

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Department of the Interior



Annual Evaluation Report for the

Abandoned Mine Land Program

Administered by the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division



For Evaluation Year 2018
July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018
Prepared by Denver Field Division
September, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Denver Field Division prepared this report to describe the accomplishments of the New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program during the 2018 Evaluation Year. The report includes a discussion of New Mexico's program administration, public participation and outreach efforts, technical assistance provided by OSMRE, and the results of topic-specific evaluations conducted in coordination with the State.

OSMRE utilized two basic methods of analysis during the 2018 Evaluation Year. The first method includes various administrative oversight reviews designed to ensure accuracy and integrity throughout the grants financial assistance and electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System reporting processes. The second method includes on-the-ground oversight reviews that enable OSMRE to evaluate various elements of the State's construction management, abatement selection, and hazard prioritization processes.

According to data available through the electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System, New Mexico has a total remaining inventory of 927.3 Government Performance and Results Act acres* to be reclaimed, at an estimated cost of \$42,606,733.34. Since 1978, New Mexico has expended a total of \$32,796,442.62 in grant funding to reclaim a total of 974.68 Government Performance and Results Act acres*. In Evaluation Year 2018, OSMRE awarded New Mexico \$2,802,000.00 in grant funding to continue carrying out its mission of protecting people, property, and the environment from hazards related to historic mining operations.

**Note: These figures were calculated manually due to ongoing issues with the electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. The OSMRE-AMLPTeam is working to eliminate the need for manual calculations by reviewing historical data and updating entries.*

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Cover Page Photograph: Rogersville Phase III Adit Closure and Gob Reclamation, Santa Fe County.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSMRE to oversee the implementation of and provide federal funding for the state regulatory programs and abandoned mine land programs that have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. The primary purpose of SMCRA Title IV is to address the adverse effects of past coal mining, though it also allows AML programs to address certain non-coal problems. To this end, Title IV authorizes OSMRE to provide grant support to states and tribes from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (the Fund) and the general Treasury of the United States. SMCRA puts the highest priority on correcting the most serious AML problems that endanger public health, safety, and property. As amended in 2006, SMCRA also allows AML programs to address certain lower priority coal problems if they are in conjunction with or adjacent to, higher priority problems. OSMRE, state, and tribal AML programs work together to achieve the goals of the national program including annual evaluations.

OSMRE also provides staff training and financial, technical, and management assistance to each state program. This report contains summary information regarding the New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLPL) and the effectiveness of the New Mexico program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the 2018 Evaluation Year (EY) which runs from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the EY are available for review and copying at the OSMRE Western Regional Office, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320, Denver, Colorado, 80202. To arrange an appointment, contact Howard Strand, Denver Field Branch Manager at (303) 293-5026 or hstrand@osmre.gov.

The reports are also available at the OSMRE Oversight Documents website at <https://odocs.osmre.gov>. Adobe Acrobat Reader® is needed to view these documents. Acrobat Reader® is free and can be downloaded at <https://get.adobe.com/reader>. Follow these steps to gain access to the document of interest:

1. Select the applicable governing body and performance period from the drop-down boxes labeled “State or Tribe” and “Evaluation Year” respectively. The search can be narrowed using the optional “Category” or “Keyword” drop-down menus. Lastly, click “Search”.

2. The oversight documents and reports matching the selected state and evaluation year will appear at the bottom of the page.
3. Select “View” for the document that is of interest and the report will appear for viewing, saving, and/or printing.

The following acronyms are used in this report:

AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLPL	New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program
ATP	Authorization to Proceed
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAD	Computer-Aided Drafting
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DFD	Denver Field Division
eAMLIS	Electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
EY	Evaluation Year
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAM	Federal Assistance Manual
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IPaC	Information, Planning, and Consultation System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NTTP	National Technical Training Program
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
PAD	Problem Area Description
PDF	Priority Documentation Form
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TIPS	Technical Innovation and Professional Services
USFS	United States Forest Service

(a) Program Administration

New Mexico submitted its AML reclamation plan (as amended) to OSMRE on February 4, 1981; it was subsequently approved on June 17, 1981. The New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program is administered by the Mining and Minerals Division of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. AMLP employs 11 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff across a variety of disciplines including project management, environmental compliance, engineering, and archaeology.

Overall, OSMRE finds that AMLP is successfully implementing its approved AML program. The OSMRE-Denver Field Division (DFD) and AMLP Team maintains open and productive lines of communication and a cooperative relationship. Through these, the public's interests in effective reclamation of high-priority AML problems and stewardship of grant funding are upheld.

II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Over the past year, OSMRE monitored New Mexico's performance in meeting the goals and objectives of SMCRA Section 102. As previously mentioned, OSMRE finds that AMLP is successful in implementing its approved AML program. Results of the oversight reviews used to reach this conclusion are included in Section V of this report.

Major accomplishments in AML reclamation during EY 2018 include:

Project construction

Madrid – Bethlehem Hill / PAD: NM935056
 Allison Mine Phases III / PAD: NM000069
 Rogersville – Waldo / PAD: NM000073
 Dutchman Maintenance / PAD: NM000008
 White Signal Safeguarding Project / PAD: NM000209

County

Santa Fe
 McKinley
 Santa Fe
 Colfax
 Grant

Project development and engineering

Allison Mine Phase IV / PAD: NM000069
 Vermejo Park Ranch – Tin Pan / PAD: NM000009
 Madrid Stormwater Improvement Project / PAD: NM935060
 Cookes Peak Phases - IIIA/B / PAD: NM935051
 Dandee Mine / PAD: NM000053
 San Pedro Mine Phase II / PAD: NM935052
 Vermejo Park Ranch – Dutchman / PAD: NM000008

County

McKinley
 Colfax
 Santa Fe
 Luna
 Rio Arriba
 Santa Fe
 Colfax

Hansonburg – Bingham / PAD: NM935053	Socorro
Boston Hill / PAD: NM935059	Grant
Mahoney Mines / PAD: pending	Luna
Gallup Coal Field / PAD: pending	McKinley
Gallup Mine Fires / PAD: pending	McKinley
Jones Mine Fire / PAD: pending	San Juan
Cerrillos Mine Phase IV / PAD: NM000443	Santa Fe

III. UTILIZATION OF OSMRE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OSMRE provides direct technical and technological assistance to AML programs at the state level on project-specific efforts including problem investigations, design and analysis, permitting and interagency consultation, and general guidance. OSMRE provides technical and technological support at the national level in the form of conferences, trainings, and initiatives. OSMRE initiated a regional Technology Transfer Team in 2004 to support and enhance the technical skills needed to operate regulatory and AML programs which includes a representative from each state, including New Mexico.

