

**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT
Evaluation Year 2003
(October 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003
on the
NAVAJO ABANDONED MINE LANDS
RECLAMATION PROGRAM**



INTRODUCTION

This annual evaluation report is produced by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in fulfillment of its Statutory responsibility [under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, (SMCRA)] to annually assess the accomplishments of the Navajo Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program (Navajo AML Program). The Navajo AML Program is under the Navajo Nation's Division of Natural Resources. The annual report consists of OSM's oversight findings based on field inspections and meetings with the Navajo Abandoned Mine Land Program during the 9-month evaluation period beginning October 1, 2002 and ending June 30, 2003. This evaluation period is 9-months duration rather than the usual 12-months, in order to accommodate OSM's desire to move to an annual oversight schedule that will end in June rather than September. Henceforth, there will be a 12-month oversight evaluation period that begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is responsible under SMCRA for approving State and Tribal Programs, to carry out the goals of Title IV of SMCRA. The primary goal of Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Programs, is to mitigate the effects of past mining, by reclaiming abandoned mines. The primary emphasis is placed on correcting the most serious problems endangering public health, safety, general welfare, and property. Once this is accomplished, secondary emphasis is placed on the remediation of mining related impacts to impacted communities. This remediation is through the funding of public facility or infrastructure projects.

On behalf of the Secretary of Interior, OSM administers the Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Fund by awarding grants to States and Indian Nations, to cover their program administration and reclamation costs. The OSM Western Regional Coordinating Center's (WRCC) Albuquerque Field Office (AFO) provides assistance to the Navajo AML Program and annually monitors the Navajo AML Program's performance through oversight.

PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Program History:

On May 16, 1988, OSM approved the Navajo AML Program. This approval provided authority for the Navajo Nation to use AML funds to reclaim abandoned mines on the Navajo Nation. Navajo AML did not apply for an emergency AML Program, so OSM retained the authority for reclamation of "emergency" AML projects.

On May 4, 1994, the Secretary of Interior concurred with the Navajo AML Program's certification that all known eligible priority-1 and priority-2 abandoned coal mines were reclaimed. Since receiving certification in May 1994, the Navajo AML Program used its AML funds almost exclusively for reclamation of eligible abandoned non-coal (uranium and some copper) mines. The Navajo AML Program anticipates having all known and eligible abandoned mines reclaimed by the end of FY-2004.

In 2000~~1~~, the Navajo AML Program amended its AML Plan to incorporate the provisions of SMCRA, Section 411(e) and (f) which provide the authority for using AML funds to construct

public facilities as a means of mitigating current and past mining related impacts to such impacted communities. Thus, the Navajo AML Program can now also use its AML funds for the construction of Public Facility Projects (PFPs). Navajo AML funded its first PFP in EY-2002.

The Navajo AML Program operates under an annual budget of approximately \$3.5 to \$4.0 Million. Until this year, the Program has been doing exclusively mine reclamation work. This is the first year that the Navajo AML Program used AML funds to construct Public Facility Projects (PFPs). Almost all PFPs are jointly funded projects involving both AML funds and funds from Chapter, Tribal, State, or other Federal agencies. PFP submissions can be grouped into four main categories including: 1) Buildings for Chapter Houses, Community Centers, Multi-Purpose Buildings and Head Start facilities; 2) Infrastructure projects such as water lines, sewer lines and electrical lines; 3) Infrastructure projects for roads or exit ramps and sewer/waste disposal sites; and, 4) commercial/business development projects such as an Arts and Crafts Center.

Program Staffing:

The Navajo AML Program has three office locations to serve the Navajo Nation. The main office is in Window Rock, Arizona, where the AML Program Department Manager and administration personnel are located. There are two field offices, the Shiprock, New Mexico office, and the Tuba City, Arizona Office. The Navajo AML Program has a staff of 30 full-time equivalent positions (FTE's), seven of these positions share time with the Navajo Nation's Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Program so the net calculated number of AML funded FTE's is 27.4 FTE's. Approximately four (4) of these positions are currently vacant. The Navajo Nation Personnel Department completed a full personnel evaluation in FY-2002 and reclassified all the positions. In addition, the AML Program director has made some staffing changes and reassignments as a result of adding the planning and construction of projects authorized under 411(f) of SMCRA to the existing workload.

