

BLACK BOOK INSIGHTS

ELECTION REFERENCE REPORT

MANUFACTURING AND THE 2026 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

Candidate records and policy implications
for American industry

45 selected candidates across 25 states



Contents

This report connects manufacturing-related election records with the practical questions that determine whether a policy can produce useful results. It is organized for national reading, state-specific reference and follow-up research.

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How to use the reference

Each registry entry has a stable reference number, an evidence label and links to its election and policy sources. Reference numbers identify records; they do not rank candidates. The state index points to those record numbers. Impact columns present conditional analysis, while the source guide identifies the evidence behind factual statements.

Executive summary

The November 3, 2026 elections present a useful opportunity to examine the policies behind promises to expand American manufacturing. This report identifies 45 selected candidates in 25 states with documented records or stated positions relevant to domestic production, supply-chain resilience and reshoring. It covers 15 Senate candidates, nine candidates for governor and 21 House candidates. The register is a curated reference, not a census of every candidate who supports manufacturing. [E01–E32; candidate registry]

The evidence includes federal purchasing proposals, manufacturing finance, semiconductor incentives, medical production, robotics, workforce development, trade enforcement and supplier information. Support appears across party lines within this selected group, but shared support for manufacturing does not imply agreement on the design, cost or distribution of benefits. [P01–P37]

Ohio’s Senate contest illustrates the distinction. Sherrod Brown’s record includes introducing domestic-content legislation; Jon Husted’s includes supporting expanded manufacturing finance. Those are different policy mechanisms. The practical comparison is the constraint each addresses, the authority required and the evidence needed to show results. [E01, P01, P02]

The most useful public test is the distance between a policy statement and reliable production. An introduced bill, a signed law, a grant announcement and a factory shipping qualified products are distinct milestones. None should be substituted for another. Investment announcements also require care: domestic expansion, new foreign investment in the United States and production returned from abroad are different events.

For manufacturers, the implications concern orders, finance, input costs, power, workers and project execution. For workers and consumers, the questions concern access to durable jobs, wages, reliable supplies, prices and the public cost of assistance. The report’s impact columns identify these questions and conditional pathways; they do not forecast winners, employment or household savings.

Reference scope	Interpretation
45 candidates / 25 states	The unit counted is a candidate, not a race, policy, project or manufacturing employer. Several candidates share a contest or a policy initiative.
40 documented actions	Forty entries describe specific legislative, executive or public advocacy actions. Two additional entries document recorded votes; three identify campaign proposals or positions.
10 detailed profiles	The profiles illustrate different mechanisms and offices. They are selected for explanatory value and are not a ranking of effectiveness.
One common evaluation standard	Assess legal authority, financing, implementation milestones and observed outcomes separately, using the same questions across parties.

Scope and research method

Scope and selection

The review focuses on candidates appearing in the November 2026 general-election record and public material relevant to domestic manufacturing. Inclusion requires an identifiable policy action, recorded vote or campaign position and a source for the election being contested. Selection is purposive: it emphasizes concrete, explainable mechanisms and a range of offices and states. It is not exhaustive, statistically representative or based on a fixed party quota.

What the evidence establishes

Election documents establish candidacy or ballot status as of the research date. Legislative texts and vote records establish the recorded action. Government announcements establish what an office announced, while campaign pages establish what a candidate advocates. An official press release is not independent verification of delivered investment, employment or price effects. Secondary election reporting is identified in the source guide.

How impacts are assessed

The impact statements are Black Book Insights' conditional analysis of the described mechanism. They identify plausible opportunities, tradeoffs and evidence to examine. The analysis contains no survey, interviews, econometric forecast or independent audit of project performance. No jobs or investment totals are aggregated across announcements.

Terminology

Reshoring means returning production previously performed abroad to the United States. Domestic manufacturing expansion is broader. A new or expanded American facility is not automatically reshoring. Supply-chain resilience concerns the ability to sustain or restore supply; domestic location is one factor among product quality, inputs, capacity, alternatives and execution.

Time and interpretation

Records were reviewed for this edition dated October 19, 2026. A dated entry describes the milestone supported by its cited source; it does not assert that no later action exists. Introduced or House-passed proposals are not presented as available programs without separate evidence. The report does not assess every opponent's record; omission must not be read as opposition to manufacturing.

Disclosure

Black Book Insights' website displays a testimonial for The Black Book of Reshoring attributed to Sherrod Brown. Candidate coverage in this report applies the same public-record criteria to all entries. The report does not endorse candidates or election outcomes. [\[A01\]](#)

What election results could change

The election determines who will exercise public authority. It does not by itself enact a campaign proposal, fund a plant or demonstrate that a supported project works. The analysis below describes possible changes in priorities and implementation, not predictions about a particular winner.

Election or policy development	Potential implication	Evidence to follow
A policy supporter wins	The officeholder may have an opportunity to pursue the documented approach, subject to the powers of the office, other decision makers and funding.	Watch introduced measures, budgets, program rules, award terms and oversight activity.
A policy supporter loses	A personal advocate may leave or fail to enter the relevant office. Other sponsors, administrators or businesses may continue the initiative.	Check which obligations and programs continue, and what the incoming officeholder actually proposes.
Control of a legislative chamber changes	Committee priorities, oversight and the prospects for new legislation may change. Individual campaign commitments remain subject to legislative action.	Track committee leadership, enacted text, appropriations and implementation dates.
A federal legislator becomes governor	Past federal proposals help describe priorities, but the new office has different powers and budget responsibilities.	Separate state incentives, training and administration from changes requiring federal law.
A proposal advances or stalls after election day	A later legislative or administrative milestone changes what businesses can rely on.	Use the operative law, award or contract for decisions; retain earlier announcements as historical evidence.

A proposal’s success or failure also depends on the conditions it addresses. A larger financing program may have limited effect where the constraint is customer demand; better supplier information may have limited effect where no qualified alternative exists. Evaluating the mechanism provides a more useful test than assuming any single election outcome will produce a uniform manufacturing result.

