

Canadian Arizona Business Council

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Arizona Mining Association

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Overview

- History
- About the AMA
- •Goals and Purpose

History







About the AMA



Arizona Mining Association Founding Members



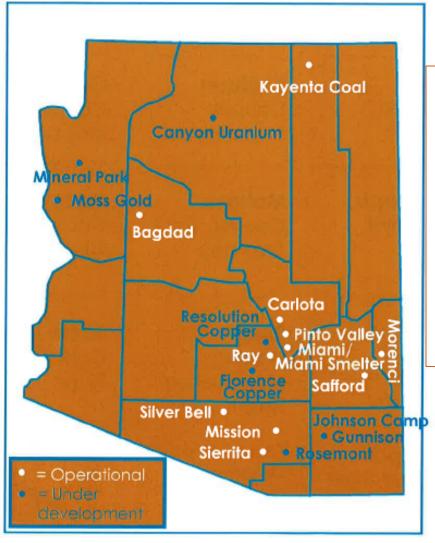




Membership

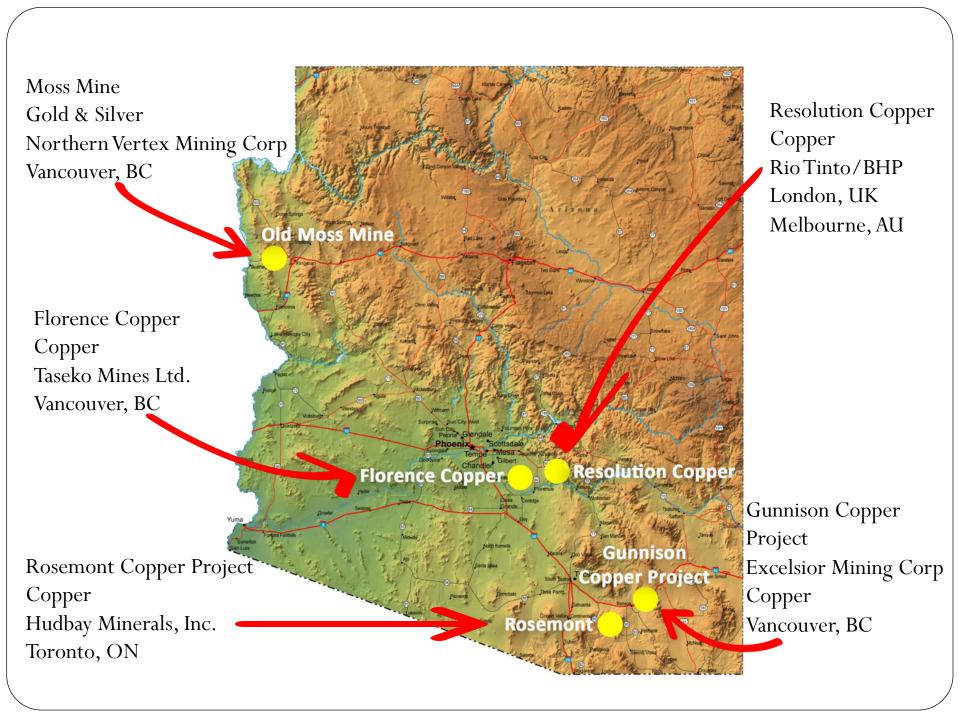
- Mining Member Companies: 19
- Consultant Member Companies: 18
- Supplier Member Companies: 58

Current Mining Environment



- 12 Major Operational Mines
- 5 Major Developing Mines
- 2 Copper Smelters

Source: Arizona Mining Association, 2015



Source: Arizona Mining Inc., 2017

Hermosa & Taylor Projects Zn/Pb/Ag Arizona Mining Vancouver, BC



Goals and Purpose

- Legislative
- Education
- Community Relations





2018 Mining Day at the Capitol

Clint Sundt, Sundt Construction, teaching 5th grade students about the different metals and minerals in automobiles.



