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**Committee:** House Foreign Affairs Committee

**Event:** [Markup of Various Measures](#)

**Date:** May 13, 2026

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### ***Executive Summary:***

On May 13, 2026, the House Foreign Affairs Committee met to consider and vote on 11 legislative measures related to foreign military sales, international alliances, and global humanitarian crises. Of the 11 measures considered during the markup, one bill – [H.R. 8649](#), the Expanding the Defense Industrial Base Sales Act – failed to advance out of committee. The readout below focuses specifically on [H.R. 7037](#), the Developing Overseas Mineral Investments and New Allied Networks for Critical Energies (DOMINANCE) Act.

### ***Legislation:***

- [H.R. 8649](#) – Expanding the Defense Industrial Base Sales Act
- [H.R. 8665](#) – Allied Defense Sales Act
- [H.R. 8661](#) – Foreign Military Financing Loan Authorization Act of 2026
- [H.R. 8019](#) – U.S.-Greece Defense Cooperation Advancement Act
- [H.R. 8562](#) – To designate a building of the Chancery of the United States in Pristina, Kosovo, as the Elliot L. Engel building
- [H.R. 7037](#) – DOMINANCE Act
- [H.Res. 64](#) – Affirming the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea
- [H.R. 8668](#) – State Department Recurring Reports Repeal and Sunset Act of 2026
- [H.Res. 1179](#) – Condemning attacks on civilians in Sudan
- [H.R. 3563](#) – Taiwan Plus Act
- [H.R. 4332](#) – YALI Act of 2025

### ***Legislation of Interest:***

#### **DOMINANCE Act ([H.R. 7037](#))**

##### **I. Member Toplines:**

- A. Rep. **Young Kim** (R-CA-40), the bill's sponsor, argued that critical minerals are essential to U.S. military power, industrial strength, energy infrastructure, and economic security. She warned that China controls too much of the critical mineral supply chain, creating a major strategic vulnerability for the U.S. She said that Congress, industry leaders, and international partners have emphasized the need for a long-term strategy that increases domestic production and strengthens cooperation with allies. She presented the DOMINANCE Act as a way to coordinate diplomacy, financing, energy security partnerships, and investment to build stronger critical mineral supply chains. She concluded by urging her colleagues to support the bill, saying the U.S. cannot afford to remain dependent on China for the minerals that power the modern world.

- B. Rep. **Ami Bera** (D-CA-06) spoke in support of the legislation, arguing that access to critical minerals is a national security issue rather than a partisan one. He warned that China controls most rare earth processing capacity and has shown a willingness to use that control through export restrictions. He noted that the bill would create a Bureau of Energy Security and Diplomacy at the State Department to coordinate U.S. energy and critical mineral strategy with allies. He also shared that it would authorize U.S. participation in FORGE, establish energy security pacts, and support overseas mineral and energy projects to reduce dependence on strategic competitors. Bera claimed that the legislation will strengthen supply chains, expand expertise and training, encourage private investment, and deepen cooperation with allies and partners.
- C. Rep. **Johnny Olszewski** (D-MD-02) expressed support for the legislation. He highlighted the need to rebuild America's shrinking mining workforce through fellowships, visiting scholars, and stronger university programs so the U.S. can remain competitive and secure critical mineral supply chains.
- D. Rep. **Keith Self** (R-TX-03) expressed opposition to the bill, arguing that although countering China's control over critical minerals is important, the U.S. should rely more on the private sector and avoid additional government spending of \$150 million amid high national debt.
  - 1. Kim clarified that this bill would not authorize funding, and it instead puts a cap of \$150 million on spending.
- E. Ranking Member **Gregory Meeks** (D-NY-05) expressed support for the bill, arguing it will help address U.S. vulnerabilities in critical mineral supply chains and strengthen energy security diplomacy. He says the U.S. should work with allies like the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Belgium, and France to build supply chains and counter China's coercion. While the bill would not solve every issue, Meeks contended that it lays important groundwork for diplomats and foreign policy agencies.
- F. Del. **James Moylan** (R-Guam) expressed support for the bill, arguing it will strengthen critical mineral supply chains, advance U.S. national security and diplomacy, and preserve local consent and existing deep-sea mining regulations.
- G. Chairman **Brian Mast** (R-FL-21) urged support for the bill, arguing that secure supply chains for critical minerals and energy technologies are essential to U.S. readiness, economic security, and national defense. He said the legislation would strengthen America's ability to work with allies, mobilize investment, and reduce vulnerabilities.

## II. Amendments

- I. ANS 126 – Offered by Moylan
  - A. Moylan noted that the amendment, which he also offered as a standalone bill ([H.R. 8625](#)), would provide the U.S. Trade and Development Agency with the same expanded geographic authority as the Development Finance Corporation.
  - B. Moylan withdrew consideration of the amendment in hopes that staff can continue improving the legislation and that bipartisan interest will grow.
- III. Final Vote on H.R. 7037: Passed out of Committee by 45-0.

- A. Del. Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-American Samoa), Reps. Thomas Kean Jr. (R-NJ-07), Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-MT-01), and Madeleine Dean (D-PA-04) did not vote.