

**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING  
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT**



**Annual Evaluation Summary Report  
For the**

**North Dakota Public Service Commission**

**Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program**



**Evaluation Year 2019  
(July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019)**

**Produced by the Denver Field Division  
Casper Area Office**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The following is a summary of the Evaluation Year (EY) 2019 Oversight Report for the North Dakota Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. This report covers the period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

OSMRE has completed its evaluation of topics specified in the Performance Agreement between the North Dakota AML Division and the OSMRE. Assessment of the state's performance for the 2019 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 on September 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019. 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.

The North Dakota AML program received \$2,814,000 in grant funding during EY2019. 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, four projects that are considered construction ready. A total of three non-emergency projects and one emergency project were completed during EY2019.

OSMRE has determined that North Dakota has a system in place that is adequate to ensure accurate data is entered into e-AMLIS. The CAO has reviewed a random sample of PADs and is satisfied that all information entered into e-AMLIS agrees with the information in the PADs.

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



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*Cover Page Photograph: Photo shows an abandoned shovel from the Helm Brothers AML site, which is part of the 2019 Morton County Project. This feature will be left in place for its historical significance at request of the property owner.*

## **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 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Program and the effectiveness of the program in meeting the applicable purposes of SMCRA as specified in Section 102. This report covers the 2019 Evaluation Year (EY) July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

On December 23, 1981, the Secretary of the Department of Interior approved North Dakota's 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 establishes a commitment between the NDPSC and the OSMRE to identify 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](mailto:jfleischman@osmre.gov).

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 2018 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.

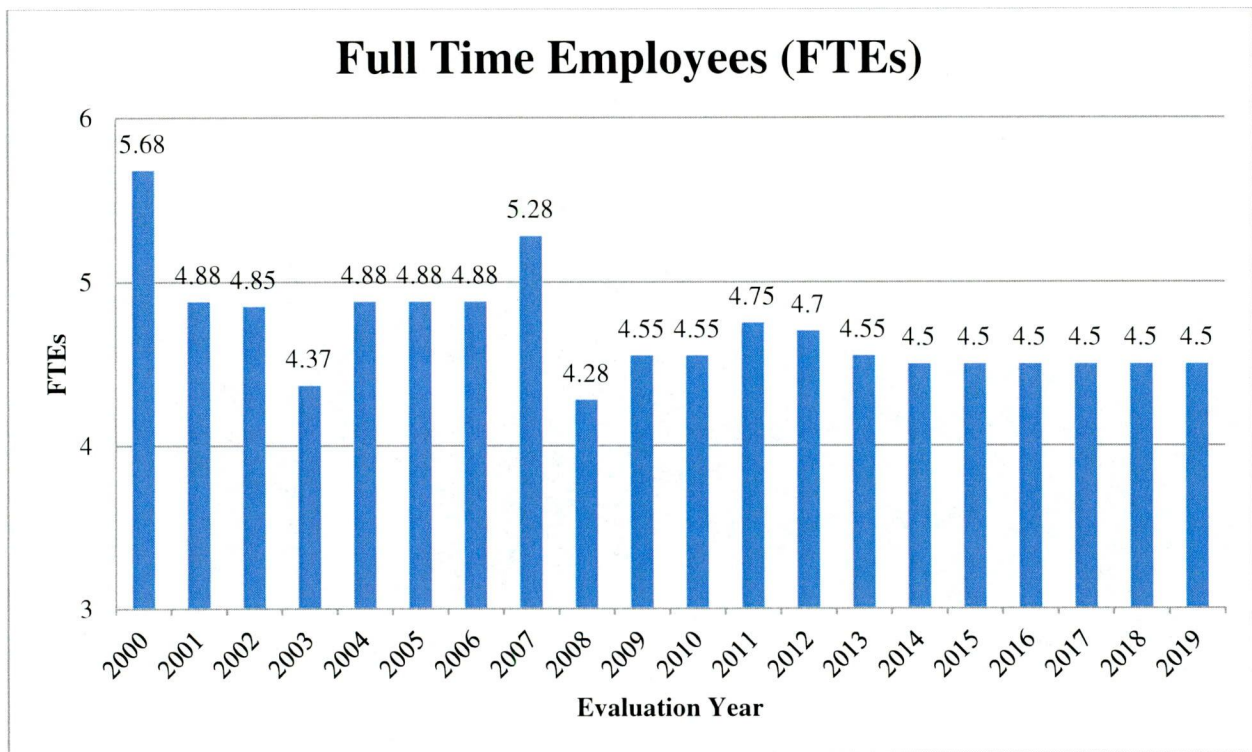
The following acronyms are used in this report:

<b>AML</b>	Abandoned Mine Land
<b>AML-1</b>	OSMRE Directive AML-1
<b>AML-22</b>	OSMRE Directive AML-22
<b>AMLIS</b>	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
<b>AMLR</b>	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation
<b>AMLD</b>	Abandoned Mine Land Division
<b>ATP</b>	Authorization to Proceed
<b>CAO</b>	OSMRE’s Casper Area Office
<b>CE</b>	Categorical Exclusion
<b>DFD</b>	OSMRE’s Denver Field Division
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EY</b>	Evaluation Year
<b>FAM</b>	OSMRE’s Federal Assistance Manual
<b>FONSI</b>	Finding of No Significant Impact
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>NDCC</b>	North Dakota Century Code (Law)
<b>NDAC</b>	North Dakota Administrative Code (Rules)
<b>NDPSC</b>	North Dakota Public Service Commission
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act
<b>NTTP</b>	National Technical Training Program
<b>OSMRE</b>	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
<b>PAD</b>	Problem Area Description
<b>SMCRA</b>	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
<b>SPGM</b>	Suitable Plant Growth Material
<b>TIPS</b>	Technical Innovation and Professional Services
<b>WR</b>	OSMRE Western Region (Unified Regions 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11)

**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. 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) final determination from consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department regarding threatened and endangered species, 4) final determination from consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, 5) final determination from consultation with the North Dakota Department of Health regarding the effects on surface and groundwater resources, 6) site maps and photographs, and 7) AMLIS Problem Areas Description (PAD) reports. If acceptable and complete, the CAO issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and an Authorization to Proceed (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 NDPSC continues to administer an efficient and successful AMLR program as set forth in Section 102 of SMCRA. Since the Program's inception, the North Dakota AMLD has conducted over 168 primary reclamation projects, 33 emergency projects and numerous construction maintenance and sinkhole filling projects, at a total cost of over \$55.9 million of federal funds. Almost 36.5 linear miles of dangerous surface mine pits and highwalls, and over 1,360 acres of underground mine subsidence have been reclaimed (source e-AMLIS database – Appendix 1, Table 2). These projects have reduced the likelihood of death or injury to property owners and the public.

The following accomplishments by the North Dakota AMLR Program during the 2019 evaluation year are worthy of note:

- North Dakota AML Division currently utilizes a drone for aerial photography and surveying. The AML Division is also using the drone to acquire before and after photos and video of project sites.
- In cooperation with the NRCS, the AML Division planted 734 trees of 10 different varieties covering 1.8 acres at the Carrick Mine site to enhance wildlife habitat. Reclamation of the Carrick Mine site was completed as part of the 2018 Morton County AML Project.

## **III. UTILIZATION OF OSMRE TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE**

The OSMRE provides technical assistance and technology support to state AMLR 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)**

During the evaluation year, one NDPSC AML staff member each, attended the following NTTP classes; AML Reclamation Projects, Erosion and Sediment Control, Historical and Archaeological Resources, and Underground Mining Technology. One staff attended the Soils and Revegetation course as the lead instructor.

**B. Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPs)**

No North Dakota staff attended any TIPs training classes during EY2019.

**C. OSMRE Western Region Library**

The OSMRE Western Region's library services did not fill any requests from NDPSC for references or article reprints in EY2019.

**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 various points in the North Dakota AML reclamation program.

**A. OSMRE**

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. OSMRE's public solicitation for comment on the 2019 evaluation year was distributed on March 5<sup>th</sup> 2018. OSMRE's public solicitation for comment on the 2020 evaluation year was distributed on March 15<sup>th</sup> 2019. To be included in future solicitations, please make the request by contacting the OSMRE, Denver Field Division (DFD), Casper Area Office (CAO), at 150 East B St., Room 1018, Casper, WY 82602.



## **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 and reclamation of abandoned mine lands in North Dakota. North Dakota continues to solicit public comment and input on individual AMLR projects and the AMLR program at large. North Dakota publishes notices for each proposed major reclamation project on North Dakota's procurement website and solicits public comment and requests for public meeting participation. The AMLD has also published a brochure about AML subsidence and routinely sends project completion reports to landowners and other interested parties.

The NDPSC maintains a web site: <http://www.psc.nd.gov> that includes links to information on current and past AML projects, current construction bidding, project selection, department contacts, state laws and rules, consumer information, and professional procurement information.

