

AMENDMENT TO RULES COMM. PRINT 119-33

OFFERED BY MRS. KIM OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end the following:

1 **DIVISION** **E—DEVELOPING**
2 **OVERSEAS MINERAL INVEST-**
3 **MENTS AND NEW ALLIED**
4 **NETWORKS FOR CRITICAL**
5 **ENERGIES**

6 **SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.**

7 This division may be cited as the “Developing Over-
8 seas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for
9 Critical Energies Act” or the “DOMINANCE Act”.

10 **SEC. 5002. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND PURPOSE.**

11 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
12 gress that—

13 (1) the United States is heavily dependent on
14 the People’s Republic of China for the production
15 and processing of many key critical minerals and
16 materials;

17 (2) the Government of the People’s Republic of
18 China has weaponized its dominance of critical min-
19 eral production and has intentionally created over-
20 capacity and sold products at below-market rates in

1 order to gain market share and move up the value
2 chain;

3 (3) it is in the economic and national security
4 interests of the United States to prevent further in-
5 roads by strategic competitors into key sectors such
6 as energy infrastructure, critical minerals, and other
7 supply chains essential to United States industrial
8 capacity and strategic security;

9 (4) a reliable, resilient, and diversified supply
10 chain for energy and critical minerals is important
11 to meet the defense, manufacturing, technological,
12 and energy needs of the United States;

13 (5) energy security is a fundamental component
14 of United States national security, economic sta-
15 bility, and foreign policy strategy;

16 (6) efforts to secure critical mineral supply
17 chains must balance national security and economic
18 objectives with the promotion of human rights, envi-
19 ronmental sustainability, and good governance, re-
20 quiring coordinated diplomatic, economic, and regu-
21 latory action;

22 (7) the United States must counter coercive
23 economic practices by strategic competitors and
24 complement the growth of a robust domestic critical
25 minerals industry;

1 (8) United States strategic interests are best
2 served by reducing reliance on adversarial nations
3 for energy and critical minerals, ensuring reliable
4 and affordable electricity for industrial and strategic
5 supply chains, expanding commercial opportunities
6 for United States energy technologies, and securing
7 diversified and reliable access to critical minerals for
8 the United States and allied economies; and

9 (9) Government financing, development, and
10 diplomatic tools should all be deployed in a manner
11 that maximizes the mobilization of private capital,
12 strengthens cooperation with allies and partners,
13 and advances the statutory objectives of United
14 States foreign policy, economic development, and na-
15 tional security—thereby making the United States
16 safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

17 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this division is to—

18 (1) reduce the dependence of the United States
19 and partner countries on strategic competitors for
20 energy, critical minerals, critical materials, and re-
21 lated technologies;

22 (2) support economic growth and energy-sector
23 modernization in partner countries through respon-
24 sible and transparent development of domestic en-
25 ergy and mineral resources;

1 (3) advance United States national security and
2 foreign policy objectives through strategic invest-
3 ments, policy coordination, and expanded coopera-
4 tion with allies and partners;

5 (4) expand United States policy coordination
6 and cooperation with allies and partners related to
7 international critical mineral standards regarding
8 supply chain transparency, environmental responsi-
9 bility, and technical interoperability;

10 (5) promote transparency and traceability
11 across critical mineral supply chains, including
12 through mechanisms to identify the origin of min-
13 erals and ensure that such supply chains are free
14 from forced labor, child labor, and other human
15 rights abuses;

16 (6) strengthen the commercial competitiveness
17 of United States energy and critical mineral compa-
18 nies in global markets; and

19 (7) secure a diversified and resilient supply and
20 processing capacity for critical minerals necessary
21 for United States industry, energy systems, and de-
22 fense requirements, as well as those of allied and
23 partner countries.

24 **SEC. 5003. DEFINITIONS.**

25 In this division:

1 (1) The term “allied country” means—

2 (A) any country described in section
3 2350a(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code;
4 and

5 (B) any member country of an organiza-
6 tion listed in such section.

7 (2) The term “appropriate congressional com-
8 mittees” means—

9 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
10 Committee on Ways and Means, and the Com-
11 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
12 resentatives; and

13 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
14 the Committee on Finance, and the Committee
15 on Appropriations of the Senate.

16 (3) The term “Assistant Secretary” means the
17 Assistant Secretary for Energy Security and Diplo-
18 macy, as established in section 50201.

19 (4) The term “Department” means the Depart-
20 ment of State.

21 (5) The term “processed”, with respect to a
22 critical mineral, means the mineral has undergone
23 the activities that occur after critical mineral ore is
24 extracted from a mine up through its conversion into
25 a metal, metal powder, or a master alloy.

1 (6) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary
2 of State.

3 (7) The term “Under Secretary” means the
4 Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

5 **TITLE LI—FORUM ON RESOURCE**
6 **GEOSTRATEGIC ENGAGE-**
7 **MENT AUTHORIZATION**

8 **SEC. 50101. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SECURE**
9 **CRITICAL MINERALS SUPPLY CHAINS.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

11 (1) In June 2022, the United States, together
12 with allied partners, established the Minerals Secu-
13 rity Partnership (hereafter in this subsection re-
14 ferred to as “MSP”) to strengthen resilient critical
15 minerals supply chains, including through the MSP
16 Forum, the MSP Finance Network, and the Min-
17 erals Investment Network for Vital Energy and
18 Transformation.

19 (2) On February 4, 2026, the Forum on Re-
20 source Geostrategic Engagement was announced as
21 the successor initiative to the MSP to advance such
22 efforts.

23 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CRITICAL MINERAL
24 SUPPLY CHAINS.—It is the policy of the United States—

1 (1) to collaborate with allies and partners of the
2 United States to build secure and resilient critical
3 mineral value chains, including in the mining, proc-
4 essing, reclamation and recycling, and valuation of
5 critical minerals, as well as with respect to manufac-
6 turing that includes critical minerals;

7 (2) to prioritize the development and production
8 of critical minerals domestically, including both to
9 supply domestic needs and for export to allies and
10 partners that participate in secure and resilient sup-
11 ply chains for critical minerals;

12 (3) to reduce or eliminate reliance on critical
13 mineral supply chains controlled by the People's Re-
14 public of China, the Russian Federation, Iran, or
15 any other strategic competitor to the United States;

16 (4) to work with allies and partners on enhanc-
17 ing evaluation capability, tracing, and technology in
18 trusted countries that produce critical minerals;

19 (5) to promote sustainable mining practices
20 that better incorporate the needs and desires of local
21 communities vis-à-vis the People's Republic of Chi-
22 na's brusque approach to local engagements, exploit-
23 ative projects, and overwhelming use of their own on
24 nationals on foreign projects;

1 (6) to identify and implement market-based in-
2 centives for the purposes of facilitating the creation
3 and maintenance of secure and resilient critical min-
4 eral supply chains, including for reclamation and re-
5 cycling of critical mineral resources from waste
6 streams, in collaboration with allies and partners;

7 (7) to prioritize securing critical mineral supply
8 chains in United States foreign policy, including
9 through the use of economic tools to invest respon-
10 sibly in beneficiation and value-adding projects in
11 partner countries in a manner that both benefits
12 local populations and bolsters the supply of critical
13 minerals to the United States;

14 (8) to work with allies and partners to address
15 the distortive effects of predatory economic, pricing,
16 and market manipulation practices of foreign adver-
17 saries and strategic competitors;

18 (9) to coordinate policy tools and investments
19 with allies and partners to accelerate the develop-
20 ment of transparent, traceable, diversified, and fair
21 markets for critical minerals that incorporate robust
22 labor, environmental, and governance standards;

23 (10) to reduce global supply chain
24 vulnerabilities by supporting diversification not only
25 in mineral extraction, but also in processing and re-

1 fining capacity among trusted allies and partners;
2 and

3 (11) that collaboration with allies and partners
4 to build secure and resilient critical mineral supply
5 chains shall not replace United States efforts to in-
6 crease domestic development and production or recy-
7 cling of critical minerals.

