

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 2024
July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Prepared by Western Interior Regions 5, 7-11 (Denver Field Division)
September 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement - Denver Field Branch (OSMRE – DFB) annually prepares this report to describe the accomplishments of the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division - Abandoned Mine Land Program (MMD – AMLP) during the previous Evaluation Year (EY). 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 oversight reviews (TSOR) conducted in coordination with the State.

Denver Field Branch’s annual oversight activities typically involve two different methods of evaluation. First are 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 are on-the-ground site visits that enable us to evaluate various elements of the State’s construction management, abatement selection, and hazard prioritization processes.

According to data available through the enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS), New Mexico has a remaining inventory of 364.8 coal-related acres to be reclaimed at an estimated cost of \$38,480,911. Since 1978, New Mexico has expended a total of \$25,778,392.81 in grant funding to reclaim a total of 471.19 coal-related acres. In EY 2024, OSMRE awarded New Mexico \$2,829,001 in annual fee-based grant funding and an additional \$2,421,868 in grant funding made available through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), 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: Boston Hill Safeguard Project; Grant 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 abandoned mine land (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 located 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 and its effectiveness in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers evaluation year (EY) 2024 which ran from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024.

Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the EY are available for review and copying at the OSMRE Denver Field Branch; One Denver Federal Center; Bldg. 41; Lakewood, Colorado 80225. To arrange an appointment, contact Howard E. Strand, Denver Field Branch Manager, at (303) 236-2931 or hstrand@osmre.gov.

The reports are also available at the OSMRE Oversight Documents website: <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”.

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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 may be used in this report:

AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLPL	New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMI	Chevron Mining Inc.
DFB	Denver Field Branch
DFD	Denver Field Division
eAMLIS	Enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
EMNRD	Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
EY	Evaluation Year
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy 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
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
TIPS	Technical Innovation and Professional Services
TSOR	Topic-Specific Oversight Review

(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 Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLPL) is administered by the Mining and Minerals Division of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and

Natural Resources Department. AMLP employs a staff of 14 full-time equivalents (FTE) and seven partially funded support positions across a variety of disciplines including project management, engineering, geographic information systems, environmental compliance, geology, and cultural resources.

Overall, the Denver Field Branch (DFB) finds that AMLP is successfully implementing its approved AML program. The AMLP-DFB 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, DFB monitored New Mexico’s performance in meeting the goals and objectives of SMCRA Section 102. As mentioned, the DFB 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.

During EY 2024 New Mexico was awarded an annual fee-based grant of approximately \$2.8 million, along with an additional \$2.4 million from the BIL.

Major accomplishments in AML reclamation during EY 2024 include:

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

<u>Project Name / PAD Number</u>	<u>County</u>
Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I Project/ NM-935059	Grant
Carthage Maintenance Project / NM-057 and NM-058	Socorro

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING

<u>Project Name / PAD Number</u>	<u>County</u>
Madrid Stormwater and Erosion Control Project / NM-935060	Santa Fe

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Allison Phase IV Project / NM-069	McKinley
Navajo Fire Project / NM-935063	McKinley
Enterprise Brown Fire / NM-935062	McKinley
Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Project Phase II / NM-935059	Grant
Chloride Flat / NM-237	Grant
Old Turner Ranch / NM-237	Grant
Yankee Canyon / NM-001	Colfax
Abo Mine / NM-935061	Torrance
Red Hill Mine Safeguarding / NM-935065	Sierra
La Ventana Maintenance / NM-037	Sandoval
Jones Mine Fire (Pendleton) / NM-000055	San Juan
Smouse Mine Fire (Zia Trading Post) / NM-000056	San Juan
Dolores Gulch Shaft / PAD needs to be created	Santa Fe

III. UTILIZATION OF OSMRE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Section 405(f) of SMCRA authorizes State and Tribal AML programs to apply for a grant each year to support the administration of their programs and to fund specific AML reclamation projects. OSMRE awards these AML fee-based grants to New Mexico to fund the State's administration costs for the period of July 1 of one year through June 30 of the following year. The fee-based grant also awards construction funding to New Mexico for a period of three years starting on the initial grant award date. On November 15, 2021, Congress enacted the BIL¹ which authorizes additional funds for eligible states, including New Mexico, over a 15-year period. These funds may be used to address coal problems including hazards resulting from

¹ For a thorough description of the effects of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), please visit <https://www.osmre.gov/bil>.