OSMRE’s training catalogue includes offerings from the National Technical Training Program (NTTP) and Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS).

In 2018, AMLP staff attended the following NTTP and TIPS courses:

- Android and iOS Devices for SMCRA
- CAD 101
- CAD 201
- Introduction to GIS
- Historical and Archaeological Resources
- AML Realty
- AML Reclamation Projects
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Applied Engineering Principles

IV. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

The term “public” means stakeholders, including the citizenry at large, industry, other federal, state or local agencies, and environmental groups.

(a) OSMRE-DFD

The New Mexico AMLP maintains a database of interested parties which OSMRE uses each year to solicit comments on our oversight process, including recommendations for evaluation topics, general concerns, questions, and suggestions for improving our annual reporting process.

In response to this year’s public outreach, we received one citizen inquiry regarding the OSMRE Economic Development Pilot Program, one general inquiry from the Santa Clara Pueblo Tribal Historic Protection Officer, and two recently authored academic research papers on bat-compatible AML closures from Northern Arizona University.

(b) New Mexico AMLP

The New Mexico AMLP interacts with the stakeholders described above and provides opportunities for the public to:

- Determine areas of concern and receive suggestions relative to AML reclamation; and
- provide timely information about OSMRE activities to interested groups.

In EY 2018, AMLP staff continued to update the Story Map Journal on its website to highlight a selection of projects and initiatives that represent the diverse activities covered by the Program (please visit <http://www.nmmines.com>, click on the link for the “Abandoned Mine Land Program,” and on that page link to “AML Program Story Map Journal” in the upper right corner). The Story Map Journal is an Esri web application that allows the Program to create multimedia stories and narratives that combine text, maps, images, videos and links to other source materials. The Program also continues to promote public awareness of abandoned mines and abandoned mine safety through other portions of its website, as well as through its display at the State Fair Natural Resources Building in Albuquerque, held in September of each year. The State Fair display provides exposure to a few thousand visitors annually.

AMLP staff hold regular meetings with the East Mountain Regional Trails Committee, Bureau of Land Management, and Santa Fe County for project development in the San Pedro Mountains, Ortiz Mountains, and Cerrillos Hills.

AMLP also uses its cultural resource consultants to produce popular reports summarizing cultural resources investigations and the mining history of specific project areas for public distribution.

V. RESULTS OF EVALUATION YEAR 2018 REVIEWS

National priority reviews and oversight topic reviews can be located and reviewed at OSMRE’s website as listed at the Introduction of this report. Individual reports prepared by OSMRE are

part of the oversight process of each state and contain findings and details regarding the evaluation of specific elements of the state program.

In EY 2018 the AMLP-OSMRE Team conducted two Enhancement and Performance Reviews as specified in the Performance Agreement:

- 1(d): Is the degree to which the State monitors projects during construction appropriate?
- 2(e): Does the information the State entered into eAMLIS agree with information in its files?

Due to the retirement of both OSMRE Western Region Grants Management Specialists, the Team did not conduct a review under Principle of Excellence 3 (the State has systems to properly manage AML funds) during EY 2018.

2018 Enhancement and Performance Review New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program

Measure

Principle of Excellence: 1. The State's on-the-ground reclamation is successful.

Performance Measure: (d). Is the degree to which the State monitors projects during construction appropriate?

Review Dates

The Team conducted the field review and composed the report in the spring of 2018.

Personnel

Yeny Maestas, Erin Marynak, Meghan McDonald, and Lloyd Moiola, New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLP); and Tom Medlin, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

Background

This is a cyclical review. We selected this measure for evaluation in 2018 because effective monitoring of project construction activities—including NEPA concerns, approved plans, quality control, and timely completion—is key to successful reclamation.

Methodology

The population for this review included all ongoing construction activities during the 2018 Evaluation Year. The sample normally includes one coal and one non-coal reclamation project.

However, the only active construction project available for review in the spring of 2018 was the Allison Phase III coal project. Therefore, Allison Phase III comprises the sample for EY18.

AMLP relies on a variety of information sources to ensure comprehensive construction monitoring and management. In preparation for this evaluation, the Team reviewed National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance documentation; the Allison Phase III Project Manual; the Allison Phase III Construction Oversight Plan, and daily field reports completed by the onsite project manager. We conducted the field review associated with this evaluation on March 27, 2018.

Findings

Project Background

AMLP received Authorization to Proceed with abatement of the initial subsidence hazard on August 25, 2015 (“Allison Phase I”). The sinkhole above the collapsing workings of the abandoned room-and-pillar Allison Mine initially measured 40’l x 20’w x 20’d. The sinkhole subsequently increased to approximately 90’l x 40’w x 20’d in size, displaying evidence of settling and tension cracking. The Phase I project included temporary safety fencing, limited geotechnical evaluation, excavation of loose material, rubblized concrete backfill, grading to reestablish the natural drainage through the project site, and was completed in February, 2016. Within months of Phase I’s completion, however, new subsidence features presented at the site. It became clear the historic mine maps and Phase I geotechnical data were insufficient to confidently inform additional mobilization and construction efforts at Allison. In turn, AMLP developed the Allison Phase II geotechnical evaluation project which generated subsurface conditions characterization, cross-section diagrams, and construction recommendations. These data were provided to AMLP in July, 2017. AMLP subsequently developed the Allison Phase III construction project which commenced in January, 2018. Phase III included temporary-fence removal, site clearing and grubbing, bulkhead grouting, excavation, backfill, compaction grouting, drainage re-establishment, permanent fencing, and re-seeding. Phase I, II, and III of the Allison project have been conducted under an extended emergency declaration provided by OSMRE’s Program Support Division. Phase IV of the Allison project is currently under development; Authorization to Proceed with this phase of construction will be processed under standard high-priority AML reclamation procedures.