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.

During the 2019 evaluation year, the North Dakota AMLR Program participated in the following public meetings, conferences, workshops or other events involving the press or public notification:

- Annual NDSU/DSU Reclamation Workshop (Dickinson)
- Staff participated in several professional related meetings.
- Staff attend and host meetings of the North Dakota Geographic Information Systems Technical Committee.
- Staff attended the NAAML P Annual Conference and Winter Business Meeting
- The Assistant Director of the North Dakota AMLR Program, was a guest speaker on KFRY radio's talk show, "Energy Matters" on two separate occasions: July 17, 2018 to discuss the state AML Program and April 16, 2019 to discuss 2019 AML Projects.

Public meetings conducted by NDPSC involving projects completed or started during EY2019 include:

- January 8, 2019: Public meeting held in Crosby, ND to discuss the 2019 Williams County Road Phase 7 and Noonan AML Project.
- February 28 and March 12, 2019: Public bid openings were held for 2019 Exploratory Drilling AML Project. The events were also simulcast on the PSC webpage.

- April 4, 2019: A Pre-bid contractors meeting was held on-site for the 2019 Morton County Phase II AML Project.
- April 9, 2019: A Pre-bid contractors meeting was held on-site for the 2019 Williams County Road 9 Phase 7 and Noonan AML Project.
- April 18, 2019: A public bid opening was held for the 2019 Williams County Road 9 Phase 7 and Noonan AML Project, the 2019 Morton County Phase II AML Project, and the 2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling Project. The event was also simulcast on the PSC webpage.

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 2019 REVIEWS**

OSMRE Directive AML-22 Evaluation of State/Tribe AML Programs dictates that OSMRE oversight of State AMLR 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 2019 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 EY2019 was signed on June 14, 2018. 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 EY2019 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 EY2019 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.

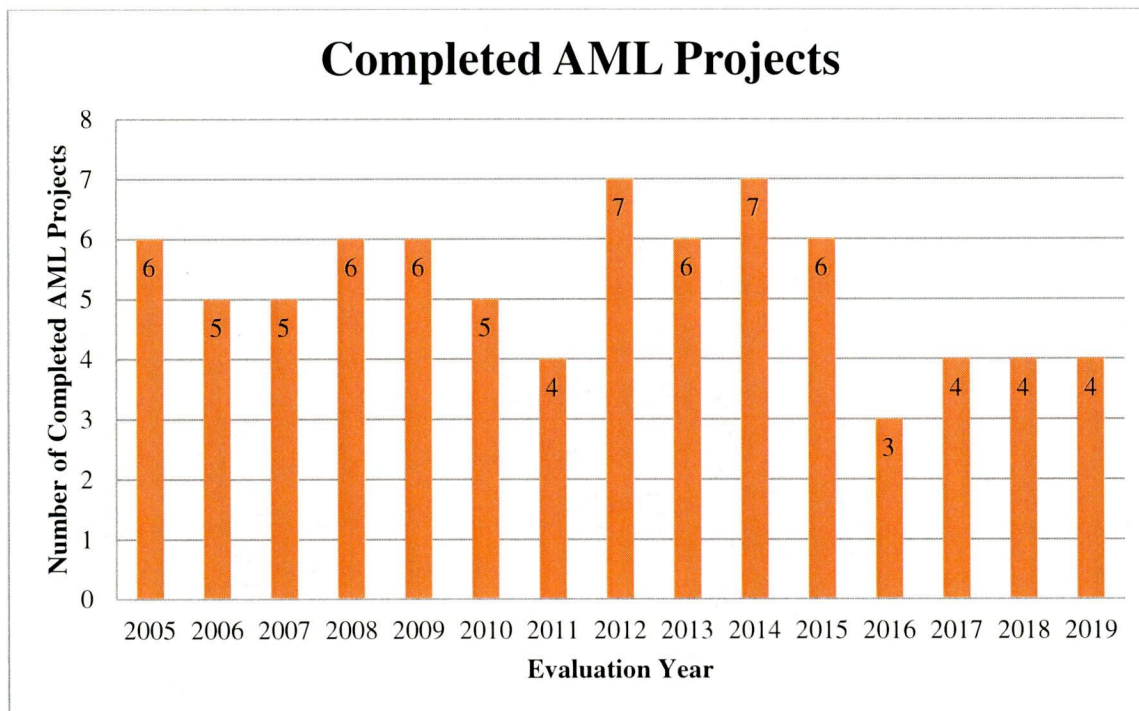


Generally, we agreed that projects met their goals if abatement and reclamation measures are intact and functional, and no problems compromising those measures were apparent. We consider site conditions improved overall if hazards to public health and safety are abated and associated reclamation reduced environmental problems such as erosion and sedimentation while promoting re-vegetation.

We concluded that the projects we visited met their respective goals. NDPSC-AML D met the goals of abating hazards and improving site conditions at all projects conducted during EY2019. 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.

OSMRE conducted on-site visits of select AML projects on September 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018 and April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019. During the September 10<sup>th</sup> site visit, active drilling and grouting operations were underway at the Williams County Road 9 Site, which is part of the 2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake, Williams Co. Rd 9 Phase 6 Project. Also, post-grading and seeding operations were observed at both of the 2018 Morton County Project sites. During the April 17<sup>th</sup> site visit, the completed 2018 Morton County Project sites were observed. The five sites included in the 2019 Morton County, Phase 2 Project were also inspected. On the date of inspection, only the Helm Brothers and Flemmer Sites were assessable by foot due to rain and mud. The Hoger, August Timpe, and Adolph Thiel Mine Sites were observed from the nearest paved roads with the assistance of aerial photography. The Wilton Emergency Sinkhole Project site was also investigated.

Three non-emergency and one emergency AML projects were completed during EY2019.



**Figure 2: Number of Completed AML Projects**

**The following is a summary of major non-emergency AMLD Projects completed during EY2019:**

**2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake and Williams County Road 9, Phase 6 Project**

*Begin Date:* June 5, 2018

*End Date:* February 2019

*AMLIS Key:* ND000001 (Wilton), ND000210 (Shell Lake), ND000111 (Williams Co Rd 9)

*Final Contract Cost:* \$1,577,793.34

*NEPA Action:* EA for Wilton site revised January 2018, EA for Shell Lake site revised January 2018, EA for Williams Co Rd 9 site revised January 2018, ATP and FONSI issued Jan. 29, 2018.

*Project Summary:* This project combined sites from Phase 4 of the Wilton projects, Phase 6 of the Williams County Road 9 projects and a farmstead near Shell Lake, approximately 14 miles north of Parshall, ND. These sites were combined into a single project in order to make the project more economically attractive and encourage competitive bidding among contractors. Project work involved drilling and grouting to stabilize collapsing underground mine workings. It is estimated that approximately 52,286 feet of rotary drilling, 457 feet of sonic drilling 6,293 feet of casing and 6,074 cubic feet of grout were required. Field work was conducted from June through December 2018.

Williams County Road 9 Site:

This site is an industrial subdivision containing two businesses located at 5132 and 5140 134<sup>th</sup> Avenue (County Road 9). Exploratory drilling confirmed the existence of underground voids at both locations and sinkholes were actively breaching the surface. A particularly large void was actively subsiding beneath a warehouse at the southern-most location, causing damage to the building and threatening further collapse.



Field operations for this site were conducted from September 1, 2018 through December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018. A total of 337 holes were drilled and 87 of them were cased at this site. Approximately 4,490 cubic yards of grout was pumped into 79 holes.



**Photo 1: Williams Co Road 9 Site - Photo shows where a subsidence feature day-lighted at the edge of a concrete foundation. The sinkhole extended under the warehouse and was actively collapsing, causing structural damage to the building.**



**Photo 2: Williams Co Road 9 Site – Boreholes were drilled, cased and pumped with grout. This borehole was immediately north of the warehouse from Photo 1.**



**Photo 3: Williams Co Road 9 Site –This photo shows a cased borehole located immediately west of the warehouse that was swallowed by a sinkhole shortly after it was installed.**

Shell Lake Site:

This site is a farmstead located at the southeast quarter of Section 17, T154N R89W. Exploratory drilling, conducted in 2017, confirmed the existence of underground voids or rubble near the home and two shop buildings. Boreholes were drilled, cased and pumped with pressurized grout in an effort to help stabilize these features.

Field operations for this site were conducted from July 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018 through August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. A total of 130 holes were drilled and 12 of them were cased at this site. Approximately 123 cubic yards of grout was pumped into 4 holes.

