
Testimony by DMMR Re: H.R. 644, Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act

Open File Report 09-28
July, 2009

by Dr. Madan M. Singh, Director



Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources

1502 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

This is a preliminary report,
subject to technical and
editorial revision.



State of Arizona
Department of Mines and Mineral Resources
1502 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007-3210

Telephone: 602/771-1600 • Facsimile: 602/771-1616

Toll Free: 1-800-446-4259 in Arizona • www.mines.az.gov

Testimony for The Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands of the Committee on Natural Resources.

July 21, 2009

Members of the Subcommittee, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning:

My name is Dr. Madan M. Singh and I am Director of the Department of Mines and Mineral Resources, State of Arizona. I have been in this position since August 2005. I have served on five (5) Committees of The National Academies; one in 2007 which resulted in the report entitled "Managing Materials for a 21st Century Military." I have received awards and recognition for my work by my alma mater, The Pennsylvania State University, and the premier mining society in the United States, the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc., and was selected as its Distinguished Member in 2004. In 1997, I was elected Fellow of the American Consulting Engineers Council (ACEC) and a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) in 1985. I have chaired six (6) national conferences and have authored over 120 technical publications, many of them peer-reviewed.

This testimony is presented against the withdrawal of the uranium-bearing lands around the Grand Canyon National Park.

The Arizona Strip is the part of the State of Arizona that lies above the Grand Canyon and the Utah border. The Strip occupies a total surface area of 20,404.2 km² (7,878.11 mi²). Of this, 20,348.12 km² (7,856.45 mi²) is land, and only 56.08 km² (21.653 mi²) is water. Its land area comprises 6.9 percent of Arizona's land area. About 64.4 percent of its area is in Mohave County and 35.6 percent in Coconino County. The region is typical of the Colorado Plateau with an arid climate and sagebrush vegetation. The Kaibab National Forest also is being considered for withdrawal and these remarks apply equally to that area. A significant part of the area is already withdrawn from mineral entry:

National Monuments

Grand Canyon-Parashant – Covers an area of 4,115 km² (1,017,000 acres); about 81 km² (20,000 acres) within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. It was established by Presidential Proclamation 7265 on January 11, 2000. There are no paved roads into the monument and no visitor services.

Pipe Spring –Comprises an area of 0.16 km² (40 acres), and was established on May 31, 1923. The monument was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966.

Vermillion Cliffs – This 1,189 km² (294,000 acre)-monument was established by proclamation on November 9, 2000.

National Park

Grand Canyon – Is one of the oldest national parks, having been established as national monument on January 11, 1908 and designated as a national park on February 26, 1919. It extends over 4,927 km² (1,902 mi²) and is considered one the natural wonders of the world, the gorge of the Colorado River.

National Recreation Areas

Glenn Canyon – Covers 5,076 km² (1,254,429 acres) of primarily desert land surrounding Lake Powell. A part of the recreation area is in Utah. It was established in 1972.

Lake Mead – The area was established as the Boulder Dam Recreation Area on October 31, 1936 but the name was changed to Lake Mead Recreation Area on August 11, 1947. It covers 6,053 km² (1,495,665.69 acres) with water over 756 km² (186,000 acres). Nearly 81 km² (20,000 acres) overlaps the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. A small portion is in Nevada.

Wilderness Areas

Beaver Dam Mountains – The wilderness area, designated as such in 1984, comprises 71 km² (17,600 acres) of which 61 km² (15,000 acres) lies in Arizona and the rest in Utah.

Grand Walsh Cliffs – Occupies 323 km² (37,030 acres), selected as a wilderness in 1984.

Kanab Creek – Covers 305 km² (75,300 acres) and was established in 1984.

Mount Trumbull – Was also established in 1984 and comprises 31 km² (7,880 acres).

Mount Logan – Occupies 59 km² (14,650 acres) and was designated as a wilderness in 1984.

Paiute – Has witnessed very little incursion by humans and covers 356 km² (87,900 acres); chosen to be a wilderness in 1984.