Policy mechanisms and stakeholder effects

Different policies act on different parts of the production decision. These comparisons identify the potential pathway and the evidence needed to judge the result. Examples are drawn from the registry; the effects remain conditional.

Mechanism and examples	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers, consumers and taxpayers
Purchasing and domestic content A purchasing commitment may support predictable demand for eligible U.S. goods. Sherrod Brown; Susan Collins; Mrvan. [P01, P06, P29]	Suppliers must assess content documentation, available capacity and delivery obligations.	Workers may gain opportunities if demand becomes durable production. Taxpayers must weigh supply goals, price and project delivery.
Loans and industrial finance Lending or investment support may address a capital constraint. Husted; Coons; Williams; Khanna; Dingell; Suozzi. [P02, P04, P19]	Eligibility, underwriting, repayment, demand and public risk allocation determine usefulness.	Employment benefits depend on completed investment. Public exposure and the alternative use of funds remain relevant.
Production tax incentives and grants Public support may change a project's cost, scale, timing or location. Blackburn; Abbott; Hochul; Pritzker. [P10, P13–P15]	Compare project economics with and without assistance, and identify the assets being supported.	Additional capacity may improve availability; lower retail prices are not automatic. Track public cost and lasting employment.
Supplier information and coordination Monitoring, portals and coordination may improve knowledge of dependencies and alternatives. James; Ryan; Wied; Van Duyne; Ellzey; Olszewski. [P12, P25]	Information must lead to supplier qualification, purchasing and investment decisions.	Consumers benefit only if the actions improve reliability, quality or affordability.
Trade, tax and investment rules Changes may alter relative costs, eligibility or access to particular transactions. Kaptur; Klobuchar; Moolenaar; Osborn. [P16, P21, P23, P36]	Effects differ for competing domestic producers, import users and exporters.	Jobs, input prices, choice and public revenue may move in different directions; examine the specific measure.
Skills and industrial technology Training, robotics and commercialization initiatives may address production capabilities. Hobbs; Courtney; Hickenlooper; Rounds; Latta. [P05, P17, P20, P27]	Assess training relevance, integration expense, maintenance, quality and viable demand.	Track access to training, job placement, retention and wages. Technology adoption may also change job tasks.

Healthcare supply and patient implications

Medical manufacturing is one part of the industrial-policy picture. Blackburn’s ONSHORE proposal addresses critical medical production; Tuberville’s hearing advocacy concerns pharmaceutical reshoring; Shapiro’s Merck announcement combines manufacturing and research. These records describe different tools and stages, rather than a single national healthcare supply program. [P10, P11, P18]

For healthcare organizations and households, the relevant question is whether a proposed investment addresses a defined supply vulnerability and reaches dependable, usable production. Country of manufacture alone does not establish quality, regulatory readiness, supply reliability or savings. The pathways below are analytical questions, not predictions about particular products or medical advice.

Perspective	Potential pathway	Questions that establish the impact
Providers and purchasing organizations	Potentially more sourcing choices or improved continuity for a defined product.	Identify the exact product, qualified supplier, contract terms, input dependencies and delivery capability. Compare total purchasing cost and transition effort.
Payers and health-plan sponsors	Supply changes could affect covered-product costs and disruptions in care.	Examine whether acquisition-cost changes reach negotiated prices or claims expense. Avoid assuming a manufacturing subsidy lowers premiums or member cost sharing.
Patients and consumers	More dependable availability could reduce difficulty obtaining an affected medicine or device.	Ask which product and patients would benefit, when supply would reach use and whether affordability improves. An announced plant is not an available treatment.
Workers and communities	Construction, scientific, technical and production opportunities may differ.	Separate temporary and continuing roles; examine training access, hiring, wages, environmental commitments and the public resources involved.

A useful healthcare follow-up tracks the same product from proposed assistance through investment, operating capacity, purchasing and patient access. Changes in a manufacturer’s costs, a provider’s acquisition price, a payer’s spending and a patient’s out-of-pocket bill are distinct outcomes.

A project scorecard for public accountability

The following is a proposed evaluation framework, not a numerical index or a forecast. A completed field should identify a dated record and the party responsible for the next milestone. Apply the same questions to supported projects across political parties and policy approaches.

Stage	Question	Evidence standard
1. Need and baseline	Which product or process is constrained? What is produced domestically today, and what depends on imports?	Document a baseline before claiming improvement.
2. Commercial demand	Who will buy the output, at what specifications and under what commitments?	Distinguish signed orders from a broad market estimate.
3. Finance and public exposure	Which funding is committed, conditional, repayable or contingent on tax eligibility?	Keep public support, private commitments and actual spending separate.
4. Site and inputs	Are utilities, facilities, materials, suppliers and logistics available on the required schedule?	Identify a responsible party and evidence for each dependency.
5. Workforce and operations	Are workers trained and the equipment, quality systems and maintenance plan ready?	Report completion, placement, retention and operating readiness.
6. Qualified output	Is the facility shipping goods that meet customer and applicable regulatory requirements?	Measure actual output and delivery performance.
7. Public and consumer results	What changed in continuing employment, wages, reliability, prices and public cost?	Compare results with the baseline and explain what remains uncertain.

A project can be promising while important evidence remains incomplete. Record what is known, what is conditional and when the next check becomes meaningful. Avoid adding unlike measures, such as total announced spending, annual production and temporary jobs, into a single claim of success.

Ten policy profiles

These examples explain contrasting policy mechanisms. They are not a list of the most effective candidates or a prediction of election outcomes.

