# A2: Pro

# Econ

## A2: Econ Growth Spur

#### TURN Kharroubi of Monetary and Economic Department concludes In the equilibrium where skilled labor works in finance, financial growth disproportionately harms financially dependent industries, because the financial sector competes with the rest of the economy for resources.

Enisse Kharroubi Monetary and Economic Department February 2015 ‘Why does financial sector growth crowd out real economic growth?”<https://www.bis.org/publ/work490.pdf>

In this paper, we study the real effects of financial sector growth and come to two important conclusions. First, the growth of a country's financial system is a drag on productivity growth. That is, higher growth in the financial sector reduces real growth. In other words, financial booms are not, in general, growth-enhancing, likely because the financial sector competes with the rest of the economy for resources. Second, using sectoral data, we examine the distributional nature of this effect and find that credit booms harm what we normally think of as the engines for growth – those that are more R&D- intensive. This evidence, together with recent experience during the financial crisis, leads us to conclude that there is a pressing need to reassess the relationship of finance and real growth in modern economic

## A2: GDP

### delink – only the wealthy benefit

#### Obrien 2012 of the atlantic gives two reasons gdp will only benefit the wealthy.

#### there are no tax incentives to promote investment in economic sectors that benefit the poor

#### the decrease in the power of collective bargaining has prevented middle class americans from demanding higher wages or expanded benefits

Matthew O’Brien. May 10, 2012. The Atlantic. ‘How Economic Growth (and the 1%) Left the Middle Class Behind’ https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2012/05/how-economic-growth-and-the-1-left-the-middle-class-behind/256998/

For Orszag, our lopsided income distribution immediately raises at least two big policy questions. First, if the incomes of the rich are so closely tied to the overall economy, why isn't there more support for stimulus among them? And second, should we tax the uber-wealthy differently? Let's consider these in turn. There's admittedly not much hard data on how the rich feel about stimulus. But considering that the uber-wealthy trend Republican and Republicans don't look too kindly on stimulus, it seems fair to assume that they're mostly opposed. Why are they seemingly not acting in their own self-interest? The answer: uncertainty and loss aversion. Many don't think stimulus would help now, and even the ones who do aren't sure how much good it would do. But they are worried about the costs -- to them. Specifically, they're worried that more spending will mean future tax hikes and that more inflation will erode their wealth -- which has already begun to recover from the Great Recession, unlike for most everyone else. Taxes are more straightforward. We need more brackets at the top! Just as the top 1 percent live in a different world compared to the middle class, so too do the top 0.1 percent live in a different world compared to the 1 percent. And yet we tax them at the same rate. Less, even. The richer you are, the more income you typically get from capital gains. It's tricky to say exactly how much we tax capital gains -- corporate income taxes figure in too -- but it's certainly nowhere near being progressive. Fixing that should be the lowest of low-hanging fruit when it comes to tax reform. Inequality is too multi-faceted a story to even begin addressing here. But a bad economy is certainly part of it -- at least in the short-term. Workers have little leverage when unemployment is high. Wages stall. And corporate profits surge to record highs. The 0.1 percent recover, and nobody else does. And that creates a pragmatic case for taxing the superrich more, beyond fairness. Use tax policy to reduce inequality just might reduce political opposition to stimulus, which could reduce inequality even more. That's the key: The politics and economics of inequality are self-reinforcing. If we take the first step, we might end up going much further than we expect.

## A2: Wage Growth

#### Delink - Malkin of National Review reports that the figures often cited by both our opponents, big businessman, and politicians are flawed because they don’t establish causality. At best it is a correlation which means you’re not going to buy their arguments. In fact, the analysis states that the studies often exclude the biggest companies and cherry-pick data sets to manipulate the outcomes.

#### Delink again. Most of the companies that hire H-1B workers are outsourcing companies, so they use legal loopholes to not pay workers a higher wage, and so they don’t benefit the surrounding economy. That’s why Zhou 17 of Quartz News reports that most H-1B workers are paid below-average wages. NPR continues that the top 10 recipients in [the] last fiscal year were all offshore-outsourcers [receiving] 40,000 of the 85,000 visas.

#### Turn this argument against them for three reasons

#### It hurts foreign wages. Morales 17 of the CGD reports that the introduction of the H-1B program in India decreased Indian wages by 11%. They need the growth far more than the US does. We are just kicking them while they are down.

#### NASEM 15 reports that every 10% increase in H-1B visa holders decreases their comparative average earnings by 5%.

#### The Wall Street Journal finds that empirically, without H1B workers, tech-industry wages for native-born Americans would be 5% high and there would be nearly 11% more native born jobs.

#### What is their impact? luscombe 2010 of princeton finds in her survey of 6000 americans that higher wages have no effect on americans life satisfaction past average earnings above $75,000 a year. a tech sector employee making $108,000 instead of 100,000 isn’t going to have a meaningful affect on their quality of life or general satisfaction

Belinda Luscombe. September 16, 2010. Time Magazine. ‘Do We Need $75,000 a Year to Be Happy?’ http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2019628,00.html

People say money doesn't buy happiness. Except, according to a new study from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School, it sort of does — up to about $75,000 a year. The lower a person's annual income falls below that benchmark, the unhappier he or she feels. But no matter how much more than $75,000 people make, they don't report any greater degree of happiness. Before employers rush to hold — or raise — everyone's salary to $75,000, the study points out that there are actually two types of happiness. There's your changeable, day-to-day mood: whether you're stressed or blue or feeling emotionally sound. Then there's the deeper satisfaction you feel about the way your life is going — the kind of thing Tony Robbins tries to teach you. While having an income above the magic $75,000 cutoff doesn't seem to have an impact on the former (emotional well-being), it definitely improves people's Robbins-like life satisfaction. In other words, the more people make above $75,000, the more they feel their life is working out on the whole. But it doesn't make them any more jovial in the mornings.

Michelle Malkin November 13, 2015 National Review <https://www.nationalreview.com/2015/11/h1b-visa-destroys-jobs/> "The Myth of H-1B Job Creation"

Bill Gates, citing the National Foundation for American Policy, which is run by one-man Beltway-advocacy research-shop operative Stuart Anderson, testified before Congress that “a recent study shows for every H-1B holder that technology companies hire, five additional jobs are created around that person.” Citing another NFAP study by economics professor Madeline Zavodny of Agnes Scott College, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg’s FWD.us and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce asserted: “2.62 MORE JOBS are created for U.S.-born workers for each foreign-born worker in the U.S. with a U.S. STEM graduate degree.” But even the reliably pro-immigration expansionist *Wall Street Journal* had to call out Bill Gates on his misleading testimony to Congress regarding oft-cited NFAP job-creation figures. First off, the data set was confined to S&P 500 technology companies, which “excludes the leading users” of H-1B visas — offshore outsourcing companies from India, such as Infosys, Wipro, and Tata. Moreover, Carl Bialik, the newspaper’s “Numbers Guy,” reported that the study Gates cited to claim amazing H-1B job generation “shows nothing of the kind. Instead, it finds a positive correlation between these visas and job growth. These visas could be an indicator of broader hiring at the company, rather than the cause.” University of California–Davis professor Norm Matloff explained that Gates’s false conclusion is a common analytical error known as Simpson’s Paradox, “in which the relation between two variables is very misleading, due to their mutual relation to a third variable.”

