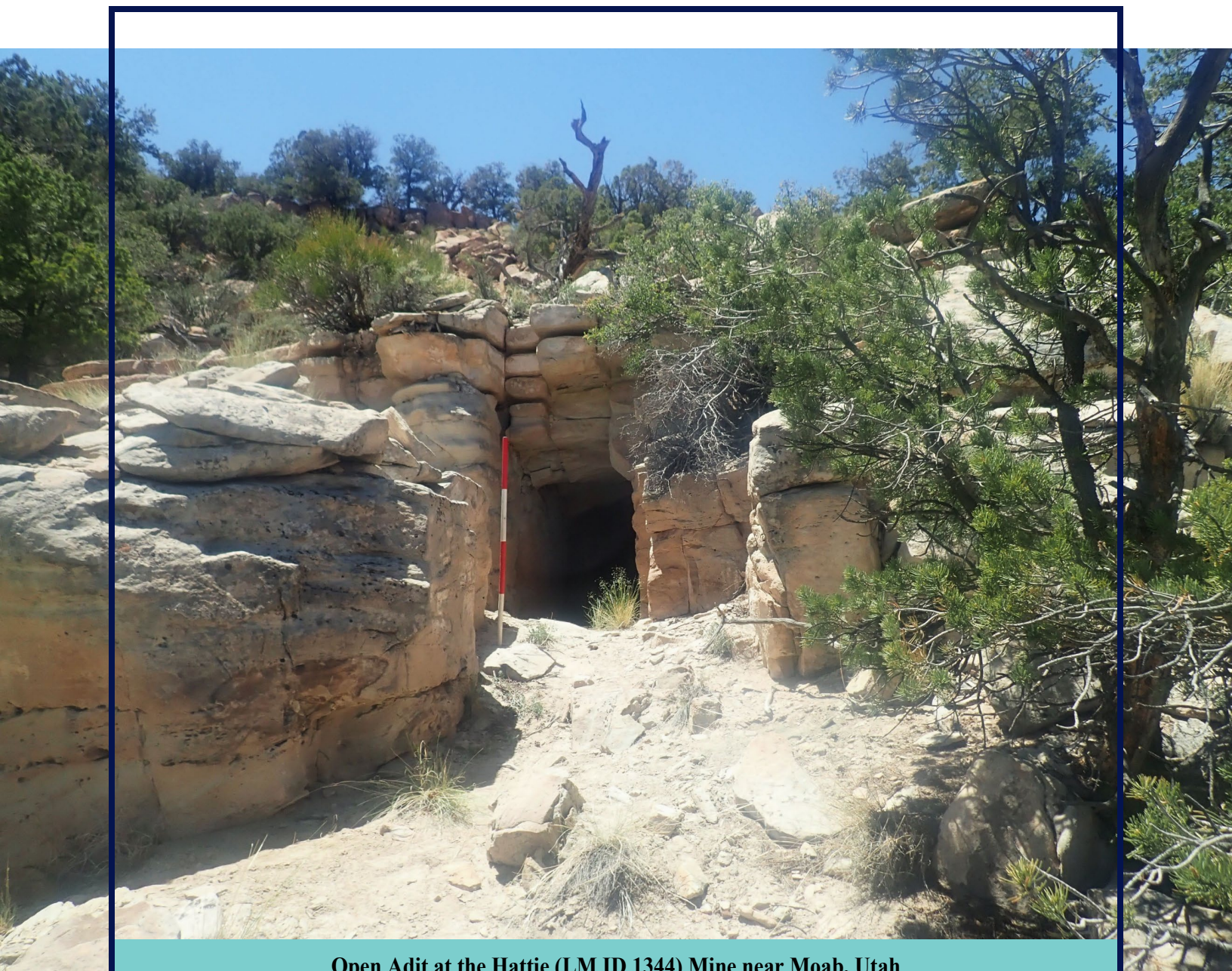




Open Adit at the Hattie (LM ID 1344) Mine near Moab, Utah

DRUM PROGRAM ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

January 1–December 31

2025

Table of Contents

Purpose	1
Background	1
Program Mission, Objectives, Scope, and Methods	2
V&V Summary	3
Campaigns 1, 2, and 3—Mixed-Ownership Progress, Public Portion	6
Campaigns 1, 2, and 3—Mixed-Ownership Progress, Private Portion	27
Programmatic Accomplishments	38
Risk Screening.....	42
Safeguarding	42
Return on Investment.....	44
Strategic Partnerships	47
2026 Planned Activities	48
Program Plans.....	49
Abbreviations List	52
Additional Information	53
References.....	53

Purpose

This annual progress report for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Defense-Related Uranium Mines (DRUM) Program provides details on 2025 program activities and accomplishments and project plans for 2026. Additional information on the program is available in other documents and through the contact information provided at the end of this document. The information presented in this report is stored in a continually updated database and presents data that were queried on January 5, 2026.

Background

The 2014 *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Report to Congress* (DOE 2014b) (Report to Congress) identified 4225 uranium purchase records in 19 states, revealing an unknown degree of liability from a unique set of abandoned uranium mines (AUMs) (mines) in the United States. These mines provided uranium ore to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for defense-related activities from 1947 to 1970. Using the list of 4225 mines as a starting point, mine reconciliation efforts correlated each mine with a specific geographic location and production size. Subsequent evaluation resulted in a reduction of the total number of reconciled mines to 3472. This adjustment was based on many factors but was primarily due to resolution of duplicate mine records and the addition of new mine records. Table 1 summarizes the results of the DRUM Program’s reconciliation efforts.

Table 1. Summary of DRUM Program Reconciliation as of December 31, 2025

Total mine records ^a	4225
Duplicate records removed	(1126)
New mine records ^b	373
Mines with no V&V visit required ^c	(393)
Mines requiring V&V visits	3079
Field V&V visits to complete ^d	3238

Notes:

^a Number of mine records identified in the 2014 Report to Congress.

^b This includes 39 EPA “orphan” mines added to the list of DRUM mines.

^c This includes sites regulated under CERCLA, sites with active mining permits, unconventional sites, and unlocatable mine records.

^d This includes sites that have mixed ownership (public and private, public and tribal) and require more than one field visit to complete V&V activities for the entire mine.

Abbreviations:

CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

V&V = verification and validation

In response to the Report to Congress, LM initiated DRUM Program Campaign 1 in 2017 to conduct field verification and validation (V&V) activities at 2376 mines (including mixed-ownership mines) on public land administered by federal and state agencies. Field V&V work for Campaign 2, which addresses 210 DRUM sites (including mixed-ownership mines) on tribal lands began in fiscal year (FY) 2022, and field V&V work for Campaign 3, which addresses 652 DRUM sites (including mixed-ownership mines) on private property, began in FY 2024.

Program Mission, Objectives, Scope, and Methods

The DRUM Program mission is to identify DRUM sites that pose potentially unacceptable risks to human health and the environment and improve strategies for the allocation of government resources to address these risks. More specifically, the DRUM Program mission includes the following: (1) correlating individual mines with ore production and location information, (2) inventorying mine features and completing screening level sampling of mine sites, (3) providing risk-screening information to help prioritize any potential future actions, and (4) identifying potential environmental or physical concerns.

The DRUM Program supports LM's strategic goal of "protect[ing] human health and the environment" (Goal 1) and its strategic objective to "address the environmental legacy of defense-related uranium mining and milling sites" (DOE 2020).

In support of its mission and goals, the objectives of the DRUM Program are as follows:

- Sharing existing information and collecting site-specific data at each mine to identify physical safety hazards or human health and environmental risks
- Performing program-specific risk scoring and ranking of these mine hazards
- Improving the data quality and content of the DRUM Program database and partner agency databases
- Exchanging program results and information with federal, tribal, and state governments
- Quantifying the resources necessary to mitigate the physical hazards posed by these sites and working with partner agencies to leverage resources to address mines with priority physical safety hazards

The V&V process comprises the following three sequential steps to achieve program objectives: (1) reconciliation, (2) field inventory and environmental sampling, and (3) technical report preparation.

During the reconciliation step, DRUM personnel review available data to assess the location, ownership, land management status, and production of the mines. This includes reviewing AEC ore purchase records, company records, available mine maps, and federal and private libraries and collections.

Typical challenges encountered during reconciliation include inaccurate location information, duplicate records, multiple mines listed under one record, and missing records. In some cases, mine locations remain in an unknown status until DRUM personnel can find additional data.

The reconciliation process ensures that the most accurate location data are available to field teams before they conduct field V&V activities. As mines in designated geographic areas are reconciled, they are compiled into Field Operations Plans (FOPs) used by land management agencies and field teams to coordinate field activities.

In the field inventory and environmental sampling step, field teams locate each mine site and map the existing features (e.g., adits, shafts, structures, waste rock piles). These activities include describing physical mine conditions, identifying mining-related features, assessing the physical hazards posed by each feature, evaluating ecological and environmental hazards, and assessing

ease of public access and signs of recreational use. Field teams collect environmental samples to determine the presence of selected radionuclides and chemicals in waste rock, soil, sediment shed areas, and surface water (when present). In addition, environmental sampling includes performing a gamma radiation survey of the mechanically disturbed area of the mine. Field data and observations are used to perform risk rankings for each mine. Field teams collect and record data electronically and conduct a rigorous quality assurance/quality control process before data are considered finalized and the reporting phase begins.

In the report preparation step, DRUM personnel develop a V&V report that summarizes the following for each mine: (1) current conditions and location; (2) information associated with mine features such as adits, shafts, and waste rock piles; and (3) primary hazard rankings for physical hazards and potential risks to human health and the environment. Each V&V report also includes factors that influence risk rankings, such as ease of public access, suitability for camping, and hazard complexity. Following the submission of individual V&V reports, the DRUM team conveys risk-screening information to partner agencies or tribal or private landowners via risk roll-up reports (Campaign 1) and hazard summaries (Campaigns 2 and 3). An outgrowth of these activities is the safeguarding of physical mine hazards identified during V&V field activities.

After completing the V&V steps, LM and its partner agencies collaborate to safeguard physical hazards posed by remnant mining-related features at DRUM sites. Safeguarding involves the construction of barricades designed to prohibit public access to hazardous adits, shafts, subsidences, hazardous highwalls, and other excavated mine features. It may also involve securing dilapidated structures.

V&V Summary

This section presents a summary of 2025 V&V activities and accomplishments. In 2025, DRUM teams completed 175 field visits for Campaigns 1, 2, and 3 (including designating 18 mines complete where access was denied and two mines complete that were inaccessible) and completed 192 V&V reports. Since the program's inception, 2628 V&V reports have been completed. Table 2 presents a summary of DRUM Program progress for all three campaigns.

Lessons learned from the 2024 field season identified areas where field staff needed extra support and led to improvements in the 2025 field inventory methodology and refinements to V&V protocols to ensure consistency in program data collection. Some of these improvements included increased ownership and training on Pause/Stop Work procedures, updates to onboarding guidance and job reference documents, improved land access and travel planning, fieldwork cross-training, data cross-training, and improved standardization. The DRUM team also completed extensive training to prepare for the 2025 field season.

The *DRUM Program Midyear Progress Report, January 1–June 30, 2025* (DOE 2025ff) presented additional analysis of the project's status and its progress.

The following sections and the associated tables describe each V&V campaign's progress in greater detail by land ownership and FOP. Tables organized by FOP indicate the total number of V&V visits completed and yet to be completed within each FOP, and the summary sections that follow describe the field activities conducted within each FOP visited in 2025.

Table 2. DRUM Program Progress by Campaign

DRUM Program Progress by Campaign						
Campaign	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025 ^a	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
Campaign 1	2217	4	2217	0	36	2216
Campaign 1 portion of mixed public and private ownership ^{b,c,d}	157 ^b	23	157 ^b	0	32	151 ^b
Campaign 3 portion of mixed public and private ownership ^{b,c,d}	157 ^b	44	94 ^b	63	41	73 ^b
Campaign 1 portion of mixed public and tribal ownership ^c	2	1	2	0	2	2
Campaign 2 portion of mixed public and tribal ownership ^c	2	1	2	0	2	2
Campaign 2	208	52	158	50	39	130
Campaign 3	495	50	81	414	40	54
Totals for all campaigns	3238^e	175^e	2711^e	527^e	192^e	2628^e

Note:

^a Includes 18 mines deemed inaccessible and 32 mines where a stakeholder has denied access (both cases are considered V&V complete).

^b Includes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and was counted as a Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mine.

^c Mixed public and private ownership and mixed public and tribal ownership mines are displayed separately for tracking purposes. Due to access restrictions, the field teams may visit one portion of the mine at a different time than the other.

^d Ongoing V&V work has identified land ownership discrepancies at some private DRUM mines, affecting the number of Campaign 1 and Campaign 3 mixed-ownership mines.

^e The total includes both portions of mixed public and private ownership and mixed public and tribal ownership mines.

Campaign 1 Progress

Campaign 1 field activities began in FY 2017. As of December 31, 2025, V&V field visits have been conducted at 100% of identified Campaign 1 mines. V&V progress by land management agency for mines solely in Campaign 1 is presented in Table 3. V&V progress for the public portions of mines with mixed public and private ownership is presented in Table 4, and progress for the public portions of mines with mixed public and tribal ownership is presented in Table 5. Field V&V visits by FOP are presented in Table 6.