Florence High School Football Scoreboard

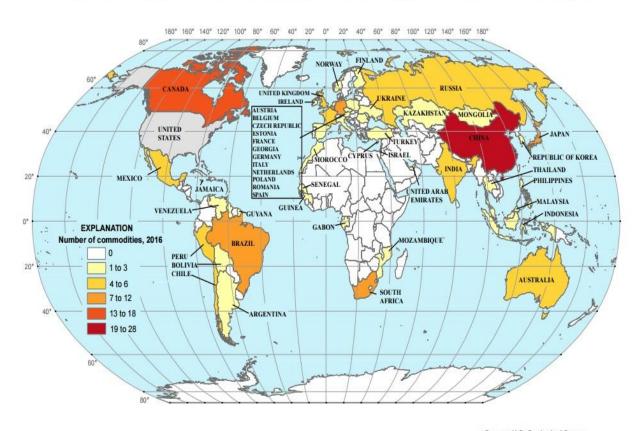
AMA Suppliers Committee worked together to collect funds to purchase a electronic scoreboard to replace its 30 year old predecessor.





U.S. Net Import Reliance

MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES OF NONFUEL MINERAL COMMODITIES
FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS GREATER THAN 50% NET IMPORT RELIANT IN 2016



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

<u>Source</u>: USGS, *Risk and Reliance: The U.S. Economy and Mineral Resources* (April 2017).



Mining Industry Overview

- In U.S., demand for defense, advanced energy and hightech electronics is high <u>BUT</u> production of the minerals needed to supply these industries is low.
- U.S. mining industry is currently reliant on mature mining projects.
- U.S. accounts for only 7% of worldwide spending on mineral exploration and production.

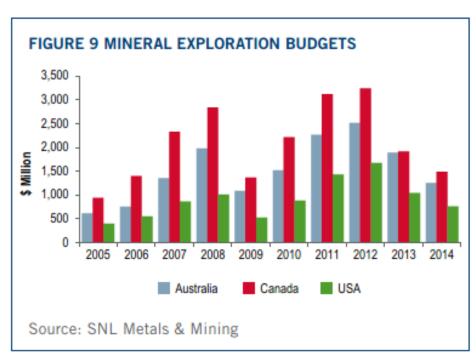
Map 1: Top Destinations for Nonferrous Exploration, 2014

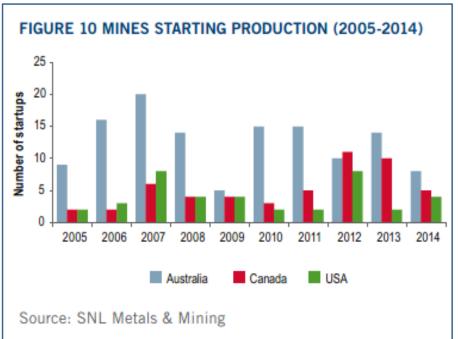


<u>Sources</u>: The National Mining Association, *Permitting, Economic Value, and Mining in the United States* (June 2015); SNL Metals and Mining, *World Exploration Trends 2015*.



Mining Investment Exploration and Production

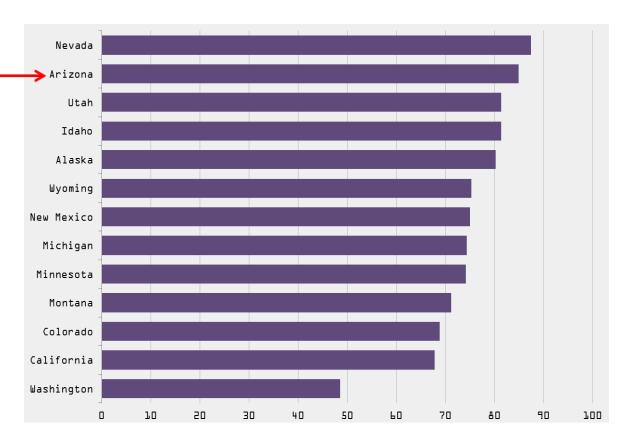




<u>Sources</u>: The National Mining Association, *Permitting, Economic Value, and Mining in the United States* (June 2015); Nick Karl & David Wilburn, U.S. Geological Survey, *Global Nonfuel Mineral Exploration Trends 2001-2015* (April 2017).