Sherrod Brown

Ohio | U.S. Senate special election | Democrat

Former Sen. Sherrod Brown introduced the bipartisan Build America, Buy America Act, S. 1303, on April 22, 2021. Its approach linked federal infrastructure assistance to demand for U.S.-produced materials. Build America, Buy America provisions were subsequently enacted within the 2021 infrastructure law, establishing domestic-content requirements with defined exceptions and waiver procedures. [\[E01, P01, P38\]](#)

For manufacturers, the practical question is whether public purchasing creates demand sufficiently predictable to justify additional domestic capacity. A supplier considering expansion should examine the projects it can realistically serve, product documentation, delivery schedules and competing sources. Workers can ask whether investment plans include durable production jobs and training, alongside construction activity. Infrastructure users and taxpayers have an interest in both supply reliability and projects delivered at an acceptable cost. Brown's record provides a basis for examining these tradeoffs; it does not establish how much production any future policy would return. A change in the officeholder would not itself repeal current purchasing requirements; their scope and enforcement are separate policy questions.

Jon Husted

Ohio | U.S. Senate special election | Republican

Sen. Jon Husted announced support for the bipartisan Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act on March 16, 2026. The proposal would raise eligible small manufacturers' SBA 7(a) and 504 financing limits to \$10 million and increase the Export Working Capital Program ceiling to \$10 million. His announcement identifies access to growth capital as the policy mechanism. [\[E01, P02\]](#)

Manufacturers considering this approach should first ask whether a financing ceiling is the constraint preventing a viable expansion. Larger borrowing capacity would need to be evaluated alongside customer orders, cash flow, interest expense and the cost of bringing equipment into production. A proposed ceiling is not an approved loan or money available to every applicant. Workers can look for a connection between financed projects, training and sustained employment. Consumers would benefit only if additional capacity improves availability, quality or costs in practice. The practical questions concern program eligibility, lending decisions and completed investment. Husted's support documents a financing priority; it does not establish that a particular plant would relocate or that prices would fall.

Policy profiles continued

Mark Warner

Virginia | U.S. Senate | Democrat

Sen. Mark Warner and Sen. John Cornyn introduced the CHIPS for America Act on June 10, 2020. Their proposal combined semiconductor manufacturing incentives, research, workforce development and supply-chain coordination. The CHIPS and Science Act, signed in August 2022, subsequently funded federal semiconductor manufacturing and research programs; the original proposal's incentive terms should not be treated as current law. [\[E02, P03, P39\]](#)

For manufacturers and equipment suppliers, this record points to a policy model that connects public support with a broader production ecosystem. Assessments should separate a funding announcement from construction, equipment installation, customer qualification and sustained commercial output. Workers can ask whether training opportunities lead to jobs that remain after facilities begin operating. Buyers of products containing chips should examine which components and supply dependencies an investment would actually address. Additional domestic capacity would not automatically replace every imported input or insulate customers from disruption. The useful election questions concern oversight, implementation and the conditions attached to future support. A senator's election result does not automatically alter existing law or award obligations; policy changes would require separate government action.

Chris Coons

Delaware | U.S. Senate | Democrat

Sen. Chris Coons was an original cosponsor of the Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act, introduced with Sen. Joni Ernst on May 1, 2025. The bipartisan proposal seeks higher SBA financing limits for small manufacturers. It offers a concrete example of cross-party support for access to capital, an approach also supported by Ohio Sen. Jon Husted. [\[E03, P04, P40, P02\]](#)

For a smaller producer, the question is whether financing would close a gap between a commercially sound expansion and the money available to execute it. Business plans should test demand, equipment productivity and repayment capacity without assuming public support will make an otherwise uneconomic project competitive. Workers can examine whether modernization plans include training and a credible path to continued employment. Consumers can ask whether the financed capacity would improve supply reliability or product affordability, with results measured after investment. Coons' role establishes legislative sponsorship, not a record of loans awarded under the proposal. Before investment plans rely on new borrowing limits, enactment, eligibility and lender participation would need to be established. Lending commitments and factories producing goods are different measures of progress.

Policy profiles continued

Marsha Blackburn

Tennessee | Governor | Republican

Sen. Marsha Blackburn introduced the ONSHORE Manufacturing Act on July 21, 2026. The proposal uses tax incentives for domestic production of critical medical products, manufacturing equipment and facility modernization. Its stated scope includes medicines, active pharmaceutical ingredients, biologics, medical devices and medical countermeasures. This is a federal legislative record relevant to her gubernatorial candidacy. [\[E32, P10\]](#)

Manufacturers can assess the proposal by asking which products, facilities and expenditures would qualify, when benefits could be used and whether expected demand supports the investment without optimistic assumptions. A planned domestic facility should also be evaluated for staffing, quality systems and dependable inputs. Workers can seek specific commitments on training and sustained employment. Patients and healthcare purchasers should ask whether an investment would address a defined supply vulnerability and whether any savings would reach buyers. Tax support alone would not demonstrate that a shortage has been resolved. As governor, Blackburn would hold a different office from the one that introduced the bill; a state election result would neither enact the federal proposal nor confer unilateral authority over its terms.

Josh Shapiro

Pennsylvania | Governor | Democrat

On October 14, 2026, Gov. Josh Shapiro announced state support for Merck's \$2.9 billion manufacturing and research expansion commitment in Pennsylvania through 2030. The announcement included a \$5 million state RACP funding proposal. The private commitment includes research facilities as well as manufacturing, so its full value should not be described as new factory production. [\[E11, P11\]](#)

The practical test is how the announced program progresses into completed facilities, usable capacity and continuing employment. Manufacturers and suppliers can examine purchasing opportunities, project schedules and the local capabilities that an expansion would need. Workers can distinguish construction opportunities from scientific, technical and production roles, and ask which training pathways would support access to those jobs. For patients and healthcare purchasers, research investment and manufacturing capacity have different routes to potential benefit. Neither establishes an immediate change in medicine prices or availability. Progress can be assessed against the stated investment period and the projects that state support actually finances. The announcement is evidence of industrial investment activity, but it does not by itself demonstrate production relocated from another country.