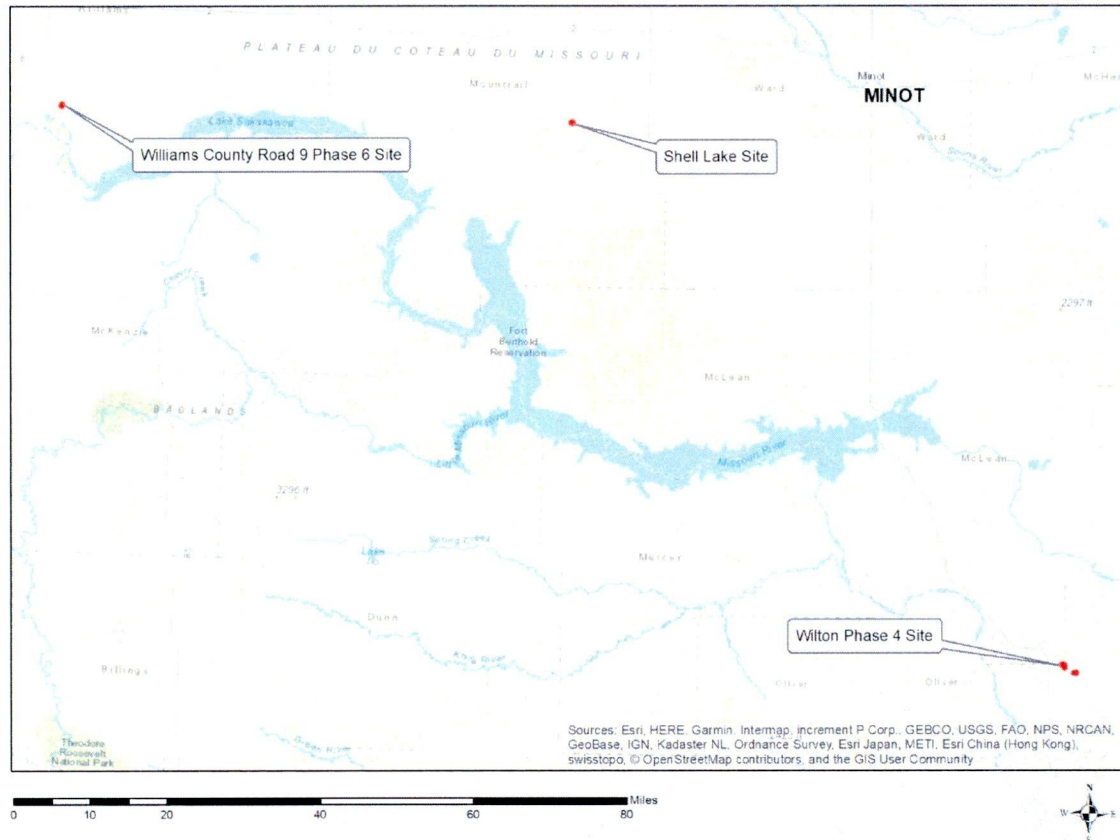
Wilton Phase 4 Site:

This site is a continuation of the 2017 Wilton Phase 3 Project and is comprised of three sections of right of way that are undermined and pose a potential threat to the general public. This site is located 1 to 2 miles east of Wilton, with two sections at the intersection of 318<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 26<sup>th</sup> Street NW and an additional strip along ND Highway 36, where Sections 5 and 8 of T143N R80W meet. Boreholes were drilled, cased and pumped with pressurized grout within the right of way of each section of road.

Field operations for this site were conducted from June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018 through July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018. A total of 306 holes were drilled and 35 of them were cased at this site. Approximately 1,434 cubic yards of grout was pumped into 24 holes.



### 2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake, Williams County Road 9 Phase 6 Project



**Figure 3: Location of 2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake and Williams County Road 9, Phase 6 Project**

For more information, NDAML has posted a project summary at <https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/projects/2018.php>

#### **2018 Morton County Project**

*Project Begin Date:* June 11, 2018

*Project End Date:* September 18, 2018

*AMLIS Key:* ND000212 (Morton Co – Carrick Site) ND000213 (Morton Co – Nilles Site)

*Estimated Contract Cost:* \$228,774.90

*NEPA Action:* EA for Morton Co- Carrick site revised January 2018, EA for Morton Co- Nilles site revised January 2018, ATP & FONSI issued 1/26/2018.

*Project Summary:* This project included two sites (Carrick and Nilles Sites), on a combined 36 acres, each of which is a former surface mine operation. Both sites had steep highwalls ranging from 15 to 40 feet in height that are relatively near public roads. Reclamation at these sites required back-sloping and backfilling with material from adjacent spoil piles. The project called for the abatement of approximately 2,500 feet of highwall, requiring the movement of approximately 115,000 cubic yards of spoil.

Carrick Site:

The Carrick Site is a former surface coal mine that operated from the 1930s through the 1940s. The site is approximately 24 acres and includes dangerous highwalls, former mine pits filled with stagnant water and spoil piles. The land is designated agricultural and is used to graze horses. The highwall was dangerously steep and located approximately 650 feet from County Road 86.

This project cut and backfilled the highwalls with material from adjacent spoil piles. Erosional gullies and washouts were also repaired. Two ponds and a waterway were constructed. Approximately 300 feet of pipe was installed as a toe drain, at the base of the highwall, to capture clean water from the coal seam and feed the larger pond. Installation of the waterway, spillway, and toe drain drastically improved water flow and quality, allowing for future use by livestock and wildlife.

What topsoil was available was salvaged and respread. Disturbed areas were also seeded with locally native species of grass. At the request of the landowner, a 1.8 acres section of land was also planted with 734 trees of various species. This tree planting was conducted by the AML Division in cooperation with the NRCS. Also at landowner request, a large fossilized tree stump was salvaged by the contractor.



**Photo 4: Pre-reclamation highwall and pit at the Carrick site.**





**Photo 5: Post-reclamation highwall and pit at the Carrick site.**

Nilles Site:

The Nilles Site is a former surface coal mine that operated from the 1930s through the 1940s. The site is approximately 12 acres and includes dangerous highwalls, a former mine pit filled with water and spoil piles. The land is designated agricultural and is used for grazing livestock.

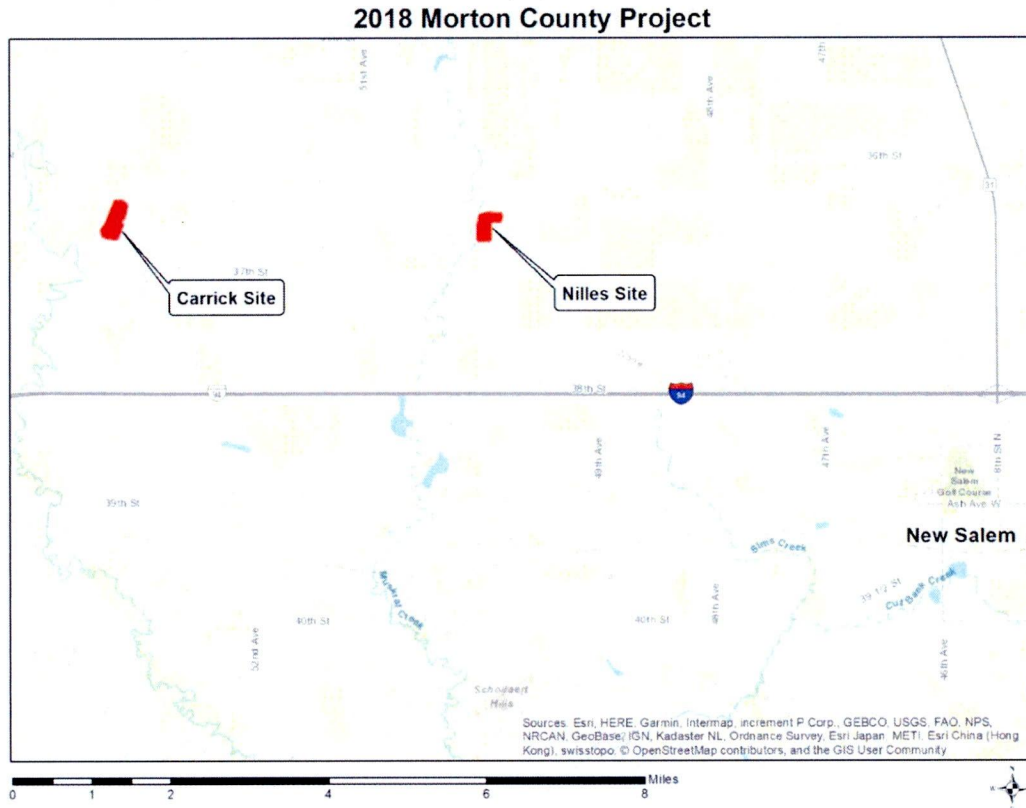
Portions of the highwall were dangerously steep. This project cut and backfilled the highwalls with material from adjacent spoil piles. What topsoil was available was salvaged and respread. Disturbed areas were also seeded with locally native species of grass. Inert waste, such as tree stumps, concrete and metal were buried on site.