Simmons, John. “H-1B Visas Keep Down U.S. Tech Wages, Study Shows.” Wall Street Journal. N.p., 14 March 2017. Web. 7 March 2018. . Critics—including President Donald Trump —have said that the H-1B visa program disadvantages American workers by allowing companies to hire cheaper foreign labor for roles that would have gone to U.S. workers. A new research paper on the effects of the H-1B visa program on workers suggests the influx of skilled foreign workers has historically led to lower wages and employment for American tech workers. Such findings could further inflame debate around immigration of high-skilled workers, but some economists caution against making too much of the result. Economists from the University of Michigan and the University of California, San Diego, analyzed employment, wages and other factors over an eight-year period ending in 2001. They found that, while the visa program bolstered the U.S. economy and corporate profits, tech-industry wages would have been as much as 5.1% higher in the absence of the H1B visa program and employment of U.S. workers in the field would have been as much as 10.8% higher in 2001.

Youyou Zhou August 01, 2017 “New data on H-1B visas prove that IT outsourcers hire a lot but pay very little” https://qz.com/1041506/new-data-on-h-1b-visas-show-how-it-outsourcers-are-short-changing-workers/

Hard numbers have been released by the US government agency that screens visas for high-skilled foreign workers, and they are not pretty. Data made available by the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the first time show that the widely made complaint about the visa program is true: a small number of IT outsourcing companies get a disproportionately high number of H-1B visas and pay below-average wages to their workers. The H-1B program was put in the spotlight in April, when US President Donald J. Trump signed an executive order called “Buy American, Hire American” as part of his push to tighten immigration rules. Three months later, the USCIS formally disclosed the number of H1-B visas issued over the last two years by employer. Previously, the data were only available as estimates for companies petitioning for information, or by request under the Freedom of Information Act. Almost 4,000 companies submitted H-1B visa applications in fiscal year 2016. The top 20 sponsors took home 37% of all visas issued 1. IT outsourcing companies made up the top five.

NPR Martin Kaste April 3, 2013 https://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2013/04/03/176134694/Whos-Hiring-H1-B-Visa-Workers-Its-Not-Who-You-Might-Think

If you scroll through the government's visa data, you notice something surprising. The biggest employer of foreign tech workers is not Microsoft — not by a long shot. Nor is it Google, Facebook or any other name-brand tech company. The biggest users of H-1Bs are consulting companies, or as Ron Hira calls them, "offshore-outsourcing firms." "The top 10 recipients in [the] last fiscal year were all offshore-outsourcers. And they got 40,000 of the 85,000 visas — which is astonishing," he says. Hira's a professor of public policy at the Rochester Institute of Technology. He's also the son of Indian immigrants and has a personal interest in questions of labor flow across borders. For the past decade, he's been studying how consulting firms use temporary work visas to help American companies cut costs. He says they use the visas to supply cheaper workers here, but also to smooth the transfer of American jobs to information-technology centers overseas. "What these firms have done is exploit the loopholes in the H-1B program to bring in on-site workers to learn the jobs [of] the Americans to then ship it back offshore," he says. "And also to bring in on-site workers who are cheaper on the H-1B and undercut American workers right here." The biggest user of H-1B last year was Cognizant, a firm based in New Jersey. The company got 9,000 new visas. Following close behind were Infosys, Wipro and Tata ‑‑ all Indian firms. They're not household names, but they loom large in tech places like the Seattle suburbs.
Gaurav Khanna and Nicolas Morales. 2017. “The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream.” CGD Working Paper 460. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/it-boom-and-other-unintended-consequences-chasing-american-dream.pdf

One crucial feature of our model is that students and workers switch occupations based on the expected wages in these occupations. In Table 12 we shut down this possibility of switching occupations to ascertain how important it was to include this feature in our model. If US-born CS workers cannot switch to other occupations when there is an increase in immigrant CS workers, then they bear the costs of even lower wages. Since CS workers can switch to other occupations, this mitigates the negative wage impacts on CS wage growth, and CS wages are only lower by 1.5% in 2010. CS wages would have lower by 6.6% if workers could not switch out into non-CS jobs. Not modeling occupation switching would have therefore overestimated the negative wage impacts on US born CS workers. If CS workers switch to non-CS graduate jobs, this tends to lead to 0.1% lower US non-CS graduate wages. If this switching was not allowed, then US non-CS graduate wages would have risen instead by 0.4%. This is because non-CS graduates are complements in production, and demand for such workers rise when there are more immigrant computer scientists. **In India, on the other hand**, CS wages would have been far higher if other workers were prohibited from switching into CS occupations. **The H-1B program induces workers to switch to CS jobs ensuring that CS wages are lower by 10.6%**; in the absence of this switching, CS wages would have been higher by 4.4%.

“Immigration Policy and the Search for Skilled Workers: Summary of a Workshop” By **N**ational **A**cademies of **S**ciences, **E**ngineering, and **M**edicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy, Committee on High-Skilled Immigration Policy and the Global Competition for Talent 12-29-2015 <https://books.google.com/books?id=9vlhCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=h1b+visa+tradeoff&source=bl&ots=619eGrlTmU&sig=1OR2lbITDlds7Vnc0tIi6IE8Rck&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6tsW3773ZAhVlw1kKHfwPBmkQ6AEIeTAI#v=onepage&q=h1b%20visa%20tradeoff&f=false>

There appears to be a tradeoff between increasing the number of migrants from a particular country and the skill level of those immigrants. As the volume of emigrants from a country goes up, on average the proportion of professionals goes down. Similarly, **every 10 percent increase in the number of H-1B visa holders is accompanied by a corresponding five percentage point drop in their relative earnings advantage.** Also, as the number of foreign-born STEM workers has risen in the United States, the proportion of foreign-born Nobel Prize winners has fallen, perhaps due to globalization and a reduction in the selectivity of those who migrate. The biggest challenge for the United States to remain competitive for STEM workers going forward is the decline in research and development funding in the United States. The declining funding picture has led to decline in potential earnings for STEM workers.

## A2: Outsourcing Good

1. **Turn this argument because we are not accepting the best and brightest allowing China to surpass us. Unlike the U.S., China refuses to allow its companies to outsource as the Global Times 17 contends, China has outlawed outsourcing among companies who were searching for cheap labor and not intelligence. This is important as the Huffington Post 17 explains the US’s H1B workers are less likely to innovate and have degrees from weaker universities. This displacement by foreign workers amounts to replacing stronger people with weaker ones particularly in STEM fields therefore reducing our global competitiveness and allowing China to surpass us in innovation and technology.**

#### Specifically, CBS News Identifies four issues with outsourcing.

#### First, you lose all control of all intellectual property. This means any startups with new ideas will be destroyed if they try to compete with outsourcers or use it themselves.

#### Second, It inevitably results in low quality products for all Americans. The more profit they try to generate, the less quality the products are.

#### Third, It only inspires political thugs. India and China both have corrupt economies where a large portion of economic growth goes directly to the pockets of the big CEOs rather than the people themselves.

#### Fourth, and most importantly When everybody is following the same strategy, it can't possibly create a competitive advantage for anybody. If you really want to differentiate yourself, why not figure out a better way to keep your margins high than by simply imitating your competitors?