Paria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs – Established on August 28, 1984 and occupies 455 km² (112,500 acres); partly in Utah.

It should be noted that all of the above wilderness areas were established in 1984. This was the result of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, which had been negotiated during 1983 and 1984 between various environmental groups, industry, and other stakeholders. It was agreed at that time that the areas designated in the bill as wilderness would be removed from mineral entry, but

that the remaining areas would remain open to multiple use. Senators McCain (then Congressman and party to the discussions) and Kyl have written a letter (Attachment 1) to Representative Grijalva stating this to be the case. Senators DeConcini and Hatch (who were also involved in the negotiations at the time) have written to Secretary Salazar, outlining the results of those meetings (Attachment 2). Thus it seems that the sections of the Arizona Strip not specifically withdrawn as noted above were to remain open to mineral entry. A Resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Mohave County supporting the mining of uranium on the Strip is also attached (Attachment 3).

Currently over 55.6% of the total area of the State of Arizona is already withdrawn from mineral exploration and mining. The State is fortunate enough to be blessed with considerable mineral wealth. According to the U.S. Geological Survey Arizona was the No. 1 non-fuel mineral producing state in the country in 2008. However, continual withdrawal of land from mining is depriving the state of revenues that it direly needs, and the country of necessary raw materials.

In recognition of this fact the Arizona Legislature has recently passed HCM 2006 (Attachment 4) requesting Congress to refrain from enacting any legislation that affects Arizona public lands.

Economic Impact

Mohave County has an area of 34,886 km² (13,470 mi²) and had an estimated population of 196,281 in 2008. The median household income in 2007 was \$39,669 compared with \$49,923 for the State of Arizona. In the county, 13.5% of the persons were living below the poverty line. The household income figure for Fredonia, the largest town, is \$39,295; the per capita income is \$17,616 and it is even lower in the rural areas. For Kanab, Utah, across the border, the comparative figures are \$43,025 and \$20,153 respectively. The average household income for Utah in 2007 was \$55,109. Coconino County had an estimated population of 128,558 in 2008. The median household income was \$48,546 in 2007, and 16.2% of the population lived below the poverty line. The county is spread over 48,332 km² (18,661 mi²). The income for miners in the area varies between \$60,000 and \$80,000 per annum.

The occurrence of breccias pipes, which may host uranium deposits, make it possible to operate mines with a footprint of 10 to 20 acres. The mines are small and generally are in production for about two years. There may be a year of pre-production activity and then there is dismantling and reclamation. During the 1980s and early 1990s there were seven mines in operation in the area. These have now been reclaimed so well that it is difficult to locate them without prior knowledge of their existence.

According to U. S. Geological Survey estimates (USGS Circular 1051) there are probably 375 million pounds of yellowcake (uranium oxide, U₃O₈) in the area that is to be removed from mining by H.R.644. This result was based on work performed in 1987, when the presence of the breccia pipes was only detected by their visibility on the surface. Recently some mineralized pipes have been located by geophysical means that are not evident on the surface. So it is

probable that the amount of uranium present is greater. The ore from these pipes have an average grade above 0.6% which is the highest grade ore in the United States. Even if we accept the 375-million pound figure this is the equivalent of 27 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. At the present rate of generation, this could replace all the power generated by coal plants in the United States for a decade. Another way to look at this – it is the equivalent of 13.3 billion barrels of oil. That is the total amount of recoverable oil in the Prudhoe Bay oilfield, the largest in the U.S. At a price of \$50 per pound of U_3O_8 , this resource is worth \$18.75 billion.

Based on a recent study conducted by Tetra Tech, Inc., there will be approximately six (6) mines in operation at any one time with another six (6) being reclaimed over roughly a 20-year period. These mines will generate an average of 552 direct jobs and another 432 indirect jobs, primarily in the service sector. The average wages for miners was \$65,741 in 2008. The direct construction costs will range from \$2.97 billion to \$3.67 billion; the indirect impact will range from \$2.13 billion to \$2.63 billion. Thus the total economic impacts will be from \$5.06 billion to \$6.29 billion during the construction period. During the mine operation period there will be 366 direct and 646 indirect jobs resulting in 1,012 new jobs in the community. The total economic will range between \$23.53 billion and \$29.41 billion, that is, \$1.31 billion to \$1.34 billion annually. Some of the jobs may be for persons residing in Kane or San Juan Counties in Utah, in which case the impact on Mohave and Coconino Counties in Arizona will be reduced somewhat. The tax implications for Federal, state, and local governments is estimated to be \$360 million per year, or \$7 billion for the two-decade period under consideration.

