

**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT
Evaluation Year 2005
(July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005)
on the
NAVAJO NATION ABANDONED MINED LANDS
RECLAMATION PROGRAM**

by:
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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 (NAMLRP). The NAMLRP is under the Executive Branch of the Navajo Nation 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 12-month evaluation period beginning July 1, 2004 and ending June 30, 2005.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is responsible for approving State and Tribal AML Reclamation Programs to carry out the goals of Title IV of SMCRA. The primary goal of Abandoned Mined Land (AML) Programs approved under the SMCRA, is to mitigate the effects of past coal mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mines and coal processing facilities. Emphasis is placed on first correcting the most serious problems endangering public health, safety, general welfare, and property. SMCRA provides for reclamation of both coal and non-coal mines abandoned prior to May 1977; however, coal mines generally have funding priority. Once a State or Tribal Program has certified that all of its priority one coal hazards have been reclaimed, SMCRA authorizes the use of State or Tribal AML funds for Public Facility or Infrastructure Projects (PFPs), as a way of off-setting past and present mining related impacts to affected communities.

On behalf of the Secretary of Interior, OSM administers the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Reclamation Fund by awarding grants to States and Indian Nations, to cover the costs associated with both program administration and project construction. The OSM Western Region's (OSM-WR), Albuquerque Field Office (AFO) provides assistance to the NAMLRP and also evaluates NEPA compliance, inspects reclamation sites and PFP construction sites and summarizes the NAMLRP's 12-month accomplishments in an annual evaluation report (AER).

PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Program History:

On May 16, 1988, OSM approved the Navajo Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program and associated Navajo AML Code / Plan. This approval provided authority for the Navajo Nation to use AML funds to reclaim abandoned mines on the Navajo Nation. NAMLRP did not apply for an Emergency Program, so OSM retained the authority for reclamation of "emergency" AML projects.

On May 4, 1994, the Secretary of Interior concurred with the NAMLRP's certification that all known eligible priority-1 and priority-2 abandoned coal mines were reclaimed. Since receiving certification in May 1994, the NAMLRP used its AML funds almost exclusively for reclamation of eligible abandoned non-coal (uranium and some copper) mines. The Northern Navajo AML Reclamation Project was the final non-coal reclamation project in the NAMLRP's AMLIS inventory. It was successfully completed in May 2004. For the most part, this project completed their AML inventory of non-coal sites, however, a few small abandoned coal mine sites; and gob piles have since been identified that were added to the inventory for reclamation. In addition, Navajo AML also continually monitors and addresses any maintenance needs that arise on past reclamation work. NAMLRP contracts carry a 2-year warranty; however, any older reclamation

maintenance needs must be completed under new contracts. Navajo AML has also secured funding for a couple of small coal outcrop fires in 2004 and 2005.

In 2001, the NAMLRP amended its Navajo AML Reclamation Plan/Code to provide the authority to use AML funds for the construction of public facilities as a means of mitigating or offsetting current and past mining related impacts to impacted communities. In 2002, the NAMLRP funded its first Public Facility Projects (PFP). In 2005, AML construction funds were used for construction of PFPs, reclamation of newly identified coal sites and for maintenance of previously reclaimed coal and non-coal sites.

Maintenance projects entail the repair of previously reclaimed sites that have visibly eroded or where erosion appears eminent. PFPs primarily repair, expand or add new infrastructure (water, sewer, electric power, roads) or public buildings (schools, offices, senior centers, recreation centers, other public buildings).

The NAMLRP operates under an annual budget of approximately \$2.28 Million. This figure represents the 10-year average distribution for the period beginning October 1, 1995 through September 30, 2004 and it translates to approximately 66.76% of its annual state share collections which averaged \$3.42 M during this same period. The 33.24% of the Navajo AML fee collections that have not been distributed to the Navajo Nation; is called the Navajo Nation Tribal Share Balance. There was over \$30M in the undistributed Navajo Nation Tribal Share Balance, as of September 30, 2004.

During EY-2005, NAMLRP had 10 PFPs in construction. Seven (7) of these PFPs (Moenave - Power Line Extension, Huerfano - Multi-Purpose Building, Dilkon - Sewage Lagoon, Ft. Defiance - Powerline Extension, Chinle Valley School - Group Home Renovation, Standing Rock - Chapter House, and Twin Lakes – Infrastructure for a Senior Citizens Center & Infrastructure) were completed during EY-2005. The other three (San Juan - Multi-Purpose Building, Coalmine Canyon Waterline Extension and the Nenahnezad - Navajo Preparatory School Renovation) were in construction but not completed as of the end of EY-2005.

In addition, during EY-2004 and the early part of EY-2005, NAMLRP completed the restoration of a historic building in Window Rock, Arizona that is now the current office location for the NAMLRP-Window Rock Office. The office was re-equipped and re-designed with open space and the computer network, etc. was installed during this same timeframe. This project was done with Navajo Nation Set-Aside funds. (See photos in the appendix to this report.)

In addition, during EY-2005 NAMLRP had one reclamation maintenance project in construction and a second (Chaco Plains) was in project development. A coal outcrop fire (Burnham #1) was fully addressed and extinguished. Another coal outcrop fire project (Burnham #2) was in project development and it will be addressed in EY-2006.

This is the fourth consecutive year that the NAMLRP used AML funds to construct Public Facility Projects (PFPs). Almost all PFPs funded by the NAMLRP were jointly funded projects. Jointly funded projects are often referred to as leveraged projects, meaning that funding for the project consists not only of Navajo AML funds but may also consist of funds from individual

Navajo Nation Chapters, Tribal funds, State funds, or funds from other Federal agencies. In accordance with the NAMLRP's approved AML Plan, the amount of leverage funding is one of the items considered when selecting PFPs for funding. The concept of leveraged funding is intended to increase the overall benefit obtained from the limited amount of AML funds available to the Navajo Nation.

PFP submissions that were funded so far can be grouped into four main categories:

- 1) Facilities projects such as Chapter Houses, Community Centers, Multi-Purpose Buildings, Senior Citizen Centers and Head Start facilities;
- 2) Building renovation & improvement projects such as upgrades of plumbing and electrical systems.
- 3) Infrastructure projects such as water wells, water lines, sewer lines and electrical power lines, sanitation facilities, and road improvements;
- 4) Commercial/business development projects such as an Arts and Crafts Center.