Field Review

On March 27, 2018 the Team convened at the project site in Gallup, New Mexico to conduct the field review portion of this evaluation. Inside the construction trailer, the Team made introductions and held a brief safety meeting. The Team discussed the project’s history, current

status, and trajectory. AMLP provided a sample of daily field reports which aided the Team in digesting project progress in chronological fashion. The daily field reports included detailed descriptions of work performed according to the time and task number, as well as corresponding high-resolution images. Following this, the Team proceeded to evaluate AMLP's monitoring of active construction, resulting in the following observations:

- The plans call for a Health and Safety Plan (“HASP”) to be onsite for the duration of construction. The Team verified a HASP was in place. The Team noted the construction trailer would serve as the emergency muster location in the event of a mishap, brightly-colored construction cones were stationed to identify open boreholes, and that the trailer was outfitted with a first aid kit and emergency eyewash station.
- To reduce ambient noise levels, all heavy equipment was muffled as required.
- To reduce fugitive dust emissions, the plans call for a water truck to be deployed at the project manager's request. At the time of this evaluation dust emissions were effectively suppressed due to light falling snow. A water tank was in place, and a gravel pad at the site's point of entrance / exit was further assisting in vehicular dust control.
- The plans require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) designed to reduce impacts to waterways downgradient from the project site. AMLP's project manager confirmed the SWPPP was readily accessible, and that its requirements, including placement of straw wattles at disturbed areas where erosion would occur, were being implemented. The SWPPP also calls for inspection of the wattles within 24 hours of rainfall and repair, as needed. The Team noted the wattles were in good condition, with a reserve quantity on hand for immediate deployment.
- The plans call for a 4' x 8' project identification sign to be placed at the point of public access, with information including the title and number of the project, and the name and contact information of the authorizing agency (AMLP). The Team verified the sign was in place and contained this information.
- The plans call for removal of the temporary fencing immediately surrounding the sinkholes and grubbing and clearing of the site in preparation for the Phase III work. The Team verified this portion of the project was complete.
- With regard to fire safety, the plans call for extinguishers to be staged onsite, welding / cutting spark-observers, a designated onsite safety officer, and emergency notification procedures in place. The Team verified fire extinguishers were stationed at the equipment

staging area; the Nicholson Company's construction superintendent was serving as the designated safety officer. The superintendent confirmed an emergency notification procedure had been developed and was readily available. No cutting or welding was taking place at the time of this evaluation, so no sparks-observer was needed.

- According to the plans, drilling and grouting operations would proceed according to a three-zone sequence: (1) directly into the active sinkholes area, (2) via angled boreholes into adjacent residential areas, and (3) into the non-residential areas to the north and south of the subsidence features. At the time of this evaluation, Zone 1 pressurized grouting of the collapsing drift—in three-foot lifts, to an approximate depth of 100 feet, on a 12' x 12' grid—was in-work. Survey monuments had been installed in previously grouted portions of the project area to monitor surface stability and ensure no additional subsidence was taking place. The Team met with the Nicholson Company's construction foreman who explained that, in addition to volume calculations based on borehole diameter and depth, the cutoff point for individual borehole grouting operations was based on pressure readings and visual indications of surface heave. The Team noted that, in spite of AMLP's best estimates, including a +/- 30% contingency buffer, in general the boreholes were accepting more grout than anticipated and a change order for additional material would likely be required.
- In developing Allison Phase III, AMLP determined the project would continue to avoid significant impacts under NEPA, adverse effects to protected species under ESA, or adverse impacts to protected historic and cultural resources under NHPA. According to the construction specifications, moving, removing, or collecting any archaeological, historical, or biological specimens is prohibited. Moreover, the contractor commits to terminating all operations within a 100 foot radius of any previously unidentified archaeological site, historical site, or sensitive species until the appropriate agencies have been notified and given the opportunity to assess the discovery.

During the field evaluation, the Team verified the preventative measures described in the plans had been carried out. With regard to ESA compliance, the Team agreed the occurrence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species in the project area, being both partially residential and highly disturbed by past mining operations, was unlikely. Nevertheless, AMLP verified the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool had been used to generate a listing of any protected species with the potential to occur within the project area and line-of-sight surveys conducted prior to construction. These line-of-sight surveys did not turn up any sensitive biological species.

With regard to NHPA compliance, the plans indicate that all earthwork and excavation work is to be monitored by a qualified archaeologist contracted by AMLP. AMLP staff verified that the Parametrix firm was onsite during the excavation phases of the project, in addition to the Program's own staff cultural resources manager. Parametrix's cultural resources survey from February, 2018 indicates excavation work turned up no cultural features and two historic artifacts: a single, complete, clear glass bottle dating from post 1904 and a highly oxidized angle bar projecting approximately 16" out of a trench wall. The bottle likely contained beer, wine, or mineral water. The bar was not recovered due to safety-related access restrictions to the trench. Based on this monitoring work, Parametrix concluded the historic mining community at Allison was not adversely affected.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the observed compliance with construction plans and specifications, the construction contractor's own project management, and AMLP's active involvement and oversight thereof, the Team finds AMLP's active construction monitoring at the Allison Phase III project is appropriate. Based on this, there are no recommendations for improvement.

2018 Enhancement and Performance Review New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program

Measure

Principle of Excellence: 2. The State's abandoned mine land (AML) procedures are efficient and effective.

Performance Measure: (e). Does the information the State entered into the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) beginning July 1, 2004, agree with information in its files?

Review Dates

The Team conducted the review in the winter of 2018 and composed the report in the spring of 2018.