Table 3. Campaign 1 Progress—Mines on Public Land

Campaign 1—Mines on Public Land						
Land Management Agency	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
BLM	1570	3	1570	0	10	1570
USBR	2	0	2	0	0	2
DOD	1	0	1	0	0	1
Local municipality	3	0	3	0	3	3
NPS	35	0	35	0	0	35
State	84	1	84	0	9	83
USFWS	2	0	2	0	0	2
USFS	306	0	306	0	12	306
Mixed public ownership	373	24	373	0	36	367
Total	2376	28	2376	0	70	2369

Abbreviations:

BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management

DOD = U.S. Department of Defense

NPS = National Park Service

USBR = U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

USFS = U.S. Forest Service

USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Campaigns 1, 2, and 3—Mixed-Ownership Progress, Public Portion

Table 4. Campaign 1 Progress—Mines on Both Public Land and Private Property

Campaigns 1 and 3—Mines on Mixed-Ownership Land						
Campaign	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026 ^a	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025 ^a	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025 ^a
Campaign 1 portion of mixed public and private ownership	157	23	157	0	32	151

Note:

^a Includes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and counted as a Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mine.

Table 5. Campaign 1 Progress—Mines on Both Public Land and Tribal Lands

Campaigns 1 and 2—Mines on Mixed-Ownership Land						
Campaign	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
Campaign 1 portion of mixed public and tribal ownership	2	1	2	0	2	2

Table 6. Summary of V&V Activities for Campaign 1 by FOP

FOP	Field V&V Visits Completed Before 2025	Field V&V Visits Completed in 2025	Field V&V Visits Remaining
Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest	13	0	0
Arizona	49	0	0
Black Hills and Northern Rockies	120	0	0
Buckmaster Draw	37	0	0
Bull Canyon – Tres Rios	124	0	0
Bull Canyon – UFO	37	1	0
California	22	0	0
Gateway	201	0	0
Grants	40	1	0
Green River	26	0	0
Gypsum Valley	95	0	0
Henry Mountains	123	0	0
Idaho	6	0	0
Manti-La Sal ^a	88	0	0
Moab	42	0	0
Monticello	200	1	0
National Park Service	37	0	0
Nevada	18	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	0
New Mexico Statewide	30	0	0
North Central AUM Region ^b	0	1	0
Northern AUM Region ^b	1	0	0
Northern Montrose County	91	1	0
Northern Slick Rock	103	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0
Pilot Mines	41	0	0
Red, White, and Fry Canyons and Deer Flats	77	0	0
Remaining Sites in Colorado (Colorado Cleanup)	9	0	0
Remaining Sites in Utah (Utah Cleanup)	42	0	0
San Rafael Swell	124	0	0
Southern Slick Rock	133	0	0
Southwestern Colorado Private ^c	13	7	NA ^d
Thompson Phase I	53	0	0
Thompson Phase II	18	0	0
UFO	80	0	0
Umetco ^c	9	9	NA ^d
USFS Region 2	99	2	0
Utah Private ^c	0	4	NA ^d
Utah Statewide	43	0	0
Washington Public Lands	3	0	0
Wyoming Public Lands	99	1	0
Total	2348	28	0

Table 6. Summary of V&V Activities for Campaign 1 by FOP (continued)

Notes:

- ^a Includes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and counted as a Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mine under this FOP.
- ^b Includes the public portions of Campaign 1 and 2 mixed-ownership mines assigned to a Campaign 2 FOP.
- ^c Includes the public portions of Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mines assigned to a Campaign 3 FOP.
- ^d Ongoing V&V work has identified land ownership discrepancies at some private DRUM mines, affecting the number of Campaign 1 and Campaign 3 mixed-ownership mines. Therefore, the remaining number of V&V visits to complete on the public portions of these mines is unknown and not included in the total remaining.

Abbreviations:

NA = not applicable
UFO = Uncompahgre Field Office
USFS = U.S. Forest Service

Colorado

Bull Canyon—Uncompahgre Field Office (UFO) FOP

This project area includes 43 mines in western Colorado (Figure 1). Mines in this FOP are on U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered land and mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025 that was identified as no longer having an active mining permit. Five of the mines in this FOP have active mining permits and will not be visited.

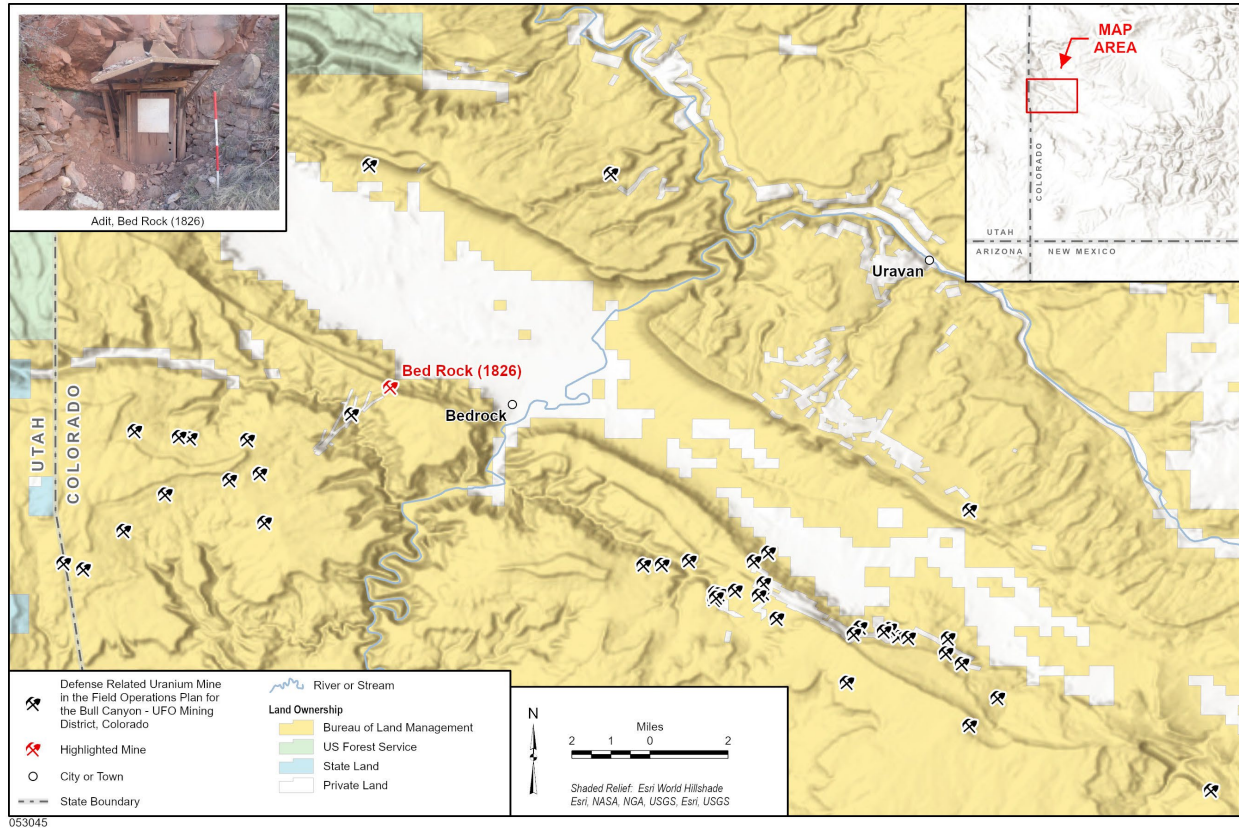


Figure 1. Mines in the Bull Canyon—UFO FOP

Northern Montrose County FOP

This project area includes 92 mines in western Colorado (Figure 2). Mines in this FOP are on BLM-administered land and mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025 when additional waste rock was identified on the public portion of a mixed-ownership mine during the field visit to the private portion of the mine.

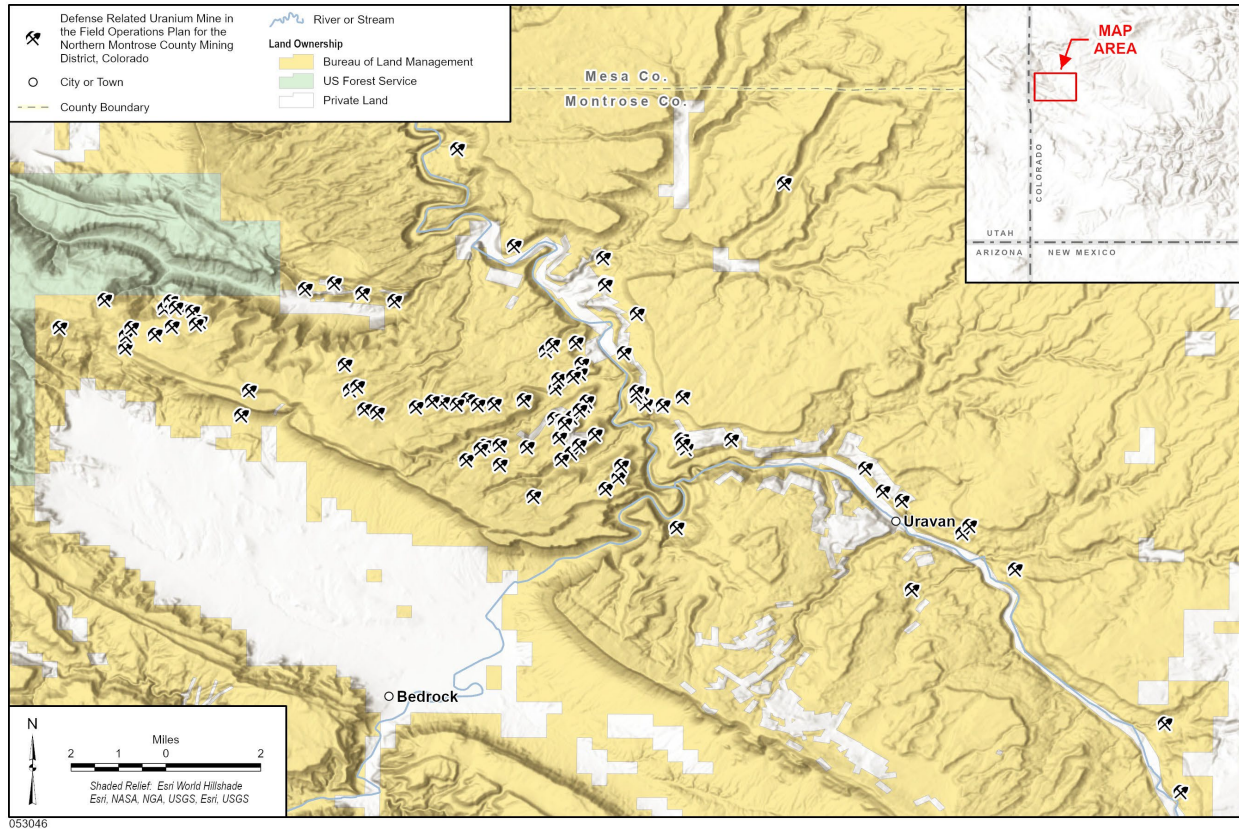


Figure 2. Mines in the Northern Montrose County FOP

U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Region 2 FOP

This project area includes 101 mines in western and central Colorado (Figure 3). Mines in this FOP are on USFS-administered land, BLM-administered land, state land, U.S. Department of Defense land, or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and USFS-administered land or BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at two mines in this FOP in 2025, closing out the FOP.

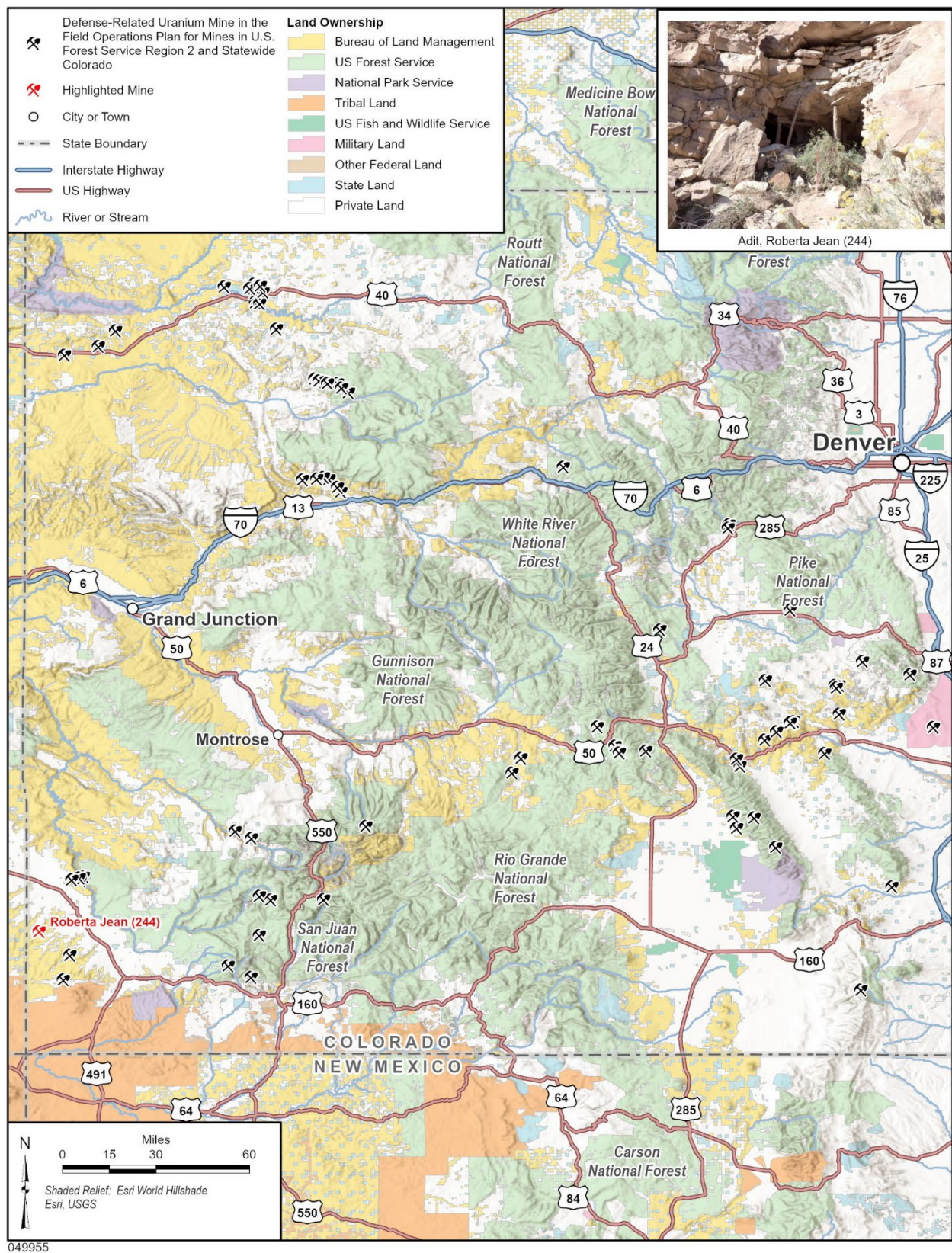


Figure 3. Mines in the USFS Region 2 FOP

New Mexico

Grants FOP

This project area includes 42 mines in western New Mexico (Figure 4). Mines in this FOP are on USFS-administered land, BLM-administered land, state land, or mixed-ownership land (i.e., state-administered land and private property or BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025, closing out the FOP. One mine in this FOP is regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and will not be visited.

