

S. 1871, Intergovernmental Critical Minerals Task Force Act

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on June 14, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	2	2
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No
		Mandate Effects	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

S. 1871 would establish a task force to coordinate federal, state, and private-sector efforts to increase domestic production of critical minerals, such as aluminum, titanium, and rare earth elements. The task force would identify new methods of mining, processing, and recycling critical minerals to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign adversaries. Under the bill, the task force would submit a report to the Congress on its findings within two years of enactment and terminate within 90 days thereafter. The bill also would require the Government Accountability Office to report on the effects of federal and state regulations on the domestic supply of critical minerals.

The task force would consist of representatives from federal agencies and would consult with nonfederal entities. Using information about the cost of similar efforts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1871 would cost \$2 million over the 2023-2028 period for staff salaries, travel, and other administrative expenses to operate the task force. In addition, CBO estimates that satisfying the reporting requirements of S. 1871 would cost less than \$500,000. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget function 800 (general government).

**Table 1.
Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under S. 1871**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2023-2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Estimated Authorization	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prospero. The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office