Personnel

Erin Marynak, New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLP) and Tom Medlin, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

Background

This is the second annual review of this performance measure. State and Tribal AML programs are required to update Problem Area Descriptions (PAD) in AMLIS when OSMRE approves funding for a project and upon project completion. OSMRE interprets the project's starting point as the date at which it issues Authorization to Proceed (ATP). Conversely, the State defines the starting point for a project as the date it issues notice to proceed to its contractor for the work.

The requirement to update AMLIS is outlined in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual, which OSMRE Directive 974 ("AML-1") implemented effective December 12, 2012. Directive 974 also requires completion of Priority Documentation Forms (PDF) to support the Priority 1 and 2 designations assigned to AML problem-type keywords within AMLIS PADs.

In September 2003, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Inspector General (OIG), issued report number 2003-I-0074 based on its review of AMLIS data for four eastern states' AML programs. The report criticized the accuracy of AMLIS data and recommended corrective action. Specifically, the OIG's review concluded that AMLIS data did not match data in those states' files. In part, the OIG recommended establishing "a quality control system that ensures that States, Tribes, and OSM[RE], as applicable, review and certify the accuracy of data entered into AMLIS."

OSM responded to the OIG's recommendation with two new reviews. We reviewed the first as performance measure 2(d) in Evaluation Year (EY) 2005. This assessed whether the states had procedures in place to ensure and certify the accuracy of data entered into AMLIS. The second requirement, performance evaluation 2(e), was first implemented in EY 2006 and annually compares data in a sample of each state's AMLIS PADs to data in the respective state's files to ensure that they agree.

OSMRE was unable to conduct this evaluation in EY 2011 due to complications with the transition to the electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS). We reasoned it would be difficult to conduct a credible evaluation when state and federal staff had not had sufficient time to learn and update eAMLIS.

Methodology

The population for this evaluation was all New Mexico data for completed projects entered into eAMLIS PADs since July 1, 2004 which have not already been subject to evaluation under this performance measure. The EY 2018 sample consisted of one coal (Allison) and one non-coal (White Signal) AML project.

AMLP uses data from its project completion summaries to update eAMLIS. In turn, we use AMLP's project completion summaries to compare cost and accomplishments information, eAMLIS keywords, and construction completion dates to the information contained in the sample projects' respective eAMLIS PADs.

Findings

Allison Phase II and III

AMLP designed Phases II and III of the Allison AML project to stabilize multiple sinkhole hazards directly adjacent to a residential area in McKinley County, New Mexico. AMLP completed the Allison Community Mine Backfilling project at this abandoned site in 1987. The more recent subsidence events were likely caused by further deterioration of the underground workings. The work has been broken into emergency and regular, high-priority phases and will ultimately include reconstruction of a drainage channel ("arroyo") through the affected area. AMLP completed Phase I of this project in 2016.

As a result of last year's review, AMLP developed project completion summaries to aid in subsequent evaluations under performance measure 2 (e). AMLP has also endeavored to verify and improve eAMLIS data on a continual basis, beyond the scope of this annual review. Under 2 (e), we typically look at completed rather than in-progress AML projects. Though Allison Phase II and III construction was ongoing at the time of evaluation, the Team decided to proceed with the evaluation using current contract values and costs reported in eAMLIS. This is because for more recent projects, such as Allison Phase II and III, the completion summaries have been incorporated as standard procedure at AMLP. With its limited staff, it will take AMLP more time to work backwards and develop completion summaries for older projects where information may be archived or less familiar to current staff. The goal is to review those projects under performance measure 2 (e) in the future. We reasoned that this report still meets with the intent of performance measure 2 (e): "Does the information the State entered into the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) beginning July 1, 2004, agree with information in its files?"

Additional information from AMLP's interim closeout report and eAMLIS indicate:

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-069 (Allison) contains maps of the project location and project area as required by Directive 974.
- b. The PAD contains a PDF for the Priority 1 Subsidence repair, as required by Directive 974.
- c. AMLP's 2014, 2015, and 2016 AML Grants, S14AF20025, S15AF20044, and S16AF20032, respectively, funded project construction.
- d. Construction commenced January 22, 2018.

- e. Any change order or maintenance costs are pending.
- f. Total project costs from the Phase II and III construction reported on AMLP's interim closeout report are \$2,512,640.64. Likewise, eAMLIS reports a total of \$2,512,640.64 funded for these construction phases to date. AMLP's construction costs data reported in eAMLIS are accurate.

White Signal

AMLP designed the White Signal AML project to safeguard a single shaft associated with an abandoned hardrock mine on private property in Grant County, New Mexico via mechanical backfill of an existing waste pile.

Additional information from AMLP's closeout report and eAMLIS indicate:

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-209 (White Signal) contains maps of the project location and project area as required by Directive 974.
- b. PAD NM-209 contains a PDF for the Priority 1 Vertical Opening backfill, as required by Directive 974. The PAD also includes PDFs for Priority 1 Portal and Priority 2 Dangerous Piles or Embankments safeguards completed under previous phases of construction.
- c. AMLP's 2010 and 2014 AML Grants, S10AB20025 and S14AF20025, respectively, funded project construction.
- d. Construction commenced November 27, 2017 and finished November 29, 2017.
- e. The project incurred no change orders or maintenance costs.
- f. Total project costs from AMLP's closeout report total \$50,952.08. Likewise, eAMLIS reports \$50,952.08 in completed costs for the subject shaft closure. AMLP's construction costs data reported in eAMLIS are accurate.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As required by 30 CFR § 886.21 and as applicable, AMLP updated eAMLIS PADs with completion data for the sample projects. These data matched the information contained in its project completion summaries. Applicable problem type units were also updated to reflect completion of the work. AMLP uploaded maps and PDFs to eAMLIS for each high priority problem type as required by OSMRE Directive 974. AMLP's project information was well organized and easy to interpret, and cost data (unfunded, funded, completed, total) in each PAD's problem summary table within eAMLIS were prorated by keyword, as applicable.

