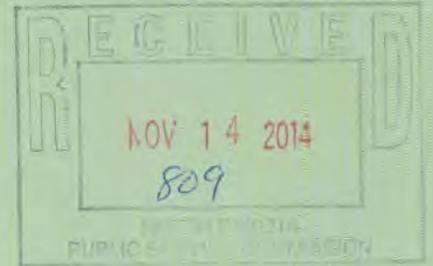




Annual Evaluation Report for the
Abandoned Mine Lands Program
Administered by the Public Service Commission

Of North Dakota



For Evaluation Year 2014
July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

Prepared by the Casper Area Office/Denver Field Division
October 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the Evaluation Year (EY)2014 Oversight Report for the North Dakota Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. This report covers the period of July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

OSM has completed its evaluation of topics specified in the Performance Agreement between the North Dakota AML Division and the OSMRE. Assessment of state's performance for the 2014 evaluation year includes reviews of selected topics, including: 1) Overall Reclamation Success, 2) AML Emergency Investigations and Abatement Efforts, 3) AML Grant Fiscal and Administrative Controls, 4) AMLIS, and 5) Public Outreach.

Site visits were jointly conducted by the OSMRE and state personnel at various AML reclamation project sites to help assess overall reclamation success. It was agreed that all projects met their goals, abatement and reclamation measures were deemed intact and functional, and no problems compromising those measures were apparent.

A single AML Emergency Project was conducted during EY2014. This project involved the reclamation of sinkholes that opened at sites in Dickinson and Bowman, yet was treated as a single reclamation project.

The North Dakota AML program received \$3,382,106 in grant funding during EY2014. This includes administrative and construction sub-grants that fund 4.5 Full Time Employees (FTEs) and is intended to fund, in whole or in part, five projects that are considered construction ready. A total of six projects were completed during EY2014.

Completion information entered into AMLIS for the total number of projects completed during the evaluation year was analyzed and compared to the information contained within the AMLD files. It was concluded that the information North Dakota AMLD entered into AMLIS for completed projects agrees with the information in its files.

The NDPSRC encourages public participation and outreach through public meetings, public service announcements, press contacts, project meetings, and by responding to public inquiries.

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Cover Page Photograph: Scranton Equity Exchange, with newly erected warning sign (June 11, 2014)

I. GENERAL

A. Introduction

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSMRE to oversee the implementation of and provide federal funding for the state abandoned mine land programs that have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the minimum standards specified by SMCRA. In addition to conducting oversight of approved state programs, OSMRE provides technical assistance, staff training, financial grants and assistance, as well as management assistance to each state program. This report contains summary information regarding the North Dakota AML program and the effectiveness of the program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the 2014 Evaluation Year (EY) July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

On December 23, 1981, the Secretary of the Department of Interior approved North Dakota's Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Plan under Title IV of SMCRA. With that approval, the State of North Dakota through the North Dakota Public Service Commission (NDPSC) has exclusive responsibility and authority to operate and administer the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program.

The OSMRE's evaluation methods are based upon OSMRE Directive AML-22 (Evaluation of State and Tribal Abandoned Mine Lands Programs) and a Performance Agreement (PA) between the NDPSC and the OSMRE. The PA established a commitment between the NDPSC and the OSMRE identifying topics for review, methodologies for enhancement and evaluation of performance reviews, and assistance in the preparation of the final report. Assessment of the NDPSCs performance includes reviews of selected topics such as fiscal and administrative controls, progress in coal mine reclamation, overall reclamation success, public interaction and outreach, and integration with the OSMRE Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) database. Reclamation site visits were conducted jointly by NDPSC project managers and OSMRE staff.

Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the EY are available for review and copying at the OSMRE, Denver Field Division (DFD), Casper Area Office (CAO), 150 East B St., Room 1018, Casper, WY 82602. To arrange an appointment time, contact Jeff Fleischman via telephone (307) 261-6550 or email jfleischman@osmre.gov.

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U.S. Department of the Interior

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

1. Select North Dakota from the drop down box labeled “State”. Also select 2014 as the “Evaluation Year”, and then click “Submit”. The search can be narrowed by choosing selections under the “Keyword” or “Category” headings.
2. The oversight documents and reports matching the selected state and evaluation year will appear at the bottom of the page.
3. Select “View” for the document that is of interest and the report will appear for viewing, saving, and/or printing.

