

S 789

Critical Minerals Security Act of 2025

Congress: 119 (2025–2027, Current)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Energy

Introduced: Feb 27, 2025

Current Status: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Hearings held. Hearings printed: S.Hrg. 119-46.

Latest Action: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Hearings held. Hearings printed: S.Hrg. 119-46. (Mar 12, 2025)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/789>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Cornyn, John [R-TX]

Party: Republican • **State:** TX • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (6 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Hickenlooper, John W. [D-CO]	D · CO		Feb 27, 2025
Sen. King, Angus S., Jr. [I-ME]	I · ME		Feb 27, 2025
Sen. Warner, Mark R. [D-VA]	D · VA		Feb 27, 2025
Sen. Young, Todd [R-IN]	R · IN		Feb 27, 2025
Sen. Lankford, James [R-OK]	R · OK		Mar 6, 2025
Sen. Coons, Christopher A. [D-DE]	D · DE		Apr 10, 2025

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Natural Resources Committee	Senate	Hearings By (full committee)	Mar 12, 2025

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Energy

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Critical Minerals Security Act of 2025

This bill establishes requirements for the Department of the Interior related to securing U.S. access to critical minerals and rare earth element (REE) resources. *Critical minerals* mean any mineral, element, substance, or material designated as critical by the U.S. Geological Survey. *REEs* mean cerium, dysprosium, erbium, europium, gadolinium, holmium, lanthanum, lutetium, neodymium, praseodymium, promethium, samarium, scandium, terbium, thulium, ytterbium, and yttrium.

First, Interior must report on the critical mineral and REE resources, including recyclable or recycled materials containing those resources, around the world. Among other information, the report must include an assessment of the global ownership and supply of critical mineral and REE resources. Interior must submit the report within a year and every two years thereafter.

Next, Interior must establish a process to assist a U.S. person—a U.S. citizen, a non-U.S. National (alien under federal law) lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an entity organized under U.S. laws—seeking to divest stock in mining, processing, or recycling operations for critical minerals and REEs in a foreign country with finding a purchaser that is not under the control of North Korea, China, Russia, or Iran.

Finally, Interior must develop (1) a strategy to collaborate with U.S. allies and partners to develop advanced mining, refining, separation, processing, and recycling technologies; and (2) a method for sharing related intellectual property with U.S. allies and partners to enable those countries to license those technologies and develop their resources.

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