



MARCH 23, 2016

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2017 BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR THE OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING ON PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CREATION, DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCTIONS, STATE PROGRAMS AND DEFICIT REDUCTION

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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Joseph Pizarchik

Director, Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement, Department of the
Interior

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Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources

Doug Lamborn, Chairman

Hearing Memorandum

March 21, 2016

To: All, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resource Committee Members

From: Majority Committee Staff
Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, x5-9297

Hearing: Oversight Hearing entitled “*The Impact of the President’s FY 2017 Budget and Legislative Proposals for the Office of Surface Mining on Private Sector Job Creation, Domestic Energy Production, State Programs and Deficit Reduction.*”

The House Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee will hold a budget oversight hearing on the FY 2017 budget proposals put forward by the U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). The hearing will take place on **Wednesday, March 23rd at 9:00 a.m. in Room 1324 Longworth House Office Building**. This hearing will focus on agency priorities and accountability, appropriate use of taxpayer and ratepayer spending, as well as the future missions of OSMRE.

Policy Overview

- The national debt currently exceeds **\$19 trillion**, and the Obama Administration’s overall federal budget, which includes increasing OSMRE’s budget to over **\$1 billion**. OSMRE proposes no new solutions and instead is doubling down on past practices.
- The OSMRE’s budget request for FY17 increases federal taxes and fees and shifts federal spending in a manner that dis-incentivizes energy production on both federal and private lands. The proposal moves America further away from energy security.
- The budget’s “Power + Plan” would seek to redirect hundreds of millions of dollars which have already been designated for the purpose of reclaiming historic mine lands that pose the most serious threat to human safety and health.
- The rewrites of the stream buffer zone rule have cost the tax payers millions of dollars.
- The OSMRE wants to hire new staff and unilaterally ramp-up regulations, without the input from states that have primacy over the regulation of coal mining, for an already overburdened industry.

Invited Witness

Mr. Joseph Pizarchik

Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

U.S. Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C.

Budget Requests

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA, P.L. 95-87, and spoken “Smack-Rah”) was the first federal environmental statute to regulate a specific industry as opposed to a specific type of pollution. The law created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) and its two major programs:

- Title IV of SMCRA created an abandoned mine land (AML) reclamation program, funded by fees that operators pay on each ton of coal produced, to reclaim land and water resources adversely affected by coal mines abandoned before August 3, 1977. Appropriation to this program supports the reclamation programs of states and OSMRE. The request is for FY 2017 is \$30,375,000. A net decrease of \$86,928,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level of funding.
- Title V of SMCRA created a regulatory and technology program to ensure that surface coal mining operations initiated or in existence after the effective date of the Act are conducted and reclaimed in an environmentally sound manner. Appropriations to this program finances regulatory functions administered either by the States or OSMRE. The Administration requests \$127,650,000 for FY 2017. This is a net increase of \$4,297,000 compared to the FY 2016 enacted level of funding.

OSMRE’s budget request for FY 2017 is **\$157.9 million**, an apparent \$82.6 million decrease from the FY 2016 enacted level. However, after correcting for a \$90 million dollar community revitalization pilot project, it is an increase of \$7.4 million over the FY 2016 normalized enacted level. OSMRE requests an up-staffing to **515 FTEs** in 2017, an increase of 27 FTEs from the 2016 estimated level.¹ A breakdown of OSMRE’s proposed FY 2017 budget changes can be seen in Table 1 below.

The budget proposes to increase mandatory funding from \$646,044,000 enacted in 2016 to \$914,424,000 in FY 2017.²

¹ https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/FY2017_OSM_Budget_Justification.pdf (Pg. 35)

² https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/FY2017_OSM_Budget_Justification.pdf (pg. 8)

Table 1: OSMRE FY2017 Budget Change Overview (In actual Dollars)

