



U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

2018

U.S. CHAMBER POLICY
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS



In 2018, Congress passed and President Trump signed into law several Chamber priorities, some of which were the result of multiyear efforts by the Chamber:

Capital Formation

- **The Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act:** This law provides regulatory relief across the financial services sector with a focus on reducing the enhanced prudential requirements for regional banks. Such reforms will make more capital available for small business lending and overall economic growth.

Criminal Justice

- **First Step Act of 2018:** This bipartisan criminal justice reform legislation gives priority to preparing incarcerated individuals for a successful return to society. The act includes reforms to the federal prison system to ensure that the incarcerated have greater access to and incentives for participating in anti-recidivism programming and job-training opportunities.

Cybersecurity

- **Cybersecurity for Main Street:** The Chamber influenced legislation directs the Department of Commerce to provide concise, voluntary cybersecurity resources to small and midsize businesses.
- **DHS-Industry Cyber Cooperation Revamped:** The Chamber led a multi-industry coalition to pass legislation to improve how the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) partners with industry before, during, and after cyber incidents.

Energy

- **Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act:** This law will accelerate the commercial deployment of advanced reactors by directing the Department of Energy to partner with industry on certifying and licensing advanced reactors, as well as authorizing development of a flexible neutron source to allow domestic testing of advanced reactors and fuel.

Infrastructure and Transportation

- **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Reauthorization:** The longest FAA reauthorization since 1982, the act reforms the aircraft certification process, and opens more opportunities for private investment in airports. It enables unmanned aerial systems (UAS) innovation and safety through modernizing regulations on recreational UAS, supporting UAS research and development, promoting advanced UAS operations, and establishing commonsense safeguards against illicit UAS activity.
- **Water Infrastructure:** This bill authorizes new navigation and flood projects and supports modernizing drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.
- **Farm Bill's Water Infrastructure Provisions:** The Chamber supported the water infrastructure provisions of the Farm Bill reauthorization, including increasing water and





wastewater infrastructure funding, strengthening technical assistance, and helping rural communities access seed capital and leverage other rural business programs.

- **Disaster Recovery:** The bill reformed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs to increase support for predisaster mitigation efforts.
- **TWIC Reader Rule:** The legislation directs DHS to complete a review of the flawed Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) reader program.

Intellectual Property

- **Music Modernization Act:** This act ensures that creators receive appropriate royalties and streamlines the music licensing process.

Native American Enterprise Initiative (NAEI)

- **Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2017:** This law streamlines and clarifies how a tribe applies for, and how the Department of the Interior approves, Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERAs). TERAs grant a tribe authority to review, approve, and manage leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way for energy development on tribal lands without approval by the Interior secretary.

Supply Chain

- **FAA/TSA Reauthorization:** The Chamber advocated for a number of recently enacted supply chain improvements, including: directing TSA to reform and streamline the security screening of airport and airline employees; establishing an air cargo security division to carry out and engage with stakeholders regarding the implementation of TSA's air cargo security programs; codifying the Customs and Border Protection's Air Cargo Advanced Screening program; and improving the sharing of cybersecurity information and coordinating cybersecurity in ports.

Workforce and Health Care

- **Career and Technical Education:** This law reforms federal career and technical education programs by aligning programs to local labor markets; increases student participation in work-based learning; and fosters industry-recognized postsecondary credentials.
- **Comprehensive Opioid Epidemic Response:** This package of over 100 separate proposals tackles the opioid epidemic from many angles, including improved monitoring of internationally shipped packages and mail that could contain fentanyl, enhances data tracking of opioids legally prescribed to individuals and distributed by suppliers, and expands treatment programs.