This review did not identify any discrepancies between the data contained in AMLP's project completion summaries and the information reported by eAMLIS. Therefore, no corrective

actions are recommended. We appreciate AMLP's continued efforts toward ensuring comprehensive, accurate AML accomplishment and costs reporting in eAMLIS.

VI. TABLES

Summary of Core Data to Characterize the AML Program

The following tables present summary data pertinent to abandoned mine land activities under the New Mexico AMLP. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in the tables is the 2018 Evaluation Year. Other data and information used by OSMRE in its evaluation of AMLP's performance are available for review in the evaluation file maintained by the Western Region Office in Denver, Colorado.

Because of the enormous variations from state to state and the differences between state programs, the summary data should not be used to compare one state to another.

List of Tables

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Table 4	Public Well-Being Enhancement
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Table 6	Reclamation Projects Started and/or Completed
Table 7	AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing

**Note: In EY 2018, the DFD-AMLP Team, in conjunction with Headquarters, OSMRE, undertook a comprehensive effort to update and improve data reporting in eAMLIS, particularly with regard to AMLP's older projects. As a result of these re-entries and corrections, completion data presented in the Annual Reclamation sections of Tables 2/2a and 3/3a, in addition to Tables 4/4a, include construction accomplishments from outside the 2018 Evaluation Year. In EY 2018, AMLP's actual AML reclamation work included the Dutchman Wetland Maintenance, Rogersville Phase III Adit Closure and Gob Reclamation, Bethlehem Hill (French Adit) Mine Safeguard, and Allison Emergency Phase II and III coal projects. AMLP's EY 2018 non-coal construction included the White Signal Mine Safeguard project. These projects are marked with an asterisk in Tables 4 and 4a.*

Table 1 –New Mexico’s Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1, 2, and 3 Hazards on June 30, 2018

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
UNFUNDED					
GPRA Acres	16.10	139.70	N/A	79.60	235.40
Dollars	\$4,087,556	\$11,178,460	N/A	\$6,530,000	\$21,796,016
FUNDED					
GPRA Acres	7.90	6.90	3.20	18.00	36.00
Dollars	\$3,535,486	\$270,997	\$50,300	\$333,000	\$4,189,7830
COMPLETED					
GPRA Acres	166.60	93.40	73.50	87.90	421.40
Dollars	\$8,028,456	\$3,136,596	\$4,796,113	\$3,122,296	\$19,083,461

Table 1a – New Mexico’s Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1, 2, and 3 Non-Coal Hazards on June 30, 2018

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
UNFUNDED					
GPR Acres	80.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.90
Dollars	\$4,177,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,177,700
FUNDED					
GPR Acres	22.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.60
Dollars	\$1,681,017	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,681,017
COMPLETED					
GPR Acres	187.57	N/A	N/A	N/A	187.57
Dollars	\$8,067,510	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,067,510

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Department of the Interior

Table 2 – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Hazards (As of June 30, 2018)																		
PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)																		
	Clogged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Clogged Stream (CS) (miles)	Dangerous Highwall (DH) (feet)	Dangerous Impoundment (DI) (count)	Dangerous Pile or Embankment (DPE)(acres)	Dangerous Slide (DS) (acres)	Gases: Hazardous /Explosive (GHE)	Hazardous Equip. /Facilities (HEF) (count)	Hazardous Water Body (HWB) (count)	Industrial/Residential Waste (IRW)	Polluted Water: Agri/Industrial (PWAI)(count)	Polluted Water: Human Consumption (PWHC)(count)	Portal (P) (count)	Subsidence (S) (acres)	Surface Burning (SB) (acres)	Underground Mine Fire (UMF) (acres)	Vertical Opening (VO) (count)	TOTAL
UNRECLAIMED / REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)																		
Units	14.50	0	0	0	40.00	0	0	16.00	1.00	0	3.00	0	61.00	9.00	4.00	1.00	16.00	N/A
GPRA Acres	72.50	0	0	0	40.00	0	0	1.60	5.00	0	15.00	0	6.10	9.00	4.00	1.00	1.60	155.80
Dollars	\$375,000	0	0	0	\$8,440,960	0	0	\$1,094,500	\$15,000	0	\$610,000	0	\$872,000	\$2,322,556	\$1,010,000	\$250,000	\$276,000	\$15,266,016

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2018 only (Completed)																		
Units	2.00	1.50	0	0	45.50	0	0	16.00	0	0	3.00	1.0 0	263.00	72.00	35.00	32.00	85.00	N/A
GPRA Acres	10.00	10.00	0	0	45.50	0	0	1.60	0	0	15.00	5.0 0	26.60	71.30	35.00	32.00	8.50	260.50
Dollars	\$416,858	\$155,000	0	0	\$2,771,123	0	0	\$118,840	0	0	\$1,397,541	\$1,728	\$1,258,411	\$6,921,539	\$696,036	\$234,983	\$835,480	\$14,807,539
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2018 (Completed)																		
Units	2.00	1.50	0	0	45.50	0	0	16.00	0	0	3.00	1.0 0	262.00	71.30	35.00	32.00	85.00	N/A
GPRA Acres	10.00	10.00	0	0	45.50	0	0	1.60	0	0	15.00	5.0 0	26.10	71.30	35.00	32.00	8.50	260.00
Dollars	\$416,858	\$155,000	0	0	\$2,771,123	0	0	\$118,840	0	0	\$1,397,541	\$1,728	\$1,204,329	\$3,333,134	\$696,036	\$234,983	\$835,480	\$11,165,052

Table 2a – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Non-Coal Hazards (As of June 30, 2018)