The following acronyms are used in this report:

AML	Abandoned Mine Land
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
AMLR	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation
AML D	Abandoned Mine Land Division
ATP	Authorization to Proceed
CAO	OSMRE’s Casper Area Office
DFD	OSMRE’s Denver Field Division
EY	Evaluation Year
FAM	OSMRE’s Federal Assistance Manual
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
NDCC	North Dakota Century Code (Law)
NDAC	North Dakota Administrative Code (Rules)
NDPSC	North Dakota Public Service Commission
NOV	Notice of Violation
NTTP	National Technical Training Program
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
PAD	Problem Area Definition
REG-8	OSMRE Directive REG-8
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
SPGM	Suitable Plant Growth Material
TDN	Ten-Day Notice
TIPS	Technical Innovation and Professional Services
WR	OSMRE Western Region

B. Program Administration

The North Dakota AMLR program continues to operate under the guidelines of SMCRA, the approved State Reclamation Plan, the Federal Assistance Manual, and associated rules, regulations and policy decisions. The State administers an excellent AMLR program in full compliance with their approved AMLR Plan.

The Casper Area Office (CAO) continues to enjoy an excellent working relationship with the staff of the North Dakota AMLD. Their personnel are experienced, knowledgeable, and dedicated to the goals of the program. The AMLD also maintains a good relationship with other State and Federal agencies that must be contacted during the course of preparing projects for reclamation. The North Dakota AMLD maintains a program staff of 4.5 full time employees.

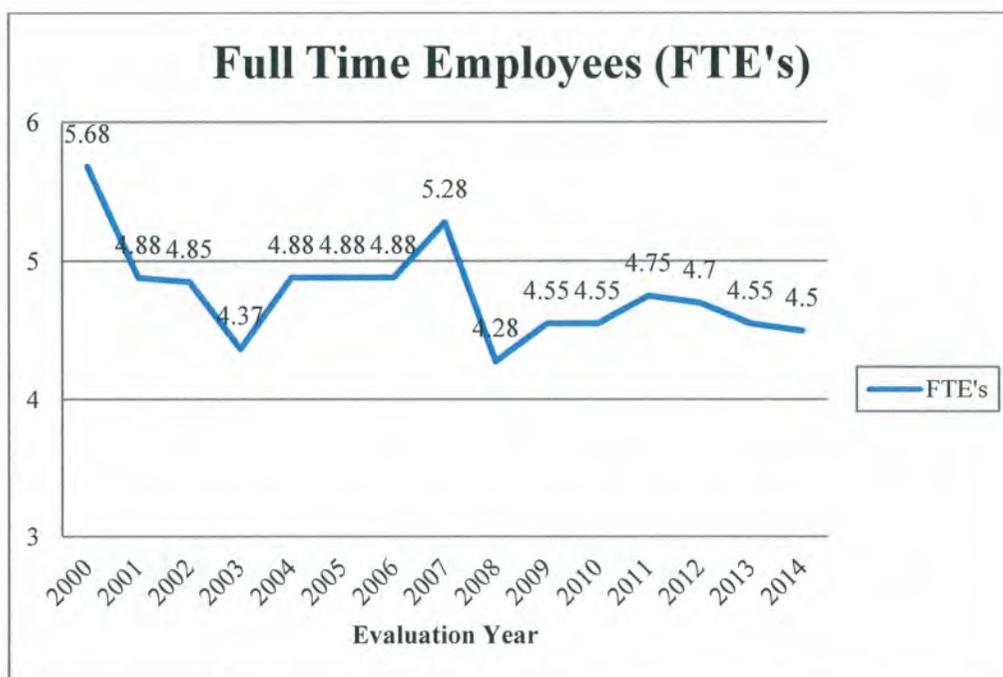


Figure 1: Number of Full Time Employees

The North Dakota AMLD initiates reclamation activities each spring as soon as weather conditions allow. Many rural sites are accessible only by dirt and gravel roads, which must be allowed to dry sufficiently before heavy equipment can travel on them. Work may start as much as two months earlier on sites located near paved roads, and then continues until halted by the severe weather conditions usually encountered in North Dakota during the winter. Coal outcrop

fire suppression projects are also conducted during winter months. However, this is generally the time of the year when future projects are designed, and coordination necessary to get projects ready for the next construction season takes place. All of the reclamation completed in North Dakota to date has been on abandoned coal mines, and no non-coal work is planned.

