

December 2, 2024

# *2024 Elections – Key Policy Positions and Scenario Analysis*

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# *Tax and Economic Policy*

# Tax and Economy – Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- Trump has made his top tax priority cementing his legacy of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA, [Pub. L. 115-97](#)), by extending or making permanent the tax-rate reductions, including the 20% passthrough deduction and expanded estate-tax exclusion.
- Trump has also proposed reducing the TCJA-enacted 21% corporate tax rate to 20% and further reducing the rate to 15% for domestic manufacturers.
- On the campaign trail, Trump has proposed numerous tax-policy initiatives, including:
  - Eliminating federal taxation of tip income;
  - Eliminating federal taxation of overtime pay;
  - Eliminating the taxation of Social Security benefits;
  - Eliminating double taxation for Americans living abroad;
  - Restoring the deductibility of the state and local tax (SALT);
  - Creating a tax credit for family caregivers;
  - Allowing a tax deduction on auto-loan interest; and
  - Permitting individuals to write off the cost of generators for natural disaster mitigation.
- Trump has also expressed interest in increased taxation of university endowments.
- To offset the cost of extending the TCJA's tax provisions, Trump has suggested imposing a 10%–20% baseline tariff on all imports, with a 60% tariff on imports from China.
- Trump has criticized the Inflation Reduction Act ([Pub. L. 117-169](#)) and called for the repeal of several of its energy-tax credits, particularly its tax credits for electric vehicles.

# Tax and Economy – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance has become one of Trump’s fiercest allies, despite once being a critic, and he can be expected to broadly endorse Trump’s tax-policy positions.
- Vance has been particularly active on proposals concerning the taxation of university endowments, especially during his tenure in the Senate. He introduced bills like the College Endowment Accountability Act ([S. 3514](#)), which would increase the excise tax from 1.4% to 35% on private university endowments with assets of at least \$10 billion.
- Vance also has shown populist tax views that may counter conventional Republican positions. With regard to corporate taxation, Vance cosponsored the Stop Subsidizing Giant Mergers Act ([S. 4011](#)) with Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), which targets large corporate mergers by treating reorganizations as taxable events if the acquirer and acquired company both have over \$500 million in gross receipts.
- Vance holds protectionist views concerning clean energy tax credits: he introduced the Drive American Act ([S. 2962](#)), which would eliminate over \$100 billion in existing EV subsidies and replace them with the “America First Vehicle Credit,” a credit of up to \$7,500 for new gas- or diesel-powered vehicles.
- On the campaign trail, Vance called for raising the federal child tax credit to \$5,000 as part of his emphasis on a “pro-family” policy.

# Tax and Economy – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Republicans will move to extend TCJA tax provisions, protecting or further reducing tax rates across the board for individuals and businesses.
- Individual provisions will likely include an extension of the TCJA's decreased income tax rates, expanded tax brackets and the expanded standard deduction.
- Business provisions will likely include an extension of the TCJA's immediate expensing of research and development costs; 100% bonus depreciation; and the 30% business interest limitation based on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).
- Republicans will engage in coordinated efforts to make permanent or extend the Section 199A deduction for pass-through businesses.
- There will be significant consideration of tariffs and spending cuts as a pay-for to extend the TCJA. However, a consensus on an overall 2025 tax bill, including the extent to which offsets will be included, has yet to emerge within the Republican Conference, beyond extension or permanence of the TCJA.

## Agency

- Republicans will look to repeal or scale back several Inflation Reduction Act energy-tax credits and Treasury Department rulemakings, particularly with regard to electric vehicles credits, bonus credits (e.g., energy communities) and the advanced manufacturing credit (section 45X).
- Republicans will scale back recent expansions of IRS funding, including potentially ceasing the Direct File program.



# *Financial Services Policy*

# *Financial Services – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump stated that he would seek to impose a 10% cap on credit card interest rates if elected.
- In previous campaigns, Trump promised to repeal the Dodd-Frank Act and reduce burdensome, anti-growth regulations.
- During his first term, Trump issued an Executive Order (EO) outlining his “Core Principles for Regulating the United States Financial System.” The principles include empowering Americans to make financial decisions and requiring more rigorous regulatory impact analysis of proposed financial regulations.
- Trump also issued an EO requiring that agencies rescind two federal regulations for every newly created regulation.
- Trump has assumed a pro-cryptocurrency position on the campaign trail, a reversal from his stance on digital assets as president.
- He has repeatedly opposed ESG initiatives, vowing to end the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (SEC) climate rule and issue an executive order to limit employer offerings of ESG funds in retirement plans.



# *Financial Services – VP Positions*

## **JD Vance**

- Vance teamed up with Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) to criticize the FDIC's sale of First Republic Bank to JPMorgan Chase, citing banking consolidation concerns. They also partnered on the Failed Bank Executives Clawback Act, which would penalize bank executives when their institutions fail.
- He cosponsored the Credit Card Competition Act, a controversial bill that has received broad criticism from the financial services industry.
- He circulated draft legislation that would create a regulatory framework for digital assets.
- Vance led a letter urging the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and Department of Justice (DOJ) to rescind guidance warning banks against using immigration status as part of a loan application.
- Vance voiced support for Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Chairwoman Lina Khan's antitrust enforcement efforts.
- He sponsored a bill that would insure all deposits in accounts used for payroll and related purposes at banks with less than \$225 billion assets, as well as all credit unions.

# *Financial Services – Other Considerations*

## **Congressional**

- Congress will likely work to place the CFPB under congressional appropriations, require enhanced rulemaking standards and move to a five-member independent commission, among other changes.
- Through the CRA, Congress will reverse numerous Biden administration policies finalized at the end of his term within the CRA lookback window.
- There will be attempts to redefine Unfair and Deceptive Acts and Practices (UDAAP) in a narrower way.

## **Agency**

- Agencies will broadly revamp their agendas and focus more on deregulation and pro-business policies.
- For example, the SEC will shift away from enhanced disclosure regimes and focus on policies to increase market access and support innovation. The CFPB will consider all options to reverse formal guidance and rulemakings and counter Director Rohit Chopra's regulation through a press release approach.
- The CFPB and other regulatory agencies will likely reinstate regulatory sandbox programs.