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legacy coal mining, water supply restoration, and the abatement and long-term treatment of acid mine drainage (AMD), subsidence, and coal mine fires. The use of BIL AML funding differs from the traditional fee-based AML funding in a few important ways:

- Stand-alone projects classified as Priority 3 under SMCRA section 403(a) are eligible, whether or not the problems are reclaimed in conjunction with adjacent features classified as Priority 1 and Priority 2;
- AMD treatment projects that are not part of a qualified hydrologic unit are eligible;
- Up to 30 percent of BIL AML grant monies can be deposited in a long-term reclamation fund to prevent, abate, and control coal mine fires and subsidence, and abate the causes and treat the effects of AMD resulting from coal mining practices (commonly referred to as the STREAM Act); and
- The individual BIL grant cycle is for a period of five years.

In EY 2024, OSMRE awarded New Mexico \$2,829,001 in annual fee-based grant funding and an additional \$2,421,868 in grant funding made available through the BIL, to continue carrying out its mission of protecting people, property, and the environment from hazards related to historic mining operations.

OSMRE also 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 Technology Transfer Team includes a representative from each state, including New Mexico. OSMRE's training catalog includes offerings from the National Technical Training Program (NTTP) and Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS).

In EY 2024 AMLP staff attended the following course available through OSMRE's NTTP training program:

- AML Design Workshop: Fires
- AML Design Workshop: Dangerous Openings
- Soils and Re-vegetation
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Wetlands Awareness Course
- Historical and Archaeological Resources

In EY 2024 AMLP staff attended the following courses available through OSMRE's TIPS training program:

- AutoCAD Essentials
- AutoCAD Beyond Basics
- ArcGIS Online: Essential Workflows

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 - DFB

AMLP maintains a database of interested parties the Team uses each year to solicit comments or suggestions from persons and groups who may have an interest in abandoned mine land reclamation and our oversight process. These stakeholders include: state, federal, and local governmental agencies; coal mine permittees; and environmental groups. This year the Team mailed its outreach letter on March 1, 2023, soliciting input for EY 2024 review topics in addition to any questions or comments on previous oversight reports or the OSMRE / AMLP oversight process.

For EY 2024 the Team received two public outreach responses. In an email dated March 1, 2023, Andrew Zink of the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division noted he had reviewed the EY 2022 Annual Evaluation Report and did not have any comments or concerns. In a letter dated March 30, 2023, Chevron Mining Inc. (CMI) noted its appreciation for the photos and tables provided in the EY 2022 annual evaluation report which provided excellent examples of best management practices. CMI acknowledged AMLP's efforts in public outreach in addition to skill development through participation in TIPS and NTTP training courses. CMI also noted OSMRE's determination in the EY 2022 TSOR stating AMLP's reclamation is successful on a long-term basis. Lastly, CMI acknowledged AMLP's management of grant funds to address public safety and potential environmental hazards at historic mining sites. The Team always appreciates stakeholder input.

Once every two years OSMRE, in conjunction with AMLP, conducts tribal outreach pursuant to its Programmatic Agreement among AMLP, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Through this outreach, OSMRE solicits comments and input regarding the potential effects of AMLP's minimally

invasive activities on properties and regions of significance to tribes, pueblos, and nations. By letter dated October 17, 2022, OSMRE requested input from 34 different tribes, pueblos, and nations and received one response. In a letter dated November 23, 2022, the Historic Preservation Office of the White Mountain Apache Tribe noted its appreciation for the opportunity to provide input and stated they anticipate no adverse effects to the tribe's cultural heritage resources or historic properties.

(b) MMD - AMLP

The 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 2024, the AMLP hosted a public scoping meeting at the Mimbres Valley Special Events Center in Deming, New Mexico with stakeholders and residents to describe the proposed Capitol Dome Mine Safeguarding Project in the Florida Mountains. The meeting took place on February 7, 2024, and a PowerPoint presentation was given to describe: the proposed project and its purpose and need; and the NEPA process and upcoming draft Environmental Assessment (EA) with an overview of the affected environment and resource topics, anticipated impacts, and mitigation measures. Following the AMLP's presentation, the meeting was opened for questions and comments. 21 members of the public attended and asked several questions regarding the protection and potential impacts to wildlife during mine closures, why AMLP safeguards the mines, impacts to cultural resources, and general AML protocols and closure methods.

On February 9, 2024, the AMLP hosted a public meeting with stakeholders and residents of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico to discuss the draft EA for the Red Hill Mine Safeguarding Project. During the meeting Program staff presented an overview of the proposed scope of work and related potential environmental impacts. Afterwards, the EA was posted to AMLP's website for additional public comment. Two members of the public attended, both had grazing leases in the project area, and were concerned about any impacts that might be caused by the project. Once they learned that the project would not impact their grazing leases, they had no other questions or concerns.

Other outreach efforts included meetings with Santa Fe County and the Madrid Landowners Association to discuss the objectives of the planned Madrid Stormwater and Erosion Control Project. In addition to informal meetings, the AML Program held a public meeting to discuss the results of the Draft Environmental Assessment on January 25th, 2024, at 6:00 PM. The results of the meeting prompted the Program to re-design various portions of the project and development

of a revegetation plan for proposed arroyo reclamation. A public meeting to discuss project design changes will be held on August 15, 2024, at 6:00 PM.

