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[Report No. 109-351]

To promote remediation of inactive and abandoned mines, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 6, 2005

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. REID, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. BAUCUS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

SEPTEMBER 27, 2006

Reported by Mr. INHOFE, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To promote remediation of inactive and abandoned mines, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**
- 4 This Act may be eited as the "Cleanup of Inactive
- 5 and Abandoned Mines Act".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

2	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
3	(1) the Federal Government and State govern-
4	ments encouraged hard rock mining in the United
5	States through a wide variety of laws, policies, and
6	actions;
7	(2) the mining activities that took place dis-
8	turbed public and private land, and those disturb-
9	ances led to considerable environmental pollution;
10	(3) many areas in which hard rock mining took
11	place in the United States are now inactive and
12	abandoned mine sites;
13	(4) many inactive and abandoned mine sites
14	pollute the environment today and will continue to
15	do so indefinitely unless remediated;
16	(5) adits and other tunnels will continue to
17	drain pollutants to surface and ground water
18	through gravity flow;
19	(6) surface runoff will continue to pick up pol-
20	lutants as the runoff moves over disturbed ground
21	and transports pollutants to surface waters;
22	(7) tailings and other materials left exposed to
23	the elements will continue to blow in the wind and
24	pollute the atmosphere and soils:

1	(8) many of the individuals and corporate own-
2	ers and operators of those mines, who caused this
3	pollution, are no longer alive or in existence;
4	(9) some of the remaining owners and operators
5	who remain do not have resources that are adequate
6	to conduct remediation properly under applicable en-
7	vironmental laws, for all practical purposes leaving
8	no one responsible for the cleanup of pollution from
9	those sites;
10	(10) inactive and abandoned mine sites are lo-
11	eated in areas of known economic mineralization;
12	(11) modern mining activities often take place
13	on or in the vicinity of the area in which historic
14	hard rock mining activities took place;
15	(12) from time to time, individuals and compa-
16	nies are willing to remediate historic mine sites for
17	the public good as Good Samaritans, despite the fact
18	that these individuals and companies are not legally
19	required to remediate the mine sites;
20	(13) Good Samaritan remediation activities
21	may
22	(A) vary in size and complexity;
23	(B) reflect the myriad ways that mine res-
24	idue may be eleaned up; and
25	(C) include, among other activities—

1	(i) the relocation or management of
2	tailings or other waste piles;
3	(ii) passive or active water treatment;
4	(iii) runoff or run-on controls; and
5	(iv) the use or reprocessing of, or re-
6	moval of materials from, mine residue;
7	(14) the potential environmental liabilities that
8	may attach to those Good Samaritans as a result of
9	the remediation can dissuade those Good Samaritans
10	from acting for the public good;
11	(15) it is in the interest of the United States,
12	the States, and local communities to remediate his-
13	toric mine sites, in appropriate circumstances and to
14	the maximum extent practicable, so that the environ-
15	mental impacts of the sites are lessened into the fu-
16	ture; and
17	(16) if appropriate protections are provided for
18	Good Samaritans, Good Samaritans will have a
19	greater incentive to remediate those sites for the
20	public good.
21	(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—
22	(1) to encourage partial or complete remedi-
23	ation of inactive and abandoned mining sites for the
24	public good by persons who are not otherwise legally
25	responsible for the remediation:

1	(2) to provide appropriate protections for Good
2	Samaritans under applicable environmental laws;
3	(3) to ensure that remediation performed by
4	Good Samaritans creates actual and significant envi-
5	ronmental benefits;
6	(4) to ensure that remediation by Good Samari-
7	tans is carried out—
8	(A) with the approval and agreement, and
9	in the discretion, of affected Federal, State, and
10	local authorities and with review by the public;
11	and
12	(B) in a manner that is beneficial to the
13	environment and all affected communities;
14	(5) to create an efficient permit process under
15	which the cost and complexity of obtaining a permit
16	are commensurate with the scope of remediation
17	work to be completed and the environmental benefits
18	from the work;
19	(6) to avoid permitting for ongoing, for-profit
20	businesses that specialize in multiple Good Samari-
21	tan projects that are designed to be permitted out-
22	side otherwise applicable Federal, State, and local
23	environmental laws; and
24	(7) to ensure that the protections for Good Sa-
25	maritans provided in this Act are interpreted in ac-

1	cordance with the purposes of this Act and to en-
2	hance the public good.
3	SEC. 3. REMEDIATION OF INACTIVE OR ABANDONED MINES
4	BY GOOD SAMARITANS.
5	(a) Definitions.—In this section:
6	(1) Administrator.—The term "Adminis-
7	trator" means the Administrator of the Environ-
8	mental Protection Agency.
9	(2) Cooperating agency.—The term "cooper-
10	ating agency" means any Federal, State, or local
11	agency or other person (other than the Adminis-
12	trator) that—
13	(A) is authorized under Federal or State
14	law, or local ordinance, to participate in issuing
15	a permit under this section; and
16	(B) elects to participate in the process of
17	issuing the permit.
18	(3) Environmental Law.—The term "envi-
19	ronmental law'' includes—
20	(A) the Toxic Substances Control Act (15
21	U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);
22	(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control
23	Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);
24	(C) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42)
25	U.S.C. 300f et sea.):

1	(D) the National Environmental Policy Act
2	of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
3	(E) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42
4	U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);
5	(F) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et
6	seq.);
7	(G) the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation
8	Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.);
9	(H) the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
10	sponse, Compensation, and Liability Act of
11	1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);
12	(I) applicable environmental laws of a
13	State; and
14	(J) applicable environmental ordinances of
15	a political subdivision of a State.
16	(4) Good Samaritan.—The term "Good Sa-
17	maritan' means a person that—
18	(A) is unrelated, by operation or ownership
19	(except solely through succession to title), to
20	the historic mine residue to be remediated
21	under this section;
22	(B) had no role in the creation of the his-
23	toric mine residue:

1	(C) had no significant role in the environ-
2	mental pollution caused by the historic mine
3	residue; and
4	(D) is not liable under any Federal, State,
5	or local law for the remediation of the historic
6	mine residue.
7	(5) Historic mine residue.—
8	(A) In General.—The term "historic
9	mine residue" means mine residue or conditions
10	at an inactive or abandoned mine site that pol-
11	lute the environment.
12	(B) Inclusions.—The term "historic
13	mine residue" may include, among other mate-
14	rials—
15	(i) ores;
16	(ii) minerals;
17	(iii) equipment (or materials in equip-
18	ment);
19	(iv) wastes from extractions.
20	beneficiation, or other processing; and
21	(v) acidic or otherwise polluted flows
22	in surface or ground water.
23	(6) INACTIVE OR ABANDONED MINE SITE; MINE
24	SITE.—The terms "inactive or abandoned mine site"

1	and "mine site" mean the site of a mine and associ-
2	ated facilities that—
3	(A) were used for the production of a min-
4	eral other than coal;
5	(B) have historic mine residue; and
6	(C) are abandoned or inactive as of the
7	date on which an application is submitted for a
8	permit under this section.
9	(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian tribe"
10	has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
11	Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
12	Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).
13	(8) Person.—The term "person" includes—
14	(A) an individual;
15	(B) a firm;
16	(C) a corporation;
17	(D) an association;
18	(E) a partnership;
19	(F) a consortium;
20	(G) a joint venture;
21	(H) a commercial entity;
22	(I) a nonprofit organization;
23	(J) the Federal Government;
24	(K) a State;
25	(L) a political subdivision of a State:

1	(M) an interstate entity; and
2	(N) a commission.
3	(9) State.—The term "State" means—
4	(A) a State; and
5	(B) an Indian tribe.
6	(b) PERMITS.—The Administrator may issue a per-
7	mit to a Good Samaritan to carry out a project to reme-
8	diate all or part of an inactive or abandoned mine site
9	in accordance with this section.
10	(c) Eligibility for Permits.—
11	(1) In General.—To be eligible for a permit
12	to carry out a project to remediate an inactive or
13	abandoned mine site in a State under this section—
14	(A) the mine site shall be located in the
15	United States;
16	(B) the principal purpose of the project
17	shall be the reduction of pollution caused by
18	historie mine residue;
19	(C) the mine site may not be a mine site
20	included on the national priorities list under
21	section 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive En-
22	vironmental Response, Compensation, and Li-
23	ability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B))
24	except in a case in which the Administrator de-
25	termines, on a case-by-case basis, that—

1	(i) the remediation project proposed
2	to be earried out at the mine site is minor
3	as compared to all remediation activity
4	needed at the listed mine site;
5	(ii) the conduct of the proposed reme-
6	diation project at the listed mine site will
7	not interfere with any other remediation at
8	the mine site that is reasonably likely to
9	occur; and
10	(iii) except for the remediation project
11	proposed by the Good Samaritan at the
12	mine site under this Act, there is not likely
13	to be remediation of the historic mine res-
14	idue that is the subject of the project at
15	the listed mine site in the reasonably fore-
16	seeable future;
17	(D) the permit shall authorize only those
18	activities that are directly required for the re-
19	mediation of historic mine residue at the mine
20	site;
21	(E) the person obtaining the permit shall
22	be a Good Samaritan; and
23	(F) a State remediation program described
24	in subsection (d) shall be in effect for remedi-
25	ation of the mine site

1	(2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Any activity other
2	than the activities described in paragraph (1)(D)
3	conducted by the permittee or any other person at
4	the mine site (including, without limitation, any
5	mining or processing in addition to that required for
6	the remediation of historic mine residue for the pub-
7	lie good)—
8	(A) shall not be authorized under a permit
9	issued under this section; and
10	(B) may be authorized under other appli-
11	cable laws, including environmental laws.
12	(d) State Remediation Program.—
13	(1) In General.—Before a permit may be
14	issued to earry out a project in a State under this
15	section, the State shall have in effect a State reme-
16	diation program that meets the requirements of this
17	subsection.
18	(2) REQUIREMENTS.—To meet the require-
19	ments of this subsection, under the State remedi-
20	ation program, the State shall—
21	(A) agree to participate, as a signatory, in
22	each project for a which a permit for remedi-
23	ation in the State is issued under this section;
24	(B) agree that a permittee shall comply
25	with the terms and conditions of the permit in

1	lieu of compliance with applicable environ-
2	mental laws specifically described in the permit
3	in accordance with subsection (h)(1)(B);
4	(C) authorize State agencies and political
5	subdivisions of the State to participate in the
6	permit process under this section, as appro-
7	priate, and assist in providing the resources to
8	enable that participation; and
9	(D) designate a lead State agency that is
10	responsible to carry out permitting responsibil-
11	ities of the State under this section.
12	(e) Application for Permits.—To obtain a permit
13	to carry out a project to remediate an inactive or aban-
14	doned mine site under this section, an applicant shall sub-
15	mit to the Administrator an application, signed by the ap-
16	plicant, that provides—
17	(1) a description of the mine site (including the
18	boundaries of the mine site);
19	(2) an identification of—
20	(A) any current owner or operator of the
21	mine site; and
22	(B) any person with a legal right to ex-
23	clude other persons from the mine site or affect
24	activities on the mine site, with a description of
25	those legal rights;

1	(3) evidence satisfactory to the Administrator
2	that the applicant has or will acquire all legal rights
3	necessary to enter the mine site and to perform the
4	remediation described in the application;
5	(4) a description, based on the conduct of an
6	inquiry that is reasonable under the circumstances,
7	of
8	(A) all persons that may be legally respon-
9	sible for the remediation of the mine site; and
10	(B) any relationship between those persons
11	and the applicant;
12	(5) a certification that the applicant knows of
13	no other person that (as of the date of submission
14	of the application)—
15	(A) is potentially legally responsible for the
16	remediation of the mine site; and
17	(B) has sufficient resources to complete
18	the remediation;
19	(6) a detailed description of the historic mine
20	residue to be remediated;
21	(7) a description of the baseline conditions (as
22	of the date of submission of the application) of the
23	environment affected by the historic mine residue to
24	be remediated;
25	(8) a description of—

1	(A) the nature and scope of the proposed
2	remediation; and
3	(B) detailed engineering plans for the
4	project;
5	(9) a description of the manner in which the re-
6	mediation will assist the mine site in meeting, to the
7	maximum extent reasonable and practicable under
8	the circumstances, water quality standards;
9	(10) a schedule for the work to be carried out
10	under the project;
11	(11) a budget for the work to be carried out
12	under the project;
13	(12) a description of financial assurances, if
14	any, to be provided by the permittee to ensure that
15	the permitted work, including any operation and
16	maintenance, will be completed;
17	(13) a description of a monitoring program fol-
18	lowing remediation (if any) that will be implemented
19	to evaluate the effects of the remediation on the en-
20	vironment;
21	(14) a detailed plan for the required operation
22	and maintenance of any remediation; and
23	(15) a list of all environmental laws for which
24	the applicant seeks the protection described in para-
25	graphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g).

1	(f) Permit Issuance.—
2	(1) In General.—The Administrator may
3	issue a permit under this section to carry out a
4	project for the remediation of an inactive or aban-
5	doned mine site in a State only if—
6	(A) the Administrator determines that—
7	(i) the project will improve the envi-
8	ronment on or in the area of the mine site
9	to a significant degree, as determined by
10	the Administrator;
11	(ii) the project will not degrade any
12	aspect of the environment in any area to a
13	significant degree;
14	(iii) the project will meet applicable
15	water quality standards, to the maximum
16	extent reasonable and practicable under
17	the circumstances;
18	(iv) the permittee has the financial
19	and other resources to complete, and will
20	complete, the permitted work; and
21	(v) the project meets the requirements
22	of this section;
23	(B) the State concurs with the issuance of,
24	and signs, the permit:

1	(C) if the permit provides protection for
2	the permittee under an environmental law of a
3	political subdivision of a State in accordance
4	with paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g),
5	the political subdivision concurs with the
6	issuance of, and signs, the permit; and
7	(D) if the proposed project is to be carried

- (D) if the proposed project is to be carried out on Federal land, each State (or political subdivision) within which the Federal land is located meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C).
- (2) DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS.—The issuance of a permit by the Administrator, and the concurrence of the affected State and political subdivisions of a State to participate in the permit process, shall be discretionary actions and shall be taken in the public interest.
- (3) Functional Equivalency. No action of the Administrator or any other person pursuant to this section shall constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).
- 24 (4) DEADLINE.—