Policy profiles continued

John James

Michigan | Governor | Republican

The House passed Rep. John James' Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act, H.R. 2444, on April 28, 2025. The proposal would establish a Commerce Department program to identify supply-chain weaknesses and coordinate responses with industry and labor. Its tools include monitoring and early warning. The verified milestone is House passage, which does not itself establish enactment. [\[E12, P12\]](#)

For manufacturers, the relevant question is whether better information would lead to decisions that reduce a specific production risk. A useful assessment would connect identified vulnerabilities to supplier alternatives, inventory choices, technical qualification and investment priorities. Smaller suppliers can ask how their capabilities would become visible without imposing disproportionate reporting burdens. Workers and consumers would benefit only if the resulting decisions improve production continuity and dependable access to goods. Monitoring cannot substitute for the equipment, skills or demand needed to operate a competitive factory. James is seeking a governorship. His federal legislative record concerns different powers from those available to a governor. State implementation choices and future federal legislation would require separate decisions after the election.

Greg Abbott

Texas | Governor | Republican

On July 9, 2026, Gov. Greg Abbott announced a \$33.6 million Texas Semiconductor Innovation Fund grant to Texas Instruments for capacity and technology investments at its Richardson wafer fabrication facility. The announcement described an expected \$700 million capital project. It provides a concrete example of state support for domestic semiconductor manufacturing expansion. [\[E13, P13\]](#)

Manufacturers can use this case to examine how a public incentive changes the timing, scale or location of an investment. A sound assessment should identify the supported equipment and capacity, the milestones attached to assistance and the project's economics if demand develops more slowly than expected. Workers can ask which technical skills will be needed and whether training and recruitment plans match the schedule. Customers should examine which products the additional capacity would supply before drawing conclusions about broader shortages or prices. The grant amount and expected private investment describe different financial commitments and should remain separate. Expansion of an existing U.S. facility is not, by itself, proof that production moved back from abroad or that projected benefits have been realized.

Policy profiles continued

Debbie Dingell

Michigan | U.S. House District 6 | Democrat

Rep. Debbie Dingell joined the introduction of the Industrial Bank for American Manufacturing Act on July 23, 2026. It proposes grants, loans and equity investments financed with up to half of annual Section 301 tariff revenue on Chinese imports, capped at \$15 billion annually. The proposal includes worker protections and reporting requirements. [\[E12, P19, P20\]](#)

For manufacturers, this raises questions about project selection, financing terms and whether public investment would attract additional private capital. Applicants would need to consider whether the conditions fit their operating plans, while taxpayers would need clear evidence of additional capacity and accountable use of funds. Workers can examine how training, wages and continuing employment would be measured. Consumers should assess both potential supply benefits and the broader costs associated with the policy approach. The proposed funding stream is a ceiling tied to revenue, not assured investment. Sponsorship alone does not establish an appropriation. Diverting revenue also presents a budget tradeoff. Dingell's sponsorship demonstrates support for an industrial financing institution; it does not establish that any proposed recipient has received funds or returned production to the United States.

Bob Latta

Ohio | U.S. House District 5 | Republican

Rep. Bob Latta and Rep. Debbie Dingell introduced the bipartisan BEDROCK Act on August 27, 2026. The biomanufacturing proposal would assign Commerce Department leadership, assess domestic capacity and supply dependencies, and develop a coordinated action plan. It also proposes FDA and EPA points of contact to help companies navigate commercialization processes. [\[E22, P20\]](#)

The manufacturing question is whether coordination would help a promising product reach reliable commercial production in the United States. Developers can identify the particular scale-up obstacles they face, such as facilities, qualified inputs, testing or access to finance, then assess whether the proposed tools would address them. Workers can ask which technical capabilities and training partnerships an expanding industry would require. Patients and other consumers can examine whether production plans target a specific need and include credible quality and supply arrangements. A coordination plan would not itself build a plant, guarantee financing or substitute for required product approvals. Latta's record therefore offers a focused example of proposed support for commercialization. Evaluation should follow concrete milestones from the plan through investment, production and demonstrated customer benefit.

Appendix A Candidate registry

The registry contains 45 selected candidates. A listed record establishes an action or position, not verified manufacturing outcomes. Parties are abbreviated D for Democratic, R for Republican, I for independent and DFL for Democratic-Farmer-Labor. Impact statements are conditional analysis. [\[E01–E32\]](#), [P01–P40\]](#)

Senate candidates

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
01 Sherrod Brown Ohio • D Senate special	Bill introduction Introduced the 2021 Build America, Buy America Act on domestic content in federally supported infrastructure. [E01, P01]	Domestic purchasing rules can create supplier opportunities; project prices and available capacity remain relevant.	Job gains require sustained orders. Taxpayers should compare project cost, delivery and domestic supply benefits.
02 Jon Husted Ohio • R Senate special	Bill support Joined the Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act in March 2026. [E01, P02]	Larger loans could support equipment and facilities; access depends on eligibility, lenders and repayment capacity.	Equipment investment may support jobs; larger debt does not guarantee lower prices or lasting employment.
03 Mark Warner Virginia • D Senate	Bill introduction Co-introduced the original CHIPS for America Act in June 2020. [E02, P03]	Chip production could support downstream users; facilities, qualified workers and supplier capacity determine delivery.	Workers need relevant training. Buyers benefit only when usable chip supply reaches their products.
04 Chris Coons Delaware • D Senate	Bill introduction Co-led the Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act in 2025. [E03, P04]	Smaller manufacturers could gain financing options; credit exposure and sustainable demand still matter.	Assess continuing jobs, repayment exposure and whether added capacity improves product availability.
05 John Hickenlooper Colorado • D Senate	Bill introduction Co-introduced the Robotics Supply Chain Improvement Act in August 2026. [E04, P05]	Standards and industry data could inform factory investment; workforce adaptation needs separate assessment.	Training and job design matter as automation changes tasks; technology alone does not establish wage gains.
06 Mike Rounds South Dakota • R Senate	Bill introduction Co-introduced the Robotics Supply Chain Improvement Act with Hickenlooper. [E05, P05]	Domestic robotics capacity may assist producers; automation benefits depend on adoption and worker preparation.	Workers may need new skills. Consumers benefit if adoption improves reliable, affordable output.

