

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Denver Field Division (DFD) prepared this report to describe the accomplishments of the New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program during the 2020 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.

DFD's annual oversight activities typically involve two different methods of evaluation. First is various administrative reviews designed to ensure accuracy and integrity throughout the grants financial assistance and enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS) reporting processes. Second is on-the-ground site visits that enable DFD to evaluate various elements of the State's construction management, abatement selection, and hazard prioritization processes. DFD was unable to conduct its planned on-the-ground review in New Mexico this year due to restrictions related to the COVID-19 outbreak. This review will take place during Evaluation Year 2021 as practicable.

According to data available through eAMLIS, New Mexico has a remaining inventory of 329.3 coal-related Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) acres to be reclaimed, at an estimated cost of \$33,037,106. Since 1978, New Mexico has expended a total of \$21,969,945 in grant funding to reclaim a total of 421.7 coal-related GPRA acres. In Evaluation Year 2020, OSMRE awarded New Mexico \$2,823,000 in grant funding to continue carrying out its mission of protecting people, property, and the environment from hazards related to historic mining operations.

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*Cover Page Photograph: Bingham-Hansonburg Mine Safeguard Project, Socorro County, New Mexico.*

## 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 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 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 reclaimed in conjunction with or situated 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 its effectiveness in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the 2020 Evaluation Year (EY) which ran from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the Evaluation Year are available for review and copying at the OSMRE Denver Field Division; P.O. Box 25065; Lakewood, Colorado 80225. To arrange an appointment, contact Howard E. Strand, Denver Field Branch Manager at (303) 236-2931 or [hstrand@osmre.gov](mailto: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:

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

**(a) Program Administration**

New Mexico submitted its AML reclamation plan to OSMRE on February 4, 1981; OSMRE approved the plan on June 17, 1981. The New Mexico AMLP is administered by the Mining and Minerals Division of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. AMLP employs a staff of 13.2 full-time equivalents (FTE) across a variety of disciplines including project management, engineering, geographic information systems (GIS), environmental compliance, geology, and archaeology.

Overall, the Denver Field Division (DFD) finds that AMLP is successfully implementing its approved AML program. The AMLP-DFD Team maintains open and productive lines of communication and a cooperative relationship. Through these, effective reclamation of high-priority AML hazards and stewardship of grant funds continue.

**II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Over the past year, DFD monitored New Mexico’s performance in meeting the goals and objectives of SMCRA Section 102. As mentioned, DFD 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 2020 include:

**PROJECT CONSTRUCTION**

<u>Project Name / PAD Number</u>	<u>County</u>
San Pedro Mine Safeguarding Project Phase II / NM-935052	Santa Fe
Bingham-Hansonburg Mine Safeguarding Project Phases I&II NM-935053	Socorro
Cookes Peak East Project Phase II / NM-935051	Luna

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING**

<u>Project Name / PAD Number</u>	<u>County</u>
Madrid Stormwater and Erosion Control Project / NM-074	Santa Fe
Allison Phase IV Project / NM-069	McKinley
Harding Pegmatite Mine Safeguarding Project Phase II / NM-214	Taos
Gallup Fires / PAD Pending	McKinley
Gallup Coalfield / PAD Pending	McKinley
San Pedro Project Phase III / NM-935052	Santa Fe
Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Project Phase II / NM-935059	Grant

**III. UTILIZATION OF OSMRE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

OSMRE provides direct technical and technological assistance to state AML programs on project-specific efforts including problem investigations, design and analysis, permitting, interagency consultation, and general guidance. OSMRE provides technical and technological support at the national level in the form of conferences, trainings, and initiatives. In 2004 OSMRE formed a regional Technology Transfer Team to support and enhance the technical skills needed to effectively implement regulatory and AML programs; the team 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 EY 2020, AMLP staff attended the following NTTP and TIPS courses:

- **NEPA Procedures**
- **Historical and Archaeological Resources**
- **Geology and Geochemistry of Acid-Forming Materials**
- **AML Design Workshop: Dangerous Openings**
- **ArcGIS Pro Essentials Workflow**
- **Migrating from ArcMap to ArcGIS Pro**

- **Spatial Analysis**

#### **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. We did not receive any stakeholder input in response to this year’s public outreach.

