



EXECUTIVE ACTION & EXTRACTION: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MINERAL E.O. IN THE WEST

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On April 15, 2025, Executive Order (EO) 14241 was implemented to boost U.S. production of critical minerals and address national security risks. The Department of Energy defines critical minerals as non-fuel materials vital to energy technologies and at high risk of supply disruption. This study examines the economic impacts of mineral mining and alternative energy production driven by the implementation of Executive Order 14241.

A SINGLE MINERAL MINING OPERATION IN COLORADO'S URAVAN MINERAL BELT EQUALS:



5,390 Increase in
Population



3,092 Increase in the
Labor Force



3,775 New Jobs by 2040



\$1.3B in State GDP

NUCLEAR PRODUCTION RAMP UP IN COLORADO EQUALS:



54,021 Increase in Population

30,096 Increase in Labor Force

\$7.8B Increase in Statewide GDP

EO 14241 IMPACT ON ARIZONA

In Arizona, CSI's econometric model finds that a \$1 increase in the global price of copper per pound corresponds to an \$11 rise in average weekly wages in copper producing counties.

\$1

INCREASE IN
GLOBAL PRICE OF
COPPER PER LB

=

\$11

RISE IN AVERAGE WEEKLY
WAGES IN COPPER
PRODUCING COUNTIES

EO 14241 IMPACT ON WYOMING

- E.O. 14241 is expected to accelerate the development of Wyoming's rare earth element (REE) deposits, **advancing US efforts toward mineral independence from China.**
- Wyoming's status as the nation's leading wind energy producer—coupled with its proximity to Denver's aerospace and national defense sectors—creates a strategic opportunity to strengthen and expand a domestic mineral-to-material supply chain.