1	(A) In General.—The Administrator
2	shall issue or deny a permit for the remediation
3	of a mine site not later than—
4	(i) the date that is 180 days after the
5	date of receipt by the Administrator of an
6	application for the permit that, as deter-
7	mined by the Administrator, is complete;
8	or
9	(ii) such later date as may be deter-
10	mined by the Administrator with the
11	agreement of the applicant.
12	(B) Constructive Denial.—If the Ad-
13	ministrator fails to issue or deny the permit in
14	accordance with subparagraph (A), the applica-
15	tion shall be considered to be denied by the Ad-
16	ministrator.
17	(5) REVIEW FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.—A
18	project that, as determined by the Administrator,
19	would be less complex, or pose less risk, than other
20	projects under review by the Administrator for a
21	permit under this section, may be reviewed, at the
22	discretion of the Administrator, under a more simple
23	and rapid review process under this subsection.
24	(g) Effect of Permits.—

1	(1) In General.—A permit issued under this
2	section to carry out a project for the remediation of
3	an inactive or abandoned mine site—
4	(A) authorizes the permittee to earry out
5	the activities described in the permit;
6	(B) authorizes enforcement under this sec-
7	tion; and
8	(C) provides to the permittee, in carrying
9	out the activities authorized under the permit,
10	protection from actions taken, obligations, and
11	liabilities arising under the environmental laws
12	specified in the permit.
13	(2) Cross-compliance.—A permittee shall
14	comply with the terms and conditions of a permit
15	issued under this section in lieu of compliance with
16	the environmental laws specified in the permit with
17	respect to the work authorized under the permit.
18	(h) Content of Permits.—
19	(1) In GENERAL.—A permit issued under this
20	section shall contain—
21	(A) a detailed description of the engineer-
22	ing and other work that is authorized under the
23	permit;
24	(B) a specific list of environmental laws, or
25	selected provisions of environmental laws with

1	respect to which compliance with the permit will
2	operate in lieu of compliance with the laws;
3	(C) a provision that states that the per-
4	mittee is responsible for securing, for all activi-
5	ties authorized under the permit, all authoriza-
6	tions, licenses, and permits that are required
7	under applicable law, other than the environ-
8	mental laws described in subsection (g)(2); and
9	(D) any other terms and conditions that
10	are determined to be appropriate by the Admin-
11	istrator.
12	(2) Investigative sampling.—
13	(A) In General.—A permit may identify
14	an appropriate program of investigative sam-
15	pling to be completed prior to remediation, as
16	determined by the Administrator upon applica-
17	tion.
18	(B) OPTION TO DECLINE REMEDIATION.—
19	In the event that investigative sampling is au-
20	thorized, the permit may allow the permittee to
21	decline to undertake remediation based upon
22	sampling results.
23	(C) PERMIT MODIFICATION.—Based upon
24	sampling results, a permittee may apply for a

1	permit modification using the permit proce-
2	dures in this Act.
3	(3) Timing.—Work authorized under a permit
4	shall—
5	(A) commence not later than the date that
6	is 18 months after the date of issuance of the
7	permit; and
8	(B) continue until completed, with tem-
9	porary suspensions permitted during adverse
10	weather or other conditions specified in the per-
11	mit.
12	(4) Signature by Permittee.—The signature
13	of the permittee on the permit shall be considered to
14	be an acknowledgment by the permittee that the
15	permittee accepts the terms and conditions of the
16	permit.
17	(5) Transfer of Permits.—A permit may be
18	transferred to another person only if—
19	(A) the Administrator determines that the
20	transferee will satisfy all of the requirements of
21	the permit;
22	(B) the transferee signs the permit; and
23	(C) the Administrator includes in the
24	transferred permit any additional conditions
25	necessary to meet the goals of this section.

1	(6) TERMINATION OF PERMIT.—The authority
2	to carry out work under a permit issued under this
3	section shall terminate if the work does not com-
4	mence by the date that is 18 months after the date
5	of issuance of the permit.
6	(i) Role of Administrator.—In carrying out this
7	section, the Administrator shall—
8	(1) consult with prospective applicants;
9	(2) accept permit applications under this sec-
10	tion;
11	(3) convene, coordinate, and lead the applica-
12	tion review process;
13	(4) maintain all records relating to the permit
14	and the permit process;
15	(5) provide an opportunity for cooperating
16	agencies and the public to participate in the permit
17	process;
18	(6) issue the permit under this section, if ap-
19	propriate; and
20	(7) enforce and otherwise earry out this section.
21	(j) Cooperating Agencies.—If the Administrator
22	learns that an application for the remediation of a mine
23	site under this section will be submitted to the Adminis-
24	trator, the Administrator shall (as soon as practicable)
25	provide a notice of the application to—

1	(1) the lead State agency designated under sub-
2	section $(d)(2)(D)$;
3	(2) each local government located within a ra-
4	dius of 20 miles of the mine site; and
5	(3) each Federal and State agency that may
6	have an interest in the application.
7	(k) Public Participation.—
8	(1) POTENTIAL SUBMISSION OF APPLICA-
9	TIONS.—If the Administrator learns that an applica-
10	tion for the remediation of a mine site under this
11	section will be submitted to the Administrator, the
12	Administrator shall (as soon as practicable) provide
13	to the public a notice that describes—
14	(A) the location of the mine site;
15	(B) the scope and nature of the proposed
16	remediation; and
17	(C) the name of the Good Samaritan that
18	will be carrying out the proposed remediation.
19	(2) RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.—If the Admin-
20	istrator receives an application for the remediation
21	of a mine site under this section, the Administrator
22	shall (as soon as practicable) provide to the public
23	a notice that provides the information described in
24	paragraph (1).
25	(3) Hearing.—

1	(A) In General.—Not later than 45 days
2	after the date of receipt of a complete applica-
3	tion for the remediation of a mine site under
4	this section, the Administrator shall hold a
5	hearing in the vicinity of the mine site to be re-
6	mediated.
7	(B) COMMENTS.—At the hearing, the Ad-
8	ministrator shall provide the applicant, the pub-
9	lie, and cooperating agencies with the oppor-
10	tunity to comment on the application.
11	(4) Notice of Pending Issuance.—Not less
12	than 14 days before the date of issuance of a permit
13	for the remediation of a mine site under this section,
14	the Administrator shall provide to the public and
15	each cooperating agency notice of the pending
16	issuance of the permit.
17	(5) Public records.—All records relating to
18	the permit and the permit process shall be consid-
19	ered to be public records, except to the extent the
20	records are subject to a legal privilege.
21	(l) Monitoring.—
22	(1) In General.—The permittee shall take
23	such actions as the Administrator determines are

necessary to ensure appropriate baseline and post-re-

24

1	mediation monitoring of the environment under
2	paragraphs (7) and (13) of subsection (e).
3	(2) Administration.—When selecting the type
4	and frequency of the monitoring requirements to be
5	included in a permit, if any, the Administrator
6	shall—
7	(A) balance the need for monitored infor-
8	mation against the cost of the monitoring;
9	based on the circumstances relating to the re-
10	mediation; and
11	(B) take into account the scope of the
12	project.
13	(3) MULTIPARTY MONITORING.—The Adminis-
14	trator may approve in a permit the conduct of moni-
15	toring by multiple parties if, as determined by the
16	Administrator, the multiparty monitoring will effec-
17	tively accomplish the goals of this section.
18	(m) ENFORCEMENT.—
19	(1) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any person who violates
20	a permit issued under this section shall be subject
21	to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each day of
22	the violation.
23	(2) Injunctions.—
24	(A) In General.—A court may issue an
25	injunction—