Prior to initiating any construction work, the AMLD submits a documentation package to the OSMRE with a request for an Authorization to Proceed (ATP). This package includes 1) a complete Environmental Assessment or Categorical Exclusion, 2) a project eligibility determination pursuant to 30 CFR 874.12 prepared by the Director of the North Dakota Reclamation and AML Divisions, 3) a lien determination pursuant to 30 CFR 882.13 if necessary, 4) a numbered listing for the water quality signoff obtained from the North Dakota Department of Health, 5) a threatened and endangered plant and animal species survey, and final determination from consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 6) a final determination from consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, 7) site maps and photographs, and 8) AMLIS Problem Areas Description (PAD) reports. If acceptable and complete, the CAO issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and an ATP pursuant to section 4-160-50D.3 of the FAM to the AMLD prior to reclamation or construction of each project.

II. NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The NDPSRC continues to administer an efficient and successful AML program as set forth in Section 102 of SMCRA. Since the Program's inception, the North Dakota AMLD has conducted over 155 primary reclamation projects, 29 emergency projects and numerous construction maintenance and sinkhole filling projects, at a total cost of over \$44 million of federal funds. More than 24 miles of dangerous surface mine pits and highwalls, and over 1,600 acres of underground mine subsidence have been reclaimed. These projects have reduced the likelihood of death or injury to property owners and the public.

III. UTILIZATION OF OSM TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE

The OSMRE provides technical assistance and technology support to state AML Programs at the individual state level on project specific efforts, and at the national level in the form of national meetings, forums, and national initiatives. The OSMRE provides direct technical assistance in project and problem investigation, design and analysis, permitting assistance, developing technical guidelines, training and support. The OSMRE initiated a regional Technology Transfer Team in 2004 to support and enhance the technical skills needed to operate regulatory and reclamation programs, for which each state, including North Dakota, has a representative.

A. National Technical Training Program (NTTP)

The NDPSC sent one AML staff to a total of two NTTP classes during the evaluation year.

B. Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPs)

During the evaluation year, no AML staff from the NDPSC attended any TIPS training courses. One AML staff member participated as a TIPS instructor. The OSMRE's library services did not receive any requests from the NDPSC for references or article reprint.

IV. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

The term "public" includes all stakeholders (i.e., citizenry at large, industry, other federal, state or local agencies, and environmental groups). Opportunities for public participation occur at significant points in the North Dakota Regulatory Program and involve the ability of the public to:

- Request that areas be designated as unsuitable for mining;
- Receive notification by advertisement of permit application receipt;
- Review permit and revision applications;
- Contest the decision of the Commission on permit applications and revisions;
- Request an inspection of a mine site;
- Submit blasting, groundwater well, and/or general permit complaints if the public believes a violation of regulations is taking place;
- Object to proposed bond releases;
- Initiate civil suits; and
- Petition to initiate rulemaking.

The public can also access the OSMRE annual reports and Performance Agreements (PA) via the internet at the OSMRE Oversight Documents website at <http://odocs.osmre.gov/>. The Introduction section of this report (page 3) details how to access information using this website.

Public participation for this year includes:

A. OSRME

The OSMRE (DFD) provides for transparency in the oversight process by conducting outreach to stakeholders and encouraging public participation throughout the OSMRE-DFD's annual oversight activities. The public can find oversight guidance documents and North Dakota's Performance Agreement relating to the OSMRE's oversight of North Dakota's program on the following OSMRE website: <http://odocs.osmre.gov/>.

Each evaluation year, the OSMRE-DFD solicits input from the public and interested parties to comment on oversight and provide suggestions for potential oversight evaluation topics. Sharing of information with the public is highly encouraged by both the OSMRE and the State. The public may include a variety of stakeholders, including, but not limited to; citizenry at large, other Federal, State, or Local agencies, or environmental groups.

On March 28, 2014, the OSMRE received input from the Western Organization of Resource Councils (WORC) regarding topics that deserve special attention in upcoming OSMRE evaluation reports. However, no topics suggested by the WORC were directly applicable to currently utilized AML projects of AML reclamation techniques. Relevant suggestions have been addressed in the OSMRE Oversight report for the North Dakota Regulatory program.

B. North Dakota

The North Dakota Public Service Commission (NDPSC) is the State agency charged with the responsibility for the permitting and regulation of the coal mining industry in North Dakota. North Dakota continues to solicit public comment and input on individual projects and the regulatory program at large. North Dakota publishes notices for proposed permit revisions in local and state newspapers and on its website, and solicits public comment and requests for public meeting participation.