Geoffrey James, 6-27-2011, "Top 10 Reasons Offshoring is Bad For Business," No Publication, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/top-10-reasons-offshoring-is-bad-for-business/>

* **REASON #1: You can lose control of your intellectual property.** In the parts of the world where outsourcing is cheapest, there is often little or no respect for corporate secrets. Patents are frequently unenforceable, and many companies discover copycat processes and products popping up, soon after they've deployed there.
* **REASON #2: It can result in low quality, brand-damaging products.** Many firms that provide outsourcing quickly cut the quality of component parts in order to increase their margins. Eventually customers who are accustomed to believing your brand promise begin to notice that your once-great products are suddenly crappy.
* **REASON #3: You may be supporting slave labor and child labor.**Offshoring agreements typically involve a long supply chain that may very well include companies with labor practices which, if publicized in the United States, could destroy your company's reputation. Do you really want your firm associated with little kids who lose their fingers working in unsafe conditions?
* **REASON #4: You might create massive environmental degradation.** One reason it's cheaper to manufacture abroad is that the companies there are often cutting costs by simply dumping their toxic chemicals. Someday, somebody will get stuck with the clean-up bill; it could be your firm. Not to mention all those birth defects...on the news, next to your corporate logo.
* **REASON #5: You may not get access to local markets.** The Chinese, in particular, are famous for giving lip service to free trade, but setting up a regulatory environment that favors local firms. Many companies have deployed there hoping to see new sales, but instead seen them go to imitators (see REASON #1).
* **REASON #6: You may be empowering political thugs.**Make no mistake about it: communist countries are run by thugs who suppress dissent, shoot protestors, lay claim to border areas that don't belong to them, and support other, worse thugs. Do you really want your brand name associated with that?
* **REASON #7: It makes you vulnerable to energy spikes.**While outsourcing reduces labor, it also increases transportation costs. If (as is likely) the future brings sharp increases in oil prices, paying the extra transportation cost could have a disproportionate impact on your bottom line.
* **REASON #8: Your product might end up killing people.** There have been several well-publicized examples of dangerous products entering the U.S. from abroad. The likelihood of this happening is acute when offshoring in countries where the press is not free to report corporate-caused deaths.
* **REASON #9: You're helping to destroy your own country.** It's one thing to make patriotic noises on the 4th of July; it's quite another to help to gut the manufacturing base of your homeland. Do you really want the rest of the country to become like Detroit? Because that's where things are headed.
* **REASON #10: Everyone is doing it.** When everybody is following the same strategy, it can't possibly create a competitive advantage for anybody. If you really want to differentiate yourself, why not figure out a better way to keep your margins high than by simply imitating your competitors?

## A2: Brain Gain General

#### Terminal Defense- Schiff of the World Bank writes that in steady countries like India, the net brain gain is non-existent. This warrant is that if a country has the ability to produce such a high quantity of high-skilled immigrants, they also have the proper education programs and workforce programs to reinforce such great talent. Skills attained in America have a net zero impact because over 6 years, the workers can achieve, very similar if not better skills in the very robust, high-skill producing, stable country. Brain gain only works in unstable country like pre-2000 India. In reality, the H-1B visa program is a system built by America for America.

#### Turn- The 6 year time period between leaving America and coming back to India is too dire to risk. India Times ’16 report that 48% of Indian employers are having a hard time filling job vacancy because of talent shortages. With an explosion of companies offering training programs, a higher cap would make even more people look in the wrong direction for employment when its their own country that needs more help.

#### Turn- The H-1B funnels innovation to America Only. Park 18’ finds that since intellectual properties laws are so stringent it’s very hard to cross borders. Overall, raising the cap, and moving these immigrants towards America is just brain draining their ideas inside America as opposed to incentivizing more immigrants to file new inventions in their home country, where the benefits are much better reaped.

#### Turn- Kendall writes that employers usually sponsor green cards for their TOP H-1b workers. Thus, while some may go back, the best talent is kept here in the United States. AND India Today writes that the best paying jobs are in India are IT workers, one of the largest sector H-1B’s are found, evidently proving that India can supply and hire these really really high skilled workers but America is stealing them.

#### Kendall

Emily Kendall. "Should I Sponsor Worker for Green Card or Try H-1B Visa First." *www.nolo.com*. n.d. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/should-i-sponsor-worker-for-green-card-or-H-1B-visa.html>

By hiring a foreign worker temporarily, the employer will have the opportunity to assess the worker’s qualifications and how the worker’s skills benefit the company. For example, many foreign workers possess unique and valuable language and other skills. A healthcare clinic located in Miami, Florida may benefit from hiring a Spanish-speaking foreign physician to help serve the clinic’s Spanish-speaking patients. An international-law firm may hire a foreign worker with unique expertise in another country’s laws. A U.S. law firm specializing in trade with Chinese businesses may benefit from employing a Chinese attorney who has specialized training in Chinese law and business regulations. When making the decision to sponsor a worker for a green card, the employer should weigh these benefits against the costs of sponsorship, to help make an informed business decision.

#### Park

Center For Global Development. "Technology Still Stops at Borders: Tracking Rich Countries’ Intellectual Property Policies." *Center For Global Development*. n.d. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/technology-still-stops-borders-tracking-rich-countries-intellectual-property-policies>

Our new analysis shows that, despite recent improvements, rich countries' intellectual property policies are still worse for development than they were more than a decade ago. Here we look at why these policies became inflexible, and what countries should be doing to let technology flow more freely. Technological progress, which mostly originates in developed countries, is at the heart of improving social well-being and advancing productivity across the globe. Despite the vital role of technology for development, we show here that after a promising start in 2003, rich countries have since impeded the spread of technology across borders. Even though there has been an upward trend lately, rich countries can do more to allow knowledge to spread, without hampering innovations at home. Smart intellectual property policies such as liberal copyright laws or eased access to health and agricultural innovations will improve the lives of people across the globe.

#### India today

India Today. "6 jobs that can make you Richie Rich ." *India Today*. 4 Apr. 2018. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/top-salaried-jobs-269036-2015-10-20>

Once in a while, we all dream of becoming a person, who could afford everything in the market that we likes. All of us have wished for a life, when we do not have to think twice before purchasing something that we want to. Watching Uncle Scrooge jump into a pool of money, might have made us wonder, if a life like that is really possible? Well obviously, there are no pools of money in real life, but you surely can become filthy rich, only if you put your hard work, determination and willpower to it. True is the fact, that anything worth having does not come easy. You cannot just keep dreaming about it and wish that money may come flowing towards you from somewhere. We often wonder that all those world's richest people may be blessed or lucky, to possess such a wonderful dream-like life. But have we ever wondered that where do these people find these jobs? What courses do they take? What path do they choose for such enlightenment of their careers? We have compiled a list of top 6 careers in India, that have big salary packages, provided you work extremely hard to reach the apex of your field….

One job that offers one of the highest salary is that of a Software Engineer. Yes, you have to be really good with computers and computer languages. Your work will revolve around  designing, implementing and managing the system. If the software you create, gets a thumbs up in the market, the fame, name and money is all yours.  Software will remain among highest paying jobs in India for many more years to come.