Requested Change	Program Description	2017 FTE/ Increase	Budget Ref.
Regulation and Technology			
\$2,250,000	Increase Technical Assistance: Activities include development of policy/guidance documents for technical issues, and onsite review and guidance on the application of regulations to specific permits.	7	pg. 82
\$1,199,000	Applied Science Projects: Funding to advance technologies related to coal mining.		pg. 83
\$2,500,000	GeoMine Project: For expansion of the Coal Mining Geographic Information System, an interactive geospatial data sharing system for State and Federal Agencies for coal mining activities and decisions.	2	pg. 82
\$1,000,000	Reforestation Initiative: Funds one Coordinator and 6 to 8 students to support the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative.	3	pg. 84
\$1,766,000	Improve Implementation of Laws and Support the States/Tribes: Would be used to improve implementation of laws and support to States/Tribes, including processing State program amendments.	6	pg. 60
\$1,000,000	NEPA Compliance: Recent case law has increased the workload associated with developing and reviewing EISs and EAs.	3	pg. 61
\$350,000	Solicitor Support of AML Activities: Would support 2.5 FTEs in the Solicitor's Office for issues specific to coal mining.		pg. 61
\$205,000	Program Monitoring: Would support review of: evaluation, and monitoring of civil penalty, bond forfeiture, settlement agreements, collections, and grants.		pg. 110
(\$3,129,000)	State and Tribal Grants: Would reduce funding to States and Tribes used to run State and Tribal regulatory programs and are matched by the State/Tribe.		pg. 60
(\$1,860,000)	Offsetting Collections: In Fed. Program States/Tribal Lands OSMRE would increase collections from operators to offset its costs for reviewing, administering, and enforcing permits. (Rule to change fee structure is being finalized.)		pg. 61
(\$750,000)	Electronic Permitting: Supports information sharing between Federal and State parties for permitting review. Funding provided in FY 2016 enacted budget is sufficient to continue this work.		pg. 84
(\$234,000)	For Fixed Costs to cover increases in personnel costs, and decreases in workers compensation, GSA rentals, and DOI Working Capital Fund.		pg. 23
\$4,297,000	Regulation and Technology Subtotal	345/21	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation			
\$1,478,000	Increase Technical Assistance: Activities include development of policy/guidance documents for technical issues, and onsite review and guidance on the application of regulations to specific permits.	5	pg. 82
\$799,000	Enhance Mine Map Repository: Digitizing efforts of underground mine maps.	1	pg. 83
\$525,000	Applied Science Projects: Funding to advance technologies related to AML reclamation by investing in science projects and studies.		pg. 83
\$287,000	Solicitor Support of AML Activities: Would support 2.5 FTEs in the Solicitor's Office for issues specific to coal mining.		pg. 42
(\$90,000,000)	AML Economic Development Pilot Project: FY 2016 Enacted level included funding for a pilot project in three Appalachian States with the greatest unfunded AML.		pg. 42
(\$17,000)	For Fixed Costs to cover increases in personnel costs, and decreases in workers compensation, GSA rentals, and DOI Working Capital Fund		pg. 24
(\$86,928,000)	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Subtotal	143/6	
(\$82,631,000)	Total	488/27	

Five Legislative Proposals affect Title IV programs

Reclamation of abandoned mines is conducted under the authority of Title IV of SMCRA using a fee levied on coal production. These funds are distributed to the States and Tribes through annual grants through mandatory appropriations. OSMRE proposes several changes which would affect this process. The proposed plan would reduce the normal disbursement by \$61 million in FY 2017 by eliminating payments to Certified Programs and increase it by \$200 million for non-certified states in FY 2017. These changes cannot occur without legislative action.

The President’s “Power + Plan”

The President’s budget includes several proposals that would require legislative changes to SMCRA that further undermine the compromise reached in 2006 that allowed for the collection of the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) fees through FY 2021. The POWER + Plan, ‘investing in communities impacted by energy development,’ proposes to take \$1 billion from the ‘remaining unappropriated balance’ of OSM’s AML Fund to facilitate the revitalization of economically depressed coalfield communities.³ The unappropriated \$1 billion will most likely come from the reallocated prior balance money that is designated by law (2006 amendments to SMCRA) for payout to uncertified states starting in 2023. H.R. 4456 (introduced by Congressman Hal Rogers) mirrors the proposed POWER + Plan. It is uncertain how “sustainable revitalization” and “economic eligibility factors” will be added to existing site selection criteria.

AML sites are categorized by risk and severity. Priority 1: Protection of public health, safety, and property from Extreme Danger. Priority 2: Protection of public health, safety and property. Priority 3: Degraded land and water resources. AML funding is granted with preference to Priority 1 and 2 sites, and Priority 3 sites in uncertified states can only be reclaimed in conjunction with 1 or 2 sites. The Power + Plan upends the AML program laid out in SMCRA which is designed to address those abandoned mine sites that pose an imminent or serious threat to human health and safety.

The FY 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act included a \$90 million economic and community development pilot project and that will be implemented over the next year. To date, the states of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have not received approval of their respective grant applications. OSMRE has provided limited guidance about how the program will be executed, particularly with regard to consultation with stakeholders, grant administration, and eligibility of projects.

Higher AML Fees

OSMRE proposes legislation to modify the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, and raise the fee levied on coal production.

