July 16, 2026

The Honorable Mike Crapo
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Jason Smith
Committee on Ways & Means
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Ron Wyden
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Richard Neal
Committee on Ways & Means
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Crapo, Ranking Member Wyden, Chairman Smith, and Ranking Member Neal:

On behalf of the Commercial Space Federation (CSF), the leading trade association representing the commercial space industry, I write to convey CSF's strong support for H.R. 8959/S. 4750, the Semiconductor Superiority Act. This legislation clarifies that the Section 48D Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit, an existing tax credit for semiconductor manufacturing, applies to space-based manufacturing facilities operating in low Earth orbit.

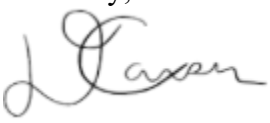
Maintaining U.S. leadership in advanced semiconductor manufacturing is paramount for continued economic growth and national security, which Congress recognized by passing the CHIPS and Science Act (P.L. 117-80) in 2022. Terrestrial fabrication of advanced chips is quickly approaching fundamental physical limitations, while demand for more powerful and radiation-hardened chips is growing exponentially. To maintain its technological edge, the U.S. must embrace a frontier that it helped establish: space-based semiconductor research and development. While Earth's gravity imposes limits on the achievable production quality and yield of semiconductor materials, those limits don't exist in a microgravity environment.

The International Space Station has proven the benefits of crystal growth in space, but the station is aging and is not ideal for at-scale commercial activities. Industry is now developing private platforms for in-space research and in-space production, with multiple companies offering microgravity manufacturing facilities for a variety of sectors, including semiconductor crystal manufacturing. It's worth noting that China has already moved to incorporate orbital fabrication of semiconductor chips on its national Tiangong space station in low Earth orbit.

This legislation simply clarifies that manufacturing facilities in space are qualified for this existing tax credit, further incentivizing private companies and investors to expand U.S. semiconductor production. American commercial space companies are exceptionally well-

positioned to lead in the emerging in-space manufacturing sector, and CSF urges the committees to consider and favorably advance this bill.

Sincerely,



Dave Cavossa
President
Commercial Space Federation