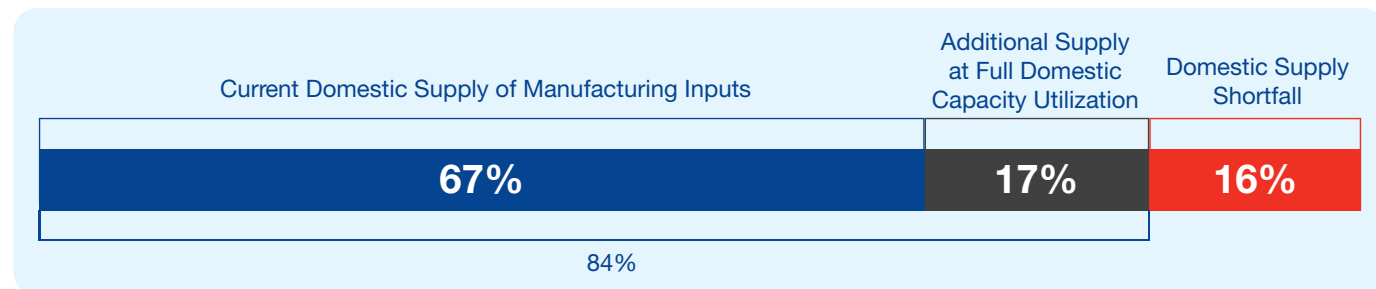


# > U.S. MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT ACCELERATOR PROGRAM



**Imported critical inputs are necessary for manufacturers to make things in America.** If operating at full capacity, the industry could produce 84% of the inputs manufacturers need for production. That means that, at an absolute minimum, 16% of manufacturing inputs must be imported. Tariffs on critical manufacturing inputs dramatically increase the cost of these inputs, which include raw materials as well as equipment and machinery on factory floors across the country.



The administration is rightly prioritizing policies to spur more investment and innovation in manufacturing in the U.S.—a goal that manufacturers share. To help manufacturers deliver on a vision of America as a global manufacturing powerhouse, the administration should aggressively pursue zero-for-zero tariff deals with our trading partners.

Further, to give manufacturers a runway of predictable access to critical materials and leading technologies from reliable suppliers that will accelerate the long-term investments needed to maintain America's global edge, the NAM is proposing a **U.S. Manufacturing Investment Accelerator Program**.

The accelerator program has two key components:

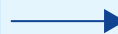
- 1 First, the administration should utilize existing authorities to issue licenses that act as a **manufacturing speed pass**. This will allow manufacturers to import critical inputs without the added cost of tariffs, accelerating the industry's efforts to invest and grow here at home.
- 2 Second, when manufacturers do pay tariffs on must-use, must-import critical inputs, the administration should provide **investment accelerator rebates** to offset tariff costs for dollars spent to sustain or expand manufacturing investments in the U.S.

To bolster the pro-investment, pro-manufacturing outcomes from this program, the administration also should host a quarterly **manufacturing dialogue** that would convene manufacturers of all sizes and officials from Treasury, the U.S. Trade Representative, Commerce and the Small Business Administration to discuss how the program is maximizing investments by manufacturers in the U.S.

## The Manufacturing Multiplier

Every dollar of imported manufacturing inputs generates \$1.40 in U.S. manufacturing output.

Imported Inputs  
\$1.00



Manufacturing Output  
\$1.40

Manufacturing is the backbone of the American economy, driving economic growth and job creation across the country. For every dollar of manufacturing inputs imported, the industry generates \$1.40 of manufacturing output. A U.S. Manufacturing Investment Accelerator Program would enable these imports and ensure that manufacturers can access the inputs they need to **make more in America**.

## > A MANUFACTURING SPEED PASS

The administration should implement a general licensing system that grants preapprovals for duty-free imports of inputs and materials necessary for manufacturing activities in the U.S.

### How It Works: Self-Certification Under a “General License”

- General licenses would provide **preexisting approval for any company** meeting the criteria established under the terms of the license to import qualifying items free of duty.
- Use of any general license would be **self-determined by eligible parties**, subject to verification by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
- **The president can use existing authority** and other authorities to direct the Treasury Department, which possesses specialized knowledge issuing general licenses, to implement this program utilizing its established administrative framework.

### What Qualifies for a General License?

- **Materials, equipment, machinery and related parts**, and components thereof, utilized for manufacturing in the United States, including parts and components needed for the construction, repair, maintenance, process and efficiency improvements of that equipment and machinery.
- **Essential raw materials, chemicals and other inputs** identified by the U.S. government as unavailable or in limited supply in the United States, but necessary for manufacturing in the United States.
- Materials necessary for **research and development** in the United States.
- Materials supplied through **intercompany or related company transfer** and subject to further processing and/or usage in the United States by the importer or its U.S. customer.







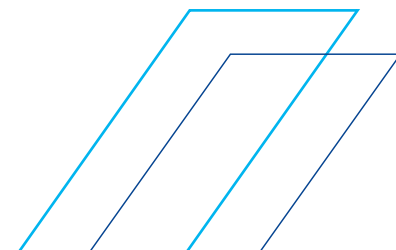
## ➤ A MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT ACCELERATOR REBATE

### How It Works: A Tariff Offset for Dollars Spent on Manufacturing Growth

The administration should provide a rebate to offset tariff costs when dollars are spent to expand or maintain manufacturing investments in the U.S. The rebate or waiver from payment of unliquidated duties should be provided on a rolling basis pursuant to a self-certification on actual dollars spent by the manufacturer after April 5, 2025.

### What Qualifies for a Rebate?

- Dollars spent on **new greenfield and brownfield investments** made in the United States, including facility construction, retrofitting, upfitting or other capital improvements.
- Dollars spent on **expansions or upgrades to existing manufacturing capacity**, including capital improvements on existing facilities and equipment, technological modernization and facility and equipment maintenance and repair.
- Dollars spent to add **full-time manufacturing employment**.
- Dollars spent on **R&D by manufacturers** in the United States.







## ➤ LAUNCH OF A MANUFACTURING DIALOGUE

As part of the new U.S. Manufacturing Investment Accelerator Program, the administration should convene a quarterly Manufacturing Dialogue to maintain regular discussions between U.S. government officials and manufacturers in the U.S. about ways to optimize the operating environment for manufacturing.

The discussion can include check-ins on the operational aspects of the Manufacturing Speed Pass and the Manufacturing Investment Accelerator Rebate, as well as feedback on the changing landscape for necessary inputs to further manufacturing in the U.S., among other topics.

This would provide the administration with routine feedback for any adjustments to the program to meet policy objectives and to ensure the program produces outcomes that benefit the manufacturing workforce, producers and national security.