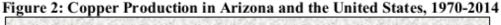
Investment Attractiveness Index-United -States

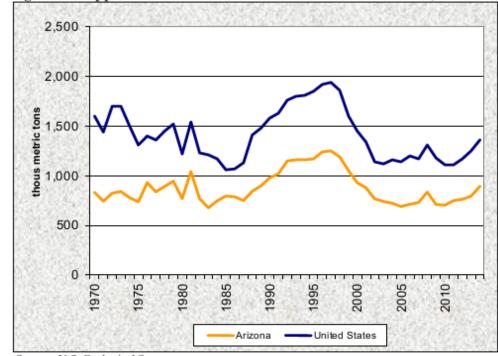


<u>Source</u>: The Fraser Institute, <u>Annual Survey of Mining Companies</u> <u>2016</u> (February 2017)

Copper

- U.S. is #4 in copper production.
- U.S. is #5 in 2016 copper reserves.
- 66% of U.S. copper is mined in Arizona.
- Copper represents 89% of Arizona's mining output.
- In 2014, Arizona produced
 2 billion pounds of copper.





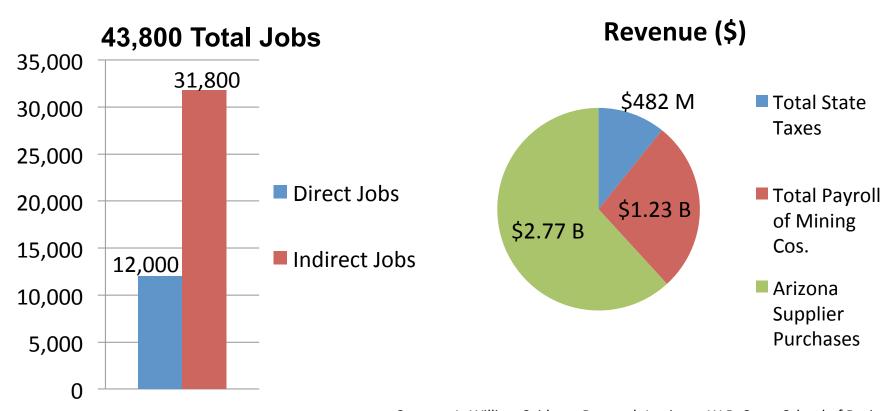
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

<u>Sources</u>: L. William Seidman Research Institute, W.P. Carey School of Business at Arizona State University, *The Economic Impact of the Mining Industry on the State of Arizona 2014* (Sept. 2015).



Economic Impact in Arizona

A \$4.29 Billion Industry



<u>Sources</u>: L. William Seidman Research Institute, W.P. Carey School of Business at Arizona State University, *The Economic Impact of the Mining Industry on the State of Arizona 2014* (Sept. 2015).



Arizona Mines-Employment Statistics

Operational

Mine	Company	Employees
Morenci	Freeport-McMoran, Inc.	3,350
Pinto Valley	Pinto Valley Mining Corp.	588
Mission	ASARCO, LLC.	572
Carlota	Carlota Copper Co.	43

Under Development

Mine	Company	Employees
Resolution Copper Project	Rio Tinto Group	3,700
Rosemont Copper Project	Hudbay	450
Florence Copper	Florence Copper Inc.	170
Johnson Camp/Gunnison	Excelsior Mining Corp.	108

Source: Arizona Mining Association

U.S. Permitting Barriers

- Extent of federal land in western U.S.
- Multiple agencies = multiple permits
- In the U.S. average of 10 years to secure permits and commence operations
- In Canada and Australia (with similar stringent permitting processes) – average of 2 years

There are a range of permits and authorizations required within the U.S., granted by federal, state and local authorities. These include the following federal requirements:

- U.S. EPA Clean Air Act Permit
- U.S. EPA Clean Water Act Section 502 (discharge)
 Permit
- . U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (UIC) Permit
- USACOE Clean Water Act Section 404 (Dredge and Fill) Permit
- USACOE Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 Permit
- U.S. DOI or FS Plans of Operations
- Appropriate Federal Agency Completion of the National Environmental Protection Act process
- Appropriate Federal Agency Completion of National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation
- USFWS Endangered Species Act Consultation

<u>Source</u>: The National Mining Association, *Permitting, Economic Value, and Mining in the United States* (June 2015).