# *Housing Policy*

# *Housing – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- The Republican Party’s 2024 platform proposed opening portions of federal lands for new home construction, tax incentives to support first-time buyers and rescinding “unnecessary” regulations.
- At a 2024 campaign rally, Trump proposed a ban on providing mortgages to undocumented immigrants.
- Trump wrote an op-ed with former HUD Secretary Ben Carson in 2020, criticizing efforts to eliminate local single-family zoning regulations.
- His administration terminated the Obama-era Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing regulation.
- His administration also raised the threshold for providing disparate impact liability, rolling back the 2013 Disparate Impact Standard rule.
- Through the TCJA, the Trump administration created Opportunity Zones as a way for businesses to invest in underserved neighborhoods through the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.
- Trump’s Treasury Department released a plan to end the conservatorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.
- He issued and extended a federal eviction moratorium during the COVID-19 pandemic.

# Housing – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance attributed the national rise in housing prices to illegal immigration, mentioning the connection in Senate Banking Committee hearings and on the campaign trail.
- Vance introduced legislation that would prevent sanctuary jurisdictions from receiving Community Development Block Grant funds.
- Vance repeatedly criticized the Biden-Harris administration's regulatory initiatives as a barrier to building more housing.
- During the vice presidential debate, Vance said that unused federal land could be opened up to build additional housing stock.
- Vance frequently criticized institutional single-family housing investors for purchasing homes that would otherwise be purchased by first-time homebuyers.
- He advocated for broad cuts to HUD's budget, asserting that the spending is inflationary.

# Housing – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Both the House Financial Services and Senate Banking committees will be led by first-time chairs. Rep. Patrick McHenry's (R-NC) successor is unlikely to focus on housing, but housing has been a major issue for Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC) during his time as ranking member.
- Congress will significantly reduce HUD funding in the annual appropriations process, and lawmakers will be able to successfully rescind eligible housing rules via the Congressional Review Act (CRA).

## Agency

- The administration will rescind numerous Biden-era HUD policies. FHFA's bi-merge proposal and pilot programs on title insurance and secondary mortgage market proposals will likely be rescinded.
- The Biden-era Department of Justice (DOJ)-led price-fixing probe in the multifamily housing market relating to rent-setting software will likely be reversed.
- The FHFA will likely attempt to recapitalize Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and end the government conservatorship.
- HUD will likely repeal the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing regulation reinstated under the Biden administration.

# *Health Care Policy*

# Health Care– Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- Trump has promised to "Make America Healthy Again" and pledged to take on the rise in chronic illnesses and its potential drivers, especially among children, which could result in notable shifts to the organization of federal health agencies that oversee research and drug development. Trump has promised to establish a special presidential commission charged with investigating what is causing decades-long increases in chronic illnesses. He also promises to order the commission to publish recommendations to ensure children can have safe and healthy livelihoods.
- Trump said he wants to leave abortion in the hands of the states after the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* and declined to endorse a federal abortion ban. Trump has also advocated for exceptions and strongly supports the availability of in vitro fertilization (IVF). Trump has pledged that the government and insurance companies will be mandated to pay for all costs associated with IVF treatment.
- Trump has softened his "repeal and replace" approach to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), instead highlighting that he is looking at alternatives to make it less expensive. He previously supported work requirements and supplemental payment limits. His previous administration repealed the individual mandate tax penalty and protected insurance coverage for people with preexisting conditions.
- Trump has been critical of both the pharmaceutical industry and pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs), reiterating that prescription drug costs are out of control. Trump has promised to promote choice and competition and expand access to new, affordable drug options. Trump has promised to increase fairness through price transparency, building on his previous administration's efforts.
- Trump also promised to return the production of essential medicines back to the United States and end pharmaceutical shortages. Trump does not plan to reinstate the Most Favored Nation (MFN) policy, which would have tied Medicare payments to the lowest prices in other high-income countries.



# Health Care – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance said the best way to handle abortion is to let voters make decisions and allow individual states to make abortion policies. He said he has never supported a national abortion ban but previously supported setting some minimum national standard.
- Vance said Americans with preexisting conditions would remain covered under any changes made to the ACA and emphasized the importance of making the health insurance marketplace function better.
- Vance has previously taken conservative stances on several health care-related issues. He introduced the Protect Children’s Innocence Act (S. 2357), which would make it a crime for doctors to provide gender-affirming care to minors and prohibit taxpayer funding for care.
- Vance has said many drugs are manufactured by hostile nations. In 2022, Vance noted that he would support allowing Medicare to negotiate prescription drug prices so seniors are not paying excessive costs for prescription drugs. He also said he supported allowing American companies to import drugs from overseas, highlighting that Europe pays less for drugs, even drugs that were developed in the United States.
- Vance also cosponsored the Promising Pathways Act (S. 1906), which would create a new time-limited conditional approval pathway at the FDA. He also voted to advance legislation to regulate PBMs.

# Health Care – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Republicans will likely aim to modify provisions in the ACA related to Medicaid, including waiver or reforming supplemental payments.
- They will also likely push more conservative social issues, such as policies to ban taxpayer funding for gender-affirming care or opposing late-term abortion.
- Lawmakers will still work to increase price transparency and promote competition in the health care industry. It would also work to expand access to affordable health care and prescription drug options.
- Republicans will look to reform key health agencies within HHS, including the CDC, NIH and FDA.

## Agency

- HHS will likely focus on increasing fairness through price transparency and making changes to Medicaid.
- HHS will shift away from a health equity lens and focus more on policies to increase access and innovation. The agency will also focus on addressing the root causes of chronic diseases and childhood illnesses.
- FTC will likely maintain interest in PBMs and health care consolidation.

