

CRITICAL MATERIALS

— AMERICA —

Public Policy Provision: Critical Minerals Demand Transparency Act

Findings: Critical minerals are vital for national security, economic strength, and technological progress. The U.S. must assess its mineral needs to avoid military and economic risks, supply chain crisis, and delays in clean energy transition. Identifying future demand enables stockpiling, investment in recycling, and development of substitutes, boosting resilience against trade disputes, conflicts, disasters, and export limits.

TITLE: Critical Minerals Demand Transparency Act of 2027

Section 1. Purpose

To establish an independent, annual study conducted by a qualified US nonprofit organization that captures, analyzes, and reports the volume, sources, and demand trends of critical minerals and rare earth elements used by the United States Government and private sector industries. This initiative aims to improve strategic planning, supply chain resilience, and national resource security.

Section 2. Authorization

The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretaries of War, Interior and Commerce, shall contract with a nonprofit research organization to conduct and publish an annual report on the domestic demand and utilization of critical minerals and rare earth elements.

Section 3. Scope of Study

The study shall include:

- Quantitative estimates of annual consumption by federal agencies, defense contractors, and key private sector industries (e.g., aerospace, electronics, automotive, energy).
- Identification of mineral types, sources (domestic vs. imported), and refining pathways.

- Forecasted demand over 5-, 10-, and 20-year horizons based on industrial and policy trends.
- Assessment of supply vulnerabilities and strategic stockpile adequacy
- Recommendations for policy, investment, and innovation to address gaps.

Section 4. Funding

An annual Department of Energy (DOE) appropriation shall be authorized to support the study, data infrastructure, stakeholder engagement, and dissemination activities with the first report due (365) days after enactment of the legislation.