1	(i) mandating that a person comply
2	with a permit or take action to abate a
3	permit violation; or
4	(ii) prohibiting a person from vio-
5	lating a permit.
6	(B) MINIMUM REQUIREMENT.—In the
7	event of a permit violation, and absent extraor-
8	dinary circumstances, the court shall, at a min-
9	imum, require—
10	(i) the permittee to repair the damage
11	to any part of the environment that is
12	eaused by an action of the permittee in vio-
13	lation of the permit; and
14	(ii) the environment to be restored to
15	the condition of the environment prior to
16	the action of the permittee in violation of
17	the permit.
18	(3) AGENCIES. Any government agency that
19	signs a permit issued under this section may enforce
20	the permit through appropriate administrative or ju-
21	dicial proceedings.
22	(n) Judicial Review.—A court may set aside or
23	modify an action of the Administrator in issuing a permit
24	under this section, or an action of a State or political sub-

- division of a State in signing a permit, only on clear and 2 convincing evidence of an abuse of discretion. 3 (o) Savings Provisions.— 4 (1) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this 5 section affects the authority of a Federal, State, or 6 local agency to carry out any emergency authority, 7 including an emergency authority provided under 8 any environmental law listed in a permit. 9 (2) LIABILITY.—Except to the extent that a 10 permit provides protection under an environmental 11 law specified in a permit in accordance with sub-12 section (g)(1)(C), nothing in this section or a permit 13 issued under this section limits the liability of any 14 person (including a permittee) under any other pro-15 vision of law. (p) REGULATIONS.— 16 17 (1) In General.—The Administrator may pro-18 mulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry 19 out this section. 20 (2) Effectiveness.—This section shall be ef-21 feetive regardless of whether regulations are promul-22 gated by the Administrator under paragraph (1). 23 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. 24 This Act may be cited as the "Cleanup of Inactive and
- 25 Abandoned Mines Act".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

2	(a) Findings.—Congress finds that—
3	(1) the Federal Government and State govern-
4	ments encouraged hard rock mining in the United
5	States through a wide variety of laws, policies, and
6	actions;
7	(2) mining operations produce metals and min-
8	erals with important social benefits and values;
9	(3) many areas in which historic mining took
10	place in the United States are now inactive and
11	abandoned mine sites;
12	(4) the mining activities that took place prior to
13	the enactment of modern environmental laws often
14	disturbed public and private land, and those disturb-
15	ances lead to environmental pollution, including the
16	discharge of pollutants to surface water and ground-
17	water;
18	(5) many of the individuals and corporate own-
19	ers and operators of those mines, the actions of which
20	caused that pollution, are no longer alive or in exist-
21	ence;
22	(6) many of those mine sites have polluted the
23	environment for more than a century and will con-
24	tinue to do so indefinitely unless remediated:

1	(7) unabated discharges from inactive and aban-
2	doned mines will continue to pollute surface water,
3	groundwater, and soils;
4	(8) many of the streams and waterbodies im-
5	pacted by acid mine drainage are important re-
6	sources for fish and wildlife, recreation, drinking
7	water, agriculture, and other public purposes;
8	(9) because some of the remaining owners and
9	operators of mine sites do not have resources that are
10	adequate to conduct remediation properly under ap-
11	plicable environmental laws, for all practical pur-
12	poses, no person is responsible for the cleanup of pol-
13	lution from those sites;
14	(10) from time to time, individuals and compa-
15	nies are willing to remediate historic mine sites for
16	the public good as Good Samaritans, despite the fact
17	that those individuals and companies are not legally
18	required to remediate the mine sites;
19	(11) Good Samaritan remediation activities
20	may—
21	(A) vary in size and complexity;
22	(B) reflect the myriad methods in which
23	mine residue may be cleaned up; and
24	(C) include, among other activities—

1	(i) the relocation or management of
2	tailings or other waste piles;
3	(ii) passive or active water treatment;
4	(iii) runoff or run-on controls; and
5	(iv) the use or reprocessing of, or re-
6	moval of materials from, mine residue;
7	(12) the potential environmental liabilities that
8	may attach to Good Samaritans as a result of the re-
9	mediation can dissuade potential Good Samaritans
10	from acting for the public good;
11	(13) it is in the interest of the United States, the
12	States, and local communities to remediate historic
13	mine sites, in appropriate circumstances and to the
14	maximum extent practicable, so that detrimental en-
15	vironmental impacts of the sites are lessened in the
16	future; and
17	(14) if appropriate protections are provided for
18	Good Samaritans, Good Samaritans will have a
19	greater incentive to remediate those sites for the pub-
20	$lic\ good.$
21	(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—
22	(1) to encourage partial or complete remediation
23	of inactive and abandoned mine sites for the public
24	good by persons that are not otherwise legally respon-
25	sible for the remediation;

1	(2) to provide appropriate protections for Good
2	Samaritans under applicable environmental laws;
3	(3) to ensure that remediation performed by
4	Good Samaritans creates actual and significant envi-
5	ronmental benefits;
6	(4) to ensure that remediation by Good Samari-
7	tans is carried out—
8	(A) with the approval and agreement, and
9	in the discretion, of affected Federal, State, and
10	local authorities and with review by the public;
11	and
12	(B) in a manner that is beneficial to the en-
13	vironment and all affected communities;
14	(5) to create an efficient permit process under
15	which the cost and complexity of obtaining a permit
16	are commensurate with the scope of remediation work
17	to be completed and the environmental benefits from
18	the work;
19	(6) to avoid permitting for ongoing, for-profit
20	businesses that specialize in multiple Good Samari-
21	tan projects that are designed to be permitted outside
22	otherwise applicable Federal, State, and local envi-
23	ronmental laws;
24	(7) to ensure that the protections for Good Sa-
25	maritans provided in this Act are interpreted in ac-

1	cordance with the purposes of this Act and to enhance
2	the public good; and
3	(8) to further innovation and cooperation among
4	the Federal Government, State governments, private
5	individuals, and corporations to accelerate conserva-
6	tion and environmental restoration.
7	SEC. 3. REMEDIATION OF INACTIVE OR ABANDONED MINES
8	BY GOOD SAMARITANS.
9	(a) Definitions.—In this section:
10	(1) Administrator.—The term "Adminis-
11	trator" means the Administrator of the Environ-
12	mental Protection Agency.
13	(2) Cooperating agency.—The term "cooper-
14	ating agency" means any Federal, State, tribal, or
15	local agency or other person (other than the Adminis-
16	trator) that—
17	(A) is authorized under Federal or State
18	law, tribal, or local ordinance, to participate in
19	issuing a permit under this section; and
20	(B) elects to participate in the process of
21	issuing the permit.
22	(3) Environmental law.—The term "environ-
23	mental law" includes—
24	(A) the Toxic Substances Control Act (15
25	U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