Grants and Financial Information:

According to data published on OSM's Web Page, the undistributed Tribal Share Balance for the Navajo Nation as of the start of the Evaluation Period (September 30, 2002) was over \$28 M (\$28,015,271). Midway through the evaluation period (March 31, 2003), this undistributed Tribal Share Balance had decreased by \$367,668 (to \$27,647,603). Tribal Share Balance data for the end of the evaluation period (June 30, 2003) is not yet published and available.

The Navajo AML Program intends to use Navajo Nation set-aside funds to renovate a historic building in Window Rock, Arizona. The renovated building will be used as new office space for the AML Program. This location will allow the Program to stay close to the Navajo Nation's central government offices, this should facilitate Navajo AML's ability to fund and complete PFPs. Because of financial, permitting and contracting concerns, PFPs require a lot of interaction and coordination with various other Navajo Nation offices in the vicinity.

The following AML grants were either active or closed out during the evaluation period:

Grant Number	End of Grant Period	Amount
GR807810	03/31/02	\$11,959,525.*
GR107810	12/31/03	\$4,270,653.
GR207810	12/31/04	\$8,249,799.
GR307810	12/31/05	\$3,202,765.

* Grant is currently in the reconciliation process.

Program Maintenance:

There are no oversight issues with regard to maintenance of the Navajo AML Plan. To date, the Navajo AML Program has submitted to OSM two substantive amendments to their AML Plan. The latest amendment to the AML Plan was in 2001, it provided the legal authority for Navajo AML to fund and construct public facility projects. The process has gone through a full cycle in 2002-2003. Navajo AML recently evaluated what in the process has worked well and what could be improved. As a result, the Navajo Nation Resources Committee approved revisions to their “Proposal Procedures for Navajo AML Public Facility Projects.”

PART II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OSM would like to highlight the following items that Navajo AML has excelled in. Program accomplishments are also summarized in Part IV of this report.

Program and Project Management:

Navajo AML has been able to efficiently use its administration and construction grant funds distributed to the Program. Navajo AML has done an excellent job of planning and budgeting over the years. Planning and budgeting has been a big task because of the programs multi-faceted involvement in mine reclamation construction, maintenance & contract warranties, project development & design engineering for reclamation projects, project development for public facility projects, project selection, contract bidding for both PFPs and reclamation, coordination with other agencies on joint funding of PFPs, public outreach and technical assistance to Chapters. Program management and leadership are excellent.

The Navajo AML Program demonstrates a lot of teamwork in both AML reclamation and public facility work. The three AML offices support each other and coordinate well together on projects. Grant requests are realistic and accurate. Grant reports are also accurate and timely. In addition, the Navajo AML Program cooperates with other federal agencies to assist with related initiatives and data sharing. Often, Navajo AML is called upon for assistance to other agencies by providing updates and Navajo interpreters for events, meetings, interaction with the public and access to property.

This year Navajo AML was selected to receive OSM’s Western Regional AML Reclamation Award for its Cove-3 Phase-2 reclamation project. This places the Navajo AML Program in contention for the National AML Reclamation Award and the People’s Choice Award as well, which will both be announced at the National AML Conference in September, 2003.

Public Outreach:

There is a tremendous need for public facility work (new infrastructure and improvements) on the Navajo Nation as demonstrated by the 110 PFP proposals received in 2002. The demand for PFPs has necessitated substantive involvement in public outreach by the Program. The Navajo AML Program began by holding public meetings with Chapters impacted by past or present mining activity, to explain the AML Programs PFP provisions (orientation), Program responsibilities and the eligibility requirements for PFPs. In addition, the Navajo AML Program worked with it's oversight committee, the Resources Committee (of the Navajo Nation Council) to put in place the PFP policy and criteria to assist Chapters impacted by mining. Finally, the AML Program worked with individual Chapters to provide technical assistance in development of project proposals and resolving NEPA concerns. This year NAML also work with the 20 Chapters and entities whose projects were funded in 2002, to provide guidance regarding project and construction management so that the projects could begin construction.