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)																		
	Clogged Stream (CS) (miles)	Clogged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Dangerous Pile or Embankment (DPE)(acres)	Dangerous Highwall (DH) (feet)	Dangerous Impoundment (DI) (count)	Dangerous Slide (DS) (acres)	Gases: Hazardous /Explosive (GHE) (count)	Hazardous Equip./Facilities (HEF) (count)	Hazardous Water Body (HWB) (count)	Industrial/Residential Waste (IRW) (acres)	Portal (P) (count)	Polluted Water: Agri/Industrial (PWAI)(count)	Polluted Water: Human Consumption (PWHC)(count)	Subsidence (S) (acres)	Surface Burning (SB) (acres)	Underground Mine Fire (UMF) (acres)	Vertical Opening (VO) (count)	TOTAL
UNRECLAIMED / REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)																		
Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261.00	0	0	0	0	0	551.00	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.10	0	0	0	0	0	55.10	81.20
Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,625,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,576,700	\$4,201,700

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY 2018 only (Completed)																		
Units	0	0.50	4.00	283.2 0	0	0	0	7.00	0	0	415.00	3.00	0	13.0 0	0	0	1,287.20	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	2.50	4.00	4.71	0	0	0	0.70	0	0	41.50	15.0 0	0	13.0 0	0	0	131.60	213.01
Dollars	0	\$2,5 00	\$24,5 00	\$53,2 92	0	0	0	\$2,4 60	0	0	\$2,540,6 33	\$5,0 00	0	\$31, 450	0	0	\$5,873,0 61	\$8,532,8 96
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY 1978 - 2018 (Completed)																		
Units	0	0.50	4.00	286.0 0	0	0	0	7.00	0	0	415.00	3.00	0	13.0 0	0	0	1,229.00	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0.50	4.00	4.08	0	0	0	0.70	0	0	46.90	15.0 0	0	13.0 0	0	0	125.60	209.78
Dollars	0	\$2,50 0	\$24,5 00	\$53,2 92	0	0	0	\$2,46 0	0	0	\$2,720,6 33	\$5,0 00	0	\$31, 450	0	0	\$5,306,5 29	\$8,146,3 64

**Table 3 – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Environmental Problems Related to Past Mining Priority 3 and SMCRA section 403(b) Hazards
(As of June 30, 2018)**

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)

	Bench , Solid Bench, Fill Bench (BE) (acres)	Equipment and Facilities (EF) (count)	Gob (GO) (acres)	Haul Road (HR) (acres)	Highwall (H) (feet)	Industrial/Residential Waste Dump (DP) (acres)	Mine Opening (MO) (count)	Pit, Open Pit, Strip Pit (PI) (acres)	Slump (SP) (acres)	Slurry (SL) (acres)	Spoil, Spoil Bank (SA) (acres)	Water (WA) (gallons)	Other (specify)	Water Supplies (WS) – Section 403(b) (count)	TOTAL
UNRECLAIMED / REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)															
Units	9.00	5.00	155.50	8.00	0	0	13.00	0	0	0	39.50	3.00	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	9.00	0.5	155.50	8.00	0	0	1.30	0	0	0	39.50	3.00	0	0	216.80
Dollars	\$720,000	\$350,000	\$15,924,090	\$580,000	0	0	\$122,000	0	0	0	\$1,720,000	\$200,000	0	0	\$19,616,090

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2018 only (Completed)															
Units	0.90	11.00	78.94	63.83	0	0	13.00	2.00	0	0.81	0.80	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0.90	1.10	80.51	63.83	0	0	1.30	2.00	0	0.81	0.80	0	0	0	151.25
Dollars	\$7,301	\$13,634	\$4,165,587	\$3,812,801	0	0	\$123,540	\$3,890	0	\$1	\$2,301	0	0	0	\$8,129,055
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2018 (Completed)															
Units	3.00	11.00	109.50	42.50	0	0	13.00	2.00	0	2.00	2.00	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	3.00	1.10	107.50	42.50	0	0	1.30	2.00	0	2.00	2.00	0	0	0	161.40
Dollars	\$7,301	\$13,634	\$4,151,325	\$3,616,417	0	0	\$123,540	\$3,890	0	\$1	\$2,301	0	0	0	\$7,918,409

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**Table 4 – New Mexico’s Public Well-Being Enhancement
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 AML projects completed during EY 2018)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	NM000001	Franks	DPE, GO, P, S	1.20	\$2	88
2	NM000003	Yankee	CS, GO, HR, P	15.00	\$571,074	110
3	NM000004	Talbot	EF, GO, HEF, P, PI, S, VO	3.80	\$41,397	154
4	NM000006	Sugarite B	DPE, GO, HR, P	91.60	\$5,917,047	132
5	NM000008	Dutchman*	DPE, GO, HR, P, PWAI	76.10	\$4,607,068	162
6	NM000009	Tin Pan Canyon	CSL	0	\$0	27
7	NM000010	Van Houten Canyon	HEF, MO, P, SA, SB, UMF, VO	33.90	\$360,965	216
8	NM000013	Ox Canyon	GO, P	0.30	\$7,095	81
9	NM000014	Prairie Crow Canyon	EF, GO, P, PWAI	0.80	\$15,925	108
10	NM000015	Koehler Number 2	DPE, GO, HEF, P, SB	6.80	\$469,921	135
11	NM000016	Waldron Canyon	GO, MO, P	0.40	\$7,964	108
12	NM000017	Potato Canyon No. 1	GO, P	0.10	\$1,991	54
13	NM000018	Bartlett - Spring Canyon	GO, MO, P, VO	0	\$0	108

