. This review was completed as part of the agency's comprehensive review of regulations under Executive Order Fifteen (94). The review was completed by a working committee of representatives from the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, coal operators, coalfield citizens, and other governmental agencies.

The Department's review of Virginia coal mining laws and regulations found no overriding impediment to use of coal mine lands for economic development. However, the Department found that there is no clear guidance about how a mine operator may prepare reclamation plans consistent with the law and regulations to establish economic development as an approved post-mining land use.

The Department will work with local economic development officials, coal operators and coalfield citizens to develop a guidance document for coal mine operators and land owners describing how reclamation may be achieved consistent with the law and regulations and provide for economic development. The Department will distribute this guidance document to coal operators, landowners, and economic development officials to encourage reclamation supporting economic development in southwestern Virginia.

Remining Incentives

Remining is a term used to describe the process where a coal mine operator enters into a site that has been previously mined, mines additional coal and reclaims the land. Potential remining sites often were left unreclaimed when the previous mining was completed. Remining offers southwestern Virginia multiple benefits. Mining and mine reclamation jobs are created. Local severance tax receipts available to fund roads, economic development and other local government actions are increased. Lands that were not previously reclaimed are reclaimed to a better environmental condition.

There have been economic and regulatory impediments to re-mining. Although the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy amended the state coal mining regulatory program in 1988 to add flexibility in mine site water discharge permitting and encourage re-mining, more efforts are needed to expand re-mining beyond the few current re-mining sites.

A round table consisting of representatives from the Department, the federal Office of Surface Mining, Virginia coal operators, the Nature Conservancy, the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, local officials and Virginia Polytechnic Institute's Powell River Project is developing new incentives for re-mining. The round table is developing a statement of intent setting out principles for cooperative action, and will seek ways to implement the new federal re-mining regulations and will develop Virginia-specific changes to the state coal surface mining regulatory program that will encourage re-mining.

Use of Abandoned Mined Land Program Funds

The Abandoned Mined Land Program provides funds to ameliorate problems caused by historic coal mining. The Program evaluates abandoned mines based on their risk to the public health and safety and assigns each site a risk-based rank from one to five. The program reclaims the highest risk sites first. The Abandoned Mined Land Program also allows Virginia to allocate up to 30 percent of annually available funds to water replacement projects in areas where the native water supply was damaged by historic coal mining.

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy estimates that it will take approximately 50 years to reclaim all priority one and two sites in Virginia. Use of the funds for water replacement diminishes funds available for priority one and two projects and may lengthen the time needed to reclaim all of these sites.

Some Abandoned Mined Land Program project sites may be designed to enhance their economic development potential. Other Abandoned Mined Land Program water replacement projects may help provide necessary infrastructure for economic development.

Conclusion and Future Actions

Abandoned, idle and active coal mine sites and associated facilities offer substantial opportunity to support economic development in southwestern Virginia. Coal mine operators, land owners, the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, the LENOWISCO Planning District Commission, and local governments can work together with the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the state Department of Economic Development to make coal mine sites and facilities available for new uses, creating new jobs for southwestern Virginia.

Specific actions include:

- The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy will continue to evaluate coal mine sites and identify those sites with high economic development potential. The Department will work with the permitted coal mine operators, land owners, and local economic development officials to facilitate reclamation of the coal mine land and facilities to enhance their economic development potential.
- The Department will notify the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, planning district commissions and the Department of Economic Development when sites are identified for possible economic development uses;
- The Department will provide digitized, topographic base-map data, and digitized coal seam and historic coal mining location data to the Coalfield Economic Development Authority, planning district commissions and local governments. The organizations will share other automated data as needed to facilitate economic development.
- The Department will develop guidelines on how to incorporate economic development uses as approved post-mining land uses under Virginia's coal surface mining regulatory program.
- The Department will work with interested parties in a remining round table to develop new incentives to remine abandoned coal mine land to promote both new mining jobs and the reclamation of closed coal mine sites.
- The Department will incorporate design features into abandoned mined land projects whenever practicable to facilitate the use of abandoned mine sites for economic development.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA -- 1995 SESSION

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 587

Requesting the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other coal facilities, including mined lands, for industrial, commercial and residential development.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 23, 1995
Agreed to by the Senate, February 21, 1995

WHEREAS, numerous facilities have been built and lands cleared to facilitate the mining of coal; and

WHEREAS, in recent years, the production of and demand for Virginia coal has been decreasing and is projected to decline even further; and

WHEREAS, as mining operations close and relocate to other areas, these coal producing facilities are left unused; and

WHEREAS, the economic impact of the decline in coal production and demand is predominantly felt in southwest Virginia, an area already experiencing economic hardship; and

WHEREAS, closed coal preparation facilities and abandoned mined lands may present significant opportunities for economic development, including industrial, commercial and residential development, as well as job creation; now, therefore, it be

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy be requested to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other coal facilities, including mined lands, for industrial, commercial and residential development. The Department shall include in its study a review of current state surface mining and reclamation laws to identify needed changes to facilitate the use of such facilities and lands for economic development.