# *Immigration Policy*

# *Immigration – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump pledged to deport 15–20 million migrants from the United States; he also expressed an interest in creating funding incentives for state and local law enforcement to assist with the federal government’s immigration enforcement.
- Trump floated a proposal to provide green cards to foreign students who graduate from U.S.-colleges.
- Trump pledged to sign an Executive Order (EO) banning birthright citizenship for the children of undocumented immigrants on the first day of his second term.
- Trump announced a plan, “Operation Aurora” that would utilize provisions within the Alien Enemies Act of 1798 to dismantle criminal migrant networks and cartels as well as prioritize the deportations of their members. This effort would include a 10-year jail sentence for any covered individuals who attempt to reenter the country.
- During his first term, Trump pushed for the construction of a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border; he has pledged to “complete” the wall if reelected. He also utilized the Title 42 public health order to expel asylum seekers due to public health concerns.
- Under his guidance, DHS instituted the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) in 2018, also known as the “Remain in Mexico” policy that required non-Mexican asylum seekers to stay in Mexico while their U.S. immigration cases were decided. He will likely reinstitute the program. Under the Biden administration, DHS briefly discontinued the policy, before reinstating it. The Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the Biden administration had authority to end the program.
- Trump moved to rescind the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in 2017. The Biden administration continues to process renewal requests only for individuals who received their DACA status prior to July 16, 2021.

# Immigration – Presidential Positions – Pg. 2

## Donald Trump

- Trump signed [EO 13769](#), which placed restrictions on admitting refugees from several Middle Eastern and North African nations. On the campaign trail, he reiterated that he would reimpose the restrictions if reelected.
- Trump recently pledged to revoke Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitian migrants residing in the United States. He may seek to repeal other TPS designations instituted by the Biden administration, as well as end the immigration parole programs for those in humanitarian crises.
- Trump threatened to impose tariffs against countries that do not accept migrants deported by the United States.
- Trump said he will call on Congress to approve a 10% pay raise for border patrol agents and establish \$10,000 retention and signing bonuses to recruit an additional 10,000 border officials. He has also called for any migrant that kills a U.S. citizen or law enforcement to receive the death penalty.
- Trump is expected to take a series of immigration-focused executive actions in the first days of his presidency, including expanding law enforcement’s abilities to detain migrants, increase deployments of officials along the U.S.-Mexico border and resume border wall construction.
- Trump’s picks to fill senior immigration-focused policy roles immediately after his reelection suggest he remains intent on imposing restrictive immigration policies as well as undertaking a mass deportation of undocumented immigrants. These include: (1) Gov. Kristi Noem (R-SD) to serve as secretary of homeland security; (2) Thomas Homan to serve as “Border Czar”; and (3) Stephen Miller as deputy chief of staff for policy.
- In a recent “Fox & Friends” interview, Homan suggested that the Trump administration will authorize workplace raids as a means to apprehend undocumented migrants and human traffickers.

# Immigration – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance opposed the bipartisan Senate border bill, claiming on multiple occasions that the package had “nothing to do with border security,” but rather only codified existing executive orders.
- Vance opposed granting amnesty to undocumented immigrants; he has called for deporting all those who entered the country illegally.
- Vance expressed support for Trump’s border wall and for instituting a merit-based immigration system.
- Vance sponsored the Timely Departure Act ([S.2656](#)) that would require foreign nationals to submit cash deposits with DHS that would be refunded upon lawfully completing their stay; he also introduced legislation ([S.3516](#)) that would impose a 10% tax on money transfers going abroad to fund domestic border security efforts.
- Vance sponsored the State Border Security Act ([S.3668](#)) that would allow state-level law enforcement to construct border fencing and prohibit the federal government from removing such barriers.
- Vance sponsored the No Community Development Block Grants for Sanctuary Cities Act ([S.3915](#)) that would cut federal funding for state and local communities that do not comply with federal immigration authorities.
- During the Oct. 1 vice presidential debate, Vance claimed that Haitian immigrants in Springfield, Ohio, are illegally residing in the country and that illegal immigrants are driving the nation’s housing crisis.
- Also during the debate, Vance intimated that the CBP One app grants entry to illegal immigrants without properly vetting them.

# Immigration – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Republicans will seek to advance legislation instituting various asylum and visa restrictions, designating drug cartels as “unlawful enemy combatants,” and rolling back protections for minors who are undocumented immigrants.
- Congress may approve substantial increases in annual funding for border agencies to manage the current border situation, including funds to resume construction on the border wall.
- Republicans seek to advance appropriations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) that only permit the agency to receive discretionary funds for its operation of the E-Verify system.
- Republicans will advocate to boost funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) that would double the number of detention beds and establish additional detention centers as part of a greater, extensive deportation operation.
- Congress may approve the bipartisan EAGLE Act ([H.R.3648/S.4567](#)) to eliminate the per-country limit for employment-based immigrants.
- Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA) will replace Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL) will be the ranking member.

## Agency

- Trump will rely heavily on executive orders (EO) and other executive authorities to implement various elements of his immigration agenda, such as instituting asylum and visa restrictions if they are not passed by Congress.
- Border enforcement agencies will hire more border patrol agents and establish additional job benefits for them.
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will end its usage of the CBP One app.
- DHS may move to end the Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) parole program launched by the Biden administration.
- Trump may end Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitian migrants residing in the United States, and potentially other nationalities too.



# *Trade Policy*



# Trade – Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- Trump touts an “America First” trade policy. He believes high tariffs will foster domestic job growth, increase revenue, protect U.S. companies and encourage domestic manufacturing.
- Trump is proposing a 60% tariff on Chinese goods to discourage Chinese imports of essential goods, as well as a 10%–20% tariff on most other imports. He is also proposing to revoke China’s Most Favored Nation status. Trump previously imposed \$380 billion in tariffs, mostly on Chinese goods.
- Trump has threatened to implement a 150%–200% tariff on Chinese products if China invades Taiwan.
- Trump disagrees with economic assessments that his tariff proposal will increase the price of basic goods.
- Trump is proposing a 100% tariff on any country that shifts away from the U.S. dollar as the world’s reserve currency.
- Trump said he will impose a 25% tariff on Mexican imports unless the Mexican government curbs the influx of migration at the U.S.-Mexico border, warning the tariff will increase to 50%-75% if Mexico refuses to comply.
- Trump threatened to impose a 200% tariff on John Deere’s imported products if the company moves U.S. manufacturing facilities to Mexico.
- Trump is proposing tariffs on electric vehicles (EVs) made in Mexico to deter Chinese manufacturers from using Mexico to avoid tariffs.
- Trump intends to renegotiate the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) to prevent transshipment.