The ore that is produced from the mines is planned to be trucked to the White Mesa Mill in Blanding, Utah. The mill employs 150 persons, which implies an economic impact of \$2.9 billion to San Juan County, Utah and the surrounding communities. However the shipping will benefit trucking companies in the vicinity of the mines and generate \$1.01 billion for the local area.

Environmental Considerations and Safety

Since the ore is transported to Blanding, Utah there will no local impact from the tailings. The rock from the shaft and other excavations for the mine will be poured back into the openings after the ore has been removed. Without tailings, there will be no dust problems that would be a concern. The surface facilities and roads are removed, and the sites reclaimed.

It should be mentioned that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality will investigate the mining operations before they issue any permits, as will all the other state and Federal agencies that are involved. This includes the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The operations are fully permitted in compliance with State and Federal regulations and bonded to ensure reclamation.

Nuclear power plants produce no air pollutants such as sulfur, mercury, greenhouse gases, or particulates. Dr. El-Baradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and

Nobel laureate, has stated (2005), “Nuclear power emits virtually no greenhouse gases. The complete nuclear power chain, from uranium mining to waste disposal, and including reactor and facility construction, emits only two to six grams of carbon per kilowatt-hour. This is about two orders of magnitude below coal, oil, and even natural gas.”

A few environmental groups claim, without providing any scientific supporting data, that the groundwater of the Redwall-Muav aquifer and the Colorado River would be contaminated by uranium mining. The occurrence of the uranium deposits in the breccias pipes is a few hundred feet below the surface and generally about 1,000 feet above the aquifer, separated by the impermeable Supai formation. Hence there is little chance of the water being contaminated.

The area in question, as mentioned above is desert; the annual precipitation varies from 20 inches at the higher elevations to 12 inches in the low regions. The area where the mining will be is in the low section. There is little runoff to be concerned about, however the operators ensure that no water gets off the mine property, and all of it is contained in a lined pond.

Based on USGS data for November 1990 and June 1991, published in 1996 (USGS OFR 96-614), the Colorado River water enters and leaves the mineralized breccia zone at uranium concentration of between 4 and 5 parts per billion (ppb). This level continues to decrease as it goes down the river. The EPA safe drinking water concentration is 30 ppb – so the level is significantly lower! It is worth noting that the average concentration of uranium in the Colorado River is 4.6 ppb, lower than that of fresh water in an arid region, which is 5.0 ppb.

Water taken in a two-week period in April and May 1991 from a well in the Redwall-Muav aquifer near the Kanab North Mine, which was in operation at the time, had uranium concentrations between 0.8 and 5.9 ppb; again much lower than the safe drinking water level.

Modeling of the groundwater during its transitory passage through the Orphan Mine, which was mined prior to its inclusion in the National Park, contributes very small amounts of uranium to the Redwall-Muav aquifer and the Colorado River compared to the mineral existing in the river and the aquifer. Data accumulated by the USGS and others indicate that the springs around the mineralized breccia pipes in proximity to the rim of the Grand Canyon contribute insignificant amounts of uranium to the Colorado River because the flow rates from the springs is very low. This also applies to Horn Creek, the spring closest to the historic Orphan Mine. It is safe to conclude that springs further away from the River, beyond even the boundaries of the National Park, would have even less impact on the waters of the Colorado River and would not pose any health hazard to the people using the water.