³ https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/2017_Highlights_Book.pdf (DH-68)

Current Fee Structure Authorized through 2021⁴

- Surface-mined coal (except lignite) –28 cents per ton
- Underground-mined coal (except lignite) –12 cents per ton
- Lignite – 8 cents per ton

Proposed Fee Structure⁵

- Surface-mined coal (except lignite) – 35 cents per ton
- Underground-mined coal (except lignite) – 15 cents per ton
- Lignite – 10 cents per ton

Hardrock AML Program

The budget also includes a proposed AML fee on all hardrock mines for the purpose of establishing an AML program for abandoned hardrock sites. It is estimated that this fee would levy \$1.8 billion for this purpose.⁶

Eliminate Funding to Certified States

OSMRE proposes to end permanent appropriations payments to certified states providing a savings of \$520 million over the next ten years (this would affect 5 states and 3 tribal nations). Wyoming would be impacted the most by this proposal. Currently Wyoming coal operations contribute more than half of all the AML fees collected (56%). If payments to Wyoming and the other Certified states were eliminated it would be highly unlikely that the AML program would be reauthorized beyond FY 2021. This proposal may be at odds with the aforementioned Hardrock AML program as payments to Certified States are often used on such hardrock reclamation projects.

UMWA Health and Pension

OSMRE proposes to distribute an additional \$375 million in FY 2017 alone to the United Mine Workers of America retiree health and pension plans. These programs cover more than 100,000 workers and are approaching insolvency.⁷

⁴ <https://sscr.osmre.gov/public/Handbook/Documents/payerhandbook2013.htm>

⁵ https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/FY2017_OSM_Budget_Justification.pdf (pg. 143)

⁶ Statement of Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior Before the House Committee on Natural Resources on the 2016 President's Budget Request. March 5, 2015.

⁷ https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/FY2017_OSM_Budget_Justification.pdf (pg.144)

March 16, 2016

☆☆☆ Hearing Notice ☆☆☆

MEMORANDUM

To: Members, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources
From: The Honorable Doug Lamborn, Chairman
Subject: Oversight Hearing – March 23, 2016

On **Wednesday, March 23, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., in Room 1324 Longworth House Office Building**, the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources will hold an oversight hearing on the *“Effect of the President’s FY 2017 Budget and Legislative Proposals for the Office of Surface Mining on Private Sector Job Creation, Domestic Energy Production, State Programs and Deficit Reduction.”*

Witnesses are by invitation only.

If you need further information, please contact Jack Lincoln, Clerk, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources at (202) 225-9297.

The use of cellular telephones is prohibited on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms during the meeting of the Committee pursuant to Rule 3(m) of the Committee Rules. Accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including assistive listening systems, interpreters, and materials in alternate formats, may be arranged by contacting the Committee in advance of the scheduled event (4 business days notice is requested) at voice (202) 225-2761; or 1324 Longworth House Office Building (HOB), Washington, D.C. 20515-6201.

STATEMENT OF
JOSEPH G. PIZARCHIK, DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE
FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REQUEST

MARCH 23, 2016

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to testify on the Fiscal Year 2017 budget request for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

This is a responsible budget request that maintains core capabilities for the protection, preservation, and restoration of mined lands; restoration of lands left unreclaimed; and technical assistance and training to States and Tribes. The budget proposes targeted investments to advance the application of technology in the implementation of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) and create youth employment opportunities, and legislative proposals to improve coal country communities, provide for economic development, and protect retired coal miners and their families.

The SMCRA established OSMRE for two primary purposes: first, to assure that the Nation's coal mines operate in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining operations and restores the land to productive use following mining; and second, to implement an Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program to address the hazards and environmental degradation remaining from two centuries of loosely regulated mining. These tasks are vital to public health and safety, and the environmental well-being of the United States.

The SMCRA strikes a balance between the protection of the environment and the need for energy. Nearly 39 years after the passage of SMCRA, coal remains an important fuel source for our country, generating about 34 percent of our Nation's electricity. While new energy sources have been developed, conventional coal production is still a significant contributor to the Nation's energy requirements. In order to ensure that coal is produced in an environmentally responsible way, OSMRE is committed to carrying out the requirements of SMCRA in cooperation with States and Tribes.

Currently, 24 States have approved regulatory programs in place pursuant to Title V of SMCRA.