The NDPSC maintains a web site at: <http://www.psc.nd.gov/> that includes links to information on state laws and rules, interpretive documents, formal notices, consumer information, and a list of mine operators.

The NDPSC encourages public participation through public meetings, public service announcements, press contacts, project meetings, and by responding to public inquiries. The NDPSC commonly hosts, or participates in a variety of public meetings, conferences, and workshops. Reclamation staff also participated in the Lignite Energy Council's annual teacher's seminar on coal mining and reclamation.

OSMRE's programmatic reviews of the North Dakota program indicate that the NDPSC is adhering to the State's policies and procedures regarding opportunities for public participation in all phases of their reclamation program.

V. RESULTS OF EVALUATION YEAR 2014 REVIEWS

OSMRE Directive AML-22 Evaluation of State/Tribe AML Programs dictates that OSMRE oversight of State AML programs will include a short description of all program

elements reviewed during the evaluation year. These topic-specific reviews are identified and agreed to by both the State and the OSMRE in the most recent performance agreement. For the 2014 evaluation year, both parties have agreed that the OSMRE will conduct topic-specific reviews of; 1) Overall Reclamation Success, 2) AML Emergency Investigations and Abatement Efforts, 3) AML Grant Fiscal and Administrative Controls, 4) AMLIS, and 5) Public Outreach. However, since Public Outreach is already addressed in section IV of this report, a topic-specific review of Public Outreach will not be included in this section.

The North Dakota AML Performance Agreement (PA) for EY2014 was signed on July 15, 2013. The PA describes the team's purpose and the topics selected for review to evaluate the performance of the AML program. On-the-ground, performance-based results were the principal focus of program evaluation and documentation.

Results of the EY2014 evaluations are summarized below. The evaluations included field visits to AML projects, interviews with NDPSC-AMLD staff, and reviews of the AMLR Program's project specifications, grant applications and reports, and internal State and AMLIS inventories:

A. Overall Reclamation Success

Our EY2014 evaluation of overall reclamation success determined if the NDPSC-AMLD's reclamation met project goals. We compared NDPSC-AMLD's reclamation to project specifications, results of interagency consultation, and other information. Our evaluation focused on determining whether reclamation met project goals by implementing the scope of work to abate original hazards, complying with conditions (if any) resulting from interagency consultation, and improving overall site conditions compared to pre-reclamation conditions. Generally, we agreed projects met their goals if abatement and reclamation measures were intact and functional, and if no problems compromising those measures were apparent. We considered site conditions improved overall if hazards to public health and safety were abated and associated reclamation reduced environmental problems such as erosion and sedimentation while promoting re-vegetation.

We concluded that the projects we visited met their respective goals. NDPSC-AMLD met the goals of abating hazards and improving site conditions at all projects conducted in EY2014. Highwalls associated with abandoned surface coal mines were properly eliminated and the re-graded areas were re-vegetated. Underground mine voids were backfilled remotely with injection of pressurized grout through drilled injection holes to eliminate the threat of subsidence. The injection holes were properly reclaimed. Sinkholes associated with underground mine voids were properly eliminated and the backfilled areas were re-vegetated.

The following is a summary of major non-emergency AMLD Projects completed during EY2014:

2013 Havelock C Project – Closeout summer of 2013

Overall Success: This project involved the completion of reclamation work on about 16 acres of abandoned highwalls and pits at the abandoned Havelock mine site. Nearly 198,000 cubic yards of spoil material was moved during this this reclamation project to backfill about 2,000 feet of highwalls.

Contract Cost: \$247,438

ATP issued: 02/05/2013



Photo 1. Field to left of the road is a former highwall at the Havelock Site.

2013 Richter Project – Closeout summer of 2013

Overall Success: This project involved the grading of approximately 45 acres of abandoned highwalls and pits at an abandoned surface mine northeast of Glen Ullin. Nearly 130,000 cubic yards of spoil material was moved during this project to backfill about 2,000 feet of highwalls.

Contract Cost: \$261,682

ATP issued: 02/05/2013

Innovative Actions: Used scoria mixed into the topsoil to break up the surface and encourage infiltration.



Photo 2. Mixing scoria into the topsoil helps retain moisture for newly drilled seed mixture.

