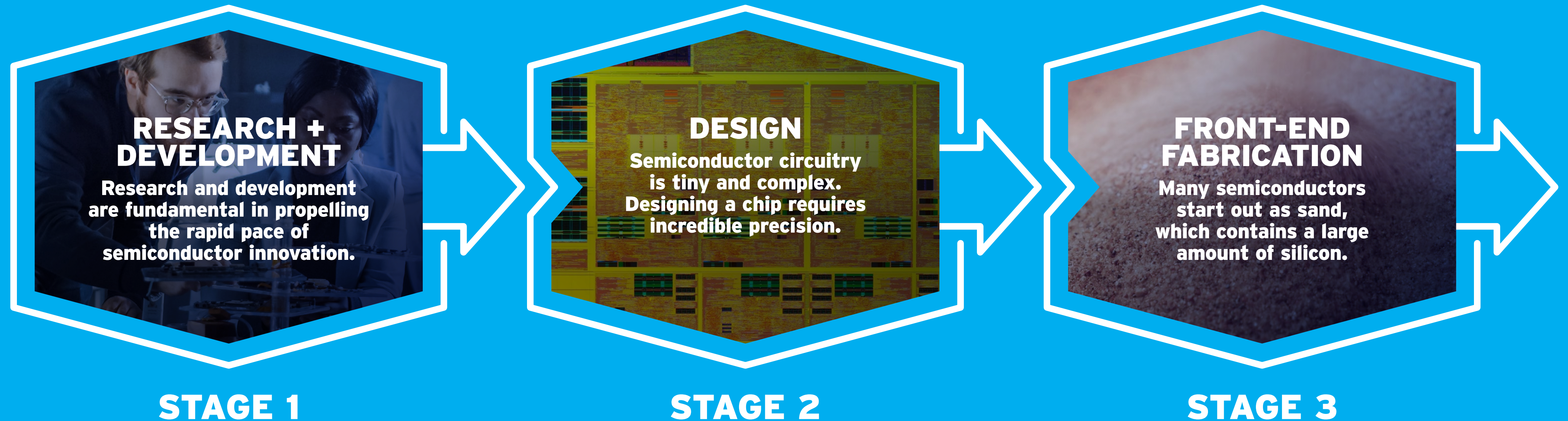


SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN THE U.S.

Semiconductor manufacturing is an incredibly sophisticated and complex process. The U.S. used to be the global leader in semiconductor manufacturing, but our share has declined precipitously. To reverse this trend, America needs ambitious federal incentives for chip manufacturing that create jobs and foster domestic innovation.

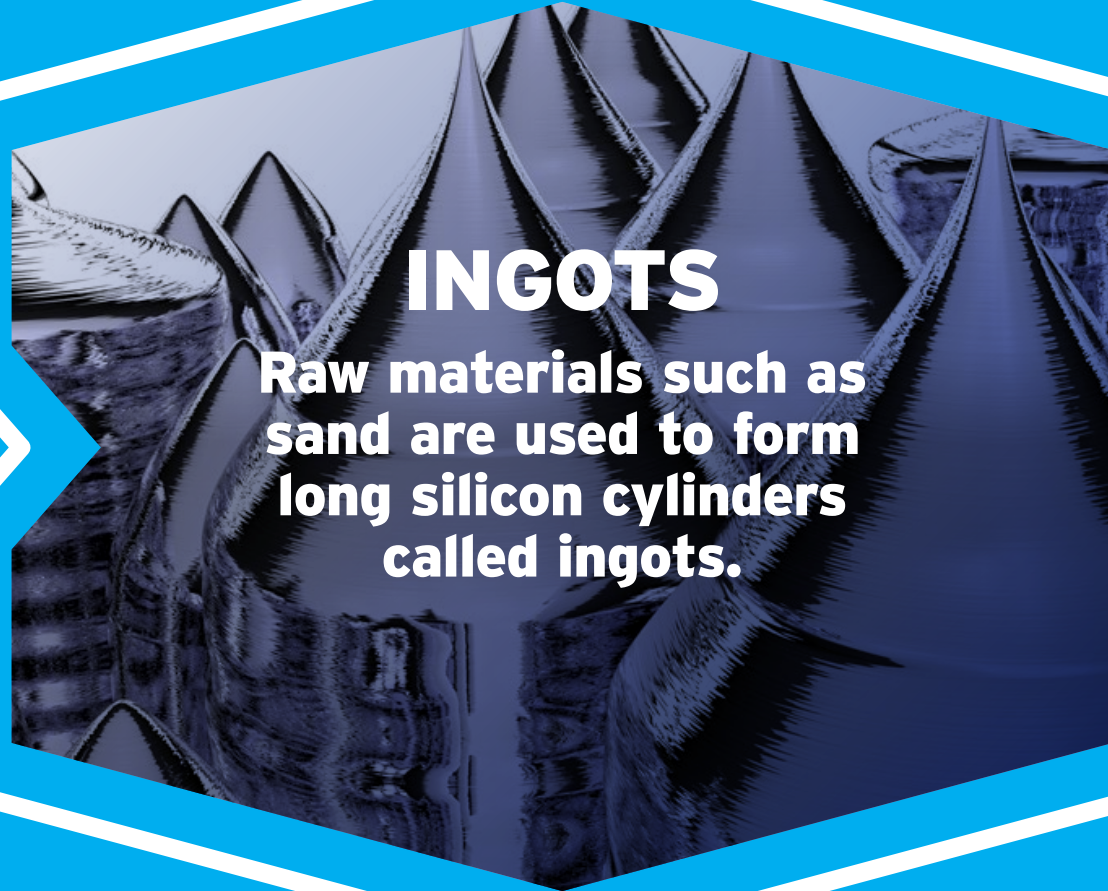
STAGES OF SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION