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14	NM000019	Rail Canyon	DPE, GO, HEF, P, PWAI, VO	0	\$0	162
15	NM000023	Dawson Canyon	GO, HEF, P, SB, VO	0	\$0	50
16	NM000025	Luckini	DPE, EF, GO, P	0.20	\$4,491	40
17	NM000027	Coalora	BE, GO, HR, P, PWHC, SA, VO	5.60	\$4,729	63
18	NM000030	Three Rivers	GO, VO	0.20	\$1,944	6
19	NM000031	Willow	BE, GO, VO	0.80	\$2	9
20	NM000032	Koehler Town	HEF	0	\$0	27
21	NM000034	Hagan Town	GO, P	0.20	\$2,095	266
22	NM000035	Coyote	GO, P	0.20	\$2,093	266
23	NM000036	Easley	SA	0	\$0	8
24	NM000037	San Miguel Canyon	GO, HEF, P, S	2.80	\$34,001	32
25	NM000038	Arroyo De Los Pinos	BE, GO, HR, P, S, SA	7.50	\$8,125	48
26	NM000039	Railroad	BE, GO, P	1.60	\$57,000	24
27	NM000040	Padilla Tank	GO, P	0.80	\$26,000	16
28	NM000041	San Luis Mesa	GO, P	0.60	\$2	16
29	NM000042	Amargo	EF, GO, P, WA	4.50	\$154,621	36
30	NM000043	Monero	P, SB, VO	1.40	\$428,248	27
31	NM000044	South Monero	DPE, P	0.30	\$42,225	18
32	NM000045	Dulce	GO, HEF, P	3.60	\$135,690	21
33	NM000047	Pecos	GO, P, SA	0.60	\$5,634	138
34	NM000048	San Antonio	GO, P, VO	1.30	\$3,900	399

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35	NM000049	Oscura	GO, P	0.10	\$8,935	6
36	NM000050	Old Abe	BE, EF, GO, HEF, HR, P, SA, VO	1.40	\$22,645	24
37	NM000052	Penasco	P	0	\$22,170	9
38	NM000053	Dandee	GO, MO	0	\$0	18
39	NM000054	Cebolla Canyon	GO, P, VO	0.80	\$4	20
40	NM000055	Pendleton	GO, P, S, VO	5.00	\$33,500	124
41	NM000056	Zia Trading Post	GO, P, S, VO	1.20	\$82,145	600
42	NM000057	Kinney Wells	GO, P, VO	4.60	\$372,241	15
43	NM000058	Fite Ranch	GO, HEF, P, VO	7.20	\$418,272	20
44	NM000059	Kinney	GO, P, VO	1.70	\$113,449	15
45	NM000060	Barrego Pass	DPE, GO, P	1.30	\$30,000	180
46	NM000061	Crownpoint	GO, P	1.20	\$2	44
47	NM000062	Riley	GO, HEF, HWB, P	0.30	\$1,920	12
48	NM000063	Gibson / Heaton	GO, HEF, S, VO	1.60	\$98,427	2,588
49	NM000064	Black Diamond	GO, P, S	7.10	\$171,524	1,941
50	NM000065	Northeast Gallup	GO, P, SB, VO	1.90	\$60,096	2,588
51	NM000066	Sterling (Laguna Circle)	GO, P, S	3.20	\$226,605	9,723
52	NM000068	Gamerco	DPE, GO, P, S, SB, VO	26.90	\$253,622	3,882
53	NM000069	Allison Emergency Subsidence*	S	25.00	\$4,731,543	1,694

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54	NM000070	Clarkville	GO, P	0	\$0	1,694
55	NM000071	Mentmore	HEF, P, SB, VO	1.80	\$39,625	3,388
56	NM000072	Catalpa	GO, P, VO	0	\$0	8,514
57	NM000073	Rogersville Phase I*	P	2.80	\$188,954	2,689
58	NM000073	Waldo	CSL, GO, VO	9.20	\$117,362	51
59	NM000074	Madrid #41 – Ball Park	DPE, HEF, P, VO	2.00	\$167,280	68
60	NM000075	Coal Breaker	CSL, HEF, P, S	12.30	\$574,633	68
61	NM000076	Anthrocite	GO, HEF, P, VO	2.30	\$120,237	68
62	NM000077	Ortiz	GO, P, VO	1.30	\$129,555	51
63	NM000078	San Lazaro	DPE, MO, P, VO	0.40	\$15,384	276
64	NM000079	Blossburg	DPE, GO, VO	0.30	\$1	81
65	NM000080	Upper York Canyon	BE, DPE, PWAI	0	\$0	81
66	NM000081	Old Washington School	S	1	\$588,638	647
67	NM000082	Potato Canyon	DPE, GO, P	0.10	\$2,636	81
68	NM000085	Cedar Crest	P, VO	0.30	\$2	774
69	NM000087	Grenko	DPE, GO, P, VO	0.20	\$1,600	3,388
70	NM000089	Mossman Addition	P, S	0	\$0	136
71	NM000090	Aztec Theater	S	0.80	\$129,903	847
72	NM000122	Highway 32 Adit	GO, P, S	1.10	\$66,606	9,723
73	NM000123	Waterman	GO, P, VO	0.20	\$7,460	300

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74	NM000153	Rio Puerco Coal Fiel	GO, P, VO	0.30	\$3,450	24
75	NM000191	Sec 4. Prospects	BE, HR	0	\$0	44
76	NM000196	Rock Wall	P, SL	0.91	\$2	114
77	NM000198	South Hogback	P, SA	0	\$0	184
78	NM000199	Gibson – Weaver	DPE, GO, P, VO	0.70	\$38,119	2,588
79	NM000200	Gallup – Northside	S	8.00	\$890,075	57
80	NM000202	Hot Spots	BE, EF, GO, HR, P, SA	5.14	\$24,500	84
81	NM000203	John – Joe	GO, P, VO	0	\$0	368
82	NM000204	Capitan New Mexico	GO, P, S	0.90	\$4,727	27
83	NM000205	Law Mine	DPE, GO, P, VO	0.30	\$1,001	20
84	NM000206	Tres Ritos, New Mexico	VO	0.10	\$1,115	57
85	NM000207	Savage Trading Post	P	0.40	\$3,200	14
86	NM935055	White Rock	GO, P	0	\$0	28
87	NM935056	Bethlehem Hill*	GO, P	0.50	\$64,262	34
TOTAL				406.05	\$22,738,675	63,226