##### **(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 2020, AMLP staff held a public information meeting in Gallup, New Mexico on October 24, 2019 for the Allison Phase IV Project. The purpose of the meeting was to update residents on the results of geotechnical studies regarding potential mine subsidence in the community of Allison. Other outreach efforts included an appearance by AMLP staff on the local Madrid radio station KMRD to discuss the objectives of the planned Madrid Stormwater and Erosion Control Project. AMLP will engage with KMRD again to provide continued updates to the public as project design moves forward. AMLP continues to use the Esri web application to update its Story Map Journal and promote public awareness of abandoned mines and abandoned mine safety. AMLP also fosters awareness of abandoned mine lands through press releases, the EMNRD website, and through its display at the State Fair Natural Resources Building in Albuquerque each September. 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, Santa Fe County, and Madrid Landowners Association for project development in the San Pedro Mountains, Ortiz Mountains, Cerrillos Hills, and the village of Madrid.

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.

In September 2019, AMLP engineering staff gave a presentation titled “Introduction of the New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program” to members of the Society of Women Engineers (SWE) New Mexico chapter. The presentation was given as part of a professional development event. AMLP staff discussed the program’s mission, history, and purpose; the passage of SMCRA; and abandoned mine hazards and projects in New Mexico.

## **V. RESULTS OF EVALUATION YEAR 2020 REVIEWS**

National priority reviews and oversight topic reviews can be located and reviewed at OSMRE’s website as listed in 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 2020 the AMLP-DFD Team conducted the following Enhancement and Performance Reviews as specified in the Performance Agreement:

2(e): Does the information the State entered into eAMLIS agree with information in its files?

No reviews were conducted under Principle of Excellence 1 (the State’s on-the-ground reclamation is successful) or Principle of Excellence 3 (the State has systems to properly manage AML funds) during EY 2020. These reviews will be conducted as practicable during EY 2021.

### **New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program 2020 Enhancement and Performance Review**

#### **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**

This evaluation was conducted throughout the winter, spring, and summer of 2020.



### **Personnel**

Lloyd Moiola and Amanda Muller, New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLPL) and Tom Medlin, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

### **Background**

This is the fourth 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). Alternately, 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. AML-1 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."

OSMRE 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 enhanced 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 project completion data for PADs entered into AMLIS since July 1, 2004 which have not already been subject to review under this performance measure. 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 reported in the sample projects' respective eAMLIS PADs.

For EY 2020, the 2 (e) sample consisted of the Rogersville Reclamation Project Phase III (coal) and the Cookes Peak West Mine Safeguard Project Phase IIIa (non-coal).

## **Findings**

### **1. Rogersville Reclamation Project Phase III**

Phase III of the Rogersville AML project was designed to safeguard one abandoned horizontal mine opening by way of backfill and reclaim two adjacent coal gob piles via placement and burial on private property in Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

The following information was derived from AMLP's project completion summary and eAMLIS:

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-073 (Waldo) contains a 7.5 minute map of the project area as required by AML-1.
- b. The PAD contains a PDF for the Priority 1 Portals (P) problem type, as required by AML-1. Priority 3 Gob (GO; elevated to Priority 1) was also reclaimed as part of this project; however, PDFs are not required for Priority 3 problem types.
- c. AMLP's 2014 AML grant, S14AF20025, funded project construction.
- d. Construction ran from January 1, 2018 to February 21, 2018.
- e. The project resulted in one change order and no maintenance costs.
- f. We discovered a mismatch in the figures reported on AMLP's project completion summary (PCS) versus completion data from this phase of work available in eAMLIS. The Rogersville Phase III PCS showed a total expenditure of \$32,095.40 (2 units of Gob at \$19,940 + 1 Portal at \$9,970 + one change order at \$2,185.40). eAMLIS completion data showed an expenditure of \$228,934 from this phase of work (3 units of Gob at \$39,980 + 28 units of Portals at \$188,954). The eAMLIS data were updated to reflect the construction costs reported on the Rogersville Phase III PCS.