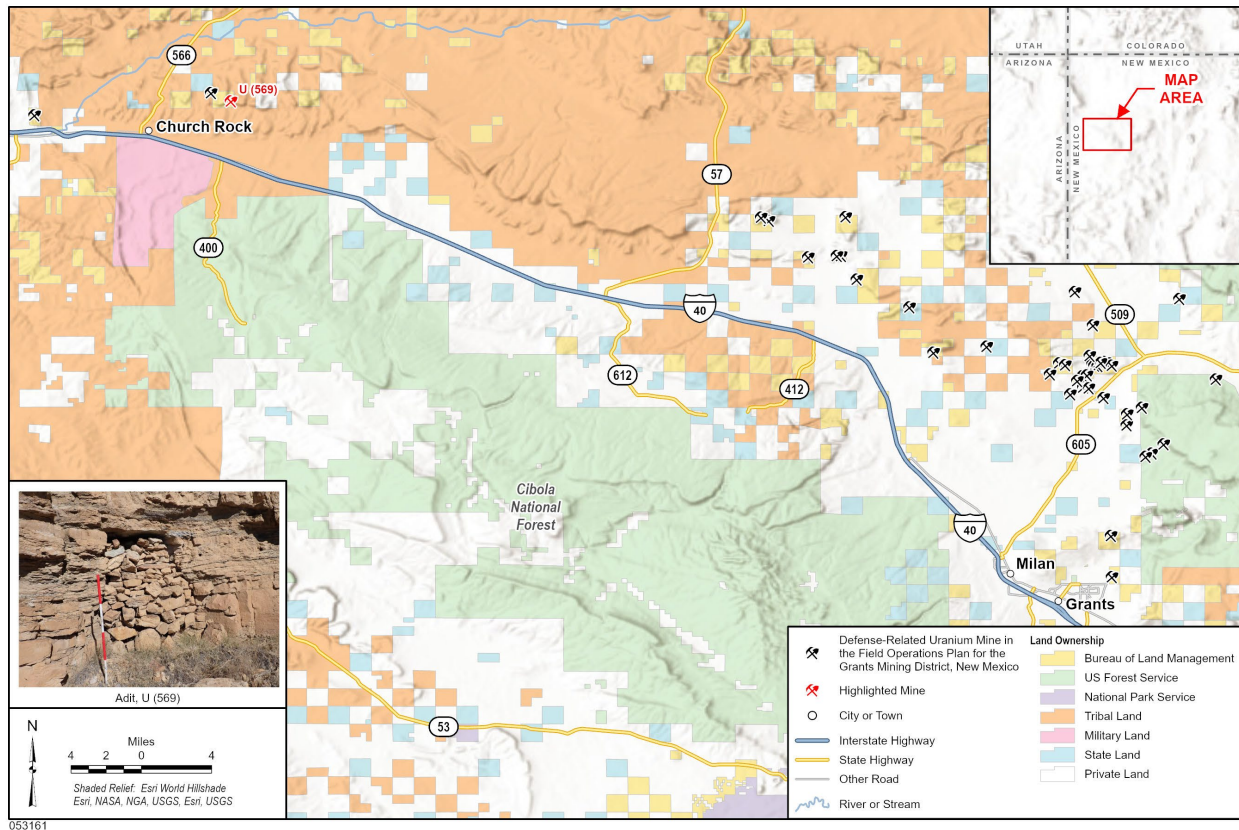


Figure 4. Mines in the Grants Mining District FOP

Utah

Monticello FOP

This project area includes a total of 208 mines in southeast Utah (Figure 5). Mines in this FOP are on BLM-administered land, USFS-administered land, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) land, or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property, BLM-administered land and SITLA-administered land, and SITLA-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025 that was identified as no longer having an active mining permit. Seven of the mines in this FOP have active mining permits and will not be visited.

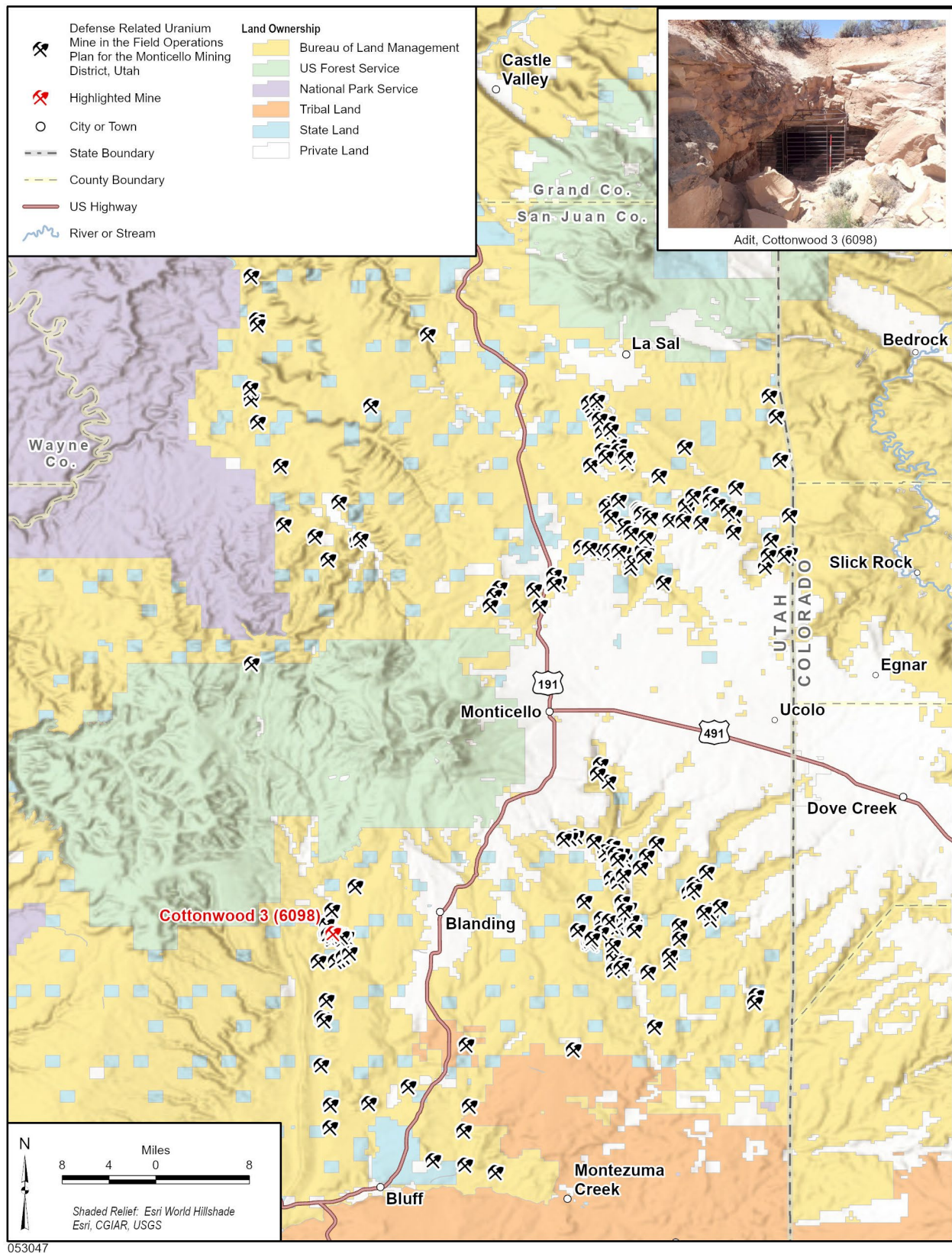


Figure 5. Mines in the Monticello Mining District FOP

Wyoming

Wyoming Public Lands FOP

This project area includes 113 mines in the state of Wyoming (Figure 6). Mines in this FOP are on BLM-administered land, state land, public locally administered land managed by the City of Rawlins, or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property; BLM-administered and National Park Service [NPS]-administered land; BLM-administered and state-administered land; BLM-administered land, state-administered land, and private property; or state-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025, closing out the FOP. The FOP includes 12 mines that have active mining permits and one mine that has active remediation occurring; these mines will not be visited.

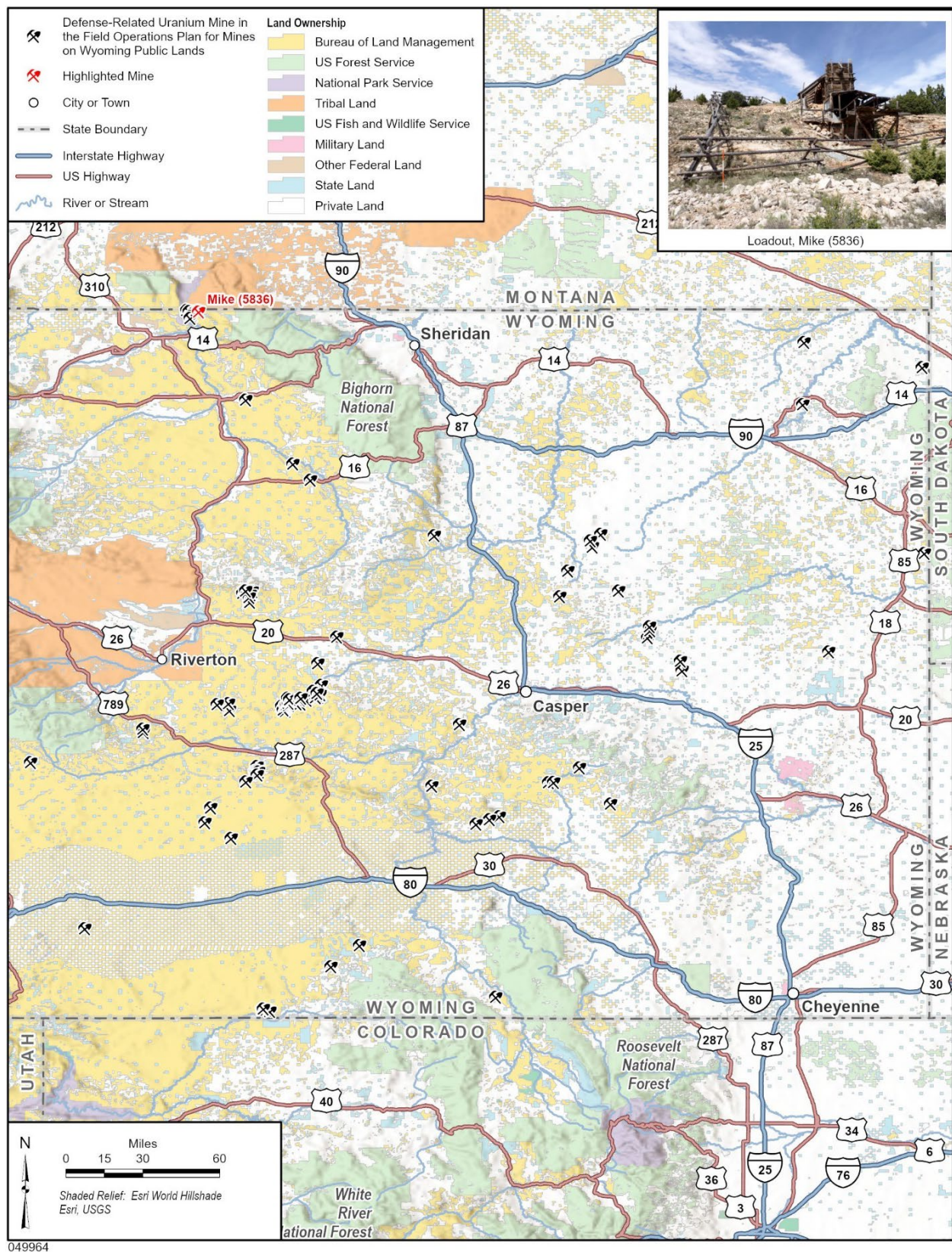


Figure 6. Mines in the Wyoming Public Lands FOP

Campaign 2 Progress

Campaign 2 field activities began in FY 2022. V&V field visits were conducted at three mines on Laguna Pueblo land in August 2022. Field activities at mines on Navajo Nation land began in FY 2023 (October 2022). The estimated completion date for Campaign 2 field activities is September 30, 2026. V&V progress for mines in Campaign 2 is presented in Table 7 and Table 8. Field V&V visits by FOP are presented in Table 9.

