
July 28, 2021

The Honorable Alan Lowenthal
Chair
Subcommittee on Energy and
Mineral Resources
Committee on Natural Resources
House of Representatives
1324 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Pete Stauber
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Energy and
Mineral Resources
Committee on Natural Resources
House of Representatives
1329 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

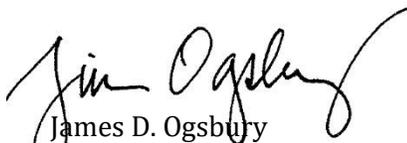
Dear Chair Lowenthal and Ranking Member Stauber:

With respect to the Subcommittee's July 27, 2021, oversight hearing, *The Toxic Legacy of the Mining Law of 1872*, attached please find Western Governors' Association (WGA) Policy Resolution 2018-09, *National Minerals Policy*. The resolution delineates the need for Congress, in consultation with the states, to develop a National Minerals Policy that truly enables mineral exploration and development in a manner that balances the nation's industrial and security needs with adequate protection of natural resources and the environment. I have also attached WGA Policy Resolution 2021-09, *Cleaning Up Abandoned Hardrock Mines in the West*, which includes the Governors' priorities on addressing the legacy of abandoned hardrock mines in western states.

Western Governors appreciate your examination of this critical matter. I request that you include this document in the permanent record of the hearing, as it articulates Western Governors' policy positions and recommendations on these important issues.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please contact me if you have any questions or require further information. In the meantime, with warm regards and best wishes, I am

Respectfully,



James D. Ogsbury
Executive Director

Attachments



Policy Resolution 2018-09

National Minerals Policy

A. BACKGROUND

1. Federal lands account for as much as 86 percent of the land area in certain western states. These same states account for 75 percent of our nation's metals production. Few countries are as blessed with the abundance of minerals and metals as is the United States.
2. The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 formally recognized the importance of mining and domestic minerals production as a policy of the United States, including "the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries," "the orderly and economic development of mineral resources ... to help assure satisfaction of industrial, security and environmental needs," "mining, mineral and metallurgical research," "... including the use and recycling of scrap to promote the wise and efficient use of our natural and reclaimable resources; the study and development of methods for the disposal, control and reclamation of mineral waste products, and the reclamation of mined land, so as to lessen adverse impacts of mineral extraction."
3. Access to domestic minerals is increasingly important to decrease our reliance on foreign sources. Twenty-five years ago, the United States was dependent on foreign sources for 45 nonfuel mineral materials. The U.S. imported 100 percent of the Nation's requirements for 8 of these and imported more than 50 percent of the Nation's needs for another 19. By 2014, U.S. import dependence for nonfuel mineral materials had risen significantly from 45 to 65 commodities. The United States imported 100 percent of the Nation's requirements for 19 of these, imported more than 50 percent of the Nation's needs for another 24.
4. A major factor contributing to the U.S. reliance on foreign sources of minerals is a duplicative and inefficient mine permitting system that discourages development of domestic resources. While processes have improved, it can take seven to 10 years in the United States to navigate this cumbersome federal process to bring a mine into production. The same process takes approximately two years in countries that have comparable environmental standards such as Canada and Australia.
5. Ensuring timely access to domestic minerals will strengthen our economy and keep us competitive globally as demand for minerals continues to grow, especially for manufacturing and construction. Our antiquated and duplicative permitting process discourages investment and jeopardizes the growth of downstream industries, related jobs and technological innovation that all depend on a secure and reliable mineral supply chain. Permitting delays also impede the United States' ability to meet growing demand for consumer products from smart phones and hybrid car batteries to renewable energy technologies like wind turbines and solar panels – all of which require minerals and metals in their manufacture.
6. The Mining Law has provided the framework for developing hardrock minerals on the public lands. It has been supplemented by a large body of federal, state, tribal and local

environmental and reclamation laws and regulations (including regulations promulgated by the federal land management agencies) to assure protection of the environment, wildlife and cultural resources during mineral exploration and development and to ensure reclamation of lands after active mining ceases.

The National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council, after a comprehensive review of these laws and regulations at the direction of the Congress, concluded that existing laws and regulations are "complicated but generally effective." It also identified "specific issues or 'gaps' in existing..." regulations intended to protect the environment."