2013 Beulah/Zap Phase 14 Project – Closeout summer of 2013

Overall Success: This project involved drilling and pumping pressurized grout into collapsed underground mine workings. The project included areas along county roads north of Beulah. Over 6,100 feet of drilling was conducted and over 7,100 cubic yards of grout were injected into underground mined workings.

Contract Cost: \$988,085

ATP issued: 02/05/2013 issued a letter concurring that the ATP issued for Phase 12 of this project on 02/03/2011 was still valid and in effect.

2013 Scranton/Bowman Project – Closeout fall 2013

Overall Success: This project involved drilling and pumping pressurized grout into collapsed underground workings. The project included areas along county roads near Scranton, in Bowman County.

Approximately 15,600 feet of drilling was conducted and nearly 3,500 cubic yards of grout were injected into underground mined workings.

Contract Cost: \$891,918

ATP issued: 02/15/2013



Photo 3. Grouting was completed along the road at the top of the photo.

2013 Sinkhole Filling Project – Closeout pending

Overall Success: This project involved the filling of sinkholes caused by abandoned underground coalmines near Beulah, Zap, Richardton, Dickinson, Williston, Hanks, Noonan, Velva, Haynes and Scranton. Approximately 180 sinkholes were filled at these twelve sites.

Contract Cost: \$128,709 (Contract continues until December 31, 2014)

ATP issued: 01/22/2014 issued a letter concurring that the ATP issued for the 2011 Sinkhole Maintenance Project on 08/24/2011 was still valid and in effect.



Photo 4. This sinkhole near LeHigh Road, was filled and is experiencing continued subsidence, requiring further maintenance.

The following is a summary of construction ready projects. These are estimates of project areas for which information is available for preliminary project design.

Construction Ready Projects May 2014

Project Site	Estimated Project Cost	Environmental Benefits
Beulah/Zap – Phase 15	\$925,000	Subsidence Prevention, Public Safety
Hazen-West – Phase 3	\$1,500,000	Dangerous Highwall Elimination, Public Safety
Scranton-Bowman – Phase 2	\$825,000	Subsidence Prevention, Public Safety
Exploratory Drilling & Site Investigation	\$250,000	Reclamation Preparation
Sinkhole Filling & Maintenance	\$100,000	Sinkhole Filling, Site Repair, Tree Planting
TOTAL	\$3,600,000	Restoration of Land and Public Safety

B. AML Emergency Reclamation Success

The following is a summary of emergency AMLD Projects completed during EY2014:

2014 Dickinson-Bowman Emergency Project –

Overall Success: This project was conducted to repair dangerous sinkholes caused by underground mine collapse along Lehigh Road near Dickinson and near the intersection of 81st Street and 146th Avenue north of Bowman. The Dickinson sinkhole was reported January 31, 2014 and the Bowman sinkholes were reported on February 19, 2014. Safety fences were erected and sinkhole filling was completed between May 1st and May 10th of 2014.

Contract Cost: \$21,530 (Conducted under the 2013 Sinkhole Filling Project)

ATP issued: 03/28/2014 issued a letter concurring that the existing ATP issued on 01/22/2014 was still valid and in effect.

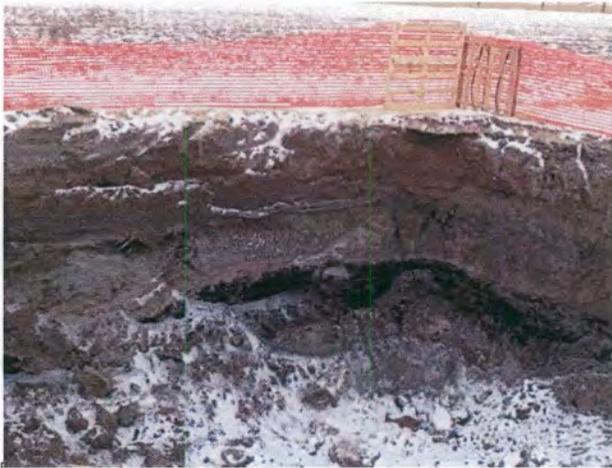


Photo 5. Dickinson Emergency Prior to Reclamation.



Photo 6. Dickinson Emergency After Reclamation.



Photo 7. Bowman Emergency Prior to Reclamation.



Photo 8. Bowman Emergency After Reclamation.

