



The DOMINANCE Act

Developing Overseas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for Critical Energies

Introduced by Reps. Young Kim and Ami Bera

BACKGROUND

The Chinese Communist Party has a chokehold on the building blocks of the modern technology economy: critical minerals. Beijing dominates more than 70% of global rare earth mining and nearly 90% of refining and has repeatedly weaponized this leverage. Access to these minerals is foundational to U.S. national and economic security.

The U.S. must unleash domestic minerals production, but we cannot meet our economy's demand and those of our allies alone. Expanding U.S. mining, processing, and manufacturing is a necessary step to restore industrial competitiveness and supply chain security. Yet, even with revitalized a domestic sector, the U.S. must build a robust international ecosystem outside of China.

By working with trusted allies and partners to build new mining and processing capacity, developing minerals and energy infrastructure, and fostering strong demand for non-Chinese minerals, we can secure resilient supply chains that support our economy, bolster the defense industrial base, and prevent the CCP from holding the free world hostage.

PURPOSE

The DOMINANCE Act aligns the U.S.'s technical tools to secure resilient and diversified energy and minerals supply chains, strengthening national security, economic competitiveness, and energy dominance by reducing reliance on China for critical mineral, energy infrastructure, and related technologies.

- Mobilize U.S. technical capabilities to accelerate the acquisition of priority minerals and energy supply-chains overseas;
- Enhance cooperation with allies and partners to bolster education programs, mining, processing, and refining capacity in secure markets;
- Forge strategic minerals and energy partnerships through burden-sharing resource assessments, project development, and long-term supply agreements.

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Bureau of Energy Security and Diplomacy

Reframes the Energy and Natural Resources Bureau as the Bureau of Energy Security and Diplomacy. The Bureau integrates functions related to energy security, critical minerals, infrastructure, and market resilience across regional and functional office and serves as a central hub for strategy, engagement, and policy leadership across federal agencies and global partners.

Energy Security Compacts

Designates an Office of Energy Security Compacts at the State Department to provide a single, centralized platform to align tools from DOE, DOW, DFC, EXIM, Commerce, and State to support strategic energy and mineral investments abroad and create agreements. Energy Security Compacts create a unified framework within the Department of State to coordinate U.S. foreign energy, infrastructure, and critical-mineral efforts across agencies, drawing in support U.S. private companies and ensuring that U.S. taxpayer dollars are used responsibly.

Critical Mineral Mining Education

Designates a Fulbright Fellowship Program to focus on mining and mining engineering in relevant partner countries and also designates a visiting scholars' program in the United States focused on mining, ensuring that students have access to world-class education and the mining industry has experts for generations to come.

Minerals Security Partnership

Formalizes U.S. participation in the Minerals Security Partnership, a multilateral initiative launched to build supply chains for critical minerals. It directs the Secretary of State to coordinate with allied governments on joint ventures, information-sharing, project databases, and investment facilitation for key minerals. It also authorizes the U.S. to participate in the International Nickel Study Group.