Dr. Charles Sanchez and Dr. John T. Chesley at the University of Arizona, and Dr. Yemane Asmerom at the University of New Mexico, with funding from the Arizona Water Sustainability Program and agricultural interests, have used isotopic methodologies along with elemental analysis to study metal contamination sources in Colorado River water. The methodology utilized is relatively new, but can help discriminate between natural and anthropogenic input. It

can directly target anthropogenic sources such as mining or it can be used (as was done for uranium by the investigators) to suggest that the source of uranium observed in the Colorado River in their study is not from mining activity. Based on the preliminary results to date for a single set of samples along the Colorado River from 2007, Drs. Sanchez, Chesley and Asmerom state: "Although we did not sample on a spatial scale to rule out temporary local contamination, or on a temporal scale to rule out transitory plumes, the isotope data (uranium, strontium, and lead) in the main channel of the Colorado River are generally consistent with the normal weathering of uranium containing geomedias within the area of interest and rule against major contamination from uranium mines or tailings." As a minimum the study has established a baseline to which longer term studies of potential uranium contamination in the Colorado River can be evaluated. As well, studies such as these may allow us to separate "real" contamination issues from "perceived" contamination.

USGS Open File Report OFR-89-550 shows the location of 1,296 breccia pipes. More than 400 of these pipes occur within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park; of these an estimated 30 to 50 are probably mineralized (that is, uranium bearing). Water passing through these, because of erosion, is flowing into the Colorado River, even though these have never been touched by mining. One of these pipes, approximately three miles from the Park Service Phantom Ranch lodge, shows high grade uranium mineralization at the surface. All of these have not affected the number of visitors coming to the Park.

A major concern in the mining of uranium is safety and radiation exposure. In general the impacts of mining uranium are not much different than other mining. Natural uranium ore is about as radioactive as the granite countertops that many people have in their kitchens. The risk comes from the associated radon gas and radium. Since this is now well understood, mining companies protect the workers with excellent ventilation. Epidemiological studies have established that the risk of lung cancer among smokers is between 10 and 20 times higher than with persons who have never smoked. The industry appreciates this risk and does not permit smoking.

It should also be remembered that the industry now has over half a century of experience with uranium mining and has adopted internationally recognized standards. The radiation safety regulations used in the United States, Australia, and Canada are the most comprehensive and stringent in the world, and the radiation doses are well within the regulatory limits. Uranium mines are probably the most highly regulated industrial operations in the world; both by state and Federal agencies. Frequent inspections ensure that employees and environment are duly protected. The industry has long accepted that it is much more efficient to prevent pollution than to remediate it later.

Everyone receives small amounts of radiation from natural sources such as cosmic radiation, rocks, soil, and air. Uranium mining does not increase this noticeably for the surrounding

communities and the public at large. The objective of the nuclear industry – from mines to reactors – is to control and limit the release of potentially harmful substances into the environment.

Supply and Demand

Over 92 percent of the uranium required for the nuclear plants in the United States is imported, a significant amount of that from Russia. A part of this comes from the decommissioning of nuclear warheads in accordance with the START treaties. Russia has stated that it will not supply this secondary uranium beyond 2012. This source is dwindling from all countries. The demand for the fuel will expand in the future, especially with the emphasis on control of greenhouse gases. China, for example plans to increase the power from nuclear plants from 9 gigawatts per year at the present to 75 gigawatts by 2020. Other countries, such Russia, India, and other Asian nations are also increasing the capacity for power from this source. There are 436 reactors in operation in the world; another 433 are in development or on the drawing boards. It is evident that the demand for uranium will be strong in the coming years.

At this time 64 percent of the uranium is being mined from just eight mines. This makes the supply prone to disruptions. The flooding of Cigar Lake mine in Canada, which is now expected to become operational in 2014, and the delays in the Olympic Dam project in Australia, which will be commissioned with increased production in 2016, serve as examples of the type of setbacks that may be expected. These are two of the larger mines.