Program Staffing:

The NAMLRP has three office locations to serve the Navajo Nation. The main office is in Window Rock, Arizona, where the NAMLRP Department Manager and administration personnel are located as well as a couple of field personnel. Two field offices, the Shiprock, New Mexico office, and the Tuba City, Arizona Office are primarily responsible for AML and PFP field activities. The NAMLRP currently has a staff of 26 full-time equivalent (FTE's) positions, two less than last year. Both the reclamation work and the public facility / infrastructure projects are being accomplished with this staffing. Approximately seven of the 28 occupied positions currently share time with the Navajo Nation's Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program (UMTRA), which is also under the direction of Ms. Madeline Roanhorse, Department Manager.

Grants and Financial Information:

According to data published on OSM's Web Page, the State (Tribal) share distribution for FY-2005 was \$2,156,869. The "undistributed" Tribal Share Balance for the Navajo Nation as of September 30, 2004 was over \$30 M (\$30,863,762). The Tribal Share Balance data for the end of the evaluation period (June 30, 2005) is not yet published and available. To date the Program has collected \$92,845,835 in Tribal Share fees and has spent a total of \$61,982,073 of those Tribal Share fees, the vast majority of which has gone toward coal and uranium reclamation.

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

Grant Number	End of Grant Period	Amount
GR107810	12/31/03	\$4,270,653.
GR207810	12/31/04	\$8,249,799.
GR307810	12/31/05	\$3,202,765.
GR407810	12/31/06	\$4,044,524.
GR507810*	12/31/07	\$3,112,749

* This is the FY-2005 grant award.

Grants Administration

In October 2003, the Navajo Nation Contract Accounting Department converted to a new Financial Management Information System (FMIS) accounting software for all of its operations. Although the Contract Accounting Department converted in October 2003, the Grant Agreement Accounting Division did not have full access to archived records until February 2004. Access to these records is essential to reconcile accounts. The NAMLRP accounting staff informed OSM during EY-2004 that this is causing delays in submitting programmatic and financial reports to OSM on time. OSM is aware that the situation is beyond the control of NAMLRP and is therefore continuing to approve the Navajo Nation's requests for late mandatory report submittals as a result of this situation. However, in April 2005, NAMLRP again reported that the new electronic accounting system is still not working, although Navajo Nation Finance Department is working to fix the problem. NAMLRP has informed OSM-AFO that it has formally expressed to the Navajo Nation Finance Department the importance of accurate bookkeeping and expedient close-out reporting of NAMLRP grants to OSM.

The NAMLRP accountant is not able to generate electronic reports, only hard copies of data are available when he requests it from Navajo Finance Department. As a result of this problem, the OSM grants specialist currently has drawdown information but cannot verify where or how the money is being spent. OSM does not anticipate any accounting problems with expenditure data or the use of funds, once the system is fully upgraded. It is more a matter of getting the new system to function properly so that the proper reports can be generated. However, until then OSM cannot close out the grants (construction and administration) without this information in the form of financial status reports and closeout reports (interim and final). In May 2005 the OSM grants specialist provided to NAMLRP a written listing of due dates for late reports for their transmittal to Navajo Finance Department. He also requested that the Program submit official requests for time extensions for overdue grant reports.

Audit reports for 2004 did not identify any problems with NAMLRP that OSM needs to follow up on, aside from what is noted above regarding Grants.

Program Maintenance:

To date, the NAMLRP amended their AML Plan only twice. There are no oversight issues with regard to maintenance of the Navajo AML Plan and the Plan is considered to be consistent with SMCRA.

PART II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Program and Project Management:

The Office of Surface Mining AFO is very pleased with the NAMLRP. The management and leadership have consistently proven to be honest, dedicated and highly productive. The

NAMLRP Department Manager (Director) also has responsibility for the Navajo UMTRA Program which operates in unison with the U.S. Department of Energy.

As mentioned before, the NAMLRP has office locations in Window Rock, Arizona, Tuba City, Arizona and Shiprock, New Mexico. All three offices work on both reclamation projects and public facility projects, including NEPA compliance. The three AML offices support each other and coordinate well on projects. Enthusiasm has been demonstrated in both ridding the Navajo Nation of mine related physical and environmental hazards and in developing and completing infrastructure and public facility projects for impacted Chapters. All three offices provide support and assistance to OSM in gathering information for oversight purposes and in leading and coordinating oversight inspection tours in the field for both PFPs and AML reclamation. This cooperation facilitates OSM's oversight of the Program and the preparation of annual reports.

NAMLRP staff continues to exhibit high dedication to the Program's objectives and morale appears to be high. NAMLRP routinely invites OSM to important events and meetings, both managers and staff are always professional and cordial. Action items and recommendations are always well received by the NAMLRP and are always carried out. The grants concern discussed above is beyond the control of NAMLRP, however, NAMLRP has fully cooperated with OSM-AFO to get that concern resolved with their Finance Department.

Chapters and Tribal entities appear to hold the NAMLRP in high regard. The NAMLRP is known within the Navajo community for being responsive to community needs and concerns and for following through on its goals and objectives. Communities have also openly expressed their appreciation for the technical assistance that the NAMLRP has provided. That technical assistance has enabled Chapters to finalize project proposals by fulfilling grant requirements, facilitating the negotiation of other sources of leveraged funds and by assisting with the completion of project descriptions and justifications.

In 2004, the Shiprock and Tuba City offices were reorganized (streamlined) to facilitate joint cooperation on AML reclamation work and a mixture of PFPs. Also, staff and management have actively pursued various training opportunities. Many employees now have extensive experience with NEPA and the understanding of federal requirements for funding PFPs has greatly improved.

NAMLRP has been able to efficiently use its administration and construction grant funds. The NAMLRP is considered by OSM to be very cost effective. The amount of construction activities completed annually easily justify the Program's staffing level, in fact, the multi-faceted Program accomplishes a lot with a staff of only 26 FTE's, given the number of contracts active at one time, the distances between projects, the vastness of the Navajo Nation, the number of impacted Chapters, and the difficult terrain. What has been most important to OSM is that AML reclamation and PFP's have been consistently brought on line every year, contracts are let out, and construction is completed on schedule. As a result, the AMLIS inventory of non-coal reclamation was essentially completed in 2004, aside for annual maintenance projects and a few newly identified mine hazards that are addressed each year.

The NAMLRP has done an excellent job with short term and long term planning and budgeting for both its program administration and construction sub-accounts. Although it is a difficult task because of the Program's multi-faceted involvement in both mine reclamation work and public facility project work. Reclamation work includes field data collection, project development, design engineering, NEPA compliance, maintenance work, and two-year contractor warranties / inspections. Public Facility work includes project development, contracting for project designs /engineering, NEPA compliance, public outreach, project selection, contracting, coordination with other agencies on jointly funded (leveraged) PFPs, and technical assistance to Chapters.