STAGE 4

INGOTS

Raw materials such as sand are used to form long silicon cylinders called ingots.



STAGE 5

CUT TO BLANK WAFERS

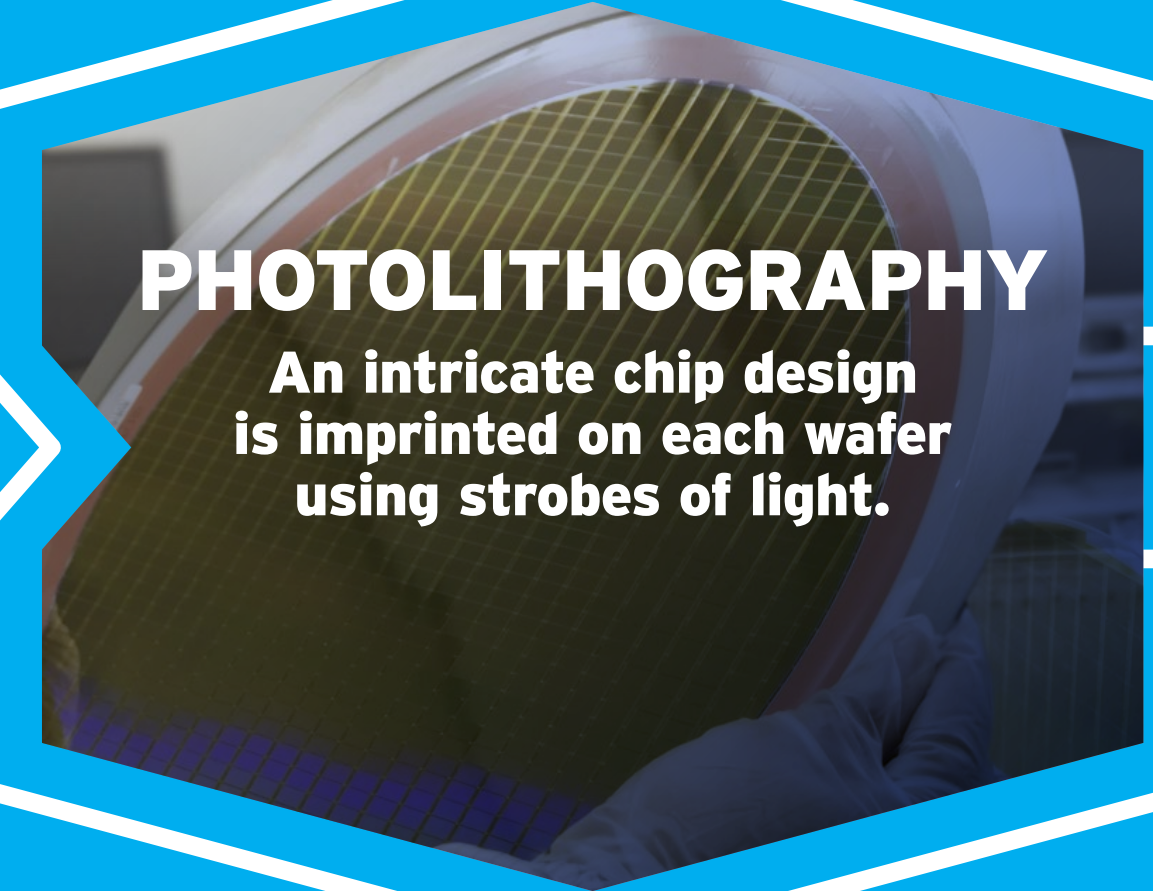
Silicon ingots are cut into incredibly thin slices called "blank wafers," then polished.