In EY-2003 NAML received 38 new PFP proposals. By the end of EY-2003, NAML was in the process of reviewing and selecting projects for funding, from among these 38 new submissions. NAML currently has 20 FY-2002 PFPs in all phases of project development and construction. NAML is doing an effective job of project and construction management with this workload. AML staff is being utilized very effectively.

Active Public Facility Projects:

In 2002, the AML Program received 110 project proposals. A five member Project Review Committee was established, from respective Navajo Nation departments, to review and rank each of the proposals, in accordance with the project proposal procedures developed by the Navajo AML Program, and selected 20 of the 110 projects for funding. Some of the project proposals had the necessary National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation completed and others required assistance from Navajo AML in getting the Environmental Assessment or Categorical Exclusion ready for submission to OSM. By September 2002, OSM had received 15 PFP application packages for approval and OSM was able to issue a Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and an Authorization to Proceed (ATP) on 14 of the 15 project packages. One of the packages required additional NEPA documentation so it was resubmitted during EY-2003. During EY-2003, two other PFP application packages were submitted to OSM for approval. Both were approved.

As previously mentioned, project submissions can be grouped into four main categories including: 1) Buildings such as Chapter Houses, Community Centers, Multi-Purpose Buildings and Head Start facilities; 2) Infrastructure projects such as water lines, sewer lines and electrical lines; 3) Infrastructure projects such as roads or exit ramps and sewer/waste disposal sites; and, 4) commercial/business development projects such as an Arts and Crafts Center.

Active AML Reclamation Projects:

In EY-2002, Navajo AML submitted one new reclamation project (Cameron-6) to OSM for approval and completed ongoing reclamation from EY-2001. In EY-2003, OSM approved another 7 reclamation projects included in the Central AML and Northern AML construction contracts. Central AML Project consisted of one construction contract for Sweetwater-2, Black

Mesa-3 and Bidahochi-1. Northern AML Project consists of one construction contract for Beclabito-4, Cove-4 and Sinostee-1. This will complete the coal and non-coal mine reclamation inventory on AMLIS for the Navajo Nation. Aside from project maintenance or any previously undiscovered mine sites, all future work will consist of public facility / infrastructure construction.

AML issues also remain with the US EPA and Navajo EPA in regards to potential surface/sub-surface water contamination and radioactive mine waste problems within reclaimed AML areas. Data collection tasks for the Atlas and GIS database have commenced for this effort, to further evaluate reclaimed areas. US Army Corps of Engineers is in charge of the database development and started on the Red Valley Chapter area within Apache County, Arizona and San Juan County, New Mexico. The database for Red Valley is a pilot project to see how such information can be used for other areas.

AML Reclamation Project Development and Construction:

In addition to preparing for the implementation of Public Facility Projects, Navajo AML accomplished a substantial amount of project development and project construction during EY-2002. Navajo AML used contractors to complete all of the construction work. Navajo AML provided the project specifications, held pre-proposal tours and pre-construction conferences, awarded the contracts, and then monitored the construction work. Construction contractors proved to be reliable by completing construction work on schedule and by adhering to project specifications.

Tables 1 and 2 at the end of this report list projects that were active during the evaluation period: Tables 3 and 4 list EY-2003 data and cumulative data for AMLIS hazards.

Computer Network:

In EY-2002 Navajo AML worked with OSM-HQ to get the Navajo AML Program (all three office locations) on the OSM network. However, because of recent national security changes and new regulatory requirements resulting from the September 11th terrorism and the Indian Trust Funds, Cobell Case, OSM mandated that Navajo AML and other clients be removed from the OSM network. Therefore, during this evaluation period, Navajo AML was forced to obtain its network access elsewhere. The Navajo AML Program also upgraded all of its computer workstations to the Windows 2000 operating system this year.