Recently China has made an agreement with Australia to buy uranium from it; even though there is the danger of China diverting some of it for military purposes. In Kazakhstan, JSC Atomredmetzoloto (ARMZ) has agreed to acquire 16.6 percent of Uranium One, for a stake in its Karatau mine; this could rise up to 19.95 percent in the next five years. ARMZ will take 50 percent of the production from Karatau or 20 percent of Uranium One's total production, whichever is larger. Uranium One's partner in Karatau will be Kazatomprom, a Kazakh state-owned company. The money for the deal comes from a Japanese consortium, which has the option to purchase 20 percent of Uranium One's production. This appears to provide Uranium One with strategic partners in Russia, Japan, and Kazakhstan. However, it may be recalled that Kazakhstan's president recently arrested the president of Kazatomprom on charges of improper uranium sales. These are just a couple of examples of the control that foreign companies and countries are now exerting over uranium deposits worldwide.

This also points to the importance of obtaining the mineral domestically from a national and homeland security viewpoint.

Other Concerns

There is concern about uranium mining because of the legacy of mining left by mining of the mineral during the 1940s for the war effort. It should be borne in mind that the dangers

associated with uranium were not well understood at the time. Persons were permitted to watch atomic blasts without protective gear and seamen were ordered to scrub the decks of ships after test were conducted in the atolls. "Fiesta ware" was sold openly and watches with radium dials were worn with pride. Significantly, the formations that contained the uranium were quite different, as was the mining practice. The government was more interested in obtaining the uranium and provided incentives that encouraged lack of safety. The contracts were suddenly terminated when the need declined. Those circumstances do not apply to the contemplated mining in the Arizona Strip. Mining in the 1980s and early 1990s in the region has shown that there was no damage to the environment and the miners have not been injured or wronged in any manner.

The number of claims in the Strip has also been used to create an atmosphere of trepidation among the general public. Every claim does not imply the existence of breccia pipes in it and every pipe does not signify that there is even mineralization in it. Further, the amount of minerals has to be economically workable. Historically, only 1 to 5 percent of the breccia pipes are sufficiently mineralized to be mined profitably. Both the discovery and marketability criteria need to be met to establish the validity of a claim.

It may be mentioned that there are currently 104 reactors in operation in the United States, the largest number in any country in the world. Nuclear reactors have also been used in the Navy, in ships and submarines, for the last 60 years. There has been only one accident, Three Mile Island (TMI), in all that time; even at TMI there was no significant release or a fatality. Thus, the use of nuclear power is probably the safest and most environmentally appropriate; even Mr. Patrick Moore, the co-founder of Greenpeace has advocated its use. For that to continue, uranium is required for fuel. The Arizona Strip provides the richest source of domestic uranium. It would serve the nation best if this was permitted to be mined.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my remarks today.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 8, 2009

The Honorable Raul Grijalva
1440 Longworth House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Grijalva:

We are writing regarding the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2009 (H.R. 644). We are concerned that your proposal to withdraw 1.1 million acres of federal land from all future mineral location, entry and development would violate the spirit of a historic agreement between the mining industry and the environmental community as embodied by the Arizona Wilderness Act, and begin to unravel decades of balanced, responsible resource development and wilderness protection near Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon is a powerful and awe-inspiring landscape attracting millions of visitors from the United States and abroad. For this reason, we understand the concerns about mining on federal lands near the Park. Fortunately, a solution to these concerns was devised 25 years ago through the enactment of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-406), and to this day uranium mining activities on the Arizona Strip have a record of productive operation and successful reclamation without impacting the Grand Canyon.

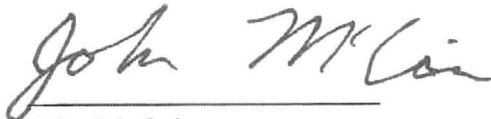
In the early 1980s, the late House Interior Committee Chairman, Morris Udall, led the Arizona congressional delegation, including the late Senator Barry Goldwater and then Congressman John McCain, in crafting legislation to designate 290,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and 834,000 acres of Forest Service lands as wilderness. Chairman Udall initiated an exhaustive collaborative process that included the mining and livestock industries, the National Parks Conservation Association, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and other stakeholders that, among other things, ultimately resulted in an agreement on lands that would not be mined in order to protect the Grand Canyon.