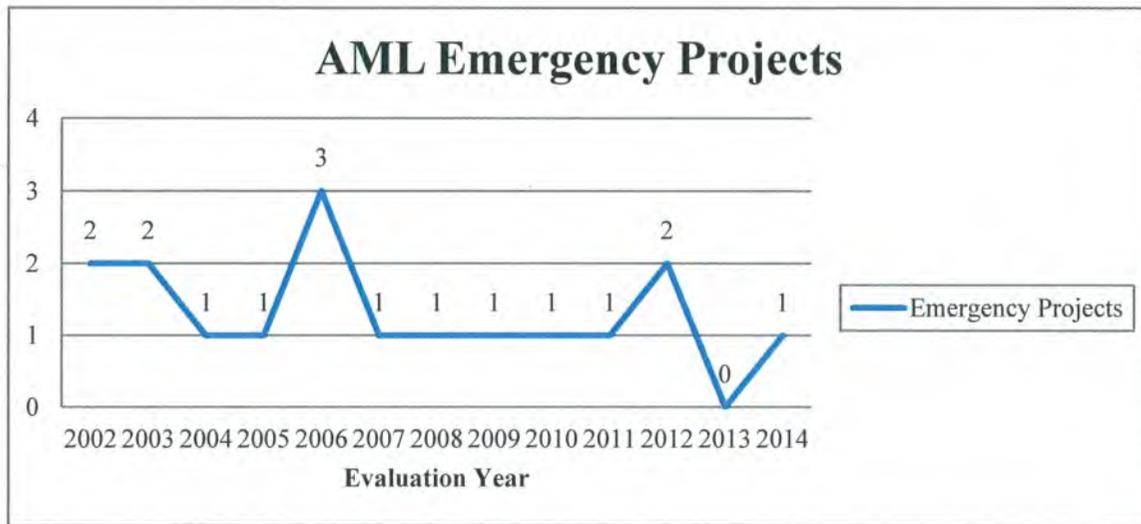


Figure 1: Number of AML Emergency Projects

C. AML Grant Fiscal and Administrative Reviews

When OSMRE receives a grant application from the North Dakota AMLD, the OSMRE staff review the application package to determine compliance with programmatic requirements. This review ensures that the application meets the requirements set forth in the Federal Assistance Manual (FAM) Part 1-120-30B including the completion of forms SF-242 (Application for Federal Assistance), OSM-51 (or an equivalent program narrative), OSM-47 (or alternative format itemized budget), and Assurances Form SF-424D as appropriate. Prior to approval, the OSMRE must review the application to determine whether the State can accomplish the proposed goals in the manner and timeframe provided, and whether the State can manage the projects in compliance with federal laws and regulations. Section 1-150-30 of the FAM also prescribes how the OSMRE will monitor program performance.

The North Dakota AMLD was allocated \$3,521,731 dollars for their fiscal year 2013 grant period, beginning March 1, 2013. Grant No. GR307380 (ND130222-0051) began on March 1, 2013 and is scheduled to end on February 28, 2016.

The North Dakota AMLD was allocated \$3,382,106 dollars for their fiscal year 2014 grant period, beginning March 1, 2014. Grant No. GR407380 began on March 1, 2014 and is scheduled to end on February 28, 2017. All projects conducted during the grant periods are anticipated to involve the reclamation of abandoned surface and underground coal mines.

The ND PSC maintains a very cost effective program with 11% of the grant dedicated to Administrative Costs. The remainder of the grant is spent on project design and construction. The grant funding and expenditures are broken down as follows:

Table 1. AML Consolidated Grant Funding and Expenditures

2013 AML Consolidated Grant	
Prior Balance Replacement Funds	\$1,789,872
State and Tribal Share	\$1,144,622
Historic Coal Funds	<u>\$587,237</u>
Total	\$3,521,731
Grant Line Item Budgets	
Administrative Costs	\$396,778
Project Construction Costs	<u>\$3,124,953</u>
Total	\$3,521,731
2014 AML Consolidated Grant	
Prior Balance Replacement Funds	\$1,845,558
State Share	\$1,028,368
Historic Coal Funds	<u>\$508,180</u>
Total	\$3,382,106
Grant Line Item Budgets	
Administrative Costs	\$374,750
Project Construction Costs	<u>\$3,007,356</u>
Total	\$3,382,106