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
07 Susan Collins Maine • R Senate	Bill introduction Co-introduced the BOOTS Act in July 2025 on domestic military footwear. [E06, P06]	Procurement rules could support U.S. suppliers; contract cost, quality and delivery remain purchasing considerations.	Track domestic production jobs alongside the cost, quality and availability of military footwear.
08 Jon Ossoff Georgia • D Senate	Bill introduction Co-introduced the American Tax Dollars for American Solar Manufacturing Act in 2024. [E07, P07]	Ownership and credit eligibility affect suppliers; downstream availability and prices require separate evaluation.	Potential producer benefits may differ from purchasers' price and availability experience.
09 Roy Cooper North Carolina • D Senate	Project recruitment As governor, backed Toyota's North Carolina battery plant announcement in December 2021. [E08, P08]	Local opportunities depend on construction, production and hiring milestones; a commitment alone does not measure delivered jobs.	Distinguish temporary construction work from continuing jobs and verify local access to training.
10 Shelley Moore Capito West Virginia • R Senate	Bill introduction Introduced the American Investment in Manufacturing and Main Street Act in 2025. [E09, P09]	Interest-deduction policy affects financing costs for capital-intensive firms; its reach extends beyond reshoring.	Investment and jobs depend on business responses; the fiscal cost merits separate review.
41 Mike Rogers Michigan • R Senate	Recorded vote Voted for the Promoting New Manufacturing Act in 2014. [E12, P31, P32]	A historical permitting vote establishes a position; current project delivery is a separate question.	A historical vote provides a record, but says little by itself about today's jobs or prices.
42 Mike Collins Georgia • R Senate	Recorded vote Voted for 2025 reconciliation legislation containing manufacturing investment tax provisions. [E07, P33, P34]	The vote covered a broad law; manufacturing provisions and wider fiscal effects need separate analysis.	Consider the specific manufacturing provisions and wider household and fiscal effects separately.
43 Abdul El-Sayed Michigan • D Senate	Campaign proposal Proposed expanded manufacturers' revolving credit and a national small-business revolving fund. [E12, P35]	Financing benefits would depend on enacted terms, funding, borrower eligibility and administration.	A campaign financing proposal creates no immediate benefit; eligibility and funding would need definition.

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
44 Dan Osborn Nebraska • I Senate	Campaign position Supports targeted tariffs while opposing a blanket approach. [E31, P36]	Trade design can affect producers, imported inputs and household costs differently.	Targeted trade measures can affect producer jobs and household purchasing costs differently.
45 Michael Whatley North Carolina • R Senate	Campaign position Advocates tax, trade and regulatory support for manufacturers. [E08, P37]	A broad position provides limited detail for estimating costs, eligibility or implementation.	Broad priorities need operational detail before worker, taxpayer or consumer effects can be assessed.

Records 41 and 42 identify recorded votes. Records 43–45 identify campaign proposals or positions and should not be read as records of implementation.

Candidates for governor

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
11 Marsha Blackburn Tennessee • R Governor	Bill introduction Introduced the ONSHORE Manufacturing Act in July 2026 for critical medical production. [E32, P10]	Production incentives could influence supply decisions; medicine availability and patient prices depend on additional factors.	Patients need reliable, affordable products; a tax incentive alone does not resolve a shortage.
12 Josh Shapiro Pennsylvania • D Governor	Project support Supported Merck's October 2026 manufacturing and research expansion announcement. [E11, P11]	Private commitments and public support warrant milestone tracking; research spending and manufacturing output are different measures.	Track continuing employment and usable supply; a research commitment is not an immediate patient benefit.
13 John James Michigan • R Governor	House passed bill Led the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act, passed by the House in April 2025. [E12, P12]	Supply-chain monitoring could identify dependencies; replacing a vulnerable input requires commercial follow-through.	Supply information helps consumers only when it leads to more dependable products and delivery.
14 Greg Abbott Texas • R Governor	State grant announcement Announced a Texas Semiconductor Innovation Fund grant to Texas Instruments in July 2026. [E13, P13]	Expansion may support industrial capacity; awarded support, actual spending and production should be tracked separately.	Verify operating capacity, technical jobs and public cost before counting promised benefits.
15 Kathy Hochul New York • D Governor	Signed legislation Signed Green CHIPS semiconductor incentive legislation in August 2022. [E14, P14]	Conditions on jobs, investment and community commitments provide obligations against which projects can be assessed.	Measure actual jobs and community commitments against the conditions attached to assistance.
16 JB Pritzker Illinois • D Governor	Signed legislation Signed the MICRO Act supporting semiconductor and component production in April 2022. [E15, P15]	Tax incentives can affect location decisions; additional investment and public cost require project-level evidence.	Assess additional employment and production relative to the public cost of incentives.

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
17 Amy Klobuchar Minnesota • DFL Governor	Bill introduction Introduced the Removing Incentives for Outsourcing Act in 2021. [E16, P16]	International tax changes can alter location incentives; effects on jobs and consumer prices depend on business responses.	Location decisions, jobs, consumer prices and public revenue require separate evaluation.
18 Katie Hobbs Arizona • D Governor	Workforce investment Supported the Future48 network, including an aerospace manufacturing training center opened in October 2026. [E17, P17]	Training capacity can address skill needs; enrollment, completion, placement and wages show whether workers benefit.	Count training completion, placement, retention and wages, not just available classroom space.
19 Tommy Tuberville Alabama • R Governor	Hearing advocacy Advocated pharmaceutical reshoring and drug-origin transparency at a March 2026 hearing. [E18, P18]	The consumer question is reliable medicine supply; hearing advocacy alone adds no manufacturing capacity.	Patients' interest is dependable access; hearing advocacy does not itself add medicine supply.