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**Table 4a – New Mexico’s Public Well-Being Enhancement
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 Non-Coal AML projects completed during EY 2018)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	NM000445	Abbe Springs	VO	0.20	\$2,380	14
2	NM000213	Bayard West	P, VO	1.40	\$128,000	62
3	NM935053	Bingham	P	0	\$237,484	5
4	NM000218	Black Copper	VO	0.20	\$43,836	46
5	NM000446	Bogg Canyon	P	0.20	\$4,300	34
6	NM000234	Bonito Lake	P, PWAI, VO	17.6	\$105,000	27
7	NM935059	Boston Hill	DH, P, VO	0	\$0	10,371
8	NM000243	Bradley Mines	P, VO	6.3	\$859,038	72
9	NM000245	Burro Peak 96	P, VO	0	\$0	14
10	NM000210	Bursum Road Glory Hole	VO	0	\$0	2
11	NM000451	Carbonate Hill	VO	0	\$0	3

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12	NM000238	Carlsbad	VO	0.40	\$5,000	13
13	NM000235	Cerrillos	P, VO	6.60	\$66,000	366
14	NM000237	Chloride Flats	P, S, VO	6.30	\$79,474	9,390
15	NM935054	Cleveland Mine	P, VO	3.10	\$452,233	18
16	NM000216	Clum Mine	P, VO	0.80	\$102,934	18
17	NM000239	Cochiti Mining District	P, VO	1.30	\$105,000	36
18	NM935051	Cookes Peak	P, VO	6.50	\$405,219	20
19	NM000449	Cotton City	P, SA, VO	6.30	\$151,713	9
20	NM000226	Derry	CSL, DPE, P, VO	4.30	\$31,200	20
21	NM000442	Florite Ridge	P, S, VO	9.30	\$150,127	30
22	NM000219	Foster Mine	P, VO	0.70	\$39,879	18
23	NM000244	Gary Mine	VO	0	\$0	3
24	NM000240	Georgetown	VO	0	\$0	9
25	NM000248	Gold Hill	P, VO	5.30	\$285,484	14
26	NM000217	Grants Phase II	P, VO	2.50	\$129,653	240

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27	NM000233	Hopewell Lake	P, VO	1.10	\$12,469	26
28	NM000447	La Madera	P, SA, VO	2.60	\$55,284	26
29	NM000212	La Petaca	P, VO	1.10	\$24,000	26
30	NM000448	Lake Valley	P, VO	20.80	\$1,490,410	18
31	NM935057	Lemitar	P, VO	0	\$0	9
32	NM000215	Lordsburg	P, SA, VO	14.8	\$22,360	21
33	NM000208	Manhattan Apartments	HEF, P, VO	0.80	\$10,450	1,668
34	NM000232	Modoc	P, VO	1.40	\$58,801	1,924
35	NM000241	Organ Town	P, VO	2.80	\$53,372	1,924
36	NM000221	Orogrande I	DH, P, SA, VO	106.6	\$310,524	80
37	NM000246	Paxton 96	VO	0	\$0	10
38	NM000214	Penasco Hard Rock	DH, HEF, P, VO	4.31	\$190,955	228
39	NM000249	Philmont	P, S, VO	1.50	\$46,000	30
40	NM000443	Real De Cerrillos	DH, EF, MO, P, SA, VO	48.80	\$1,151,725	1464
41	NM000444	Real De Delores	P, SA, VO	11.50	\$155,690	51

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42	NM000242	Rociada	P, VO	0.30	\$5,500	10
43	NM000228	Rough Mountain	P, S, VO	7.30	\$96,055	9
44	NM935052	San Pedro	P, VO	2.90	\$295,354	30
45	NM000230	San Viciente Lode	P, VO	1.80	\$31,500	6
46	NM000227	Sandia	P, VO	3.00	\$53,916	266
47	NM000211	Socorro West	P, VO	2.20	\$200,129	6
48	NM000222	Spanish Queen	P	0	\$0	18
49	NM000247	Spar Group	MO, SA, VO	17.70	\$160,661	96
50	NM000236	Stephenson – Bennett	P, VO	1.50	\$95,076	1,924
51	NM000225	Turquoise Hill	P, VO	3.00	\$116,000	366
52	NM000231	Victorio / Gage	P, VO	17.90	\$336,898	20
53	NM000220	Water Canyon	VO	0.50	\$31,500	3
54	NM000209	White Signal*	DPE, P, VO	2.40	\$82,796	28
55	NM000229	Wingate	DPE, P	2.30	\$29,923	136
56	NM000450	Zuni	VO	2.10	\$43,344	10
TOTAL				419.31	\$8,704,305	31,287

**Table 5a – New Mexico’s Non-Coal Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining
(NM AML Non-Coal projects completed during EY 2018)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	SMCRA Program Funding Source	Total SMCRA funding	Alternate Non-SMCRA Funding Source	Total non-SMCRA Funding	In-Kind Services	Total Project Funding	Comments
1	NM935050	Queen of Guadalupe	0	0	USFS	\$80,838	0	\$80,838	
2	NM935057	Lemitar	0	0	BLM	\$39,802	0	\$39,802	
3	NM935057	Lemitar	0	0	BLM	\$39,802	0	\$39,802	
4	NM935057	Lemitar	0	0	BLM	\$16,861	0	\$16,861	
5	NM935058	Carrizalillo	0	0	BLM	\$4,000	0	\$4,000	
TOTAL				\$0		\$181,303	\$0	\$181,303	

**Table 6 – New Mexico’s Reclamation Projects Started and / or Completed
(AML projects started and / or Completed during EY 2018)**

Projects Started	Projects Completed
5	5

**Table 6a – New Mexico’s Reclamation Projects Started and / or Completed
(Non-Coal AML projects started and / or Completed during EY 2018)**

Project Type	Projects Started	Projects Completed
New Mexico	0	0
Federal	1	1
Total	1	1

**Table 7 – New Mexico’s AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing
(During EY 2018)**

AML Program Costs	
Administration	\$1,772,778
Project	\$1,029,222
Water Supply Construction	0
AMD Set-Aside	0
Total AML Funding	\$2,802,000
AML Program Staffing (full-time equivalents on June 30, 2018):	11

VII. COMMENTS

The New Mexico AMLP had no comments on the EY 2018 Annual Evaluation Report.