

## Critical Minerals and Rare Earth Minerals [Final DOI 2018 list](#)

### Critical Minerals

Aluminum (bauxite)	germanium
antimony	graphite (natural)
arsenic	hafnium
barite	helium
beryllium	indium
bismuth	lithium
cesium	magnesium
chromium	manganese
cobalt	niobium
fluorspar	platinum group metals
gallium	potash

### Rare earth elements:

rhodium	Tin
rubidium	Titanium
scandium	Tungsten
strontium	Uranium
tantalum	Vanadium
tellurium	zirconium

Excerpts from [Executive Order 13817](#), “A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals” (underlining added)

“A ‘critical mineral’ is a mineral identified by the Secretary of the Interior to be (i) a non-fuel mineral or mineral material essential to the economic and national security of the United States, (ii) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption, and (iii) that serves an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have significant consequences for our economy or our national security.”

The United States is heavily reliant on imports of certain mineral commodities that are vital to the Nation's security and economic prosperity. This dependency of the United States on foreign sources creates a strategic vulnerability for both its economy and military to adverse foreign government action, natural disaster, and other events that can disrupt supply of these key minerals.

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in the supply of critical minerals, which constitutes a strategic vulnerability for the security and prosperity of the United States. The United States will further this policy for the benefit of the American people and in a safe and environmentally responsible manner by:

- (a) Identifying new sources of critical minerals;
- (b) Increasing activity at all levels of the supply chain, including exploration, mining, concentration, separation, alloying, recycling, and reprocessing critical minerals;
- (c) ensuring that our miners and producers have electronic access to the most advanced topographic, geologic, and geophysical data within U.S. territory to the extent permitted by law and subject to appropriate limitations for purposes of privacy and security, including appropriate limitations to protect critical infrastructure data such as those related to national security areas;”