8 (c) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO
9 PROTECTING CRITICAL MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may negotiate
11 an agreement with the governments of foreign coun-
12 tries for the purposes of establishing a coalition to—

13 (A) facilitate the transparent mining, proc-
14 essing, supply, and procurement of critical min-
15 erals;

16 (B) facilitate manufacturing that includes
17 critical minerals; and

18 (C) secure an adequate supply of critical
19 minerals and relevant products, manufacturing
20 inputs, and components that are heavily de-
21 pendent on critical mineral resources for the
22 United States and other members of the coali-
23 tion (in this title referred to as “member coun-
24 tries”).

1 (2) NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVES.—The overall
2 objectives for negotiating an agreement described in
3 paragraph (1) should include—

4 (A) establishing mechanisms for member
5 countries, as well as their allies and partners, to
6 build secure, resilient, and transparent supply
7 chains for critical minerals, including in—

8 (i) the mining, refinement, processing,
9 and valuation of critical minerals; and

10 (ii) advanced manufacturing of prod-
11 ucts, components, and materials that are
12 dependent on critical minerals;

13 (B) improving economies of scale and joint
14 cooperation with international partners in se-
15 curing access to and means of production
16 throughout the supply chains of critical min-
17 erals and manufacturing processes dependent
18 on critical minerals;

19 (C) establishing mechanisms, with appro-
20 priate market-based disciplines, that provide
21 and maintain opportunities among member
22 countries for creating industry economies of
23 scale to attract joint investment among member
24 countries, including—

1 (i) cooperation on joint projects, in-
2 cluding cost-sharing on building appro-
3 priate infrastructure to access deposits of
4 critical minerals; and

5 (ii) creation or enhancement of na-
6 tional and international programs to sup-
7 port the development of robust industries
8 by providing appropriate sector-specific in-
9 centives, such as political risk and other
10 insurance opportunities, financing, and
11 other support, for—

12 (I) transparent mining and proc-
13 essing of critical minerals;

14 (II) manufacturing of products,
15 components, and materials that are
16 dependent on critical minerals and are
17 essential to consumer or industrial
18 technology products or have important
19 national security implications; and

20 (III) associated energy, indus-
21 trial, or transportation needs that are
22 tailored to the handling, movement,
23 and logistics management of critical
24 minerals and products, components,

1 and materials that are dependent on
2 critical minerals;

3 (D) establishing market-based rules for
4 member countries regarding adoption of quali-
5 fying tax and other incentives to stimulate in-
6 vestment to ensure a fair playing field among
7 member countries;

8 (E) establishing recommended best prac-
9 tices to protect—

10 (i) labor rights;

11 (ii) the natural environment and eco-
12 systems near critical mineral industrial
13 sites;

14 (iii) the safety of communities near
15 critical mineral industrial activities
16 through consultation;

17 (iv) supply chain diversity;

18 (v) against the use of forced labor and
19 child labor in critical mineral extraction;

20 (vi) environmental remediation, land
21 restoration, and responsible waste manage-
22 ment;

23 (vii) transparency in mining contracts,
24 revenue sharing, and beneficial ownership;

25 and

1 (viii) economic benefits to local com-
2 munities, including through fair wages,
3 community investment, and local participa-
4 tion in decision making;

5 (F) advancing economic growth in devel-
6 oping countries with critical mineral reserves,
7 including for the benefit of the citizens of such
8 countries;

9 (G) establishing a mechanism for joint re-
10 source mapping with procedures for equitable
11 sharing of information on potential deposits of
12 critical minerals not less frequently than annu-
13 ally;

14 (H) establishing appropriate mechanisms
15 for the recognition and enforcement by a mem-
16 ber country of judgements relating to environ-
17 mental and related harms caused by mining op-
18 erations within such member country in con-
19 travention of the laws of such country;

20 (I) addressing risks associated with
21 artisanal and small-scale mining, including by
22 supporting formalization efforts, improving
23 labor conditions, and strengthening regulatory
24 oversight in partner countries; and

1 (J) improving supply chain security among
2 member countries by providing for national
3 treatment investment protections among mem-
4 ber countries that are equal to, or better than,
5 the standards set forth in the United States
6 model bilateral investment treaty.

7 (3) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION RE-
8 QUIRED.— In the course of negotiations described in
9 paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, not less fre-
10 quently than annually, consult with the Committee
11 on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives
12 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
13 ate, and shall keep such committees fully apprised of
14 such negotiations.

15 (d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
16 tion shall be construed to alter any other provision of
17 United States domestic law or regulation applicable to
18 critical minerals.

19 **SEC. 50102. FORUM ON RESOURCE GEOSTRATEGIC EN-**
20 **GAGEMENT AUTHORIZATION.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the
22 Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy,
23 and the Environment, may lead United States participa-
24 tion in a “Forum on Resource Geostrategic Engagement”,
25 for the following purposes:

1 (1) To identify and support investment and ad-
2 vocate for commercial and military use critical min-
3 eral mining, processing, and refining projects that
4 enable robust, secure, and transparent critical min-
5 eral supply chains, in consultation with the other
6 Federal agencies, as appropriate.

7 (2) To coordinate with relevant regional bu-
8 reaus to develop regional diplomatic engagement
9 strategies related to critical minerals projects and to
10 identify projects that are priorities.

11 (3) To coordinate with United States missions
12 abroad on projects, programs, and investments that
13 enable robust and secure critical mineral supply
14 chains.

15 (4) To coordinate with current and prospective
16 members of the Forum on Resource Geostrategic
17 Engagement.

18 (5) To establish a mechanism for information-
19 sharing with members of the Forum on Resource
20 Geostrategic Engagement.

21 (6) To establish policies and procedures, and if
22 necessary, to provide funding to facilitate coopera-
23 tion on joint projects with members of the Forum on
24 Resource Geostrategic Engagement and any related
25 organizations established by the Forum on Resource

1 Geostrategic Engagement, including those related to
2 cost-sharing agreements, political risk insurance, fi-
3 nancing, equity investments, pricing mechanisms,
4 procurement, and other support, in coordination
5 with other Federal agencies, as appropriate.

6 (7) To coordinate with Development Finance
7 Institutions, Export Credit Agencies, multilateral
8 banks, and private banks headquartered in Forum
9 on Resource Geostrategic Engagement member
10 countries to promote information exchange and co-
11 financing through the Forum on Resource
12 Geostrategic Engagement Finance Network.

13 (8) To establish procedures to prevent, review,
14 and deter critical mineral asset sales to prohibited
15 foreign entities (as such term is defined in section
16 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code) by companies
17 within the jurisdiction of Forum on Resource
18 Geostrategic Engagement member countries.