All Public Meetings are advertised on the AMLP's website, through newspaper announcements, radio public service announcements, and flyers posted in Spanish and English.

The 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. The Program also fosters awareness of abandoned mine lands through press releases, the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resource Department (EMNRD) website, staff presentations, and through its display at the State Fair Natural Resources Building in Albuquerque, New Mexico each September. The State Fair display provides exposure to a few thousand visitors annually.

In addition, AMLP's women engineering staff conduct outreach events throughout New Mexico with the goal of raising awareness of the AMLP mission. These outreach events include workshops, presentations, and information sessions about what it means to be a woman in engineering and how to apply engineering principals in everyday jobs. The AMLP receives support from the New Mexico Society of Women Engineers, where AMLP staff serve as President and Secretary. These outreach events primarily involve girls attending K-12 grade schools and some college-aged women.

AMLP staff also hold regular meetings with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), East Mountain Regional Trails Committee, Santa Fe County for project development in the San Pedro Mountains, Florida Mountains, and Caballo Mountains. AMLP also uses its cultural resource consultants to produce popular reports summarizing cultural resource investigations and the mining history of specific project areas for public distribution.

V. RESULTS OF EVALUATION YEAR 2024 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 a state's program.

In EY 2024 the AMLP-DFB Team conducted the following Topic-Specific Oversight 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?

No reviews were conducted under Principle of Excellence 3 (the State has systems to properly manage AML funds) during EY 2024. These reviews will be conducted as practicable during EY 2025.

EY 2024 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

We conducted the field review on December 7, 2023, and the report was composed in December of 2023.

Personnel

Mike Tompson, Laurence D’Alessandro and Daniela Chacon (AMLPL); Andrew Monroy (OSMRE). Hereinafter referred to as “the Team.”

Background

The initial plan for EY 2023 was to review Performance Measure 1(d) (is the degree to which the State monitors projects during construction appropriate); however, the AMLPL had no active construction projects to evaluate at the time of the review. During the 2024 evaluation year, the AMLPL had two active construction projects: Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I Project and Carthage Maintenance Project. The team reviewed and evaluated the Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I Project under Performance Measure 1(d).

Methodology

The goal of Performance Measure 1(d) is to determine whether the AMLPL’s degree of project monitoring during construction work is appropriate. Construction oversight validates and ensures AML closures are constructed, competent and functioning as designed for long-term success. In preparation for this field evaluation, OSMRE personnel reviewed drawings, plans, specifications, change orders, maps, and data within the enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS).

Findings

Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I / eAMLIS PAD: NM-935059

The Boston Hill Mine is located south-west of Silver City in Grant County, New Mexico. The Boston Hill Safeguarding project was designed to safeguard approximately 46 hazardous abandoned mine features including shafts, adits, open cuts, and prospect pits on private, public and BLM land managed by the Las Cruces Field Office (Figure 1). The project area is within the Boston Hill Open Space Trail System and considered a Priority 1 problem area (Extreme Danger and Health and Safety Problems). The project area has been fenced off (Figure 2). The overarching project goal was to enhance public safety, as public visitation to the trail system has increased in recent years. Feature-specific considerations also resulted in individual sub-goals such as preserving bat habitat and historic / cultural preservation. The project involves native waste rock and mortar wall closures, cable mesh installation, vertical metal grate closures, adit and stope metal grate closures, and metal gate egress adit closures. The team evaluated approximately nine recently finished project features, two project features still under construction, and one that had not yet started. OSMRE findings are presented in the tables and photos below.

Conclusion

Overall, OSMRE found AMLP's degree of project monitoring to be appropriate. AMLP's mine closures are custom designs, but compatible as necessary, durable, and tie in with the visual resources of the surrounding environment. The AMLP lead engineer and Trihydro went through several redesigns during construction due to the competency of the rock and to minimize future maintenance efforts. AMLP staff noted potential problem locations where potential vandalism, erosion, or natural subsidence was an issue and reinforced the locations with additional concrete and steel. The project site showcased different stabilization techniques AMLP uses where high elevation, steep slopes, and potential for human interaction were significant factors.