NAMLRP has done an excellent job of planning and budgeting over the years. This is possible because most of the activities are performed in-house and not contracted out. This year again, despite having both public facility projects and reclamation projects in construction simultaneously; the NAMLRP has again accomplished its fiscal objectives.

NAMLRP is currently performing maintenance needs assessments and reclamation maintenance on previously reclaimed AML reclamation projects. In addition, for the past four years, the NAMLRP has been heavily involved in construction of Public Facility and Infrastructure projects as authorized under SMCRA Sec. 411(e) and (f). This provision of SMCRA has proven to be an effective mechanism for off-setting the negative impacts that coal and uranium mining has had on the Navajo people and their lands. A diversity of projects and building designs were completed within the four year period that NAMLRP has funded the construction of PFPs. PFP's are completed in a timely manner, within budget and each has delivered the product specified by the relevant contract.

NAMLRP has also prepared a 5-year Strategic Plan (FY 2006–2010) for submission to the Navajo Division of Natural Resources (DNR). The Strategic Plan contains a plan of action for meeting NAMLRP's internal goals and objectives and for concurrently merging them with the goals and objectives of the Navajo DNR. This year, OSM was invited to attend and observe the Navajo DNR 2006 planning session.

Award Nominations:

NAMLRP nominated the recently completed Burnham AML Coal Reclamation project (completed in September 2004) for an OSM reclamation award this year. It involved the reclamation of a coal outcrop fire. A total of three projects were addressed under the project contract, for a total of 34 acres including 17 acres of mine pits, 1,700 linear feet of highwall, 36,000 bank cubic yards of gob piles, 3,140 linear feet of drainage channels and 16 acres were re-vegetated. The project effectively eliminated the physical and environmental hazards and returned the land to a more natural setting. The project was not one of those selected to receive an award, however, it was a quality job and a competitive project! OSM appreciates the project nomination and NAMLRP diligence to annually submit a nomination of their work products.

2004 National AML Conference:

In September 2004, the NAMLRP sponsored the 2004 National Association of AML Programs (NAAMLPP) Conference in Flagstaff, Arizona. The conference was an overwhelming success. The Conference included technical sessions that provided information and training on technical issues, reclamation designs, NEPA compliance issues, and Program management. The

NAMLRP received a lot of positive feedback from conference attendees. Several members of OSM-AFO staff and the Field Office Director attended the National Conference. The NAMLRP viewed the Conference as a cooperative effort between NAMLRP, Hopi AML, Crow Tribe AML, New Mexico AML, Utah AML and OSM-AFO, all of which provided support and assistance. OSM-AFO found the successful production of such a large event to be reflective of the NAMLRP's strong management and motivated staff. This extra workload was completed with minimal impact upon the Programs regular duties.

Construction and Relocation to New Office Building:

In addition to the National Conference discussed above, the NAMLRP moved into a new office building during the evaluation period. The transition to their new office was accomplished smoothly and with little impact upon the Program's performance. The new NAMLRP office is actually a Navajo AML public facility project, funded with set-aside funds, that involved the restoration of a historic building in Window Rock, Arizona that is on the National Register of Historic Places. The building was in danger of being lost. The NAMLRP sponsored the project in order to prevent the loss of the building which was severely degraded by age, weather and the lack of maintenance.

The remodeled building was redesigned for use as office space, upgraded to meet building codes and it was structurally enhanced. Much of the original architecture was preserved in accordance with input from the State and Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Departments, especially on the outside. This relocation will also save the Program in administrative costs because the rent at their previous location was considered to be comparatively high. [See the appendix to this report for photos of the building.]

NAMLRP was able to accomplish this office relocation & office upgrades with minimal impact on the Program's project schedule and activities. OSM considers this to be a major accomplishment when considering all that went into planning the final office layout, including furniture, cubicles, telephones, and computer / network installation. The office relocation was initiated following the Navajo sponsored National AML Conference in September 2004. The new office was fully functional by December 2004.

The Director, OSM-AFO is scheduled to present awards to the Navajo Abandoned Mine Land Program and to the Navajo Design and Engineering Department who designed this building and several other PFP, in recognition of the excellent and cost effective work that was done by these two Navajo Nation Programs.

Public Outreach:

The NAMLRP has gone beyond what is required by OSM regulations with regard to public involvement, by holding public orientation meetings with Chapters impacted by past or present mining activities, to explain responsibilities, and the eligibility & selection requirements for funding PFPs, to provide technical assistance in development / refinement of project proposals and to resolve NEPA concerns and get projects designed, contracted out, and ultimately to construction. The demand for PFPs has necessitated substantial involvement in public outreach by the NAMLRP.

There is a tremendous need for new infrastructure and facilities such as schools, day care, health care, senior citizen centers, office space, etc., on the Navajo Nation. The PFP's completed by the NAMLRP have already improved living conditions for Chapter communities impacted by past and present mining activities.

As previously mentioned, so far project submissions can be grouped into four main categories:

- 1) Facility projects such as Chapter Houses, Community Centers, Senior Citizen Centers, Health Facilities, Multi-Purpose Buildings and Head Start or School facilities;
- 2) Building renovation & improvement projects such as upgrades of plumbing and electrical systems.
- 3) Infrastructure projects such as water lines, sewer lines, electrical lines, sanitation facilities, sewer/waste disposal sites and road improvements;
- 3) Commercial/business development projects such as an Arts and Crafts Mall.

The NAMLRP worked with its oversight committee, the Navajo Nation Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, to develop selection procedures and criteria that in effect prioritize the selection and funding of PFP proposals on the Navajo Nation. However, within the scope of these eligibility requirements, each Chapter is allowed to identify its needs and develop its project proposals.

NAMLRP has developed several training presentations for development of PFPs such as planning, communication, writing grant proposals, environmental compliance, construction management, contract management, project management, and construction monitoring. The NAMLRP staff assigned to PFPs, routinely translate / interpret complex technical information for the public in English and/or Navajo as necessary. In addition, they provide assistance to the Chapters as necessary throughout the process.

Active Public Facility Projects:

In 2002, the NAMLRP received their first PFP proposals in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP). In all, a total of 110 proposals were submitted to NAMLRP. 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 NAMLRP. Twenty (20) of the 110 project proposals were selected for funding. Nineteen of the 20 were funded using regular AML funds and one project was funded with AML set-aside funds. Some of the twenty project proposals were construction ready and others required assistance from NAMLRP in getting the Environmental Assessment or Categorical Exclusion ready for submission to OSM.