#### Schiff

N.a. "." *Unpan1.un.org*. 25 Jan. 2013. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN022365.pdf>

Based on static analysis, this chapter has demonstrated that the size of the brain gain and its impact on welfare and growth are significantly smaller than found in the new brain-drain literature and may even be negative. **Arguments** include the following: • Abilities are heterogeneous and high-ability individuals—those who acquired skills when migration was not an option and the returns to education were lower—will also emigrate, resulting in a lower average ability level for the educated people remaining in the source country. • Unskilled individuals migrate, and benefit from migration, implying that the brain drain has a smaller impact on the return to education. • The education benefit is subject to a high degree of uncertainty (for example, with respect to education success, future employment abroad, host countries’ future migration policies, and whether the individual will be among the few who migrate), and so is the cost of education (for example, because of changes in the opportunity cost of time during the study period caused, say, by income or health problems in the student’s family). • Brain waste that, in extreme form, results in a negative brain gain. • Additional resources spent on education imply greater public and private expenditures and—because students do not work full time or at all—fewer taxes and less household income, resulting in a reduction in other externalitygenerating public and private expenditures, such as expenditures on health and public infrastructure, further resulting in a smaller and possibly negative impact on welfare and growth. An analysis of the dynamics of the brain drain shows that the net brain gain is equal to zero in the steady state. In other words, a so-called beneficial brain drain cannot occur in the steady state. Moreover, a net brain loss is likely to hold during the transition. Dynamic aspects of the brain-drain-induced brain gain are also examined in this chapter. It is shown that the brain drain is equal to the brain gain in steady state, so that a beneficial brain drain cannot take place in the long run. Moreover, the net brain gain is likely to be negative during the transition period, so that the new steady state is characterized by a lower level of the education stock. Contributors to the early brain-drain literature viewed the brain drain as entailing a loss for the developing source countries. The arguments presented in this chapter imply that these contributors were close to the mark. The new brain-drain literature and this chapter are in agreement on one point, namely that the net brain gain is negative for larger migration probabilities and certainly for the most severe brain-drain cases. In other words, the new braindrain literature offers no solution to the most severe brain-drain problems.

WARRANT CARD

N.a. "." *Unpan1.un.org*. 25 Jan. 2013. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN022365.pdf>

Romer’s (1986) seminal paper on endogenous growth posited that, because of positive externalities, returns to physical capital were increasing and that policies affecting the stock of physical capital could permanently change the economy’s growth rate. Lucas (1988) also provided a model of endogenous growth but emphasized the role of human capital. I assume in this section that both human and physical capital affect the economy’s growth rate through contemporaneous externalities, intergenerational externalities (see Beine, Docquier, and Rapoport 2003), or both

#### India times

Nirmal John. "48% of Indian employers up against talent shortage." *The Economic Times*. 18 Oct. 2016. Web. 27 Apr. 2018. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/jobs/48-of-indian-employers-up-against-talent-shortage/articleshow/54913657.cms>

NEW-DELHI: Employers across the globe are facing the most acute talent shortage since the recession, according to the survey titled Talent Shortage Survey. Of the more than 42,000 employers surveyed globally, 40% are experiencing difficulties filling roles; the highest level since 2007. 48% of India employers report difficulties filling job vacancies due to talent shortages. As skills needs change rapidly, employers are looking inside their organisations for solutions, with 36% of Indian employers choosing to develop and train their own people. In the IT sector, businesses are reporting the most marked talent shortage in a number of years. Lack of soft skills (36%) and looking for more pay that what is offered (34%) are the top reasons that employers in India are not able to fill the positions.

## A2: India: Brain Gain General

#### Morales 17 reports that any brain gain that India receives actually erodes US market share.

Gaurav Khanna and Nicolas Morales. 2017. “The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream.” CGD Working Paper 460. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/it-boom-and-other-unintended-consequences-chasing-american-dream.pdf

This model includes many countervailing forces, making the theoretical impacts of the H-1B program ambiguous. For instance, the effects of brain-drain from India, compete with brain-gain as more Indians try to acquire skills valued in the US, and as return migrants bring back acquired knowhow. Similarly ambiguous is the impact on the US IT sector: on the one hand, an influx of computer scientists helps the US IT sector grow, but on the other hand the H-1B program spurs growth in the competing Indian IT sector, eroding the US’s market share.

## A2: India: Econ growth

#### Billionaires are the ones being affected by the Squo. In the days since the U.S. gov’t took steps towards visa reform, all of India’s highest-profile technology tycoons have seen their net worth eroded. 5 founders of Infosys, and many other tech ceos among the top 100 of India’s richest billionaires have taken a hit too. IT stocks have dropped about 3 percent over that stretch. If it grew their economy we would see massive effects in pulling people out of poverty – we haven’t, we have only seen the rich get richer and no change with the poor. If anything, stopping the immigration would allow immigrants to focus on local business rather than fueling the income inequality that plagues India.

Saritha Rai, 4-11-2017, "Every Tech Billionaire in India Takes Hit From Trump Visa Reform," Bloomberg, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-04-11/every-tech-billionaire-in-india-takes-hit-from-trump-visa-reform>

It’s hard to overstate the importance of the technology industry to India. Over the past three decades, the IT sector has helped drive the country’s economic growth, employed millions and made billionaires out of at least seven founders.

Now the industry is at risk from U.S. President [Donald Trump](https://www.bloomberg.com/billionaires/id/1252249)’s policies. The administration is promising a clampdown on the work visas India’s tech services companies use to service American customers. In the days since the U.S. government took first steps toward [visa reform](https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2017-h1b-tech/), all of India’s highest-profile technology tycoons have seen their net worth eroded.

[**Azim Premji**](https://www.bloomberg.com/billionaires/id/2013223)**, chairman of**[**Wipro Ltd.**](https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/WPRO%3AIN)**and India’s fifth-richest man, and**[**Shiv Nadar**](https://www.bloomberg.com/billionaires/id/2055131)**, the sixth-richest person in the country and chairman of**[**HCL Technologies**](https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/HCLT%3AIN)**, have seen their shares slide. Narayana Murthy, Nandan Nilekani and three other founders of Infosys Ltd., all among the top 100 of India’s richest billionaires, have taken a hit too. IT stocks have dropped about 3 percent over that stretch, while the benchmark index has climbed 0.6 percent.**

“Whether these changes are a precursor for more radical measures is what is worrying companies,” said DD Mishra, a Pune-based research director at Gartner.

Infosys, which reports earnings April 13, may have the most at stake. The Bangalore-based company is [most vulnerable](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/terminal/ONX0X76S9728) to U.S. visa reforms because it has the lowest percentage of local hires in the U.S., Goldman Sachs analysts Sumeet Jain and Saurabh Thadani said in a research note last week. HCL and Wipro also have risks from visa reforms but they hire relatively more Americans, the analysts wrote.

Infosys kicks off earnings season for the industry this week, giving investors a chance to get more insight into the challenges and corporate strategies for addressing them. [Tata Consultancy Services](https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/TCS%3AIN), the market leader, is scheduled to report results next week.

The debate has been over the H-1B visa program, which allows companies to bring 85,000 workers into the U.S. from overseas each year. On March 31, just as companies prepared to file applications for next year’s allotment, the Trump administration rolled out a [series of policy measures](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-04-03/new-h-1b-guidelines-crack-down-on-computer-programmer-jobs) making it harder for firms to use the program for computer programmers and announced measures to fight what it called “fraud and abuse.”

In parallel, the [Justice Department](https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/4131761Z%3AUS) warned employers applying for visas not to discriminate against U.S. workers. All of this was in line with promises made during Donald Trump’s presidential campaign to overhaul the program he described as bringing cheap overseas labor at the cost of American jobs and salaries.