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Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I / eAMLIS PAD: NM-935059

Mine	Feature ID	Feature Type	Reclamation Method	Comments
Boston Hill Mine	LT-140	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 3.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-116	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 4.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-118	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 4.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-115	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 5.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-22	Shaft	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 6.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-8	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	In-work at the time of inspection. See Figure 7.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-110	Adit	Waste rock and Mortar Closure	Rock wall stable and secure. See Figure 7.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-134	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	In-work at the time of inspection. See Figure 8.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-19	Egress Adit	Metal Grate Closure	Stable and secure. See Figure 9.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-17	Open Cut	Waste rock and Mortar Closure	Rock wall stable and secure. See Figure 9.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-18	Open Cut	Waste rock and Mortar Closure	Rock wall stable and secure. See Figure 9.
Boston Hill Mine	LT-2	Prospect Pit	Steel Mesh Closure	Work has not yet started. See Figure 10.

Figures

BOSTON HILL SAFEGUARD FEATURES MASTER TABLE (1 OF 2)

FEATURE	#			#	#	FT	
TR/HYDRO ID	OKUN ID	SHEET	FEATURE TYPE	SAFEGUARD TYPE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TOTAL DEPTH
LT-144		6	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76719732	-108.28505830	
LT-145	2124	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76777224	-108.28565712	
	77	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76812139	-108.28523783	
	77	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76813797	-108.28504695	
	77	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76832501	-108.28478608	
	78	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76803971	-108.28516705	
	2125	5	Waste Rock Berm	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76771440	-108.28574718	
	2212	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76784798	-108.28566395	
	2215	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76782636	-108.28535123	
	2216	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76787236	-108.28521567	
	2217	5	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76780316	-108.28525645	
	2285	6	Prospect Pit	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76737829	-108.28480203	
	2287	6	Waste Rock Pile	Waste Rock Borrow	32.76734826	-108.28483722	
LT-10	2130	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76755123	-108.28578249	3
LT-11	2130	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76747560	-108.28588342	4
LT-12	2134	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76743706	-108.28596308	8
LT-13	2134	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76741725	-108.28588995	14
LT-15	2144	6	Adit	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76724743	-108.28603463	10
LT-16	2134	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76719968	-108.28602051	10
LT-17	2142	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76715621	-108.28602742	14
LT-18	2142	6	Open Cut	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76715822	-108.28599024	5
LT-110	2131	6	Adit	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76758997	-108.28575701	4
LT-111	2133	6	Adit	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76753133	-108.28586340	4
LT-114	2147	6	Adit	Waste Rock and Mortar Closure	32.76737191	-108.28578932	6
LT-2		6	Prospect Pit	Steel Mesh Closure	32.76673976	-108.28586083	

BOSTON HILL SAFEGUARD FEATURES MASTER TABLE (2 OF 2)

FEATURE	#			#	#	FT	
TR/HYDRO ID	OKUN ID	SHEET	FEATURE TYPE	SAFEGUARD TYPE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TOTAL DEPTH
LT-3		6	Prospect Pit	Steel Mesh Closure	32.76702256	-108.28589212	
LT-101		6	Open Cut	Steel Mesh Closure	32.76748669	-108.28519289	
LT-103		6	Open Cut	Steel Mesh Closure	32.76701309	-108.28553971	
LT-8	2128	6	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	32.76760661	-108.28572812	11
LT-115	2149	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76745304	-108.28569746	9
LT-116	2152	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76752546	-108.28561878	12
LT-118	2120	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76760439	-108.28555060	5
LT-119	2120	6	Shaft	Metal Grate Closure	32.76760597	-108.28538354	7
LT-120	2159	6	Shaft	Metal Grate Closure	32.76757028	-108.28541227	10
LT-122	2153	6	Shaft	Metal Grate Closure	32.76754167	-108.28568333	6
LT-134	2146	6	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	32.76729639	-108.28580566	5
LT-134	2146	6	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	32.76729639	-108.28580566	5
LT-134	2146	6	Adit	Metal Grate Closure	32.76729639	-108.28580566	5
LT-135	2134	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76710211	-108.28472667	10
LT-139	2134	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76708889	-108.28490833	10
LT-140		6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76727446	-108.28348461	8
LT-150	2201	6	Open Cut	Metal Grate Closure	32.76665800	-108.28553900	13
LT-134	2134	6	Open Cut	Adit Slope Metal Grate Closure	32.76723961	-108.28583111	35
LT-134	2134	6	Open Cut	Adit Slope Metal Grate Closure	32.76723961	-108.28583111	35
	2121	6	Adit	Egress Adit Closure	32.76764396	-108.28568857	13
LT-19		6	Adit	Egress Adit Closure	32.76718816	-108.28596372	12.5

Figure 1: Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I master features list.



Figure 2: Boston Hill Mine Safeguarding Phase I fenced with signs posted.



Figure 3: Open cut feature LT-140 with finished metal gate closure.



Figure 4: Open cut features LT-116 and LT-118 with finished metal gate closures.



Figure 5: Open cut feature LT-115 with finished metal gate closure.



Figure 6: Adit feature LT-122 with finished metal gate closure.