House candidates

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
20 Ro Khanna California • D House district 17	Bill introduction Co-introduced the Industrial Bank for American Manufacturing Act in July 2026. [E19, P19]	Public financing could help projects proceed; repayment, risk allocation and additional production require scrutiny.	Track worker outcomes and public investment exposure, including projects that do not meet expectations.
21 Debbie Dingell Michigan • D House district 6	Bill introduction Co-led industrial-bank legislation and the BEDROCK biomanufacturing proposal. [E12, P19, P20]	Financing and commercialization support address different factory constraints; outcomes depend on implementation.	Look for qualified output, durable jobs and transparent use of public financing.
22 Bob Latta Ohio • R House district 5	Bill introduction Co-introduced the BEDROCK Act in August 2026. [E22, P20]	Biomanufacturing coordination could assist commercialization; qualified capacity and customer demand remain necessary.	Potential benefits depend on successful scale-up, quality and products reaching customers.
23 Marcy Kaptur Ohio • D House district 9	Trade enforcement advocacy Pressed agencies in July 2026 to enforce solar import trade and tax rules. [E21, P21]	Enforcement can change supplier competition; effects on domestic jobs and installation costs require measurement.	Domestic job effects and downstream installation costs may differ; measure both.
24 Chris Deluzio Pennsylvania • D House district 17	Policy plan Launched a Build America reindustrialization plan in 2026. [E23, P22]	A plan provides priorities; funding, enacted provisions and implementation would determine its effects.	Judge funded and implemented measures rather than treating a policy plan as a delivered benefit.
25 John Moolenaar Michigan • R House district 2	Bill introduction Co-introduced the Biotech Investment National Security Act in June 2026. [E12, P23]	Investment screening could change specified transactions; the implications for innovation and supply require transaction-specific review.	Consider supply reliability and innovation access alongside the stated security objective.
26 Brian Fitzpatrick Pennsylvania • R House district 1	Bill proposal Co-led the SEMI Investment Act covering semiconductor material suppliers. [E24, P24]	Upstream supplier eligibility can affect the breadth of a domestic chip ecosystem.	A broader supplier base may aid resilience; price and employment effects need project evidence.

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
27 Brendan Boyle Pennsylvania • D House district 2	Bill proposal Co-led the SEMI Investment Act with Fitzpatrick. [E11, P24]	Material production, customer qualification and tax-credit eligibility matter to suppliers beyond the wafer fabrication plant.	Track supplier jobs and usable components rather than counting incentives as output.
28 Tom Suozzi New York • D House district 3	Bill introduction Co-introduced the Industrial Bank for American Manufacturing Act. [E14, P19]	Financing structure would determine borrower access, public exposure and how projects are evaluated.	Examine who bears investment risk and whether financed projects deliver continuing jobs.
29 Tony Wied Wisconsin • R House district 8	Committee advanced bill Co-introduced H.R. 9718 to codify an SBA onshoring portal. [E25, P25]	Supplier information can reduce search costs; businesses still need to qualify suppliers and negotiate orders.	A listed supplier is not a new job or a completed order; measure commercial use.
30 Beth Van Duyne Texas • R House district 24	Committee advanced bill Co-introduced H.R. 9718 on SBA onshoring assistance. [E13, P25]	A supplier portal supports discovery; actual contracts and production determine commercial benefit.	Look for sustained orders, employment and reliable products after suppliers are discovered.
31 Jake Ellzey Texas • R House district 6	Committee advanced bill Co-introduced H.R. 9718 on SBA onshoring assistance. [E13, P25]	Small firms may gain information access; a portal does not guarantee financing or orders.	Information access may help smaller firms; worker and consumer gains require actual business activity.
32 Johnny Olszewski Maryland • D House district 2	Committee advanced bill Co-introduced H.R. 9718 on SBA onshoring assistance. [E26, P25]	Domestic sourcing decisions still depend on quality, cost, delivery and production capability.	Product quality, prices and reliable delivery remain the consumer tests of sourcing changes.
33 Roger Williams Texas • R House district 25	Bill introduction Led the House Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act. [E13, P04]	Larger loans may support expansion; borrowers and lenders must assess demand, cash flow and repayment.	New equipment can support production; debt and demand risks affect job durability.
34 John Garamendi California • D House district 8	Bill authorship and advocacy Co-authored the SHIPS for America Act. [E20, P26]	Shipbuilding initiatives depend on yards, suppliers, skills and sustained demand; fleet effects take time.	Track skilled jobs and completed vessels, with costs and delivery schedules visible.

Candidate and office	Documented record	Manufacturers and suppliers	Workers and consumers
35 Trent Kelly Mississippi • R House district 1	Bill authorship and advocacy Co-authored the SHIPS for America Act with Garamendi. [E27, P26]	Workforce and supplier capacity shape whether maritime investment translates into completed vessels.	Training must connect to sustained work; maritime capacity requires completed, usable vessels.
36 Joe Courtney Connecticut • D House district 2	Workforce advocacy Supported the Eastern Connecticut Manufacturing Pipeline Initiative. [E28, P27]	Completion, job placement, retention and wage evidence can connect training support to workers' outcomes.	Evaluate whether trainees obtain and retain jobs at meaningful wages.
37 Rob Wittman Virginia • R House district 1	Bill introduction Introduced the SECURE Minerals Act in January 2026. [E02, P28]	Mineral availability affects downstream manufacturing; processing, permitting and supplier qualification determine usable supply.	More usable inputs may aid reliability; local impacts and public costs also matter.
38 Frank Mrvan Indiana • D House district 1	Procurement and trade advocacy Advocated domestic steel purchasing and trade enforcement. [E29, P29]	Procurement rules affect steel demand; purchasers also face cost, availability and delivery requirements.	Steelworker opportunities and buyers' costs can differ; examine the specific procurement or trade action.
39 Shontel Brown Ohio • D House district 11	Anti offshoring advocacy Co-led an April 2026 letter concerning Conn-Selmer's Eastlake closure and offshoring. [E30, P30]	Plant retention and worker transitions require outcome evidence beyond a request for agency action.	Workers need evidence of retained jobs or effective transitions, not just advocacy statements.
40 Pat Ryan New York • D House district 18	House passed bill Joined introduction of the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act. [E14, P12]	Dependency analysis can inform sourcing; implementation must connect identified risks to viable alternatives.	Customers benefit when identified risks lead to workable alternatives and fewer disruptions.