19 (9) To establish a framework for the trans-
20 parent evaluation of member countries' compliance
21 and effectiveness in fulfilling the purposes listed in
22 paragraphs (1) through (8) of this section.

23 (10) To identify and recommend priority coun-
24 tries for future engagement, including through any
25 relevant alliance between the United States and a

1 foreign country related to securing and diversifying
2 critical mineral supply chains.

3 (b) DATABASE.—As part of the Forum on Resource
4 Geostrategic Engagement, the Secretary, acting through
5 the Under Secretary, may establish and maintain a data-
6 base of critical mineral projects for the purpose of pro-
7 viding high quality and up-to-date information to the pri-
8 vate sector in order to spur greater investment, increase
9 the resilience of global critical minerals supply chains, and
10 boost United States supply of critical minerals.

11 (c) EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH THE FORUM
12 ON RESOURCE GEOSTRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT.—

13 (1) PROCEDURE.—The Secretary, acting
14 through the Under Secretary, shall develop a proce-
15 dure for the collection, handling, and transmission of
16 commercial information or data that is provided by
17 other Federal departments and agencies and trans-
18 mitted to members of the Forum on Resource
19 Geostrategic Engagement.

20 (2) LIMITATIONS.—The procedure required in
21 paragraph (1) shall include the following limitations:

22 (A) Any information or data which is geo-
23 logical or geophysical information or a trade se-
24 cret or commercial or financial information
25 shall, prior to transmittal, be aggregated, accu-

1 mulated, or otherwise reported in such a man-
2 ner as to avoid, to the fullest extent feasible,
3 identification or disclosure of proprietary busi-
4 ness information of any person from whom the
5 United States obtained such information.

6 (B) The limitations on disclosure described
7 in the following provisions of law:

8 (i) Section 11(d) of the Energy Sup-
9 ply and Environmental Coordination Act of
10 1974 (15 U.S.C. 796(d)).

11 (ii) Section 14(b) of the Federal En-
12 ergy Administration Act of 1974 (15
13 U.S.C. 773(b)).

14 (iii) Section 9 of title 13, United
15 States Code.

16 (iv) The first section of the Act of
17 January 27, 1938, entitled “An Act to
18 make confidential certain information fur-
19 nished to the Bureau of Foreign and Do-
20 mestic Commerce, and for other purposes”
21 (15 U.S.C. 176a).

22 (v) Section 1905 of title 18, United
23 States Code.

1 (vi) Section 252 of the Energy Policy
2 and Conservation Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C.
3 6274).

4 (C) Any matter or information described in
5 section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code
6 shall not be disclosed.

7 (3) EXCEPTIONS.—

8 (A) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EMER-
9 GENCY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the
10 Secretary may make any information or data
11 available to members of the Forum on Resource
12 Geostrategic Engagement during an inter-
13 national energy supply emergency.

14 (B) PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION.—Not-
15 withstanding paragraph (2), the Secretary may
16 make any information or data available to
17 members of the Forum on Resource
18 Geostrategic Engagement if the information is
19 otherwise legally permitted to be made available
20 and the President certifies, after opportunity
21 for presentation of views by interested persons,
22 that the Forum on Resource Geostrategic En-
23 gagement has adopted and is implementing se-
24 curity measures such that such information or
25 data will not be disclosed by member countries

1 of the Forum on Resource Geostrategic En-
2 gagement or the agencies or employees of such
3 countries to any person or foreign country with-
4 out having been aggregated, accumulated, or
5 otherwise reported in such manner as to avoid
6 identification of any person from whom the
7 United States obtained such information or
8 data.

9 (d) FORUM ON RESOURCE GEOSTRATEGIC ENGAGE-
10 MENT STAFF.—The Secretary shall prioritize staffing the
11 Forum on Resource Geostrategic Engagement with indi-
12 viduals who have the following qualifications:

13 (1) Substantive knowledge and experience in
14 issues related to critical minerals supply chains and
15 the application of such supply chains to strategic in-
16 dustries, including in the defense, energy, and tech-
17 nology sectors.

18 (2) Substantive knowledge and experience in
19 large-scale multi-donor project financing and related
20 technical and diplomatic arrangements, international
21 coalition-building, development finance, and project
22 management.

23 (3) Substantive knowledge and experience in
24 trade and foreign policy, defense-industrial base pol-

1 icy, or national security-sensitive supply chain
2 issues.

3 (e) PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY COORDINA-
4 TION.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Sec-
5 retary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environ-
6 ment, shall ensure close coordination between the Depart-
7 ment, the private sector, and relevant civil society groups
8 regarding the implementation of this section.

9 (f) PROJECT SELECTION.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The United States, through
11 participation in the Forum on Resource Geostrategic
12 Engagement, shall prioritize projects that advance
13 the national and economic security interests of the
14 United States and allies and partners of the United
15 States.

16 (2) CRITERIA REQUIREMENTS.—The United
17 States shall advocate for the Forum on Resource
18 Geostrategic Engagement to use environmental, soci-
19 etal, and governance standards, including as criteria
20 for project selection, that are consistent with United
21 States law or international agreements approved by
22 Congress.

23 (3) PRIVATE SECTOR COLLABORATION.—The
24 Department shall coordinate with the private sector
25 to leverage expertise and ensure projects supported

1 by the Forum on Resource Geostrategic Engagement
2 are catalyzed by private sector investments and com-
3 mercial offtake, with priority to the United States,
4 through the Minerals Investment Network for Vital
5 Energy Security and Transformation (commonly
6 known as “MINVEST”).

7 **SEC. 50103. UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTER-**
8 **NATIONAL NICKEL STUDY GROUP.**

9 (a) UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP.—The President
10 is authorized to accept the Terms of Reference of and
11 maintain membership of the United States in the Inter-
12 national Nickel Study Group.

13 (b) PAYMENTS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.—The
14 United States assessed contributions to the International
15 Nickel Study Group may be paid from amounts authorized
16 to be appropriated under section 8 of the United Nations
17 Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287e).

18 **SEC. 50104. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY FOR SECURING CRIT-**
19 **ICAL MINERALS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
21 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in con-
22 sultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agen-
23 cies, shall develop a strategy for securing the supply
24 chains of a diverse set of critical minerals.

1 (b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection
2 shall—

3 (1) include—

4 (A) a review of the roles and responsibil-
5 ities of offices and positions within the Depart-
6 ment engaged, as of the date of the enactment
7 of this Act, in efforts to secure critical mineral
8 supply chains; and

9 (B) processes to ensure that such offices
10 coordinate and deconflict such efforts;

11 (2) leverage use of United States financial,
12 commercial, and development assistance tools and
13 resources to advance the critical mineral policies of
14 the United States;

15 (3) include targeted engagement plans for both
16 countries that are allies or partners of the United
17 States and countries with significant proven or esti-
18 mated deposits of critical minerals or processing ca-
19 pacity for minerals critical to national security inter-
20 ests;

21 (4) provide for coordination with relevant Fed-
22 eral agencies to align trade policies to address both
23 price volatility and incentivize the sourcing of critical
24 minerals from trusted suppliers;

1 (5) strengthen collaboration with countries that
2 are allies and partners of the United States, and le-
3 verage the leadership role of the United States in
4 multilateral institutions engaged on critical mineral
5 issues to shape international standards;

6 (6) extend the diplomatic and commercial advo-
7 cacy support of the United States to private sector
8 entities throughout critical mineral supply chains;
9 and

10 (7) facilitate coordination with countries that
11 are allies and partners of the United States to—

12 (A) identify best practices and develop co-
13 ordinated standards for critical mineral
14 projects;

15 (B) protect against inhumane labor prac-
16 tices; and

17 (C) minimize adverse environmental and
18 social impacts from the critical minerals supply
19 chain.