By the end of EY-2002 (September 30, 2002), NAMLRP had submitted 15 of the twenty PFP packages to OSM, each requesting that OSM issue a Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and an Authorization to Proceed (ATP). OSM was able to issue a FONSI and an ATP for 14 of the 15 project submissions. One of the packages required additional NEPA documentation and was returned to NAMLRP (it was resubmitted during EY-2003). Thus, six of the original 20 projects remained to be approved.

During EY-2003 (October 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003), two of the remaining six PFP application packages were submitted to OSM for approval. Both were approved, thus leaving 4 yet to be approved.

In EY-2004 the remaining four (4) of the original 20 projects were submitted to OSM for approval. FONSI's and authorizations to proceed were issued for all four. Thus, all 20 projects have been approved within two years. During EY-2004, seven of the original 20 PFP proposals from the 2002 RFP were either in active construction or completed. The other 13 were in project development. In EY-2004 NAML again worked with the Chapters and entities whose projects were selected for funding, to provide guidance regarding project development and construction management, so that the projects could begin construction. Several of these projects entered construction in either 2004 or 2005, and many of them are currently completed and are fully functional (see Tables 2 through 4 for a detailed tabulation of project status).

NAMLRP issued a second RFP in Navajo FY-2003. In response to the RFP, NAMLRP received 38 new PFP proposals. NAMLRP reviewed the proposals internally for eligibility and then forwarded all eligible projects on to the Project Review Committee for review and selection. The Project Review Committee determined that six (6) of the 38 were eligible and complete and selected them for funding. By EY-2004, contracts were awarded for two of the six projects and both were in active construction (Chinle Valley School- Group Home Renovation and the Huerfano Chapter- Multi-Purpose Building). NAMLRP and Navajo Design Engineering Department were assisting with project development / contract specifications for the other four projects so that they could reach construction in 2005.

Among the 38 PFP proposals received in response to the 2003 RFP, a lot of good & eligible projects were not selected for funding for various reasons or deficiencies. Consequently, NAMLRP decided to not issue a third RFP in FY-2004 but instead, to select from among the remaining 32 (eligible but unfunded) projects from the previous list of 38 proposals. So, in FY-2004 the Project Review Committee selected another 6 proposals from the list. Thus, a total of 12 of the 38 proposals from the 2003-RFP were selected for funding so far.

In EY-2005, NAMLRP submitted four (4) new PFP's to OSM for approval (Bread Springs - Water Well & Chlorinator, Bodaway/Gap - Hardy Power-line Extension, Nenahnezad - Navajo Preparatory School Phase 2, and Moenave - Electrical Wiring). All four will likely enter construction during EY-2006.

In summary, with regard to its Public Facilities segment of the Program, NAMLRP is doing an effective job of project development, public participation and construction management. With this workload NAMLRP staff is being utilized very effectively, the Program is highly productive and it is making efficient use of it's AML funds in accordance with SMCRA, Section 411(e) and (f).

Active AML Reclamation Projects:

The Northern AML contract included the Beclabito-4, Cove-4 and Sanostee-1 and was completed in EY-2004. This completed the bulk of non-coal mine reclamation inventory in AMLIS for the Navajo Nation, pending any new sites being reported.

Project development for the Burnham AML Coal Reclamation / Outcrop Fire Project was completed in EY-2004 and construction was completed during EY-2005. Aside from maintenance of past AML reclamation and reclamation of any newly reported or previously undiscovered abandoned mine sites, most of the workload will consist of public facility / infrastructure construction. It is anticipated that the percentage of NAMLRP funds that will be used for AML reclamation or maintenance, in the future, may vary widely. For example, the yet to be addressed, Shonto coal fire could consume a lot of funds to extinguish.

NAMLRP uses contractors to complete all of the on the ground construction work and all other aspects of reclamation are done in-house by the NAMLRP. NAMLRP 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. OSM field inspections of recent AML reclamation projects demonstrated state of the art reclamation & techniques that have proven to be effective in this area of the southwest (New Mexico and Arizona).

Overall Program Accomplishments:

- Table 1 at the end of this report lists reclamation projects, by grant number, that were active during EY-2005;
- Tables 2 through 5 list by evaluation year, PFPs that have been funded to date;
- Table 6 lists EY-2005 AMLIS hazard accomplishment data; and,
- Table 7 lists cumulative data (year to date) for AMLIS hazards.

NAMLRP enters its project development costs in AMLIS under “other” such as NEPA compliance, Indirect Costs, Value Engineering, surveying and technical design / plans, etc. Project development is a valid construction cost (rather than an administrative cost). Construction contracts awarded by NAMLRP combine several mine sites (or Problem Area Descriptions) under one contract. This is done as a cost saving measure. Construction costs are broken down into key construction costs as a percentage of the total cost for each site so that they can be entered into AMLIS.

Coal Outcrop Fires:

In EY-2004, NAMLRP received \$16,000 from OSM for elimination of a coal outcrop fire in the Burnham area of the Navajo Nation. The construction work to address this coal outcrop fire was completed in 2004. As previously mentioned NAMLRP nominated this project for a reclamation award.

In EY-2005, NAMLRP submitted another application to OSM to fund a coal outcrop fire in the same general area. This coal outcrop fire is referred to as Chaco Plains. Project development for this fire will be completed in fall 2005. The cost of the project is projected at about \$400,170.

Computer Network:

NAMLRP has effectively implemented their own Local Area Network and Wide Area Network among three offices and between the OSM-TIPS offices. The access to TIPS software is critical for NAMLRP to do their engineering work.

During EY-2005 (July 01, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Navajo AML has made the following computer related accomplishments:

- 1) Established a Virtual Private Network (VPN) between the three (3) remote offices in Window Rock, AZ, Tuba City, AZ and Shiprock, NM. Each office has their Security Firewall equipment installed in the LAN.
- 2) Setup an Active Directory on the all three office LAN Windows 2003 Servers. And installed DNS features along with DHCP protocols to leased IP addresses for eligible client workstation at the three (3) Navajo AML offices.
- 3) Moved the Window Rock AML LAN computers to a new office building.
- 4) Created the technical specifications for all new computer hardware (desktop, LCD Monitors, laptops, printers and plotters) at all three office locations.
- 5) Installed new computers for all 26 NAVAML Domain users and created a naming convention for each computer (for tracking purposes). All of these new systems are using Microsoft Windows XP Professional operating system to assist with remote console desktop access across the NAVAML domain, wide area network.
- 6) Designed the technical diagrams and monitoring all of the hard wiring for the contractor. Installed the termination connection for CAT 5e cabling for the new AML office in Window Rock and tested each RJ45 data jacks to communicate to the server.
- 7) Most importantly, NAMLRP continues to coordinate with OSM-TIPS Service Manager, Greg Morlock to implement TIPS workstations and applications via telephone and e-mail. TIPS has become very valuable for Navajo AML now that they have their own GIS Database. The availability of the GIS software has enhanced their usage of the database.