**Photo 6: Pre-reclamation view of the top of highwall overlooking the Nilles site. Facing southwest. Shows southern pit of the Nilles Site prior to reclamation. Taken 5/24/2018.**



**Photo 7: Post-reclamation view of the pit and former highwall at the Nilles site. Facing northwest. Shows southern pit after grading, mulching and seeding. Vegetation is starting to take hold. Taken 4/17/2019.**



**Figure 4: 2018 Morton County Project**

For more information, NDAML produced a project summary report for this project that can be accessed [https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/Docs/2018/2018\\_MortonCo\\_Summary\\_11-19-18.pdf](https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/Docs/2018/2018_MortonCo_Summary_11-19-18.pdf).



**2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project (2018 Sites)**

*Begin Date:* June 17, 2018

*End Date:* November 9, 2018

*AMLIS Keys:* ND001, ND003, ND004, ND006, ND009, ND014, ND019, ND023, ND024, ND025, ND026, ND029, ND030, ND033, ND046, ND053, ND054, ND090, ND111, NS124, ND147, ND147, ND528, ND938106

*Estimated Contract Cost:* \$105,724

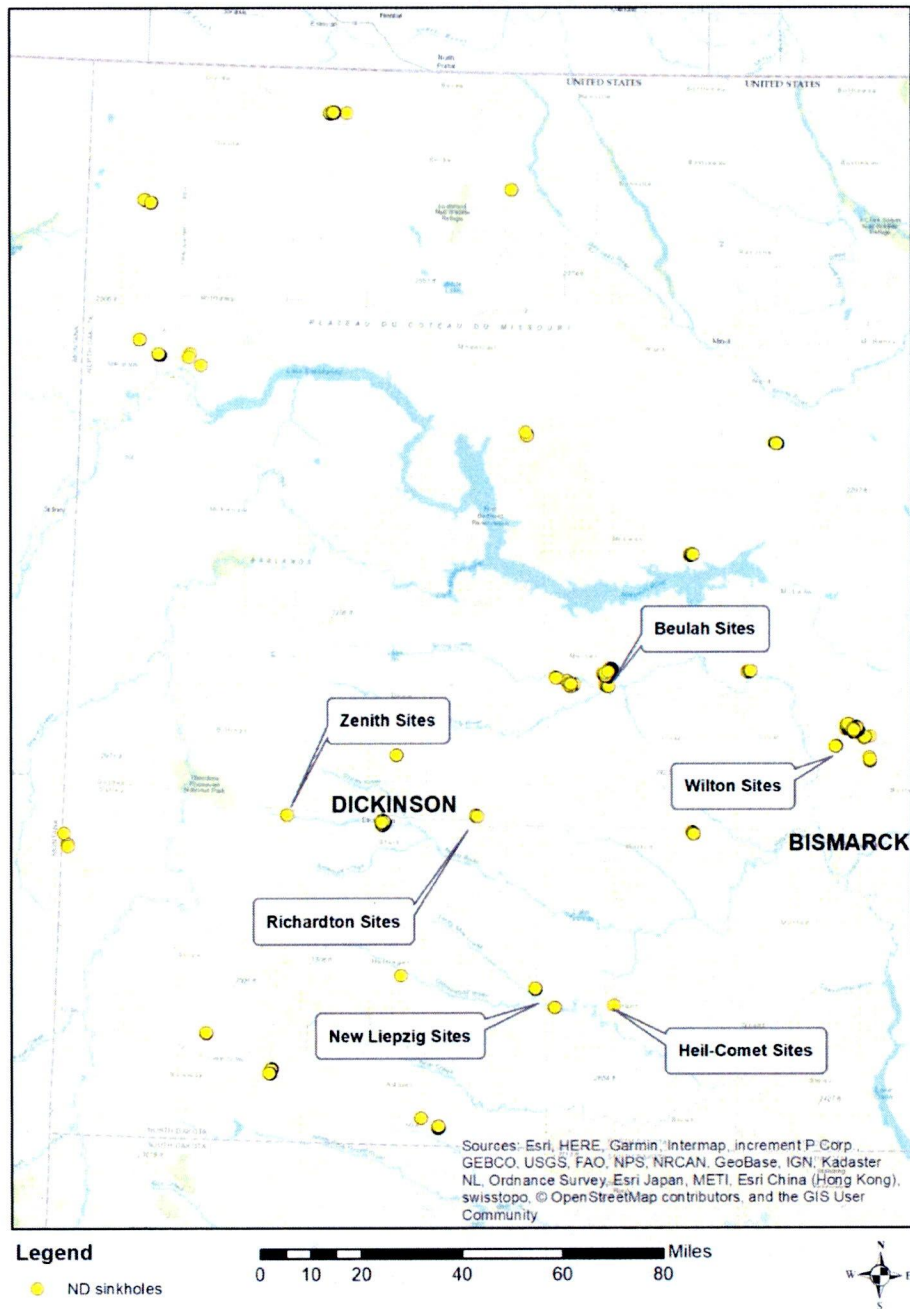
*NEPA Action:* EA completed September 2016, ATP and FONSI issued February 10, 2017, concurrence letter for 2018 work issued January 26, 2018

*Project Summary:* This project was the second year of a two-year project that involved the surface backfilling of dangerous sinkholes caused by subsidence of underground mines, and re-spreading topsoil and seeding areas at a reclaimed surface mine. Construction work for the 2018 Sites took place during the summer and fall of 2018. While it is impossible to predict exactly when and where sinkholes will occur, the EA for this project evaluated potential sites within historic mining districts, and includes areas where sinkholes have been documented in the past. Occasional maintenance work may be required. Historic mining districts occur near the towns of Beach, Beulah, Bowman, Comet, Dickinson, Hanks, Haynes, Heil, New Salem, New Leipzig, Niobe, Noonan, Parshall, Regent, Richardton, Scranton, Velva, Washburn, Williston, Zap, and Zenith.

<b>Summary of 2018 Sites from the 2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project (EY2019)</b>						
<b>Sites</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Twp.</b>	<b>Rng.</b>	<b>Sec</b>	<b># of sinkholes</b>	<b>Cost</b>
New Leipzig-Ruck*	June 18	134	91	24	8	\$1,696.25
Heil-Comet	June 19-July 9	133	88	3	80	\$49,976.25
Richardton	Sept 13	139	92	5	2	\$1,895.00
Zenith	Oct 17-18	139	98	6	16	\$4,391.00
			99	1	4	
Wilton – Krzmarzick Site	Oct 19-24	142	79	58	41	\$9,390.00
Wilton – Bailey Site	Oct 24	142	79	5	1	\$587.50
Beulah – NDGF Site	Oct 26-Nov 8	144	87	7	23	\$36,175.75
Beulah – Eslinger Site	Nov 9	144	88	12	2	\$1,611.25
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>177</b>	<b>\$105,723.50</b>

**Figure 5: Summary of 2018 Sites from the 2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project.** Completion information for the New-Liepzig-Ruck Site was entered into eAMLIS in June of 2018, which falls within EY2018. Cost information for this site is thus not included in annual reclamation numbers recorded in Appendix 1: Tables 2 and 4.

### 2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling Project (2018 Sites)



**Figure 6: Labelled sites indicate sinkholes filled during the 2019 Evaluation Year.**

For more information, NDAML produced a project summary report for this project that can be accessed at [https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/Docs/2018/2018\\_Sink\\_Project\\_Summary\\_12-11-18.pdf](https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/Docs/2018/2018_Sink_Project_Summary_12-11-18.pdf).



### 2019 Construction Ready Projects

The following is a summary of construction ready projects. These are estimates of project areas for which information is available for preliminary project design. Field construction is expected to be carried out over the summer of 2019, and completion data will be reported in OSMRE's EY2020 oversight evaluation report.

Project Site	Estimated Project Cost
2019 Williams County Road 9, Phase 7 and Noonan Project	\$1,704,300
2019 Morton County, Phase 2 Project	\$314,071
2019 Sinkhole Filling & Construction Maintenance Project	\$100,000
2019 Exploratory Drilling Project	\$366,890
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,485,261</b>

**Figure 7: Construction Ready Projects planned for the summer of 2019.**

#### 2019 Williams County Road 9, Phase 7 and Noonan Project

*Estimated Begin Date:* June 2019

*Estimated End Date:* August 2019

*AMLIS Key:* ND000111 (Williams Co Rd 9), ND000029 (Noonan)

*Estimated Contract Cost:* \$1,704,300

*NEPA Action:* EA for Williams Co Rd 9 site revised January 2018, EA for Noonan site prepared January 2019A, TP& FONSI issued Feb. 5, 2019

*Project Summary:* This project combines a site located in an industrial subdivision near Williston and a site near Noonan, ND. These sites were combined into a single project in order to make the project more economically attractive and encourage competitive bidding among contractors. Project work involves drilling and grouting to stabilize collapsing underground mine workings. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 feet of rotary drilling and 3,500 cubic feet of grout and 100 tons of foamed sand will be required. Field work is scheduled for June through August 2019.

