Enactment of the CHIPS and Science Act one year ago was an historic step toward reinvigorating domestic semiconductor production and innovation. And while the new law must still be implemented effectively and efficiently to realize its potential, companies in the semiconductor ecosystem have already announced dozens of new projects that will total hundreds of billions of dollars in private investment and create tens of thousands of new jobs.

CHIPS brought together leaders from across the political spectrum, united by the goal of reinforcing America’s economic and national security, its supply chains of essential chip-enabled products, and its technological prowess relative to China and other global competitors. The resulting package provides $39 billion in direct incentives for companies to invest in semiconductor projects in America (plus an advanced manufacturing tax credit to do the same) and $13 billion in funding to advance semiconductor research and development.

Although none of that funding has been distributed yet, the early returns are promising.

As of June 2023, CHIPS enactment has sparked significant industry commitments that will reinforce America’s economic and national security and sharpen America’s competitive edge.

**NEW SEMICONDUCTOR PROJECTS**

- **50+**
  - new semiconductor ecosystem projects announced across the U.S., including the construction of new semiconductor manufacturing facilities (fabs), expansions of existing sites, and facilities that supply the materials and equipment used in chip manufacturing

- **$210B+**
  - in private investments announced across 20 states to increase domestic manufacturing capacity

- **44,000+**
  - new high-quality jobs announced in the semiconductor ecosystem as part of the new projects, which will support hundreds of thousands of additional jobs throughout the broader U.S. economy
To capture the full potential of the CHIPS and Science Act and ensure maximum benefits for America's economic strength and national security, it's critical for leaders in Washington to advance policies that enhance this historic accomplishment.

**Promote effective and expeditious CHIPS implementation.** The process for applying for and receiving manufacturing incentives should be clear, concise, and collaborative. Likewise, implementation of CHIPS R&D provisions should be carried out in consultation with industry experts and aimed at bridging key gaps in the current semiconductor R&D ecosystem. And the broader investments in basic scientific research that were authorized by CHIPS should be fully funded through congressional appropriations.

**Grow the STEM talent pipeline.** As demand for semiconductors increases in the years ahead, so too will demand for chip industry workers. America faces a shortage of 67,000 technicians, computer scientists, and engineers in the semiconductor industry by 2030, as well as a gap of 1.4 million such workers throughout the broader U.S. economy. To help bridge the gap, government leaders must advance policies that build on our industry's longstanding workforce development efforts, expand the pipeline of STEM graduates in America, and retain and attract more of the top engineering students from around the world.

**Ensure open access to global markets.** Strong economic and national security require a strong U.S. semiconductor industry. Overly broad and unilateral restrictions on sales to China—the largest commercial market for commodity chips—risk diminishing the U.S. semiconductor industry's competitiveness, disrupting supply chains, causing significant market uncertainty, and prompting continued escalatory retaliation by China. Any future restrictions, if necessary, should be narrow and clearly defined, consistently applied, and fully coordinated with allies.

America’s future is being built on semiconductors. As a result of the CHIPS & Science Act, historic public and private investments are underway in America's advanced tech ecosystem that will revitalize our manufacturing capabilities and position the U.S. as a leader in innovation for decades.