AML Maintenance Work:

NAMLRP incorporates terms for a 2-year warranty period in all their reclamation contracts. NAMLRP conducts field inspections of previously reclaimed projects before the expiration of the warranty period to see if any maintenance work is needed. If so, NAMLRP schedules and coordinates the work with the original contractor. In 2004, NAMLRP revised the checklist it uses for maintenance inspections on sites that are not under warranty, to determine if any maintenance work is needed. The checklist is a tool to make sure that they catch everything during inspections that would require the NAMLRP to take corrective action. NAMLRP is also incorporating GPS technology into recording AML site locations.

Projects done early on by the NAMLRP, when it did not have much experience in reclamation work, have needed more maintenance than later reclamation work. In other words, NAMLRP has improved its quality of reclamation over the years. OSM was shown several sites during EY-2004 where NAMLRP wanted to go back and fix some previously reclaimed problem areas that were exhibiting erosion or settling. The majority of that work was completed in 2005 under one maintenance contract.

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.

For the last two years, NAMLRP has been actively involved in both AML reclamation and PFP projects. The Northern AML Reclamation Project was the last major AML reclamation project to address hazards in the AMLIS inventory. It was completed in 2004. With the completion of the Northern AML Project 90% of the non-coal mine reclamation inventory, identified in the AMLIS database for Navajo lands, is completed. The remaining 10% of the inventory consists of low priority (priority-3) sites which NAMLRP has determined will not be addressed by the Program.

Aside from reclamation maintenance work and any previously undiscovered mine sites that are added to the AMLIS inventory, all future work will consist predominately of public facility / infrastructure construction projects.

OSM uses two principles of excellence to evaluate the effectiveness of the NAMLRP annually, one for PFPs and the other for AML reclamation. Together, these two evaluation topics allow OSM to assess Program accomplishments, administration, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and cost effective use of grant funds.

In EY-2005, NAMLRP led OSM-AFO on two oversight tours, one in October 2004 and the other in May 2005. OSM was able to view PFP's (pre-construction, during construction and post construction phases), coal outcrop fire reclamation, non-coal reclamation, and maintenance reclamation work. In addition, OSM/NAMLRP coordination meetings were held as needed (quarterly) to discuss program objectives, project status & schedules, program accomplishments and administrative matters / issues.

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

Under this principle, OSM annually evaluates the AML Program's effectiveness in getting projects through the project development stage and into construction in a timely manner. In addition, projects are evaluated to determine if they were completed on schedule and if the project scope and contract specifications were satisfied. In review of this principle, OSM verifies that Projects are being developed, administered in a cost effective manner, and that completed projects meet the original scope of work as well as their intended function.

In EY-2005, OSM evaluated the NAMLRP's effectiveness in getting PFPs through the project development stage and into construction in a timely manner. In addition, projects were evaluated to determine if the project scope and contract specifications were satisfied.

To accomplish this evaluation, OSM:

- 1) Documented the status of all PFPs selected for funding by the Navajo Nation Resources Committee including if the projects are in the project development or construction stage;
- 2) Evaluated whether the stated goals and objectives for the project (scope of work) was completed, that it was within budget; and,
- 3) Inspected a sample of PFPs before, during and after construction.

[Disclaimer: OSM does not evaluate the quality of construction or compliance with applicable building code. Although DOI and OSM expects any federally funded building construction to meet applicable building code, that is not a function of SMCRA nor is OSM equipped to make such assurances or inspections. Compliance with uniform building codes should be incorporated into building contract specifications.]

NAMLRP is one of the first AML Programs in the nation to implement provisions of SMCRA governing the construction of Public Facility Projects. The Wyoming AML and Hopi AML Programs also implement Public Facility Projects. Therefore, NAMLRP pioneered and inspired much of the process & basis that OSM-AFO uses to evaluate PFPs authorized under SMCRA. Project evaluation, selection, and use of leveraged funds have all been things promoted by the NAMLRP. OSM-AFO has also gained valuable experience from review, approval and oversight of these initial PFPs.

There are no performance standards in SMCRA or its implementing regulations that govern the construction of PFPs. However, regulations for public facility projects at 30 CFR 875.15 (c), (d), (e) and (f), require substantial public involvement in the prioritization and selection of projects.

For projects funded under 30 CFR 875.15 (public facility projects), Program effectiveness is based upon timely 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 in a cost effective manner that ensures that completed projects meet the original scope of work and the intended function of the facility.

In EY-2002 and EY-2003 NAMLRP was able to successfully get several project proposals through project selection and development. By EY-2003 NAMLRP had reviewed a total of 110 project proposals and selected 19 of these PFP for funding. Several of these 19 projects reached construction during EY-2004 and many of them were completed. Two additional projects were funded with set-aside funds by the NAMLRP (the renovation of Navajo historic building for AML office space in Window Rock, Arizona and the Cane Valley water & sanitation project). The Cane Valley project was completed in EY-2003 and the historic building office renovation project was completed in EY-2005.

In 2004 and again in 2005, NAMLRP continued to do a substantial amount of Public Outreach to eligible (impacted) Chapters. Numerous project coordination meetings were held with project entities, Chapters and their officials to discuss projects selected for “funding” in order to get them to construction. NAMLRP Program & Project Specialists (PPS) were assigned to each funded project to work with the Chapters and other partners to resolve issues and keep projects moving forward. For each PFP under construction, the PPS assigned to coordinate individual projects made routine site visits to monitor construction and to keep projects on schedule and to assist in contract management.

NAMLRP did an excellent job of preparing Categorical Exclusions (CX), Environmental Assessments and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Packages for public facility projects. One NEPA project package was returned to NAMLRP to address deficiencies. The deficiencies were quickly addressed and the project was resubmitted & approved by OSM.

In June 2004, the NAMLRP’s technical staff and management attended an OSM, National Technical Training Program (NTTP) sponsored NEPA training course. The course was tailored specifically to address NEPA issues that would relate to PFPs. As a result of this training, OSM-AFO observed that the quality of NEPA documents and package submissions notably improved. NAMLRP has indicated that the training was of great benefit. In addition, it has made OSM’s NEPA evaluations much easier and less time consuming to perform.

Categorical Exclusions (CX) are being used appropriately by NAMLRP and continue to result in very cost effective use of AML funds. In addition, NAMLRP has developed and refined an official format for submission of NEPA packages for Public Facility Projects. This new format has substantially improved the quality and consistency of the PFP packages being submitted to OSM for approval.