From India, those promises look like threats to the economy. Information technology is the largest employer in the private sector, providing a livelihood to nearly 4 million, and contributes about 9 percent of gross domestic product. India’s software and services exports total about $110 billion, with nearly two thirds of that revenue coming from the U.S.

Visa uncertainty could wreak havoc with planning and jeopardize profits in the industry. It may also raise risks for customers that depend on such services, from Wall Street banks to retailers and airlines. “Difficulties in getting visas or rising salaries of H-1B employees will have a material impact on companies,” said Rostow Ravanan, chief executive officer of Mindtree Ltd., a Bangalore-based outsourcer that uses hundreds of H-1B visas every year.

Several countries around the world are adopting or considering similar policies. That poses a threat to the business model perfected by Indian companies, Ravanan said. “These trends are dangerous because the IT industry and its talent serve the entire world,” he said.

Leading outsourcers including Infosys, Tata Consultancy, Wipro and HCL Technologies declined to comment on the visa issue.

Companies have been working on contingency plans. If foreign workers cannot go to the U.S., it will become more expensive to hire local staff. Companies may also try to do more work for American clients from abroad, including India.

Nitin Rakesh, chief executive officer of tech services provider [Mphasis Ltd.](https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/MPHL%3AIN) is optimistic. He said the industry has gone through four or five reincarnations since the outsourcing business began. A Trump crackdown may lead to more innovation in the model.

“Through leveraging all the possible technology, including mobility and cloud, the growth opportunities are immense,” said Rakesh, warning however that some companies will adapt and others may not. “Growth will not be homogeneous.”

— With assistance by Anirban Nag

## A2: India: Education

#### Their entire degree will be worthless soon.

Charles Mclellan, 12-1-2017, "IT jobs in 2020: Preparing for the next industrial revolution," ZDNet, https://www.zdnet.com/article/it-jobs-in-2020-preparing-for-the-next-industrial-revolution/

## A2: ↑Tax Revenue

#### Turn - leads to outsourcing jobs: Zhou of Quartz 2017 writes that the companies that obtain the most visas are commonly those that outsource the most jobs. That is crucial because Wilvonson 2011 contends that the federal government loses taxation on multinational firms when they shift to low tax countries.

#### Do the comparative analysis on the taxation of immigrant incomes to American incomes. Thibodeau 2017 argues that 80% of visa workers are paid below the occupational mean. That means the amount of taxes when taxing more h-1b is less than taxing Americans.

**Zhou, Youyou**. “New Data on H-1B Visas Prove That IT Outsourcers Hire a Lot but Pay Very Little.” Quartz, Quartz, 31 July **2017**, [qz.com/1041506/new-data-on-h-1bvisas-show-how-it-outsourcers-are-short-changing-workers/](http://qz.com/1041506/new-data-on-h-1bvisas-show-how-it-outsourcers-are-short-changing-workers/)

Hard numbers have been released by the US government agency that screens visas for high-skilled foreign workers, and they are not pretty. **Data made available by the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the first time show that the widely made complaint about the visa program is true: a small number of IT outsourcing companies get a disproportionately high number of H-1B visas and pay below-average wages to their workers.** The H-1B program was put in the spotlight in April, when US President Donald J. Trump signed an executive order called “Buy American, Hire American” as part of his push to tighten immigration rules. Three months later, the USCIS formally disclosed the number of H1-B visas issued over the last two years by employer. Previously, the data were only available as estimates for companies petitioning for information, or by request under the Freedom of Information Act. Almost 4,000 companies submitted H-1B visa applications in fiscal year 2016. **The top 20 sponsors took home 37% of all visas issued 1. IT outsourcing companies made up the top five**. The new data also give a more accurate picture of salaries of H-1B workers by employer. The top IT outsourcing companies on average paid much lower salaries to their workers.

**Wilvonson, Roya**. “Outsourcing Jobs and Taxes.” Council on Foreign Relations, Council on Foreign Relations, 11 Feb. 2011, [www.cfr.org/backgrounder/outsourcingjobs-and-taxes](http://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/outsourcingjobs-and-taxes).

**Another concern is whether U.S.-based multinationals transfer economic production (as measured by GDP) to other countries. The federal government loses individual and corporate income tax revenue when multinational firms shift profits and income to low-tax countries**. Companies like Microsoft and Google, for example, can lower (NYT) their effective tax rates by moving certain operations overseas to countries like Ireland, which has a nearly zero rate on royalty income and a 12.5 percent corporate tax rate, the lowest among OECD countries. The average tax rate on multinational corporations among OECD countries is about 27 percent, compared to 39 percent in the United States. Only Japan has a higher overall corporate tax rate at 39.5 percent. Obama’s 2011 State of the Union address echoed these concerns. "Over the years, a parade of lobbyists has rigged the tax code to benefit particular companies and industries. Those with accountants or lawyers to work the system can end up paying no taxes at all. But all the rest are hit with one of the highest corporate tax rates in the world," he said. Many economists argue this discrepancy discourages foreign investment in the United States and incentivizes U.S.-based multinationals to go abroad. A 2008 OECD study (PDF) found that foreign direct investment increases by 3.7 percent for every one percentage point decrease in the corporate tax rate, and that, as cross-border capital flows increase, foreign direct investment is increasingly swayed by countries’ tax rules.

**Patrick Thibodeau**, May 15, 2017, “U.S. law allows low H-1B wages; just look at Apple”, Computer World,<https://www.computerworld.com/article/3195957/it-careers/us-law-allows-low-h-1b-wages-just-look-at-apple.html>

Paying low wages is "violating the principle of the program, which is supposed to be a means for bringing in skilled labor," said a senior White House official at a recent background briefing. But the visa system is built on low wages. **Some 80% of visa workers are paid below the occupational mean -- at least according to a government study.** This government data "means that the vast majority of companies are using the H-1B to either hire the best and brightest and vastly underpay them, or to just hire younger workers for entry-level jobs," said Daniel Costa, director of immigration law and policy research at the Economic Policy Institute. There are two key paperwork steps needed to request an H-1B visa. First, a company must submit a document stating the salary, occupation and location for a class or type of worker. That's called a Labor Condition Application (LCA). It's filed with the U.S. Department of Labor, and is a matter of public record.

## A2: Visa Fees

#### THE MONEY FROM THE VISA FEES IS FROM ALL COMBINED VISAS IN THE US, NOT JUST H1B, so even if more h-1bs means more money, it is marginal at best since every visa program contributes.

#### I LITERALLY HAVE HIS CARD AND ITS FROM 2005 AND IT ANALYZES INFORMATION FROM JUST 2000-2005 AND

#### IT SAYS THAT MOST OF THE TRAINING HAS BEEN HIGH TECH IT TRAINING. AT THE POINT WHERE THIS IS TRUE, OBVIOUSLY COMPANIES ARE GOING TO CHOOSE THE LOW PAID WORKERS OVER AMERICANS, EVEN IF THEY ARE BEING TRAINED.

## A2: Patents

#### delink- there wont be new patents. The national bureau of economic research finds in 2016 that there is no correlation between h1bs and an increase in patenting. they find that even under the best circumstances possible, the number of patents would increase by less than 1.5%

#### no offense – we are already the best. puleo 2017 of yale reminds us that the united states already has double the number of patents of any other country, there’s no need for more innovation because innovation is already at an all-time high.