This collaborative agreement was one of the principal reasons for the enactment of the Arizona Wilderness Act in the 98th Congress. The Act added over one million acres of land to the National Wilderness Preservation System and provided that mining and grazing in those areas not designated as wilderness be allowed to go forward in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner. The Act also directed the release of 490,000 acres of BLM lands and 50,000 acres of Forest Service lands from wilderness study with the full understanding and intention that this action would allow uranium mining on the Arizona Strip and the Kaibab National Forest.

Unfortunately, some of our friends in the environmental community have apparently decided not to acknowledge the 1984 agreement that Chairman Udall worked so hard to assemble. They've argued that a land withdrawal, much like the proposal under H.R. 644, would only apply to new mining claims. The reality is that the mere threat of a withdrawal has had effects similar to the consequences of closing these lands to mining. For example, banks are growing reluctant to lend money for mineral exploration and development and the mining industry is hesitant to commit financial capital to projects. The kind of heavy-handed government interference your bill proposes would also likely make subsequent validation of existing mining claims problematic.

Ensuring the protection of the Grand Canyon is the duty of every Arizonan. We have spent our entire careers both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate working to preserve its natural beauty for future generations. Fortunately, Chairman Udall successfully struck the proper balance between conservation and public use of lands outside of the Grand Canyon National Park. As Chairman Udall stated on the House floor on April 2, 1984, the Arizona Wilderness Act was "an extraordinary example of what cooperation and compromise between business and conservation groups can produce, even when the subject is as emotional and controversial a subject as wilderness." We strongly urge you to consider the implications that H.R. 644 would have on this historic achievement.

Sincerely,



John McCain
United States Senator



Jon Kyl
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 5, 2009

The Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary
Department of the Interior
18th and C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

It has come to our attention that advocacy groups have submitted a request to your office regarding mining restrictions in the Arizona Strip. We write to strongly oppose the withdrawal of any part of the Arizona Strip and similar National Forest lands south of the Grand Canyon from mineral entry that would ultimately block further uranium mining in the area.

As you may know, in the period between 1983 and 1984 we worked together with then House Interior Committee Chairman, Mo Udall, Congressman Bob Stump, then Congressman John McCain and Senate colleagues Barry Goldwater and Jake Garn in a thoroughly collaborative process that led to the designation of 285,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and 102,000 acres of U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands as wilderness and for the release of 490,000 acres of BLM lands and 50,000 acres of USFS lands from Wilderness Study Areas. These efforts were carried out with the understanding and intention that this action would allow uranium mining on the BLM and National Forest lands where, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), more than 40 percent of the nation's best uranium potential exists.

This carefully crafted compromise provided new Wilderness designations to ensure that the Grand Canyon watershed was fully protected and allowed mining and grazing to continue in the remaining areas of the region. The agreement led to the passing of the Arizona Wilderness Act by large majorities in both the House and Senate. It is important to note that research conducted by USGS and preliminary findings by the University of Arizona confirm that uranium exploration and mining pose no threat to the Grand Canyon watershed or to the Park.

We believe strongly that the recent calls for a withdrawal of the area and last year's questionable House Natural Resources Committee "Emergency" Resolution violate the spirit of that 1983/84 agreement. Moreover, with depressed market conditions during much of the intervening time between 1984 and today, only five uranium mines have been drilled, mined, and reclaimed. Even with nearly 15,000 claims in the area in question, any future mining will likely follow a similar pattern with only a handful of mines operating at a time.

As you know, a very large proportion of human carbon emissions result from electric power generation. As the nation begins an effort to reduce these emissions, we believe that the continuation of our nation's 90 percent dependence foreign uranium imports would be a dangerous policy, made only more dangerous by any decision that would lock out 40 percent of our best domestic uranium resources.

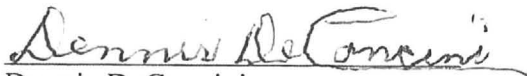
The mere threat of a withdrawal has already had a negative impact on needed uranium mining activity. As long as this uncertainty remains, no banks will lend money, and prudent company Boards of Directors will not commit financial capital to mining projects on the Arizona Strip and similar lands south of the Grand Canyon. Moreover, the BLM's director of mining has indicated that BLM is unlikely to grant mining companies access to perfect their valid claims under the current scenario.