There are 25 States and 3 Tribes that administer approved AML programs pursuant to Title IV of SMCRA. The major tasks for OSMRE are to ensure that States and Tribes successfully address coal mining activities by ensuring they have high-quality regulatory and AML frameworks and to oversee implementation of their programs. Of the 28 States and Tribes that administer approved AML programs, 50 percent have 25 or fewer employees. Importantly, OSMRE provides technical assistance, funding, training, and technical tools to the States and Tribes to support their regulatory and reclamation programs.

Since enactment of SMCRA in 1977, OSMRE has provided reclamation grants to States and Tribes to clean up mine sites abandoned before passage of SMCRA. In the course of addressing health, safety, and environmental problems, over 380,000 acres of high priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed under OSMRE's AML Program, including problem types and units of 3,443,188 feet of dangerous highwalls; 19,547 acres of clogged stream lands; 13,068 acres of dangerous piles and embankments; 12,128 portals; and 6,761 vertical openings. Many sites still remain unfunded.

Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request Overview

The FY 2017 budget request for OSMRE totals \$157.9 million in discretionary spending and supports 515 equivalent full-time positions. Compared with the 2016 enacted level of \$240.6 million, this represents a net decrease of \$82.6 million. The decrease is a result of a one-time \$90 million increase in FY 2016 discretionary appropriations which OSMRE received for grants to three States (KY, PA, WV) for the reclamation of AML sites in conjunction with economic and community development activities. The FY 2017 request includes a broader legislative proposal to promote reclamation and economic development that benefits all States and Tribes with AML programs.

The budget includes resources to fund Federal, State, and Tribal programs that permit and regulate domestic coal production and reclamation of abandoned coal mined lands to eliminate public health dangers and restore the environment; and to oversee and evaluate regulatory and reclamation programs and provide technical training and assistance.

Investments are requested for science and technology to build a landscape-level understanding of our resources and provide for science-based decision-making; to provide for dedicated staff and youth opportunities in reforesting coal mined lands; and to support preparation and review of documents in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

OSMRE's budget also contains an estimated \$914.4 million in mandatory funding. This spending includes \$174.3 million for reclamation grants to non-certified States and Tribes (those with remaining abandoned coal mine problems) from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund; and \$164.7 million for three health care plans that are part of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) Health and Retirement Funds for specified health benefits to miners and their families.

As part of the President's POWER+ Plan, an additional \$200 million for reclamation grants and

\$375.4 million for health care and pension plans within the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds is also requested. These proposals require legislative changes and will create new economic development opportunities and new jobs in communities impacted by coal abandoned mine lands, and strengthen the health and retirement security of coal miners and their families.

Current Appropriations

Regulation and Technology Appropriation

The OSMRE's overall FY 2017 budget request includes \$127.6 million for the Regulation and Technology appropriation, \$4.3 million above the 2016 enacted level. This includes funding for fixed costs for pay and other items, and funding for program monitoring and support services. The request of \$65.5 million for State and Tribal regulatory grants is \$3.1 million less than the 2016 enacted level and is expected to fully fund those programs based on the annual return of at least \$3 million in appropriated funds at the end of the grant cycles. A reduction in OSMRE's budget of \$1.9 million is proposed in anticipation of offsetting collections for processing coal mine permit applications and renewals, and related work performed as a service to the coal industry. For Federal Programs where OSMRE is the regulatory authority for coal mining operations, OSMRE is finalizing a new structure for recovering more of the costs to review, administer, and enforce permits for coal mining.

The request includes programmatic increases which support improvements and investments in technology to implement SMCRA and support State and Tribal programs. These include: \$2.3 million for technical assistance to States, Tribes, and OSMRE programs; \$2.5 million for expansion of the GeoMine Project (a coal mining geographic information system) to share data among States, governments, industry and the public to provide for more efficient and effective decisions; \$1.2 million for funding to provide to States and universities for technical studies specific to coal mining activities; and \$1 million to expand reforestation of reclaimed coal mine sites and provide opportunities for youth engagement. In addition, the request includes increases of \$1.8 million for additional program staff to support improvements in the implementation of existing laws and assistance to States and Tribes; and \$1 million for NEPA compliance documentation support.

The remaining portion of the request for the Regulation and Technology account provides funding for OSMRE's regulatory operations on Federal and Indian lands, evaluation and oversight of State regulatory programs, technical training, solicitor support, and other technical assistance to the States and Tribes as well as administrative and executive activities.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund Appropriation

The request includes \$30.4 million for the AML appropriation, which is \$86.9 million below the 2016 enacted level. The budget supports OSMRE's program evaluations and reclamation operations, watershed cooperative agreement projects, fee compliance and audits, technical training and other technical assistance to the States and Tribes as well as administrative and executive activities. A \$90.0 million decrease is due to a shift from the limited pilot project for reclamation and economic development enacted in FY 2016 to the broader proposal for economic and community development activities under the Administration's POWER+ Plan. Increases are proposed for \$1.5 million for technical assistance to States, Tribes, and OSMRE programs; \$0.5 million for funding to provide to States and universities for technical studies specific to coal mining activities; and \$0.8 million to enhance the mine map repository for digitizing underground mine maps.