20 (c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 210 days
21 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
22 provide a briefing on the strategy developed under sub-
23 section (a) to—

1 (3) projects that receive funding from other
2 United States Government agencies and depart-
3 ments.

4 **TITLE LII—DEPARTMENT OF**
5 **STATE AUTHORIZATIONS**

6 **SEC. 50201r. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND BUREAU FOR EN-**
7 **ERGY SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY.**

8 Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authori-
9 ties Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended—

10 (1) by redesignating paragraph (17) as para-
11 graph (18); and

12 (2) by inserting after paragraph (16) the fol-
13 lowing:

14 “(17) ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND BUREAU FOR
15 ENERGY SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY.—

16 “(A) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ENERGY
17 SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY .—

18 “(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is au-
19 thorized to be in the Department an As-
20 sistant Secretary for Energy Security and
21 Diplomacy who shall be responsible to the
22 Under Secretary for Economic Affairs for
23 all matters pertaining to the formulation
24 and implementation of international en-
25 ergy, energy technology, critical minerals,

1 and relevant supply chain policies in the
2 conduct of foreign policy by the Depart-
3 ment, including, as appropriate, to protect
4 United States energy security interests,
5 lead the coordination of energy programs
6 carried out by United States Government
7 agencies abroad, and such other related
8 duties as the Secretary may from time to
9 time designate.

10 “(ii) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition
11 to the responsibilities described under
12 clause (i), the Assistant Secretary shall
13 maintain continuous observation and co-
14 ordination of all matters pertaining to the
15 development of policies to secure access to
16 international energy markets and diversify
17 critical mineral supply chains in the con-
18 duct of foreign policy, including, as appro-
19 priate, the following:

20 “(I) Representing the Secretary
21 in interagency efforts to develop the
22 international energy policy of the
23 United States.

24 “(II) Contributing to the anal-
25 ysis, formulation, and implementation

1 of international policies aimed at pro-
2 tecting and advancing United States
3 energy interests.

4 “(III) Effectively managing
5 United States bilateral and multilat-
6 eral relations related to energy and,
7 as directed by the Secretary, rep-
8 resenting the Secretary in relevant
9 international fora and organizations,
10 including the International Energy
11 Agency, to bolster global energy secu-
12 rity and advance the interests of the
13 United States.

14 “(IV) Ensuring that analyses of
15 the national security and economic se-
16 curity implications of global energy
17 developments are reflected in the deci-
18 sion making processes within the De-
19 partment.

20 “(V) Incorporating energy and
21 critical mineral security priorities into
22 the activities of the Department.

23 “(VI) Coordinating energy activi-
24 ties of the Department with relevant
25 Federal departments and agencies, in-

1 including the Departments of Energy,
2 Commerce, Defense, and the Interior,
3 and the United States International
4 Development Finance Corporation to
5 promote United States energy security
6 and energy development to support
7 United States national security readi-
8 ness.

9 “(VII) Coordinating the Depart-
10 ment’s engagement with foreign gov-
11 ernments regarding protection of on-
12 shore and offshore critical energy in-
13 frastructure from sabotage or other
14 deliberate interference by malign for-
15 eign actors.

16 “(VIII) Analyzing and developing
17 policies to counter the use of energy
18 and critical minerals infrastructure
19 and supply chain dependencies by ad-
20 versaries to coerce, influence, or ma-
21 nipulate the United States and allied
22 countries.

23 “(IX) Coordinating energy secu-
24 rity and other relevant functions with-
25 in the Department, as appropriate.

1 “(X) Working internationally
2 to—
3 “(aa) support the develop-
4 ment of energy technologies, nat-
5 ural resources, critical minerals,
6 and supply chains for the benefit
7 of the United States and United
8 States allies and trading partners
9 for their energy security and eco-
10 nomic development needs;
11 “(bb) promote secure and
12 diversified energy and critical
13 minerals supply chains, and a
14 well-functioning global market
15 for energy resources, energy tech-
16 nologies, critical minerals;
17 “(cc) develop new policies
18 and regulatory frameworks, mul-
19 tilateral initiatives, and other
20 tools to protect allied onshore
21 and offshore critical energy infra-
22 structure from sabotage or other
23 deliberate interference by malign
24 foreign actors;

1 “(dd) counter the
2 weaponization of energy and crit-
3 ical mineral dependencies by ad-
4 versaries;

5 “(ee) resolve international
6 disputes regarding the explo-
7 ration, development, production,
8 or distribution of energy and crit-
9 ical minerals resources where
10 United States strategic interests
11 are present;

12 “(ff) support the economic
13 and commercial interests of
14 United States persons operating
15 in the energy markets of foreign
16 countries; and

17 “(gg) support and coordi-
18 nate international efforts to al-
19 leviate energy poverty, enhance
20 energy access and energy effi-
21 ciency to promote United States
22 strategic interests, and offer al-
23 ternatives to adversary initiatives
24 for United States allies and part-
25 ners.

1 “(XI) Conducting public diplo-
2 macy with regard to United States
3 international energy policy to
4 strengthen transparency and good
5 governance.

6 “(XII) Performing such other
7 duties as the Under Secretary for
8 Economic Affairs may from time to
9 time designate.

10 “(iii) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—
11 Not later than 180 days after the date of
12 the enactment of this paragraph, the As-
13 sistant Secretary shall submit to the ap-
14 propriate congressional committees a re-
15 port on the status of efforts by the Depart-
16 ment to establish the Bureau of Energy
17 Security and Diplomacy required in sub-
18 paragraph (B), including a description of
19 current and projected staffing levels and
20 resources deployed to execute the respon-
21 sibilities described in clause (ii).

22 “(iv) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later
23 than one year after the date of the enact-
24 ment of this paragraph, and annually
25 thereafter for three years, the Assistant

1 Secretary shall submit to Congress a re-
2 port on the United States international en-
3 ergy strategy and the actions taken by the
4 Bureau to fulfill such strategy.

5 “(B) BUREAU FOR ENERGY SECURITY AND
6 DIPLOMACY.—

7 “(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary
8 shall establish a Bureau of Energy Secu-
9 rity and Diplomacy, which shall perform
10 such functions related to the formulation
11 and implementation of international en-
12 ergy, energy technology, critical minerals,
13 and relevant supply chain policies, as the
14 Under Secretary for Economic Affairs may
15 prescribe.

16 “(ii) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The
17 Assistant Secretary shall be the head of
18 the Bureau.