### 2019 Williams County Road 9 Phase 7 and Noonan AML Project

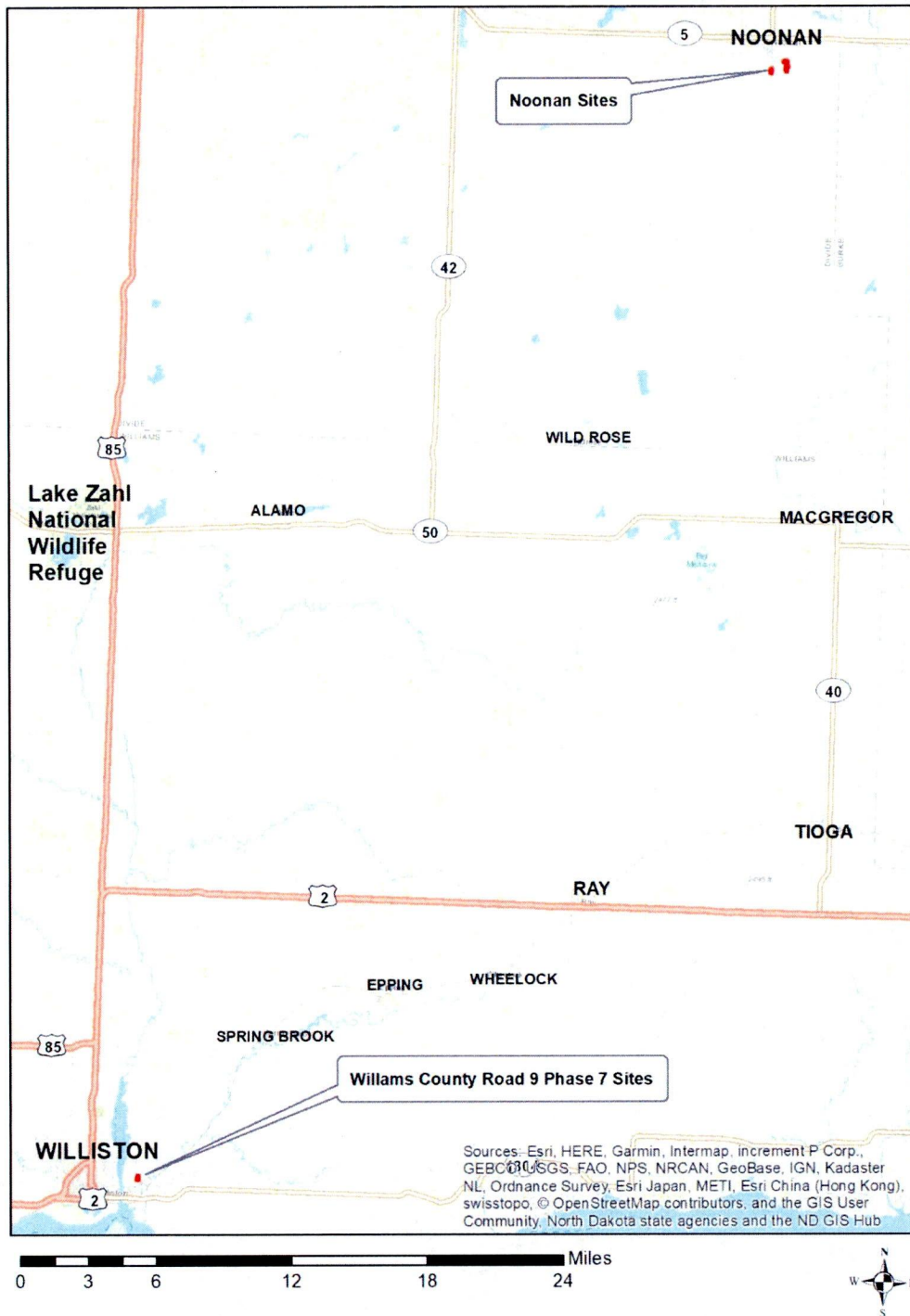


Figure 8: Location of 2019 Williams County Road 9 Phase 7 and Noonan Project.



## **2019 Morton County, Phase 2 Project**

*Estimated Begin Date:* June 2019

*Estimated End Date:* September 2019

*AMLIS Key:* ND000217 (August Timpe & Adolph Thiel Sites), ND000215 (Flemmer & Hoger Sites), ND000216 (Helm Brothers Site)

*Estimated Contract Cost:* \$314,071

*NEPA Action:* EA for August Timpe & Adolph Thiel Sites prepared January 2019, EA for Flemmer & Hoger Sites prepared January 2019, EA for Helm Brothers Site prepared January 2019, ATP & FONSI issued Feb. 5, 2019.

*Project Summary:* This AML project includes five abandoned surface mines; the Helm Brothers Mine, Flemmer Mine, Hoger Mine, August Timpe Mine, and the Adolph Thiel Mine. Combined, these five projects encompass approximately 30 acres and include about 4,400 feet of dangerous pit highwalls, ranging from 10 to 40 feet in height. Proposed reclamation involves backfilling existing pits with adjacent spoil material and sloping the highwalls. An estimated 150,000 cubic yards of material will be moved. Estimated project costs are \$314,071.

### Helm Brothers Mine Site

This abandoned surface mine is located in Morton County, approximately 7 miles from Mandan (T140N, R82W, Sec 17). This site encompasses approximately 16 acres and includes dangerous highwalls, spoil piles and multiple water-filled pits. Historic imagery indicated mining continued into the early 1960s. Historic mining equipment, including the tippie and a coal shovel will be left undisturbed at the request of the landowner.

Reclamation will include backfilling approximately 1,800 feet of highwall with available spoil. Topsoil will be salvaged, respread and planted with a mix of native species.



**Photo 8: Photo facing east, shows highwall and pit at the Helm Brothers Site.**

### Hoger Mine Site

This abandoned surface mine is located in Morton County, approximately 8 miles northeast of New Salem (T140N, R84W, Sec 34). This site includes dangerous highwalls, spoil piles and a water-filled pit. Historic imagery shows the Hoger Mine operated prior to 1938.

Reclamation activities will include backfilling of highwalls with on-site spoil material. Topsoil will be salvaged, respread and planted with a mix of native species.

#### Flemmer Site

This abandoned surface mine is located in Morton County, approximately 6 miles northeast of New Salem (T140N, R84W, Sec 32). This site includes dangerous highwalls, spoil piles and a water-filled pit. The exact dates the Flemmer Mine operated are unknown, but according to the current landowner, the mine continued operation into the 1950s.

Reclamation activities will include backfilling of highwalls with on-site spoil material. Topsoil will be salvaged, respread and planted with a mix of native species.



**Photo 9: Photo of pit at the Flemmer Site, taken from top of highwall.**

#### August Timpe Mine Site

This abandoned surface mine is located in Morton County, approximately 12 miles southeast of New Salem (T138N, R84W, Sec 32). This site encompasses approximately five acres and includes dangerous highwalls and spoil piles. The exact dates the Timpe Mine operated are unknown, but historic imagery indicates the mine operated prior to 1938.

Reclamation activities will include backfilling of highwalls with on-site spoil material. Topsoil will be salvaged, respread and planted with a mix of native species.