7. Hardrock mining operations on both public and private lands in the western states are subject to Federal environmental laws under both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers. In most states, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act are administered by state environmental agencies with oversight by the EPA. Hardrock mining operations are also subject to regulatory programs for the protection of plants and wildlife, including the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Bald Eagle Protection Act.
8. Furthermore, the modern hardrock mining industry is extensively regulated by the federal government on U.S. Bureau of Land Management- and U.S. Forest Service-administered lands. These regulations include review of the mining plan of operations, comprehensive permit, design, operations, closure, reclamation requirements, corrective action and financial assurance requirements, to ensure that the mining operations will not result in unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.
9. The western states also extensively regulate hardrock mining operations on both private and public lands (state and federal), and uniformly impose permit and stringent design and operating standards, as well as financial assurances to ensure that hardrock mining operations are conducted in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment, and that, at closure, the mined lands are returned to a safe, stable condition for productive post-mining use.
10. Under the federal Mining Law, no royalties are owed to the federal or state governments for hardrock minerals extracted from federal public lands. However, such mining operations, which are most often located in rural areas lacking economic opportunities, can result in significant high-wage employment, royalties from private and state lands, increased state and local tax revenues and development of infrastructure necessary to support communities.

B. GOVERNORS' POLICY STATEMENT

1. Now is the time to build on the 1970 Mining and Minerals Policy Act with legislation and policies that will unlock our mineral potential to ensure access to the metals that are critical to U.S. economic and national security – providing vital base materials for electronics, telecommunications, satellites, aircraft, manufacturing and alternative energy technologies (particularly wind and solar).
2. Western Governors recognize that the minerals mining industry is an important component to both local and national economies. Reliable supplies of minerals and metals play a critical role in meeting our economic and national security needs.

3. WGA commends efforts by the United States Geological Survey and state geological surveys to identify potential, critical minerals deposits for alternative energy technologies and other consumer products vital to modern society.
4. The Congress, in consultation with the states, should develop a National Minerals Policy that truly enables mineral exploration and development in a manner that balances the nation's industrial and security needs with adequate protection of natural resources and the environment. Without reducing environmental or other protections afforded by current laws and regulations, any policy must address the length of the mine permitting process to ensure we can develop and provide the domestic resources that are critical to our national and economic security. Any policy should also take into account the potential long-term effects (including potential environmental effects) of mining operations and should maintain policies and procedures in place to mitigate any long-term effects.
5. A National Minerals Policy should address permitting delays, patenting, maintenance fees, an equitable government revenue mechanism, and the development of a clean-up fund and program for reclaiming abandoned hard rock mines. Relevant stakeholders, including the mining industry, should continue to work with Congress to determine the elements of a royalty system that is workable and fair.
6. New financial assurance requirements imposed upon the hardrock mining industry under CERCLA Section 108(b) would duplicate or supplant existing and proven state financial assurance regulations in this area. This is of particular concern to the western states, because CERCLA is a non-delegable federal program that provides no opportunity for implementation through state environmental agencies. The western states have developed deep experience in mine permitting, regulation, and closure. Federal preemption of state bonding programs will threaten these effective state programs.
7. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture should take an active role, working with western states, in the development of a National Minerals Policy that recognizes the importance of a domestic supply of minerals for our country.

C. GOVERNORS' MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE

1. The Governors direct the WGA staff, where appropriate, to work with Congressional committees of jurisdiction and the Executive Branch to achieve the objectives of this resolution.
2. Furthermore, the Governors direct WGA staff to develop, as appropriate and timely, detailed annual work plans to advance the policy positions and goals contained in this resolution. Those work plans shall be presented to, and approved by, Western Governors prior to implementation. WGA staff shall keep the Governors informed, on a regular basis, of their progress in implementing approved annual work plans.

Western Governors enact new policy resolutions and amend existing resolutions on a bi-annual basis. Please consult www.westgov.org/policies for the most current copy of a resolution and a list of all current WGA policy resolutions.