PART III. RESULTS OF ENHANCEMENT AND PERFORMANCE REVIEWS

The regulatory objective of the annual evaluation process is to evaluate the effectiveness of AML Programs in:

- 1) Administering the responsibilities of their AML Plan and the obligations under approved grant(s);
- 2) Complying with Title IV of SMCRA by eliminating high priority hazards associated with abandoned mines; and,
- 3) Complying with any special initiatives important to OSM as the lead Federal agency.

Navajo AML's inventory of AMLIS priorities under SMCRA have been virtually completed by the Navajo AML Program. OSM's oversight role is shifting to facilitating the Program in getting PFPs funded, through the NEPA approval process and into construction. This year's enhancement and performance review was designed to reflect the increased emphasis on reporting PFP goals and accomplishments, however, some AML reclamation activities will continue into 2004. There are no ongoing issues or concerns with the Navajo AML Program. It is a well managed and streamlined Program.

Two principles of excellence were selected for evaluation in EY-2003. OSM tailored evaluation topics to facilitate obtaining necessary information on program accomplishments, program administration, and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Cost effective use of grant funds was also used to measure success. For public facility projects, OSM's view of Program effectiveness is based upon getting projects to construction and successful completion of projects in accordance with the approved grant(s). In other words, accomplishing what was set out in the grant application.

Principle 1: Planning and Implementation of Public Facility Projects under Section 411 (e) and (f) of SMCRA

There are no performance standards in SMCRA or its implementing regulations that govern the construction of PFPs. Regulations at 30 CFR 875.15 (c), (d), (e) and (f), for public facility projects, require substantial public involvement in the prioritization and selection of projects. Last year Navajo AML was able to successfully get several project proposals through project selection and development.

EY-2003 oversight determined that Navajo AML had fully followed and implemented its approved Plan and procedures titled "PFP Proposal Procedures and Criteria," in its review and selection of PFP. Navajo AML received over 110 funding proposals for public facility projects. The 110 proposals were gradually reduced down to 20 proposals approved by the Navajo Nation Resources Committee for funding with concurrence by the President of the Navajo Nation. In selecting the 20 projects, the Navajo AML Program considered factors such as the amount of leverage funding available, needs and benefits, land withdrawal, chapter resolution, construction readiness, approved architectural & engineering designs / plans, environmental compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) including clearances for threatened and endangered species as well as cultural & historic resource clearances.

To date, Navajo AML has funded 18 PFPs, 15 of which were scheduled to begin construction during EY-2003. Two additional projects were funded with set-aside funds and managed by the Navajo AML Program, one of which is complete and one is pending construction). However, part way into EY-2003, OSM shortened the annual evaluation period to end three months early. Due to this change, some of the 2003 summer construction season (July, August and September) is no longer included in this evaluation period. Late summer construction work will have to be included in next year's 2004 evaluation report. Accordingly, this change in the evaluation period means that, several PFP that were scheduled to start during the 2003 evaluation period will now be tracked in EY-2004.

This year Navajo AML invited OSM to attend a meeting to observe the Project Review Committee's evaluation of project proposals. The Navajo AML Program does the preliminary review of all project nominations and submits them to the Project Review Committee for ranking. The Project Review Committee also makes comments on the projects for the Navajo Nation Resources Committee to consider when it determines which proposals to fund. This is a very arduous and difficult process because so many unique things must be considered and each project is unique. It was apparent from the discussions regarding the project nominations that a conscientious effort is made to treat each project fairly and objectively while adhering to selection procedures. It was also apparent that there are a lot of factors to consider in ranking and recommending proposals to the Resources Committee for approval. Because Project proposals are jointly funded, this creates another factor (leveraged funding) that is taken into consideration.