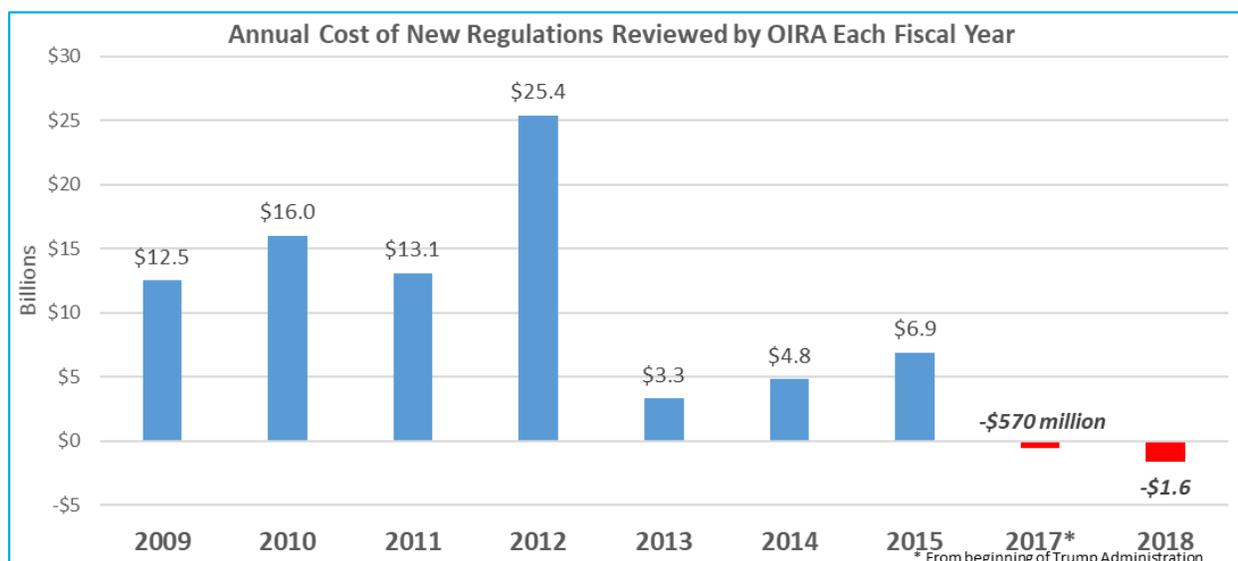


DEREGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



The Chamber has worked with the administration over the past two years to reduce the regulatory burden imposed by the federal government.

The administration released data on the cumulative impact of deregulation. In 2017, for the first time since the government began tracking regulatory costs, agencies reduced the regulatory burden rather than adding to it, achieving \$570 million in annual regulatory costs savings. In 2018, agencies nearly tripled the amount of regulatory savings, reducing regulatory costs by \$1.64 billion a year.



Regulatory victories for the Chamber include the following:

Agriculture, Energy, and Environment

Seismic Testing – The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration issued five permits to initiate geophysical survey activities in the Atlantic Ocean.

New Source Review – The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a rule for power plants clarifying how facility modifications trigger Clean Air Act permitting review.

Refinery MACT – EPA finalized emissions standards for refineries updating what constitutes Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) under the Clean Air Act.

"404 Permit" Reform – The Army Corps of Engineers issued a memorandum empowering states and tribes to assume administration of Clean Water Act Section 404 “dredge and fill” permitting activities.



DEREGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



BLM Venting and Flaring Rule – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) finalized its rewrite of the Obama administration rule that had been stayed by a U.S. District Court. The rewrite reduces requirements duplicative to existing EPA and state requirements to significantly decrease compliance costs while still reducing air emissions.

Coal Combustion Residuals – EPA finalized revisions to the 2015 Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule governing disposal of coal waste from power plants. The new rule (first of multiple) allows greater flexibility in compliance and empowers greater state authority.

Endangered Species Act Compensatory Mitigation Policy Withdrawal – The Fish and Wildlife Service withdrew a policy put in place in the last month of the Obama administration that allowed for direct fines to energy producers on federal lands when certain species are potentially harmed. The fine did nothing to abate any such harm and would have been used by anti-energy activists to sue energy producers.

FERC Denial of 401 Permit Abuse – The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) overruled New York's denial of a Clean Water Act Sec 401 permit for the Northern Access Pipeline. Congress delegated this authority to the states, but New York has been misusing the authority for political reasons and violating the applicant's due process. FERC overruled the permit denial because it came after New York's statutory window closed.

Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)/BE Labeling Regulations – The Department of Agriculture issued the final regulations for implementation of the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard. These regulations establish a uniform, federal mandatory standard for the disclosure of bioengineered (BE) foods.

Offshore Energy Executive Order – The president issued an executive order on ocean policy that aims to promote ocean industries, advance ocean science and technology, expand the food supply, improve transportation of goods, expand recreational opportunities, and enhance America's energy security.

Small-Scale LNG Licensing Reform – The Department of Energy finalized a rule that standardizes an expedited review process for smaller liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities to accelerate requests to transport liquefied gas to countries with which the U.S. does not have a free trade agreement.



DEREGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Federal Contracting

Cash Flow Standards – The Department of Defense withdrew a proposed rule to change the existing cash flow standards on military contracts. The proposal would have undermined the competitiveness of U.S. defense companies.