Appendix B State index

States appear alphabetically. Numbers refer to the candidate registry. This index includes only the report's selected candidates; it is not a list of all candidates or every manufacturing policy in each state.

State	Selected candidates and reference numbers	Count
Alabama	19 Tommy Tuberville	1
Arizona	18 Katie Hobbs	1
California	20 Ro Khanna; 34 John Garamendi	2
Colorado	05 John Hickenlooper	1
Connecticut	36 Joe Courtney	1
Delaware	04 Chris Coons	1
Georgia	08 Jon Ossoff; 42 Mike Collins	2
Illinois	16 JB Pritzker	1
Indiana	38 Frank Mrvan	1
Maine	07 Susan Collins	1
Maryland	32 Johnny Olszewski	1
Michigan	13 John James; 21 Debbie Dingell; 25 John Moolenaar; 41 Mike Rogers; 43 Abdul El-Sayed	5
Minnesota	17 Amy Klobuchar	1
Mississippi	35 Trent Kelly	1
Nebraska	44 Dan Osborn	1
New York	15 Kathy Hochul; 28 Tom Suozzi; 40 Pat Ryan	3
North Carolina	09 Roy Cooper; 45 Michael Whatley	2
Ohio	01 Sherrod Brown; 02 Jon Husted; 22 Bob Latta; 23 Marcy Kaptur; 39 Shontel Brown	5
Pennsylvania	12 Josh Shapiro; 24 Chris Deluzio; 26 Brian Fitzpatrick; 27 Brendan Boyle	4
South Dakota	06 Mike Rounds	1
Tennessee	11 Marsha Blackburn	1
Texas	14 Greg Abbott; 30 Beth Van Duyne; 31 Jake Ellzey; 33 Roger Williams	4
Virginia	03 Mark Warner; 37 Rob Wittman	2
West Virginia	10 Shelley Moore Capito	1
Wisconsin	29 Tony Wied	1

Appendix C Source guide

Sources were accessed for the October 19, 2026 edition. E identifies election evidence, P identifies policy evidence and A identifies publisher information. Each underlined title opens the source. The date is the document or event date when available; an access date is not a publication date.

Election lists and sample ballots establish candidates for the office shown. Official office announcements establish the office's stated action or commitment, not independent proof of outcomes. Campaign sources establish positions. Historical records support historical claims and should not be treated as a statement of current program terms.

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E02 Virginia Department of Elections. [November 3 2026 federal candidates](#). 2026 election. Election record.

E03 Delaware Department of Elections. [General election filed and qualified candidates](#). 2026-10-19. Election record.

E04 Colorado Secretary of State. [Certified general election candidate list](#). 2026-09-04 certification. Election record.

E05 South Dakota Secretary of State. [General election active candidate list](#). 2026 election. Election record.

E06 Town of Brunswick Maine. [November election candidate list](#). 2026 election. Election record.

E07 Clayton County Georgia. [Composite general election sample ballot](#). 2026-11-03 ballot. Election record.

E08 North Carolina State Board of Elections. [General candidates for federal and state offices](#). 2026-10-13. Election record.

E09 West Virginia Secretary of State. [Taylor County general election sample ballot](#). 2026-11-03 ballot. Election record.

E10 Axios Nashville. [Blackburn and Green win nominations for Tennessee governor](#). 2026-08-07. Original election reporting.

E11 Philadelphia City Commissioners. [Candidates for office in the November general election](#). 2026 election. Election record.

E12 Michigan Bureau of Elections. [General election public candidate report](#). 2026 election. Election record.

E13 Texas Secretary of State. [General election ballot certification](#). 2026-08-28. Election record.

E14 New York State Board of Elections. [Amended general election certification](#). 2026-10-07. Election record.

E15 Illinois Public Media. [General election voter guide](#). 2026 election. Original election reporting.

E16 Sahan Journal. [Minnesota statewide election guide](#). 2026-10-06. Original election reporting.

E17 Yavapai County Arizona. [Countywide general election sample ballot](#). 2026-11-03 ballot. Election record.

E18 Alabama Secretary of State. [Autauga County general election sample ballot](#). 2026-11-03 ballot. Election record.

E19 Ballotpedia. [Ro Khanna candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.

E20 Ballotpedia. [John Garamendi candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.

E21 Ballotpedia. [Ohio election preview including the ninth district](#). 2026 election. Election reference.

E22 Ballotpedia. [Ohio fifth congressional district election](#). 2026 election. Election reference.

E23 Ballotpedia. [Chris Deluzio candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.

- E24** **Ballotpedia.** [Pennsylvania first congressional district election](#). 2026 election. Election reference.
- E25** **Ballotpedia.** [Tony Wied candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.
- E26** **Maryland State Board of Elections.** [General election statewide candidate list](#). 2026 election. Election record.
- E27** **Mississippi Secretary of State.** [Qualified candidate list](#). 2026 election. Election record.
- E28** **Ballotpedia.** [Joe Courtney candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.
- E29** **Ballotpedia.** [Frank Mrvan candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.
- E30** **Ballotpedia.** [Shontel Brown candidate profile and general election status](#). 2026 election. Election reference.
- E31** **Nebraska Secretary of State.** [Final statewide general election candidate filing list](#). 2026-09-11. Election record.
- E32** **WTVF / NewsChannel 5.** [Blackburn and Green advance to the Tennessee general election](#). August 2026. Original election reporting.