Policy Resolution 2021-09

Cleaning Up Abandoned Hardrock Mines in the West

A. BACKGROUND

1. Hardrock mining has a long history in the West, which is rich in hardrock minerals like gold, silver, and copper. As part of this past, the West contains historically mined and abandoned hardrock mines, which were abandoned prior to present day regulation and have no responsible or solvent party to perform the cleanup and reclamation.
2. The cleanup of abandoned hardrock mines is hampered by two issues – lack of funding and concerns about liability. These issues are compounded by complex land and mineral ownership patterns in mining districts and the operational histories associated with a given site.
3. There are numerous economic, environmental, and social benefits from remediating lands and waters impaired by abandoned hardrock mines. In recognition of these benefits, states, municipalities, federal agencies, volunteer citizen groups, and private parties have engaged in or are interested in voluntarily cleaning up abandoned mines. Parties who voluntarily engage in abandoned mine cleanup, but have no liability or responsibility requiring them to clean up the abandoned mine, are referred to in this resolution as Good Samaritans. However, questions of liability stemming from this voluntary cleanup have stymied many of these efforts.
4. Good Samaritans currently have potential liability for their voluntary cleanup under Sections 301 and 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), because they can inherit liability for any discharges from an abandoned mine. In addition, Good Samaritans have potential liability for their voluntary cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
5. Good Samaritans are exposed to these liability risks despite the fact that: they did not previously operate or own the mine; they would voluntarily bear the costs of the cleanup; and they could provide numerous benefits if they were able to remediate the abandoned mine, such as improving water quality, facilitating beneficial land use, and securing the site.
6. Liability concerns also prevent mining companies from re-mining or voluntarily cleaning up abandoned mines. While remediation could result in an improved environment, companies that are interested are justifiably hesitant to incur liability for voluntary efforts.
7. In many western states, abandoned hardrock mine cleanup projects on public lands can be led by state agency project managers in states with established abandoned hardrock mine lands programs. Allowing deferral of project leads to states on pilot programs can facilitate improved cleanup response times.

8. On March 5, 2020, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) published its report, Abandoned Hardrock Mines: Information on Number of Mines, Expenditures, and Factors that Limit Efforts to Address Hazards (GAO-20-238). Bureau of Land Management officials estimated that with the agency's current abandoned mine budget and staff resources, it could take up to 500 years just to confirm the presence of physical or environmental hazards present at the approximately 66,000 hardrock mines identified and the estimated 380,000 features not yet captured in its database.
9. Because of safety and environmental concerns, the majority of abandoned hardrock mine sites remain idle without any type of reuse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has identified developing solar projects on abandoned hardrock mine sites as an innovative solution to generate energy and return abandoned mine lands to productivity while considering economic, environmental and social effects.

B. GOVERNORS' POLICY STATEMENT

1. Western Governors call on Congress to legally protect Good Samaritans who clean up abandoned mines, including local and state government agencies, from becoming legally responsible under Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA for any continuing discharges from the abandoned mine.
2. Western Governors call on Congress and federal agencies to develop legislative and administrative remedies to address potential CERCLA and RCRA liabilities for Good Samaritans. The federal government should also develop remedies for liabilities associated with re-mining, which deter those best-equipped with technology and expertise (i.e., state and local governments, non-governmental, the mining industry) from improving conditions at abandoned mines.
3. As the costs to clean up abandoned hardrock mines are significant, Western Governors support efforts by Congress and the Administration that would facilitate cleanups by Good Samaritans. To this end, the requirements for Good Samaritan project approvals and reviews should not deter cleanups, while still ensuring there are significant measurable environmental gains from the project. Governors would also support legislation establishing pilot projects, including pilot projects under state-led programs, to address liability issues for Good Samaritans at individual sites to help pave the way for comprehensive legislation, if comprehensive legislation addressing these issues is not possible in the short term.
4. Many states have agencies that administer the CWA, regulate and require financial assurance for reclamation of hardrock mines, remediate affected waters, and implement abandoned mine programs. These states are best suited to determine which entities are eligible for Good Samaritan status and to review and determine the adequacy of Good Samaritan reclamation plans.
5. Federal land managers and state officials that responded to the March 5, 2020 GAO Report consistently expressed that their backlog of work on these mines far exceeds their current staff and budget levels. Western Governors support increased federal funding and workforce capacity dedicated to addressing the backlog of abandoned hardrock mine inventory through both federal and state programs.

6. Western Governors support legislation to clarify and, where possible, minimize liabilities associated with developing abandoned hardrock mine sites with solar arrays and other reuse projects with beneficial economic, environmental, and social effects.

C. GOVERNORS' MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE

1. The Governors direct WGA staff to work with Congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Executive Branch, and other entities, where appropriate, to achieve the objectives of this resolution.
2. Furthermore, the Governors direct WGA staff to consult with the Staff Advisory Council regarding its efforts to realize the objectives of this resolution and to keep the Governors apprised of its progress in this regard.

This resolution will expire in June 2024. Western Governors enact new policy resolutions and amend existing resolutions on a semiannual basis. Please consult <http://www.westgov.org/resolutions> for the most current copy of a resolution and a list of all current WGA policy resolutions.