Financial Services

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) BSA Guidance – Joint banking agencies issued guidance stating that banks and credit unions may share resources to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) compliance.

CFPB CSI Final Rule – In 2016, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) proposed a misguided rule that would have shared confidential supervisory information (CSI) too broadly, while restraining companies for sharing information about potential investigations. The rule was finalized with the Chamber’s recommendations and excluded the problematic sections.

CFPB MRA Guidance – The CFPB issued guidance to examiners supervising institutions to clarify that minor issues or potential compliance management issues should not be treated the same as violations of consumer finance law for enforcement purposes.

CRA Modernization Guidance – The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) issued guidance and began rulemaking to update Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) compliance.

Guidance on Supervisory Guidance – Joint banking regulators issued a “guidance on guidance” stating that institutions cannot be penalized for relying on nonbinding supervisory guidance that is not a rulemaking.

OCC Fintech Charter – The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) finalized its special purpose charter that allows nonbank institutions to apply for a charter. These institutions will not be taking deposits and not be FDIC-insured; however, they will need capital requirements and community investment requirements.

SEC Proxy No Action Letters Withdrawn – The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced the withdrawal of two “no-action” letters issued in 2004, which have had the practical effect of allowing conflicts of interest and a lack of transparency to run rampant in the proxy advisory firm industry. Since 2013, the Chamber has called for withdrawal of these letters as a first step toward reforming a broken proxy advisory system to which 97% is controlled by two firms, Glass Lewis and Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS).



DEREGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Health Care

Association Health Plans (AHPs) – The Department of Labor (DOL) published a final regulation in June 2018 to enable small businesses and working owners to purchase health coverage through an association health plan, which may be a fully insured large group health plan or self-insured coverage offered through an association or chamber of commerce. Through AHPs, small businesses can enroll in employment-based health plans with comparable flexibility in benefit package design as those which large employers have long enjoyed.

Labor

DOL “Persuader” Regulation – DOL finalized a regulation in 2018 to rescind the “persuader” regulation issued by the Obama-era DOL. The rescinded rule would have required employers to disclose advice received regarding union activities.

Legal

False Claims Act Reform – The Department of Justice (DOJ) adopted significant changes to the way in which it approaches enforcement of the federal False Claims Act. DOJ has promulgated an amendment to the *Justice Manual* (formerly the *U.S. Attorneys’ Manual*) clarifying the circumstances under which DOJ will work to dismiss speculative False Claims Act claims filed by qui tam relators/whistleblowers against government contractors.

Enforcement Reform – DOJ promulgated an amendment to the *Justice Manual* that effectively rescinds much of the problematic *Yates Memo*. This memo had directed the focus of enforcement efforts on holding individuals accountable for corporate malfeasance. DOJ also amended the *Justice Manual* to include language that limits its ability to use administrative guidance documents as a basis for an enforcement action.

Generic Drug Labeling – The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) rescinded a proposed rule that would have abandoned its requirement for generic drugs to carry the same warning labels as their brand-name counterparts. Had the FDA’s rule actually gone into effect, it would have opened the door to lawsuits against generic drug makers by plaintiffs’ lawyers alleging that generic labels are somehow inadequate and should be changed.

Tax

Tax Reform – The Chamber filed 17 sets of regulatory comments seeking business-friendly results for tax reform implementation.



DEREGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Telecommunications

FCC Wireless Infrastructure Reform – The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted an order that prohibits localities from charging overly burdensome fees and establishes shot clocks for cities to process applications for small cells that will power 5G. The order is estimated to eliminate nearly \$2 billion in regulatory burdens.

Transportation

Autonomous Vehicles (AV) – The Chamber advocated for regulatory relief and the inclusion of a multimodel approach to the Department of Transportation’s (DOT’s) plan for autonomous vehicles known as *AV 3.0: A Vision for Safety*.

Trucking Meal and Rest Break Rules –The Chamber persuaded DOT to preempt California’s redundant meal and rest break requirements for commercial truck drivers. During the past four years, the Chamber vigorously advocated for this goal from a legislative, regulatory, and legal angle.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INVESTMENT & REGULATORY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA): Advocated for conclusion of a successor to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that retains the basic terms of free trade within North America and modernizes trade rules in key areas such as digital trade, intellectual property, and financial services. Lobbied for eliminating or diluting a number of negotiating proposals that would have undermined U.S. economic growth and proven damaging to the U.S. business and agriculture community.