The Window Rock office and two field offices worked continually throughout the year to coordinate with the Tribal government, the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council and other Federal, State or Tribal joint funding Agencies to ensure that projects reached construction in a timely manner. The three AML offices also coordinated 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 Nation final signature approval process.

Navajo Design and Engineering Department has made substantial contributions to the success of the NAMLRP efforts to promote PFPs on the Navajo Nation. By using Navajo Design and Engineering Department’s services for many of the buildings funded with NAMLRP and

leveraged funds, the Navajo Nation has already enabled their limited amount of AML funds to go further and accomplish more for the Navajo people. In addition, the Navajo Nation building designs & architecture has proven to result in cost effective, sturdy, modern, and beautiful products. In one case, an important historic building (on the National Register of Historic Places) that was in danger of being lost, was fully restored and is now used for NAMLRP office space. In 2005, NAMLRP and OSM-AFO are scheduled to jointly recognize Navajo Design and Engineering Services for its contributions. Overall, Navajo Design and Engineering Services has provided the building designs for numerous PFPs.

At the end of EY-2003 (June 30, 2003), the following four projects, funded in 2002, were completed (Antelope Canyon Access Road, Black Mesa Powerline Extension, To'Hajiilee Behavioral Health Center and Cane Valley Water Systems Project (set aside)). Four others were in some phase of construction (Oljato Senior Citizen Center, Coppermine Powerline Extension, Coalmine Canyon Multi-purpose Building and Beclabito Head Start Building), and the remaining eleven (11) were either in the procurement process (SAS process) or in project design & development. One of the original 20 projects (Rock Springs Chapter – Chapter House Building) was relatively behind in their project development schedule so funds were returned to NAMLRP which in turn reallocated the funds to other projects.

During EY-2004 (June 30, 2003 through July 1, 2004), construction was completed on five projects. The four projects (mentioned above) that were funded in 2002 and that had entered into construction during 2003 but which were not completed, were now completed (Oljato Senior Citizen Center, Coppermine Powerline Extension, Coalmine Canyon Multi-purpose Building and Beclabito Head Start Building). In addition, the Lake Valley Senior Citizen Center was also completed in 2004.

Six PFPs were funded in EY-2003. One of which, the Chinle Valley- School Group Home & Dormitory Renovation, entered into construction in EY-2004 and was completed in early EY2005. The other five PFPs were in the design, planning or contracting phases (Cameron- Dzil Li Bei Elementary School Plumbing Upgrades, Standing Rock- Chapter House Renovation, Tuba City- Moenave Powerline Extension, White Cone- Multi-purpose Building, and Huerfano- Multi-purpose building).

During EY-2005, NAMLRP had 10 PFPs in construction. Seven (7) of these PFPs (Moenave - Power Line Extension, Dilkon - Sewage Lagoon, Ft. Defiance - Powerline Extension, Chinle Valley School - Group Home Renovation, Standing Rock - Chapter House and Twin Lakes - Infrastructure for a Senior Citizens Center) were completed during EY-2005. The other three (San Juan - Multi-Purpose Building, Coalmine Canyon - Waterline Extension and the Nenahnezad - Navajo Preparatory School Renovation) were in construction but not complete as of the end of EY-2005.

In addition, during EY-2005 NAMLRP had one reclamation maintenance project in construction and a second (Chaco Plains) was in project development. A coal outcrop fire (Burnham #1) was fully addressed and extinguished. Another coal outcrop fire project (Burnham #2) was in project development and it will be addressed in EY-2006.

Tables 2 through 5, at the end of this report, list the status of all PFP and their individual funding levels.

Summary:

This OSM oversight review has concluded that NAMLRP is doing an outstanding job of:

- 1) Community outreach and working with Chapters to get a PFP proposal developed for submission to NAMLRP for funding consideration;
- 2) Objectively evaluating and ranking PFP proposals received in accordance with the selection criteria for referral to the Resources Committee. Funded PFPs meet the intent of Section 411(f) of SMCRA. The types of PFPs being selected for funding by NAMLRP directly relate to public infrastructure, water development and safety and health as intended and outlined by SMCRA.
- 3) Projects that are selected for funding are entering construction in a timely manner. NAMLRP has completed a tremendous amount of work in getting Public Facility Projects funded, contracted out and ready for construction.
- 4) PFPs are being constructed as designed. I.e., the products delivered were exactly what was proposed in terms of design specifications and purpose.
- 5) Continued its positive working relationship with the Navajo community, Navajo Nation governmental, and State agencies.
- 6) No individuals, Chapters or other government agencies have reported any concerns regarding the NAMLRP or any of its projects.

PFPs continue to be a huge success for NAMLRP, 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 NAMLRP is cost effective. In many cases project construction was made possible because of AML funding and leverage funding.

Principle 2 [AML Reclamation Accomplishments During the Evaluation Period](#)
(Directive AML-22, Principle 5)

The OSM-AFO annually reports on the status and accomplishments of each State and Tribal AML Program within its jurisdiction. This principle enables OSM-AFO to submit current information to OSM-HQ regarding the NAMLRP's coal and non-coal reclamation accomplishments. With the completion of the Northern AML reclamation project in EY-2004, NAMLRP has completed reclamation of all scheduled and safely accessible sites listed in it's non-coal Abandoned Mined Land Inventory, aside from any maintenance work or newly identified abandoned mine sites not already listed in the Navajo inventory.

AML Reclamation:

In EY-2005, NAMLRP scheduled and coordinated a field tour for OSM inspection of construction at the completed Burnham coal outcrop fire project. In addition, a pre-construction tour of the Chaco Plains coal maintenance and reclamation project site that is proposed for construction in EY-2006. This project will include the newly identified Naschitti #2 mine and

maintenance work on an erosion channel at the Newcomb coal site. [See Project photos in appendix.]

Reclamation work at all sites inspected was of excellent quality, hazards were effectively abated or safe-guarded, and biological restrictions specified for NEPA compliance were always complied with (such as scheduling of construction around the breeding season). Cultural resources were clearly flagged in the field to ensure protection or avoidance of damage by contractors.

Projects were designed to enhance long-term stability of the reclaimed land. Reclamation work has been both timely and cost effective.

In addition to field inspections, OSM and NAMLRP met on several occasions during the year in both Albuquerque and Shiprock, New Mexico and in Window Rock and Flagstaff, Arizona. Both parties attended the Southwest Partnership meeting in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Two field visits to Public Facility Projects were made during the evaluation period.

NEPA Compliance:

NAMLRP did an excellent job of preparing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Packages for the Burnham Project and the Northern Project last year. Impacts were accurately assessed in the environmental documents and biological studies and clearances were contained in the package. No NEPA packages were submitted for AML reclamation projects in EY-2005.