During this review we discovered duplicate completion data entries identified as "Rogersville Phase I." As a result of this review, the duplicate entries were broken out with unique identifiers (i.e. Rogersville Phase II, Rogersville Phase III).

We also found missing “start dates” and improperly entered “abate dates” in the eAMLIS completion data. “Abate” only refers to declared AML emergency projects in the context of OSMRE-funded reclamation and eAMLIS reporting. As a result of this review, the abate dates were removed and start dates, where missing, were added.

As a result of this review the construction costs for Rogersville Phase III reported in eAMLIS by AMLP are accurate.

2. **Cookes Peak West Mine Safeguard Project - Phase IIIa**

The Cookes Peak West Mine Safeguard Project - Phase IIIa was designed to safeguard 26 high- priority Vertical Openings and 12 Portals associated with abandoned hardrock mines on Bureau of Land Management (BLM), private, and state land in Luna County, New Mexico.

The following information was derived from AMLP’s project completion summary and eAMLIS:

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-935051 (Cookes Peak) contains a 7.5 minute map for Phase IIIa as required by AML-1.
- b. The PAD contains PDFs for the Priority 1 Vertical Openings (VO) and Priority 1 Portals (P) as required by AML-1.
- c. Project construction was funded through BLM grant L14AC00367. Accordingly, AMLP coded these expenditures as AFS-252 (Alternate Funding Source-Bureau of Land Management).
- d. Construction ran from April 8, 2019 to June 1, 2019.
- e. Three change orders and no maintenance costs were incurred.
- f. We discovered a mismatch between the figures reported on AMLP’s project completion summary (PCS) versus completion data from this phase of work available in eAMLIS. The Cookes Peak West Phase IIIa PCS showed a total expenditure of \$216,988.31 (26 Vertical Openings at \$170,937.31 + 12 Portals at \$46,051). eAMLIS completion data showed an expenditure of \$193,530.11 for 33 Vertical Openings while completion data for the Portals component of Phase IIIa were missing. The eAMLIS data were entered / updated to reflect the construction costs reported on the Cookes Peak West Phase IIIa PCS.

In the completion data we also found less-than-intuitive naming schemas for various phases of work, erroneous project end-dates, duplicate entries, missing “start dates,” and improperly entered “abate dates.” “Abate” only refers to

declared AML emergency projects in the context of OSMRE-funded reclamation and eAMLIS reporting. As a result of this review, the work-phase naming schemas were improved; erroneous end-dates were corrected; duplicate entries and abate dates were removed; and start dates, where missing, were added.

As a result of this review we also identified a software design flaw which OSMRE Headquarters staff are working to resolve. At present, completion data must be entered in two separate places within a PAD, and must match, in order to display correctly. This requirement is not sufficiently self-evident and has resulted in numerous eAMLIS data entry issues. Eliminating this redundancy will streamline the data entry process in the future and result in fewer issues with reporting accuracy.

The construction costs for Cookes Peak Phase IIIa reported in eAMLIS by AMLP are now accurate.

- 1) As required by 30 CFR § 886.21 AMLP updated eAMLIS PADs with completion data for the sample projects. These data match the information contained in AMLP's project completion summaries. Applicable problem type units were also updated to reflect completion of the work;
- 2) AMLP uploaded maps and PDFs to eAMLIS for each high priority problem type as required by OSMRE Directive AML-1;
- 3) AMLP's project information was well organized and easy to interpret; and
- 4) The cost data (unfunded, funded, completed, total) in each eAMLIS PAD's problem summary table were prorated by keyword, as applicable.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

This review identified several discrepancies between the data reported in AMLP's project completion summaries and eAMLIS. We attribute this to numerous factors including staff turnover, software design shortcomings, and oversight challenges.

The OSMRE-AMLP Team will continue working cooperatively to rebuild institutional knowledge with respect to eAMLIS procedures and best practices. The Team has agreed on an accelerated plan to prioritize eAMLIS corrections outside the annual 2 (e) review cycle. We appreciate AMLP's continued commitment to ensure AML construction costs are accurately reported in accordance with Directive AML-1.