The remaining portion of the request for this account provides funding for OSMRE's Federal reclamation operations, evaluation and oversight of State reclamation programs, cooperative agreement funds to watershed public interest groups, technical training, solicitor support, and other technical assistance to the States and Tribes, reclamation fee collection and audits, and other administrative and executive activities.

Legislative Proposals

The budget request includes proposals to improve major components of the AML program to accelerate the completion of priority abandoned coal problems, create jobs, and revitalize communities impacted by this legacy of historic mining practices by increasing total funding available to the States for the reclamation of abandoned mines. In addition to proposals to strengthen the AML Program, the budget includes a proposal to provide security for retired coal miners and their families who are at risk of losing their health and pension benefits.

The first legislative proposal supports reclamation and economic and community development nationwide under the Administration's POWER+ Plan. This proposal will accelerate the disbursement to States and Tribes of \$1 billion dollars, over 5 years, from unappropriated balances in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to create new economic development opportunities and new jobs in communities impacted by abandoned coal mine lands and recent adverse job impacts. This accelerated AML funding will be used by States and Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned coal mine land sites and associated polluted waters in a manner that promotes economic diversification and development in economically distressed coal country communities.

As part of the Power+ Plan, the Administration proposes to provide security for retired coal miners and their families by revising the formula for general fund transfers to the 1993 UMWA Health Benefits Plan. All beneficiaries enrolled in the Plan as of enactment of the proposal will be covered, as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal will transfer funds through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan and Trust (1974 Pension Plan) to protect the 1974 Pension

Plan's long-term solvency. The 1974 Pension Plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is underfunded and approaching insolvency. The new formula will provide an additional \$375.4 million to these health and pension plans within the UMWA Health and Retirement Funds in 2017.

The second Administration proposal is to end the current permanent appropriation payments to States and Tribes that certified to the Federal government they have finished restoring their abandoned coal mines, eliminating payments of \$61 million in 2017 and saving the taxpayer \$520 million over the next ten years. Presently, these payments can be used for any purpose and therefore may not, necessarily, contribute to the goal of addressing abandoned mine hazards.

The third legislative proposal is to restore coal reclamation fees to the 1977 levels which were in effect until the 2006 amendments to SMCRA reduced the fees. This proposal will return the reclamation fees to historic levels and generate an additional \$49 million in 2017 that will be used by States to reclaim priority abandoned mine sites and address more of the remaining \$6 billion in high priority AML sites nationwide.

Fourth, the budget includes a legislative proposal to build on the successes of the coal AML program to create a parallel program for hardrock AML reclamation. Similar to the coal industry, the hardrock industry has left a legacy of abandoned mine sites that create health, safety, and environmental hazards. Currently, no hardrock reclamation fee exists that provides revenue to a dedicated hardrock reclamation fund, which leaves States, Tribes, and Federal land managers to address these sites as part of their general revenue budgets or with funds from the coal AML Fund when possible. The coal industry should not be paying to clean up the abandoned mine problems created by the hardrock mining industry.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee today and testify on OSMRE's FY 2017 budget request.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
114th Congress Disclosure Form
As required by and provided for in House Rule XI, clause 2(g)(5)

“Effect of the President’s FY 2017 Budget and Legislative Proposals for the Office of Surface Mining on Private Sector Job Creation, Domestic Energy Production, State Programs and Deficit Reduction.”

March 23, 2016

For Individuals:

Name: Joseph G. Pizarchik, Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Address: [REDACTED]

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

* * * * *

For Witnesses Representing Organizations:

Name:

Name of Organization(s) You are Representing at the Hearing:

Business Address:

Business Email Address:

Business Phone Number:

* * * * *

For Nongovernment Witnesses ONLY:

1. Please attach/include current curriculum vitae or resume.
2. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) related to the subject matter of the hearing that were received in the current year and previous two calendar years by you or the organization(s) you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract.
3. Please list any contracts or payments originating with a foreign government related to the subject matter of the hearing that were received in the current year and previous two calendar years by you or the organization(s) you represent at this hearing, including the amount and country of origin of each contract or payment.