# Trade – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance supports Trump’s trade policy proposals and said the United States “should be much more aggressive in applying tariffs on a whole host of industries.”
- Vance advocates for protecting the Rust Belt from anti-competitive trade practices, and he supports devaluing the U.S. dollar to boost American manufacturing.
- Vance says Trump’s tariff plan would discourage imports and drive domestic production.
- Vance argues the United States should stop importing essential products like pharmaceuticals from adversarial nations.
- In March, Vance introduced a bill to restrict the Chinese government from accessing U.S. capital markets and exchanges if it fails to comply with international laws relating to finance, trade and commerce ([S.3945](#)) and the Stop Mexico’s Steel Surge Act ([S.3917](#)) to reimpose duties on Mexican steel.
- Vance objected to several foreign acquisitions like the proposed acquisition of U.S. Steel by Nippon Steel, a Japanese company.
- In 2023, Vance cosponsored the Leveling the Playing Field 2.0 Act ([S.1856](#)), which would make it easier for petitioners to bring new cases for U.S. antidumping and countervailing duties.

# Trade – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Congress will seek to use tariffs as a revenue source in a reconciliation package, starting with increasing tariffs on Chinese goods. Lawmakers will also consider imposing a 10%-20% tariff on all imports from countries other than China, but Congress is unlikely to reach an agreement to raise tariffs across the board.
- Legislation to revoke China's permanent normal trade relation's status will likely fail unless Trump insists on it.
- De minimis reform legislation that increases the monetary threshold and excludes China from de minimis treatment is more likely to succeed.

## Agency

- The Trump administration will maintain Biden-era tariffs and prioritize enforcing stricter export controls on products related to national security.
- USTR will explore how to decouple the U.S. and China supply chains and promote U.S. manufacturing of essential goods.
- The administration will likely prefer a bilateral approach to trade agreements, similar to what Trump pursued during this first term as president.
- The administration will use the 2026 USMCA review to limit China's attempts to avoid tariffs through transshipment.
- Trump has selected Howard Lutnick to serve as the secretary of commerce, noting that Lutnick will lead the U.S. trade agenda, with additional direct responsibility for the Office of the United States Trade Representative.



# *International Affairs*

# *International Affairs – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump will continue to pursue an “America First” policy agenda that has often rejected the notion that America has a responsibility to manage world affairs.
- He will continue to focus on China, and his administration would look at policies that harm Chinese influence and strengthen U.S. engagement in the Indo-Pacific region. He will also likely continue to provide aid to Israel and Taiwan.
- Trump will most likely push for a negotiated settlement in the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- He will also push NATO countries to take on a greater role in paying for the alliance’s defense.
- Trump has expressed skepticism of traditional sanctions, in particular raising the possibility of removing existing sanctions on Russia.
- Trump continues to express admiration of authoritarian world leaders, such as Viktor Orbán, and will be expected to pursue closer relations with them.
- Trump will be expected to maintain strong relations with Middle Eastern allies, such as Israel and Saudi Arabia, and will likely push for the expansion of the Abraham Accords and more action against Iran.

# *International Affairs – VP Positions*

## **JD Vance**

- Vance is largely skeptical of aggressive foreign policy untied from immediate domestic interests and has rejected the establishment Republican philosophy encouraging active global engagement.
- Like Trump, Vance favors a protectionist trade policy and has been a strong supporter of Israel.
- Vance has been a vocal critic of continued U.S. assistance to Ukraine, often framed his criticism in terms of the United States needing to reorient its attention to China and has recently floated the idea of a “demilitarized zone” between Russia and Ukraine as a resolution to the conflict.
- He believes that an escalation in the U.S.-China conflict is likely and argues that the United States should be directing funding to counter that threat.
- In remarks made at the 2024 Munich Security Conference, Vance stated that Trump, in a second presidency, would not abandon Europe but rather that Trump wants Europe to “take a bigger role in its own security.”
- Vance has said that he does not want to pull out of NATO; however, he has stated that East Asia is “going to be the future of American foreign policy for the next 40 years, and Europe has to wake up to that fact.”

# *International Affairs – Other Considerations*

## **Congressional**

- Further Ukraine aid will be very unlikely; Congress might join the administration in pushing for negotiations with Russia.
- Congress and the administration will pursue “America First” policies focused primarily on American interests.
- Policymakers will push for more aggressive legislation against China.

## **Agency**

- Trump will continue to be tough on China and adopt policies directly aimed at countering Chinese influence and supporting Israel and Taiwan.
- U.S. support for Israel and sanctions on Iran will increase.
- Trump will continue to be skeptical of continuing aid to Ukraine and has promised to push for a negotiated settlement in the conflict.
- He will cut back on the international labor and environmental policies of the Biden administration.

# *China Policy*



# China – Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- During Trump's first term as president, he took a hard stance on China by launching a trade war and hardening ties following the COVID-19 pandemic. More recently, he has expressed plans to ramp up the trade war and impose tariffs of 60%–100% on every Chinese import to the United States.
- Trump's policy focus is primarily an economic nationalist and protectionist approach, which is often seen in his stance on China. He supports a sharp decoupling from China and increasing restrictions on export controls and outbound investment.
- Trump wishes to go further than bipartisan action against China's abusive practices, such as dumping goods at low costs to deter competition. He also wishes to stem the flow of U.S. technology and chips to China, particularly focusing on the connection between Chinese companies to the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Communist Party. Trump particularly targeted Chinese telecommunication company Huawei and social media company TikTok in his concerns.
- Trump has expressed concern that Taiwan is stealing U.S. chip manufacturing capabilities and wishes to increase domestic capacity to prevent Chinese interference or manipulation.
- Trump has often declined to commit to defending Taiwan against Chinese threats, claiming Taiwan should pay the United States for defense. However, he recently suggested using tariffs as a deterrent for a Chinese blockade of Taiwan. Trump also claimed he would not need to use military force against a blockade on China because it would not be necessary if he was elected.
- Although Trump is known for being tough on China, he recently stated that he respects Xi Jinping, and he would like to have a good relationship with China.