To break this impasse, we recommend you take the following steps:

- Request a National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council review under Section 204(c) of the Federal Land Management Policy Act to determine whether an objective basis exists to withdraw the lands. Section 204(c) calls for a public process and documentation of the basis, duration and impacts on the environment, local communities and the national minerals policies. Such a process would help ensure decisions are well-informed and public.
- Announce that exploration and mining can continue as envisioned in the 1984 Wilderness Bill agreement provided that companies follow all applicable state and federal environmental laws, including reclamation.

We hope this clarification of the background and agreements which led to the passage of the 1984 Arizona Wilderness bill will be helpful to you. Our late Senate colleague Barry Goldwater loved the Grand Canyon and believed that our actions then provided necessary protections. Time, scientific evidence, and ground mining practices have borne that out.

Sincerely,



Dennis DeConcini
United States Senator (Retired)



Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senator

**A RESOLUTION URGING CONGRESS TO PRESERVE ACCESS TO THE URANIUM RESERVES
OF NORTHERN ARIZONA, IN ORDER TO MEET AMERICA'S DEMAND FOR CLEAN
NON-CARBON EMITTING ENERGY AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE**

WHEREAS, there is a need to utilize northern Arizona's rich uranium reserves to meet America's pressing demand for clean, domestic non-carbon emitting energy; and

WHEREAS, NACo urges Congress to allow ongoing uranium and other mineral development on the Arizona Strip, the far northwestern corner of Arizona north of the Colorado River and south of the Utah border, and urges Congress to reject H.R. 644 (111th Cong.) and any other attempt to withdraw the Arizona Strip from mineral location, entry and patent; and

WHEREAS, America's demand for domestic non-carbon emitting energy sources like uranium far outpaces current domestic supply, and that demand is growing. The US is 68% dependent on foreign countries for oil. For uranium, the U.S. currently imports 90% (much of it from Russia) to operate America's 120 operating nuclear power plants. As the nations of the world turn increasingly to nuclear power in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this huge domestic resource stands to play a pivotal role in supplying domestic uranium to utilities here and reducing our foreign dependence. Uranium energy provides a non carbon-emitting reliable proven source of electricity generation, which is so vital to our nation's energy independence, economic stability and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, the Arizona Strip region, located in the Utah-Arizona border region, is estimated to contain a resource endowment of 375 million pounds of uranium oxide (US Geological Survey Circular 1051) making it the second most important in the United States. The energy potential of this quantity of uranium rivals the energy equivalence of the total recoverable oil discovered at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, the largest oil field in North America. This quantity of uranium comprises over 40% of the nation's estimated uranium resource endowment, and Arizona Strip area uranium is by far the highest grade uranium nationally; and

WHEREAS, ten years of past uranium mining and exploration in the Arizona Strip have been fully backfilled and reclaimed, producing only a small disturbance over a relatively short mine life (5 – 7 years), which is barely detectible after reclamation; and

WHEREAS, allegations of a threat to the watershed are scientifically unsubstantiated. Uranium is naturally occurring in breccias pipe formations inside the Grand Canyon. EPA water quality studies validate that Colorado River water contains trace elements of uranium at levels far below that which is considered any sort of health threat to human beings. According to USGS data, uranium traces in the Colorado River drainage is 4.6 ppb, far below the 30 ppb Safe Drink Water Standard set by EPA. The deepest mine ever drilled on the Strip was fully 1000 feet above the nearest aquifer. No new mines will use water-laden in-situ leaching as a mining technique, because little water is available and better non-water use mining techniques are available. Companies holding valid claims inside the area are subject to the most stringent environmental and reclamation requirements ever imposed; and