19 “(iii) BUREAU EMPLOYMENT.—

20 “(I) TEMPORARY EXPEDITED
21 HIRING AUTHORITIES.—For a period
22 of one year beginning on the date of
23 the enactment of this paragraph, the
24 Secretary may—

1 “(aa) appoint employees to
2 the Bureau whose expertise
3 aligns with the responsibilities
4 listed in subparagraph (A)(ii)
5 without regard to the provisions
6 of title 5, United States Code, re-
7 garding appointments in the
8 competitive service; and

9 “(bb) fix the basic com-
10 pensation of such employees
11 without regard to chapter 51 and
12 subchapter III of chapter 53 of
13 such title regarding classification
14 and General Schedule pay rates.

15 “(II) PRIORITY APPOINT-
16 MENTS.—The Secretary shall
17 prioritize the appointment of employ-
18 ees to the Bureau—

19 “(aa) who were separated
20 from employment with the Bu-
21 reau of Energy and Natural Re-
22 sources in 2025 as a result of a
23 reduction in force; and

1 “(bb) whose expertise aligns
2 with the responsibilities listed in
3 subparagraph (A)(ii).

4 “(iv) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the
5 sense of Congress that the Assistant Sec-
6 retary should be a standing participant in
7 the Investment Committee or any other
8 interagency working group established at
9 or chaired by the White House National
10 Security Council or National Energy
11 Dominance Council to coordinate and im-
12 plement United States policy regarding
13 international critical mineral and energy
14 supply chain diversification.”.

15 **SEC. 50202. ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY WITHIN**
16 **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

17 Section 931 of the Energy Independence and Security
18 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17371) is amended—

19 (1) by striking subsections (a), (b), and (d);
20 and

21 (2) by striking “(c) ENERGY ADVISORS.—The
22 Secretary” and inserting “The Secretary”.

1 **SEC. 50203. CRITICAL MINERAL MINING FELLOWSHIP PRO-**
2 **GRAM.**

3 The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
4 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) is amended by adding
5 at the end the following:

6 **“SEC. 116. CRITICAL MINERAL MINING FELLOWSHIP PRO-**
7 **GRAM.**

8 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary for
9 Educational and Cultural Affairs is authorized to establish
10 the Critical Mineral Mining Fellowship Program (referred
11 to in this section as the ‘Fellowship Program’) within the
12 J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program.

13 “(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Fellowship
14 Program are—

15 “(1) to advance foreign policy priorities of the
16 United States by promoting studies, research, and
17 international exchange in the mining industry;

18 “(2) to send United States citizens who are en-
19 rolled in or have received a degree from an accred-
20 ited postsecondary institution in the United States
21 to mining institutions in foreign countries, in order
22 to build the capacity of the United States mining
23 workforce;

24 “(3) to develop a robust and skilled workforce
25 that can support and fill the gaps within the United

1 States' growing domestic critical mineral supply
2 chain; and

3 “(4) to reduce dependency on foreign energy
4 and critical mineral supplies and enhance competi-
5 tiveness of the United States within the global crit-
6 ical mineral marketplace.

7 “(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Assistant Secretary
8 shall administer the Fellowship Program in consultation
9 with binational Fulbright Commissions, mining industry
10 leaders, institutions of higher education, governments of
11 foreign countries, and United States Embassies in the for-
12 eign countries described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of
13 subsection (d)(4).

14 “(d) SELECTION OF FELLOWS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary
16 shall select qualified individuals to participate in the
17 Fellowship Program and ensure a broad geographic
18 representation in order to develop region-specific
19 specialties.

20 “(2) NUMBER OF FELLOWS.—The Assistant
21 Secretary shall determine the number of fellows se-
22 lected each year.

23 “(3) CRITERIA FOR FELLOWS.—

24 “(A) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—

25 Each fellow shall—

1 “(i) have a conferred bachelor’s or
2 equivalent degree before the start of the
3 Fellowship Program period;

4 “(ii) be a student currently enrolled in
5 an institution of higher education in the
6 United States completing an advanced de-
7 gree in science, technology, engineering,
8 mathematics, or a field relating to the min-
9 ing industry; or

10 “(iii) have had a conferred
11 postdoctoral degree for not longer than five
12 years before the start of the Fellowship
13 Program period.

14 “(B) POSTCOMPLETION REQUIREMENT.—
15 Upon completion of the Fellowship Program,
16 each fellow shall demonstrate intent to seek em-
17 ployment in a mining profession that directly
18 benefits the growth, progress, and development
19 of the mining industry in the United States
20 Government, an academic institution, a private-
21 sector company, or any organization approved
22 by the Assistant Secretary.

23 “(4) ELIGIBLE UNIVERSITIES.—United States
24 fellows shall attend universities approved by the As-
25 sistant Secretary, in consultation with the Com-

1 mittee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Rep-
2 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
3 tions of the Senate, that have a mining program and
4 are located in a foreign country. To the extent prac-
5 ticable, the Assistant Secretary should prioritize fel-
6 low enrollment in higher education mining programs
7 in—

8 “(A) member countries of the Forum on
9 Resource Geostrategic Engagement; or

10 “(B) with the exception of the People’s Re-
11 public of China and the Russian Federation,
12 any country identified by the Assistant Sec-
13 retary, in consultation with the Committee on
14 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives
15 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
16 Senate, as containing sufficiently qualified min-
17 ing programs.

18 “(5) OUTREACH.—To the extent practicable,
19 the Assistant Secretary shall conduct outreach at
20 United States undergraduate and graduate institu-
21 tions the Assistant Secretary determines are likely to
22 produce a range of qualified applications for the Fel-
23 lowship Programs.

24 “(e) STRUCTURE.—

1 “(1) FELLOWSHIP REQUIREMENTS.—To
2 achieve the purposes described in subsection (b)—

3 “(A) each fellow selected pursuant to sub-
4 section (d)(1) is encouraged to arrange place-
5 ment in a mining education program at an eli-
6 gible university in a foreign country;

7 “(B) each fellow shall—

8 “(i) participate in advanced
9 coursework, research projects, and prac-
10 tical training opportunities offered by the
11 host institution;

12 “(ii) engage with faculty advisors and
13 industry partners to gain hands-on experi-
14 ence through internships, laboratory work,
15 and field studies relevant to the mining in-
16 dustry;

17 “(iii) serve as a cultural and academic
18 ambassador of the United States, fostering
19 mutual understanding in the academic and
20 professional mining community of the for-
21 eign country;

22 “(iv) participate in professional devel-
23 opment activities, such as conferences,
24 workshops, and seminars, to expand knowl-

1 edge of global best practices in mining en-
2 gineering and related fields; and

3 “(v) build and strengthen networks
4 with international peers, faculty, and in-
5 dustry professionals to facilitate ongoing
6 collaboration and knowledge exchange; and

7 “(C) the Assistant Secretary shall, for each
8 fellow, approve a work plan that identifies the
9 target objectives for the fellow, including spe-
10 cific duties and responsibilities relating to those
11 objectives.

12 “(2) FELLOWSHIP PERIOD.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Each fellowship under
14 this section shall continue for a period deter-
15 mined by the Assistant Secretary, which, when-
16 ever feasible, may not be less than one year.

17 “(B) RENEWAL.—A renewal for a second
18 year may be granted only with the approval of
19 the Assistant Secretary.

