

Q1. When collaborating with foreign countries under the Finding ORE Act, what safe guards are in place to maintain the security of the data of the United States?

A1: The Finding ORE Act (HR 2969) authorizes the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to enter into cooperation agreements with partner foreign countries for critical mineral mapping and resource assessment. This isn't about sharing sensitive U.S. data; it's about gaining strategic visibility into future global supply potential in allied jurisdictions while advancing American interests.

Safeguards for U.S. data security are built directly into the Act's framework. When negotiating these MOUs, the Secretary of the Interior must prioritize protecting any mapping data generated through the cooperation from unauthorized access or disclosure to governmental or private entities in non-partner countries—meaning adversaries like China are explicitly walled off. The bill limits collaboration to vetted partner nations already serving as critical mineral sources, aligns technical standards with allies, and makes data protection a core, non-negotiable objective.

This structure prevents potential leakage to hostile actors while delivering better forward-looking intelligence on deposits that can diversify supply chains away from concentrated, state-controlled sources. In capital-intensive industries like this, investor confidence hinges on secure, reliable information. Without it, projects stall and dependence deepens. By institutionalizing these protections, the Finding ORE Act strengthens long-term supply security, rewards responsible partners, preserves allied credibility, and positions the U.S. to lead rather than react in the global critical minerals race. It complements efforts like the SECURE Minerals Act by feeding proactive intelligence into a more resilient industrial system.

These collaborations are deliberately designed with clear objectives in mind: to safeguard U.S. data; expand our strategic edge; and deliver durable supply-chain resilience for decades to come.

Q2. China controls vast portions of mineral supply chains, being the largest import source for 3 critical minerals which the US is 100% import reliant for. How will the Strategic Resilience Reserve Corporation specifically counter China's dominance in the critical mineral field?

A2: China's dominance in critical minerals is more than a supply issue; it is a strategic chokehold that distorts global markets through concentrated control, opaque pricing, and deliberate volatility injected by state-backed actors. We're 100% import-reliant on China for key minerals like gallium, graphite, and germanium, where they're the top source. This raises capital costs, stalls projects, and deepens dependence while undermining U.S. innovation and security.

The Strategic Resilience Reserve Corporation (SRR), established under the SECURE Minerals Act of 2026 as a wholly owned government entity, directly counters this by shifting us from reactive fixes to proactive stewardship. Equipped with tools for market data aggregation, risk

modeling, and production standards, it monitors volatility in real time, evaluates systemic risks, and reinforces competitive conditions before instability hits.

Specifically, it will stabilize pricing power by providing transparent data that builds investor confidence, extends investment horizons, and scales domestic and allied production. This reduces reliance on Chinese supplies, diversifies sources through ally coordination, and prevents price suppression that kills long-term projects. By aligning environmental and labor standards, it rewards responsible operators and avoids a race to the bottom, while providing defense needs with certainty.

The SRR builds institutional durability to reclaim strategic leverage, turning America's capital markets and entrepreneurial edge into compounding advantages. Paired with efforts like the Finding ORE Act for exploration visibility, it positions us to lead global supply chains, not chase them, securing resilience for decades.

Q3. The SECURE Minerals Act of 2026 gives the Corporation the ability to acquire storage facilities. What processes will be used to ensure that all of these facilities are not located in just one geographic region?

A3. The SECURE Minerals Act of 2026 (HR 7126) establishes the Strategic Resilience Reserve Corporation as a wholly owned government entity to proactively steward critical mineral markets, counter volatility from concentrated foreign control—especially China's dominance—and build resilient supply chains. The Corporation is authorized to acquire, construct, or lease storage facilities for processed critical minerals and materials to stabilize prices, support production, and ensure supply security.

To avoid concentrating facilities in one geographic region, the Act embeds systemic risk evaluation at the core of decision-making. The Reserve's Board of Governors—Senate-confirmed experts in minerals, financing, and related fields—oversees operations with dedicated capabilities in market data aggregation, advanced risk modeling, and production standards assessment. Siting decisions for storage facilities must account for comprehensive risk modeling, which inherently includes geographic diversification to mitigate vulnerabilities such as natural disasters, regional disruptions, or localized failures.

This approach ensures redundancy, faster crisis response, and sustained investor confidence—vital in capital-intensive sectors where predictability drives long-duration capital commitments. By distributing facilities across regions, the Corporation prevents single points of failure and aligns with the Act's purposes: supporting stable prices, domestic and allied production, responsible standards, and reduced reliance on adversarial sources.

The geographic spread isn't optional—it is structural to the Reserve's proactive, risk-aware framework. Combined with initiatives like the Finding ORE Act for exploration visibility, it creates enduring institutional resilience, positioning America to lead global critical minerals markets with compounding advantages for decades ahead.