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy shall provide staff support for the study. Technical assistance shall be provided by the Department of Economic Development. All agencies of the Commonwealth shall provide assistance to the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, upon request.

The Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1996 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.

**A COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE TO DEVELOP COAL LANDS
FOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL USE**

A COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE TO DEVELOP COAL LANDS FOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL USE (herein "Initiative"), dated as of March 2, 1995, 1995 by and between the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME), LENOWISCO Planning District Commission (LENOWISCO), Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission (CUMBERLAND), and the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority (CEDA).

WHEREAS, on September 7, 1994, following a visit to the Southwest Virginia coalfields (herein "coalfields"), Commerce and Trade Secretary Robert T. Skunda requested that DMME work with the local economic development professionals to identify and inventory abandoned coal mine sites in the coalfields which possess economic development potential,

WHEREAS, on February 23, 1995 the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia adopted House Joint Resolution No. 587 requesting the DMME to study the feasibility of using closed coal preparation plants and other incidental coal facilities, including mined lands, for commercial and residential development. DMME's study is to include a review of current state surface mining and reclamation laws to identify needed changes to facilitate the use of such facilities and lands for economic development. Further, DMME is to complete its study in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1996 Session of the General Assembly,

WHEREAS, in adopting House Joint Resolution No. 587, the General Assembly found that:

Numerous facilities have been built and lands cleared to facilitate the mining of coal;

In recent years, the production of and demand for Virginia coal has been decreasing and is projected to decline even further;

As mining operations close and relocate to other areas, these coal producing facilities are left unused;

The economic impact of the decline in coal production and demand is predominately felt in southwest Virginia, an area already experiencing economic hardship; and

Closed preparation facilities and abandoned mined lands may present significant opportunities for economic development, including commercial and residential development, as well as job creation.

WHEREAS, subsequent to Secretary Skunda's visit to southwest Virginia in September of 1994, DMME convened a series of meetings with LENOWISCO, CUMBERLAND, and CEDA to discuss ways DMME could enhance their economic development efforts. These meetings lead to the following actions:

DMME has inventoried abandoned mine lands that may have economic development potential,

DMME has made available aerial photographs of all of Buchanan County that were taken in the 1990's,

CEDA has developed a listing of priority order considerations for site selection for economic development,


All parties have shared their automated capabilities to enhance awareness of available data and to target a cooperative vision for future resource sharing and the planning of specific functions.

NOW, THEREFORE, to further the potential for economic development in the coalfields and to accomplish the directives given to DMME by Secretary Skunda and by Joint House Resolution No. 587, the parties agree as follows:


DMME, LENOWISCO, CUMBERLAND, and CEDA agree that for the reasons hereinabove set forth, they will cooperate each with the other to (1) pool their existing resources, including the sharing of their automated data bases, to provide to each of them access to a comprehensive data base applicable to the economic development of the coalfields; (2) to participate in periodic meetings to review said automative progress and identify further cooperative initiatives that can be undertaken by the parties to further share their resources; and (3) to maintain effective communications and work cooperatively to enhance economic development opportunities in the coalfields.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, DMME, LENOWISCO, CUMBERLAND, AND CEDA have caused these presents to be signed the day and date above written.

LENOWISCO PLANNING DISTRICT
COMMISSION


By: Ron Flanary, Director
Date: March 2, 1995


CUMBERLAND PLATEAU PLANNING DISTRICT
COMMISSION


By: Andrew Chafin, Director
Date: March 8, 1995

COALFIELD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY


By: Charles Yates, Director
Date:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINERALS AND
ENERGY


By: Benny Wampler, Deputy Director
Date: March 2, 1995

Potential Industrial Development Sites

Abandoned Mine Sites:

1. Black Creek Surface Mines
2. C & K Coal Co. Site
3. Clincho Mine Sites
4. Denver Cook Mountain Top Removal Area (also identified for possible residential development)
5. Glenmorgan Highwalls
6. Grundy Airport Highwalls
7. JK & G Co. Site (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
8. Keel Branch Highwalls
9. Lee Town Refuse Area
10. Lonesome Pine Airport Area (also identified for possible residential development)
11. Mill Branch Surface Mines (also identified for possible residential development)
12. North Fork Permit
13. Norton Gob Pile and Highwall (also identified for possible residential development)
14. Old C & C Bond Forfeiture Areas
15. Old Conley Mullins Airport and Mountain Top (also identified for possible residential development)
16. Perry Portals Project (Area No. 2) (also identified for possible residential development)
17. Pounding Mill Branch Highwalls
18. Royal City Gob Pile
19. Rider Coal Co. Site (also identified for possible residential development)
20. Seaboard Refuse Area
21. Toms Creek Drainage Area
22. Wright Site Permit No. 2038

