

## **Section by Section**

### **The DOMINANCE Act (Developing Overseas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for Critical Energies)**

Introduced by Representatives Young Kim and Ami Bera

#### **Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.**

This section establishes the short title of the bill as the “Developing Overseas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for Critical Energies Act” or the “DOMINANCE Act”.

#### **Sec. 2. Findings and purpose.**

This subsection lists the key facts, issues, or problems that Congress has identified which justify the need for the legislation.

#### **Sec. 3. Definitions.**

This section defines key terms used throughout the bill (like “critical mineral,” “department,” etc.).

### **TITLE I—FORUM ON RESOURCE GEOSTRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT AUTHORIZATION**

#### **Sec. 101. International cooperation to secure critical minerals supply chains.**

This section says that it is the policy of the U.S. to work with allies and partners to build secure, resilient critical mineral supply chains while reducing reliance on strategic competitors, promoting domestic production and recycling, and using economic and diplomatic tools to support fair, transparent, and sustainable markets. It also authorizes the President to negotiate international agreements to coordinate mining, processing, manufacturing, investment, and environmental and labor standards among coalition countries, with congressional consultation required. This section includes a requirement that the Secretary of State consult annually with the appropriate congressional committees. This section closely tracks with language included in section 2(a) of H.R. 4391, the Minerals Security Partnership Authorization Act.

**Sec. 102. Forum on Resource Geostrategic Engagement authorization.**

This section authorizes the Secretary of State, through the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, to lead U.S. participation in the Forum on Resource Geostrategic Engagement (FORGE) to coordinate international investment, projects, and policies that secure critical mineral supply chains. It establishes mechanisms for information sharing, project selection, private sector and civil society coordination, staffing, and databases, while ensuring compliance with confidentiality, environmental, and governance standards. This section closely tracks with language included in section 2(c) of H.R. 4391, the Minerals Security Partnership Authorization Act.

**Sec. 103. United States membership in the International Nickel Study Group.**

This section authorizes the President to join the International Nickel Study Group and to accept its Terms of Reference. It also allows U.S. contributions to the organization to be paid from funds appropriated under the United Nations Participation Act starting in fiscal year 2026. This section closely tracks with language included in section 2(d) of H.R. 4391, the Minerals Security Partnership Authorization Act.

**Sec. 104. United States diplomatic strategy for securing critical minerals.**

This section requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with other federal agencies, to develop a diplomatic strategy within 180 days to secure diverse critical mineral supply chains, ensuring coordinated efforts across offices, leveraging U.S. financial and development tools, and addressing labor, environmental, and social impacts. The Secretary must brief Congress on the strategy within 210 days of enactment.

**Sec. 105. Establishment of diplomatic tools to support United States private sector critical mineral projects abroad.**

This section expresses the sense of the Congress that U.S. companies need government support to compete in overseas critical mineral projects and directs the State Department to create a process through designated offices and U.S. embassies to support such projects, including certification of labor and environmental standards.

## **TITLE II—ENERGY SECURITY PACTS**

### **Sec. 201. Energy Security Pacts.**

This section authorizes the Secretary to transfer appropriated funding into the Economic Resilience Initiative for the purpose of establishing multi-year “Energy Security Pacts” with partner countries. These Pacts will strengthen shared energy and economic security, including by diversifying critical mineral and energy supply chains and countering economic coercion. It also sets rules for funding transfers, oversight, reporting, and implementation assistance, while prohibiting military aid, projects that harm U.S. jobs or safety, and conflicts of interest. An annual report on the status of any Pacts and associated financing is also mandated.

### **Sec. 202. Office of Energy Security Pacts.**

This section establishes the Office of Energy Security Pacts, led by a Director responsible for administering, negotiating, and managing Energy Security Pacts, coordinating with U.S. agencies and international partners, and overseeing proposals and funding. It also authorizes staffing flexibilities, personnel details, and reporting to Congress on plans to recruit and retain qualified civil service officers, with the authority set to terminate 10 years after enactment.

### **Sec. 203. Energy Security Pact structure.**

This section establishes the framework for Energy Security Pacts, which aim to increase reliable access to energy, electricity, and critical minerals to promote economic growth, private sector investment, and U.S. commercial competitiveness. It specifies the planning process, required elements (including objectives, responsibilities, benchmarks, financial plans, donor coordination, transparency, and sustainability), eligibility criteria, approval processes, duration limits, and reporting requirements, while prohibiting taxation on U.S. assistance.

### **Sec. 204. Energy Security Pacts Council.**

This section establishes the Energy Security Pacts Council, chaired by the Secretary of State and composed of principal officers from key U.S. agencies, to coordinate, implement, and oversee Energy Security Pacts. The Council is required to meet at least quarterly, make recommendations on eligible countries and interagency collaboration, and operate in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act.