## **VI. TABLES**

### **Summary of Core Data to Characterize the AML Program**

The following tables present summary data pertinent to abandoned mine land activities carried out by the New Mexico AMLP. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in the tables is the 2020 Evaluation Year. Other data and information used by DFD in its evaluation of AMLP's performance are available for review in the evaluation file maintained by the Denver Field Division.

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

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**Table 1 –New Mexico’s Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1, 2, and 3 Hazards on June 30, 2020**

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
<b>UNFUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	14.8	67.2	N/A	104.9	186.9
<b>Dollars</b>	\$2,787,556	\$10,803,460	N/A	\$6,225,000	\$ 19,816,016
<b>FUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	16.6	14.2	28	18	76.8
<b>Dollars</b>	\$789,936	\$574,899	\$30,700	\$333,000	\$ 1,728,535
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	166.9	93.4	74	87.4	421.7
<b>Dollars</b>	\$10,925,000	\$3,136,596	\$4,786,553	\$3,121,796	\$ 21,969,945

**Table 1a – New Mexico’s Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1, 2, and 3 Non-Coal Hazards on June 30, 2020**

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
<b>UNFUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRAs Acres</b>	104.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	104.8
<b>Dollars</b>	\$1,720,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,720,700
<b>FUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRAs Acres</b>	17.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.7
<b>Dollars</b>	\$865,716	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$865,716
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
<b>GPRAs Acres</b>	178.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	178.17
<b>Dollars</b>	\$7,153,453	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,153,453

**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, 2020)**

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)																		
	Clogged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Clogged Stream (CS) (miles)	Dangerous Piles & Embankments (DPE)(acres)	Dangerous Impoundment (DI) (count)	Dangerous Highwall (DH) (feet)	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	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	3	0	68	9	4	1	16	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	1.6	5	0	15	0	6.8	9	4	1	1.6	82
Dollars	0	0	\$7,140,960	0	0	0	0	\$1,094,500	\$15,000	0	\$610,000	0	\$872,000	\$2,322,556	\$1,010,000	\$250,000	\$276,000	\$13,591,016



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ANNUAL RECLAMATION – EY 2020 only (Completed)																			
<b>Units</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - 1978 - 2020 (Completed)																			
<b>Units</b>	2	1.5	45.5	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	3	1	265	71.3	35	32	85	N/A	
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	10	10	45.5	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	15	5	26.4	71.3	35	32	8.5	260.3	
<b>Dollars</b>	\$416,858	\$155,000	\$2,771,123	0	0	0	0	\$118,840	0	0	\$1,397,541	\$1,728	\$1,268,591	\$6,165,417	\$696,036	\$234,983	\$835,480	\$14,061,596	

**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, 2020)**

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)																		
	Clogged Stream (CS) (miles)	Clogged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Dangerous Piles & Embankments (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	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	242	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	71.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	24.2	105.1
Dollars	0	0	0	\$500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$335,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$909,700	\$1,744,700

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY 2020 only (Completed)																		
<b>Units</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - 1978 - 2020 (Completed)																		
<b>Units</b>	0	0.5	4	286	0	0	0	7	0	0	392	3	0	13	0	0	1,158	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0.5	4	4.08	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	44.6	15	0	13	0	0	118.5	200.38
<b>Dollars</b>	0	\$2,500	\$24,500	\$53,292	0	0	0	\$2,460	0	0	\$2,177,721	\$5,000	0	\$31,450	0	0	\$4,935,384	\$7,232,307

**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, 2020)**

<b>PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)</b>															
	<b>Bench , Solid Bench, Fill Bench (BE) (acres)</b>	<b>Equipment and Facilities (EF) (count)</b>	<b>Gob (GO) (acres)</b>	<b>Haul Road (HR) (acres)</b>	<b>Highwall (H) (feet)</b>	<b>Industrial/Residential Waste Dump (DP) (acres)</b>	<b>Mine Opening (MO) (count)</b>	<b>Pit, Open Pit, Strip Pit (PI) (acres)</b>	<b>Slump (SP) (acres)</b>	<b>Slurry (SL) (acres)</b>	<b>Spoil, Spoil Bank (SA) (acres)</b>	<b>Water (WA) (gallons)</b>	<b>Other (specify)</b>	<b>Water Supplies (WS) – Section 403(b) (count)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>UNRECLAIMED / REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)</b>															
<b>Units</b>	9	5	186	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	39.5	3	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	9	0.5	186	8	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	39.5	3	0	0	247.3
<b>Dollars</b>	\$720,000	\$350,000	\$15,754,090	\$580,000	0	0	\$122,000	0	0	0	\$1,720,000	\$200,000	0	0	\$19,446,090