20 “(f) FELLOWSHIP AWARD.—The Assistant Secretary
21 is authorized to provide each fellow in the Fellowship Pro-
22 gram with an allowance that is equal to the amount need-
23 ed for the fellow’s reasonable costs during the fellowship
24 period, including—

1 “(1) mandatory university fees, including tui-
2 tion, associated with graduate study;

3 “(2) living expenses, including housing, basic
4 food costs, and daily transportation;

5 “(3) essential textbooks and other academic
6 materials;

7 “(4) mandatory visa application, immigration
8 fees, and other essential predeparture requirements;

9 “(5) relocation expenses, including airline and
10 rail travel;

11 “(6) research allowance, including essential
12 travel to field sites and laboratory work; and

13 “(7) other reasonable costs approved by the Bu-
14 reau.

15 “(g) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the
16 date of completion of the Fellowship Program by the ini-
17 tial cohort of fellows selected under subsection (d), and
18 annually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary shall submit
19 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
20 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of
21 the Senate a report providing information on the imple-
22 mentation of the Fellowship Program, including—

23 “(1) background information, including quali-
24 fications, demographics, geographical origins, and
25 other relevant information with respect to the fellows

1 who completed a Fellowship Program fellowship dur-
2 ing the preceding 1-year period;

3 “(2) the total number of fellows who completed
4 a Fellowship Program fellowship during the pre-
5 ceding 1-year period;

6 “(3) a description of the academic placements
7 of the fellows and the relation of such placements to
8 the development of United States region-specific spe-
9 cialties under the Fellowship Program, including
10 participant and institution feedback on program im-
11 plementation and feedback on lessons learned;

12 “(4) a plan for factoring lessons learned and
13 acquired skills based knowledge into future Fellow-
14 ship Program programming;

15 “(5) the total amount of funds used in support
16 of the Fellowship Program during the preceding 1-
17 year period and a description of efforts taken to
18 maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of such
19 funds, including encouraging industry partnerships
20 and support for the Fellowship Program; and

21 “(6) any legislative recommendations to im-
22 prove or enhance the Fellowship Program to achieve
23 the purposes described in subsection (b).”.

1 **SEC. 50204. VISITING MINING SCHOLARS PROGRAM.**

2 The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
3 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), as amended by section
4 50203, is further amended by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing:

6 **“SEC. 117. VISITING MINING SCHOLARS PROGRAM.**

7 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary for
8 Educational and Cultural Affairs is authorized to establish
9 the Visiting Scholars Mining Program (referred to in this
10 section as the ‘Visiting Scholars Program’) within the J.
11 William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program.

12 “(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Visiting Schol-
13 ars Program is to bring mining academics and profes-
14 sionals to the United States to—

15 “(1) build and expand the United States mining
16 education programs at institutions of higher edu-
17 cation;

18 “(2) bolster workforce development programs;
19 and

20 “(3) advance research and development initia-
21 tives in the mining industry and adjacent fields.

22 “(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Assistant Secretary
23 shall administer the Visiting Scholars Program, in con-
24 sultation with binational Fulbright Commissions, mining
25 industry leaders, institutions of higher education, foreign
26 governments, and United States Embassies in the foreign

1 countries described in clause (i) or (ii) of subsection
2 (d)(3)(B).

3 “(d) SELECTION OF VISITING MINING SCHOLARS.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary
5 shall select qualified individuals to participate in the
6 Visiting Scholars Program, each of whom is not a
7 citizen of the United States, the People’s Republic of
8 China, or the Russian Federation, and—

9 “(A) is employed as a mining professional,
10 practitioner, or operator in a foreign country; or

11 “(B) is employed as an academic working
12 at an institution of higher education in a for-
13 eign country with a mining education program,
14 as approved by the Assistant Secretary, in con-
15 sultation with the Fulbright Commission, the
16 relevant United States embassy, the Committee
17 on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
18 tives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations
19 of the Senate.

20 “(2) NUMBER OF FELLOWS.—The Assistant
21 Secretary shall determine the number of fellows se-
22 lected each year, which, whenever feasible, shall be
23 not fewer than 10.

24 “(3) ELIGIBLE VISITING MINING SCHOLARS.—

1 “(A) REQUIREMENTS.—Visiting mining
2 scholars may not be citizens of the United
3 States, and shall be—

4 “(i) a citizen of a country where an-
5 other Fulbright Foreign Student Program
6 operates; and

7 “(ii) a citizen of a country that has
8 expertise or specialized knowledge or en-
9 gages in practices that could benefit the
10 mining industry.

11 “(B) PREFERRED COUNTRIES.—To the ex-
12 tent practicable, the Board should prioritize se-
13 lection of visiting mining scholars who live or
14 work in—

15 “(i) a member country of the Forum
16 on Resource Geostrategic Engagement; or

17 “(ii) any country identified by the As-
18 sistant Secretary, in consultation with the
19 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
20 House of Representatives and the Com-
21 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate,
22 as containing individuals that have aca-
23 demic expertise or specialized knowledge or
24 engage in practices that could benefit the
25 mining industry.

1 “(4) OUTREACH.—To the extent practicable,
2 the Assistant Secretary shall conduct outreach, in
3 coordination with United States embassies, mining
4 industry leaders, and mining institutions in foreign
5 countries that are likely to produce a range of quali-
6 fied applicants for the Visiting Scholars Program.

7 “(e) STRUCTURE.—

8 “(1) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—To carry out
9 the purpose described in subsection (b)—

10 “(A) each individual selected pursuant to
11 subsection (d)(1) who is coming to the United
12 States as a visiting mining scholar shall ar-
13 range placement in a United States academic
14 institution approved by the Assistant Secretary;

15 “(B) each visiting mining scholar should—

16 “(i) consult with faculty members to
17 provide technical assistance on how to de-
18 velop or expand a mining education pro-
19 gram at the host institution of higher edu-
20 cation;

21 “(ii) assist in the development and re-
22 view of mining education curricula, includ-
23 ing course syllabi, laboratory modules, and
24 fieldwork components;

1 “(iii) participate in collaborative re-
2 search projects with faculty, students, and
3 third-party research institutions, focusing
4 on innovative mining technologies, sustain-
5 able mining practices, and resource man-
6 agement;

7 “(iv) facilitate partnerships between
8 the host institution and mining organiza-
9 tions, government agencies, and other in-
10 stitutions to foster academic exchange, re-
11 search collaboration, and workforce devel-
12 opment;

13 “(v) mentor undergraduate and grad-
14 uate students interested in mining edu-
15 cation, offering guidance on academic
16 projects and career development; and

17 “(vi) contribute to the development of
18 outreach programs aimed at increasing
19 awareness of the mining industry as a ca-
20 reer path and to increase awareness of the
21 types of mining professions available; and

22 “(C) the Assistant Secretary shall, for each
23 visiting mining scholar, approve a work plan
24 that identifies the target objectives for the

1 scholar, including specific duties and respon-
2 sibilities relating to those objectives.

3 “(2) ELIGIBLE UNITED STATES INSTITU-
4 TIONS.—Visiting mining scholars shall be placed in
5 a United States institution of higher education ap-
6 proved by the Assistant Secretary that—

7 “(A) demonstrates a commitment to devel-
8 oping or expanding academic programs in the
9 mining industry;

10 “(B) possesses existing faculty expertise or
11 research activity in the mining industry or re-
12 lated extractive fields;

13 “(C) provides institutional support and re-
14 sources, such as laboratory facilities, field sites,
15 or equipment, relevant to mining education and
16 research, including in geology;

17 “(D) demonstrates a commitment to inte-
18 grate the visiting scholar into curriculum devel-
19 opment, faculty training, or workforce pipeline
20 initiatives in mining;

21 “(E) demonstrates a plan for sustaining
22 mining or critical mineral resources programs
23 beyond the duration of the visiting scholar’s
24 placement;

1 “(F) can provide evidence of student inter-
2 est or regional workforce demand for mining
3 education programs or training; and

4 “(G) agrees to provide mentoring, adminis-
5 trative support, and opportunities for the vis-
6 iting scholar to engage with students, faculty,
7 and local industry.