KORUS Amendments: Advocated for the U.S. and South Korea to modify and amend the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS) rather than see the U.S. follow through on threats to withdraw from it, with amendments focusing on U.S. auto exports, Korean customs procedures, and Korea's pharmaceutical reimbursements policy. Supported ratification of the amendments by Korea's National Assembly.

The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA): Advocated for modifications to FIRRMA that keep the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) focused on credible national security concerns relating to inbound foreign investments and leave technology transfer concerns tied to outbound investment to be addressed through the U.S. export controls system.

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Helped secure renewal through 2020 of the GSP, which provides duty-free access to the U.S. market for select goods. In addition to consumer benefits, it enhances the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers by providing them with duty-free access to select inputs and materials. Separately, advocated alongside coalition partners to expand the program to include travel goods.

Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB): Helped secure passage of the MTB Act of 2018, which reduces or eliminates import duties through 2020, on specified materials and intermediate products used in manufacturing that are not produced or available domestically, reducing costs for U.S.-based manufacturers and American families.

BUILD Act: Helped secure congressional passage of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development (BUILD) Act of 2018, which consolidates the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and programs of other agencies to create the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (IDFC). The new agency will leverage the U.S. private sector's expertise and investment capital to generate economic growth in the developing world and provide tangible benefits for American exporters.

Convention on Receivables: Secured Senate ratification (on January 2, 2019—final day of the 115th Congress) for this treaty allowing international legal recognition for the financing procedure that enables accounts receivable to be packaged and sold to a third party. This common U.S. financial practice recognized by U.S. courts is not recognized in other countries, imposing limits on some cross-border transactions. This treaty enables small and medium-size exporters to sell their receivables to generate working capital and expand their businesses.





The U.S. Chamber, through its Litigation Center, filed 178 amicus briefs in the Supreme Court of the United States, the federal appellate and district courts, and state Supreme Courts. The Litigation Center also litigated 25 cases on behalf of the Chamber challenging federal, state, or local regulations.

Regulatory Litigation

- **City of Seattle Ordinance** – The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued a unanimous decision in favor of the Chamber in its lawsuit against the City of Seattle’s ordinance permitting the unionization of independent contractors who use the Uber and Lyft platforms. The ordinance has been stayed for years due to litigation brought by the Chamber.
- **Fiduciary Duty Rule** – The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled in favor of the Chamber and our coalition of national and state business groups in our challenge to the Department of Labor’s 2016 fiduciary rule.
- **FCC Declaratory Ruling & Order** – The D.C. Circuit sided with the Chamber and other petitioners in striking down the FCC’s 2015 declaratory ruling on the scope of liability under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

- **Class actions** – The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that a plaintiff may not bring a new class action beyond the applicable statute of limitations where a previous class action had been dismissed. The Chamber filed an amicus brief urging the Court to take the case, filed another brief at the merits stage, and held a moot court. (*China Agritech v. Resh*)
- **Alien Tort Statute** – The Supreme Court held that the Alien Tort Statute does not extend liability to foreign corporations for violations of international law. The Chamber filed an amicus brief at the merits stage and held a moot court. (*Jesner v. Arab Bank*)
- **Arbitration** – The Supreme Court upheld employee arbitration contracts with class action waivers. The Chamber filed multiple amicus briefs urging the Court to resolve the issue, filed again at the merits stages, and held a moot court. (*Epic Systems v. Lewis, Ernst & Young v. Morris, NLRB v. Murphy Oil*)
- **Endangered Species Act** – The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Weyerhaeuser in a case concerning whether the government could designate private land in Louisiana as “critical habitat” for an endangered species. The Chamber filed an amicus brief urging the Court to take the case and filed another brief at the merits stage. (*Weyerhaeuser Co. v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*)
- **October Term 2018** – The Chamber has persuaded the Court, which now includes Justice Brett Kavanaugh, to hear 12 business cases this Term. The Court’s docket includes cases on asbestos, *Chevron* and *Auer* deference, class actions, arbitration, energy, and preemption of state law.