Navajo AML continues to do a substantial amount of Public Outreach to eligible (impacted) Chapters. Numerous meetings were held with Chapter officials to discuss projects selected for "funding" in order to get them to construction. A Navajo AML Programs and Projects Specialist (PPS) was assigned to each funded project to work with the Chapters and other partners to resolve issues and keep projects moving forward. The PPS made routine visits to projects that were under construction, in order to monitor construction and to keep projects on schedule. In addition, the Window Rock AML office worked continually throughout the year coordinating with the Tribal government, the Resources Committee and other Federal, State or Tribal joint funding Agencies to ensure that each project reached construction and to work out problems that arose. The Window Rock office also coordinates with Navajo Design & Engineering Services and Navajo Division of Finance Department to develop contracts, to bid them out, and to get them through the Navajo SAS final signature approval process.

By the end of the EY-2003 (June 30), three projects funded in 2002 were completed (Antelope Canyon Access Road, Black Mesa Powerline Extension and Cane Valley Water Systems Project), five were entering construction, and the others were either in the contracting process (SAS process) or in project design & development. None of the 20 projects were abandoned.

In EY 2003, Navajo AML received about 38 new proposals 11 of which were selected for funding. Six (6) of the newly selected PFPs will be funded in 2003 and will likely enter construction in 2004. The remaining five (5) may be funded by the EY-2004 PFP grant. While all of this was being done Navajo AML was also completing the remainder of its lower priority-2 and priority-3 AML reclamation work and some maintenance work.

Summary:

This OSM oversight review has concluded that Navajo AML is doing an outstanding job of following its approved Plan and its internal policy & procedures for public involvement. Chapter representatives are generally aware of the AML Program's requirements and criteria for funding and they are submitting project nominations for funding. Navajo AML has done an excellent job of community outreach and working with Chapters to get a PFP proposal developed for submission to Navajo AML for funding consideration. Proposals received are objectively evaluated and ranked in accordance with the selection criteria for referral to the Resources

Committee. Projects that are selected for funding ultimately go forward to construction. Navajo AML has completed a tremendous amount of work in getting Public Facility Projects funded, contracted out and ready for construction. Overall, this has resulted in successful PFPs that delivered the product that was proposed. This approach has created a positive working relationship with the community.

It is a little early to draw widespread conclusions regarding PFPs, however, the Chapters that have completed projects appear to be satisfied with the project. Preliminary discussions with other Chapters whose projects are near construction appear to be very happy with the scope of work and contract specifications that were developed and are anxious for construction to start.

This leads OSM to believe that the PFPs are going to be a huge success for the Navajo AML Program. Funded PFPs will meet the intent of Section 411(f) of SMCRA. OSM's observation indicates that the types of PFPs being selected for funding by Navajo AML directly relate to public infrastructure, water development and safety and health as intended and outlined by SMCRA. PFPs under SMCRA are poised to be a huge success for Navajo AML, the Navajo Nation, OSM and the Department of Interior.

Reliance on leveraged funding from Chapters, Navajo Nation, State entities, and other Federal Agencies, ensures that the AML Program is cost effective. Many projects would not have been realized if not for the Navajo AML Program's funding contribution. In some cases community projects have been on hold for years due to funding shortages that are now being made available through the Navajo AML Program. In many cases project construction was not possible without AML leverage funding.

Table 2 at the end of this report lists the status of all PFP and their funding. Evaluation Principle- 2 below provides a description of each public facility project:

**Navajo AML Program
EY-2003
Enhancement and Performance Review Report**

Principle 2 AML Program Accomplishments During the Evaluation Period (Directive AML-22, Principle 5)

AML Reclamation:

OSM evaluates reclamation success in terms of NEPA compliance, hazard elimination, landscape stability and vegetation success, because these topics seem to accurately reflect the long-term effectiveness of Navajo AML's reclamation and focus on-the-ground results. This year Navajo AML completed more of its non-coal mine reclamation inventory and all that remains will be completed by 2004. Navajo AML will be the second AML Program in the nation to have accomplished this task. Over 1,500 acres have been reclaimed as a result of their efforts.