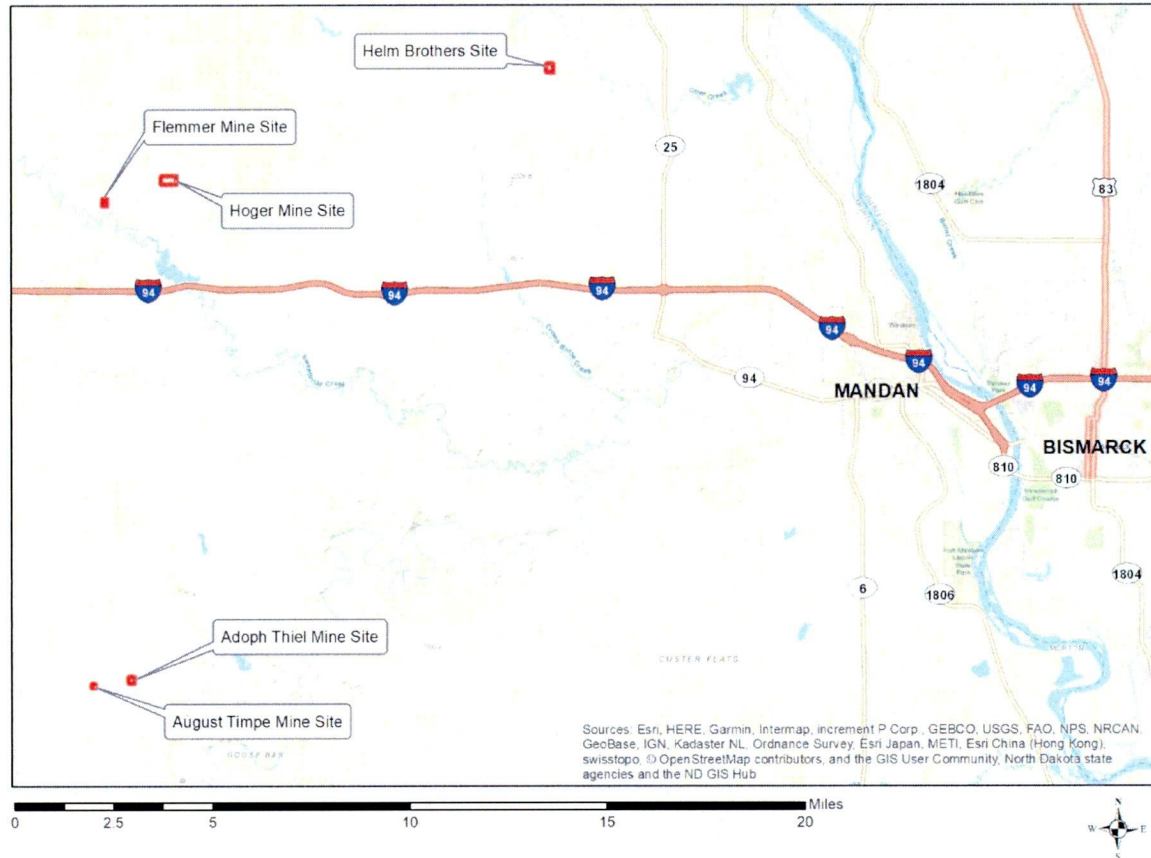
#### Adolf Thiel Mine Site

This abandoned surface mine is located in Morton County, approximately 13 miles southeast of New Salem (T138N, R84W, Sec 33). This site includes approximately two acres of dangerous highwalls and spoil piles. The exact dates the Thiel Mine operated are unknown, but historic imagery indicates the mine operated prior to 1938.

Reclamation activities will include backfilling of highwalls with on-site spoil material. Topsoil will be salvaged, respread and planted with a mix of native species.



## 2019 Morton County Phase 2 AML Project



**Figure 9: Location of the 2019 Morton County Project**

### **2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling AML Project**

*Estimated Begin Date:* September 2019

*Estimated End Date:* November 2019

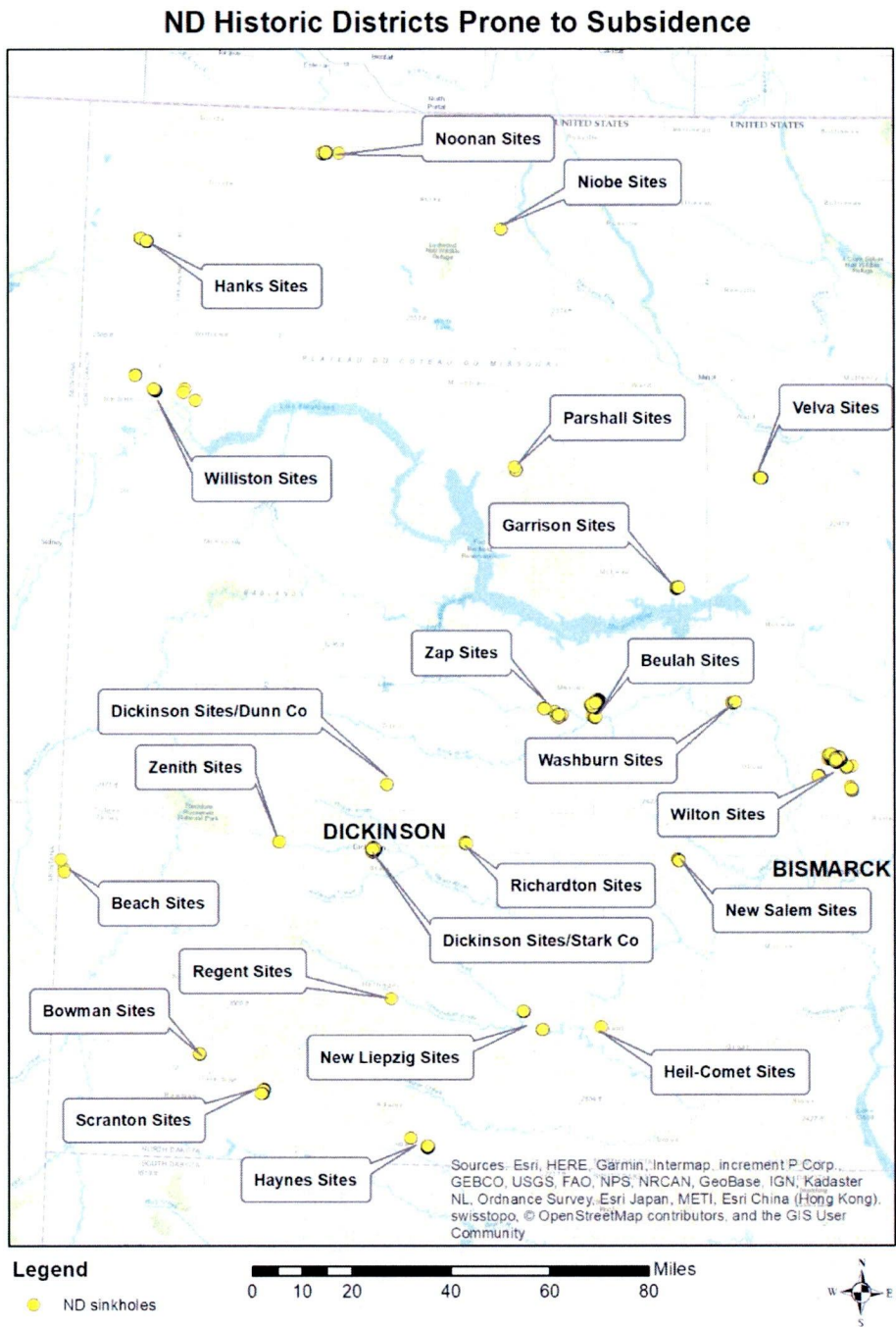
*AMLIS Keys:* ND001, ND003, ND004, ND006, ND009, ND014, ND019, ND023, ND024, ND025, ND026, ND028, ND029, ND030, ND033, ND046, ND053, ND054, ND090, ND111, NS124, ND146, ND147, ND528, ND938106

*Estimated Contract Cost:* \$100,000/year

*NEPA Action:* EA completed September 2016, original ATP and FONSI issued February 10, 2017, concurrence letter for 2019 work issued February 1, 2019.

*Project Summary:* This is the first year of a two-year project that involves the surface backfilling of dangerous sinkholes caused by subsidence of underground mines, and re-spreading topsoil and seeding areas at a reclaimed surface mine. Construction work for the 2019 sites of the 2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling Project will take place during the summer and fall of 2019, which falls within the OSMRE 2020 evaluation year. While it is impossible to predict exactly when and where sinkholes will occur, the EA for this project evaluates potential sites within historic

mining districts, and includes areas where sinkholes have been documented in the past. Occasional maintenance work may be required. Historic mining districts occur near the towns of Beach, Beulah, Bowman, Dickinson, Hanks, Haynes, New Salem, New Leipzig, Niobe, Noonan, Parshall, Regent, Richardton, Scranton, Velva, Washburn, Williston, Zap,



**Figure 10: Location of Historic Sinkhole Filling Sites in North Dakota.**





## **2019 Wilton Emergency Sinkhole Project**

*Begin Date:* May 13, 2019

*End Date:* May 15, 2019

*AMLIS Key:* ND000001 (Wilton)

*Final Contract Cost:* \$3978.13

*NEPA Action:* An OSMRE Emergency Declaration was issued April 25, 2019 for the single sinkhole reported to OSMRE on April 15, 2019. Ten additional sinkholes that were not designated as emergencies were also filled. NEPA for those additional sinkholes is addressed by the EA for the 2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling Project was issued September of 2016. The ATP and FONSI for the 2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling Project was issued February 10, 2017, with a concurrence letter for 2019 work issued February 1, 2019.

*Project Summary:* This proposed emergency site was reported to the PSC on April 15, 2019 and investigated by PSC and OSMRE personnel on April 17, 2019. This site involved a large sinkhole that was actively collapsing. On April 17<sup>th</sup>, the features had a diameter of 21-25 feet at the surface and was 34-38 feet in depth. An open cavity was present at the bottom of the sinkhole. Abandoned underground mine workings are suspected at approximately 50-60 feet in depth. This feature was less than 100 feet from the road right of way and posed an immediate danger to curious locals, as the sides are actively collapsing. In addition to the single large emergency sinkhole, 10 additional non-emergency sinkholes were also filled. This project area falls within the boundaries of the 2019-2020 Sinkhole Filling Project, ensuring compliance with NEPA requirements. The total volume of fill used at this site was 417 cubic yards, and the entire site encompassed 0.15 acres.