Table 7. Campaign 2 Progress—Mines on Tribal Lands

Campaign 2—Mines on Tribal Lands							
Land Management Agency	Local Management Office	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
BIA	Navajo Nation	195	52	153	42	39	125
BIA	Hualapai	1	0	0	1	0	0
BIA	Pueblo of Laguna	3	0	3	0	0	3
BIA	Spokane	2	0	2	0	0	2
BIA	Tohono O’odham	1	0	0	1	0	0
BIA	Uintah and Ouray	1	0	0	1	0	0
BIA	Pueblo of Zia	1	0	0	1	0	0
BIA	Pueblo of Zuni	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mixed ^a	Navajo Nation and public	3	1	2	1	2	2
Private ^b	NA	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total		210	53	160	50	41	132

Notes:

^a There are a total of three mixed-ownership mines associated with the Navajo Nation. The mine with Navajo Nation and state mixed ownership is currently categorized as a Campaign 2 mine only. The other two are Campaign 1 and 2 mixed-ownership mines and are included in Table 8 below.

^b The total number of private mines includes two mines that are categorized as Campaign 2 due to pending discussions of ownership transfer to the Navajo Nation as of December 31, 2025.

Abbreviations:

BIA = U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs

NA = not applicable

Table 8. Campaign 2 Progress—Mines on Both Tribal Lands and Public Land

Campaigns 1 and 2—Mines on Mixed-Ownership Land						
Campaign	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
Campaign 2 portion of mixed public and tribal ownership	2	1	2	0	2	2

Table 9. Summary of V&V Activities for Campaign 2 by FOP

FOP	Field V&V Visits Completed Before 2025	Field V&V Visits Completed in 2025	Field V&V Visits Remaining
Central AUM Region, Navajo Nation	0	0	5
Eastern AUM Region, Navajo Nation ^a	0	0	20
Hualapai Indian Reservation, Hualapai Tribe	0	0	1
North Central AUM Region, Navajo Nation ^b	35	8	0
Northern AUM Region, Navajo Nation ^b	67	3	0
Pueblo of Laguna	3	0	0
Pueblo of Zia	0	0	1
Pueblo of Zuni	0	0	1
Southern AUM Region, Navajo Nation	0	0	5
Spokane Indian Reservation	2	0	0
Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation, Tohono O'odham Nation	0	0	1
Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Ute Indian Tribe	0	0	1
Western AUM Region, Navajo Nation ^a	0	42	15
Total	107	53	50

Notes:

^a Includes mines that are under private ownership or mixed ownership but only categorized as Campaign 2.

^b Includes the tribal portions of Campaign 1 and 2 mixed-ownership mines assigned to a Campaign 2 FOP.

Arizona and Utah

Northern AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP: 0 Mines Remaining¹

This project area includes 70 mines in the northern portion of the Navajo Nation, which shares geography with parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah (Figure 7). Mines in this FOP are on Navajo Nation-administered land or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered and Navajo Nation-administered land). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at three mines in this FOP in 2025, closing out the FOP.

¹ The number of remaining mines is only reported for Campaign 2 FOPs because Campaign 1 is complete and only Campaign 3 mines with existing access agreements will be visited before project closeout in 2026.

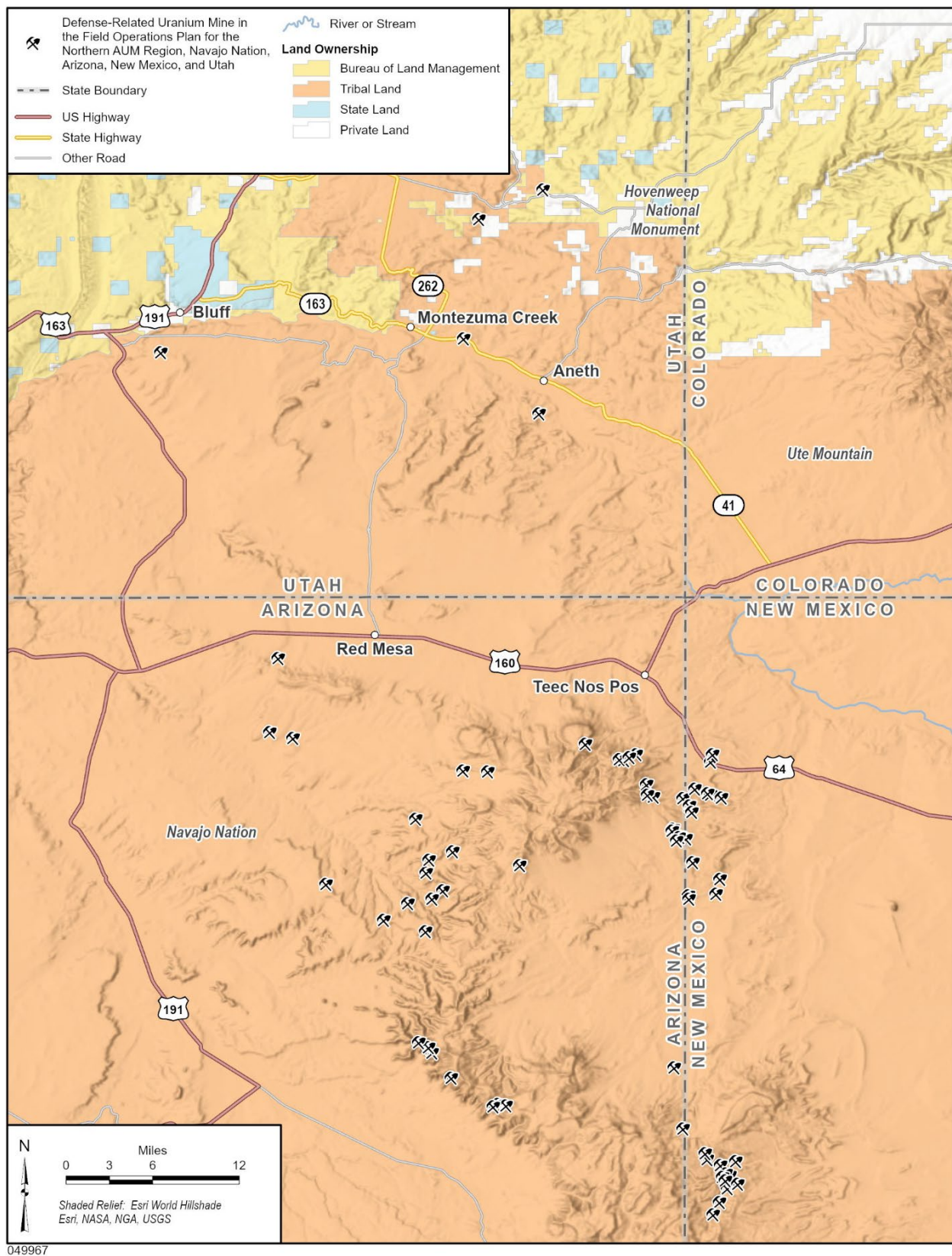


Figure 7. Mines in the Northern AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP

North Central AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP: 0 Mines Remaining

This project area includes 43 mines in the northern central portion of the Navajo Nation, which shares geography with parts of Arizona and Utah (Figure 8). Mines in this FOP are on Navajo Nation-administered land or mixed-ownership land (i.e., NPS-administered land and Navajo Nation-administered land). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at eight mines in this FOP in 2025, closing out the FOP.

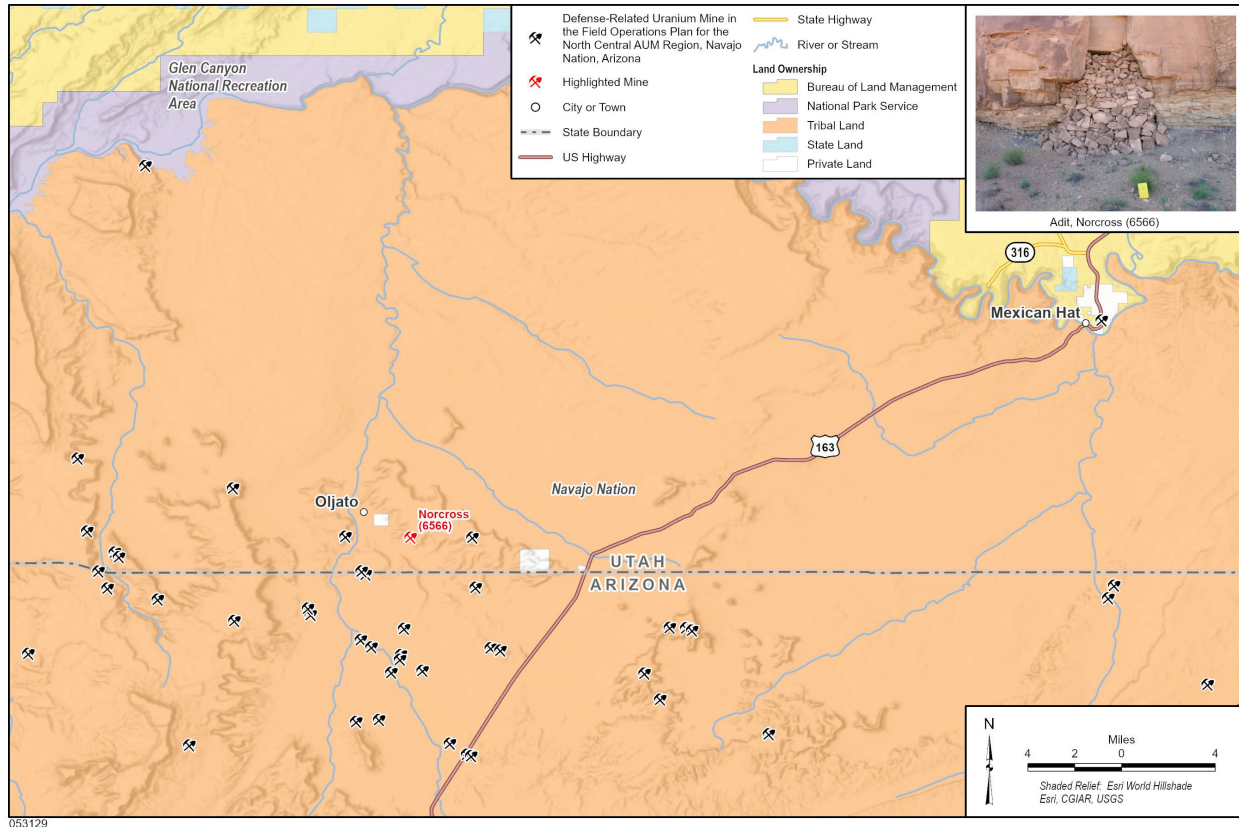
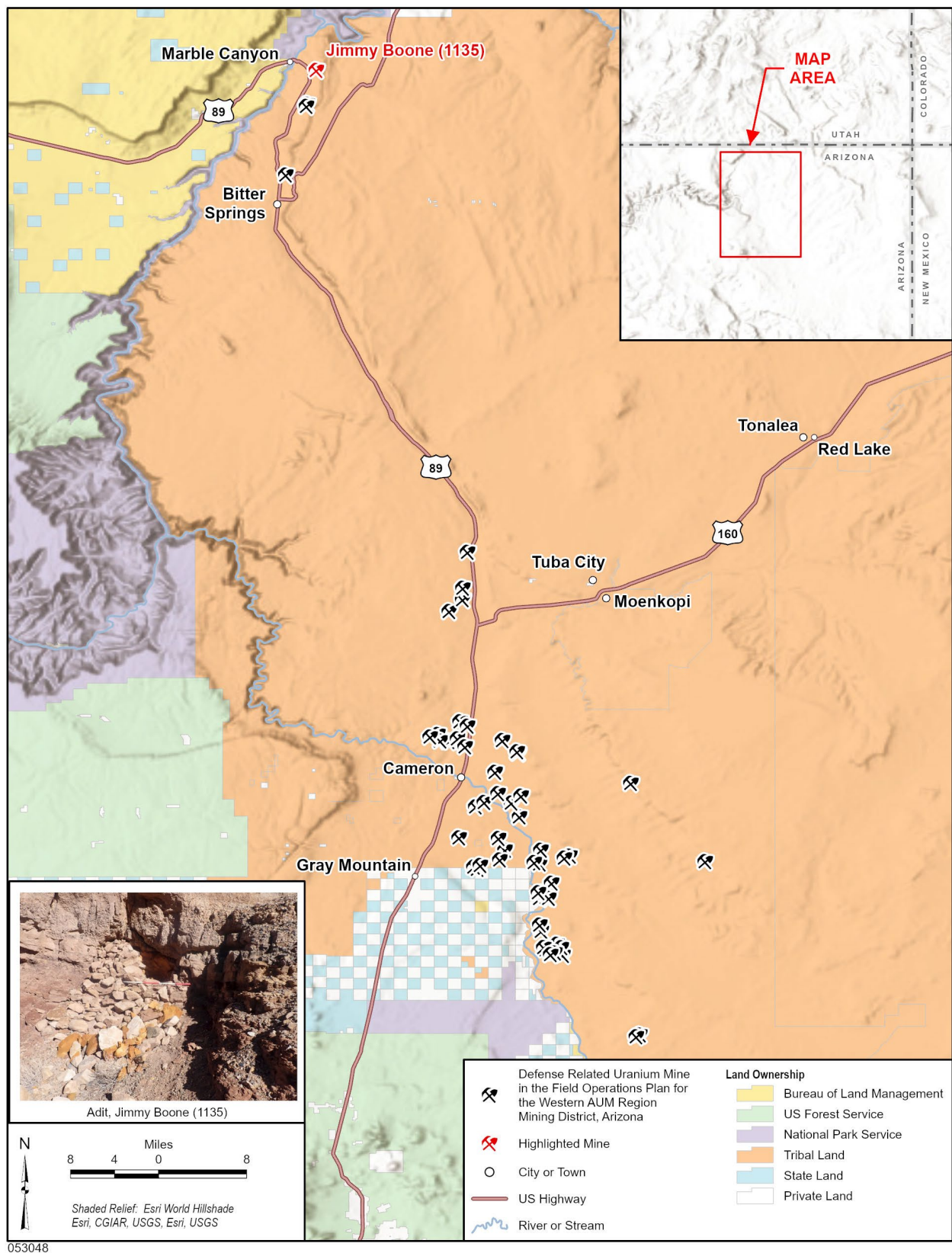


Figure 8. Mines in the North Central AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP

Western AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP: 15 Mines Remaining

This project area includes 57 mines in the western portion of the Navajo Nation (Figure 9). Mines in this FOP are on Navajo Nation-administered land or private property. DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at 42 mines in this FOP in 2025. DRUM field teams are planning to visit the remaining 15 mines in 2026.



