IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 19, 2013

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

AN ACT

To require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “National Strategic and
Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
Congress finds the following:

(1) The industrialization of China and India
has driven demand for nonfuel mineral commodities,
sparking a period of resource nationalism exempli-
fied by China’s reduction in exports of rare-earth
elements necessary for telecommunications, military
technologies, healthcare technologies, and conven-
tional and renewable energy technologies.

(2) The availability of minerals and mineral
materials are essential for economic growth, national
security, technological innovation, and the manufac-
turing and agricultural supply chain.

(3) The exploration, production, processing,
use, and recycling of minerals contribute signifi-
cantly to the economic well-being, security and gen-
eral welfare of the Nation.

(4) The United States has vast mineral re-
resources, but is becoming increasingly dependent
upon foreign sources of these mineral materials, as
demonstrated by the following:

(A) Twenty-five years ago the United
States was dependent on foreign sources for 30
nonfuel mineral materials, 6 of which the
United States imported 100 percent of the Na-
tion’s requirements, and for another 16 com-
modities the United States imported more than
60 percent of the Nation’s needs.

(B) By 2011 the United States import de-
pendence for nonfuel mineral materials had
more than doubled from 30 to 67 commodities,
19 of which the United States imported 100
percent of the Nation’s requirements, and for
another 24 commodities, imported more than
50 percent of the Nation’s needs.

(C) The United States share of worldwide
mineral exploration dollars was 8 percent in
2011, down from 19 percent in the early 1990s.

(D) In the 2012 Ranking of Countries for
Mining Investment, out of 25 major mining
countries, the United States ranked last with
Papua New Guinea in permitting delays, and
towards the bottom regarding government take
and social issues affecting mining.
SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MINERALS.—The term “strategic and critical minerals” means minerals that are necessary—

(A) for national defense and national security requirements;

(B) for the Nation’s energy infrastructure, including pipelines, refining capacity, electrical power generation and transmission, and renewable energy production;

(C) to support domestic manufacturing, agriculture, housing, telecommunications, healthcare, and transportation infrastructure; or

(D) for the Nation’s economic security and balance of trade.

(2) AGENCY.—The term “agency” means any agency, department, or other unit of Federal, State, local, or tribal government, or Alaska Native Corporation.

(3) MINERAL EXPLORATION OR MINE PERMIT.—The term “mineral exploration or mine permit” includes plans of operation issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service
pursuant to 43 CFR 3809 and 36 CFR 228A or the
authorities listed in 43 CFR 3503.13, respectively.

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF DOM-
MESTIC SOURCES OF STRA-
TEGIC AND CRITICAL MIN-
ERALS

SEC. 101. IMPROVING DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC AND
CRITICAL MINERALS.

Domestic mines that will provide strategic and crit-
ical minerals shall be considered an “infrastructure
project” as described in Presidential Order “Improving
Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infra-
structure Projects” dated March 22, 2012.

SEC. 102. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LEAD AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The lead agency with responsi-
bility for issuing a mineral exploration or mine permit
shall appoint a project lead who shall coordinate and con-
sult with cooperating agencies and any other agency in-
volved in the permitting process, project proponents and
contractors to ensure that agencies minimize delays, set
and adhere to timelines and schedules for completion of
the permitting process, set clear permitting goals and
track progress against those goals.

(b) DETERMINATION UNDER NEPA.—To the extent
that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ap-
plies to any mineral exploration or mine permit, the lead
agency with responsibility for issuing a mineral explo-
ration or mine permit shall determine that the action to
approve the exploration or mine permit does not constitute
a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality
of the human environment within the meaning of the Na-
tional Environmental Policy Act of 1969 if the procedural
and substantive safeguards of the permitting process
alone, any applicable State permitting process alone, or
a combination of the two processes together provide an
adequate mechanism to ensure that environmental factors
are taken into account.

(e) COORDINATION ON PERMITTING PROCESS.—The
lead agency with responsibility for issuing a mineral explo-
ration or mine permit shall enhance government coordina-
tion for the permitting process by avoiding duplicative re-
views, minimizing paperwork and engaging other agencies
and stakeholders early in the process. The lead agency
shall consider the following best practices:

(1) Deferring to and relying upon baseline data,
analyses and reviews performed by State agencies
with jurisdiction over the proposed project.

(2) Conducting any consultations or reviews
concurrently rather than sequentially to the extent
practicable and when such concurrent review will ex-
pedite rather than delay a decision.

(d) Schedule for Permitting Process.—At the
request of a project proponent, the lead agency, cooper-
ating agencies and any other agencies involved with the
mineral exploration or mine permitting process shall enter
into an agreement with the project proponent that sets
time limits for each part of the permitting process includ-
ing the following:

(1) The decision on whether to prepare a docu-
ment required under the National Environmental

(2) A determination of the scope of any docu-
ment required under the National Environmental

(3) The scope of and schedule for the baseline
studies required to prepare a document required
under the National Environmental Policy Act of
1969.