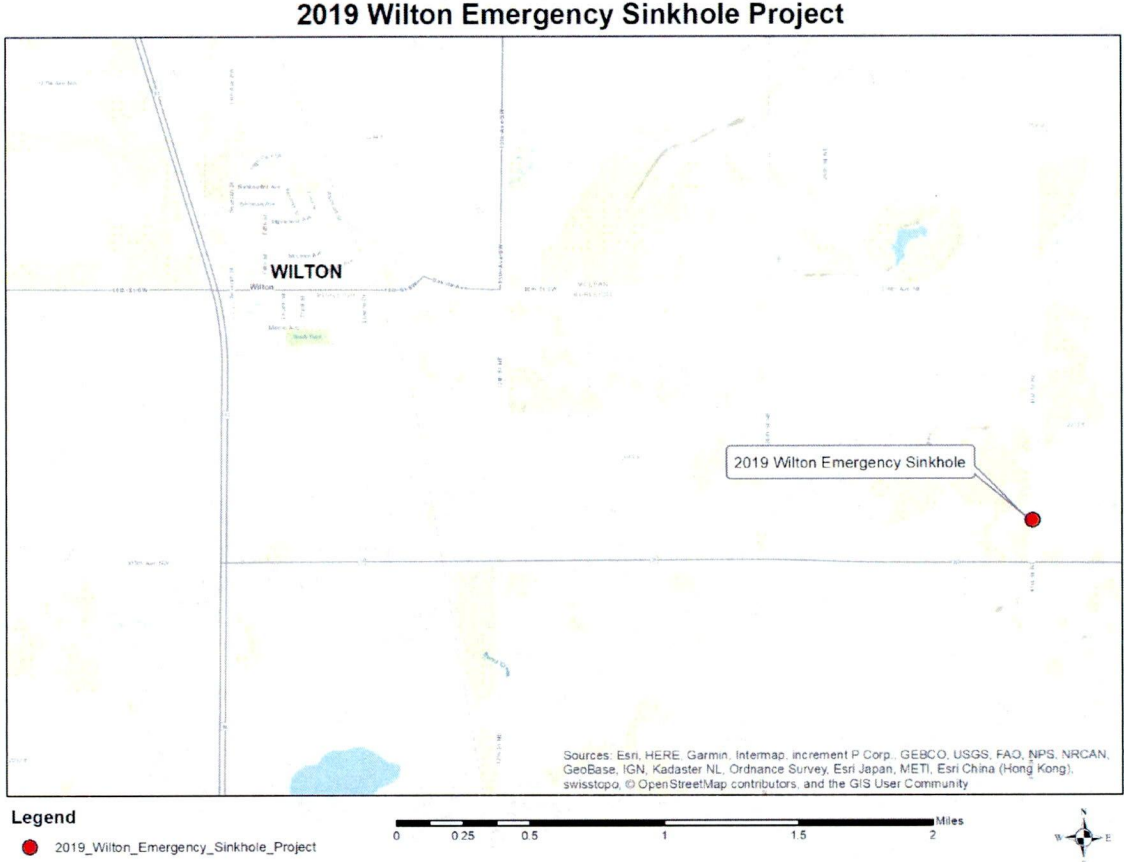


**Photo 10: Photo facing west. Shows the extent of collapse at the surface. Taken 4/17/2019.**



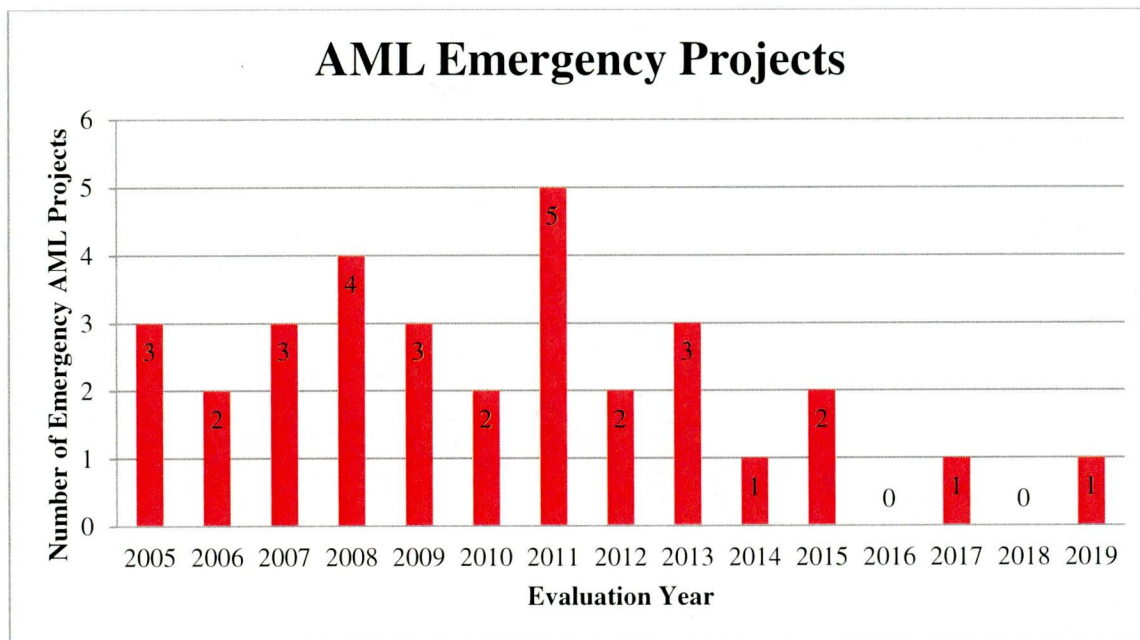


**Photo 11: Photo shows open cavity at the bottom of sinkhole. The sides are actively collapsing and are very dangerous. Taken 4/17/2019.**



**Figure 12: Location of 2019 Wilton Emergency Sinkhole Project.**

For more information, NDAML produced a project summary report for this project that can be accessed at <https://www.psc.nd.gov/jurisdiction/aml/emergprojects/2018.php>



**Figure 13: Number of AML Emergency Projects (2005-2019)**

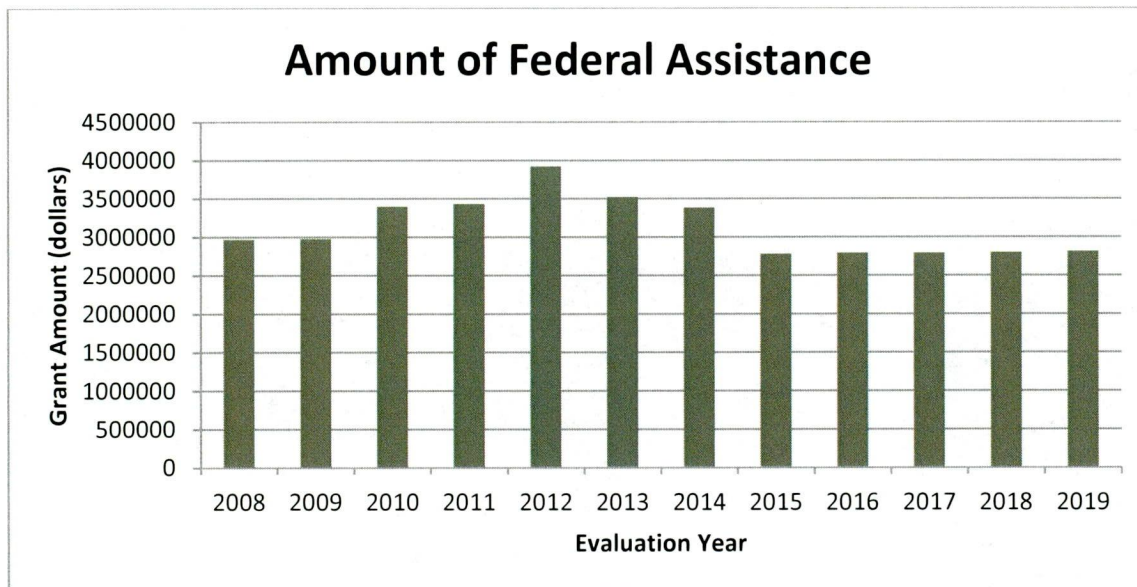
**C. AML Grant Fiscal and Administrative Reviews**

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 \$2,802,000 dollars for their fiscal year 2018 grant period, beginning March 1, 2018. Grant No. GR807380 (S18AF20032) began on March 1, 2018 and is scheduled to end on February 28, 2021.

The North Dakota AMLD was allocated \$2,814,000 dollars for their fiscal year 2019 grant period, beginning March 1, 2019. Grant No. GR807380 (S18AF20030) began on March 1, 2019 and is scheduled to end on February 28, 2022. All projects conducted during the grant periods are anticipated to involve the reclamation of abandoned surface and underground coal mines.