#### Biggs 2005 of washington university notes that patents inherently disincentivizes competition which is problematic for two reasons:

#### a) because companies can’t compete with the creators in the market place which stifles innovation

#### b) because it results in technological monopolies which keep the price of new goods and technology high, out of reach for most americans.

#### NASEM points out that that studies that claim H-1B immigrants increase patents are using data from highly specialized European scientists and workers rather than the majority of actual H-1B workers. That’s why they conclude that you would not find similar results in modern day immigrants.

1. **Delink – Kevin Drum of Mother Jones 14 concludes that number of patents is not a good measure of more innovation, and although innovation has flatlined, patenting has increased.**

Kevin **Drum**, November 25, 20**14**, “More Patents Does Not Equal More Innovation”, https://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2014/11/more-patents-does-not-equal-more-innovation/ // JY
[Via James Pethokoukis,](http://www.aei.org/publication/us-patent-system-strangling-us-innovation/) here’s a chart from a [new CBO report](https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/wp-content/uploads/cbofiles/attachments/49487-Innovation.pdf) on federal policies and innovation. Needless to say, you can’t read too much into it. It shows the growth since 1963 of total factor productivity (roughly speaking, the share of productivity growth due to technology improvements), and there are lots of possible reasons that TFP hasn’t changed much over the past five decades. **At a minimum, though, the fact that patent activity has skyrocketed since 1983 with no associated growth in TFP suggests, as the CBO report says dryly, “that the large increase in patenting activity since 1983 may have made little contribution to innovation.”** The CBO report identifies several possible innovation-killing aspects of the US patent system, among them a “proliferation of low-quality patents”; increased patent litigation; and the growth of patent trolls who impose a substantial burden on startup firms. The report also challenges the value of software patents: **The contribution of patents to innovation in software or business methods is often questioned because the costs of developing such new products and processes may be modest.** One possible change to patent law that could reduce the cost and frequency of litigation would be to limit patent protections for inventions that were relatively inexpensive to develop. For example, patents on software and business methods could expire sooner than is the case today (which, with renewals, is after 20 years), reducing the incentive to obtain those patents. Another change that could address patent quality, the processing burden on the USPTO, and the cost and frequency of litigation would be to limit the ability to obtain a patent on certain inventions. Personally, I’d be in favor of limiting software and business method patents to a term of zero years. But if that’s not feasible, even a reduction to, say, five years or so, would be helpful. In the software industry, that’s an eternity.

“Immigration Policy and the Search for Skilled Workers: Summary of a Workshop” By **N**ational **A**cademies of **S**ciences, **E**ngineering, and **M**edicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy, Committee on High-Skilled Immigration Policy and the Global Competition for Talent 12-29-2015 <https://books.google.com/books?id=9vlhCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=h1b+visa+tradeoff&source=bl&ots=619eGrlTmU&sig=1OR2lbITDlds7Vnc0tIi6IE8Rck&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6tsW3773ZAhVlw1kKHfwPBmkQ6AEIeTAI#v=onepage&q=h1b%20visa%20tradeoff&f=false>

Kerr and Lincoln (2010) found that an increase in the national H-1B cap statistically significantly increased patenting in cities with many H-1B holders compared to cities with fewer H-1B holders. A 10 percent increase in the cap was associated with a 0.3-0.7 percent increase in patenting for each standard-deviation change in a city’s share of H-1Bs. The magnitude of these results is not easily comparable with those of Hunt and GauthierLoiselle (2010). Kerr and Lincoln found that immigrants had little or no effect on the patenting of those with Anglo-Saxon names, who were disproportionately natives. This contrast with the Hunt and Gauthier-Loiselle findings could be attributable either to imperfections in one or both studies relevant to measuring this externality or to the focus by Kerr and Lincoln on short-term effects, whereas Hunt and Gauthier-Loiselle focused on longterm effects. In contrast to the studies described so far, Doran et al. (2015) found no contribution to patenting from H-1B visa holders. Specifically, they found that relative to firms that lost the 2006 and 2007 H-1B lotteries, winning firms had no increase in the number of patents in the 9 years following their acquiring the H-1B workers. The use of a lottery makes the identification in this study methodology particularly clean.

“Immigration Policy and the Search for Skilled Workers: Summary of a Workshop” By **N**ational **A**cademies of **S**ciences, **E**ngineering, and **M**edicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy, Committee on High-Skilled Immigration Policy and the Global Competition for Talent 12-29-2015 <https://books.google.com/books?id=9vlhCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=h1b+visa+tradeoff&source=bl&ots=619eGrlTmU&sig=1OR2lbITDlds7Vnc0tIi6IE8Rck&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6tsW3773ZAhVlw1kKHfwPBmkQ6AEIeTAI#v=onepage&q=h1b%20visa%20tradeoff&f=false>

In contrast, Moser et al. (2014) showed that German Jews who fled to the United States in the 1930s greatly boosted patenting in chemical fields. They found that the German Jews increased native patenting by attracting to their subfields natives who would otherwise not have patented, while reducing the patenting of natives already in the field. As with Doran and colleagues, their instrument exploits differences in specialization—in this case between German Jews and American chemists. Both of these studies examined the impact of exceptionally skilled immigrants, and one would not necessarily expect to find similar impacts of immigration from, for example, recent immigrants in the H-1B program. A quite different approach is to measure the effect of immigration on productivity directly. The advantage of this approach is that productivity is the economists’ ultimate interest, while the disadvantage is that productivity is difficult to measure and innovations improving productivity diffuse across the country

Levine and Boldrin 5 -David K. Levine and Michele Boldrin, David K. Levine is Department of Economics and Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Study Joint Chair at the European University Institute; he is John H. Biggs Distinguished Professor of Economics Emeritus at Washington University in St. Louis. He is a fellow of the Econometric Society and an Economic Theory Fellow, Michele Boldrin is an Italian-born economist, expert in economic growth, business cycles, technological progress and intellectual property, November 11, 2005, “Boldrin & Levine: Against Intellectual Monopoly, Chapter 4”, <http://levine.sscnet.ucla.edu/papers/ip.ch.4.m1004.pdf>

As a matter of theory, intellectual monopoly appears unnecessary. As a matter of fact, we have seen numerous examples showing the frenetic pace of creation in the absence of copyright. As the theory suggests, creations such as literature, music, movies, and news thrive in the absence of copyright. So perhaps copyright is not such a good idea. However, while we may hope to live lives free of boredom in the absence of intellectual monopoly – what about invention, the driving force of economic growth and prosperity? Would we benefit from all of the marvelous machines, drugs and ideas we are surrounded with if not for the beneficent force of patent law? Can we risk the foundation of our prosperity and growth by eliminating patents? Guess what – we are going to argue that without patents we would have more, not less, marvelous machines and inventions. We are going to observe that patent law is largely the unwelcome consequence of competitive innovation and poor legislation, and not the source of innovation at all. It may not come as a shock to anyone that computer software and financial securities are scarcely the only industries in which patents are less than essential to innovation. In fact, most successful industries have followed the same pattern: no intellectual property at the pioneering stage when innovations come pouring in and better and cheaper goods are invented with high frequency; desperate scrambling for the pork that intellectual property provides when the creative reservoir runs dry. Because this is true in every well established sector, from cars to electricity, from chemical and pharmaceutical to textiles and computers, we will try to make the point by looking at some unusual, less obvious experiences. We will show how innovation thrives without patents in sectors where imitation is cheap and where there are a lot of fiercely competing companies.