# China – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance’s priorities for China competition are focused on the economic, geopolitical and security implications of China’s rise as a global power.
- Vance has called China’s trade practices unfair and harmful to U.S. interests. He has criticized China of intellectual property theft and forced technology transfers. Vance has also highlighted that the movement of manufacturing jobs to China has significantly impacted American workers.
- Vance has expressed concerns about China’s assertive actions in the South China Sea, arguing it challenges international norms and threatens the stability of the Indo-Pacific. He has also expressed concerns for China’s rapid military modernization and its implications for U.S. military dominance in the region.
- Vance has expressed support for policies aimed at reducing U.S. dependence on China, especially in the health care and technology industries. He has also advocated for renegotiating trade agreements with China and for a reassessment of the U.S. military strategy to prioritize deterring Chinese aggression.
- During the vice presidential debate, Vance highlighted the Biden-Harris administration’s export of energy production and jobs to China. He also discussed the continuation of certain Trump administration trade policies with China.
- Vance has criticized certain infrastructure policies such as the IRA, claiming it incentivized companies to buy Chinese clean energy products.

# China – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Select China Committee priorities will remain the same, with potential for a joint committee in the Senate. House committee leadership will also remain the same.
- Republicans will try to push for more economic and national security-focused legislation aimed at sanctioning Chinese officials, limiting Chinese investment in the United States and other unfinished business from this year. Some policies will take a harsher decoupling stance rather than a de-risking policy.
- There will also be an emphasis on increasing domestic capabilities to prevent Chinese supply chain manipulation and the protection of U.S. intellectual property, technology and investments.

## Agency

- The administration will impose stronger restrictions to prevent the spread of sensitive U.S. technology to China and other U.S. adversaries. This will include implementing reforms to export controls and outbound investment, as well as an increase in programs to increase U.S. capabilities for chip manufacturing.
- The administration will also look to increase access to critical minerals and materiel to support its technological advancements, manufacturing capabilities and decrease its reliance on China and Chinese supply chains.
- USTR will implement the sweeping tariff plans posed by Trump against Chinese products and be leading participants in negotiations to restructure USMCA to increase U.S. economic development and decouple from China.
- The administration will continue to work with China on counternarcotic initiatives, especially to prevent the flow of fentanyl into the United States and to address the opioid epidemic.
- The U.S. Navy will continue to participate in freedom of navigation operations in the South China Sea, but it is unlikely to use military force should China invade Taiwan.



# *National Defense Policy*

# *National Defense – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump is focused on China as the foremost military threat to the United States and will seek to implement measures to counter broader Chinese influence. His previous administration prioritized securing critical supply chains and protecting U.S. research and development from foreign interference.
- Trump will focus on rebuilding and modernizing the U.S. military but may focus on increasing efficiencies instead of boosting spending.
- Trump will seek to pressure European NATO allies to increase defense spending, emphasizing NATO's commitment of 2% member spending on defense.
- Trump's administration will likely exert pressure on Middle East-based terrorist groups and restore the maximum pressure campaign on Iran.
- Like his first administration, Trump will continue to expand and improve the U.S. defense industrial base to foster more competition and innovation within the private sector and in bringing these technologies to the Department of Defense.
- Trump will likely focus on reforms within DOD such as stopping so-called "woke" policies and firing leaders who advance these ideas within the department.

# *National Defense – VP Positions*

## **JD Vance**

- Vance has consistently emphasized China's rise as the most significant threat to the future of the United States. He has expressed vocal support for the AUKUS agreement and supported policies such as the Ending China's Developing Nation Status Act and the China Trade Relations Act of 2023 to readdress U.S.-China trade relations.
- Vance has expressed concern over the U.S. defense industrial base's reliance on China for critical defense technologies and has called for more domestic manufacturing in this sector, even at a cost to GDP.
- Vance has been opposed to continued U.S. aid to Ukraine. Vance outlined his position in an April op-ed where he argued that further U.S. support for Ukraine continues to delay the peacemaking process and jeopardizes the ability of the U.S. to deter China.
- Vance has praised Trump's criticisms of European NATO partners for not adequately investing in defense and called for more security spending in Europe.
- Vance has been a strong supporter of Israel in the Israel-Gaza war and has said Israel should move as quickly as possible to eliminate Hamas and move towards peace.

# National Defense – Scenario Analysis

## Congressional

- Congress will seek increases in defense budgets with an emphasis on acquisition reform, modernizing military capabilities, enhancing nuclear deterrence and increased investments in shipbuilding.
- Congress will support an aggressive stance on China, implementing strategies to counter Chinese influence, including economic decoupling, strengthening military alliances in the Indo-Pacific and increasing tariffs and sanctions.
- There will likely be a reduction of U.S. support for Ukraine across the government, with a focus on moving towards peace negotiations with Russia.
- Congress will continue to support Israel and likely take aggressive counterterrorism strategies, including increased military actions against terrorist organizations.
- Congress will likely support further strategic reviews to improve the U.S. defense industrial base to foster more innovation within the private sector and bring new technologies to the Defense Department.

## Agency

- Agencies will take an aggressive stance against China, push for significant military modernization and nuclear deterrence investments and maintain strong support for Israel and counter-terrorism strategies in the Middle East.



# *Labor and Workforce Policy*



# *Labor and Workforce – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- In his Republican National Convention (RNC) platform, Trump said he will protect Social Security and make no changes to the retirement age. Trump additionally stated that beneficiaries should not have to pay taxes on their Social Security benefits.
- In his RNC platform, Trump said he will build up American manufacturing and ban companies that outsource jobs from doing business with the federal government.
- Trump has spoken out against a number of Biden’s regulations and is expected to repeal several finalized rules, including the Registered Apprenticeship, Independent Contractor and Fiduciary rules, or not continue to defend rules such as the recent Overtime, Noncompete and Joint Employer rules in ongoing litigation.
- Trump has proposed eliminating taxes on overtime pay.
- Trump has proposed exempting tips from income taxes.
- During his 2020 State of the Union address, Trump called for paid family leave through allowing parents to borrow from their future selves, rather than provide a new source of funding to take leave.

# *Labor and Workforce – VP Positions*

## **JD Vance**

- During the debate, Vance stated there needs to be a bipartisan solution for establishing a national paid family and medical leave program.
- Vance previously introduced the Fairness for Stay-At-Home Parents Act, which would add the birth of a child as a protected reason for not returning to work under the Family and Medical Leave Act.
- Vance opposes the Protecting the Right to Organize Act due to the codification of collective bargaining in its current form. He has been critical of right-to-work laws that hinder a union’s ability to organize.
- Vance supports those he deems as “good unions,” having supported police unions but denounced the union for Starbucks baristas. He supported members of the United Auto Workers’ strike in Ohio last year.
- Vance introduced the Teamwork for Employers and Managers Act, which gives employees a voluntary opportunity to negotiate with employers on their own terms without fear of repercussions.
- Vance opposes diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives in the workplace.
- Vance voted to strike down Biden’s joint employer rule.
- Vance is against cuts to Social Security.

