

CONGRESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RESTORING ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS THROUGH THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

Several Congressional Western Caucus members, including **Chair Celeste Maloy (UT-02)**, sponsored Congressional Review Act (CRA) resolutions to restore access to public lands for recreation, energy generation, and other pillars of the multiple-use doctrine. These lands, managed by the Bureau of Land Management or National Park Service, were previously restricted from most uses through various actions in the Biden Administration.

In total, the Congressional Republican Majority has delivered more than twenty CRAs to President Trump for his signature. Here are a few of the resolutions sponsored by our Members which were signed into law:

H.J.Res.131, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Record of Decision," which was introduced by **Executive Vice Chair Nick Begich (AK-AL)**.

- This Record of Decision (ROD) was issued by the Biden Administration in 2024, closing off 1.2 million acres of the 1.6 million acres which had been opened up by President Trump under an earlier, 2020 ROD to allow oil and gas leasing in the Coastal Plain program area within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

H.J.Res.106, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Central Yukon Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan," which was introduced by **Executive Vice Chair Nick Begich (AK-AL)**.

- A Resource Management Plan (RMP) adopted in 2024 by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the Biden Administration would have sealed off 3.6 million acres from public use in Alaska's Central Yukon.

H.J.Res.130, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Buffalo Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment," which was introduced by **Vice Chair Harriet Hageman (WY-AL)**.

- Without this disapproval resolution, a RMP issued in late 2024 would have completely blocked Federal leasing for coal resources in a part of Wyoming.

RESTORING ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS THROUGH THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT (CONTINUED)

H.J.Res.105, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "North Dakota Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan," which was sponsored by **Representative Julie Fedorchak (ND-AL)**.

- This Biden RMP limited the development of oil and gas in what BLM determined to be "low development areas," and severely limited all new coal leasing to only be allowed within four miles of existing mines.

H.J.Res.104, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Miles City Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment," which was sponsored by **Representative Troy Downing (MT-02)**.

- The Miles City Field Office RMP Amendment took away over 1.7 million acres from consideration for coal leasing, while also failing to open up any additional land for coal leasing.

H.J.Res.60, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Park Service relating to "Glen Canyon National Recreation Area: Motor Vehicles," which was sponsored by **Chair Celeste Maloy (UT-02)**.

- This Biden rule limited the use of off-road vehicles, such as off-highway vehicles and all-terrain vehicles, in many areas of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona and Utah.

H.R. 1 ENERGY TAX CREDIT EXTENSIONS

Sections 70513(a) and 70512(a), respectively, of H.R. 1, also known as the Working Families Tax Cut Act, extended the 48E investment tax credit, and 45Y production tax credit for clean, baseload energy sources such as nuclear, geothermal, and hydropower until 2034. According to a recent [study](#), these credits could generate upwards of \$336 billion in investments, 237 gigawatts (GW) of electricity generation, and 97,000 American jobs. The credits also curtail increases in residential electricity costs by an average of 10% nationwide, with even sharper increases in states like New York (17% increase), Texas (22% increase), and Louisiana (6% increase).

Section 70510(b) extended the additional 45U tax credit for nuclear energy production to 2032. The 45U tax credit supports the ongoing operation of the current fleet of 94 licensed nuclear power reactors in the United States, which generate almost 20% of the nation's electricity. The credit provides up to 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour, with the value of the credit decreasing when plant revenues are higher. This, in turn, spurs companies to invest billions of dollars to continue the long-term operation of these plants.

H.R. 1 OIL AND GAS OFFSHORE LEASE SALES

Section 50101(b) of H.R. 1 mandated the Department of the Interior to hold 36 offshore oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of America and Alaska's Cook Inlet on a regular schedule through 2040.

According to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, offshore oil and gas revenue was \$5.8 billion in FY2025 through lease sales, rental fees, and royalties. Offshore Federal production in FY 2024 reached approximately 668 million barrels of oil and 700 billion cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of America. This accounts for about 14 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.

H.R. 1 FORTIFIES THE FARM SAFETY NET

Throughout Title I of the Working Families Tax Cut Act, Congressional Republicans and President Trump secured major wins for all Americans, including \$66 billion for farm programs. Thanks to those provisions, \$59 billion will be used to fortify the farm safety net, including through increased crop insurance, Price Loss Coverage, Agriculture Risk Coverage, and disaster assistance program funding. Other vital expenditures boosted by H.R. 1 include increased funding for: conservation programs, trade promotions, research and innovation programs, rural development, forestry, rural schools, energy programs, specialty crops, and livestock provisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

PILOT PROGRAMS TO BOOST NUCLEAR ENERGY

Unveiled through [Executive Order 14301](#) in May 2025, the Reactor Pilot Program seeks to have three American-made advanced nuclear reactors reach criticality by July 4, 2026.

To speed up their development, these reactor projects are progressing through authorization and oversight at the Department of Energy (DOE), rather than Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing. With their authority over advanced nuclear research and development, the Department can "fast-track" the development of select projects by sharing technical expertise, data, test reactors, and modeling tools with those developers. The DOE is also providing these advanced reactors with High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium (HALEU) fuel. This program is a massive boost to the long-stagnant civil nuclear industry and will usher in a new era of American nuclear energy dominance.

