

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

To promote United States and allied energy and mineral security, and for
other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK) introduced the
following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To promote United States and allied energy and mineral
security, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Critical Mineral Execu-
5 tive Coordination Act of 2026”.

6 **TITLE I—FOREIGN SERVICE**
7 **INSTITUTE TRAINING**

8 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.**

9 Congress makes the following findings and declara-
10 tions:

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 (FSI) is the
21 principal training institution for United States For-
22 eign Service officers, and its programs must include
23 emerging strategic areas relevant to United States
24 interests.

1 **SEC. 102. PURPOSES.**

2 The purposes of this Act are—

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 and

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

16 **SEC. 103. TRAINING PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.**

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

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

1 (1) entry-level Foreign Service Officers identi-
2 fied as Economic Officers prior to the end of the
3 second tour in the Department; and

4 (2) Foreign Service Officers identified as Eco-
5 nomic Officers prior to deployment at a United
6 States mission 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) Analysis of the effects of strategic competi-
19 tion, including with the People's Republic of China,
20 on United States interests.

21 (4) Regional-and-country-specific instruction
22 tailored to the resources, economy, and international
23 trade relationships of the receiving country.

24 (5) Practical guidance for officers to advance
25 United States foreign policy objectives in diplomacy,

1 trade negotiations, multilateral forums, and crisis
2 scenarios related to supply chains.

3 (6) Specialized training related to critical min-
4 erals as described in section 105.

5 **SEC. 104. CRITICAL MINERAL-SPECIFIC TRAINING.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall re-
7 quire specialized training on critical minerals for Foreign
8 Service Officers identified as Economic Officers prior to
9 deployment to United States presence posts in countries
10 that—

11 (1) produce, process, refine, or export signifi-
12 cant quantities of critical minerals;

13 (2) host critical mineral reserves of strategic
14 importance to the United States; or

15 (3) play a significant role in global critical min-
16 eral supply chains, including through transportation,
17 processing, or downstream manufacturing.

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

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

23 (2) Country-and-region-specific analysis of crit-
24 ical mineral resources, governance, and market
25 structures.

1 (3) Geopolitical and national security implica-
2 tions of critical mineral supply chains.

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

6 (5) Tools and best practices for advancing
7 United States commercial, economic security, and
8 strategic objectives related to critical minerals
9 through diplomatic engagement.

10 **SEC. 105. SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING.**

11 The Secretary of State shall require specialized train-
12 ing on risk assessment and mitigation strategies for For-
13 eign Service Officers identified as Economic Officers prior
14 to deployment to United States presence posts in countries
15 where there exists—

16 (1) a heightened risk of supply chain disrup-
17 tions;

18 (2) existing or probable resource conflict; or

19 (3) strategic resource vulnerabilities

20 **SEC. 106. INFORMATION SHARING.**

21 The Secretary of State shall make available all aca-
22 demic program materials developed under section 104
23 to—

24 (1) the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War
25 for Industrial Base Policy;

1 (2) the Office of Strategic Capital within the
2 Office of the Under Secretary of War for Acquisition
3 and Sustainment; and

4 (3) other Federal departments and agencies
5 with personnel stationed.

6 **SEC. 107. SUNSET.**

7 The training requirements established in this Act
8 shall terminate on the date that is three years after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act.

10 **TITLE II—NATIONAL SECURITY**
11 **COUNCIL POSITIONS**

12 **SEC. 201. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL POSITIONS ESTAB-**
13 **LISHED.**

14 Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50
15 U.S.C. 3021) is amended—

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

18 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
19 lowing new subsection:

20 “(g) SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
21 CRITICAL MINERALS AND SUPPLY CHAINS.—It is the
22 sense of Congress that there should be within the staff
23 of the Council a Special Advisor to the President for Crit-
24 ical Minerals and Supply Chains, whose position should
25 be equivalent to that of a Deputy National Security Advi-

1 sor within the Executive Office of the President. The Spe-
2 cial Advisor should serve as a coordinator between the re-
3 sponsible departments and agencies, as described in the
4 National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and
5 Development Act (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) for the develop-
6 ment of domestic and international supply chains related
7 to critical materials (as defined in section 7002(a)(3) of
8 the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(c)) and making
9 policy recommendations. The Special Advisor should serve
10 as liaison to Congress and relevant private sector indus-
11 tries, as necessary. The Special Advisor should serve as
12 liaison to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Af-
13 fairs (or a designee of the Under Secretary). The Special
14 Advisor should be assisted by—

15 “(1) a Deputy Special Advisor to the President
16 for Critical Minerals and Supply Chains and the
17 Senior Director for Domestic Coordination; and

18 “(2) a Deputy Special Advisor to the President
19 for Critical Minerals and Supply Chains the Senior
20 Director for International Coordination.”.