OSM Findings:

AML Maintenance & 2-Year Warranties:

NAMLRP routinely inspects past reclamation for erosion and other problems. In addition, NAMLRP reclamation contracts contain a 2-year warranty clause. The NAMLRP also updated the 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.

During the evaluation period NAMLRP performed a 2-year warranty inspection on April 2004 of the Monument Valley 4 AML project (22 previously performed AML reclamation projects located from Monument Valley to Bluff). As a result of these field assessments performed under the NAMLRP Maintenance and Surveillance Plan, ten previously reclaimed coal projects were selected for correction of minor erosion problems (maintenance work). NAMLRP has already initiated the project development and field surveys for these 10 project sites.

Coal Outcrop Fires:

NAMLRP applied for and received \$16,000 in FY-2005 Federal funding to address a coal outcrop fire located in the Burnham Chapter. The site was reclaimed and the fire was addressed in 2004-2005.

PART IV. ACCOMPLISHMENT AND INVENTORY REPORTS (AMLIS)

AMLIS Database:

In EY-2004, OSM-AFO and NAMLRP met and agreed that Navajo AMLRP will enter all non-coal reclamation and cost data into AMLIS when the construction grant is closed out. That is the earliest time that the AMLIS cost information is available to the NAMLRP for entry into AMLIS. Until this time, detailed cost information is not available to the NAMLRP accounting personnel from the Navajo Nation Finance Department for entry into AMLIS. Navajo Finance Department collects financial information and processes draw downs for NAMLRP and other Navajo Nation programs.

Table-6 at the end of this report, contains a list of accomplishments for 2005. Table-7 contains a cumulative tabulation (year to date) of hazards and the cost associated with safeguarding all AMLIS hazards. NAMLRP is commended by OSM for accomplishing the goals & priorities identified under SMCRA by completing its coal and non-coal inventory, subject to newly discovered sites or problems. When NAMLRP received Certification in May 1994, NAMLRP formally agreed to perform any necessary maintenance work on previously reclaimed sites. Consistent with this agreement, the both the need for maintenance work was assessed by the Program and needed reclamation maintenance was performed on previously reclaimed sites in both 2004 and 2005. OSM commends the NAMLRP for this effort.

NAMLRP is also commended for its continued success with development and management of PFPs. PFPs are an effective use of AML funds on Navajo Lands. NAMLRP has demonstrated that SMCRA, Sections 411(e) and 411(f) provisions for PFPs can be an effective means of off-setting past and current mining related impacts on the Navajo Nation.

Table 1
NAMLRP – Active Grants
(Reclamation Projects by Grant Funding)

Grant Number	Grant term		AML Projects	Status
GR207810	01/01/02 to 12/31/04	1	Aneth, Rockwell - Waterline Ext.	Complete
		2	Beclabito - Head Start	Complete
		3	Black Mesa - Powerline	Complete
		4	Coalmine Mesa - MPF	Complete
		5	Coalmine Canyon -Waterline Ext./B.Rm.	Ongoing
		6	Coppermine - Powerline Ext.	Complete
		7	Cove - Sr. Citizen Center	Complete
		8	Ft. Defiance - Powerline Ph-2	Complete
		9	Lake Valley - Sr. Citizen Center	Complete
		10	Manuelito – Powerline Ext.	Pending
		11	Monument Valley – Vendor Mall	Pending
		12	Antelope Canyon - Access Rd.	Complete
		13	Oljato - Sr. Citizen Center	Complete
		14	Rough Rock - Sr. Citizen Ctr.	Complete
		15	San Juan - Multi-Purpose Bldg.	Ongoing
		16	Tachee / Blue Gap - Sr. Citizen Ctr.	Ongoing
		17	ToHajiilee - BHS Ctr.	Complete
		18	Twin Lakes - Infrastructure	Complete
		19	Northern AML Reclamation Project	Complete
			Includes: Sanostee-1	
			Cove-4	
			Beclabito-4	
		20	AML Maintenance - Wupatki & Chaco Plains	Ongoing
Set-Aside funded	2002	1	Dennehotso, Cane Valley (set-asides)	Complete
GR307810	01/01/03 to 12/31/05	1	Chinle Valley School	Complete
		2	Standing Rock - Chap. House Renovation	Complete
		3	Tuba City – Moenave Powerline Ext.	Complete
		4	Cameron Dzil Lebei –Water Project	Pending
		5	White Cone – MPB, Ph. 2	Ongoing
		6	Huerfano – MPB	Complete
GR407810	01/01/04 to 12/31/06	1	Wupatki AML Reclamation Project	Ongoing
		2	Shonto - Infrastructure	Pending
		3	Shiprock / Hogback - Veterans Bldg.	Pending
		4	Shiprock - Infrastructure	Pending
		5	Crownpoint - Dine' Youth Center Renovation	Pending
		6	Upper Fruitland - Chapter House Renovation	Pending
		7	Dilkon - Sewage Lagoon Ph-2	Complete
		8	Coal AML Maintenance - Chaco Plains	Ongoing
Set-Aside funded	2004	1	Window Rock - Historic Bldg. Restoration	Complete
GR300816	2004 - 2005	1	Burnham Coal Fire #1	Complete
GR400816	2005 - 2006	1	Burnham Coal Fire #2	Ongoing
GR507810	01/01/05 to 12/31/07	1	Chaco Plains - Coal AML Maintenance	Ongoing
		2	Bread Springs - School Well/Chlorinator	Pending
		3	Bodaway/Gap - Hardy Power-line Ext.	Pending
		4	Nenahnezad - Navajo Prep. School Ph-2	Ongoing