053048

Figure 9. Mines in the Western AUM Region, Navajo Nation FOP

Campaign 3 Progress

V&V work at Campaign 3 mines officially began on March 4, 2024. However, V&V field visits were conducted at mines on private property early in the DRUM Program; seven were completed in Utah under a potential land donation agreement between the landowner and BLM in 2019 and 2020. The mines were never transferred to public ownership and have since been designated as Campaign 3 mines. V&V activities on the private portions of two mines were completed in 2020 and 2021 at the same time as the public portions. V&V activities on the private portion of the Burro Tunnel (LM ID 2542) mine were completed in 2022 at the same time as the public portion after the landowner granted access permission while in the field with the team. Access to one mine in Arizona was denied in 2023, and the mine was marked V&V complete. V&V progress for mines in Campaign 3 is presented in Table 10 and Table 11. Field V&V visits by FOP are presented in Table 12.

Table 10. Campaign 3—Mines on Private Property

Campaign 3—Mines on Private Property						
Land Management Agency	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025
Private	493	50	79	414	38	52
Mixed (DOE and private) ^a	2	0	2	0	2	2
Total	495	50	81	414	40	54

Note:

^a The total number of mixed-ownership mines includes two mines on DOE land and private property that are categorized as Campaign 3 mines and excludes one mixed-ownership mine on DOE and BLM land and private property that is categorized as a Campaign 1 and 3 mine as of December 31, 2025.

Campaigns 1, 2, and 3—Mixed-Ownership Progress, Private Portion

Table 11. Campaign 3 Progress—Mines on Both Public Land and Private Property

Campaigns 1 and 3—Mines on Mixed-Ownership Land						
Campaign	Reconciled Mines Identified for V&V Field Visits as of January 1, 2026 ^a	V&V Field Visits Completed January 1–December 31, 2025	Total V&V Field Visits Completed Through December 31, 2025 ^a	V&V Field Visits Remaining as of December 31, 2025	V&V Reports Completed January 1–December 31, 2025 ^a	V&V Reports Completed as of December 31, 2025 ^a
Campaign 3 portion of mixed public and private ownership	157	44	94	63	41	73

Note:

^a Includes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and counted as a Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mine.

Table 12. Summary of V&V Activities for Campaign 3 by FOP

FOP	Field V&V Visits Completed Before 2025	Field V&V Visits Completed in 2025	Field V&V Visits Remaining ^a
Arizona Private ^b	1	0	9
Black Hills and Northern Rockies ^c	1	0	0
California	0	0	1
Colorado Private ^b	0	2	56
Manti-La Sal ^{c,d}	1	0	0
Montana Private ^b	0	0	5
Nevada	0	0	3
New Mexico Private ^b	2	1	70
North and South Dakota Private ^b	0	0	39
Pennsylvania Private	0	0	1
Southwestern Colorado Private ^b	24	39	50
Texas and Oklahoma Private	0	0	29
Umetco ^b	47	33	27
USFS Region 2 ^c	0	0	1
Utah Private ^b	0	16	34
Washington Private	0	0	9
Wyoming Powder River Basin ^b	1	0	101
Wyoming Private ^b	2	2	41
Wyoming Public ^c	2	0	1
Total	81	93	477

Notes:

^a The number of field V&V visits remaining will fluctuate depending on mine access.

^b Includes the private portions of Campaign 1 and Campaign 3 mixed-ownership mines assigned to a Campaign 3 FOP.

^c Includes the private portions of Campaign 1 and Campaign 3 mixed-ownership mines assigned to a Campaign 1 FOP.

^d Includes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and counted as a Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mine.

Colorado

Colorado Private FOP

This project area includes 62 mines in central, southern, and western Colorado (Figure 10). Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property or USFS-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at two mines in this FOP in 2025. No additional fieldwork is planned for mines in this FOP in 2026. This FOP includes three mines that have active mining permits and one mine that is regulated under CERCLA.

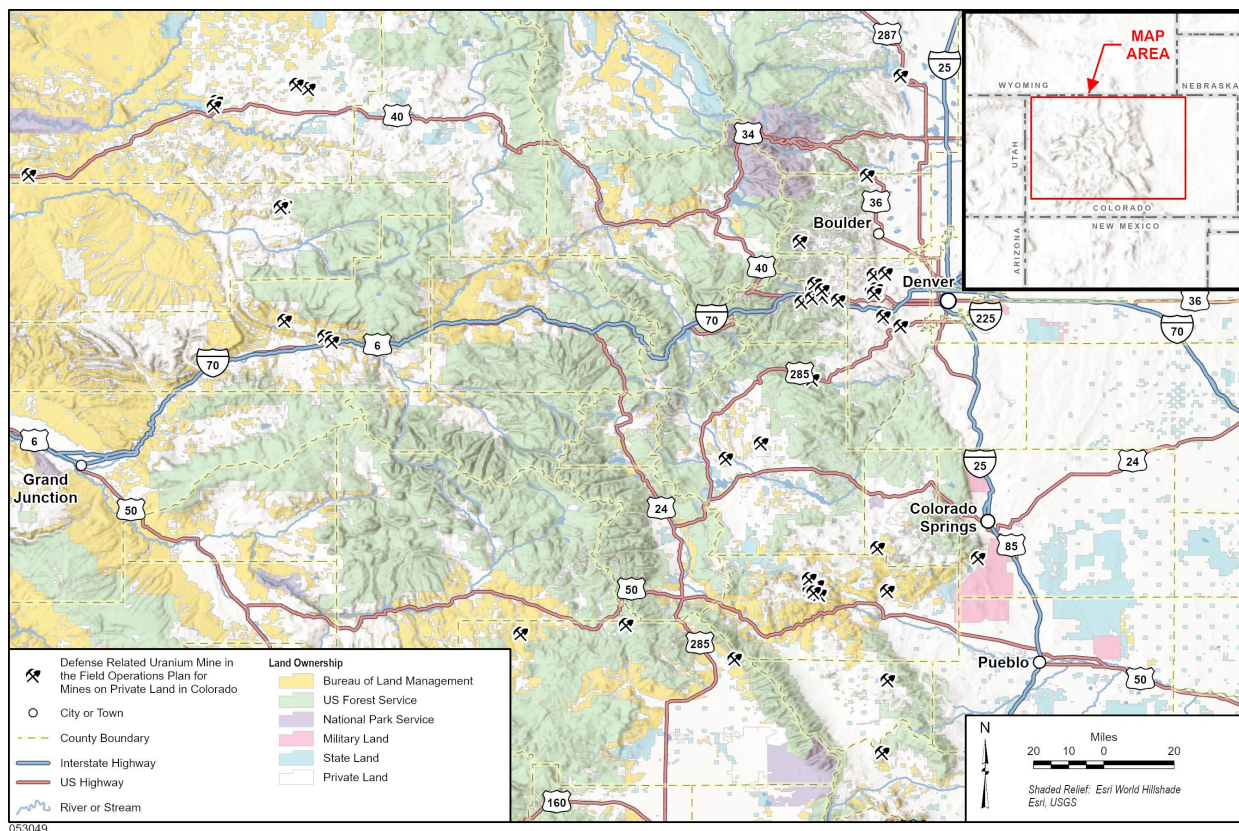


Figure 10. Mines in the Colorado Private FOP

Southwestern Colorado Private FOP

This project area includes 117 mines in southwestern Colorado (Figure 11). Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at 39 mines in this FOP in 2025. DRUM field teams are planning to continue V&V activities for mines in this FOP with approved access agreements in 2026. Four of the mines in this FOP have active mining permits and will not be visited.

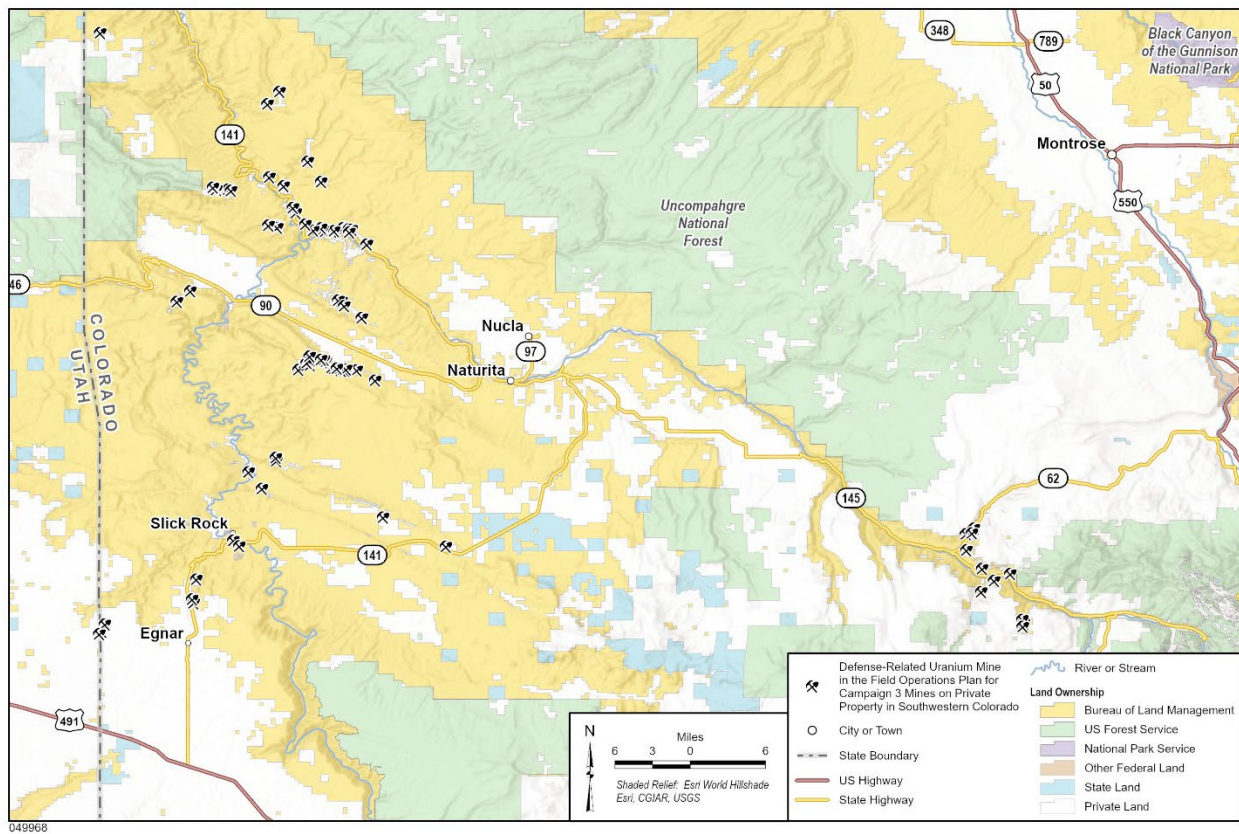


Figure 11. Mines in the Southwestern Colorado Private FOP

New Mexico

New Mexico Private FOP

This project area includes 77 mines in northern, western, and southwestern New Mexico (Figure 12). Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property or state-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at one mine in this FOP in 2025. No additional fieldwork is planned for mines in this FOP in 2026. This FOP includes three mines regulated under CERCLA and one mine that has an active mining permit.

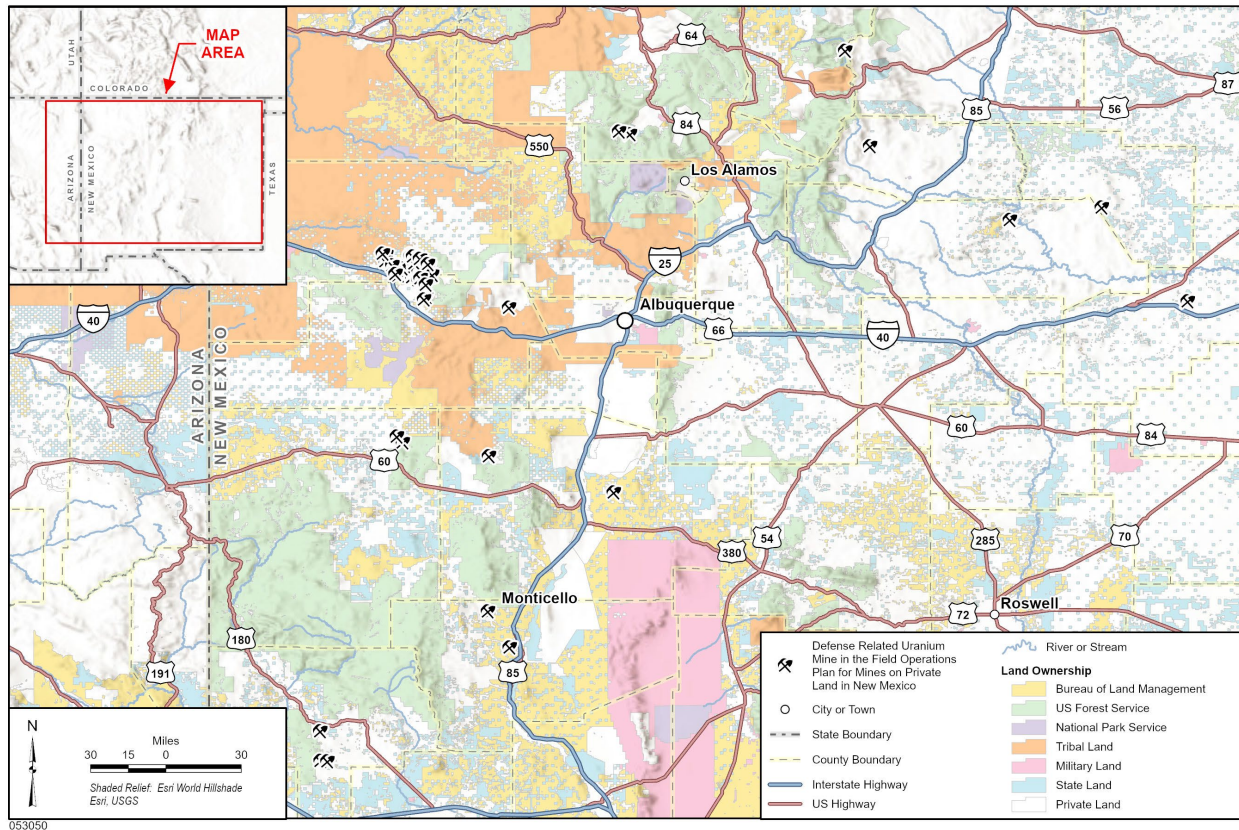


Figure 12. Mines in the New Mexico Private FOP

Utah

Utah Private FOP

This project area includes 51 mines in eastern and southern Utah (Figure 13). Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property or SITLA land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at 16 mines in this FOP in 2025. DRUM field teams are planning to continue V&V activities for mines in this FOP with approved access agreements in 2026. One mine in this FOP has an active mining permit and will not be visited.