# Labor and Workforce – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- An effort could be made to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).
- Reps. Burgess Owens (R-UT) and Tim Walberg (R-MI) are in the running for chair of the Education and the Workforce Committee, and Reps. Bob Latta (R-OH) and Brett Guthrie (R-KY) are running for chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee.
- Trump’s Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program (IRAP) could be reinstated.

## Agency

- Federal workplace diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives will be eliminated.
- There could be cuts to Social Security, despite pledges to protect the program in the RNC platform.
- There could be drastic DOL funding cuts.
- Biden-era final rules that are currently stuck in litigation, such as the Overtime Rule and the Noncompete Rule, are at risk and will not be defended by a Trump administration.
- Additional Biden-era final rules such as the Fiduciary Rule and Independent Contractor Rule will be retracted or amended.
- The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s final rule on earned wage may be reversed.

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# *Education Policy*

# *Education – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- In his Republican National Committee (RNC) platform, Trump vowed to dismantle the Department of Education and allow states to have complete control over the education system. He has made similar statements dating back to his 2016 campaign, and his administration proposed merging the Education and Labor departments into one federal agency as part of a larger plan to restructure the government.
- In his RNC platform, Trump vowed to overturn the Biden administration’s final Title IX rule, create alternatives to traditional four-year colleges to reduce costs, expand 529 Education Savings Accounts, support parent choice in schools and make the expansion of the CTC permanent.
- Trump has said boosting tariffs would pay for child care and highlighted this as a key priority of his daughter Ivanka.
- Trump has said he would cut federal funding for schools pushing “critical race theory, transgender insanity, and other inappropriate racial, sexual, or political content on our children.”
- In a 2023 campaign video, Trump proposed taxing and fining universities with large endowments, using the proceeds to start a new institution that will be free for everyone.
- In Trump’s last proposed budget, he proposed cuts to the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation and the elimination of funding to the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Trump’s Tax Cuts and Jobs Act imposed a 1.4% endowment excise tax for private universities with endowments that exceed \$500,000 per student.

# Education – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- During the debate, Vance stated current federal child care programs only provide access to one type of care and emphasized the need to promote choice, including for faith-based, home-based and family, friend and neighbor care. He emphasized parents are choosing between going to work and taking care of their children due to the expensive cost and lack of availability of care. He highlighted the need to spend more money to provide more child care options.
- Vance suggested increased support from grandparents could relieve child care challenges.
- Vance introduced numerous bills targeting universities. The College Admissions Accountability Act would require universities to comply with the Supreme Court’s affirmative action ruling. The Encampments or Endowments Act would prohibit universities from receiving federal financial assistance if they fail to remove encampments on campus. The College Endowment Accountability Act would raise the endowment excise tax from 1.4% to 35%.
- He has spoken about revoking the tax-exempt status of private universities and punishing universities focused on diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives.
- Vance has criticized universal child care as a massive subsidy favoring the more affluent class instead of supporting the working class.
- Vance opposes student loan forgiveness, except in extreme cases. In May, Vance helped introduce the Domenic and Ed’s Law, which would allow a parent whose child develops a total and permanent disability to qualify for loan forgiveness.

# Education – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Biden’s SAVE plan and other efforts to cut student loans will be overturned.
- There will be heightened oversight of institutions of higher education through mechanisms such as the endowment tax and repercussions for antisemitism on campus. The severity will depend on the level of Republican power and newly arising incidents.
- With Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC) stepping down as House Education and the Workforce Committee chairwoman, Rep. Tim Walberg (R-MI) or Burgess Owens (R-UT) is expected to become chairman.
- Bipartisan oversight of the implementation of the new FAFSA will continue, as will the bipartisan interest in child care tax incentives.

## Agency

- The Department of Education could be eliminated or severely pared down, with offices and programs divided between different agencies.
- The departments of Education and HHS would likely see major cuts through appropriations.
- Biden-era finalized and proposed rules, including the borrower defense, Title IX, gainful employment, Head Start, Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) and debt relief rules, could be retracted or amended.

# *Agriculture Policy*



# *Agriculture – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump proposed placing significant tariffs on American purchases from China, repeating a tactic he used as president in 2018. During Trump’s first term, China placed retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural and food exports in response to Trump’s trade policies surrounding Chinese goods. Because of this, U.S. farmers saw lower commodity prices and reduced income from lost sales. Trump issued an aid package under the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act to mitigate short-term losses to farmers, but U.S. agricultural markets and exports still suffered.
- Trump will seek to roll back federal regulations that he says place burdensome restrictions on U.S. farmers, including rules put forward by the Biden administration regarding the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act and Superfund and wetlands designations that limit agricultural land use that have been implemented to advance environmental protections.
- Trump’s “2024 GOP Platform to Make America Great Again” notes that Trump and Republicans are committed to protecting American workers, farmers and industries from unfair foreign competition.
- Robert F. Kennedy Jr. joined Trump’s campaign under the agreement that Trump would allow RFK Jr. to implement his “Make America Healthy Again” Initiative. Under the agenda, RFK Jr. has proposed getting chemicals out of American food sources and banning ultra processed and unhealthy foods in federal programs. This could include future policy changes at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) surrounding pesticide use at farms.

# Agriculture – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- In the Senate, Vance cosponsored legislation that would prohibit the SEC from requiring the disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions related to agricultural products.
- House Agriculture Chairman G.T. Thompson (R-PA) and Senate Agriculture Committee Ranking Member John Boozman (R-AR) endorsed Vance, noting that he has been good on agriculture issues in the Senate and arguing that his upbringing in rural Ohio allows him to connect with voters from rural areas that care about farming and agricultural policy.
- The Ohio Farm Bureau endorsed Vance when he was a candidate for Senate in 2022.
- Vance said during the campaign that American goods have gotten more expensive across the board because of the Biden administration's energy policies. He argued that Trump's energy policies would lower the prices of fuels and fertilizers that American farmers rely on.
- Vance criticized the Biden administration's lending practices under the Discrimination Financial Assistance Program, accusing the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) of using discriminatory bias to distribute program funding.