D. e-AMLIS

Our EY2014 evaluation of e-AMLIS determined if the information the State entered into e-AMLIS agrees with information in its files. This topic was mandated for review due to a September 2004 report issued by the Interior's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The report criticized the accuracy of e-AMLIS data, based on the OIG review of e-AMLIS data for four eastern States' AML programs. The OIG's review concluded that e-AMLIS data did not match data in those States' files and recommended establishing "a quality control system that ensures that States, Tribes, and the OSMRE, as applicable, review and certify the accuracy of data entered into AMLIS." In response to the OIG's recommendation, the OSMRE required its field offices to implement two requirements. The first requirement is to "assure that each State and Indian Tribe AML program has procedures in place to ensure and certify the accuracy of data entered into e-AMLIS" as part of the FY2004 oversight (subsequently changed to FY2005). OSMRE Headquarters subsequently advised field offices to drop the certification requirement. As a result, the focus is to make sure States and Tribes have requisite systems in place. The

CAO has determined that North Dakota has such a system in place which is adequate to ensure accurate data is entered into e-AMLIS.

The second requirement implemented by the OSMRE in response to the OIG's recommendation stated, "[o]nce these State and Indian Tribe procedures are in place, the OSMRE will annually review a random sample of [PADs] to see if the information entered into e-AMLIS agrees with the information in the PAD." As a result, the focus is to make sure that the data which States and Tribes entered into e-AMLIS PADs (an integral part of e-AMLIS) agrees with the information in their files. The evaluation goal was to determine if the information North Dakota enters into e-AMLIS, for projects completed during the evaluation year, agrees with information in its files.

The North Dakota AMLD compiles data from various sources for input into e-AMLIS. These sources include project information spreadsheets, project diaries, close-out reports to the PSC and meeting minutes from PSC-approved payment of contractor invoices. Data pertaining to emergency projects include procurement and contract data compiled in Project Summary Books, site-specific project data and site photographs. Project completion data is tracked on an Excel spreadsheet. Information in the spreadsheet includes the project name, location, contract number, contractor, year of contract, year of completion, cost and method of reclamation.

Information entered into e-AMLIS is performed by designated Project Managers on the AMLD staff. This information is based on the above-mentioned data sources. Since AMLIS data is not intended to include maintenance project information, maintenance project data is housed in a separate location from other project data. The AMLD keeps records of maintenance projects in a separate booklet describing procurement, contracting, scope of work and photographs for each of the maintenance projects.

Completion information entered into e-AMLIS for the total number of projects completed during the evaluation year was analyzed and compared to the information contained within the AMLD files.

The CAO has concluded the information North Dakota AMLD entered into e-AMLIS for completed projects agrees with the information in its files.

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CORE DATA TO CHARACTERIZE THE AML PROGRAM

**North Dakota Annual Evaluation Report
Evaluation Year 2014**

The following tables present summary data pertinent to abandoned mine land activities under the North Dakota AML program. Unless otherwise specified, the reporting period for the data contained in the tables is the Evaluation Year. Other data and information used by OSMRE in its evaluation of North Dakota performance are available for review in the evaluation file maintained by the DFD-CAO.

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

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- Table 2 Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Hazards
- Table 3 Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 3 and SMCRA Section 403(b) Hazards
- Table 4 Public Well-Being Enhancement
- Table 5 Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining
- Table 6 Reclamation Projects Started and/or Completed
- Table 7 AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing

Table 1 – (North Dakota) Status of AML Inventory all Priority 1, 2, and 3 Hazards on June 30, 2014

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
UNFUNDED					
GPRAs Acres	0	4,099.64	N/A	122.00	4221.64
Dollars	0	39,703,148	N/A	423,500.00	40,126,648.00
FUNDED					
GPRAs Acres	0	5	0	0	5
Dollars	0	783,675.00	0	0	783,675.00
COMPLETED					
GPRAs Acres	259.38	3,569.07	0	0	3,828.45
Dollars	3,177,240.00	41,594,633.00	0	0	44,771,873.00

Table 2 - North Dakota Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Hazards (As of June 30, 2014)

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)