OSM conducted on-site inspections of Bidahochi-1, Cove-3 Phase 2, Coalmine Mesa (subsidence maintenance) and Cameron-6 (diversion dam maintenance). The Navajo AML

Program staff led both pre-proposal site tours and OSM oversight inspection tours. Navajo AML staff demonstrated that they are very knowledgeable of the project specifications, site locations and project biological / cultural restrictions. Reclamation work at all sites inspected was very successful and projects were designed to enhance long-term stability of the reclaimed land. Mine hazards and radiation hazards were effectively eliminated in all cases. Final grading blended in well with surrounding areas and portal closures were hidden or disguised so as to prevent vandalism or reopening of the hazards. Reclamation work has been both timely and cost effective. Both the use of change orders and partnering resulted in effective reclamation. Cooperation between the Program and its contractors resulted in reclamation that achieved the desired results. Navajo AML did an excellent job of preparing Environmental Assessments (EAs) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Packages for AML reclamation projects.

In addition to field inspections, OSM and Navajo AML met on several occasions during the year, including: a meeting in Flagstaff, Arizona for Public Facility Projects, two meetings in Albuquerque Field Office, a meeting with the Project Review Committee in Albuquerque, and one meeting in Window Rock, Arizona. In addition, US Environmental Protection Agency of San Francisco, California invited Navajo Environmental Protection Agency, Navajo AML, and Albuquerque Field Office to a meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss potential coordination & sharing of information on uranium mining and reclamation on the Navajo Nation. State, Federal, and Tribal agencies have often looked to Navajo AML for technical assistance and assistance in interacting with the Navajo community. Navajo AML's willingness to assist other agencies has enabled studies, tests and projects to continue that otherwise would have been difficult or impossible to do.

The Navajo AML Program has been recognized in the past for their high quality reclamation work. This year the Navajo AML Program received the OSM Regional AML Reclamation Award and is also in the running for the National Reclamation Award. Reclamation work, accomplished by the Navajo AML Program, is done in a manner that minimizes the need for maintenance, promotes landscape stability, establishes vegetation and enhances wildlife (where it is consistent with adjacent land uses), and adequately safeguards the physical hazards. Reclamation work is of excellent quality and hazards were effectively abated or safe-guarded. Biological restrictions regarding NEPA were always complied with, including scheduled construction around the breeding season. Cultural resources were clearly flagged in the field to ensure protection or avoidance of damage by contractors.

AML Maintenance & 2-Year Warranties:

Navajo AML routinely inspects past reclamation for erosion and other problems. In addition, Navajo AML Reclamation Contracts contain a 2-year warranty clause. Maintenance / Warranty work was completed this year at Cameron-6 Project (diversion dam repair) and at Coalmine Mesa (underground subsidence). In addition, maintenance inspections were performed on the Cameron-4, Cameron-5 and Mesa Grande projects this year. The assessment of AML reclamation work recently completed at the Cameron Mining District recommended three sites for maintenance work to control erosion. Another site was identified at the Monument Valley 2 Reclamation site for maintenance work. The AML Program is currently planning to complete this maintenance work in 2004. The Program also developed a Maintenance & Surveillance Plan (form) to use when assessing reclaimed sites for stability and the need for maintenance work. It ensures that the engineering designs are working and that radioactive burial sites are not being exposed.

Public Facility Projects (PFPs):

Public facility project selection, development and approval started in 2002. The first project construction work started in 2003 and as of June 30, 2003, three projects were completed. PFPs are entering into construction in a timely manner. PFPs are also being constructed as designed. Navajo AML did an excellent job of preparing Environmental Assessments and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Packages for public facility projects. Categorical Exclusions (CX) are being used appropriately and result in cost effective use of AML funds.

OSM inspected the following PFPs: To'Hajiilee Behavioral Health Systems Facility Project, Dennehotso-Cane Valley Water System Project, Coppermine West Powerline Project, Aneth waterline extension project (pre-construction inspection), Becalbito Head Start Facility Project (preconstruction), Lake Valley Senior Citizen Center Project, Monument Valley Arts & Crafts Mall Project, Navajo Parks and Recreation Department Upper Antelope Canyon Access Road Project, Oljato Senior Citizen Center Project and the San Juan Multi-purpose Facility Project. Table 2 contains a listing of PFPs and their status. Not much guidance exists regarding PFPs in the OSM regulations. Navajo AML has pioneered and inspired much of the process & basis that OSM-AFO uses to evaluate SMCRA authorized PFPs. Project evaluation, selection, and use of leveraged funds have all been things promoted by the Navajo AML Program. OSM-AFO has also gained valuable experience from review, approval and oversight of these initial PFPs.