Figure 7: Adit feature LT-8 metal gate closure being erected and adit feature LT-110 waste rock and mortar closure.



Figure 8: Adit feature LT-134 metal gate closure being measured and cut, the cement base with drainage has been completed.



Figure 9: Egress adit feature LT-19 with finished metal gate closure and LT-17 and LT-18 waste rock and mortar closures.



Figure 10: Prospect pit feature LT-2 will have a steel mesh closure installed over it.

**New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program
2024 Topic-Specific Oversight 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 review was conducted throughout EY 2024.

Personnel

Lloyd Moiola, New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Program (AMLPL) and Andrew Monroy, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

Background

This is the eighth annual review of this performance measure. OSMRE Directive AML-1, “Abandoned Mine Land Inventory Manual” effective December 12, 2012, requires state and tribal AML programs to update Problem Area Descriptions (PAD) in eAMLIS when OSMRE approves project funding and upon project completion. AML-1 also requires state and tribal AML programs to complete Priority Documentation Forms (PDF) when adding new problem-types to eAMLIS designated as high priority hazards (Priority 1 or Priority 2).

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. OSMRE reviewed the first as performance measure 2(d) in EY 2005. This assessed whether the states had procedures in place to ensure and certify the accuracy of data entered in AMLIS. The second requirement, performance evaluation 2(e), was first implemented in EY 2006 and annually compares a sample of AMLIS PAD data to the State’s respective project files to ensure they agree. OSMRE did not

conduct this evaluation in EY 2011 due to complications with the transition to the enhanced Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS). OSMRE 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 review included all project completion data entered into AMLIS or eAMLIS since July 1, 2004, which have not already been evaluated under 2(e). AMLP uses the information in its individual project files to update eAMLIS. AMLP also uses this information to produce Project Completion Summaries (PCS) which aid in this evaluation. OSMRE compares the information in the PCS to the costs, quantities, keywords, and construction completion dates contained in the corresponding eAMLIS PADs. OSMRE also ensures the PADs under evaluation contain the additional information required by AML-1 such as PDFs and 1:24,000 scale / USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps showing the approximate location of each AML problem.

Findings

1. Tin Pan (coal)

The Tin Pan Canyon Gob Reclamation Project is the only project that has been completed under the Tin Pan Pad, NM-009. This project involved stabilization of steep slopes on two gob piles, approximately two acres in size, which have been contributing mine waste to an adjacent ephemeral stream channel. Reclamation work consisted of establishment of vegetation to help prevent coal sedimentation from entering the stream channel and construction of a large rock rundown and various erosion control structures necessary to facilitate effective stormwater management on the site. The project is located on the Vermejo Park Ranch, about five miles west of Raton, New Mexico in Colfax County.

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-009 (Tin Pan) contained a 7.5-minute quadrangle map.
- b. The PAD contains a PDF for the Priority 2 Clogged Stream Lands as required by AML-1.
- c. Grants S18AF20060 and S19AF20032 funded project construction.
- d. The Construction ran from September 4, 2020, to April 23, 2021. The project start and completion dates were accurately entered in eAMLIS.
- e. Change orders and adjusted costs associated with projects under the Tin Pan eAMLIS PAD NM-009 are as follows:
 - i. Tin Pan Canyon Gob Reclamation Project: two change orders, \$19,663.65 increased costs. No maintenance costs were incurred.
- f. The Cleveland Mine Safeguard Project PCS indicates two acres of Clogged Stream Lands were safeguarded at a cost of \$368,614.33. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Tin Pan eAMLIS PAD NM-009.

2. **Franks (coal)**

The AMLP completed four construction/reclamation projects between 2004-2014 under the Franks PAD, NM-001 as follows: Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project; Rangeland Hands Stream Restoration Maintenance Project; Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase I; and Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II. The Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project consisted of reclaiming and controlling erosion on several gob sites in Yankee Canyon and the restoration of meanders to a reach of stream channel adversely affected by historic mining. Restoration of stream meanders was accomplished by earthmoving and included construction for stream bank protection, grade control, and relocation of a residential and project access road. Two change orders were issued – one to add imported surfacing to the relocated road and the other to repair the stream bank at Gob Site D following damage due to high spring runoff in 2005. Coir blocks were used to repair this damage. The Rangeland Hands Stream Restoration Maintenance Project consisted of site assessment and construction of erosion control features to mitigate headcuts along the streambank restoration due to minor errors in the AML design that lead to erosion and head-cutting at 33 of the 40 wicker weirs installed during the Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project. The Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase I consisted of providing remedial reclamation to control erosion and sedimentation at previously reclaimed gob piles. Included in the work was construction of straw bale and coir roll terraces and incorporation of wood waste, lime, gypsum, organic fertilizer, compost, and mycorrhizal inoculum at selected areas of gob sites. The Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase I consisted of remedial reclamation and erosion control on five additional gob sites. The Yankee-Vukonich portion included extinguishment of a small gob fire and construction of a rough bed rock channel.