Puleo and Sabatelli 17 David Puleo is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Pharmacology Department at Yale University. Anthony D. Sabatelli is an experienced patent practitioner and former biotech executive and research scientist, and is currently an Adjunct Professor of Chemistry at the University of New Haven and serves as Chairman of the Yale Graduate School Alumni Association. “U.S. Ranked #1 on Chamber of Commerce 2017 IP Index”, Dilworth IP, 3/22/17. Ghs-cw <http://www.dilworthip.com/u-s-ranked-1-chamber-commerce-2017-ip-index/>

Last month, The United States Chamber of Commerce (USCC) released the 5th Edition of the International IP Index, entitled “The Roots of Innovation”. The Index, which posts on the USCC’s Global Intellectual Property Center (GIPC) website, was established to highlight the importance of intellectual property (IP) in catalyzing economic growth and development, as well as to cultivate healthy competition between nations. In the current Edition, David Hirschmann, President and CEO of the USCC GIPC, likens IP to a tree. “Just as a tree cannot grow without roots, innovation cannot thrive without intellectual property.” At the most basic level, IP leads to job creation (statistics can be found here on the GIPC website). On a larger scale, IP promotes cross talk and collaboration between multidisciplinary fields, such as medicine, science, and finance. Initially ranking 11 economies in its First Edition, the current Index now ranks 45 benchmarked economies that comprise 90% of the global gross domestic product based on 35 economic indicators in 6 categories: patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and market access, enforcement, and ratification of international treaties. The USCC added 5 additional indicators to the current Edition, which highlight the changing digital/software patent landscape. Implementing these indicators is of particular importance, as US Federal Circuit court rulings on “computer-implemented inventions” in cases such as Amdocs1, BASCOM2, Enfish3, and McRO4 have greatly impacted the field. The United States was ranked #1 in overall score (93%; 32.62/35), which was slightly lower than last year’s score (95%; 28.61/30). It should be noted that the spread between countries in this Edition has been the closest it has ever been previously, likely indicative of the fact that many governments reviewed and updated their IP laws. Not surprisingly, Alice5, Mayo6, and Myriad7 were mentioned as being critical cases that helped shape U.S. patent eligibility requirements and later influenced more recent cases, such as Rapid Litigation8 (another US Federal Ciruit case in the biotech area) and the above-mentioned cases.

national bureau of economic research. 2016. Doran, Kirk; Gelber, Alexander; Isen, Adam. “The Effects of High- Skilled Immigration Policy on Firms: Evidence from Visa Lotteries,” National Bureau of Economic Research. February 2016. <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/research/pdf/h1b.pdf>

Table 6 estimates the effect of chance lottery wins on patenting, during the patenting baseline period of Years 0 to 8, as well as over the duration of the initial H-1B visa in Years 0 to 3. By “Years 0 to 8,” we mean that we pool the FY2006 lottery, for which we observe Years 0 to 8, with the FY2007 lottery, for which we observe Years 0 to 7. We also examine the marginal effect on the level of yearly patents from a negative binomial regression. In Table 6, we estimate a precise zero effect of chance visas on patenting. The point estimates are generally very close to zero. As the estimates are insignificant, we focus on the confidence intervals to determine what we can rule out with statistical confidence. When the dependent variable is the IHS of the number of patents from Years 0 to 8 in firms with 10 or fewer employees, the upper end of the 95 percent confidence interval in the baseline rules out an increase greater than just 0.47 percent, relative to a “base” mean number of patents of only 0.023 per year. For firms with 30 or fewer employees, in the baseline we bound the increase in patents below 1.3 percent, and in the full sample, below 1.9 percent. When the dependent variable is the level of patents, the confidence interval also indicates at most a small impact, e.g. at most an increase of only 0.0021 patents per year from years 0 to 8 in firms with 10 or fewer employees. The results for Years 0 to 3 verify that there is no significant effect on patenting in earlier years, suggesting no apparent break from the results in Years -1 or -2 shown in Table 3 and Appendix Table 7.34 We also find no evidence that H-1Bs increase high quantities of patenting, and we can bound any increase below a similarly small level. Figure 2 plots the coefficient and confidence interval on chance H-1B visas when the dependent variable is the IHS of number of patents over Years 0 to 8, as a function of the employer’s size. The upper end of the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from near 0 to just above 0.01; across all 50 choices of the employer size threshold shown, in the most positive case we are able to rule out an increase in patents greater than around 1.5 percent (and usually the upper bound is substantially smaller). The point estimate is positive in only three of 50 cases—notably, for size thresholds of 10, 20, and 30—though it is insignificant and very small in all of these cases. We also find no significant effects in the largest firms (over 500 employees). Overall, we find no evidence of a notable increase in patenting and robustly rule out more than a small percentage increase

## A2: Tech Innovation

#### The Huffington Post 17 explains that we have a surplus of Americans with PhDs citing computer science where 11.3 percent of American people with PhDs are involuntarily working in a non-computer science field.

#### Turn. The Huffington Post continues that foreign students working in the U.S. tend to be weaker academically than their American peers. On a per capita basis, they are less likely to work in research and development and they have degrees from less selective U.S. universities. They conclude that the [indirect](http://www.colgate.edu/portaldata/imagegallerywww/0225a1d8-0850-4bb1-88f2-fc550662e306/ImageGallery/HighEdImmigIR.pdf) and [direct](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/26/us/lawsuit-claims-disney-colluded-to-replace-us-workers-with-immigrants.html)displacement of Americans workers by less educated foreign workers will hurt the economy, our ability to innovate, and our general national interest.

#### De-Link because the Pew Research Center reports that colleges, nonprofits, and government research institutions are exempt from the current cap anyway. This is where most innovative research occurs, so their argument isn’t even topical.

#### TURN: Lower H1B Caps increase innovation in foreign nations. The Murthy Law Firm writes that strict H1B visa caps have forced Indian tech workers to join native corporations. They find that this increased India’s workplace productivity 5%.

#### Indian growth should mean a lot more than the US’s for two reasons.

#### First on scope, more people are affected by innovations in India.

#### Second on magnitude, The US has a more productive economy compared to other nations. We say you should help places that need it a lot more.

#### Turn their argument. Slaughter 16 reports that the hire costs of hiring H1B visa holders are ruining chances of innovation in companies.

Neil G. Ruiz, APRIL 27, 2017, "Key facts about the U.S. H-1B visa program," Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/27/key-facts-about-the-u-s-h-1b-visa-program/>

Universities and colleges, nonprofits and government research institutions are exempted from the cap through the American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act of 2000. These uncapped employers have accounted for about 10% of H-1B visa applications since fiscal 2010.