# Agriculture – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Farm Bill reauthorization will likely be pushed to the fall of 2025 to rework the package. Conservation funding for climate change provided by the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) will be redirected to Republican-supported initiatives under the Farm Bill.
- Republican lawmakers will increase oversight of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs, including lending and climate-focused initiatives.
- Republicans will continue to support bipartisan legislation that would place restrictions on Chinese ownership of U.S. farmland.
- Republicans will seek to roll back regulations that place restrictions on certain commodities, mandate verification and reporting requirements or otherwise create operational hurdles for U.S. farmers to advance climate goals.

## Agency

- The White House will work with Republicans in Congress to reduce federal spending levels for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Republicans and President Trump will work to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
- Agencies will undo some of the regulations Trump views as burdensome restrictions on U.S. farmers, including rules put forward by the Biden administration regarding the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act and Superfund and wetlands designations that limit agricultural land use that have been implemented to advance environmental protections.

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# *Energy and Climate Policy*

# *Energy and Climate – Presidential Positions*

## **Donald Trump**

- Trump often highlighted “American energy dominance” during his first term and has committed to restoring domestic energy production. Based on campaign statements, a second Trump administration will focus on ending climate-related restrictions that have hindered domestic operations and increasing domestic energy production from all sources, including mining, oil and gas, coal, nuclear and natural gas.
- Trump has referred to the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) as the “Socialist Green New Deal” and said he will roll back wasteful aspects of the bill. This would require support from Republicans in Congress, many of whom have seen benefits from the IRA in their home states and districts.
- Trump pulled the United States out of the 2015 Paris Agreement during his first term, calling it an unfair deal that forced the United States to pay while allowing other polluting countries like China and India to continue harmful environmental operations without paying their fair share. Trump said he will leave the Paris Agreement again in a second term.
- Domestic production will be a priority for Trump, and he committed to streamlining permitting for American energy projects, especially those that would create a domestic source for minerals or materials that are currently being outsourced from foreign adversaries like China.

# *Energy and Climate – VP Positions*

## **JD Vance**

- In the Senate, Vance cosponsored the Protecting Our Wealth of Energy Resources (POWER) Act (S.319), which would require the president and federal agencies to obtain congressional approval before prohibiting or delaying certain new energy or mineral leases or permits on federal lands. The legislation would also require congressional approval before withdrawing federal lands from mineral entry.
- In 2023, Vance introduced legislation in the Senate that would repeal the electric vehicle tax credit provided by the IRA and replace it with a credit for gas-powered vehicles made in the United States. He criticized the IRA for creating incentives for companies to acquire solar components from countries like China.
- Vance supports expanding oil and gas production in the United States and criticized Democrats for pursuing a “green energy fantasy” on climate policy.
- Throughout the Trump campaign, Vance reiterated that American goods have gotten more expensive across the board because of the Biden-Harris administration’s energy policies.
- During the October debate, Vance said if the Biden-Harris administration was serious about climate change, more energy production would be happening in the United States. He said that increasing domestic energy production and lowering energy costs will lead to immediate price relief for Americans.

# Energy and Climate – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Trump and some Republican lawmakers have called for a full repeal of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). It is unlikely that the entire bill will be undone, but some of the tax incentives, like the electric vehicle or other climate change-focused credits, could be rolled back.
- The bipartisan permitting reform bill crafted by Sens. Joe Manchin (I-WV) and John Barrasso (R-WY) is unlikely to advance during the lame-duck session. Republicans now hold the majority in both chambers and lawmakers could choose to write new permitting legislation in 2025 with or without needing to make clean energy or climate concessions to Democrats to move the bill.
- Lawmakers will look to expand oil and gas leasing opportunities and solidify policies that lower American energy prices, create certainty for industry and establish a better business environment for companies to produce in the United States. Republicans will have the opportunity to push for more comprehensive National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) changes as part of a new permitting reform bill next year.

## Agency

- Trump-led agencies will focus on undoing some of the Biden administration's environmental regulations that Trump has called burdensome and unnecessary restrictions on American energy. Potential targets include regulations that increased or created new fees for U.S. oil and gas operators; rules that would limit leasing capacity for fossil fuel producers on federal lands and waters; and other agency actions that disincentivize fossil fuel production in the United States.
- Trump will end the Biden administration's pause on liquefied natural gas (LNG) export permits and will direct the Department of Energy (DOE) to continue reviewing applications for pending projects, boosting future domestic LNG export capacity.

# *Transportation Policy*



# Transportation – Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- Trump said he will halt the GHG performance measure and fuel efficiency standards.
- Trump said he will boost U.S. manufacturing to support the auto industry and proposed making interest on car loans tax deductible.
- Trump expressed support for vehicle choice, stating he supports EV availability but not an “EV mandate.”
- Trump recently said he will improve Washington, D.C.’s roadways, and, in 2020, Trump called for Congress to pass legislation ([S.2302](#)) to authorize \$287 billion to repair roads and bridges.
- During his first term, Trump outlined different infrastructure plans ranging from an \$800 billion to \$2 trillion investment, but he maintained support of partially funding the plan through government bonds purchased by investors.
- After taking office in 2016, Trump delayed many Department of Transportation (DOT) rules citing negative economic impacts, including requiring heavy-duty trucks to install speed limiters, requiring trains carrying hazardous material to install specific brakes and requiring all trains to have two crew members.
- In 2020, Trump signed an executive order to expedite permitting and review processes for infrastructure projects.
- In 2019, Trump advocated for reducing regulatory barriers inhibiting infrastructure investments and said states should have to start projects within 90 days of receiving funds.