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-001 (Franks) contains a 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Three of the four projects do not require a 7.5-minute quadrangle map since the projects were fully complete prior to the transition to eAMLIS. AMLP uploaded one for the Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II.
- b. The PAD does not contain PDFs for the Priority 2 Portals and Clogged stream Lands problems as these were part of projects that were fully completed prior to the transition to eAMLIS. The Priority 3 Gob associated with the Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II does not require PDFs. The PAD contains a PDF for the P2 Surface burning as required.
- c. Grants S08AP12751, S09AP15297, and S12AF20009 funded project construction.

- d. The construction period for each project ran as follows:
 - i. Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project: May 21, 2004 – October 1, 2005.
 - ii. Rangeland Hands Stream Restoration Maintenance Project: November 1, 2008 – October 31, 2010.
 - iii. Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase I: May 12, 2009 – June 30, 2009.
 - iv. Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II: August 13, 2003 – August 5, 2014.
- e. Change orders and maintenance costs associated with projects under the Franks eAMLIS PAD NM-001 are as follows:
 - i. Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project: two change orders, no maintenance costs.
 - ii. Rangeland Hands Stream Restoration Maintenance Project: One change order, \$37,354.45 in maintenance costs.
 - iii. Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase I: No change orders, \$52,076.53 in maintenance costs.
 - iv. Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II: No change orders, \$36,675.00 in maintenance costs.
- f. The Yankee-Vukonich Reclamation Project PCS indicates Clogged Stream Land was safeguarded at a cost of \$304,243.08, two portals were safeguarded at a cost of \$3,027.00, and residential road relocated at a cost of \$17,516.00. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Franks eAMLIS PAD NM-001.
- g. The Sugarite Gob Reclamation Phase VIII-Yankee-Vukonich Maintenance Project Phase II PCS indicates surface burning was safeguarded at a cost of \$5,700.00. This figure matches the construction cost reported in the Franks eAMLIS PAD NM-001.
- h. The Franks PCS indicates several gob sites reclaimed at a cost of \$345,440.16. This figure matches the construction cost reported in the Franks eAMLIS PAD NM-001.

3. **Cleveland Mine (non-coal)**

The Cleveland Mine Safeguard Project is the only project that has been completed under the Cleveland Mine Pad, NM-054. This project consisted of backfilling 17 features, constructing three polyurethane foam plug closures, one culvert with bat gate, one swinging bat gate, and eight horizontal bat gates. The project was located approximately seven miles north of Silver City, New Mexico.

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-054 (Cleveland Mine) contains a 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the approximate location of each AML problem as required by AML-1.
- b. The PAD contains PDFs for the Priority 1 Portals and Vertical Openings as required by AML-1.
- c. Grants S10AB20005 and S11AF20023 funded project construction.
- d. The Construction ran from June 11, 2013, to October 11, 2013. The project start and completion dates were accurately entered in eAMLIS.
- e. Change orders and adjusted costs associated with projects under the Cleveland Mine eAMLIS PAD NM-054 are as follows:
 - i. Cleveland Mine: one change orders, \$70,622.64 increased costs. No maintenance costs were incurred.
- f. The Cleveland Mine Safeguard Project PCS indicates 16 Vertical Openings were safeguarded at a cost of \$404,573.44. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Cleveland Mine eAMLIS PAD NM-054.
- g. The Cleveland Mine Safeguard Project PCS indicates 14 Portals were safeguarded at a cost of \$47,660.54. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Cleveland Mine eAMLIS PAD NM-054.

4. **Biava No. 3 Mine (coal)**

The Gallup Coal Fire Fencing Project is the only project that has been completed under the Biava No. 3 Mine Pad, NM-064. This project was a small-scale construction project completed by TriWest Fence in May 2023. The project site is located in Gallup, New Mexico at three locations: Biava, Bell-Aztec, and Carbon Coal. Reclamation work involved three separate tasks: 1) Install approximately 300ft of 5-strand barb wire fence and four signs at Biava; 2) Install approximately 200ft of 5-strand barb wire fence and two signs at Bell-Aztec; and 3) Install three signs and posts at Carbon Coal.

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-064 (Biava No. 3 Mine) contains a 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the approximate location of each AML problem as required by AML-1.
- b. The PAD contains a PDF for the Priority 2 Surface Burning as required by AML-1.
- c. Grant S23AF00017 funded project construction.
- d. The Construction ran four days from May 15, 2023, to May 18, 2023. The project start and completion dates were accurately entered in eAMLIS.
- e. Change orders and adjusted costs associated with projects under the Biava No. 3 Mine eAMLIS PAD NM-064 are as follows:
 - i. Gallup Coal Fire Fencing Project: no change orders, no maintenance costs.