1	(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act
2	(33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);
3	(C) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C.
4	6901 et seq.);
5	(D) the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
6	sponse, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
7	(42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);
8	(E) applicable environmental laws of a
9	State or Indian tribe; and
10	(F) applicable environmental ordinances of
11	a political subdivision of a State or Indian tribe.
12	(4) Good SamarITAN.—The term "Good Samar-
13	itan" means a person that, with respect to historic
14	mine residue—
15	(A) had no role in the creation of the his-
16	toric mine residue;
17	(B) had no role in creating the environ-
18	mental pollution caused by the historic mine res-
19	idue; and
20	(C) is not liable under any Federal, State,
21	tribal, or local law for the remediation of the his-
22	toric mine residue.
23	(5) Historic mine residue.—
24	(A) In General.—The term "historic mine
25	residue" means mine residue or conditions at an

1	inactive or abandoned mine site that pollute the
2	environment.
3	(B) Inclusions.—The term "historic mine
4	residue" includes, among other materials—
5	(i) previously mined ores and minerals
6	that directly contribute to acid mine drain-
7	age or other pollution;
8	(ii) equipment (or materials in equip-
9	ment);
10	(iii) wastes or materials from extrac-
11	tions, beneficiation, or other processing; and
12	(iv) acidic or otherwise polluted flows
13	in surface water or groundwater.
14	(6) Inactive or abandoned mine site; mine
15	SITE.—The terms "inactive or abandoned mine site"
16	and "mine site" mean the site of a mine and associ-
17	ated facilities that—
18	(A) were used for the production of a min-
19	eral other than coal;
20	(B) have historic mine residue; and
21	(C) are abandoned or inactive as of the date
22	on which an application is submitted for a per-
23	mit under this section.
24	(7) Indian tribe" has
25	the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian

1	Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25
2	$U.S.C.\ 450b).$
3	(8) Permitting authority.—The term "per-
4	mitting authority" means—
5	(A) the Administrator; or
6	(B) a State or Indian tribe with a Good
7	Samaritan program approved under subsection
8	(d).
9	(9) Person.—The term "person" includes—
10	(A) an individual;
11	$(B) \ a \ firm;$
12	(C) a corporation;
13	(D) an association;
14	$(E)\ a\ partnership;$
15	$(F)\ a\ consortium;$
16	(G) a joint venture;
17	(H) a commercial entity;
18	(I) a nonprofit organization;
19	$(J)\ the\ Federal\ Government;$
20	(K) a State;
21	(L) a political subdivision of a State;
22	(M) an interstate entity;
23	(N) a commission; and
24	(O) an Indian tribe.

1	(b) Permits.—The permitting authority may issue a
2	permit to a Good Samaritan to carry out a project to reme-
3	diate all or part of an inactive or abandoned mine site in
4	accordance with this section.
5	(c) Eligibility for Permits.—
6	(1) In general.—To be eligible for a permit to
7	carry out a project to remediate an inactive or aban-
8	doned mine site under this section—
9	(A) the mine site shall be located in the
10	United States;
11	(B) the principal purpose of the project
12	shall be the reduction of pollution caused by his-
13	toric mine residue;
14	(C) the mine site may not be a mine site in-
15	cluded on the national priorities list under sec-
16	tion $105(a)(8)(B)$ of the Comprehensive Environ-
17	mental Response, Compensation, and Liability
18	Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. $9605(a)(8)(B)$);
19	(D) the permit shall authorize only those
20	activities that are directly required for the reme-
21	diation of historic mine residue at the mine site,
22	(E) the person obtaining the permit shall be
23	a Good Samaritan: and

1	(F) a State or tribal program described in
2	paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (d) shall be in
3	effect for remediation of the mine site.
4	(2) Other activities.—Any activity other than
5	the activities described in paragraph (1)(D) con-
6	ducted by the permittee or any other person at the
7	mine site (including, without limitation, any mining
8	or processing in addition to that required for the re-
9	mediation of historic mine residue for the public
10	good)—
11	(A) shall not be authorized under a permit
12	issued under this section; and
13	(B) may be authorized under other applica-
14	ble laws, including environmental laws.
15	(d) State or Tribal Program.—
16	(1) Program.—
17	(A) In general.—Before a permit may be
18	issued by a State or Indian tribe to carry out
19	a project under this Act, the State or Indian
20	tribe shall have in effect a voluntary Good Sa-
21	maritan program approved by the Adminis-
22	trator.
23	(B) Application.—
24	(i) In general.—The Governor of any
25	State, or the head of the governing body of

1	an Indian tribe, may submit to the Admin-
2	istrator, at any time, an application to ad-
3	minister a Good Samaritan program for
4	activities under the jurisdiction of the State
5	or Indian tribe.
6	(ii) Requirements.—An application
7	submitted under clause (i) shall include—
8	(I) a complete and detailed de-
9	scription of the permit program pro-
10	posed to be administered under State
11	or tribal law; and
12	(II) a statement from the State
13	attorney general or an equivalent trib-
14	al official that the laws of the State or
15	Indian tribe provide adequate author-
16	ity to carry out the proposed program.
17	(iii) Approval or disapproval.—
18	The Administrator shall approve an appli-
19	cation received under clause (i) not later
20	than 120 days after the date of receipt of
21	the application unless the Administrator de-
22	termines that the applicable State or Indian
23	tribe does not meet the requirements de-
24	scribed in paragraph (2).

(2) Requirements.—A State or Indian tribe
that seeks to administer a Good Samaritan program
shall—
(A) agree to participate as a permit signa-
tory in the issuance of permits for each project
for which a State or tribal permit for remedi-
ation in the State or relevant area under the ju-
risdiction of the Indian tribe is issued under this
section;
(B) designate a lead State or tribal agency
that is responsible for carrying out permitting
responsibilities of the State or Indian tribe
under this section;
(C) provide an opportunity for judicial re-
view in State court, or by the tribal body that
exercises judicial functions of an Indian tribe, of
the final decision by the State or Indian tribe
which approves or denies a permit application
under this Act in accordance with the standard
described in subsection (p);
(D) possess legal authority to implement a
Good Samaritan program with program ele-
ments consistent with those described in this Act,

including State or tribal enforcement authorities;

1	(E) agree to carry out the program in ac-
2	cordance with this Act (except that a State or
3	Indian tribe shall not be precluded from omit-
4	ting or modifying any program element for the
5	purpose of imposing requirements that are more
6	protective of the environment); and
7	(F) provide for and encourage public par-
8	ticipation in the permitting process.
9	(3) States and indian tribes without good
10	SAMARITAN PROGRAMS.—In the case of a State or In-
11	dian tribe without a Good Samaritan program ap-
12	proved under subsection (d), the Administrator shall
13	issue permits for Good Samaritan projects if the
14	State or Indian tribe—
15	(A) agrees to participate as a permit signa-
16	tory in the issuance of permits for each project
17	for which a permit for remediation in the State
18	or on that tribal land is issued under this sec-
19	tion;
20	(B) agrees that a permittee shall comply
21	with the terms and conditions of the permit in
22	lieu of compliance with applicable environmental
23	laws specifically described in the permit in ac-
24	cordance with subsection $(h)(1)(B)$:

1	(C) authorizes State or tribal agencies and
2	political subdivisions of the State or Indian tribe
3	to participate in the permit process under this
4	section, as appropriate, and assist in providing
5	the resources to enable that participation; and
6	(D) designates a lead State or tribal agency
7	that is responsible to carry out permitting re-
8	sponsibilities of the State or Indian tribe under
9	$this\ section.$
10	(e) Application for Permits.—To obtain a permit
11	to carry out a project to remediate an inactive or aban-
12	doned mine site under this section, an applicant shall sub-
13	mit to the permitting authority an application, signed by
14	the applicant, that provides—
15	(1) a description of the mine site (including the
16	boundaries of the mine site);
17	(2) an identification of—
18	(A) any current owner or operator of the
19	mine site; and
20	(B) any person with a legal right to exclude
21	other persons from the mine site or affect activi-
22	ties on the mine site, with a description of those
23	legal rights;
24	(3) evidence satisfactory to the permitting au-
25	thority that the applicant has or will acquire all legal

