

Public Comment on the SEC SR-NYSE-2023-09 on the Standards for Natural Asset Companies.

<https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nyse-2023-09/notice-filing-proposed-rule-change-amend-nyse-listed-company-manual-adopt#no-back>

<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro/sr-nyse-2023-09>

Please accept these comments on the formation of the Natural Asset Companies (NAC) submitted prior to the deadline of **18Jan24**, the open comment period.

1. Natural Asset Companies (NAC) must comply with all US Federal and State Laws, plus individual county ordinances where the NAC operate or will operate or function.
2. NAC must recognize and be subjugated to any and all valid existing rights, privileges, permits, plans, rules, ordinances and customs (**rights**) that exist where the NAC operate or will operate or function if the rights are documented in any way.
3. Prior to an NAC holding the rights to natural assets, regardless of size, including mineral rights, water rights or air rights, a completed scientific study and report, including a disclosure on the history and proposed future use of the individual asset will be conducted, completed and reported. This will include a well-advertised 90 day local public comment period on the study/report will be undertaken to determine the impact on valid existing **rights**, plus the effect on the local customs, culture, and usage on the local economy. Local public comments and coordination with local elected governments will take precedence over any other public comments. These assets are important for the social, cultural, economic, and environmental wellbeing of local communities and to the citizens of the United States.
4. The scientific study will include a detailed inventory of the natural resources that define the asset.
5. Emphasis will be placed on access and management of the public lands and natural resources to foster the local economy and to prevent catastrophic wildfires.
6. In regard to mineral assets, a detailed inventory of the historic use and the potential future use for critical and strategic mineral deposits for exploration and development for our national security. It must also promote access to these areas. [The Secretary may carry out surveys and field work (including drilling, remote sensing, geophysical surveys, topographical and geological mapping, and geochemical sampling and analysis) to supplement existing information and datasets available for determining the existence of critical minerals in the United States. US Law CAA of 2021.]

In General: More centralized government and corporate control over our lands will not only raise the cost of producing food and natural resources, but it will also limit our ability to supply and utilize these resources to produce products for our modern society. Already China produces the majority of critical and strategic minerals and metals including over 90% of rare earth elements. Corporate interests controlling land for non-productive uses will encourage more waste, and irrational regulation, by inefficient centralized government agencies and make our industries further rely on China and other unfriendly foreign corporations and governments. Local government control of our natural resources is preferred, as it will be more specific. Excessive government regulation is already severely affecting the ability of our citizens to provide the minerals and agricultural products necessary for a prosperous society. Inviting the world's richest people and their NAC's to have easier access to owning and controlling more of our resources is not supported by our local communities.

Thank You



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Some Important Exiting laws:

- (Section 1602 of the National Forest Management Act, (NFMA) 16 USC 1602 et seq – a6 1604 et seq)
- The Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953. This Act states, "It is recognized that the continued dependence on overseas sources of supply for strategic or critical minerals and metals during periods of threatening world conflict or political instability within those nations controlling the sources of supply of such materials gravely endangers the present and future economy and security of the United States".
- The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 which states: "The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries." 30 U.S.C. 21a.
- NEPA, 1969: Sec. 101 [42 USC § 4331]. (b) In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice", and "achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities".
- Public Law FLPMA Sec 208 & 211; 43USC 1712, Sub (c)(9)]