- f. The Gallup Coal Fire Fencing Project PCS indicates 0.54 acres of Surface Burning was safeguarded at a cost of \$30,474.79. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Biava No. 3 Mine eAMLIS PAD NM-064.

5. **Bingham (non-coal)**

The Hansonburg Mine Safeguard Project Phases I and II are the only projects that have been completed under the Bingham Pad, NM-053. It is located on public lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM Socorro Field Office and the State Land Office south and is east of Bingham and north of the White Sands Missile Range in Socorro County, New Mexico. It is distributed among three separate parcels: an eastern parcel in the northern portion of the Sierra Oscura measuring 1,039.35 acres, a western parcel in the Hansonburg Hills measuring 683.60 acres, and a small northern parcel just east of Bingham measuring 29.43 acres.

Work was completed under two separate construction Phases by RMC Consultants (Phase I) and Minegates Environmental (Phase II), resulting in 43 features being safeguarded. Between these two projects all known remaining Priority 1 abandoned mine features within the district were addressed. The general area remains hazardous due to steep slopes, mine waste piles, and several historic mining structures that were left intact. Both contractors worked on a variety of feature types, including shafts, adits, stopes, and highwalls. Environmental clearance was conducted jointly by the State of New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program and the BLM under a Cooperative Agreement. The Environmental Assessment was completed in November 2017 and A Finding of No Significant Impact was signed by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in April 2018. All construction activities for Phase I and Phase II were funded by BLM for a total cost of \$283,708.03. RMC Consultants completed Phase I construction costs for \$183,000 and MineGates Environmental completed construction costs for \$100,708.03.

- a. eAMLIS PAD NM-053 (Bingham) contains a 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the approximate location of each AML problem as required by AML-1.
- b. The PAD contains PDFs for the Priority 1 Portals and Vertical Openings as required by AML-1.
- c. No OSMRE grants funded project construction. BLM Funded Construction
- d. The construction period for each project phase ran as follows:
 - i. Phase I: December 1, 2018 – November 11, 2019
 - ii. Phase II: July 16, 2019 – August 30, 2019
- e. Change orders and adjusted costs associated with projects under the Bingham eAMLIS PAD NM-053 are as follows:
 - i. Hansonburg Mine Safeguard Project Phases I and II: no change orders, no maintenance costs.

- f. The Hansonburg Mine Safeguard Project Phases I and II PCS indicates 14 Vertical Openings were safeguarded at a cost of \$70,755.46. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Bingham eAMLIS PAD NM-053.
- g. The Hansonburg Mine Safeguard Project Phases I and II PCS indicates 29 Portals were safeguarded at a cost of \$212,952.57. This figure matches the construction costs reported in the Bingham eAMLIS PAD NM-053.

Conclusion

Overall, the information entered in the sample PADs evaluated above was accurate, well organized, and in many instances contained more information than required by AML-1. Several minor discrepancies with the Franks PAD construction periods were identified and promptly corrected by AMLP. Several 7.5-minute quadrangle maps for the PADS evaluated did not show the approximate location of each AML problem as required by AML-1 and were swiftly corrected by AMLP. In 2009 the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) changed accounting systems. As a result of EMNRD's transition to a new accounting system, AMLP is unable to access some grants information associated with projects conducted prior to 2009. AMPL was able to access all grant information for the above projects reviewed. OSMRE found no further problems in our comparison of the data contained in AMLP's Project Completion Summaries and the information n reported by eAMLIS. Therefore, no corrective actions are recommended at this time. OSMRE appreciates AMLP's continued assistance with reporting comprehensive and accurate AML accomplishment and construction cost data in eAMLIS. OSMRE looks forward to collaborating with AMLP in the coming EY to review and improve additional PADs while continuing to rebuild institutional knowledge with respect to eAMLIS best practices.

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 EY 2024. Other data and information used by DFB in its evaluation of AMLP's performance are available for review in the evaluation file maintained by the Denver Field Branch.