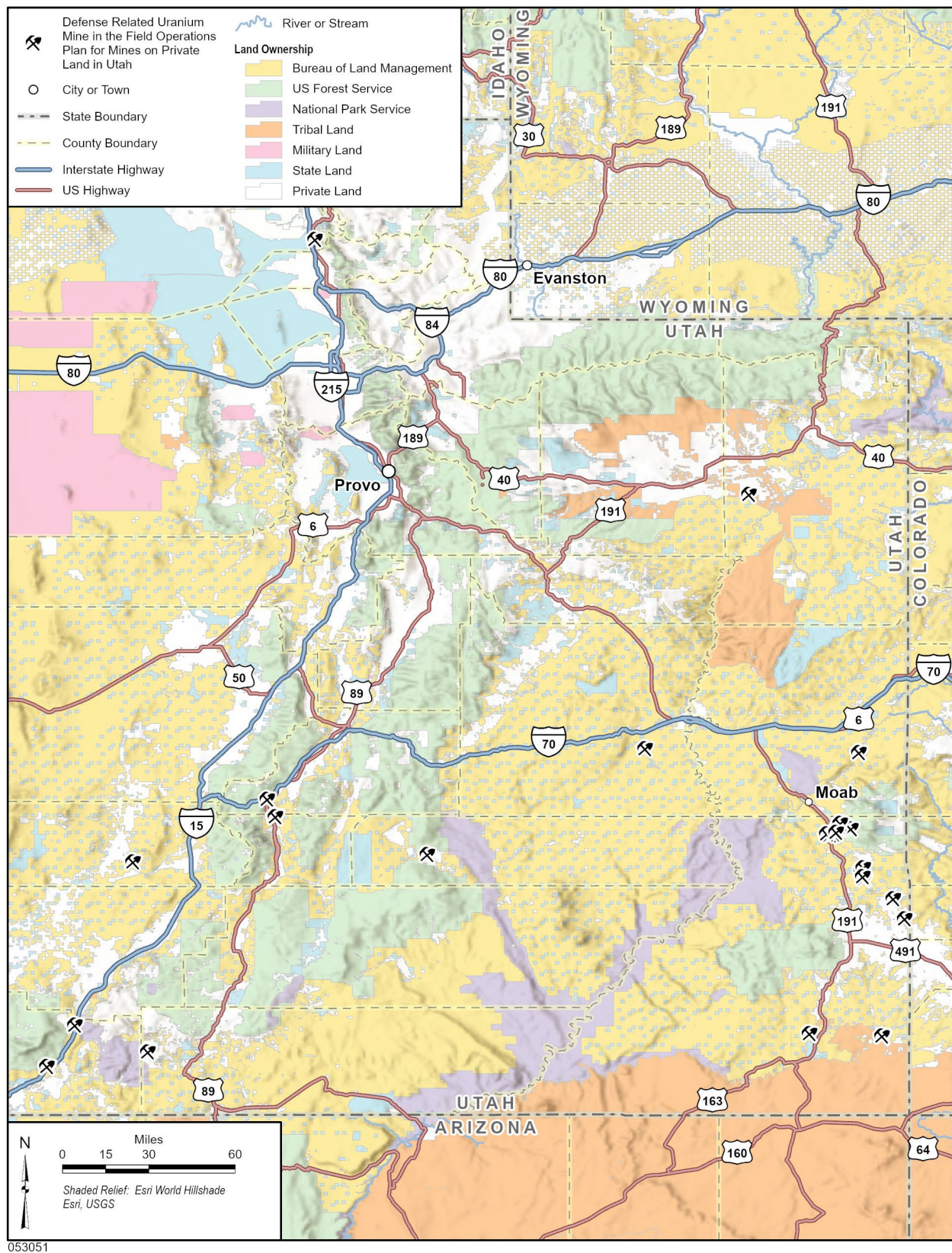


Figure 13. Mines in the Utah Private FOP

Wyoming

Wyoming Private FOP

This project area includes 48 mines in central, southern, and northeastern Wyoming (Figure 14). Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at two mines in this FOP in 2025. No additional fieldwork is planned for mines in this FOP in 2026. Three mines in this FOP have active mining permits.

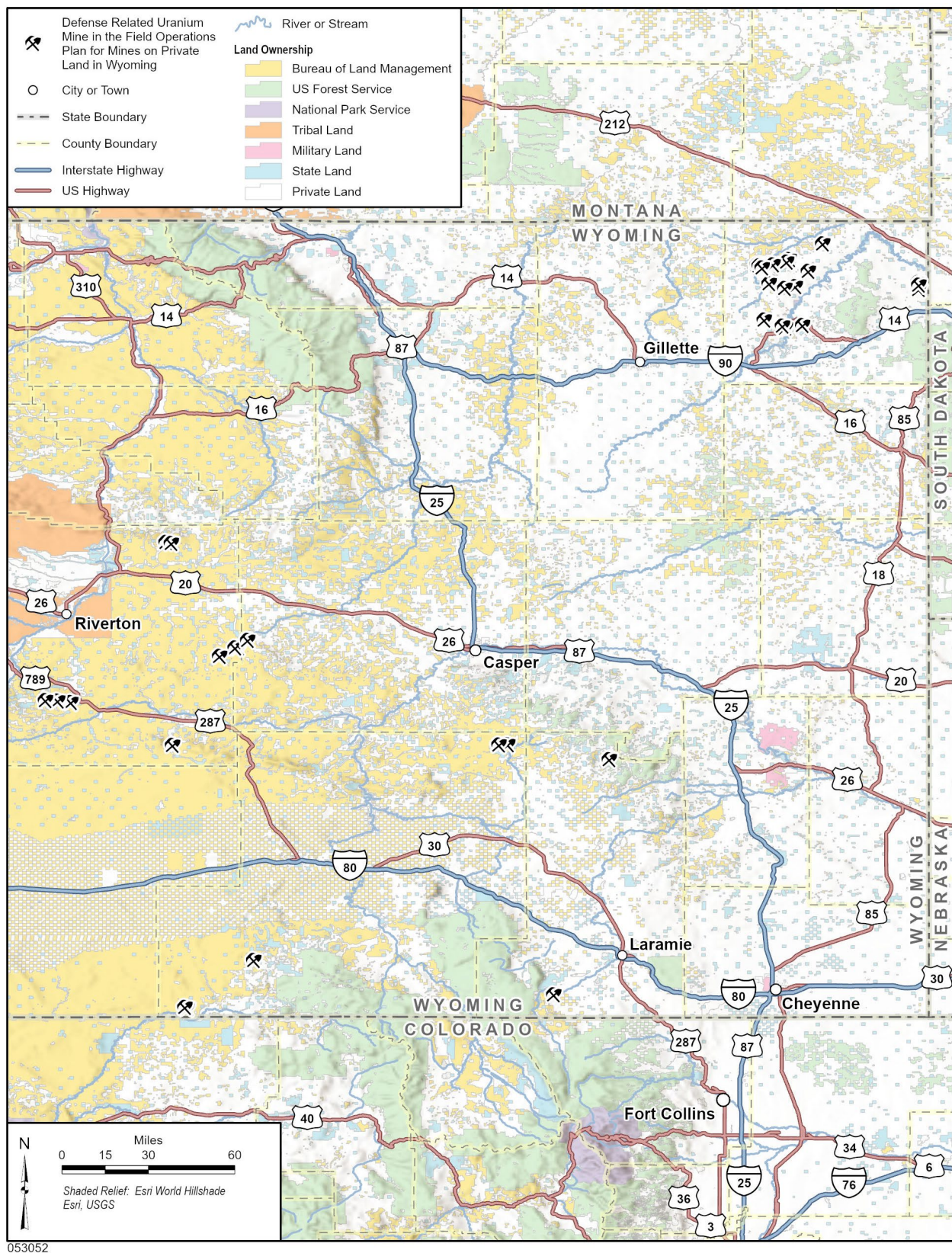


Figure 14. Mines in the Wyoming Private FOP

Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming

Umetco Minerals Corporation (Umetco) FOP

This project area includes 108 mines in eastern Utah, southwestern Colorado, and central Wyoming (Figure 15) owned by Umetco. Mines in this FOP are on private property or mixed-ownership land (i.e., BLM-administered land and private property or USFS-administered land and private property). DRUM field teams conducted V&V activities at 33 mines in this FOP in 2025. DRUM field teams are planning to continue V&V activities for mines in this FOP with approved access agreements in 2026. One mine in this FOP is within a Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act Title I site and will not be visited.

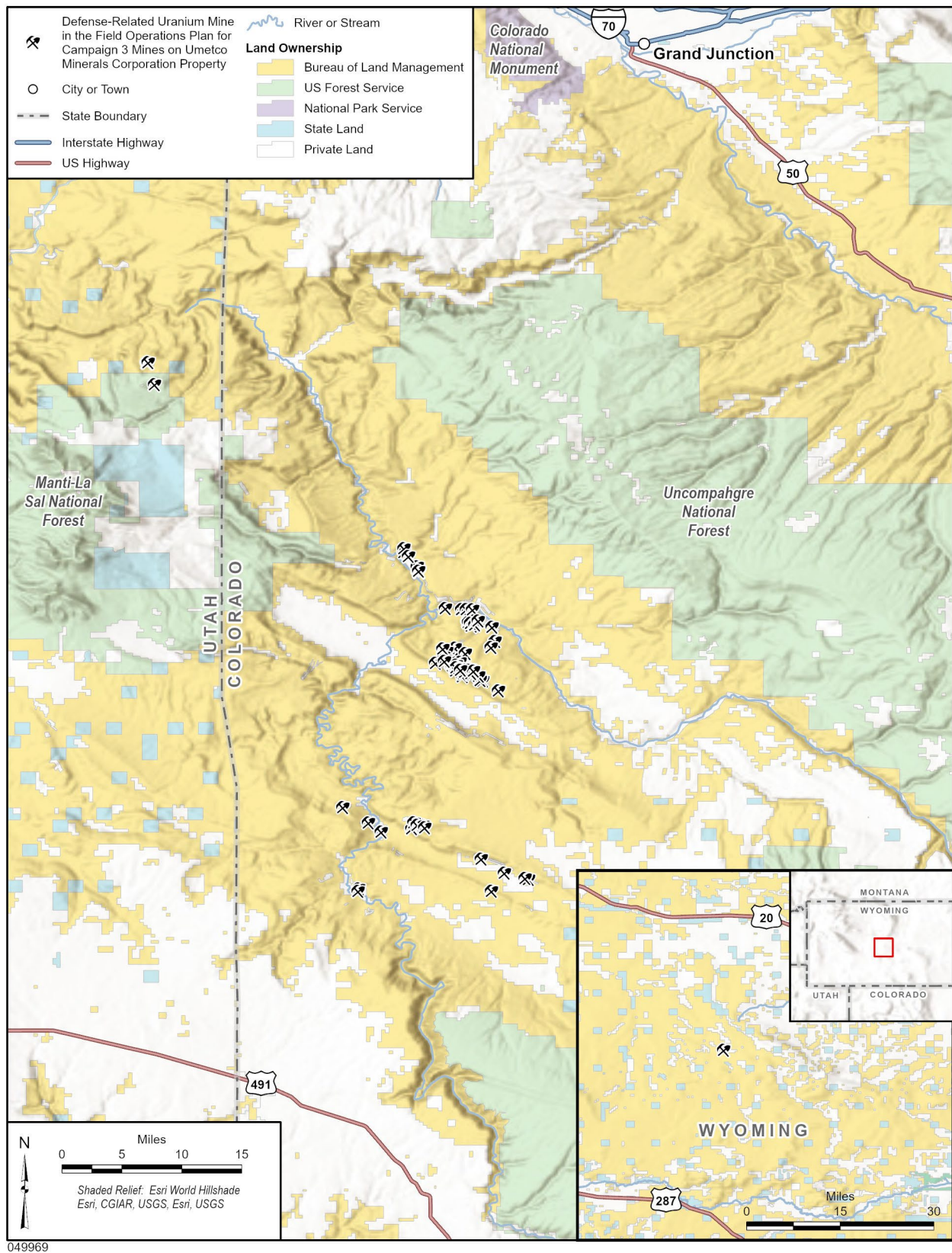


Figure 15. Mines in the Umetco FOP

Programmatic Accomplishments

The DRUM Program had a very successful year. Every facet of the program—including management, reconciliation, field and report staff, data and records management, environmental compliance, safety and health, quality assurance, stakeholder engagement, business services (e.g., technical editing), project services (e.g., analytical laboratory), and realty services—contributed to its success. With the DRUM Program, LM has created a “center of excellence” providing thoughtful leadership; best practices and expertise; strategic partnerships; and meaningful engagement, research, support, and training for the inventory, assessment, and safeguarding of abandoned defense-related uranium mines.