# Transportation – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance is an advocate for onshore manufacturing, and he criticized Democrats for allowing China to destroy the American auto industry.
- Vance was one of the first lawmakers to call for an investigation and hearing into Boeing following the door-plug blowout incident in early 2023. He said the incident highlights issues with the aviation system that Congress needs to address.
- Vance cosponsored a joint resolution expressing disapproval of FHWA’s GHG performance measure ([S.J.Res.61](#)), and he criticized the Biden administration’s efforts to limit transportation pollution.
- Vance cosponsored the Railway Safety Act of 2023 ([S.576](#)) shortly after the East Palestine, Ohio, train derailment and a resolution to create “Rail Safety Week.” ([S.Res.356](#))
- While serving in the Senate, Vance cosponsored legislation affecting the truck industry, including the Deregulating Restrictions on Interstate Vehicles and Eighteen-wheelers (DRIVE) Act ([S.2671](#)) to prohibit FMCSA from requiring CMVs to install speed limiters and the Truck Parking Safety Improvement Act ([S.1034](#)) to direct DOT to fund public parking for CMVs.

# Transportation – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- Republicans may cut IRA funding to support additional tax cuts or redirect funding allocated to climate initiatives to projects that support Trump’s voter base.
- The annual funding bills will likely include appropriations riders that delay or defund Biden-era rulemakings.
- Congress may include stricter tariffs on Chinese goods as a revenue source in a reconciliation package, which will stall EV and charging development.

## Agency

- DOT will pursue a deregulatory approach and abandon many Biden-era rulemakings.
- The administration will try to delay the allocation of some IJA funding and redirect the funding to rural areas.
- Agencies will oppose state-level efforts to lower transportation system emissions through regulation, such as California’s current attempt to secure a waiver to implement its Advanced Clean Trucks plan.
- FMCSA will preserve federal preemption of meal and rest break rules.
- The administration will block state congestion pricing plans, such as New York City’s revised \$9 toll plan.



*Tech, Telecom and AI  
Policy*

# Tech, Telecom and AI – Presidential Positions

## Donald Trump

- Elon Musk is likely to play a significant role in shaping the second Trump administration’s approach to tech policy, particularly regarding AI and telecom.
- Trump has outlined plans to revoke President Biden’s EO on AI in favor of a light-touch regulatory approach “rooted in free speech and human flourishing.” AI policy from the Trump administration can be expected to focus on promoting innovation; however, Musk has been supportive of controversial AI policies, such as California’s SB 1047 and has called for a moratorium on AI development.
- Compared to the earlier Republican administrations, the prior Trump administration was more critical of merger activity, particularly as it relates to Big Tech. The FTC under Trump took significant action against major tech companies, challenging numerous mergers and taking action against Google. This heightened scrutiny of Big Tech can be expected to continue under the future Trump administration; however, it remains unclear whether he plans to continue the Biden administration’s enforcement actions in this space.
- It is unlikely that Trump would expand the Biden administration’s policies to provide manufacturing incentives and may adopt a less friendly stance toward foreign companies looking to establish chip manufacturing facilities in the United States. He has outwardly criticized the CHIPS and Science Act, calling it “so bad” and has advocated for tariffs instead as a method to bolster domestic manufacturing.
- A Republican-led FCC is likely to repeal net neutrality and reform the Universal Service Fund (USF), with FCC Commissioner Brendan Carr advocating for Big Tech companies to pay into USF.
- The Trump administration is likely to be more favorable towards Musk’s Starlink in the future. Musk is now more likely to receive federal funding and have a greater influence over telecom policy that would benefit Starlink, including a likely reevaluation of Biden administration-era broadband programs such as the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program.

# Tech, Telecom and AI – VP Positions

## JD Vance

- Vance has deep ties to the tech industry, with close personal relationships with Peter Thiel, founder of Palantir and PayPal, and venture capitalists David Sacks and Marc Andreessen.
- Vance has expressed concerns with overregulation and has been skeptical of the involvement Big Tech companies have in the Biden administration’s regulatory process. He has also advocated for open-source technologies.
- Vance has supported the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), introducing the bipartisan ACP Extension Act that would provide \$7 billion for the program. This goes against the opinions of several Senate Republicans who have said the program is wasteful spending.
- Vance has supported reforming Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, citing free speech concerns with social media platforms’ content moderation practices.
- Vance has approved of current Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Chairwoman Lina Khan’s approach to break up Big Tech companies. He has consistently called for breaking up Google and Meta, calling Google “one of the most dangerous companies in the world.”

# Tech, Telecom and AI – Other Considerations

## Congressional

- There will be a major restructuring of the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), if it returns at all, and a potential reform of the Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD) program's preference for certain technologies.
- Congress will likely pass Spectrum Auction Reauthorization with a focus on expanding commercial access to mid-band spectrum.
- There will likely be reform, with the potential for repeal, of the CHIPS and Science Act.
- Congress will focus on passing additional legislation targeting telecom manufacturers seen as a national security threat, particularly Chinese manufacturers.
- Congress will likely pass national data privacy legislation that would preempt all state legislation.
- There will be an increased focus across the board on regulating social media companies, with the potential repeal or reform of Section 230 liability protections.

## Agency

- Trump will likely revoke President Biden's EO on AI, and reinstate his previous order, which focuses on boosting research and development.
- The Republican-led FCC will likely repeal net neutrality.

# *Nominations*



# Cabinet-Level Nominees

Position	Nominee
Secretary of State	Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL)
Secretary of the Treasury	Scott Bessent
Secretary of Defense	Pete Hegseth
Attorney General	Pam Bondi
Secretary of Interior	Governor of North Dakota Doug Burgum
Secretary of Agriculture	Brooke Rollins
Secretary of Commerce	Howard Lutnick
Secretary of Labor	Rep. Lori Chavez-DeRemer (R-OR)
Secretary of Health and Human Services	Robert F. Kennedy Jr.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Scott Turner
Secretary of Transportation	Sean Duffy
Secretary of Energy	Chris Wright
Secretary of Education	Linda McMahon
Secretary of Veterans Affairs	Doug Collins

# Cabinet-Level Nominees

<b>Position</b>	<b>Nominee</b>
Secretary of Homeland Security	Governor of South Dakota Kristi Noem
Chief of Staff	Susie Wiles
Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency	Lee Zeldin
Director of the Office of Management and Budget	Russell Vought
Ambassador of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	Jamieson Greer
Ambassador to the United Nations	Rep. Elise Stefanik (R-NY)
Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers	Not yet announced
Administrator of the Small Business Administration	Not yet announced