STAGE 6

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY

An intricate chip design is imprinted on each wafer using strobes of light.



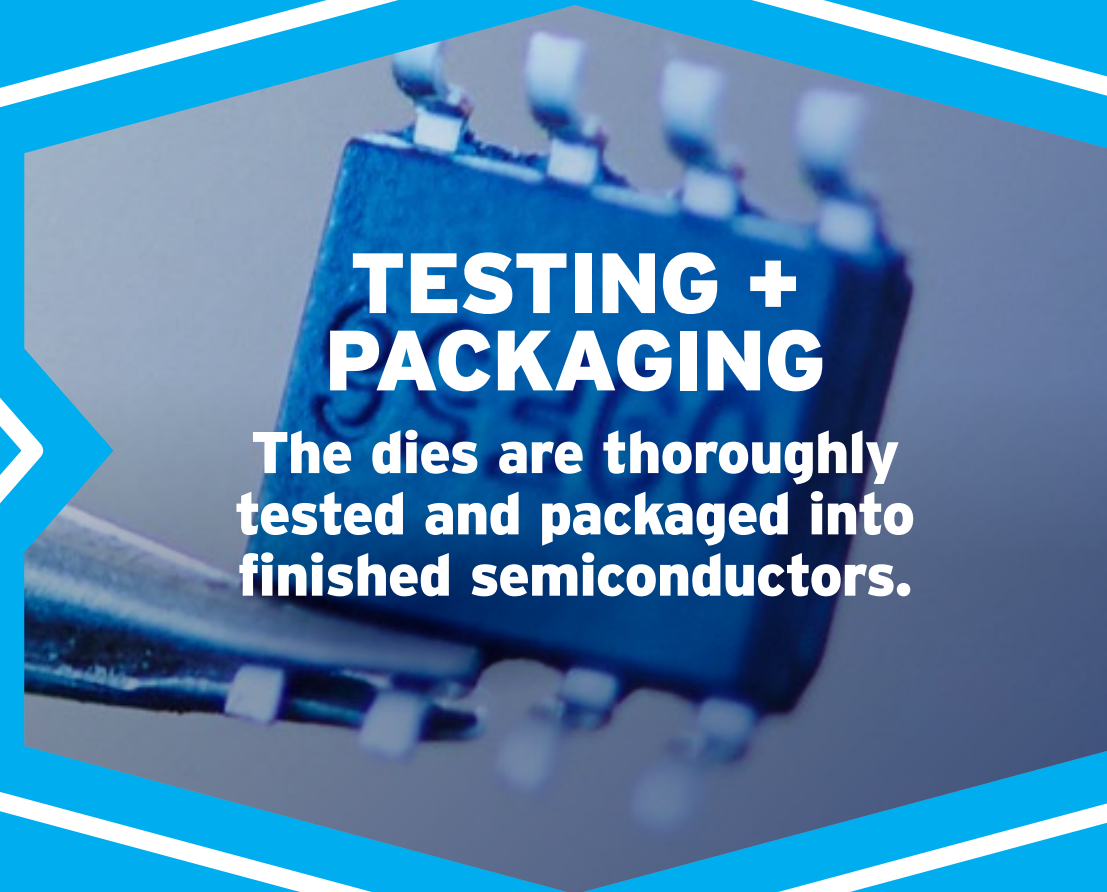
CUT INTO DIES

The wafer is divided into as many as 70,000 tiny, individual semiconductors called dies.