The DRUM Program accomplished the following programmatic activities in calendar year 2025 (listed by fiscal month rather than calendar month):

January 2025

- Completed an ad hoc request to verify the permit status of permitted mines that interfered with previous V&V activities.
- Completed an ad hoc request for the latest export of all DRUM features and field notes for mines in the state of Colorado.
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with Bat Conservation International (BCI) or BLM for projects in Montana and Utah.

February 2025

- Submitted a summary of the *Effectiveness of the Wyoming Large Mines V&V Work Plan Deviation* (DOE 2025gg).
- Conducted additional spring training in preparation for the upcoming field season. Training topics included field training, DRUM lessons learned, training wrap-up, and summary. A DRUM 2025 field season readiness review was also completed.
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI; the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS); or BLM for projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed an ad hoc request to prepare a GeoPackage for mines in the Gypsum Gap and Long Ridge Localities of Colorado.
- Completed an ad hoc request to prepare a GeoPackage for mines in New Mexico (including Navajo Nation mines) for the New Mexico Environment Department’s development of a program similar to the DRUM Program.

March 2025

- Completed the contract deliverable, “Produce Field Operations Plans needed for the calendar years 2025, and 2026 field seasons.”
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Submit draft final DRUM Annual Report covering January-December for the calendar year,” for 2024 (DOE 2025ee).
- Started the second year of conducting V&V field visits to mines on private property on March 3 in Colorado.

- Started the fourth year of conducting V&V field visits to mines on tribal lands on March 10 on the Navajo Nation in Arizona and Utah.
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Review and update the DRUM V&V Work Plans for Campaign 2.”
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed an update of the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Quality Assurance Program Plan* (DOE 2025c) (QAPP).
- Completed an update of the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Safety Plan* (DOE 2025aa) (DRUM Safety Plan).
- Prepared and submitted a risk roll-up report for the mines in Montezuma Canyon Locality North (11 mines) in southeast Utah on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025q).

April 2025

- Completed an ad hoc request to create a spreadsheet of hazardous features in Wyoming for potential safeguarding work.
- Completed an ad hoc request to export all of the BLM mixed-ownership mines in Wyoming.
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed revisions to the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Verification and Validation Work Plan Campaign 3* (DOE 2025dd).

May 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed an update of the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines (DRUM) Safeguarding Program Management Plan* (DOE 2025b) (Safeguarding Program Management Plan).
- Completed an ad hoc request to compile a spreadsheet of hazardous features at mines in the BLM White River, Little Snake, and Colorado River Valley Field Offices in Colorado.
- Submitted a National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation letter regarding defense-related uranium mine safeguarding on private property in Placerville, Colorado.
- Completed all V&V reports for the 2024 field season, which included 197 reports in total.
- Prepared and submitted a risk roll-up report for the mines in Tonto National Forest (14 mines) in Arizona on USFS-administered land (DOE 2025x).

June 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed an ad hoc request to prepare a table of high hazard BLM mines based on the Tier 2 risk screening process (risk roll-up reports) that includes the states and BLM field offices.

- Prepared and submitted risk roll-up reports for the mines in the following areas:
 - Mojave Desert Mining District (eight mines) in southern California on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025p)
 - Remaining Moab Field Office (five mines) in eastern Utah on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025v)
 - Remaining SITLA (nine mines) in Utah (DOE 2025w)
 - USFS California (nine mines) (DOE 2025y)
 - Manti-La Sal National Forest – Monticello Ranger District (11 mines) in southeastern Utah on USFS-administered land (DOE 2025n)
 - Hassayampa, Tucson, and Safford Field Offices (four mines) in Arizona on BLM-administered land and state-administered land (DOE 2025k)
 - Colorado state lands (eight mines) on state-administered land (DOE 2025i)

July 2025

- Submitted the *NEPA Categorical Exclusion Evaluation (CXE)* form (LM-Form-4-20.5-5.0) and accompanying *Environmental Review Form* (LM-Form-4-20.3-4.0) for safeguarding physical safety hazards associated with DRUM Program sites in the Spring Creek Adjacent, Placerville, and Private Mines Safeguarding Project in San Miguel County, Colorado.
- Completed an ad hoc request for gamma radiation data from Campaign 2 mines with accepted V&V reports since December 1, 2024, for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Completed an ad hoc request from USFS to provide a geodatabase file of all USFS mines in the Manti-La Sal National Forest.
- Completed revisions to the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Verification and Validation Work Plan Campaign 1* (DOE 2025bb).
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, USFS, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, and Montana.
- Prepared and submitted risk roll-up reports for the mines in the following areas:
 - Northern Arizona Mining District (seven mines) on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025t)
 - Cortez Mining District (11 mines) in southwestern Colorado on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025j)
 - Challis National Forest (five mines) in Idaho on USFS-administered land (DOE 2025h)
 - Arizona State Land Department (12 mines) on state-administered land (DOE 2025d)
 - Maybell Mining District (eight mines) in northwestern Colorado on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025o)
 - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (six mines) in Nevada on USFS-administered land (DOE 2025l)
 - Yuma, Kingman, and Lake Havasu Field Offices (four mines) in western Arizona on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025z)

- Nevada (13 mines) on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025r)
- Northwest Mining District (three mines) in Washington on USFS-administered land (DOE 2025u)
- Casper Field Office (16 mines) in central Wyoming on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025g)
- Butte Mining District (two mines) in southwestern Montana on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025f)
- Bakersfield, Ridgecrest, and Sierra Front (five mines) in California on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025e)
- New Mexico State Land Office (10 mines) on state-administered land (DOE 2025s)

August 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado and Utah.
- Completed an update of the *Defense Related Uranium Mines Data Management Plan* (DOE 2025a) (Data Management Plan).
- Completed an ad hoc request to generate a GeoPackage and spreadsheet of all the Campaign 2 mines within the lower San Juan River watershed.
- Completed an ad hoc request for the chemical, radiological, and physical hazards for all mines on the Navajo Nation.
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Submit draft final DRUM Mid-year Progress Report covering January-June for the calendar year.”
- Prepared and submitted a risk roll-up report for the mines in Little Mountains Locality (six mines) in northern Wyoming on BLM-administered land (DOE 2025m).

September 2025

- Completed the contract deliverable, “Submit an updated DRUM Program Reconciliation Report.”
- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Prepare an update to the final draft DRUM Report to Congress.”
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Provide a summary of ad hoc program requests.”
- Completed the contract deliverable, “Submit a letter confirming all the data management tasks have been completed at the end of the performance period.”

October 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado, Utah, and South Dakota.
- Performed outreach at the Western Navajo Fair in Tuba City, Arizona.
- Provided abandoned mine tours in collaboration with the Utah Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program (AMRP) and the Moab Museum in the Yellow Cat historic mining district.

November 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, Utah AMRP, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado and Utah.

December 2025

- Participated in safeguarding planning meetings with BCI, Colorado DRMS, Utah AMRP, and BLM for safeguarding projects in Colorado and Utah.
- Represented LM in the Navajo-Hopi-DOE triannual meeting in Flagstaff, Arizona.
- Performed outreach activities at the Eastern Navajo Agency Council meeting in Counselor, New Mexico.

Risk Screening

To date, for Campaign 1, program results indicate that physical hazards (e.g., open shafts and adits) pose the greatest risk to the public, with roughly 51% of the mines ranked “high” or “medium” for physical hazards, whereas only 2% of the mines were ranked “high” or “medium” for radiological hazards, and 5% were ranked “high” or “medium” for chemical hazards. These estimates reflect mining-related physical hazards associated with uranium ore-extraction operations and suggest the need for future safeguarding to mitigate the risk presented by physical features. Structures, another category of hazardous features that was previously included in evaluations of physical risks, were not considered and were ranked separately. This adjustment was made to ensure that earthen mine features (e.g., open shafts, adits) would be the main priority for safeguarding while also documenting risks related to structures. LM will address the handling of structures individually with each land management agency because each agency addresses structures differently, if at all.

The DRUM team prepared V&V reports for each mine and Campaign 1 risk roll-up reports for groups of mines in the same area (e.g., mining district, national forest) so land management agencies can set priorities for that region and develop potential physical hazard safeguarding projects.

Safeguarding

The DRUM Program assisted land management agencies with safeguarding physical hazards posed by some mine features at seven different project areas in western Colorado, Utah, and Montana. These hazards were primarily open adits, prospects, trenches, shafts, and subsidence features.

Table 13 summarizes the 2025 safeguarding projects and lists the cooperating land management agencies and state abandoned mine lands (AML) offices. These safeguarding projects demonstrate the collaborative relationships between the DRUM Program, cooperating state AML offices, and land management agencies.

Table 13. 2025 Safeguarding Projects

State	Project Area	Features Safeguarded	Cooperating AML Office	Cooperating Land Management Agency
Colorado	Red Bird and Three Muskateers	5	Colorado DRMS	BLM Uncompahgre Field Office
Montana	Pryor Mountain	20	BCI	BLM Billings Field Office
Colorado	Wildsteer and Monogram Mesa	33	Colorado DRMS	BLM Uncompahgre Field Office
Colorado	SAPP and First National	20	Colorado DRMS	Private and BLM Uncompahgre Field Office
Colorado	Mexican Group, Gypsum Gap, and South Gypsum	29	Colorado DRMS	BLM Tres Rios Field Office
Utah	Kane Creek Phase 2	126	Utah AMRP	Private, SITLA, and USFS
Utah	East Henry Mountains and Gypsum Valley	2	Freeport McMoRan Inc.	BLM Richfield Field Office and BLM Tres Rios Field Office
Total safeguards installed		235		

Abbreviation:

SAPP = Spring Creek Adjacent, Placerville, and Private

Return on Investment

The 2014 Report to Congress identified 4225 potential uranium mines on federal, state, and tribal lands and private property. The report determined that there were 2515 mines on public land, 453 mines on tribal lands, and 1257 mines of unknown ownership or on nonfederal and nontribal lands. Although the Report to Congress did not describe all the potential liabilities related to uranium mines, it estimated that 80% of the mines would require safeguarding (referred to as “reclamation” in the report), and 20% would require environmental remediation. Safeguarding involves lessening mining-related physical hazards, generally by building barriers at entries to underground mines so people cannot access them. Reclamation is the process of restoring essential geomorphic functions at previously mined locations. This process may include reshaping waste rock piles and other mining-related disturbances to reduce potential erosion and blend the mine site with the bordering undisturbed landscape. AUM remediation typically involves isolating contaminants or pollutants from the surrounding environment, generally by consolidating waste materials and performing environmental restoration work.

The 2014 Report to Congress estimated that mines posing threats to human safety would require an average of three safeguards each at an estimated cost of \$18,000 per constructed safeguard, or an average unit cost of \$54,000 per affected mine. It also estimated that mines requiring remediation under CERCLA may require an average unit cost of \$1,300,000 per mine based on Table 4 of the *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Cost and Feasibility Topic Report* (DOE 2014a). The maximum remediation cost for each mine size category was multiplied by the percentage of mines in that size category to derive the estimated cost per mine of \$1,300,000 (rounded).

Implementation of DRUM Campaign 1 (field V&V activities at mines on public land) in FY 2017, DRUM Campaign 2 (field V&V activities at mines on tribal lands) in FY 2022, and DRUM Campaign 3 (field V&V activities at mines on private property) in FY 2024 has substantially reduced the potential costs of reclamation and remediation in two ways: (1) by removing duplicate mining records from the DRUM Program database, thereby decreasing the estimated total number of existing mines, and (2) by reducing the estimated number of physical hazards and environmental risks by applying risk scoring assessments based on observed mine conditions.

As of December 31, 2025, the DRUM Program database identified 2376 mines on public land (2217 Campaign 1 mines plus the public portions of 157 Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mines and two Campaign 1 and 2 mixed-ownership mines) and 210 mines on tribal lands (208 Campaign 2 mines plus the tribal portions of two Campaign 1 and 2 mixed-ownership mines) for V&V work. While there are 652 mines on private property (495 Campaign 3 mines plus the private portions of 157 Campaign 1 and 3 mixed-ownership mines) for V&V work, no more than approximately 203 of these mines will be visited before the conclusion of fieldwork on September 30, 2026. Analysis of the risk scoring assessments completed to date shows that approximately 65% of mines on public land, 32% of mines on tribal lands, and 76% of mines of private property will require safeguarding of physical hazards compared to the 80% estimated in the 2014 Report to Congress. However, DRUM Program field inventory data generally validate the 2014 Report to Congress estimate that an average of three safeguards will be required per mine where hazardous entries are identified. These updated estimates result in safeguarding cost reductions of approximately \$25,164,000 for public land (Table 14), \$15,930,000 for tribal lands (Table 15), and \$27,540,000 for private property (Table 16).

Whereas the 2014 Report to Congress estimated that 20% of mines would require further evaluation via the CERCLA process, DRUM fieldwork completed to date reduces this estimate to 9% on public land. When implemented, the CERCLA process will be handled by the appropriate land management agencies. The resulting potential remediation scope will be reduced from 500 mines (the 2014 Report to Congress estimate) to approximately 222 mines, representing an approximate cost reduction of \$361,400,000 (Table 14).

