TITLE 30 - MINERAL LANDS AND MINING
CHAPTER 28—MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Please Note: This compilation of the US Code, current as of Jan. 4, 2012, has been prepared by the Legal Information Institute using data from the U.S. House of Representatives, Office of the Law Revision Counsel. It is not an official U.S. government publication. For more details please see: http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/uscodeuscprint.html.

Notes on this document: The content in this document is taken directly from the US Code, with the following exceptions: page headers and footers, page numbering, and all formatting are artifacts of this presentation. Divider lines have been inserted between sections. The notes are set off by a vertical line and a larger left margin. The table of contents immediately following this title page is machine-generated from the headings in this portion of the Code. Commonly available fonts are used.

The Legal Information Institute promotes worldwide, free public access to law via the Internet. Founded in 1992, the LII created the first legal information website. It continues to be a pre-eminent "law-not-com" publisher of legal information and an important outreach activity of the Cornell Law School.
TITLE 30—MINERAL LANDS AND MINING

Chap. ...Sec.
1. United States Bureau of Mines ...1
2. Mineral Lands and Regulations in General ...21
3. Lands Containing Coal, Oil, Gas, Salts, Asphaltic Materials, Sodium, Sulphur, and Building Stone ...71
3A. Leases and Prospecting Permits ...181
4. Lease of Gold, Silver, or Quicksilver Deposits When Title Confirmed by Court of Private Land Claims ...291
5. Lease of Oil and Gas Deposits in or Under Railroads and Other Rights-of-Way ...301
6. Synthetic Liquid Fuel Demonstration Plants [Omitted] ...321
7. Lease of Mineral Deposits Within Acquired Lands ...351
8. Development of Lignite Coal Resources ...401
9. Rare and Precious Metals Experiment Station ...411
10. Coal Mine Safety [Repealed] ...451
11. Mining Claims on Lands Subject to Mineral Leasing Laws ...501
12. Multiple Mineral Development of the Same Tracts ...521
12A. Entry and Location on Coal Lands on Discovery of Source Material ...541
13. Control of Coal-Mine Fires ...551
14. Anthracite Mine Drainage and Flood Control ...571
15. Surface Resources ...601
16. Mineral Development of Lands Withdrawn for Power Development ...621
17. Exploration Program for Discovery of Minerals ...641
18. Coal Research and Development ...661
19. Lead and Zinc Stabilization Program [Omitted] ...681
20. Conveyances to Occupants of Unpatented Mining Claims ...701
21. Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety [Repealed] ...721
22. Mine Safety and Health ...801
23. Geothermal Resources ...1001
24. Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration ...1101
25. Surface Mining Control and Reclamiation ...1201
26. Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources ...1401
27. Geothermal Energy ...1501
28. Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development ...1601
29. Oil and Gas Royalty Management ...1701
30. National Critical Materials Council ...1801
31. Marine Mineral Resources Research ...1901
32. Methane Hydrate Research and Development ...2001
CHAPTER 28—MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec.
1601. Congressional statement of findings; “materials” defined.
1602. Congressional declaration of policies.
1603. Implementation of policies.
1604. Program administration.
1605. Applicability to other statutory mining and minerals policies.

§ 1601. Congressional statement of findings; “materials” defined

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the availability of materials is essential for national security, economic well-being, and industrial production;

(2) the availability of materials is affected by the stability of foreign sources of essential industrial materials, instability of materials markets, international competition and demand for materials, the need for energy and materials conservation, and the enhancement of environmental quality;

(3) extraction, production, processing, use, recycling, and disposal of materials are closely linked with national concerns for energy and the environment;

(4) the United States is strongly interdependent with other nations through international trade in materials and other products;

(5) technological innovation and research and development are important factors which contribute to the availability and use of materials;

(6) the United States lacks a coherent national materials policy and a coordinated program to assure the availability of materials critical for national economic well-being, national defense, and industrial production, including interstate commerce and foreign trade; and

(7) notwithstanding the enactment of section 21a of this title, the United States does not have a coherent national materials and minerals policy.

(b) As used in this chapter, the term “materials” means substances, including minerals, of current or potential use that will be needed to supply the industrial, military, and essential civilian needs of the United States in the production of goods or services, including those which are primarily imported or for which there is a prospect of shortages or uncertain supply, or which present opportunities in terms of new physical properties, use, recycling, disposal or substitution, with the exclusion of food and of energy fuels used as such.


Short Title

Section 1 of Pub. L. 96–479 provided: “That this Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980’.”

§ 1602. Congressional declaration of policies

The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy of the United States to promote an adequate and stable supply of materials necessary to maintain national security, economic well-being, and industrial production with appropriate attention to a long-term balance between resource production, energy use, a healthy environment, natural resources conservation, and social needs. The Congress further declares that implementation of this policy requires that the President shall,
through the Executive Office of the President, coordinate the responsible departments and agencies to, among other measures—

1. identify materials needs and assist in the pursuit of measures that would assure the availability of materials critical to commerce, the economy, and national security;

2. establish a mechanism for the coordination and evaluation of Federal materials programs, including those involving research and development so as to complement related efforts by the private sector as well as other domestic and international agencies and organizations;

3. establish a long-range assessment capability concerning materials demands, supply and needs, and provide for the policies and programs necessary to meet those needs;

4. promote a vigorous, comprehensive, and coordinated program of materials research and development consistent with the policies and priorities set forth in the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.);

