

CRITICAL MINERAL DOMINANCE ACT

NOVEMBER 25, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WESTERMAN, from the Committee on Natural Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4090]

The Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4090) to codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Critical Mineral Dominance Act”.

SEC. 2. POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to establish the position of the United States as the leading producer of hardrock minerals, including rare earth minerals, which will—

- (1) create jobs and prosperity at home;
- (2) strengthen supply chains for the United States and the allies of the United States;
- (3) safeguard the national Security of the United States; and
- (4) reduce the global influence of malign and adversarial states.

SEC. 3. ANALYZING ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MINERAL NET IMPORT RELIANCE.

(a) COST OF NET IMPORT RELIANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate—

- (1) for each mineral commodity included in the document published by the United States Geological Survey titled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025”

(Version 1.2; March 2025) for which the United States is reliant on imports, the dollar value associated with such reliance; and

(2) the overall impact on the economy of the United States of imports and exports of mineral commodities listed in the document published by the United States Geological Survey titled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025” (Version 1.2; March 2025) for which the United States is reliant on imports.

(b) **SUBSEQUENT INCLUSION.**—Beginning in 2026, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall include in each Mineral Commodity Summaries published by the United States Geological Survey the information described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

SEC. 4. PRIORITY PROJECTS.

(a) **PROJECT IDENTIFICATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 10 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of each mining project on Federal land for which a plan of operations, a permit application, or other application for approval has been submitted to the Department of the Interior.

(2) **APPROVAL OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.**—Not later than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to each mining project included on the list—

(A) identify each priority mining project for which the Secretary can immediately approve or issue each plan of operations, permit application, and other application for approval submitted to the Department of the Interior; and

(B) take all necessary and appropriate actions to expedite and approve or issue each such plan of operations, permit application, and other application for approval.

(b) **IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL HARDROCK MINERAL AND BYPRODUCT PRODUCTION.**—Not later than 10 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of each mining project on Federal land, whether active, inactive, or proposed, that has the potential to—

(1) increase production of hardrock minerals or the byproducts of hardrock minerals;

(2) expand operations to include the byproducts of hardrock minerals;

(3) produce hardrock minerals from mine tailings; or

(4) produce hardrock minerals from coal ash and other coal byproducts.

(c) **REPORT ON BARRIERS TO BYPRODUCT PRODUCTION.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the barriers to byproduct production from mining projects on Federal land, including recommendations to Congress on how to reduce those barriers.

SEC. 5. MINING POTENTIAL ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall identify all Federal land managed by the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, which may be leased for the exploration, development, or production of hardrock minerals or is open to location under the Act of May 10, 1872 (commonly known as the Mining Law of 1872), where—

(1) hardrock mineral exploration is being conducted;

(2) the Secretary, in consultation with the United States Geological Survey, determines hardrock minerals may be present but where thorough exploration has not been conducted; or

(3) known economically recoverable hardrock minerals are present.

(b) **PRIORITY.**—In identifying Federal land under subsection (a), the Secretary shall prioritize identifying Federal land on which the exploration, construction, or operation of a mining project—

(1) can most quickly be fully permitted and operational; and

(2) would have the greatest potential effect on the robustness of the domestic mineral supply chain.

(c) **SUBMISSION OF LIST.**—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of all Federal land identified under subsection (a).

SEC. 6. REGULATORY REVIEW.

(a) **IDENTIFYING BURDENSOME FEDERAL REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall—

(1) review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, consent orders, public land withdrawals, and any other agency actions within the jurisdiction of the Secretary (in this section referred to collectively as “agency action”) to identify each agency action that imposes an undue burden on the exploration, identification, development, or operation of domestic mining projects;

(2) solicit industry feedback on regulatory bottlenecks and recommended strategies to expedite approval of mining projects on Federal land; and

(3) begin implementing an action plan—

(A) to implement industry feedback received pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(B) suspend, revise, or rescind, as applicable, each agency action identified as unduly burdensome under paragraph (1) as expeditiously as possible.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall submit to Congress a report including—

(1) recommendations for changes to law in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act necessary to accomplish the policy described in section 2; and

(2) a nationwide review of State and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances the Secretary determines impede development of domestic mining and mineral exploration projects.

SEC. 7. MAP BABY MAP.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall prioritize efforts to accelerate the ongoing, detailed geologic mapping of the United States, with a focus on mapping previously unknown deposits of hardrock minerals.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report regarding the progress and estimated completion date of the comprehensive national modern surface and subsurface mapping and data integration effort of the Department of the Interior described in section 40201 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (43 U.S.C. 311).