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 Coal Hazards on June 30, 2024

	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	8.8	64.10	N/A	108.9	181.80
Dollars	\$787,556	\$10,328,460	N/A	\$6,285,000	\$17,401,016
FUNDED					
GPRA Acres	79.2	7.46	3	14	103.66
Dollars	\$4,817,000	\$1,083,997	\$20,300	\$258,000	\$6,179,297
COMPLETED					
GPRA Acres	133.1	139.30	81.9	115.7	470.00
Dollars	\$7,868,258.16	\$7,383,855.38	\$4,894,565.99	\$3,695,399.13	\$ 23,842,078.66

Table 1a – New Mexico’s Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1 Non-Coal Hazards on June 30, 2024

	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	23.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.8
Dollars	\$785,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$785,700
FUNDED					
GPR Acres	40.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.9
Dollars	\$3,035,703	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,035,703
COMPLETED					
GPR Acres	186.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	186.87
Dollars	\$7,831,539.34	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,831,539.34

Table 2 – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Coal Hazards as of June 30, 2024

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 (HWPB) (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	36	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	3	0	67	2	4.0	1.0	16	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	1.6	5	0	15	0	6.7	2	4.0	1.0	1.6	72.9

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Dollar s	0	0	\$6,675,960	0	0	0	0	\$1,094,500	\$15,000	0	\$610,000	0	\$867,000	\$317,556	\$1,010,000	\$250,000	\$276,000	\$11,116,016	
ANNUAL RECLAMATION EY 2024 only (Completed)																			
Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION 1978 – 2024 (Completed)																			
Units	1.5	6	26.5	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	3	1	261	81.8	36	32	86	N/A	
GPRA Acres	10	30	26.5	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	15	5	26.1	81.8	36	32	8.6	272.4	
Dollar s	\$155,000	\$1,089,715.41	\$2,771,123	0	0	0	0	\$113,840	0	0	\$2,381,426.79	\$1,728	\$1,316,130.30	\$5,640,871.06	\$701,736	\$234,983	\$845,559.98	\$15,252,113.54	

Table 2a – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 Non-Coal Hazards as of June 30, 2024

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	177	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	17.70	90.7
Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$240,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$569,700	\$809,700

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION EY 2024 only (Completed)																		
Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$9,225.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$9,225.29
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION 1978 – 2024 (Completed)																		
Units	0	0.5	4	935	0	0	0	2	0	0	407	0	0	13	0	0	1230	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0.5	4	13.37	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	46.1	0	0	13	0	0	125.7	202.87
Dollars	0	\$2,500	\$24,500	\$71,047.24	0	0	0	\$1,587.25	0	0	\$2,113,835.88	0	0	\$31,450	0	0	\$5,677,355.46	\$7,922,275.83

Table 3 – New Mexico’s Accomplishments in Eliminating Environmental Problems Related to Past Mining Priority 3 and SMCRA section 403(b) Coal Hazards as of June 30, 2024

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	5	187	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	39.5	3	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	9	0.5	187	8	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	39.5	3	0	0	248.3
Dollars	\$720,000	\$350,000	\$15,404,090	\$580,000	0	0	\$122,000	0	0	0	\$1,720,000	\$200,000	0	0	\$19,096,090

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ANNUAL RECLAMATION EY 2024 only (Completed)															
Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION 1978 – 2024 (Completed)															
Units	3	9	138.9	48.5	0	0	13	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	3	0.9	138.9	48.5	0	0	1.3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	197.6
Dollars	\$7,301	\$10,634	\$4,808,366.12	\$3,633,933	0	0	\$123,540	\$3,890	0	\$1	\$2,300	0	0	0	\$8,589,965.12

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, 2024

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	360

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Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$72,000	0	0	0	\$72,000
ANNUAL RECLAMATION EY 2024 only (Completed)															
Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION 1978 – 2024 (Completed)															
Units	0	18	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	330	0	0	0	N/A
GPRA Acres	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	330	0	0	0	334
Dollars	0	\$9,000	0	0	0	0	\$115,000	0	0	0	\$41,643	0	0	0	\$165,643

**Table 4 – (State/Tribe) Public Well-Being Enhancement
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 Coal AML projects completed during EY 2024)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	-	-	-	0	0	0
TOTAL				0	0	0

**Table 4a – (State/Tribe) Public Well-Being Enhancement
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 Non-Coal AML projects completed during EY 2024)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	NM-234	Bonito Adit 10 Maintenance Project	P	0.1	\$9,225.29	9
TOTAL				0.1	\$9,225.29	9

Table 5 – New Mexico’s Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining During EY 2024

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
-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			0		0	0	0

Table 6 – New Mexico’s Coal AML Projects Started and / or Completed During EY 2024

Projects Started	Projects Completed
0	0

Table 6a – New Mexico’s Non-Coal AML Projects Started and / or Completed During EY 2024

Projects Started	Projects Completed
1	1

Table 7 – New Mexico’s AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing During EY 2024

AML Program Costs	
Water Supply Construction	0
AMD Set-Aside	0
Fee-based Funding	\$2,829,001
BIL Funding	\$2,421,868
Total AML Funding	\$5,250,869
AML Program Staffing (full-time equivalents on June 30, 2024)	14 FTE

VII. COMMENTS

The New Mexico AMLP had no comments on the EY 2024 Annual Evaluation Report.