Select Federal and State Court Decisions

- **Joint Employer** – A divided D.C. Circuit panel affirms the National Labor Relations Board’s (NLRB’s) articulation of the National Labor Relations Act’s (NLRA’s) joint-employer standard as including both an employer’s reserved right to control and its indirect control over employees’ terms and conditions of employment. But it rejects the NLRB’s application of its indirect-control inquiry in this case, and thus grants the petition for review in part and denies it in part. The Chamber’s amicus brief is cited and quoted in the majority opinion and in the dissenting opinion. (*Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc. v. NLRB*)
- **ERISA** – The Ninth Circuit affirms dismissal of ERISA complaint, explaining that the allegations were insufficient to support a plausible claim for breach of fiduciary duty. The court relied heavily on a securities case, *In re Century Aluminum*, that was cited only in the Chamber’s amicus brief filed in support of this outcome. (*White v. Chevron Corp.*)
- **Environment** – The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, citing the Chamber’s amicus brief, limits liability under the Clean Streams law for Pennsylvania businesses and landowners in an ongoing discharge case. (*EQT Production Co. v. Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*)





The Chamber hosted 19 foreign heads of state and government:

President of Angola	President of Ghana	President of Latvia	President of Panama
Prime Minister of Bangladesh	President of Honduras	President of Lithuania	President of Peru
President of Brazil	Prime Minister of India	Prime Minister of Malaysia	Amir of Qatar
President of Egypt	Prime Minister of Ireland	President of Mexico	President of Turkey
President of Estonia	President of Kazakhstan	Prime Minister of the Netherlands	

The Chamber hosted 42 U.S. or foreign ambassadors and 75 minister-level officials and key members of the executive branch and Congress.

Cabinet Secretaries and Agency Heads

- Alexander Acosta, Secretary, Department of Labor (DOL)
- Jim Bridenstine, NASA Administrator
- Elaine Chao, Secretary, Department of Transportation
- Jay Clayton, Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Dan Coats, Director of National Intelligence, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
- Daniel Elwell, Acting Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration
- Scott Gottlieb, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration
- Robert Lighthizer, U.S. Trade Representative
- Linda McMahon, Administrator, Small Business Administration
- Mick Mulvaney, Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
- Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security
- Maureen Ohlhausen, Acting Chairwoman, Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
- Rick Perry, Secretary, Department of Energy (DOE)
- Mike Pompeo, Secretary, Department of State
- Jerome Powell, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- Wilbur Ross, Secretary, Department of Commerce
- Andrew Wheeler, Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
- Heather Wilson, Secretary, U.S. Air Force
- Ryan Zinke, Secretary of the Interior





Other Agency and Administration Officials

- Jerome Adams, Surgeon General of the United States
- Jared Kushner, Senior Adviser to the President
- Christopher Liddell, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy Coordination
- Kevin McAleenan, Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection
- Mark Menezes, Undersecretary, DOE
- Kate O'Scannlain, Solicitor of Labor
- Joseph Otting, Comptroller, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
- Hester Peirce, Commissioner, SEC
- Patrick Pizzella, Deputy Secretary, DOL
- Michael Piwowar, Commissioner, SEC
- Rod Rosenstein, Deputy Attorney General
- Andrew Smith, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, FTC
- Seema Verma, Administrator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Congress

In addition to Speaker Paul Ryan, Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, and Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy, the Chamber hosted over two dozen other members of Congress for remarks, presentations, and fireside chats. The Chamber's regional teams conducted over 250 in-district events with members of Congress and/or their staffs.



NEW INITIATIVES



The Chamber launched new initiatives and programs of work, including the following:

Assessment of Business Cybersecurity – The U.S. Chamber’s Assessment of Business Cybersecurity (ABC), powered by the FICO® Cyber Risk Score, is a first-of-its-kind tool that individual businesses can use to better understand and manage their cybersecurity risk.

The ABC, which will be updated quarterly, provides a relative measure of cybersecurity effectiveness across U.S. companies and industries, as well as a benchmark for assessing the long-term impact of efforts to strengthen network security and data protection practices. Like a FICO credit score, the ABC score ranges from 300 to 850. A higher score shows stronger security and indicates a lower risk of a future breach. First results from the ABC show an overall national score of 687 out of 850 for U.S. businesses.

Building the Talent Marketplace of the Future – The U.S. Chamber Foundation announced an expansion of the T3 Innovation Network. The network of 150 organizations will implement a series of projects to modernize the U.S. talent marketplace and build the technology infrastructure to enable employers to better signal the skills they are looking for, for job seekers to show the skills they have, and for educators to communicate what students are being trained to do.

Chambers, employers, and education institutions have signed on to pilot the Job Data Exchange to better connect the skills and qualifications people have with the jobs that are available more quickly and accurately.