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P01 U.S. Government Publishing Office. [S 1303 Build America Buy America Act introduced text](#). 2021-04-22. Legislative text.

P02 Office of Senator Jon Husted. [Husted joins manufacturer finance legislation](#). 2026-03-16. Official policy announcement.

P03 Office of Senator Mark Warner. [Original CHIPS for America Act introduction](#). 2020-06-10. Official policy announcement.

P04 House Committee on Small Business. [Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act introduction](#). 2025-05-02. Official policy announcement.

P05 Office of Senator Mike Rounds. [Robotics Supply Chain Improvement Act introduction](#). 2026-08-06. Official policy announcement.

P06 Office of Senator Susan Collins. [BOOTS Act introduction](#). 2025-07-08. Official policy announcement.

P07 Office of Senator Jon Ossoff. [American Tax Dollars for American Solar Manufacturing Act introduction](#). 2024-08-01. Official policy announcement.

P08 North Carolina Department of Commerce. [Toyota North American battery plant announcement](#). 2021-12-06. Official project announcement.

P09 Office of Senator Shelley Moore Capito. [American Investment in Manufacturing and Main Street Act introduction](#). 2025-02-18. Official policy announcement.

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P12 Office of Representative John James. [House passage of the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act](#). 2025-04-28. Official legislative announcement.

P13 Office of the Texas Governor. [Texas Semiconductor Innovation Fund grant to Texas Instruments](#). 2026-07-09. Official project announcement.

P14 Office of the New York Governor. [Signing of Green CHIPS legislation](#). 2022-08-11. Official signing announcement.

P15 State of Illinois. [MICRO semiconductor incentives program](#). Program enacted April 2022. Official program description.

P16 Office of Senator Amy Klobuchar. [Removing Incentives for Outsourcing Act introduction](#). January 2021. Official policy announcement.

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P19 Office of Representative Debbie Dingell. [Industrial Bank for American Manufacturing Act introduction](#). 2026-07-23. Official policy announcement.

P20 Office of Representative Bob Latta. [BEDROCK Act introduction](#). 2026-08-27. Official policy announcement.

P21 Office of Representative Marcy Kaptur. [Call for enforcement of solar trade and tax rules](#). 2026-07-24. Official advocacy record.

P22 Office of Representative Chris Deluzio. [Build America reindustrialization plan](#). 2026. Official policy plan.

P23 Office of Representative Debbie Dingell. [Biotech Investment National Security Act introduction](#). 2026-06-03. Official policy announcement.

- P24 Office of Representative Brian Fitzpatrick.** SEMI Investment Act summary. Undated summary. Official policy summary.
- P25 House Committee on Small Business.** Committee approval of small business legislation including H R 9718. 2026-09-16. Official legislative announcement.
- P26 Office of Representative John Garamendi.** SHIPS for America Act advocacy with Representative Trent Kelly. 2026-04-22. Official policy announcement.
- P27 Office of Representative Joe Courtney.** Eastern Connecticut Manufacturing Pipeline Initiative anniversary. 2026-09-22. Official workforce announcement.
- P28 Office of Representative Rob Wittman.** SECURE Minerals Act introduction. 2026-01-15. Official policy announcement.
- P29 Office of Representative Frank Mrvan.** Congressional Steel Caucus work and domestic steel advocacy. Current office record. Official advocacy record.
- P30 Office of Representative Shontel Brown.** Commerce and Labor letter concerning Conn Selmer offshoring. 2026-04-09. Official advocacy record.
- P31 Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives.** Roll call 531 on H R 4795. 2014-11-20. Recorded vote.
- P32 U.S. Government Publishing Office.** Promoting New Manufacturing Act House passed text. 2014-11-20. Legislative text.
- P33 Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives.** Roll call 190 on H R 1. 2025-07-03. Recorded vote.
- P34 Senate Committee on Finance majority.** Manufacturing provisions in the 2025 reconciliation legislation. 2025-07-25. Official legislative explanation.
- P35 Abdul El Sayed for Senate.** Small business economic agenda. 2026-03-16. Campaign proposal.
- P36 Dan Osborn for Senate.** Policy platform including targeted tariff policy. Current campaign platform. Campaign position.
- P37 Michael Whatley for Senate.** Statement on tax trade and regulatory policies. 2026-09-30. Campaign position.
- P38 Office of Management and Budget.** M-24-02: Buy America implementation guidance. 2023-10-25. Official historical implementation guidance.
- P39 National Institute of Standards and Technology.** CHIPS funding updates and program history. Accessed 2026-10-19. Official program information.
- P40 U.S. Government Publishing Office.** S. 1555: Made in America Manufacturing Finance Act of 2025, introduced text. 2025-05-01. Legislative text.

About Black Book Insights

Black Book Insights is a research and advisory firm focused on reshoring, domestic manufacturing strategy and supply-chain resilience. Founded by Doug Brown, the firm provides market intelligence, strategic consulting and analysis for manufacturers, investors and policy stakeholders. Its work addresses industrial policy, production economics, location strategy, automation and workforce readiness. Research publications are available at [BlackBookInsights.com/research/](https://blackbookinsights.com/research/). [A02–A04]

Editorial approach

This report uses a vendor-agnostic analytical approach: it does not rank, recommend or promote technology vendors, manufacturers or service providers. Company names identify documented policy or project examples. The report evaluates public records and potential implications without endorsing a political party, candidate or election outcome.

Disclosure

Black Book Insights' website displays a testimonial for The Black Book of Reshoring attributed to Sherrod Brown. Candidate coverage in this report applies the same public-record criteria to all entries. The report does not endorse candidates or election outcomes. [A01]

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