Unlike mines on public land, for which long-term chemical and radiological risks are assessed using a scoring process, mines on tribal lands and private property are not scored for chemical and radiological risks. Instead, chemical and radiological data are provided to tribal land agencies, U.S. government agencies, or private property owners to allow sufficient flexibility to establish priorities based on needs, requirements, and budgets. Due to this difference in risk assessment and scoring, it is difficult to determine which mines will require additional evaluation under CERCLA. This estimate of mines potentially requiring additional evaluation is complicated by the wider variety of exposure scenarios on tribal lands and private property compared to public land. Tribal lands exposure scenarios include recreational, livestock rancher, residential, and Navajo Nation surrogate residential exposure scenarios. Private property exposure scenarios include recreational, livestock rancher, and residential exposure scenarios. Additionally, there have been changes to EPA regional screening levels (RSLs) for chemical and radiological constituents since the 2014 Report to Congress. For example, in 2023, EPA changed the RSLs for lead (reduced by 75%), cadmium (reduced by 90%), and nickel (reduced by 7%).

Due to the complexities described above in determining which mines on tribal lands and private property may be eligible for evaluation under CERCLA, the 2014 Report to Congress estimation that 20% of mines would require further evaluation via the CERCLA process will be used to calculate the return on investment for Campaigns 2 and 3. The resulting potential remediation scope is decreased from 91 mines to 42 mines on tribal lands, representing an approximate cost reduction of \$63,700,000 (Table 15), and from 251 mines to 130 mines on private property, representing an approximate cost of reduction of \$157,300,000 (Table 16).

For FYs 2017 through 2025, the DRUM Program's total expended costs were approximately \$51,030,000, or about \$5,670,000 per year. The total projected program expenditure of \$62,370,000 (an average of \$5,670,000 per year for FYs 2017 through 2027) has the potential to reduce costs by \$651,034,000, a return on investment of over 10:1.

**Table 14. Estimated Versus Projected DRUM Program Actions and Expenditures
at Mines on Public Land**

	2014 Report to Congress Estimates	Program Estimates as of December 31, 2025 ^a	Difference
Total number of mines	2515	2375 ^b	140 mines
Estimated percentage of mines requiring safeguards	80%	65%	15%
Estimated number of mines to safeguard	2000	1534	466 mines
Estimated safeguard construction cost per mine	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete safeguards	\$108,000,000	\$82,836,000	\$25,164,000
Estimated percentage of mines requiring CERCLA remediation	20%	9%	11%
Estimated number CERCLA-eligible mines	500	222	278 mines
Estimated CERCLA remediation cost per mine	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete CERCLA remediation	\$650,000,000	\$288,600,000	\$361,400,000
Estimated total safeguarding and CERCLA remediation cost	\$758,000,000	\$371,436,000	\$386,564,000

Notes:

^a This is the total number of mines that have been identified for V&V work as of December 31, 2025.

^b Excludes one unconventional site that was field evaluated by request and counted as a mixed-ownership mine (Campaigns 1 and 3).

**Table 15. Estimated Versus Projected DRUM Program Actions and Expenditures
at Mines on Tribal Lands**

	2014 Report to Congress Estimates	Program Estimates as of December 31, 2025	Difference
Total number of mines	453	210 ^a	243 mines
Estimated percentage of mines requiring safeguards	80%	32% ^b	48%
Estimated number of mines to safeguard	362	67 ^b	295 mines
Estimated safeguard construction cost per mine	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete safeguards	\$19,548,000	\$3,618,000	\$15,930,000
Estimated percentage of mines requiring CERCLA remediation	20%	20%	0%
Estimated number CERCLA-eligible mines	91	42	49 mines
Estimated CERCLA remediation cost per mine	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete CERCLA remediation	\$118,300,000	\$54,600,000	\$63,700,000
Estimated total safeguarding and CERCLA remediation cost	\$137,848,000	\$58,218,000	\$79,630,000

Notes:

^a This is the total number of mines that have been identified for V&V work as of December 31, 2025.

^b Estimate based on 132 tribal mines with complete V&V reports and 42 identified as needing safeguarding.

**Table 16. Estimated Versus Projected DRUM Program Actions and Expenditures
at Mines on Private Property**

	2014 Report to Congress Estimates	Program Estimates as of December 31, 2025	Difference
Total number of mines	1257 ^a	652 ^b	605 mines
Estimated percentage of mines requiring safeguards	80%	76% ^c	4%
Estimated number of mines to safeguard	1006	496 ^c	510 mines
Estimated safeguard construction cost per mine	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete safeguards	\$54,324,000	\$26,784,000	\$27,540,000
Estimated percentage of mines requiring CERCLA remediation	20%	20%	0%
Estimated number CERCLA-eligible mines	251	130	121 mines
Estimated CERCLA remediation cost per mine	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
Estimated cost to complete CERCLA remediation	\$326,300,000	\$169,000,000	\$157,300,000
Estimated total safeguarding and CERCLA remediation cost	\$380,624,000	\$195,784,000	\$184,840,000

Notes:

^a This is the total number of mines with unknown ownership plus mines on nonfederal and nontribal lands reported in the 2014 Report to Congress. This number was reduced to the actual number of mines on private property through the removal of duplicate mining records during the reconciliation process.

^b This is the total number of mines that have been identified for V&V work as of December 31, 2025.

^c Estimate based on 127 private mines with complete V&V reports and 96 identified as needing safeguarding.

Strategic Partnerships

LM strives to maintain and encourage collaborative partnerships with BLM, USFS, NPS, and the States of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, and California. LM also collaborates with EPA Regions 6 and 9 on program V&V assessment and risk-screening methods on tribal lands. LM continues to revise partnership agreements among various federal, state, and nonprofit entities to safeguard physical hazards at these AUMs. Most notably, DOE has a Cooperative Agreement with BCI that provides long-term access to the spectrum of project development, environmental review (including National Environmental Policy Act documentation), and design and construction services needed to safeguard mines on public land.

Collaboration with a multitude of federal and state entities on the DRUM Program supports a one-government approach with financial agreements. This provides access to agency expertise in managing abandoned mines on public land and critical input into work plans, schedules, data reviews, conclusions, and safeguarding projects. State AML programs in Colorado and Utah have been used to inventory private property intermixed with public land, providing valuable planning information needed to support the DRUM Program.

In 2025, the DRUM Program continued V&V work on the tribal lands campaign and on the private property campaign.

2026 Planned Activities

At the end of 2025, LM has completed V&V fieldwork at all mines in Campaign 1. LM reconciled all DRUM locations at the end of 2021 and will continue into 2026 as the program crosswalks mine lists with EPA and tribal AML programs. LM will continue to expand its partnerships with states and agencies for field activities scheduled through 2026. Included in the implementation of Campaign 1 is LM's plan to leverage resources to assist partner agencies in addressing priority physical hazards identified by the program. Through a process of collaboration and concurrence, with hazards defined during V&V activities, LM and partner agencies determine priorities and optimize available resources for safeguarding physical hazards.

V&V Field Operations

The field teams will visit several locations during the 2026 field season, which will last from March through September, as weather allows. The teams are scheduled to perform field V&V activities at DRUM sites in the following locations:

- Central AUM Region, Southern AUM Region, Western AUM Region, Navajo Nation, Arizona
- Eastern AUM Region, Navajo Nation, New Mexico
- Bull Canyon, Gateway, Gypsum Valley, and Rifle Mining Districts, Colorado
- Salt Lake Mining District, Utah

For each project, a FOP will provide coordination instructions to the teams for the inventory and environmental sampling activities so that fieldwork is conducted efficiently. FOPs convey to LM and partner agencies information pertinent to the V&V activities at the specific project area. Also, contingencies are in place to ensure that field teams always have a DRUM site to inventory and assess. Although weather (e.g., late seasonal snow) or a natural disaster (e.g., smoke from a wildland fire) may affect field teams, they will have other options, allowing them to safely continue fieldwork.

Campaign 1

Campaign 1 field V&V activities began in FY 2017 and were completed in 2025. Work will continue in 2026 when field V&V activities indicate that a private or tribal mine crosses onto public land.

Campaign 2

Campaign 2 field V&V activities began in FY 2022 and will continue with plans for completion in FY 2026, subject to obtaining approved access agreements.

Campaign 3

Campaign 3 field V&V activities began in FY 2024 and will continue through September 30, 2026, subject to obtaining approved access from private landowners.

Safeguarding Program

In 2026, safeguarding projects are planned in Colorado and Utah. In Colorado, an estimated 166 hazardous mine features will be safeguarded on land managed by BLM's Tres Rios and Grand Junction Field Offices. In Utah, an estimated 157 hazardous mine features will be safeguarded on land managed by BLM's Moab, Monticello, Richfield, Fillmore, Cedar City, and St. George Field Offices. Additionally, 11 hazardous features will be safeguarded in the Cottonwood Creek, Utah, area by Freeport McMoRan Inc. In total, 334 hazardous mine features are scheduled for safeguarding in 2026.

Safeguarding projects are initiated as follow-ups to the DRUM Program's risk roll-up reports, which document physical hazards presented by individual features at mines. LM works with affected land management agencies as they concur with the need to safeguard specific mine features in designated geographic areas. Land management agencies, state AML offices, LM, and BCI will collaborate to complete environmental reviews, develop designs and construction specifications, and contract and manage safeguard construction.

Program Plans

DRUM Program activities are represented in the following documents that provide specific guidance and direction for successful completion:

- The *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Program Management Plan* (DOE 2024) (Program Management Plan)
- The V&V Work Plans
- The QAPP (DOE 2025c)
- The DRUM Safety Plan (DOE 2025aa)
- FOPs
- The Data Management Plan (DOE 2025a)
- The Safeguarding Program Management Plan (DOE 2025b)

A summary of each plan is provided below.

Program Management Plan

The Program Management Plan is the primary guiding program document and defines how LM will execute the DRUM Program, set goals, and effectively communicate program strategies and objectives to the partner agencies. It was revised in July 2024 to address V&V activities for all three DRUM campaigns, including physical hazard safeguarding. It describes how LM, the Legacy Management Support (LMS) contractor, and partner agencies work as a cohesive team to execute the DRUM Program. The next revision is scheduled for July 2026.

V&V Work Plans

The V&V Work Plans provide data objectives, direction, and methodologies regarding how LM and partner agencies collect, store, and report information gathered during V&V activities at mines on public and tribal lands and private property. Field V&V activities described include inventorying mining-related features using digital technology, collecting radiological data, soil and water sampling (if required), photo documentation of mining-related features, in-field and office-based data quality assurance procedures, and reporting. In addition to developing the Campaign 1 V&V Work Plan (2025bb), LM developed separate Campaign 2 V&V Work Plans for the Navajo Nation (DOE 2025cc) and the Pueblo of Laguna, as well as a V&V Work Plan for Campaign 3 mines (DOE 2025dd). LM updates and reviews each V&V Work Plan annually.

QAPP

The QAPP describes the procedure for ensuring that environmental data collected during field V&V activities will be of sufficient quantitative and qualitative value to determine whether objectives are being met. The data provided to partner agencies will be used to supplement existing documentation of mine conditions. It was revised in February 2025 to address Interim Directive ID-24-08 and updates to the sample packaging and shipping section. The next revision to the QAPP is scheduled for February 2027.

DRUM Safety Plan

The DRUM Safety Plan defines the requirements of the LMS Worker Safety and Health Program and the Integrated Safety Management System. These programs establish parameters for how the LMS contractor safely performs program activities. The DRUM Safety Plan replaced the previous *Defense-Related Uranium Mines Health and Safety Plan* in spring 2020 and is updated as necessary.

FOPs

FOPs detail activities to be performed on lands administered by partner agencies within discrete operational areas. Each FOP provides contact information for the relevant personnel from LM, the LMS contractor, and partner agencies; identifies the mines where DRUM personnel will perform V&V activities; provides information pertinent to mine access; describes special circumstances and restrictions that need to be addressed before, during, or after V&V activities; and includes direction to access the *Supplemental Emergency Response Information (SERI)* form (LMS 1415) for emergency contacts and locations of medical facilities near planned V&V activities. Each FOP is updated as necessary.

Data Management Plan

The Data Management Plan describes the tasks, processes, and procedures for managing DRUM Program data. This plan identifies responsibilities, outlines data sources and locations, and provides insight into quality control checks, capabilities, and queries related to the DRUM Program database.

Safeguarding Program Management Plan

LM issued the Safeguarding Program Management Plan in 2021 to address how LM, in collaboration with land management agencies, state and tribal AML offices, the LMS contractor, and BCI, implements safeguarding projects. It was revised in April 2025 as part of a comprehensive review that condensed text and figures, adjusted project and program end dates, removed references to monitoring and maintenance, and updated information on Campaigns 1–3. The next revision to this plan is scheduled for April 2027.

Abbreviations List

AEC	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
AML	abandoned mine lands
AMRP	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program
AUM	abandoned uranium mine
BCI	Bat Conservation International
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DRMS	Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety
DRUM	Defense-Related Uranium Mines
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FOP	Field Operations Plan
FY	fiscal year
LM	Office of Legacy Management
LMS	Legacy Management Support
NPS	National Park Service
QAPP	Quality Assurance Program Plan
RSL	regional screening level
SITLA	School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
UFO	Uncompahgre Field Office
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
V&V	verification and validation

Additional Information

Additional information about the DRUM Program, including the 2014 Report to Congress, other program documents, ongoing projects, and updates, is available at the following DOE webpage: <https://www.energy.gov/lm/defense-related-uranium-mines-program>.

For more information about the DRUM Program, please contact:

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