The Career Readiness Lab was launched to build a network of chambers dedicated to filling the talent gap by developing and implementing strategic programming that promotes leading work-based learning and employment practices and creates opportunities for students and employers aligned with the economic needs of the region.

Business Task Force on Water Policy – The task force seeks to engage member companies and other stakeholders across the business community and broader water sector to help integrate and coordinate action and represent the priorities of businesses in the water policy debate. Initial focus areas include (1) financing and funding, (2) regulatory streamlining, (3) small companies’ and small communities’ needs, (4) technology innovation, and (5) resilience.

Data-Driven Innovation Campaign – The U.S. Chamber Technology Engagement Center (C_TEC) launched a campaign to educate consumers and policymakers about the increased benefits of technology to our society. The campaign aims to thwart bad legislation and advance policies favorable for tech businesses; improve tech’s relationship with policymakers; and produce measureable shifts in the consumer and regulator perception of tech companies.



NEW INITIATIVES



Data Privacy Initiative – In light of the growing threat of a patchwork of data regulation, including the new California data privacy law and implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe, the Chamber established an ad hoc data privacy working group to develop a set of privacy principles that could be used to guide federal legislation. The Chamber developed model federal legislation based on those principles.

“Driving Innovation” Roadshow – The Chamber’s Global Innovation Policy Center (GIPC) conducted its first roadshow-style tour across the country to highlight the importance of intellectual property-intensive industries to creativity, innovation, jobs, and economic growth to key members of Congress in their districts.

EnergyInnovates – The U.S. Chamber’s Global Energy Institute launched a campaign to highlight and draw attention to how the energy industry has been as innovative as any other, bringing the U.S. greater energy security, increased competitiveness, and a cleaner environment. This campaign visits and tours a different facility every two months to capture the faces and technology behind energy innovation.

Export Control Reform Act Implementation Task Force – The task force was established after passage in August 2018 of the Export Control Reform Act. It weighs in on forthcoming changes to the U.S. export controls regime. The task force aims to ensure that U.S. companies can continue to conduct business globally while addressing the legitimate national security concerns that prompted the law’s passage.

Fair Value for Innovation – This GIPC campaign tells the story of innovation and the economic model that underpins it. The economics of innovation remain misunderstood and underappreciated. Through GIPC research, programming, communications, and coalition building, the Chamber drives public policy prescriptions to ensure continued human progress for future generations.

FinTech Education Initiative – This initiative advocates for a regulatory environment that fosters innovation and supports access to credit, whether at a bank or a nonbank, to ensure that consumers and small businesses have the best credit product to meet their unique needs.

Health Policy Council – This council seeks to reshape the focus of the health care policy debate. Council members help develop a comprehensive legislative and regulatory agenda to drive greater value in health care. Members inform the Chamber about how we can best position the benefits derived from real reform as an effective alternative to single-payer and other destructive policy proposals.



NEW INITIATIVES



Insurance Working Group – The Insurance Working Group provides a single locale at the Chamber for issues of mutual interest to our insurance company members, such as autonomous vehicles, cybersecurity, tax, and privacy. The group focuses on telling the story of how insurance companies invest in the U.S. economy – infrastructure, corporate debt, federally guaranteed mortgage loans, among others.

Space Sector - The Chamber expanded and renamed its acquisition policy forum the Procurement and Space Industry Council to facilitate dialogue and engagement among industry and key oversight agencies. With expected growth of the space sector to surpass \$1.5 trillion by 2040, the council emphasizes the need for an efficient and reliable regulatory regime to ensure the safety, stability, and sustainability of commercial use of space as an operating and potential manufacturing domain.

The Chamber hosted *LAUNCH: Industry Taking Off*, its initial summit dedicated entirely to commercial space. The summit brought together nearly 300 business leaders and policy experts and top officials from almost every relevant federal agency, such as NASA and the departments of Commerce, Defense, and Transportation.

U.S.-India IP Cooperation Dialogue – GIPC launched the Intellectual Property (IP) Dialogue: Opportunities for U.S.-India Collaboration in New Delhi, the first-ever U.S. industry-led track 1.5 dialogue on IP cooperation with Indian business and government leaders. Through this Dialogue, the Chamber is driving an IP advocacy agenda in India, as well as building a platform to exchange technical knowledge and expertise. The Dialogue, in partnership with the Chamber’s U.S.-India Business Council, will convene annually, alternating between New Delhi and Washington, D.C.





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