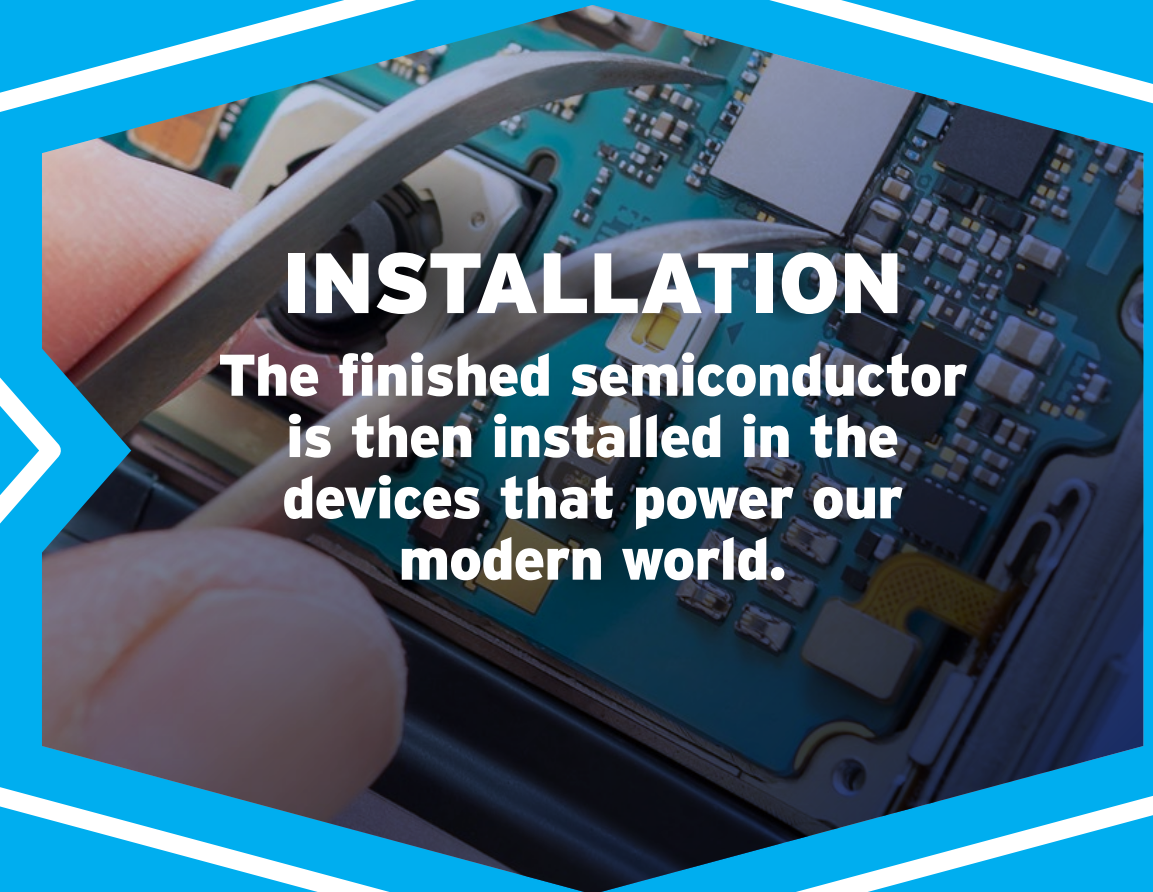
TESTING + PACKAGING

The dies are thoroughly tested and packaged into finished semiconductors.



INSTALLATION

The finished semiconductor is then installed in the devices that power our modern world.



STAGE 7

STAGE 8

STAGE 9

**IT'S TIME TO LEGISLATE INCENTIVES
FOR U.S. CHIP MANUFACTURING.**



**56% DEMAND
INCREASE**

Global manufacturing capacity
projected over next 10 years



**77% U.S. SHARE
DECREASE**

Global manufacturing capacity
is down from 37% to 12%



A \$50 BILLION FEDERAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

to incentivize domestic semiconductor manufacturing would lead to:



19 NEW FABs

(10 more than would be built without such investments)



185,000

Average number of temporary American jobs created annually



\$24.6 BILLION

Added annually to the U.S. economy as new semiconductor manufacturing facilities, or fabs, are constructed from 2021-2026



280,000

Permanent jobs added to the U.S. economy beyond 2026, including 42,000 direct semiconductor industry jobs