

CRITICAL MATERIALS

— AMERICA —

Public Policy Provision: Siting of Critical Minerals Refinery on Federal Lands

Findings:

Critical Minerals and Rare Earth Elements are vital to the National Security and Economic interests of the United States. Because adversarial countries currently have a monopoly on the Critical Minerals and Rare Earth Elements market, US companies and NATO allies are unable to compete in a free and fair economic environment, thereby holding the US and allied partners hostage to an unsustainable, unreliable, supply chain of critical minerals and REEs. The U.S. should incentivize a sustainable, reliable domestic supply chain for critical minerals.

TITLE: The United States Critical Material Refining Act of 2027

Section 1. Purpose

This provision establishes a framework for the responsible siting, development, and operation of critical mineral and rare earth refineries on public federal lands to support national security, economic competitiveness, and the transition to clean energy technologies. And to establish a US national investment program to help assist in subsidizing initial development of refining capacity.

Section 2. Authorization

The Secretaries of War, Interior, and Energy in consultation with relevant federal partners, are authorized to lease designated parcels of federal land for the construction and operation of critical mineral and rare earth refineries, subject to environmental, safety, and community impact assessments.

Section 3. Site Selection Criteria

Refinery sites shall be selected based on the following criteria:

- Currently owned government facilities (i.e. Brownfields).
- Proximity to existing transportation and energy infrastructure.
- Minimal disruption to ecologically sensitive areas and tribal lands.
- Alignment with regional economic development goals.
- Geological suitability for industrial operations.
- Assembly alone is not valid as a consideration criterion.

Section 4. National Investment Incentive Program

1. Strategic Grants & Funding Opportunities

- 5 years via competitive grants and cooperative agreements.
- Targeted sectors:
 - Rare earth magnet supply chain.
 - Lithium extraction and battery materials.
 - Semiconductor inputs (e.g., gallium, germanium, silicon carbide).
 - Recycling and co-production technologies.

2. Tax Incentives

- **Production Tax Credit (PTC):** Up to 30% for domestic producers of critical minerals.
- **Investment Tax Credit (ITC):** Up to 40% for capital investments in processing facilities.
- **Accelerated Depreciation:** For equipment used in extraction and refining.

3. Public-Private Partnerships

- Collaboration with universities, national labs, and private firms to:
 - Pilot new technologies through research, development, testing and evaluation.
 - Scale up domestic processing capabilities.
 - Develop workforce training programs.

4. Loan Guarantees & Risk Mitigation

- Funding for high-risk, high-reward projects in mineral recovery and refining.
- Special focus on byproduct recovery from coal, industrial waste, mine tailings, and scrap.