Active and Idle Mine Sites:

1. Barnette Contractors, permit # 1100434 (also identified for possible commercial and residential development)
2. Beatrice Pocahontas Co., permit # 1100493 (also identified for possible commercial and residential development)
3. Blackwood Operating Co. tipple site
4. Cheyenne Processing, Inc. tipple site
5. Clinchfield Coal Co., permit # 1100411
6. Clinchfield Coal Co., permit #s 1300480 and 1300482 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
7. Clinchfield Coal Co., permit # 1300481 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)

8. Cumberland Collieries, Inc., permit # 1300930
9. DKD Contractors, Inc., permit #s 11001122, 11001123, and 11001137
10. Elite Tipples tipple site
11. Equinor Corp., permit 1400356 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
12. Fincastle Mining, Inc., permit # 1301513
13. Greater Wise, Inc., permit # 1500090
14. H & G Tipples tipple site
15. J & R Contractors, permit # 1101104
16. Landmark Coal Co. Inc., permit # 1100449
17. Norton Tipples, Inc. tipple site
18. Paramount Coal Corp., permit # 1100771 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
19. Paramount Coal Corp., permit # 1100775
20. Paramount Coal Corp., permit # 1300782
21. Paramount Coal Corp., permit # 1300849
22. Red River Coal Co., permit # 1100044
23. Red River Coal Co., permit # 1100084
24. Red River Coal Co., permit #s 1100499 and 1100517
25. Red River Coal Co., permit #s 1100583 and 1100560 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
26. Sigmon Coal Co., Inc., permit # 1501065
27. Virginia Iron Coal and Coke, permit # 1210475, Virginia City Coal Co., permit # 1401453, and Russell Creek Coal, permit # 1300642 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
28. Virginia Iron Coal and Coke, permit # 1300938
29. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1400345 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
30. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1300454 (also identified for possible commercial or residential development)
31. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1200066
32. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 4300220
33. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1300316
34. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1400106
35. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1400186
36. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1300239
37. Westmoreland Coal Co., permit # 1401082

Potential Commercial or Residential Development Sites

Abandoned Mine Sites:

1. Denver Cook Mountain Top Removal Area (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
2. JK & G Site (commercial or residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
3. Lonesome Pint Airport Area (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
4. Old Conley Mullins Airport and Mountain Top (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
5. Mill Branch Surface Mine (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
6. Norton Gob Pile and Highwall (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
7. Perry Portals Project (Area No. 2) (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
8. Ryder Coal Co. Site (residential -- also identified for possible industrial development)
9. Wise-Lake Street Surface Coal Mine Site (commercial or residential)
10. Wise-State Route 646 site (residential)

Active and Idle Mine Sites:

1. Addington, Inc., permit # 1301361
2. Barnette Contractors, permit # 1100287
3. Barnette Contractors, permit # 1100434 (also identified for possible industrial development)
4. Beatrice Pocahontas Co., permit # 1400493 (also identified for possible industrial development)
5. Blackwood Operating Co., permit # 1300942
6. Clinchfield Coal Co., permit #s 1300480 and 1300482 (also identified for possible industrial development)
7. Clinchfield Coal Co., permit # 1300481 (also identified for possible industrial development)
8. Derby Surface Coal Co., permit # 1100639
9. Equinor Corp., permit # 1400356 (also identified for possible industrial development)
10. Gale Coal Co., permit # 1300966
11. Island Creek Coal Co., permit # 1300341
12. Paramount Coal Corp., permit # 1100771 (also identified for possible industrial development)
13. Race Fork Coal Corp. office site
14. Red River Coal Co., permit # s 1100583 and 1100560 (also identified for possible industrial development)
15. Sea B Mining site
16. Virginia Energy Co., permit # 1100489
17. Virginia Energy Co., permit # 1100718

18. Virginia Energy Co., permit # 1101105
19. Virginia Energy Co., permit # 1300290
20. Virginia Energy Co., permit # 1300391
21. Virginia Iron Coal & Coke, permit # 1101396
22. Virginia Iron Coal & Coke, permit # 1201475, Virginia City Coal Co., permit # 1401453,
and Russell Creek Coal, permit # 1300642 (also identified for possible industrial
development)
23. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1201404
24. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1300345 (also identified for possible industrial
development)
25. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1300452
26. Wellmore Coal Corp., permit # 1300454 (also identified for possible industrial
development)