In June 2025, the DOE also unveiled the [Fuel Line Pilot Program](#), which will enable U.S. companies to develop fuel production lines and end America's reliance on foreign sources of enriched uranium and critical materials. The five companies selected for this program get the same fast-tracking benefits as those in the Reactor Pilot Program. The Administration has also directed several different funds to support these fuel manufacturers.

NHTSA ROLLS BACK CAFE STANDARDS FOR LIGHT VEHICLES

In December 2025, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) rolled back the strict, Biden-era standards for Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) for light vehicles. The Model Year 2031 (MY '31) 50.4 miles per gallon fuel economy standard was impossibly high and pushed the cost of a new car to the highest price ever recorded. The new standard, set at 34.5 miles per gallon by MY '31 under this new initiative, is far more achievable and will restore consumer choice for all Americans.

Under the Biden Administration, traditional auto manufacturers were punished with extraordinarily high CAFE standards in an effort to mandate they switch more production over to electric vehicles (EVs). By significantly over-projecting the number of EVs expected to be sold in the U.S., the Biden administration manipulated the market and pushed electric vehicles onto consumers despite only 29% of Americans saying they would consider buying an electric vehicle. This approach drove the average cost of a new vehicle to nearly \$50,000 in 2024, up 25% from only four years prior.

REINVIGORATING AMERICA'S COAL INDUSTRY

In April 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed [Executive Order 14621](#) aimed at reviving the American coal industry by designating coal as a “mineral” as defined in section 2 of [Executive Order 14241](#). The order itself carried a number of provisions to prioritize this industry:

- Requires each Federal agency to identify and report to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) any existing and potential Categorical Exclusions under the National Environmental Policy Act which could further the production and export of coal.
- Directs the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Energy to submit a consolidated report identifying coal resources and reserves on Federal lands, and assessing impediments to mining such resources and reserves.
- Asks the Secretaries of Energy and Interior to determine whether coal used in steel production meets the definition of “critical material/mineral” under the Energy Act of 2020, and, if so, take steps to place it on their respective Departmental lists.
- Lifts regulations for coal plants and prioritized coal leasing on federal lands.

RESTORING PREDICTABILITY AND CERTAINTY TO WOTUS

For decades, American landowners have been plagued by inconsistent and overbearing water regulations, under the guise that almost all waters—from manmade ditches to long-standing lakes—are “waters of the United States” (WOTUS) and therefore regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA). In late 2025, the Trump Administration announced their plans to address this issue and narrow the definition of WOTUS to protect farmers, ranchers, and producers from federal overreach. The updated rule will bring WOTUS regulations into compliance with the Sackett decision, providing greater regulatory certainty, and increasing CWA program predictably.

MODERNIZING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, AND ROLLING BACK OVERREACH

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was created to protect species of animals, fish, and plants at-risk of extinction. However, thanks to environmentalist litigation and over-eager federal rule making, species recovery has become an ever-changing goal post, stifling agricultural and energy development. In 2025, the Trump Administration acted to lessen the burden of the ESA compliance by restoring the 2019/2020 framework which ensured critical habitat listings were based upon the best available scientific and commercial data with consideration for economic impacts, to protect endangered species without undue financial consequence. This rule change re-establishes the two-step process for designating unoccupied habitat, restores definitional clarity, and eliminates the Biden Administration's one-size-fits-all blanket rule for threatened species protections.

Additionally, the BLM announced a new set of management plans for the Greater Sage-Grouse, an iconic bird found on the Western Plains, the protection of which has long plagued Western ranchers and energy producers. The new management plans hand greater authority to the states and utilize the best-available science to open thousands of acres for multiple-use and energy production.

TIMBER PRODUCTION AND WILDFIRE PROTECTION THROUGH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

The Trump Administration has taken serious actions to prevent wildfires before they start; these actions are more important and timelier than ever as the West braces for wildfire season following record-breaking draught. In June of 2025, President Trump released an Executive Order (EO) "Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response." This EO recognized the threat of wildfires to the safety of the American people and better empowered, federal, state, and local leaders to combat wildfires by promoting commonsense technology-enabled local strategies for land management and wildfire response and mitigation.

In compliance with President Trump's EO, the Department of Interior announced a "Wildland Fire Service Plan to Modernize Federal Wildfire Response." This plan expands upon the directive laid out in the President's EO, establishing how Interior will streamline wildland fire programs to modernize wildfire management nationwide. Included in this plan are actionable steps to address existing systematic inefficiencies, strengthen interagency wildfire coordination and response, improve federal partnerships and reduce administrative burden, ensure wildfire research and IT investments are mission-ready, and integrate pre-and post-fire activities into a complete wildfire strategy. Additionally, the plan reaffirms the Administration's commitment to supporting the wildfire workforce by implementing permanent pay reform, ensuring competitive pay for federal and tribal firefighters.

A key component to wildfire prevention is high-quality forest management. For decades, federal forests have been poorly managed, allowing for the rapid and devastating spread of wildfire. In April 2025, USDA Secretary Rollins announced sweeping reforms to protect national forests and boost domestic timber production. She established an "Emergency Situation Determination," to empower the U.S. Forest Service to rapidly increase work on the ground and carry out authorized emergency actions to reduce wildfire risk. In addition to decreasing wildfire risk, increased timber production creates American jobs, lowers building costs, and strengthens rural communities.