1	rights necessary to enter the mine site and to perform
2	the remediation described in the application;
3	(4) a description, based on the conduct of an in-
4	quiry that is reasonable under the circumstances, of—
5	(A) prior owners and operators of the site
6	(including the current location or business oper-
7	ations of those owners and operators);
8	(B) the mining activities that occurred at
9	the site; and
10	(C) any relationship between those persons
11	and the applicant;
12	(5) a certification that the applicant knows of no
13	other person that (as of the date of submission of the
14	application)—
15	(A) is responsible for the remediation of the
16	mine site; and
17	(B) has sufficient resources to complete the
18	remediation;
19	(6) a detailed description of the historic mine
20	residue to be remediated;
21	(7) a description of the baseline conditions (as of
22	the date of submission of the application) of the envi-
23	ronment affected by the historic mine residue to be re-
24	mediated;
25	(8) a description of—

1	(A) the nature and scope of the proposed re-
2	mediation; and
3	(B) detailed engineering plans for the
4	project;
5	(9) a description of the manner in which the re-
6	mediation will assist the mine site in meeting, to the
7	maximum extent reasonable and practicable under
8	the circumstances, water quality standards;
9	(10) an identification, based on an inquiry that
10	is reasonable under the circumstances, of any signifi-
11	cant adverse effects on the environment that could
12	reasonably be likely to occur if the permittee fails to
13	properly implement the proposed remediation in ac-
14	cordance with the engineering plans;
15	(11) a schedule for the work to be carried out
16	under the project;
17	(12) a budget for the work to be carried out
18	under the project;
19	(13) a description of financial assurances, if
20	any, to be provided by the permittee to ensure that
21	the permitted work, including any operation and
22	maintenance, will be completed;
23	(14) a description of a monitoring program fol-
24	lowing remediation (if any) that will be implemented

1	to evaluate the effects of the remediation on the envi-
2	ronment;
3	(15) a detailed plan for the required operation
4	and maintenance of any remediation; and
5	(16) a list of all environmental laws for which
6	the applicant seeks the protection described in para-
7	graphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g).
8	(f) PERMIT ISSUANCE.—
9	(1) In General.—The permitting authority
10	may issue a permit under this section to carry out
11	a project for the remediation of an inactive or aban-
12	doned mine site only if—
13	(A) the permitting authority determines
14	that—
15	(i) the project will improve the envi-
16	ronment on or in the area of the mine site
17	to a significant degree, as determined by the
18	$permitting\ authority;$
19	(ii) the project will meet applicable
20	water quality standards, to the maximum
21	extent reasonable and practicable under the
22	circumstances;
23	(iii) the permittee has the financial
24	and other resources to complete, and will
25	complete, the permitted work;

1	(iv) the permittee has the financial
2	and other resources to address any contin-
3	gencies identified in the permit application
4	pursuant to subsection (e)(10) (except that
5	the permitting authority may waive the re-
6	quirements of this clause with respect to a
7	project that has a budget of less than
8	\$300,000);
9	(v) the project meets the requirements
10	of this section;
11	(B) with respect to a State or Indian tribe
12	without a Good Samaritan program approved
13	under subsection (d), the State or Indian tribe
14	concurs with the issuance of, and signs, the per-
15	mit;
16	(C) if the permit provides protection for the
17	permittee under an environmental law of a po-
18	litical subdivision of a State or Indian tribe in
19	accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of sub-
20	section (g), the political subdivision concurs with
21	the issuance of, and signs, the permit; and
22	(D) if the proposed project is to be carried
23	out on Federal land, each State or Indian tribe
24	(or political subdivision of the State or Indian
25	tribe) within which the Federal land is located

1	meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and
2	(C).
3	(2) Discretionary actions.—The issuance of a
4	permit by the permitting authority, and the concur-
5	rence of the affected State or Indian tribe (and polit-
6	ical subdivisions of the State or Indian tribe) to par-
7	ticipate in the permit process, shall be discretionary
8	actions and shall be taken in the public interest.
9	(3) Compliance with Nepa.—No action of a
10	permitting authority or any other person under this
11	section shall be required to comply with section 102
12	of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
13	U.S.C. 4332).
14	(4) Deadline.—
15	(A) In General.—The permitting author-
16	ity shall issue or deny a permit for the remedi-
17	ation of a mine site not later than—
18	(i) the date that is 180 days after the
19	date of receipt by the permitting authority
20	of an application for the permit that, as de-
21	termined by the permitting authority, is
22	$complete;\ or$
23	(ii) such later date as may be deter-
24	mined by the permitting authority with the
25	agreement of the applicant.

1	(B) Constructive denial.—If the permit-
2	ting authority fails to issue or deny the permit
3	in accordance with subparagraph (A), the appli-
4	cation shall be considered to be denied by the
5	permitting authority.
6	(5) Review for certain projects.—A project
7	that, as determined by the permitting authority,
8	would be less complex, or pose less risk, than other
9	projects under review by the permitting authority for
10	a permit under this section, may be reviewed, at the
11	discretion of the permitting authority, under a more
12	simple and rapid review process (including the con-
13	duct of a public hearing upon request by an interested
14	person) under this subsection.
15	(g) Effect of Permits.—
16	(1) In general.—A permit issued under this
17	section to carry out a project for the remediation of
18	an inactive or abandoned mine site—
19	(A) authorizes the permittee to carry out the
20	activities described in the permit;
21	(B) authorizes enforcement under this sec-
22	tion; and
23	(C) provides to the permittee, in carrying
24	out the activities authorized under the permit,
25	protection from actions taken, obligations, and

1	liabilities arising under the environmental laws
2	specified in the permit.
3	(2) Cross-compliance.—A permittee shall com-
4	ply with the terms and conditions of a permit issued
5	under this section in lieu of compliance with the envi-
6	ronmental laws specified in the permit with respect to
7	the work authorized under the permit.
8	(3) Off-site disposal.—A permit issued pur-
9	suant to this Act shall not relieve the permittee of the
10	obligation to comply with any applicable provision of
11	the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et
12	seq.) or the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901
13	et seq.) relating to the off-site disposal of any waste
14	or material removed from the applicable inactive or
15	abandoned mine site.
16	(h) Content of Permits.—
17	(1) In General.—A permit issued under this
18	section shall contain—
19	(A) a detailed description of the engineering
20	and other work that is authorized under the per-
21	mit;
22	(B) a specific list of environmental laws, or
23	selected provisions of environmental laws, with
24	respect to which compliance with the permit will
25	operate in lieu of compliance with the laws:

1	(C) a provision that states that the per-
2	mittee is responsible for securing, for all activi-
3	ties authorized under the permit, all authoriza-
4	tions, licenses, and permits that are required
5	under applicable law, other than the environ-
6	mental laws described in subsection $(g)(2)$; and
7	(D) any other terms and conditions that are
8	determined to be appropriate by the permitting
9	authority.
10	(2) Force majeure.—A permit issued under
11	this section may include, at the request of the Good
12	Samaritan, a force majeure provision.
13	(3) Investigative sampling.—
14	(A) In general.—A permit may identify
15	an appropriate program of investigative sam-
16	pling to be completed prior to remediation, as
17	determined by the permitting authority upon ap-
18	plication.
19	(B) Option to decline remediation.—In
20	the event that investigative sampling is author-
21	ized, the permit may allow the permittee to de-
22	cline to undertake remediation based upon sam-
23	pling results.
24	(C) PERMIT MODIFICATION.—Based upon
25	sampling results, a permittee may apply for a

1	permit modification using the permit procedures
2	$in\ this\ Act.$
3	(4) Timing.—Work authorized under a permit—
4	(A) shall commence not later than the date
5	that is 18 months after the date of issuance of
6	the permit; and
7	(B) shall continue until completed, with
8	temporary suspensions permitted during adverse
9	weather or other conditions specified in the per-
10	mit.
11	(5) Signature by Permittee.—The signature
12	of the permittee on the permit shall be considered to
13	be an acknowledgment by the permittee that the per-
14	mittee accepts the terms and conditions of the permit.
15	(6) Transfer of permits.—A permit may be
16	transferred to another person only if—
17	(A) the permitting authority determines
18	that the transferee qualifies as a Good Samari-
19	tan;
20	(B) the transferee signs, and agrees to be
21	bound by the terms of, the permit; and
22	(C) the permitting authority includes in the
23	transferred permit any additional conditions
24	necessary to meet the goals of this section.

1	(7) Termination of permit.—The authority to
2	carry out work under a permit issued under this sec-
3	tion shall terminate if the work does not commence by
4	the date that is 18 months after the date of issuance
5	of the permit.
6	(i) Role of Permitting Authority.—In carrying
7	out this section, the permitting authority shall—
8	(1) consult with prospective applicants;
9	(2) accept permit applications under this sec-
10	tion;
11	(3) convene, coordinate, and lead the application
12	review process;
13	(4) maintain all records relating to the permit
14	and the permit process;
15	(5) provide an opportunity for cooperating agen-
16	cies and the public to participate in the permit proc-
17	ess;
18	(6) issue the permit under this section, if appro-
19	priate; and
20	(7) enforce and otherwise carry out this section.
21	(j) Cooperating Agencies.—If the permitting au-
22	thority learns that an application for the remediation of
23	a mine site under this section will be submitted to the per-
24	mitting authority, the permitting authority shall (as soon
25	as practicable) provide a notice of the application to—

1	(1) the lead State or tribal agency designated
2	$under\ subsection\ (d)(2)(B);$
3	(2) each local government located within a ra-
4	dius of 75 miles of the mine site; and
5	(3) each Federal, State, and tribal agency that
6	may have an interest in the application.
7	(k) State, Local and Tribal Communities.—
8	(1) In General.—If the permitting authority
9	receives an application for the remediation of a mine
10	site under this section, the permitting authority shall,
11	as soon as practicable, provide notice of the applica-
12	tion to—
13	(A) any lead State or tribal agency des-
14	ignated under subsection $(d)(2)(B)$, if the Ad-
15	ministrator is the permitting authority;
16	(B) each local government located within a
17	radius of 75 miles of the project site; and
18	(C) each Federal, State, and tribal agency
19	that the permitting authority determines may
20	have an interest in the application.
21	(2) Copy of application.—The notice shall in-
22	clude a copy of the application.
23	(l) Public Notice of Receipt of Applications.—
24	(1) In general.—On receipt of a complete ap-
25	nlication for the remediation of an inactive or aban-

1	doned mine site under this Act, the permitting au-
2	thority shall, not later than 30 days after receipt of
3	the application, provide to the public a notice that—
4	(A) describes—
5	(i) the location of the mine site;
6	(ii) the scope and nature of the pro-
7	posed remediation; and
8	(iii) the name of the Good Samaritan
9	applying for a permit to carry out the pro-
10	posed remediation; and
11	(B) provides to the public a means of view-
12	ing or obtaining the application.
13	(2) Hearing.—
14	(A) In general.—Before the date of permit
15	issuance, the permitting authority shall hold a
16	public hearing in the vicinity of the mine site to
17	be remediated.
18	(B) Notice.—Not later than 30 days before
19	the date of the hearing, the permitting authority
20	shall provide the public with notice of the hear-
21	ing and a draft permit.
22	(C) Comments.—The permitting authority
23	shall provide the applicant and the public with
24	the opportunity—

1	(i) to comment on the draft permit at
2	the public hearing; and
3	(ii) to submit written comments to the
4	permitting authority during the 30-day pe-
5	riod following the date of the hearing.
6	(m) Monitoring.—
7	(1) In General.—The permittee shall take such
8	actions as the permitting authority determines are
9	necessary to ensure appropriate baseline monitoring,
10	monitoring during the remediation project, and post-
11	remediation monitoring of the environment under
12	paragraphs (7) and (13) of subsection (e).
13	(2) Administration.—When selecting the type
14	and frequency of the monitoring requirements to be
15	included in a permit, if any, the permitting authority
16	shall—
17	(A) balance the need for monitored informa-
18	tion against the cost of the monitoring, based on
19	the circumstances relating to the remediation;
20	and
21	(B) take into account the scope of the
22	project.
23	(3) Multiparty monitoring.—The permitting
24	authority may approve in a permit the conduct of
25	monitoring by multiple parties if, as determined by

1	the permitting authority, the multiparty monitoring
2	will effectively accomplish the goals of this section.
3	(n) Enforcement.—
4	(1) Civil penalty.—Any person who violates a
5	permit issued under this section shall be subject to a
6	civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each day of the vio-
7	lation.
8	(2) Injunctions.—
9	(A) In general.—A court may issue an
10	injunction—
11	(i) mandating that a person comply
12	with a permit or take action to abate a per-
13	$mit\ violation;$
14	(ii) prohibiting a person from vio-
15	lating a permit; or
16	(iii) prohibiting additional activities
17	under a permit (except activities carried
18	out pursuant to subparagraph (B)).
19	(B) Minimum requirement.—In the event
20	of a permit violation, and absent extraordinary
21	circumstances, the court shall, at a minimum,
22	require—
23	(i) the permittee to repair the damage
24	to any part of the environment that is

1	caused by an action of the permittee in vio-
2	lation of the permit; and
3	(ii) the environment to be restored to
4	the condition of the environment prior to
5	the action of the permittee in violation of
6	$the\ permit.$
7	(3) AGENCIES.—Any permitting authority that
8	signs a permit issued under this section may enforce
9	the permit through appropriate administrative or ju-
10	$dicial\ proceedings.$
11	(o) Grant Eligibility.—A remediation project con-
12	ducted pursuant to this section shall be eligible for funding
13	pursuant to section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Con-
14	trol Act (33 U.S.C. 1329).
15	(p) Judicial Review.—A court may set aside or mod-
16	ify an action of the Administrator in issuing a permit
17	under this section, or an action of a State or political sub-
18	division in signing a permit, only on clear and convincing
19	evidence of an abuse of discretion.
20	(q) Transfer of Permitting Authority.—
21	(1) In General.—Subject to paragraph (2), not
22	later than 120 days after the date on which a State
23	or Indian tribe has submitted an application to ad-
24	minister a Good Samaritan program, the Adminis-
25	trator shall suspend the issuance of permits under