### **Sec. 205. Congressional notification.**

This section requires the Director for Energy Security Pacts to consult with Congress prior to the establishment of a new Pact and notify Congress of the details of any new Pact including,

providing the full text of the proposed Pact. It ensures congressional oversight and consultation prior to finalizing such agreements.

**Sec. 206. Government Accountability Office.**

This section requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to evaluate Energy Security Pact-supported projects and submit a report to Congress on their efficiency and development impact not later than two years after enactment, and annually thereafter.

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATIONS**

**Sec. 301. Assistant Secretary and Bureau for Energy Security and Diplomacy.**

This section authorizes the creation of an Assistant Secretary for Energy Security and Diplomacy within the State Department to lead the development and implementation of U.S. international energy, energy technology, and critical mineral policies, coordinate with other agencies, protect U.S. energy and economic security, and promote diversified global supply chains. It requires the Assistant Secretary to report to Congress on staffing, resource allocation, and annual progress on international energy strategy. The section also establishes a Bureau of Energy Security and Diplomacy, led by the Assistant Secretary, to carry out these responsibilities. Additionally, it allows expedited hiring and flexible pay for specialized staff in the first year, prioritizes reappointment of personnel affected by the 2025 reduction-in-force, and emphasizes participation in White House-led interagency coordination on energy and critical mineral supply chains. This section mirrors language contained in sections 515 and 516 of H.R. 5248, the PROFIT Act of 2026.

**Sec. 302. Energy diplomacy and security within the Department of State.**

Amends the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 by removing references to positions made obsolete by the creation of the new Assistant Secretary and Bureau under section 301.

**Sec. 303. Critical Minerals Mining Fellowship Program.**

This section amends the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act to establish a Critical Minerals Mining Fellowship Program that trains U.S. students in advanced mining studies abroad to build a skilled workforce, strengthen the domestic critical minerals supply chain, and advance U.S. foreign policy and competitiveness. Fellows participate in research, practical training, and professional development, with full support for tuition, living, and research

expenses. This section closely tracks with language included in section 4 of H.R. 7021, the Critical Mineral Mining Education Act of 2026.

#### **Sec. 304. Visiting Mining Scholars Program.**

This section amends the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act to establish a “Visiting Mining Scholars Program,” which brings foreign mining academics and professionals to U.S. universities to expand mining education, support workforce development, advance research, and foster collaboration between U.S. and international mining institutions. Scholars receive placement at approved institutions, mentorship, and living allowances, while contributing to curriculum development, research, and outreach. This section closely tracks with language included in section 5 of H.R. 7021, the Critical Mineral Mining Education Act of 2026.

#### **Sec. 305. Amendment to the Mutual and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.**

This section formally adds the Critical Mineral Mining Fellowship Program and the Visiting Mining Scholars Program to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, recognizing them as official U.S. programs that fund international exchange for mining students and professionals. This section closely tracks with language included in section 6 of H.R. 7021, the Critical Mineral Mining Education Act of 2026.

#### **Sec. 306. Assistance to diversify supply chains.**

This section amends the Foreign Assistance Act to make it explicit that the President may use appropriated funding to support efforts to diversify international critical mineral supply chains and address supply chain vulnerabilities in other strategic sectors. This section further requires Congressional notification any funds expended for this purpose, limiting funding to not more than \$150,000,000 in any given fiscal year.

#### **Sec. 307. Definitions.**

This subsection defines key terms related to mining and education for the purposes of the Act, including “higher education institution,” “advanced degree,” “mining industry” (covering all stages from exploration to recycling), “mining education program,” “mining profession,” and “critical mineral” (including gold and copper). This section closely tracks with language included in section 3 of H.R. 7021, the Critical Mineral Mining Education Act of 2026.

## **TITLE IV—FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE TRAINING**

### **Sec. 401. Findings.**

This subsection lists the key facts, issues, or problems that Congress has identified which justify the need for reforms to the training programs under the Foreign Service Institute.

### **Sec. 402. Purposes.**

This subsection states the main goals of this legislation including improved training related to critical minerals for diplomats.

### **Sec. 403. Training Program Establishment.**

This subsection establishes an academic program at the Foreign Service Institute for Foreign Service Officers at the Department of State focused on global supply chains and the relation of global supply chains to strategic competition with the People’s Republic of China.

### **Sec. 404. Critical mineral-specific training.**

This subsection establishes a requirement for specialized training on critical minerals for each Foreign Service Officer serving as an economic officer and assigned to a strategically relevant post.

## **TITLE V—SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CRITICAL MINERALS AND SUPPLY CHAINS**

### **Sec. 501. Sense of Congress regarding Special Advisor to the President for critical minerals and supply chains.**

This section expresses that it is the sense of Congress that the President should appoint a Special Advisor for Critical Minerals and Supply Chains to serve on the National Security Council.