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50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011 2 3 INTRODUCED BY Jim R. Trujillo and David Ulibarri 5 6 7 8 FOR THE RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COMMITTEE 9 10 AN ACT RELATING TO MINING; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE ABANDONED MINE 11 12 RECLAMATION ACT TO CLARIFY JURISDICTION OF THAT ACT. 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 14 SECTION 1. Section 69-25B-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, 15 Chapter 87, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: 16 "69-25B-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Abandoned Mine 17 18 Reclamation Act: 19 "director" means the director of the mining and 20 minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department; 21 "eligible lands and water" means [land or water 22 that was mined or that was affected by mining, wastebanks, 23 processing or other mining processes and abandoned or left in 24 an inadequate reclamation status and for which there is no 25

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1	continuing reclamation responsibility under state or federal
2	laws] all lands and water eligible for expenditures pursuant to
3	the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977,
4	as amended;
5	C. "emergency" means a sudden danger or impairment
6	that presents a high probability of substantial physical harm
7	to health, safety or general welfare of people before the
8	danger can be abated under normal program procedures; and
9	D. "fund" means the abandoned mine reclamation
10	fund."
11	SECTION 2. Section 69-25B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980,
12	Chapter 87, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
13	"69-25B-6. OBJECTIVES OF THE FUNDDUTIES OF THE
14	DIRECTOR
15	A. Pursuant to the state reclamation plan,
16	expenditures from the fund shall be used by the director on
17	eligible lands and water and shall reflect the [following]
18	priorities <u>and objectives</u> in the [order stated:
19	(1) the protection of public health, safety,
20	general welfare and property from extreme danger of adverse
21	effects of mining practices;
22	(2) the protection of public health, safety
23	and general welfare from adverse effects of mining practices;
24	(3) the restoration of land and water
25	resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse
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effects of mining practices, including measures for the conservation and development of soil, water (excluding channelization), woodland, fish and wildlife, recreation resources and agricultural productivity;

(4) research and demonstration projects

relating to the development of surface mining reclamation and
water quality control program methods and techniques;

(5) the protection, repair, replacement, construction or enhancement of public facilities such as utilities, roads and recreation and conservation facilities adversely affected by mining practices; and

(6) the development of publicly owned land adversely affected by mining practices, including land acquired as provided in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act for recreation and historic purposes, conservation and reclamation purposes and open space benefits] federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended.

B. The legislature declares that voids and open and abandoned tunnels, shafts and entryways resulting from any previous mining operation constitute a hazard to the public health or safety and that surface impacts of any underground or surface mining operations may degrade the environment.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the director, with the prior approval of the governor and the United States secretary of the interior, may use expenditures

from the fund to fill the voids, seal the abandoned tunnels,		
shafts and entryways and reclaim surface impacts of underground		
or surface mines $[\frac{which}{]}$ \underline{that} could endanger life and property,		
constitute a hazard to the public health and safety or degrade		
the environment. In those instances where mine waste piles are		
being reworked for conservation purposes, expenditures from the		
fund may be used to pay the incremental costs of disposing of		
the wastes from those operations by filling voids and sealing		
tunnels if the disposal of these wastes meets the purposes of		
this subsection.		

[C. In addition to the expenditures authorized in Subsections A and B of this section, money in the fund may be expended for the purpose of constructing specific public facilities in communities impacted by mining development if:

(1) the objectives of the fund, as set forth in Subsections A and B of this section, have been achieved; and

(2) both the governor and the United States secretary of the interior approve of the use of the fund for the construction.

D. All money in the fund shall be expended within three years after its allocation to New Mexico by the United States secretary of the interior.]"

SECTION 3. Section 69-25B-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Chapter 87, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"69-25B-8. LIENS.--

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Within six months after the completion of projects to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent adverse effects of past mining practices on privately owned land, the director shall itemize the money so expended and may file a statement thereof in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land lies, together with a notarized appraisal by an independent appraiser of the value of the land before the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of adverse effects of past mining practices if the money so expended results in a significant increase in property The statement shall constitute a lien upon the land. The lien shall not exceed the amount determined by the appraisal to be the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices. lien shall be filed against the property of any person in accordance with this subsection [who owned the surface prior to May 2, 1977 and] who neither consented to nor participated in nor exercised control over the mining operation that necessitated the reclamation performed pursuant to the provisions of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act.

В. The landowner may proceed to petition the district court for the county in which the land lies within sixty days of the filing of the lien to determine the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration,

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reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices. The amount found by the court to be the increase in value of the premises shall constitute the amount of the lien and be recorded with the statement provided for in this section. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the district court may appeal to the supreme court.

The lien provided in this section shall be entered in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land lies. The statement shall constitute a lien upon the land as of the date of the expenditure of the money and have priority as a lien second only to the lien of ad valorem taxes imposed upon the land."

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