PART IV. ACCOMPLISHMENT AND INVENTORY REPORTS (AMLIS)

Navajo AML updated AMLIS and provided AFO with AMLIS accomplishments data for EY-2003. Table 4 contains a cumulative tabulation of hazards and the cost associated with safeguarding those hazards. Navajo AML is commended by OSM for accomplishing the goals & priorities identified under SMCRA by completing its coal and non-coal inventory. Currently ongoing construction is scheduled to be finished sometime prior to 2004.

Navajo AML has been recognized in the past through OSM's award programs for excellence in reclamation by having received both National and Regional awards. This year OSM will recognize Navajo AML with the Western Regional AML Reclamation Award for the Cove-3 Phase 2 Project. Last year OSM-AFO recognized the AML Program for its many successes during the Program's existence.

Navajo AML is also commended for the quality and extent of its overall reclamation work completed to date. Abandoned coal and uranium mines have posed a serious health threat to the Navajo community for a long time. Completion of this reclamation work marks the end of an era and the beginning of a new era for the Navajo Nation.

Navajo AML is commended for setting-up a successful system for development and management of PFPs. PFPs are an effective use of AML funds on Navajo Lands. PFPs clearly serve as a means of off-setting past and current mining related impacts on the Navajo Nation.

Table 1
Navajo AML Program
Reclamation Projects Active During EY-2003
by Grant Number

Grant Number	Grant term	AML Projects	Status
GR807810	04/01/98 to 03/31/02	Beclabito-3	Complete
		Tse Tah-3	Complete
		Cameron-4	Complete
		Mon. Valley-4	Complete
		Oakspring-4	Complete
		Cove-3	Complete
GR107810	01/01/01 to 12/31/03	Bidahochi-1	Complete
		Coppermine-2	Complete
		Black Mesa-3	Complete
		Cameron-6	Complete
		Sweetwater-2	Complete
		Coalmine Canyon Maintenance	Complete
GR207810	01/01/02 to 12/31/04	Sanostee-1	Ongoing
		Cove-4	Ongoing
		Beclabito-4	Ongoing
		Maintenance	Ongoing
		Public Facility Projects	Ongoing

- Grant GR807810 is currently in the reconciliation process, the other two are not closed out, so the final costs for these projects have not been entered in AMLIS.
- Sanostee-1, Cove-4 & Beclabito-4 comprise the Northern AML Project contract.
- Bidahochi-1, Black Mesa-3 & Sweetwater-2 comprise the Central AML Project contract.

Table 2
Navajo AML Program
Public Facility Projects Funded in EY-2002

	Grant GR2078210					
	Chapter/ Entity	PFP	AML Funding	Leverage Funding	Total Funding	06/30/03 Status
1	Aneth, Rockwell	Waterline Ext.-Well	300,000	1,019,030	1,319,030	Pending
2	Beclabito	HeadStart	200,000	476,000	676,000	Ongoing
3	Black Mesa	Powerline	297,032	699,453	996,485	Complete
4	Coalmine Canyon	MPF	300,000	1,251,680	1,551,680	Ongoing
5	Coalmine Canyon/Mesa**	Waterline Ext.	37,384	715,129	752,513	Pending
6	Coppermine, West	Powerline Ext.	60,140	769,584	829,724.00	Ongoing
7	Cove	SC Ctr.	300,000	252,150	552,150.00	Ongoing
8	Dennehotso, Cane Valley**	Water System	124,000	1,291,000	1,415,000	Ongoing
9	Ft. Defiance, Blue Canyon	(P-2) Powerline	189,530	95,540	285,070	Ongoing
10	Lake Valley	SC Ctr.	300,000	300,000	600,000	Ongoing
11	Manuelito, South	Water System	299,992	2,859,978	3,159,970	Pending
12	MV A&C Council	Vendor Vill./Mall	300,000	807,500	1,107,500	Ongoing
13	N. Parks & Rec. Dept.	Access Rd.	129,000	54,692	183,692	Complete
14	Oljato	SC Ctr.	295,000	75,000	370,000	Ongoing
15	Rock Springs	MPF	300,000	166,750	466,750	Pending
16	Rough Rock	SC Ctr.	266,460	450,000	716,460	Ongoing
17	San Juan	MPF	300,000	1,199,950	1,499,950	Ongoing
18	Tachee-Blue Gap	SC Ctr.	300,000	451,150	752,150	Ongoing
19	To'Hajiilee	BHS Ctr.	300,000	137,052	437,052	Ongoing
20	Twin Lakes	SC Ctr. Infra.	202,000	618,000	820,000	Pending
	TOTALS		\$4,800,538.00	13,689,638	18,491,176	