**Figure 14: Amount of Federal Assistance Allocated to North Dakota (2008-2019)**

The ND PSC maintains a very cost effective program with only 14% 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:

#### **AML Consolidated Grant Funding and Expenditures**

##### *2018 AML Consolidated Grant (S18AF20032)*

Minimum Program Makeup	\$1,073,641
State Share (SS)	\$1,064,052
Historic Coal Funds (HC)	<u>\$664,307</u>
Total	\$2,802,000

##### *Grant Line Item Budgets*

Administrative Costs	\$395,700
Project Construction Costs	<u>\$2,406,300</u>
Total	\$2,802,000

##### *2019 AML Consolidated Grant (S19AF20030)*

Minimum Program Makeup	\$1,043,666
State Share (SS)	\$1,128,689
Historic Coal Funds (HC)	<u>\$641,645</u>
Total	\$2,814,000

##### *Grant Line Item Budgets*

Administrative Costs	\$402,186
Project Construction Costs	<u>\$2,411,814</u>
Total	\$2,814,000

#### **D. e-AMLIS**

The North Dakota AMLD compiles data from various sources for input into e-AMLIS. These sources include project information spreadsheets, project diaries, closeout reports to the PSC and 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 name, year of contract, year of completion, cost and method of reclamation. Designated AMLD Project Managers enter information into e-AMLIS. This information is based on the above-mentioned data sources.

OSMRE's EY2019 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 that 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, "once 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." The CAO has reviewed a random sample of PADs and is satisfied that all information entered into e-AMLIS agrees with the information in the PAD.



## **APPENDIX 1: Summary of Core Data to Characterize the AML Program**

### **North Dakota Annual Evaluation Report Evaluation Year 2019**

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.

#### **List of Tables**

- Table 1 Status of AML Inventory All Priority 1, 2, and 3 Hazards
- 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, 2019**

	High Priority		Elevated Priority 3	Stand-Alone Priority 3 (Not adjacent or in conjunction w/ P1&2)	Total
	Priority 1	Priority 2			
<b>UNFUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	7148.7	N/A	2977	10125.7
<b>Dollars</b>	0	39039983	N/A	110,000	39149983
<b>FUNDED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	0	0		0	0
<b>Dollars</b>	0	0		0	0
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
<b>GPRA Acres</b>	253	4382.26		1389	6024.26
<b>Dollars</b>	3219087.5	52132937		5	55352029.5



**Table 2 - North Dakota Accomplishments in Eliminating Health and Safety Hazards Related to Past Mining Priority 1 and 2 Hazards (As of June 30, 2019)**

**PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)**

	Clogged Stream (CS) (miles)	Clogged Stream Lands (CSL) (acres)	Dangerous Pile or Embankment (DPE)(acres)	Dangerous Highwall (DH) (feet)	Dangerous Impoundment (DI) (count)	Dangerous Slide (DS) (acres)	Gases: Hazardous /Explosive (GHE) (count)	Hazardous Equip. /Facilities (HEF) (count)	Hazardous Water Body (HWB) (count)	Industrial/Residential Waste (IRW) (acres)	Portal (P) (count)	Polluted Water:Agri/Industrial (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
<b>UNRECLAIMED/REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)</b>																		
<b>Units</b>			0	125200	0	0		5	25	14		1		5189.1				NA
<b>GPRA Acres</b>			0	1810	0	0		0.5	125	14		5		5189.1				7143.6
<b>Dollars</b>			0	18234963	0	0		25000	20000	35000		208700		20498820				39022483
<b>ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2019 only (Completed)</b>																		
<b>Units</b>			0	0	0	2500		0	0	0		0		5				NA
<b>GPRA Acres</b>			0	0	0	35.8		0	0	0		0		5				40.8
<b>Dollars</b>			0	0	0	228,775		0	0	0		0		1685798				1914573
<b>HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2019 (Completed)</b>																		
<b>Units</b>			317	192502.9	317	35		14	18	2		6		1366.35				NA
<b>GPRA Acres</b>			317	2750.14	317	35		1.4	90	2		30		1360.15				4902.69
<b>Dollars</b>			972048	18417475	972048	122500		74861	278558	2		746144		34339307.5				55922943.5

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, 2019)

PROBLEM TYPE (keyword)															
	Bench , Solid Bench, Fill Bench (BE) (acres)	Industrial/Residential Waste Dump (DP) (acres)	Equipment and Facilities (EF) (count)	Gob (GO) (acres)	Highwall (H) (feet)	Haul Road (HR) (acres)	Mine Opening (MO) (count)	Pit, Open Pit, Strip Pit (PI) (acres)	Spoil, Spoil Bank (SA) (acres)	Slurry (SL) (acres)	Slump (SP) (acres)	Water (WA) (gallons)	Other (specify)	Water Supplies (WS) – Section 403(b) (count)	TOTAL
<b>UNRECLAIMED/REMAINING HAZARDS (Unfunded)</b>															
Units				1					2966			10			N/A
GPRA Acres				1					2966			10			0
Dollars				5000					75000			30000			0
<b>ANNUAL RECLAMATION - EY2019 only (Completed)</b>															
Units															N/A
GPRA Acres															0
Dollars															0
<b>HISTORICAL RECLAMATION - EY1978 - 2019 (Completed)</b>															
Units				0					1389			0			N/A
GPRA Acres				0					1389			0			0
Dollars				0					5			0			0



**Table 4 – North Dakota Public Well-Being Enhancement  
(All Priority 1, 2, and 3 AML projects completed during EY 2019)**

#	PAD Number	Project Name	Problem Type(s) Reclaimed	GPRA Acres	Cost	Number of People with Reduced Exposure Potential (State Estimated /or/ Census Data)
1	ND000212	2018 Morton County AML Project- Carrick Site	Dangerous Highwall (DH)	17.9	\$167,637.00	20
2	ND000213	2018 Morton County AML Project- Nilles Site	Dangerous Highwall (DH)	17.9	\$61,138.00	20
3	ND000001	2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake and Williams County Road 9 Phase 6 AML Project- Wilton Site	Subsidence (S)	0.1	\$429,321.00	840
4	ND000111	2018 Wilton Phase 4, Shell Lake and Williams County Road 9 Phase 6 AML Project- Co Rd9 Site	Subsidence (S)	2.2	\$980,831.00	2130
5	ND000210	2018 Wilton Phase 4 Shell Lake and Williams County Road 9 Phase 6 AML Project- Shell Lake Site	Subsidence (S)	0.1	\$167,641.00	150
6	ND000001	2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project- Wilton Sites	Subsidence (S)	0.3	\$9,977.50	5
7	ND000014	2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project- Beulah Sites	Subsidence (S)	0.8	\$37,787.00	5
8	ND000016	2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project- Zenith Site	Subsidence (S)	0.1	\$4,391.00	5
9	ND000025	2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project- Richardton Site	Subsidence (S)	0.1	\$1,895.00	5
10	ND000109	2017-2018 Sinkhole Filling AML Project- Heil-Comet Sites	Subsidence (S)	1.2	\$49,976.25	6
11	ND000001	2019 Wilton Emergency Sinkhole AML Project	Subsidence (S)	0.1	\$3,978.13	5
TOTAL				40.8	\$1,914,572.88	3191

**Table 5 – North Dakota - Partnership Financial Resources Dedicated to Protecting the Public from Adverse Effects of Past Mining (AML projects completed during EY 2019)**

#	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	NA								
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	



**Table 6 – North Dakota – Reclamation Projects Started and/or Completed  
(AML projects started and/or Completed during EY 2019)**

Project Type	Projects Started	Projects Completed
State/Tribe (EY 2019):	3	3
Federal (EY 2019):	0	0
<b>Total (EY 2019):</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 7 – North Dakota – AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing  
AML Program Grant Awards and Staffing  
(During EY 2019)**

AML Program Costs	
Administration	\$402,186.00
Construction	\$2,411,814.00
Water Supply Construction	0
AMD Set-Aside	0
Other(s) (Specify)	0
<b>Total AML Funding</b>	<b>\$2,814,000.00</b>
<b>AML Program Staffing</b> (full-time equivalents on June 30, 2019):	<b>4.5</b>



## **APPENDIX 2: COMMENTS FROM STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA ON THE REPORT**

### **North Dakota Annual Evaluation Report**

#### **Evaluation Year 2019**

##### **North Dakota had the following comments on the EY2019 Report:**

NDPSC staff responded on August 27, 2019 with updates to completion information for AML projects and clarification of e-AMLIS entries. OSMRE has included the updated information and the State had no further comment.

The OSMRE Casper Area Office would like to thank the staff of the North Dakota AML Division for their assistance and cooperation in gathering the information required to produce this report.