	Charged Stream (CS) (miles)	Charged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Dangerous Pile or Embankment (DPE) (acres)	Dangerous Material (DM) (feet)	Dangerous Impoundment (DI) (count)	Dangerous Slide (DS) (acres)	Gases: Hazardous / Explosive (GHE) (count)	Hazardous Equip./Facilities (HEF) (count)	Hazardous Water Body (HWB) (count)	Industrial/Residential Waste (IRW) (acres)	Portal (P) (count)	Polluted Water: Agricultural/Industrial (PWA) (count)	Polluted Water: Human Consumption (PWHC) (count)	Subsidence (S) (acres)	Surface Burning (SB) (acres)	Underground Mine Fire (UMF) (acres)	Vertical Opening (VO) (count)	TOTAL	
Units	0	51326	0	0	0	0	5	25	16	10	1	1	1	3199.74	0	42	N/A		
GPRA Acres	0	740.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	125	16	1	5	5	5	3197.54	0	4.2	4,151.87		
Dollars	0	16,358,310	0	0	0	0	25,000	190,000	4,5000	80,000	208,700	7,500	19,357,284	0	125,002	36,8744,17			
UNRECLAIMED/REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)																			
ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2014 only (Completed)																			
Units		4,000																	N/A
GPRA Acres		57.2																	67.2
Dollars		509,118												1880003					2,389,121
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2014 (Completed)																			
Units	317	129,848.9	4	35	14	18	2	13	6	0	1445.71	18	91	N/A					
GPRA Acres	317	1,855.04	20	35	1.4	80	2	1.3	80	0	1439.61	18	9.1	3,921.05					
Dollars	972,048	15,687,282	33629	122500	74,861	278538	2	16,003	746,144	0	26,475,479	33,156	532,211	44,771,873					

Table 3 - (North Dakota)
Accomplishments in Eliminating Environmental Problems
Related to Past Mining Priority 3 and SMCRA section 403(b) Hazards (As of June 30, 2014)

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)

	Bench, Soil Bench, Fill Bench (BB) (acres)	Industrial/Residential Waste Dump (DP) (acres)	Equipment and Facilities (EF) (count)	Gab (G) (acres)	Heapfill (H) (fee)	Haul Road (HR) (acres)	Mine Opening (MO) (count)	Pa. Open Pit, Strip Pa (PT) (acres)	Spoil Spoil Bank (SA) (acres)	Shurry (SL) (acres)	Shump (SP) (acres)	Water (WA) (gallons)	Other (specify)	Water Supplies (WS) - Section 403(b) (count)	TOTAL
Units				1					11			1			121
GFRA Acres				1					11			1			121
Dollars				5,000					388,500			30,000			423,500
UNRECLAIMED/REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)															
Units															0
GFRA Acres															0
Dollars															0
ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2014 only (Completed)															
Units															0
GFRA Acres															0
Dollars															0
HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2014 (Completed)															
Units				0					0						0
GFRA Acres				0					0						0
Dollars				0					0						0

**Table 4 – North Dakota Public Well-Being Enhancement
All Priority 1, 2, and 3 AML projects completed during
EY 2014**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	ND000023	2013 Havelock C	DH	28.6	247,435.00	280
2	ND000112	2013 Richter	DH	28.6	261,683.00	285
3	ND000114	Beulah Zap Phase 14	S	5	988,085.00	2,770
4	ND000538	2013 Scranton Bowman	S	5	891,918	415
TOTAL				67.2	2,389,121	3,750

Table 5 – (North Dakota) - Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining AML projects completed during EY 2014

#	PAD Number	Project Name	SMCRA Program Funding Source	Total SMCRA funding	Alternate Non-SMCRA Funding Source	Total non-SMCRA Funding	In-Kind Services	Total Project Funding	Comments
1	N/A								
TOTAL									

Table 6 – (North Dakota) – Reclamation Projects Started and/or Completed (AML projects started and/or Completed during EY 2014)

Project Type	Projects Started	Projects Completed
North Dakota (EY 2014):	8	4
Total (EY 2014):	8	4

Table 7 – (North Dakota) – AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing (North Dakota) AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing (During EY 2014)

AML Program Costs	
Administration	374,750
Construction	3,007,356
Water Supply Construction	0
AMD Set-Aside	0
Total AML Funding	3,382,106
AML Program Staffing (full-time equivalents on June 30, 2014):	4.5

APPENDIX 2: COMMENTS OF STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA ON THE REPORT

North Dakota Annual Evaluation Report

Evaluation Year 2014

North Dakota had the following comments on the EY2014 Report:

NDPSC pointed out a minor correction in the Executive Summary, where a site was incorrectly labelled. They also suggested an update to the ATP process listed on Page 6. Inconsistencies in the number of staff members who attended NTTP and TIPs training classes were also corrected.

OSMRE would like to express it's gratitude to the North Dakota AML Program for it's assistance and cooperation in preparation of this report.