1	this Act for remediation activities in that State or
2	relevant area under the jurisdiction of an Indian
3	tribe unless the Administrator determines that the
4	Good Samaritan program of the State or Indian tribe
5	does not satisfy the requirements of this Act.
6	(2) Extension.—The period before which the
7	Administrator will suspend permitting activity under
8	this subsection may be extended by mutual agreement
9	of the Administrator and the applicable State or In-
10	dian tribe.
11	(r) Notification of Administrator.—
12	(1) In General.—Each State or Indian tribe
13	authorized to administer a Good Samaritan program
14	shall—
15	(A) submit to the Administrator a copy of
16	each permit application received by the State or
17	Indian tribe; and
18	(B) provide notice to the Administrator of
19	each permit proposed to be issued by the State
20	or Indian tribe (including any proposed permit
21	modifications, transfers, or terminations).
22	(2) Objection to issuance.—
23	(A) In general.—Except as provided in
24	subparagraph (C), no permit shall be issued by
25	a State or Indian tribe referred to in paragraph

- 1 (1) if the Administrator, by not later than the
 2 date that is 90 days after the date of submission
 3 of the proposed permit notification, objects in
 4 writing to the issuance of the permit on the basis
 5 that the permit would not be in accordance with
 6 this Act.
 7 (B) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR OBJEC-
 - (B) Statement of reasons for objection by the Administrator described in subparagraph (A) shall include a statement of the reasons for the objection.
 - (C) Waiver.—The Administrator may, with respect to any permit application, waive the applicability of subparagraph (A).

(3) Issuance or denial of permits.—

- (A) In GENERAL.—In any case in which the Administrator objects to the issuance of a permit under paragraph (2), the Administrator, on the request of the applicable State or Indian tribe, shall hold a public hearing on the objection.
- (B) Failure to request hearing or resubmit application.—If a State or Indian tribe does not resubmit a permit revised to meet the objections of the Administrator by the date that is 30 days after the date of completion of a public hearing under subparagraph (A) or, if

1	such a public hearing is not requested before the
2	date that is 90 days after the date of issuance of
3	an objection of the Administrator to issuance of
4	the permit, the Administrator may issue or deny
5	the permit in accordance with this Act.
6	(s) Withdrawal of Approval of State or Tribal
7	Program and Return of State or Tribal Program
8	TO ADMINISTRATOR.—
9	(1) In general.—Each State or tribal Good Sa-
10	maritan program approved under this Act shall be
11	administered in accordance with this Act.
12	(2) Notification and withdrawal.—
13	(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph
14	(B), if the Administrator determines, after a
15	public hearing, that a State or Indian tribe is
16	not administering a program approved under
17	this Act in accordance with this Act, the Admin-
18	istrator shall—
19	(i) notify the State or Indian tribe of
20	the determination; and
21	(ii) if appropriate corrective action is
22	not taken within a reasonable time, not to
23	exceed 90 after the date of notification
24	under clause (i), withdraw approval of the
25	program.

1 (B) Notification of Reasons for with2 Drawal.—The Administrator shall not with3 draw approval of a program under subpara4 graph (A) until the Administrator notifies the
5 State or Indian tribe, and makes available to the
6 public, in writing, the reasons for the with7 drawal.

8 (t) Federal Land Management Agencies.—A Fed-9 eral land management agency that provides authorization 10 for, or participates in, a project authorized pursuant to this 11 Act shall not be liable under environmental laws for the 12 conduct or actions of a Good Samaritan (or any cooper-13 ating person).

(u) Emergency Authority and Liability.—

- (1) Emergency authority.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal, State, tribal, or local agency to carry out any emergency authority, including an emergency authority provided under any environmental law listed in a permit.
- (2) Liability.—Except to the extent that a permit provides protection under an environmental law specified in a permit in accordance with subsection (g)(1)(C), nothing in this section or a permit issued under this section limits the liability of any person

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1	(including a permittee) under any other provision of
2	law.
3	(v) State and Tribal Reclamation Programs.—
4	No State, Indian tribe, or other Good Samaritan shall be
5	required to obtain a permit pursuant to this Act to reme-
6	diate an abandoned or inactive mine site for the conduct
7	of reclamation work under a State or tribal abandoned
8	mine reclamation plan approved under title IV of the Sur-
9	face Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30
10	U.S.C. 1231 et seq.).
11	(w) Termination of Authority.—
12	(1) Termination.—
13	(A) In general.—Except as provided in
14	subparagraph (B), the authority to issue permits
15	pursuant to this Act shall terminate on Sep-
16	tember 30, 2016.
17	(B) Exception.—Notwithstanding sub-
18	paragraph (A), a permitting authority may
19	issue a permit pursuant to this Act after Sep-
20	tember 30, 2016, if the application for the per-
21	mit—
22	(i) was submitted not later than 180
23	days before that date; and

1	(ii) was completed in accordance with
2	subsection (e) by not later than September
3	30, 2016.
4	(2) Effect on certain permits.—Any permit
5	issued pursuant to this Act before September 30,
6	2016, that is in effect on that date (including any
7	permit issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(B)) shall re-
8	main in effect after that date in accordance with—
9	(A) the terms and conditions of the permit;
10	and
11	(B) this Act.
12	(3) Completion of projects.—Each project
13	authorized under a permit issued pursuant to this Act
14	shall be completed by the later of—
15	(A) the date that is 10 years after the date
16	of enactment of this Act; and
17	(B) the date that is 4 years after the date
18	of issuance of the applicable permit.
19	(x) Report to Congress.—
20	(1) Preparation and submission.—Not later
21	than January 1, 2016, the Administrator shall sub-
22	mit to the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the
23	Committee on Environment and Public Works of the
24	Senate and the Committees on Transportation and
25	Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Resources

1	of the House of Representatives a report evaluating					
2	the permit program under this Act.					
3	(2) Inclusions.—The report under paragraph					
4	(1) shall include—					
5	(A) a description of—					
6	(i) the number, types, and objectives of					
7	permits issued pursuant to this Act; and					
8	(ii) each site remediation project au-					
9	thorized by those permits;					
10	(B) qualitative and quantitative data o					
11	the results achieved under the permits before the					
12	date of issuance of the report;					
13	(C) a description of—					
14	(i) any problems encountered in ad-					
15	ministering this Act; and					
16	(ii) whether the problems have been or					
17	can be remedied by administrative action					
18	(including amendments to existing law);					
19	(D) a description of progress made in					
20	achieving the purposes of this Act; and					
21	(E) recommendations on whether the permit					
22	program under this Act should be continued after					
23	September 30, 2016, including a description of					
24	any modifications (including amendments to ex-					

1	isting law) required to continue administering					
2	$this\ Act.$					
3	(y) Regulations.—					
4	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall pro-					
5	mulgate such regulations as the Administrator deter					
6	mines to be necessary to carry out this section.					
7	(2) Effectiveness.—This section shall be effec-					
8	tive regardless of whether regulations are promulgate					
9	by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1)					

Calendar No. 645

109TH CONGRESS **S. 1848**2D SESSION **S. 189-351**

A BILL

To promote remediation of inactive and abandoned mines, and for other purposes.

Reported with an amendment September 27, 2006