WHEREAS, Congressional bi-partisan foresight in the early 1980's kept the Arizona Strip open for uranium mining, providing jobs, tax base, economic growth and stability for communities in Mohave County. Continued uranium exploration and mining activities in the Arizona Strip will continue to stimulate and revitalize the economy of this region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of Mohave County, Arizona, urges Congress to allow ongoing uranium and other mineral development on the Arizona Strip, and urges Congress to reject H.R. 644 (111th Cong.) and any other attempt to withdraw the Arizona Strip from mineral location, entry and patent.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 5th day of February, 2009

MOHAVE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


GARY WATSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:


Linda Romero, Deputy Clerk of the Board



REFERENCE TITLE: state land; natural resources

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Forty-ninth Legislature
First Regular Session
2009

HCM 2006

Introduced by
Representatives Jones, Konopnicki; Barto, Crandall, Hendrix, Kavanagh,
Mason, Pratt, Quelland

A CONCURRENT MEMORIAL

URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO REFRAIN FROM ENACTING ANY LEGISLATION
AFFECTING ARIZONA'S PUBLIC LANDS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 To the United States Congress, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management
2 and the Chief of the United States Forest Service:

3 Your memorialist respectfully represents:

4 Whereas, currently, Arizona lands are significantly encumbered and
5 controlled by a variety of federally managed public lands and other
6 government designations, including 12.2 million acres of Bureau of Land
7 Management surface lands and an additional 17.5 million acres of subsurface,
8 11.4 million acres of United States Forest Service lands, 7.9 million acres
9 of military installations and 24.7 million acres of Indian tribal lands; and

10 Whereas, the United States House of Representative's Committee on
11 Natural Resources passed a resolution to withdraw nearly 1.1 million acres of
12 land from new mining claims and exploration; and

13 Whereas, the people of Arizona rely on access to public lands for a
14 large number of economic, infrastructure and recreational purposes, including
15 mining, oil and natural gas development, grazing, outdoor recreation and
16 rights of way for transportation, waterlines, electric transmission and
17 telecommunication lines; and

18 Whereas, the state of Arizona's economy relies on these important
19 industries to fuel its economy and tax base; and

20 Whereas, energy price increases have a disproportionately negative
21 impact on Arizona's poor individuals and families; and

22 Whereas, Arizona schools, as well as state and local government, are
23 among the benefactors of access to Arizona public lands; and

24 Whereas, the Arizona Strip is estimated by the United States Geological
25 Survey to contain uranium with the energy equivalent of 375 billion barrels
26 of oil, an amount equal to the total recoverable oil from the Alaskan
27 pipeline through Prudhoe Bay; and

28 Whereas, the area is currently mining flagstone, sand and gravel, is
29 known to have vanadium and may have copper and other minerals; and

30 Whereas, the world's shortage of uranium continues to escalate and our
31 country continues to import more than three-fourths of the uranium we use
32 from foreign sources; and

33 Whereas, uranium production will significantly reduce the United
34 States' energy vulnerability; and

35 Whereas, in the 1980s, uranium mining operations existed that have now
36 been so well reclaimed that it is difficult to discern where these mines
37 existed; and

38 Whereas, there are no known detrimental effects of mining uranium in
39 the area to the waters of the Grand Canyon or to the health and safety of the
40 miners or surrounding communities; and

41 Whereas, the effort by Congress to withdraw these lands from new mining
42 claims and exploration will cost Arizona hundreds of millions of dollars in
43 lost revenues that help fund local communities and schools; and

1 Whereas, locking away much of Arizona's valuable mineral resources from
2 environmentally sound development not only hurts Arizona economically, but
3 also weakens America by hamstringing the production of more energy in Arizona
4 and the nation.

5 Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of
6 Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

7 1. That the United States Congress refrain from passing any new
8 legislation to withdraw any lands in Arizona from mining, and refrain from
9 enacting any wilderness designations in Arizona without the unanimous support
10 of Arizona's congressional delegation.

11 2. That the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest
12 Service not limit the public's access to public lands under their
13 jurisdiction for mining, grazing, recreation or other uses.

14 3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies
15 of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of
16 the United States House of Representatives, the Director of the Bureau of
17 Land Management, the Chief of the United States Forest Service and each
18 Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.