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) National Forest System land;

(B) public lands; and

(C) any land that may be leased for the exploration, development, or production of hardrock minerals.

(2) **HARDROCK MINERAL.**—The term “hardrock mineral”—

(A) includes deposits of—

(i) minerals found in sedimentary or other rocks;

(ii) base metals;

(iii) precious metals;

(iv) industrial minerals; and

(v) precious and semi-precious gemstones; and

(B) does not include deposits of—

(i) coal;

(ii) oil;

(iii) oil shale;

(iv) gas;

(v) sodium;

(vi) potassium;

(vii) sulfur; or

(viii) mineral materials subject to disposition under the Act of July 31, 1947, commonly known as the Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(3) **MINING PROJECT.**—The term “mining project” means a project that involves the exploration for or development, extraction, or processing of a hardrock mineral.

(4) **PUBLIC LANDS.**—The term “public lands” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of H.R. 4090 is to codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

H.R. 4090, the “Critical Mineral Dominance Act,” sponsored by Representative Stauber, would codify key components of executive orders (EOs) that fall within the House Committee on Natural Resources’ jurisdiction and require new studies that support underlying hardrock mineral production and supply chain objectives identified by the Trump administration.

From day one of his second term, President Trump swiftly enacted new EOs to put the U.S. on a path toward mineral dominance. Collectively, EO 14154, “Unleashing American Energy,”¹ EO 14241, “Immediate Measures to Increase Mineral Production,”² and EO 14272, “Ensuring National Security and Economic Resilience Through Section 232 Actions on Processed Critical Minerals and Derivative Products,”³ direct federal agencies to expand mineral production on federal lands, accelerate approvals of priority projects, and analyze mineral supply chain vulnerabilities.

The Critical Mineral Dominance Act would codify provisions of these EOs and require new studies to facilitate increased domestic mineral production. First, the bill would order the Department of the Interior (DOI) to annually report on the dollar value and overall economic impact of each mineral commodity for which the U.S. is import-reliant. Next, H.R. 4090 would require DOI, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), to identify priority mining projects on federal lands that can be immediately approved and take all necessary and appropriate steps to expedite these projects. Additionally, this legislation would direct DOI and USDA to identify all federal lands in their respective jurisdictions that may be suitable for hardrock mineral exploration, development, or production, as well as potential sites for expanded production of hardrock minerals and their byproducts.

H.R. 4090 would also target legal and regulatory bottlenecks that impede domestic mining. Specifically, the bill would direct DOI to revise or rescind agency actions that hinder mining projects, recommend changes to current law necessary to streamline domestic mining, and conduct a nationwide review of state and local laws or regulations that hamper mineral exploration and development. Lastly, H.R. 4090 would direct DOI to accelerate geologic mapping of the U.S., with a focus on hardrock mineral deposits.

¹Executive Order, “Unleashing American Energy,” The White House, January 20, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-american-energy/>.

²Executive Order, “Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production,” The White House, March 20, 2025 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/immediate-measures-to-increase-american-mineral-production/>.

³Executive Order 14272, “Ensuring National Security and Economic Resilience Through Section 232 Actions on Processed Critical Minerals and Derivative Products,” The White House, April 15, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/ensuring-national-security-and-economic-resilience-through-section-232-actions-on-processed-critical-minerals-and-derivative-products/>.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 4090 was introduced on June 23, 2025, by Representative Pete Stauber (R-MN). The bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. On September 3, 2025, the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on the bill. On September 17, 2025, the Committee on Natural Resources met to consider the bill. The Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4090 by unanimous consent. Representative Pete Stauber (R-MN) offered an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Stauber_026 ANS. The Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote. Ranking Member Jared Huffman (D-CA) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Huffman #1. The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 17 yeas to 23 nays, as follows:

Committee on Natural Resources

U.S. House of Representatives

119th Congress

Date: September 17, 2025

Recorded Vote #: 1

Meeting on / Amendment on: **Huffman #1 amendment to Stauber_026 ANS** to H.R. 4090 (Rep. Stauber).
 To codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.

MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres	MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres
Mr. Westerman, AR, Chairman		X		Mr. Huffman, CA	X		
Mr. Wittman, VA		X		Mr. Neguse, CO			
Mr. McClintock, CA		X		Ms. Leger Fernandez, NM	X		
Mr. Gosar, AZ		X		Ms. Stansbury, NM	X		
Mrs. Radewagen, AS		X		Ms. Hoyle, OR	X		
Mr. LaMalfa, CA				Mr. Magaziner, RI	X		
Mr. Webster, FL		X		Mr. Golden, ME		X	
Mr. Fulcher, ID		X		Mr. Min, CA	X		
Mr. Stauber, MN		X		Ms. Dexter, OR	X		
Mr. Tiffany, WI		X		Mr. Hernández, PR	X		
Ms. Boebert, CO		X		Ms. Randall, WA	X		
Mr. Bentz, OR		X		Ms. Ansari, AZ	X		
Ms. Kiggans, VA				Ms. Elfreth, MD	X		
Mr. Hunt, TX		X		Mr. Gray, CA			
Mr. Collins, GA		X		Ms. Rivas, CA	X		
Ms. Hageman, WY		X		Ms. Velázquez, NY	X		
Mr. Amodei, NV				Mrs. Dingell, MI	X		
Mr. Walberg, MI		X		Mr. Soto, FL	X		
Mr. Ezell, MS		X		Ms. Brownley, CA	X		
Ms. Maloy, UT		X		Ms. Lee, NV	X		
Mr. McDowell, NC		X					
Mr. Crank, CO		X					
Mr. Begich, AK		X					
Mr. Hurd, CO		X					
Mr. Kennedy, UT		X		TOTAL:	17	23	

Representative Teresa Leger Fernandez (D–NM) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Leger Fernandez #2. The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 18 yeas to 24 nays, as follows:

Committee on Natural Resources

U.S. House of Representatives

119th Congress

Date: September 17, 2025

Recorded Vote #: 2

Meeting on / Amendment on: **Leger Fernandez #2 amendment to Stauber_026 ANS** to H.R. 4090 (Rep. Stauber). To codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.

MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres	MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres
Mr. Westerman, AR, Chairman		X		Mr. Huffman, CA	X		
Mr. Wittman, VA		X		Mr. Neguse, CO			
Mr. McClintock, CA		X		Ms. Leger Fernandez, NM	X		
Mr. Gosar, AZ		X		Ms. Stansbury, NM	X		
Mrs. Radewagen, AS		X		Ms. Hoyle, OR	X		
Mr. LaMalfa, CA		X		Mr. Magaziner, RI	X		
Mr. Webster, FL		X		Mr. Golden, ME	X		
Mr. Fulcher, ID		X		Mr. Min, CA	X		
Mr. Stauber, MN		X		Ms. Dexter, OR	X		
Mr. Tiffany, WI		X		Mr. Hernández, PR	X		
Ms. Boebert, CO		X		Ms. Randall, WA	X		
Mr. Bentz, OR		X		Ms. Ansari, AZ	X		
Ms. Kiggans, VA		X		Ms. Elfreth, MD	X		
Mr. Hunt, TX		X		Mr. Gray, CA			
Mr. Collins, GA		X		Ms. Rivas, CA	X		
Ms. Hageman, WY		X		Ms. Velázquez, NY	X		
Mr. Amodei, NV				Mrs. Dingell, MI	X		
Mr. Walberg, MI		X		Mr. Soto, FL	X		
Mr. Ezell, MS		X		Ms. Brownley, CA	X		
Ms. Maloy, UT		X		Ms. Lee, NV	X		
Mr. McDowell, NC		X					
Mr. Crank, CO		X					
Mr. Begich, AK		X					
Mr. Hurd, CO		X					
Mr. Kennedy, UT		X		TOTAL:	18	24	

Representative Luz Rivas (D-CA) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Rivas #3. The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 18 yeas to 24 nays, as follows:

Committee on Natural Resources

U.S. House of Representatives

119th Congress

Date: Septmteber 17, 2025

Recorded Vote #: 3

Meeting on / Amendment on: **Rivas #3 amendment to Stauber_026 ANS** to H.R. 4090 (Rep. Stauber). To codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.

MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres	MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres
Mr. Westerman, AR, Chairman		X		Mr. Huffman, CA	X		
Mr. Wittman, VA		X		Mr. Neguse, CO			
Mr. McClintock, CA		X		Ms. Leger Fernandez, NM	X		
Mr. Gosar, AZ		X		Ms. Stansbury, NM	X		
Mrs. Radewagen, AS		X		Ms. Hoyle, OR	X		
Mr. LaMalfa, CA		X		Mr. Magaziner, RI	X		
Mr. Webster, FL		X		Mr. Golden, ME	X		
Mr. Fulcher, ID		X		Mr. Min, CA	X		
Mr. Stauber, MN		X		Ms. Dexter, OR	X		
Mr. Tiffany, WI		X		Mr. Hernández, PR	X		
Ms. Boebert, CO		X		Ms. Randall, WA	X		
Mr. Bentz, OR		X		Ms. Ansari, AZ	X		
Ms. Kiggans, VA		X		Ms. Elfreth, MD	X		
Mr. Hunt, TX		X		Mr. Gray, CA			
Mr. Collins, GA		X		Ms. Rivas, CA	X		
Ms. Hageman, WY		X		Ms. Velázquez, NY	X		
Mr. Amodei, NV				Mrs. Dingell, MI	X		
Mr. Walberg, MI		X		Mr. Soto, FL	X		
Mr. Ezell, MS		X		Ms. Brownley, CA	X		
Ms. Maloy, UT		X		Ms. Lee, NV	X		
Mr. McDowell, NC		X					
Mr. Crank, CO		X					
Mr. Begich, AK		X					
Mr. Hurd, CO		X					
Mr. Kennedy, UT		X		TOTAL:	18	24	

Representative Sarah Elfreth (D–MD) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Elfreth #6 Revised. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote. Representative Emily Randall (D–WA) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Randall #4. The amendment was withdrawn. Representative Yassamin Ansari (D–AZ) offered an amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute designated Ansari #5 Revised. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote. The bill, as amended, was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a roll call vote of 26 yeas to 16 nays, as follows:

Committee on Natural Resources

U.S. House of Representatives

119th Congress

Date: September 17, 2025

Recorded Vote #: 4

Meeting on / Amendment on: **On Favorably Reporting, as amended, H.R. 4090 (Rep. Stauber), To codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.**

MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres	MEMBERS	Yea	Nay	Pres
Mr. Westerman, AR, Chairman	X			Mr. Huffman, CA		X	
Mr. Wittman, VA	X			Mr. Neguse, CO			
Mr. McClintock, CA	X			Ms. Leger Fernandez, NM		X	
Mr. Gosar, AZ	X			Ms. Stansbury, NM		X	
Mrs. Radewagen, AS	X			Ms. Hoyle, OR		X	
Mr. LaMalfa, CA	X			Mr. Magaziner, RI		X	
Mr. Webster, FL	X			Mr. Golden, ME	X		
Mr. Fulcher, ID	X			Mr. Min, CA		X	
Mr. Stauber, MN	X			Ms. Dexter, OR		X	
Mr. Tiffany, WI	X			Mr. Hernández, PR		X	
Ms. Boebert, CO	X			Ms. Randall, WA		X	
Mr. Bentz, OR	X			Ms. Ansari, AZ		X	
Ms. Kiggans, VA	X			Ms. Elfreth, MD		X	
Mr. Hunt, TX	X			Mr. Gray, CA			
Mr. Collins, GA	X			Ms. Rivas, CA		X	
Ms. Hageman, WY	X			Ms. Velázquez, NY		X	
Mr. Amodei, NV				Mrs. Dingell, MI		X	
Mr. Walberg, MI	X			Mr. Soto, FL		X	
Mr. Ezell, MS	X			Ms. Brownley, CA		X	
Ms. Maloy, UT	X			Ms. Lee, NV	X		
Mr. McDowell, NC	X						
Mr. Crank, CO	X						
Mr. Begich, AK	X						
Mr. Hurd, CO	X						
Mr. Kennedy, UT	X			TOTAL:	26	16	

HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of House rule XIII, the following hearing was used to develop or consider this measure: hearing by the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held on September 3, 2025.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 designates the bill as the “Critical Mineral Dominance Act.”

Section 2. Policy

Section 2 outlines the policy of the United States to be a leading producer of hardrock minerals, which will create jobs and prosperity, strengthen domestic and allied supply chains, safeguard national security, and reduce the global influence of adversarial states.

Section 3. Analyzing economic impacts of mineral net import reliance

Section 3 directs the Secretary of the Interior to report on the dollar value and overall economic impact of each mineral commodity listed in the U.S. Geological Survey’s annual Mineral Commodities Summaries for which the U.S. is import-reliant. The first such analysis would be required within 90 days of enactment.