(4) Preparation of any draft document required
under the National Environmental Policy Act of
1969.

(5) Preparation of a final document required
under the National Environmental Policy Act of
1969.
(6) Consultations required under applicable laws.

(7) Submission and review of any comments required under applicable law.

(8) Publication of any public notices required under applicable law.

(9) A final or any interim decisions.

(e) Time Limit for Permitting Process.—In no case should the total review process described in subsection (d) exceed 30 months unless agreed to by the signatories of the agreement.

(f) Limitation on Addressing Public Comments.—The lead agency is not required to address agency or public comments that were not submitted during any public comment periods or consultation periods provided during the permitting process or as otherwise required by law.

(g) Financial Assurance.—The lead agency will determine the amount of financial assurance for reclamation of a mineral exploration or mining site, which must cover the estimated cost if the lead agency were to contract with a third party to reclaim the operations according to the reclamation plan, including construction and maintenance costs for any treatment facilities necessary to meet Federal, State or tribal environmental standards.
(h) Application to Existing Permit Applications.—This section shall apply with respect to a mineral exploration or mine permit for which an application was submitted before the date of the enactment of this Act if the applicant for the permit submits a written request to the lead agency for the permit. The lead agency shall begin implementing this section with respect to such application within 30 days after receiving such written request.

(i) Strategic and Critical Minerals Within National Forests.—With respect to strategic and critical minerals within a federally administered unit of the National Forest System, the lead agency shall—

(1) exempt all areas of identified mineral resources in Land Use Designations, other than Non-Development Land Use Designations, in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act from the procedures detailed at and all rules promulgated under part 294 of title 36, Code for Federal Regulations;

(2) apply such exemption to all additional routes and areas that the lead agency finds necessary to facilitate the construction, operation, maintenance, and restoration of the areas of identified mineral resources described in paragraph (1); and
(3) continue to apply such exemptions after approval of the Minerals Plan of Operations for the unit of the National Forest System.

SEC. 103. CONSERVATION OF THE RESOURCE.

In evaluating and issuing any mineral exploration or mine permit, the priority of the lead agency shall be to maximize the development of the mineral resource, while mitigating environmental impacts, so that more of the mineral resource can be brought to the market place.

SEC. 104. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING PROJECTS.

(a) Preparation of Federal Notices for Mineral Exploration and Mine Development Projects.—The preparation of Federal Register notices required by law associated with the issuance of a mineral exploration or mine permit shall be delegated to the organization level within the agency responsible for issuing the mineral exploration or mine permit. All Federal Register notices regarding official document availability, announcements of meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall be originated and transmitted to the Federal Register from the office where documents are held, meetings are held, or the activity is initiated.

(b) Departmental Review of Federal Register Notices for Mineral Exploration and Min-
ING PROJECTS.—Absent any extraordinary circumstance or except as otherwise required by any Act of Congress, each Federal Register notice described in subsection (a) shall undergo any required reviews within the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture and be published in its final form in the Federal Register no later than 30 days after its initial preparation.

TITLE II—JUDICIAL REVIEW OF AGENCY ACTIONS RELATING TO EXPLORATION AND MINE PERMITS

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS FOR TITLE.

In this title the term “covered civil action” means a civil action against the Federal Government containing a claim under section 702 of title 5, United States Code, regarding agency action affecting a mineral exploration or mine permit.

SEC. 202. TIMELY FILINGS.

A covered civil action is barred unless filed no later than the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the final Federal agency action to which it relates.

SEC. 203. RIGHT TO INTERVENE.

The holder of any mineral exploration or mine permit may intervene as of right in any covered civil action by
a person affecting rights or obligations of the permit holder under the permit.

SEC. 204. EXPEDITION IN HEARING AND DETERMINING THE ACTION.

The court shall endeavor to hear and determine any covered civil action as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 205. LIMITATION ON PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.

In a covered civil action, the court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a legal requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct that violation.

SEC. 206. LIMITATION ON ATTORNEYS’ FEES.

Sections 504 of title 5, United States Code, and 2412 of title 28, United States Code (together commonly called the Equal Access to Justice Act) do not apply to a covered civil action, nor shall any party in such a covered civil action receive payment from the Federal Government for their attorneys’ fees, expenses, and other court costs.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. SECRETARIAL ORDER NOT AFFECTED.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to affect any aspect of Secretarial Order 3324, issued by the Sec-
1 retary of the Interior on December 3, 2012, with respect
2 to potash and oil and gas operators.

Passed the House of Representatives September 18, 2013.

Attest: KAREN L. HAAS,

Clerk.