8 “(3) SCHOLARSHIP PERIOD.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The duration of each
10 scholarship period under this section shall be
11 determined by the Assistant Secretary and
12 shall, whenever feasible, be not less than three
13 months and not more than one year.

14 “(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Any exception to the
15 duration of the scholarship period described in
16 subparagraph (A) shall be submitted by the vis-
17 iting mining scholar to and approved by the As-
18 sistant Secretary before such exception takes ef-
19 fect.

20 “(f) SCHOLARSHIP AWARD.—The Assistant Sec-
21 retary is authorized to provide each visiting mining scholar
22 under this section with an allowance to cover the scholar’s
23 reasonable costs of living during the scholarship period.

24 “(g) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the
25 date of completion of the Visiting Mining Scholars Pro-

1 gram by the initial cohort of scholars selected under sub-
2 section (d), and annually thereafter, the Assistant Sec-
3 retary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
4 of the House of Representatives and the Committee on
5 Foreign Relations of the Senate a report providing infor-
6 mation on the implementation of the Visiting Scholars
7 Program, including—

8 “(1) background information, including quali-
9 fications, demographics, geographical origins, and
10 other relevant information with respect to the cohort
11 of scholars who completed a Visiting Scholars Pro-
12 gram during the preceding 1-year period;

13 “(2) the total number of scholars who com-
14 pleted a Visiting Scholars Program during the pre-
15 ceding 1-year period;

16 “(3) the United States universities that visiting
17 scholars were placed in;

18 “(4) the foreign universities or other post-
19 graduate institutions that the cohort of scholars
20 were chosen from;

21 “(5) a description of academic placements se-
22 lected, under the Visiting Scholars Program, includ-
23 ing participant feedback on program implementation
24 and feedback on lessons learned;

1 “(6) a plan for factoring lessons learned into
2 future programming;

3 “(7) the total amount of funds used in support
4 of the Visiting Mining Scholars Program during the
5 preceding 1-year period and a description of efforts
6 taken to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of
7 such funds, including encouraging industry and aca-
8 demic institution partnerships and support for the
9 Fellowship Program; and

10 “(8) any legislative recommendations to im-
11 prove or enhance the Visiting Mining Scholars Pro-
12 gram.”.

13 **SEC. 50205. AMENDMENT TO THE MUTUAL AND CULTURAL**
14 **EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961.**

15 Section 112(a) of the Mutual Educational and Cul-
16 tural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(a)) is
17 amended—

18 (1) in paragraph (9), by striking “; and” and
19 inserting a semicolon;

20 (2) in the first paragraph designated as para-
21 graph (10), by striking the period at the end and in-
22 serting a semicolon;

23 (3) by redesignating the second paragraph des-
24 ignated as paragraph (10) as paragraph (11);

1 (4) in paragraph (11), as so redesignated, by
2 striking the period at the end and inserting a semi-
3 colon; and

4 (5) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(12) the Mining Fellowship Program estab-
6 lished under section 116, which provides funding for
7 studies, research, and international exchange for
8 students seeking or completing advanced degrees
9 from United States institutions of higher education
10 in self-arranged placements with universities with
11 mining education programs in foreign countries; and

12 “(13) the Visiting Mining Scholars Program es-
13 tablished under section 117, which provides funding
14 for international mining academics, practitioners,
15 professionals and operators in self-arranged place-
16 ments with universities in the United States.”.

17 **SEC. 50206. ASSISTANCE TO DIVERSIFY SUPPLY CHAINS.**

18 Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act
19 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) is amended by adding
20 at the end the following:

21 **“SEC. 536. ASSISTANCE TO DIVERSIFY SUPPLY CHAINS.**

22 “(a) **AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO DIVER-**
23 **SIFY SUPPLY CHAINS.**—The President may furnish assist-
24 ance under this part to countries and organizations, in-
25 cluding national and regional institutions, to make United

1 States supply chains more diverse and resilient to manipu-
2 lation or coercion from foreign adversaries and malign ac-
3 tors.

4 “(b) SCOPE OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this
5 section may include financing for projects that produce
6 scalable approaches and solutions to supply chain vulner-
7 ability, including—

8 “(1) the promotion of artificial intelligence and
9 advanced computing ecosystems;

10 “(2) semiconductor production;

11 “(3) communication technology systems,
12 fiberoptic cable expansion and improvement, and
13 data center development;

14 “(4) improvements to transportation logistics;

15 “(5) critical mineral mining, refining, and proc-
16 essing; and

17 “(6) energy production, refining, processing,
18 and transportation.

19 “(c) ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Presi-
20 dent shall delegate responsibility for the implementation
21 and management of assistance under this section to the
22 Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs under the
23 supervision of the Secretary of State.

24 “(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Funds may
25 not be made available under paragraph (a) until the date

1 that is 15 days after the date a notification of the pro-
2 posed availability of the funds has been provided to the
3 appropriate committees (as such term is defined in section
4 7002 of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement
5 and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
6 2025 (Public Law 118–159)) in accordance with the pro-
7 cedures applicable to reprogramming pursuant to section
8 634A.

9 “(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Not more than
10 \$150,000,000 of the funds made available to carry out
11 this part for any fiscal year shall be available to carry out
12 this section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for
13 such purposes.”.

14 **SEC. 50207. DEFINITIONS.**

15 The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
16 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), as amended by section
17 50203 and section 50204, is further amended by adding
18 at the end the following:

19 **“SEC. 118. DEFINITIONS.**

20 “In this Act:

21 “(1) **ADVANCED DEGREE.**—The term ‘advanced
22 degree’ means a master’s or doctoral degree from an
23 institution of higher education.

24 “(2) **CRITICAL MINERAL.**—The term ‘critical
25 mineral’—

1 “(A) means any mineral on the list of crit-
2 ical minerals required by section 7002(c)(3) of
3 the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)(3))
4 on or after January 1, 2026; and

5 “(B) includes gold.

6 “(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—
7 The term ‘institution of higher education’, unless
8 otherwise provided in this Act, has the meaning
9 given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher
10 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

11 “(4) MINING EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term
12 ‘mining education program’ means an academic pro-
13 gram related to the mining industry.

14 “(5) MINING INDUSTRY.—The term ‘mining in-
15 dustry’ means the mining industry of the United
16 States, consisting of activities related to naturally
17 occurring metal and nonmetal critical minerals, in-
18 cluding the following:

19 “(A) Geological mapping, geophysical sur-
20 veying, geochemical sampling, and management
21 of geological data.

22 “(B) Mineral system analysis, exploration,
23 and resource delineation, including exploratory
24 drilling and resource estimation and classifica-
25 tion.

1 “(C) Project development, feasibility stud-
2 ies, financing, and permitting.