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION – EY 2020 only (Completed)															
<b>Units</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - 1978 - 2020 (Completed)															
<b>Units</b>	3	11	109.5	42.5	0	0	13	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	3	1.1	107.5	42.5	0	0	1.3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	161.40
<b>Dollars</b>	\$7,301	\$13,634	\$4,141,265	\$3,616,417	0	0	\$123,540	\$3,890	0	\$1	\$2,301	0	0	0	\$7,908,349

**Table 3a – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Environmental Problems Related to Past Mining Priority 3 and SMCRA section 403(b) Non-Coal Hazards (as of June 30, 2020)**

<b>PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)</b>															
	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
<b>UNRECLAIMED / REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)</b>															
<b>Units</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	390
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$117,000	0	0	0	\$117,000

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION – EY 2020 only (Completed)															
<b>Units</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - 1978 - 2020 (Completed)															
<b>Units</b>	0	18	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	N/A
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	337.3
<b>Dollars</b>	0	\$9,000	0	0	0	0	\$115,000	0	0	0	\$47,409	0	0	0	\$171,409

**Table 4a – New Mexico’s Public Well-Being Enhancement  
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 Non-Coal AML projects completed during EY 2020)**

<b>PAD Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Problem Type Reclaimed</b>	<b>GPRA Acres</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated or Census Data)</b>
NM-935057	Lemitar Phase II	Vertical Openings	0.1	\$3,474	3
NM-935057	Lemitar Phase II	Portals	0.1	\$3,474	3
NM-935052	San Pedro Phase II	Portals	3.9	\$135,475	15
NM-935052	San Pedro Phase II	Vertical Openings	3.9	\$135,475	15
NM-935053	Hansonburg Phase I	Portals	1.9	\$119,105	5
NM-935053	Hansonburg Phase I	Vertical Openings	1.9	\$119,105	5
<b>TOTAL</b>			11.8	\$516,108	46



**Table 5 – New Mexico’s Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining During EY 2020**

<b>PAD Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Problem Type Reclaimed</b>	<b>SMCRA Program Funding Source</b>	<b>Total SMCRA funding</b>	<b>Alternate Non-SMCRA Funding Source</b>	<b>Total non-SMCRA Funding</b>	<b>In-Kind Services</b>	<b>Total Project Funding</b>
NM-935057	Lemitar Phase II	Vertical Openings	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$3,474	0	\$3,473
NM-935057	Lemitar Phase II	Portals	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$3,474	0	\$3,473
NM-935052	San Pedro Phase II	Portals	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$135,475	0	\$135,475
NM-935052	San Pedro Phase II	Vertical Openings	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$135,475	0	\$135,475
NM-935053	Hansonburg Phase I	Portals	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$119,105	0	\$119,105
NM-935053	Hansonburg Phase I	Vertical Openings	-	0	Bureau of Land Management	\$119,105	0	\$119,105
<b>TOTAL</b>				0		\$516,108	\$0	\$516,108

**Table 6a – New Mexico’s Non-Coal AML Projects Started and / or Completed During EY 2020**

<b>Projects Started</b>	<b>Projects Completed</b>
4	0

**Table 7 – New Mexico’s AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing During EY 2020**

AML Program Costs	
Administration	\$1,919,109
Project	\$903,891
Water Supply Construction	0
AMD Set-Aside	0
Total AML Funding	\$2,823,000
AML Program Staffing (full-time equivalents on June 30, 2020):	13.2

**VII. COMMENTS**

Based on recognized problems regarding NM AML reporting issues in eAMLIS, the Program will work with our Partners in OSMRE to continue to review past projects and update PADs in eAMLIS on a monthly basis as we proceed into the EY 2021 Evaluation Period.

-New Mexico AMLP