Section 4. Priority projects

Section 4 instructs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to submit to Congress a list of each mining project on federal lands for which an approval application has been submitted.

Section 4 further directs the Secretary of the Interior to identify, within 10 days of submission, each priority project that can be immediately approved and take all necessary and appropriate steps to approve these projects.

Additionally, Section 4 requires the Secretary of the Interior, not later than one year after enactment, to submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the barriers to byproduct production from mining projects on federal land, including recommendations to Congress on how to reduce those barriers.

Section 5. Mining potential on federal land

Section 5 requires the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to submit to Congress a list of active, inactive, or proposed mining projects on federal land that have the potential to increase production of hardrock minerals or their byproducts, expand existing operations to include hardrock mineral byproducts, or produce hardrock minerals from mine tailings, coal ash, or coal byproducts. Additionally, the section requires a study on the barriers to domestic production of hardrock mineral byproducts.

Section 5 also orders the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress a list of all federal land managed by DOI or USDA which may be suitable for hardrock exploration, development, or production.

Section 6. Regulatory review

Section 6 directs the Secretary of the Interior to, within 90 days of enactment and in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and industry stakeholders, suspend, revise or rescind agency actions that hinder development of domestic mining projects.

Section 6 further requires the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to submit, within 180 days of enactment, to Congress a report that includes recommendations for changes to current law necessary to streamline domestic mining and a nationwide review of State and local laws or regulations that impede mineral exploration and development.

Section 7. Map baby map

Section 7 directs the Secretary of the Interior to prioritize efforts to accelerate the ongoing, detailed geologic mapping of the United States. This section also requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report regarding the progress and estimated completion date of DOI's Earth Mapping Resources initiative within one year of enactment.

Section 8. Definitions

Section 8 defines the terms “Federal land”, “hardrock mineral”, “mining project”, “public lands”, and “Secretary” under the Act.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources’ oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to codify certain provisions of certain Executive Orders relating to domestic mining and hardrock mineral resources, and for other purposes.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

In compliance with clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee adopts as its own the estimate of new budget authority, entitlement authority, or tax expenditures or revenues contained in the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of House rule XIII, the Committee adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the

Congressional Budget Office pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

EARMARK STATEMENT

This bill does not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined under clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of the Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

EXISTING PROGRAMS

Directed Rule Making. This bill does not contain any directed rule makings.

Duplication of Existing Programs. This bill does not establish or reauthorize a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another program. Such program was not included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139 or identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (Public Law 95-220, as amended by Public Law 98-169) as relating to other programs.

APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

Any preemptive effect of this bill over state, local, or tribal law is intended to be consistent with the bill's purposes and text and the Supremacy Clause of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

As ordered reported by the Committee on Natural Resources, H.R. 4090 would make no changes in existing law.

DISSENTING VIEWS

H.R. 4090 would codify portions of President Trump’s March 20, 2025, Executive Order to provide “Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production.” It would direct certain studies on mining and critical minerals, and it would direct the administration to expedite and approve permits for priority mining projects on federal lands and to review and roll back “burdensome” regulations.

This bill does very little to secure our critical mineral supply chains while setting up a regulatory system by, and for, the mining industry, which would endanger the environment and public health. Mining alone cannot secure our critical mineral supply chains because the United States lacks processing and manufacturing capabilities. Almost all American-mined minerals are shipped abroad for processing, mainly to China, and then enter the global market.

This bill would prioritize the mining industry over environmental and public health protections. The current domestic mining regulatory framework leaves significant gaps in environmental and community protection and prioritizes mining projects over Tribal sovereignty. Mining waste generates toxic wastewater and other byproducts that pose significant risks to human health, wildlife, and the environment, necessitating careful, long-term monitoring and management. Reporting by Earthworks and Trout Unlimited found that modern mines operating under today’s regulations still pollute surrounding waters at alarming rates and pass on many of the cleanup costs to local taxpayers.¹

Rather than addressing these risks to the public, this bill would allow industry to effectively determine which Interior and Forest Service regulations should be cut to maximize their profits. Because the mining industry does not pay a royalty for the public-owned minerals they extract—unlike oil, gas, or coal—there is no funding stream to address existing legacy mining pollution or the additional pollution a deregulated mining industry would create.

JARED HUFFMAN,
Ranking Member.



¹Earthworks and Montana Trout Unlimited, “Track Record: Montana Modern Hardrock Mining,” (September 2018).