3 “(D) Mine construction, extraction, and
4 operational support activities.

5 “(E) Mineral processing, beneficiation,
6 smelting, refining, chemical conversion, and
7 separation.

8 “(F) Material conversion and advanced
9 materials manufacturing.

10 “(G) Transportation, logistics, and han-
11 dling of intermediate and finished material
12 products.

13 “(H) Reclamation, remediation, reuse, re-
14 cycling, and recovery of materials from primary
15 and secondary sources, including mine waste
16 and end-of-life products.

17 “(6) MINING PROFESSION.—The term ‘mining
18 profession’ means the body of jobs directly relevant
19 to the mining industry.”.

20 **TITLE LIII—FOREIGN SERVICE**
21 **INSTITUTE TRAINING**

22 **SEC. 50301. FINDINGS.**

23 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Critical minerals and energy resources are
2 essential to United States national security, eco-
3 nomic competitiveness, and technological leadership.

4 (2) According to the 2025 National Security
5 Strategy, “We must re-secure our own independent
6 and reliable access to the goods we need to defend
7 ourselves and preserve our way of life. This will re-
8 quire expanding American access to critical minerals
9 and materials while countering predatory economic
10 practices”.

11 (3) Foreign Service officers play a key role in
12 advancing United States foreign policy, commercial
13 interests, and energy security objectives and receive
14 specialized training, when necessary, to carry out
15 their job functions.

16 (4) Knowledge of global energy and critical
17 mineral supply chains, including vulnerabilities posed
18 by adversarial actors, is essential for effective diplo-
19 matic engagement and mission planning.

20 (5) The Foreign Service Institute is the prin-
21 cipal training institution for United States Foreign
22 Service officers, and its programs must include
23 emerging strategic areas relevant to United States
24 interests.

1 **SEC. 50302. PURPOSES.**

2 The purposes of this title are the following:

3 (1) To ensure that foreign service officers as-
4 signed to positions in which energy and critical min-
5 erals are core responsibilities have completed manda-
6 tory coursework on these subjects.

7 (2) To ensure that officers assigned to missions
8 overseas have a practical understanding of the inter-
9 national policies, agreements, and United States
10 strategies concerning energy and critical minerals.

11 (3) To strengthen United States diplomatic ca-
12 pacity to address vulnerabilities in global critical
13 mineral supply chains, including those influenced by
14 the People's Republic of China or other adversaries.

15 **SEC. 50303. TRAINING PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.**

16 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, in
17 consultation with the Under Secretary for Economic Af-
18 fairs and the Director of the George P. Shultz National
19 Foreign Affairs Training Center, shall establish an aca-
20 demic program focused on global supply chains and the
21 relation of global supply chains to strategic competition
22 with the People's Republic of China.

23 (b) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The academic pro-
24 gram established under subsection (a) shall be mandatory
25 for each—

1 (1) entry-level Foreign Service officer identified
2 as an economic officer prior to the end of the foreign
3 service officer's second tour in the Department; and

4 (2) Foreign Service officer identified as an eco-
5 nomic officer prior to deployment at a United States
6 presence post abroad to fill a billet where the pri-
7 mary focus of the portfolio will be critical minerals
8 or energy.

9 (c) TRAINING CONTENT.—The academic program es-
10 tablished under subsection (a) shall include the following
11 curriculum elements:

12 (1) Instruction on international documents,
13 treaties, and agreements relevant to global energy
14 and critical mineral supply chains.

15 (2) United States Government policies and
16 strategies for mitigating vulnerabilities in global sup-
17 ply chains.

18 (3) Basic geological knowledge about critical
19 minerals.

20 (4) Analysis of the effects of strategic competi-
21 tion, including with the People's Republic of China,
22 on United States interests.

23 (5) Regional- and country-specific instruction
24 tailored to the resources, economy, and international
25 trade relationships of the receiving country.

1 (6) Practical guidance for officers to advance
2 United States foreign policy objectives in diplomacy,
3 trade negotiations, multilateral forums, and crisis
4 scenarios related to supply chains.

5 (7) Specialized training related to critical min-
6 erals described in section 50204(b).

7 **SEC. 50304. CRITICAL MINERAL-SPECIFIC TRAINING.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall re-
9 quire specialized training on critical minerals for each
10 Foreign Service officer identified as an economic officer
11 prior to deployment to a United States presence posts in
12 a country that—

13 (1) produces, processes, refines, or exports sig-
14 nificant quantities of critical minerals;

15 (2) hosts critical mineral reserves of strategic
16 importance to the United States; or

17 (3) plays a significant role in global critical
18 mineral supply chains, including through transpor-
19 tation, processing, or downstream manufacturing.

20 (b) CONTENT.—The specialized training related to
21 critical minerals required under subsection (a) shall in-
22 clude the following curriculum elements:

23 (1) An overview of United States critical min-
24 erals policy and interagency roles.

1 (2) Basic geological knowledge of critical min-
2 erals, extraction processes, and the commercial, mar-
3 ket, and financial issues related to development of
4 the critical minerals industry.

5 (3) Country- and region-specific analysis of crit-
6 ical mineral resources, governance, and market
7 structures.

8 (4) Geopolitical and national security implica-
9 tions of critical mineral supply chains.

10 (5) Risk factors related to supply disruption,
11 foreign ownership or control, corruption, and re-
12 source nationalism.

13 (6) Tools and best practices for advancing
14 United States commercial, economic security, and
15 strategic objectives related to critical minerals
16 through diplomatic engagement.

17 **TITLE LIV—SPECIAL ADVISOR**
18 **TO THE PRESIDENT FOR**
19 **CRITICAL MINERALS AND**
20 **SUPPLY CHAINS**

21 **SEC. 50401. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SPECIAL AD-**
22 **VISOR TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CRITICAL**
23 **MINERALS AND SUPPLY CHAINS.**

24 Section 101 (50 U.S.C. 3021) of the National Secu-
25 rity Act of 1947 is amended—

1 (1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as
2 subsections (h) and (i), respectively; and

3 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
4 lowing new subsection:

5 “(g) SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
6 CRITICAL MINERALS AND SUPPLY CHAINS.—

7 “(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
8 Congress that there should be within the staff of the
9 Council a Special Advisor to the President for Crit-
10 ical Minerals and Supply Chains, whose position
11 should be equivalent to that of a Deputy National
12 Security Advisor within the Executive Office of the
13 President. The Special Advisor should serve as a co-
14 ordinator between the responsible departments and
15 agencies referred to in the National Materials and
16 Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of
17 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) for the development
18 of domestic and international supply chains related
19 to critical materials (as such term is defined in sec-
20 tion 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C.
21 1606(a)) and making policy recommendations to the
22 President.

23 “(2) LIAISON RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Special
24 Advisor should serve as liaison to—

25 “(A) Congress;

1 “(B) relevant private sector industries, as
2 necessary; and

3 “(C) the Assistant Secretary for Energy
4 Security and Diplomacy at the Department of
5 State.

6 “(3) ASSISTANTS TO SPECIAL ADVISOR.—The
7 Special Advisor should be assisted by—

8 “(A) a Deputy Special Advisor to the
9 President for Critical Minerals and Supply
10 Chains;

11 “(B) the Senior Director for Domestic Co-
12 ordination; and

13 “(C) the Senior Director for International
14 Coordination.”.