U.S. Regulatory Burden



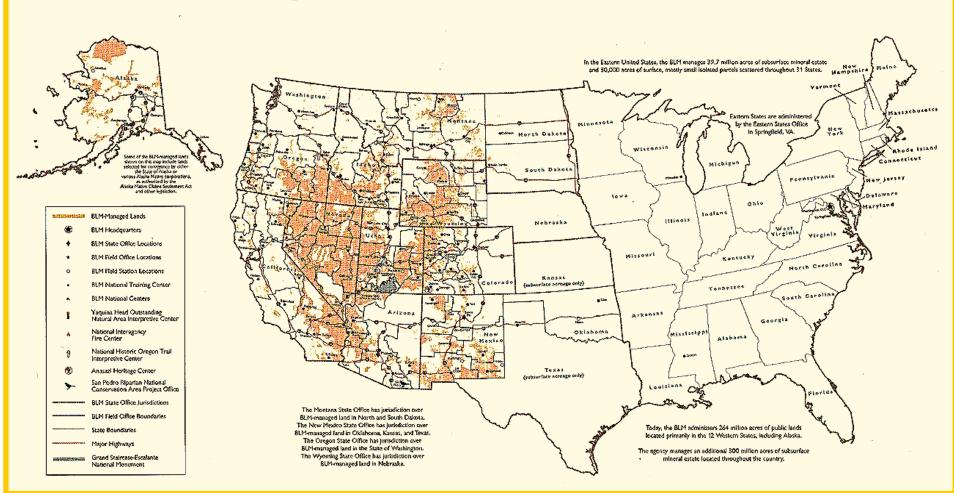


Time is Money

- Permitting delays
 - impair and discourage mining project investment
 - reduction in value
 - missed commodity cycles can lead to a project becoming financially unviable



Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)



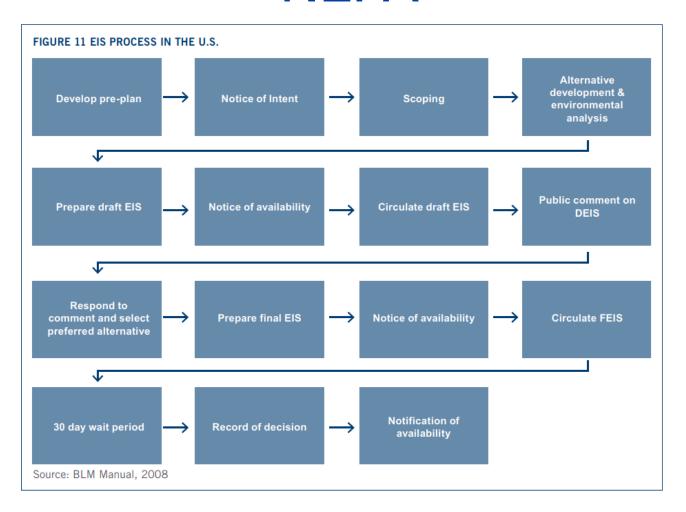


National Environmental Policy Act "NEPA"

- Requires federal agencies to assess the impact of their actions on the human environment (i.e., federal actions include issuing permits, loan guarantees or funding)
- Implemented by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and guidance



NEPA



<u>Source</u>: The National Mining Association, *Permitting, Economic Value, and Mining in the United States* (June 2015).



Case Study- Rosemont Copper Mine

- Owned by Hudbay Minerals, Inc.
 - Open-pit Cu/Mo/Ag deposit located in Southeastern, AZ.
- Projected to be one of the largest copper mines in U.S.
- Could account for 10% of current U.S. copper production.
- Original planned start-up in 2010.
- Current status: Awaiting final Corps' ROD



<u>Sources</u>: The National Mining Association, *Permitting, Economic Value, and Mining in the United States* (June 2015); http://blogs.nelson.wisc.edu/es112-311-2/mining/ (image).

NEPA Reform

- Sector Specific Legislation
 - FAST Act
 - Covered infrastructure projects (\$200M + EIS +2 or more agencies)
 - Improved processes/enhanced state and local participation
- Statutory/Regulatory Reform
 - Mandatory timeframes for analysis completion
 - Shorten statute of limitations to sue on decisions
 - Expanded use of exemptions/categorical exclusions