Table 2
NAMLRP
Status of Public Facility Projects Funded in EY-2002¹

	Grant GR207810					
	Chapter/ Entity	PFP	AML Funding	Leverage Funding	Total Funding	06/30/05 Status
1	Aneth, Rockwell	Waterline Ext.-Well	300,000	674,030	974,030	Completed
2	Beclabito	HeadStart	200,000	476,000	676,000	Completed
3	Black Mesa	Powerline	297,032	675,458	972,490	Completed
4	Coalmine Canyon	MPF	300,000	1,251,680	1,551,680	Completed
5	Coalmine Canyon ²	Waterline Ext.	101,400	715,129	816,529	Ongoing
6	Coppermine, West	Powerline Ext.	60,140	1,019,221	1,082,484	Completed
7	Cove	Sr.Cit.Ctr.	300,000	300,000	562,130	Completed
8	Dennehotso, Cane Valley ³	Water System (Set-Asides)	124,000	1,291,000	1,412,000	Completed
9	Ft. Defiance, BlueCanyon	(Ph-2) Powerline Extension	189,530	95,540	280,570	Completed
10	Lake Valley	Sr.Cit. Ctr.	300,000	300,000	600,000	Completed
11	Manuelito, South	Powerline Ext.	300,000	55,000	355,000	Pending
12	MV A&C Council	Vendor Vill./Mall	300,000	3,760,500	4,060,500	Ongoing
13	N.N.Parks & Rec. Dept.	AntelopeCanyon Access Rd.	129,000	54,692	183,692	Completed
14	Oljato	Sr.Cit.Ctr.	295,000	80,000	365,586	Completed
15	Rough Rock	SC Ctr.	300,000	516,715	816,715	Completed
16	San Juan	MPF	300,000	1,199,950	1,499,950	Ongoing
17	Tachee-Blue Gap	Sr.Cit.Ctr.	300,000	517,064	817,064	Completed
18	To'Hajiilee	BHS Ctr.	300,000	137,052	437,052	Completed
19	Twin Lakes	Infrastructure	214,730	618,000	832,730	Completed
	TOTALS		\$4,610,832.00	\$13,737,031.00	\$18,296,202.00	

¹ Cost information in this table is subject to change as projects are completed.

² Projects No. 5 funded with \$37,384 in set-aside funds and with \$64,016 in regular AML funds.

³ Project No. 8 was funded entirely with set-aside funds.

**Table 3
NAMLRP
Public Facility Projects Funded in EY-2003**

	Grant GR307810					
	Chapter/ Entity	PFP	AML Funding	Leverage Funding	Total Funding	06/30/05 Status
1	Chinle Valley School	Group Home & Dorm. Rennov.	\$300,000	\$404,973	\$704,973.00	Completed
2	Standing Rock	Chapter House Rennovation	140,000	103,533	243,533	Ongoing
3	Tuba City	Moenave Powerline Ext.	9,480	791,137	800,617	Completed
4	Cameron	Dzil Li Bei Elem. Plumbing	299,700	110,000	409,700	Ongoing
5	White Cone	Infrastructure for MPB	300,000	30,000	330,000	Ongoing
6	Huerfano	MPB-Gym.	150,000	1,976,051	2,126,051	Completed
	TOTALS		\$1,199,180.00	\$3,415,694.00	\$4,614,874.00	

**Table 4
NAMLRP
Public Facility Projects Funded in EY-2004**

	Grant GR407810					
	Chapter/ Entity	PFP	AML Funding	Leverage Funding	Total Funding	06/30/05 Status
1	Shonto RBDO	Industrial Park	\$300,000	\$40,000	\$340,000.00	Pending
2	Hogback	Shiprock Vet. Office Bldg.	300,000	475,000	775,000	Pending
3	Shiprock	M/P, Infrastructure Dev., Phase 2	300,000	500,000	800,000	Pending
4	Crownpoint	Dine' Youth Recr. Facil.	22,010	500,000	522,010	Pending
5	Upper Fruitland	Chapter House Bldg.	300,000	475,000	775,000	Pending
6	Dilkon	Sewage Lagoon Exp. Phase-2	107,590	107,590	215,180	Completed
	TOTALS		\$1,329,600.00	\$2,097,590.00	\$3,427,190.00	

**Table 5
NAMLRP
Public Facility Projects Funded in EY-2005**

Grant GR507810						
Chapter/ Entity	PFP	AML Funding	Leverage Funding	Total Funding	06/30/05 Status	
1	Bread Springs	Water Well & Chlorinator	300,000	700,000	1,000,000	Pending
2	Bodaway/Gap	Hardy Power-line Ext.	112,451	26,640	139,091	Pending
3	Nenahnezad	Navajo Prep. School Ph-2	300,000	11,916,461	12,216,461	Ongoing
	TOTALS		\$712,451.00	\$12,643,101.00	\$13,355,552.00	

**Table 6
NAMLRP
EY-2005 Accomplishments ***

Problem Type and Description	Completed EY-2005	Costs**
Benchs	0.0 acres	\$0.
Clogged Stream Lands	0.0 acres	\$0.
Dangerous Highwalls	0 linear feet	\$0.
Dangerous Impoundments	0 (count)	\$0.
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	0.0 acres	\$0.
Dangerous Slides	0 acres	\$0.
EF-Equipment/Facilities	0 (count)	\$0.
Gobs	17.24 acres	\$68,184.
Highwalls	1690 feet	\$59,461.
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	0 (count)	0.
Haul Roads	0 acres	\$0.
Industrial/Residential Waste	0 acres	\$0.
Mine Openings (prospects)	0 (count)	\$0.
Other	0	\$0.
Portals	0 (count)	\$0
Pits	17.24 acres	\$62,535.
Polluted Water: Agric. & Indust.	0 (count)	\$0.
Subsidence	0 acres	\$0.
Spoil Areas	0 acres	\$0.
Surface Burning	0.24 acres	\$16,000.
Slump	0 acres	\$0.
Underground Mine Fires	0 acres	\$0.
Vertical Openings	0 (count)	\$0.
Water Problems	0 (count)	\$0.
NAVAJO TOTAL COSTS		\$206,180.00

* This table is based on a Problem Type Unit and Cost Detail Report from the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. The Navajo 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 7
Navajo Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program
Cumulative AML Reclamation Accomplishments YTD

Problem Type and Description	Completed YTD*	Costs**
Benchs	58.25 acres	329,313
Clogged Stream Lands	0.8 acres	0.
Dangerous Highwalls	92,108 linear feet	5,117,086.
Dangerous Impoundments	4 (count)	101,559.
Dangerous Piles & Embankments	567.76 acres	7,545,891.
Dangerous Slides	7 acres	220,394.
Equipment/Facilities	2.0 (count)	12,405.
Gobs	167.24 acres	816,196.
Highwalls	1970 feet	83,836.
Hazardous Equipment & Facilities	5 (count)	29,087.
Haul Roads	230.56 acres	949,702.
Industrial/Residential Waste	6.5 acres	108,662.
Mine Openings (prospects)	87 (count)	259,723.
Other	360.1	2,155,359.
Portals	862 (count)	3,235,897.
Pits	138.3 acres	972,435.
Polluted Water: Agric. & Indust.	19.0 (count)	185,901.
Subsidence	12.14 acres	428,496.
Spoil Areas	264.6 acres	432,334.
Surface Burning	3.24 acres	26,000.
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		\$23,067,034.00

* Keywords include EY-2005 accomplishments; however,

** Costs & total does not include all costs associated with EY-2005 accomplishments as the grant has not been closed out.