5. promote cooperative research and development programs with other nations for the equitable and frugal use of materials and energy;

6. promote and encourage private enterprise in the development of economically sound and stable domestic materials industries; and

7. encourage Federal agencies to facilitate availability and development of domestic resources to meet critical materials needs.

industrial practice, paying particular regard to the problem of attracting and maintaining high quality materials professionals in the Federal service;

5. establish early warning systems for materials supply problems;

6. recommend to the Congress appropriate measures to promote industrial innovation in materials and materials technologies;

7. encourage cooperative materials research and problem-solving by—
   (A) private corporations performing the same or related activities in materials industries; and
   (B) Federal and State institutions having shared interests or objectives;

8. assess Federal policies which adversely or positively affect all stages of the materials cycle, from exploration to final product recycling and disposal including but not limited to, financial assistance and tax policies for recycled and virgin sources of materials and make recommendations for equalizing any existing imbalances, or removing any impediments, which may be created by the application of Federal law and regulations to the market for materials; and

9. assess the opportunities for the United States to promote cooperative multilateral and bilateral agreements for materials development in foreign nations for the purpose of increasing the reliability of materials supplies to the Nation.


§ 1604. Program administration

(a) President; preparation of plan and submission to Congress of report

Within 1 year after October 21, 1980, the President shall submit to the Congress—

1. a program plan to implement such existing or prospective proposals and organizational structures within the executive branch as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions set forth in sections 1602 and 1603 of this title. The plan shall include program and budget proposals and organizational structures providing for the following minimum elements:
   (A) policy analysis and decision determination within the Executive Office of the President;
   (B) continuing long-range analysis of materials use to meet national security, economic, industrial and social needs; the adequacy and stability of supplies; and the industrial and economic implications of supply shortages or disruptions;
   (C) continuing private sector consultation in Federal materials programs; and
   (D) interagency coordination at the level of the President’s Cabinet;

2. recommendations for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information concerning domestic and international long-range materials demand, supply and needs, including consideration of the establishment of a separate materials information agency patterned after the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and

3. recommendations for legislation and administrative initiatives necessary to reconcile policy conflicts and to establish programs and institutional structures necessary to achieve the goals of a national materials policy.

(b) Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy; coordination, etc., activities

In accordance with the provisions of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall:

1. through the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology coordinate Federal materials research and development and related activities in accordance with the policies and objectives established in this chapter;
(2) place special emphasis on the long-range assessment of national materials needs related to scientific and technological concerns and the research and development, Federal and private, necessary to meet those needs; and

(3) prepare an assessment of national materials needs related to scientific and technological changes over the next five years. Such assessment shall be revised on an annual basis. Where possible, the Director shall extend the assessment in 10- and 25-year increments over the whole expected lifetime of such needs and technologies.

(c) Secretary of Commerce; consultative, etc., requirements; identification and assessment activities

The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Administration, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and such other members of the Cabinet as may be appropriate shall—

(1) within 3 months after October 21, 1980, identify and submit to the Congress a specific materials needs case related to national security, economic well-being and industrial production which will be the subject of the report required by paragraph (2) of this subsection;

(2) within 1 year after October 21, 1980, submit to the Congress a report which assesses critical materials needs in the case identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection, and which recommends programs that would assist in meeting such needs, including an assessment of economic stockpiles; and

(3) continually thereafter identify and assess additional cases, as necessary, to ensure an adequate and stable supply of materials to meet national security, economic well-being and industrial production needs.

(d) Secretary of Defense and other Cabinet members; assessment, etc., activities

The Secretary of Defense, together with such other members of the Cabinet as are deemed necessary by the President, shall prepare a report assessing critical materials needs related to national security and identifying the steps necessary to meet those needs. The report shall include an assessment of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 App. U.S.C. 2061 et seq.), and the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 App. U.S.C. 98 et seq.) [50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.]. Such report shall be made available to the Congress within 1 year after October 21, 1980, and shall be revised periodically as deemed necessary.

(e) Secretary of the Interior; initiation of actions; report

The Secretary of the Interior shall promptly initiate actions to—

(1) improve the capacity of the United States Bureau of Mines to assess international minerals supplies;

(2) increase the level of mining and metallurgical research by the United States Bureau of Mines in critical and strategic minerals; and

(3) improve the availability and analysis of mineral data in Federal land use decisionmaking.

A report summarizing actions required by this subsection shall be made available to the Congress within 1 year after October 21, 1980.

(f) Secretary of the Interior; collection, evaluation, and analysis activities concerning information

In furtherance of the policies of this chapter, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect, evaluate, and analyze information concerning mineral occurrence, production, and use from industry, academia, and Federal and State agencies. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 552 of title 5, data and information provided to the Department by persons or firms engaged in any phase of mineral or mineral-material production or large-scale consumption shall not be disclosed outside of the Department of the Interior in a nonaggregated form so as to disclose data and information supplied by a single person or firm, unless there is no objection to the disclosure of such data and information by
Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted as changing in any manner or degree the provisions of and requirements of section 21a of this title. For the purposes of achieving the objectives set forth in section 1602 of this title, the Congress declares that the President shall direct

(1) the Secretary of the Interior to act immediately within the Department’s statutory authority to attain the goals contained in section 21a of this title and

(2) the Executive Office of the President to act immediately to promote the goals contained in section 21a of this title among the various departments and agencies.