** Projects 5 and 8 were funded with set-aside funds.

Table 3
Navajo AML Reclamation Program
EY-2003 Accomplishments *

Problem Type and Description	Completed EY-2003	Costs**
Benchs	2.65 acres	\$53,625
Clogged Stream Lands	0.0 acres	0.
Dangerous Highwalls	1,560 linear feet	\$107,250
Dangerous Impoundments	0 (count)	0.
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	7.02 acres	\$82,225
Dangerous Slides	0 acres	0.
EF-Equipment/Facilities	0 (count)	0.
Gobs	0 acres	0.
Highwalls	0 feet	0.
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	0 (count)	0.
Haul Roads	3.28 acres	\$17,875
Industrial/Residential Waste	0 acres	0
Mine Openings (prospects)	2 (count)	\$14,300
Other	0	0.
Portals	18 (count)	\$60,775
Pits	0.1 acres	\$21,450
Polluted Water: Agric. & Indust.	0 (count)	0
Subsidence	0 acres	0
Spoil Areas	0 acres	0.
Surface Burning	0 acres	0.
Slump	0 acres	0.
Underground Mine Fires	0 acres	0.
Vertical Openings	0 (count)	0
Water Problems	0 (count)	0.
NAVAJO TOTAL COSTS		\$357,500.00

- *This table is based on a Problem Type Unit and Cost Detail Report from the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System as of 09/31/02. The coal inventory is completed. Neither AMLIS nor this table contains an inventory of un-reclaimed non-coal. Non-coal hazards are not tracked by the AMLIS inventory, until they are funded or fully reclaimed.
- **Costs associated with AMLIS keywords/ hazards are not entered until the grant is closed out.

Table 4
Navajo Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program
Cumulative AML Reclamation Accomplishments YTD

Problem Type and Description	Completed YTD	Costs
Benchs	40.25 acres	329,313
Clogged Stream Lands	0.8 acres	0.
Dangerous Highwalls	90,628 linear feet	5,117,086.
Dangerous Impoundments	4 (count)	101,559.
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	543.82 acres	7,545,891.
Dangerous Slides	7 acres	220,394.
Equipment/Facilities	2.0 (count)	12,405.
Gobs	149.9 acres	748,012.
Highwalls	280 feet	24,375.
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	5 (count)	29,087.
Haul Roads	110.08 acres	949,702.
Industrial/Residential Waste ???	6.5 acres	108,662.
Mine Openings (prospects)	65 (count)	259,723.
Other	360.1	2,155,359.
Portals	787 (count)	3,235,897.
Pits	121.3 acres	909,900.
Polluted Water: Agric. & Indust.	19.0 (count)	185,901.
Subsidence	12.14 acres	428,496.
Spoil Areas	264.6 acres	432,334.
Surface Burning	3.0 acres	10,000.
Slump	0.0 acres	0.
Underground Mine Fires	.0 acres	0.
Vertical Openings	381 (count)	381,734.
Water Problems	1 (count)	4,337.
NAVAJO TOTAL COSTS		\$22,860,854.00