Norm Matloff, Contributor, 2-3-2017, "Trump Is Right: Silicon Valley Is Using H-1B Visas To Pay Low Wages To Immigrants," HuffPost, <span class="skimlinks-unlinked">[https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b\_us\_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af</span](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b_us_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af%3C/span)>

The industry especially asserts a need to hire H-1Bs with a PhD, citing the fact that 50 percent of computer science doctorates in the U.S. are granted to foreign students. What they are hiding in that claim is that it simply doesn’t pay for an American student (i.e. U.S. citizen or permanent resident) to pursue doctoral study, as the salary premium for a doctorate is too small. That small wage premium is due to the flooding of the market by foreign applicants, something correctly [forecast (with approbation)](http://users.nber.org/~peat/PapersFolder/Papers/SG/NSF.htm) by the National Science Foundation years ago. The industry claim is doubly deceptive, as they are not very keen to hire PhDs because this level of study just isn’t needed. We actually have a surplus of computer science PhDs; 11.3 percent of them are [involuntarily working in a non-computer science field](http://ncsesdata.nsf.gov/doctoratework/2013/html/SDR2013_DST32_2.html).

The industry lobbyists’ ace-in-the-hole argument is that if they can’t hire more H-1Bs, they’ll ship the work overseas. But for projects on which H-1Bs are hired in the U.S., face-to-face interaction (between themselves and their American coworkers) is crucial. That is why employers bring H-1Bs to the U.S. in the first place rather than sending the work abroad, where the wages are even cheaper.

Aside from the reduced wages and reduced job opportunities H-1B and EB inflict on American workers, there is a broader impact that is far worse. We should of course support facilitating the immigration of “the best and the brightest.” But research performed at the [University of Michigan](http://www.nber.org/papers/w14792) and [Rutgers University](http://www.nber.org/papers/w14920), as well as [my own work](http://www.epi.org/publication/bp356-foreign-students-best-brightest-immigration-policy/) for the Economic Policy Institute, shows that the former foreign students now in the U.S. workforce tend to be weaker than their American peers. On a per capita basis, the former foreign students in computer science file fewer patents, are less likely to work in research and development and have degrees from less selective U.S. universities.

Given the [indirect](http://www.colgate.edu/portaldata/imagegallerywww/0225a1d8-0850-4bb1-88f2-fc550662e306/ImageGallery/HighEdImmigIR.pdf) and [direct](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/26/us/lawsuit-claims-disney-colluded-to-replace-us-workers-with-immigrants.html)displacement of Americans by foreign workers, this amounts to replacing stronger people with weaker ones in science, technology, engineering and mathematics — the STEM fields. The harm this brings to our economy, our ability to innovate and our general national interest is immense.

Slaughter, Matt. “Rising H-1B Visa Costs Are Stifling Innovation and Hurting the Success of US Companies.” Fox News, FOX News Network, Apr. 2016, [www.foxnews.com/opinion/2016/04/18/rising-h-1b-visa-costs-are-stiflinginnovation-and-hurting-success-us-companies.html](http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2016/04/18/rising-h-1b-visa-costs-are-stiflinginnovation-and-hurting-success-us-companies.html)

 Inconsistent with the notion that H-1B worker are depressing the wages of U.S. workers, three-quarters of executives responded that the salaries of their IT workers are higher today than they were just five years ago. An even greater majority of respondents— 82 percent— reported that hiring skilled foreign-born workers costs them just as much or more as hiring U.S. workers. These high and rising costs for skilled immigrant workers reflects the ongoing, strong demand in American companies for talent. 8 in 10 executives report they have been forced to invest more money into recruiting the talent they need. These higher foreign-worker costs burden our businesses, not just financially, but also in terms of time and effort— all of which hampers America’s race for innovation. And these costs are, unfortunately, rising. In December Congress included a provision in the omnibus spending bill that doubled the H-1B processing fee from $2,000 to $4,000 for certain immigrant-intensive companies.

"Workers in U.S. and India Make Huge Financial Gains Thanks to H1B Program, New Study Says - Murthy Law Firm | U.S Immigration Law", https://www.murthy.com/2017/08/15/workers-in-u-s-and-india-make-huge-financial-gains-thanks-to-h1b-program-new-study-says/

**According to the study, the United States isn’t the only beneficiary of the H1B visa financial net gain. Workplace productivity in India increased by roughly five percent between 1990 and 2010, and Khanna argues that this is a direct result of the H1B visa program.** He theorizes that the emergence of the U.S. as the world leader in the tech industry during the early 1990s spurred an interest in computer science among top Indian students. Hoping to earn advanced degrees that could secure them employment in Silicon Valley, more students began enrolling in computer engineering programs and seeking sponsorship for visas from U.S.-based employers. However, **due to strict annual H1B visa caps, some of these newly minted Indian tech experts did not gain admittance to the U.S. and so joined the expanding tech workforce in their native country. This led to an increase in innovation across the Indian tech sector, mirroring the rise in workplace productivity that was simultaneously occurring in the U.S.** [See The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream, by Gaurav Khanna and Nicolas Morales, Center for Global Development, 08.Aug.2017.]

## A2: Fuels Innovation

#### Drop their impact. The Economic Policy Institute in 2015 points out that companies with visas do not do better than companies who do not

#### In fact, you can turn this argument against them because Professor Norman Matloff from the University of California, Davis, arrives to the conclusion, in his study about H1B visas that “relative to comparable US natives, the immigrants tend to earn less, submit fewer patent applications and be less likely to be working in R&D positions.

**Economic Policy Institute, 5-18-2015, “H-1B Visas Do Not Create Jobs or Improve Conditions for U.S. Workers,” https://www.epi.org/blog/h-1b-visas-do-not-create-jobs-or-improve-conditions-for-u-s-workers/**

Two types of businesses were studied, those that applied for and received visas through the H-1B random “lottery” (because more employers want H-1Bs than are annually available, the government has to allocate them via lottery), and those that applied but failed in the lottery. **If the H-1B visa raised wages, led to job creation, or spurred innovation, the companies that were awarded the visas should do better on each of those counts. In fact, they did not. On the contrary, over the eight years following the hiring of an H-1B worker, U.S. workers were displaced, wages were lowered, and there was no positive effect on innovation**.As the authors write: “We demonstrate that H-1Bs given to a firm on average do not raise the firm’s patenting and/or other employment, contrary to firms’ frequent claims. Overall our results are more consistent with the second [i.e., the critics’] narrative, in which H-1Bs replace other workers to some extent, are paid less than alternative workers, and increase the firm’s profits (despite little, if any, effect on firm patenting).”

**Norman Matloff, “Immigration and the tech industry: As a labour shortage remedy, for innovation, or for cost savings?” May 2013.**

[**http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/MigLtrs.pdf**](http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/MigLtrs.pdf)

Neither of these claims will be confirmed here. Focusing on the former foreign students now working in the US--exactly the group extolled by the industry as "the best and the brightest"--I find that **relative to comparable US natives, the immigrants tend to earn less, submit fewer patent applications and be less likely to be working in R&D positions.** This leaves cheap, immobile labour as the remaining explanatory factor for the popularity of the H-1B program among employers, and this will be demonstrated. A point rarely mentioned in the H-1B debate is the exploitation of the de facto indentured servitude of those being sponsored by employers for green cards (US permanent residency). Though any H-1B worker has the legal right to switch employers, this is unthinkable for most H-1Bs waiting for green cards (NRC, 2001, Swaim, 2012).

## A2: Good for Tech Industry

#### T - Panetta with Tufts University in 2013 finds that over 85% of H1B visa holders are men. She furthers that this dramatically decreases the chance of women getting hired into the tech industry and thus discourages all women from pursuing a job in STEM. This is harmful for multiple reasons.

* + 1. **A 2016 study from Peterson Institute found that a 2% decrease in gender diversity within a technology company decreased profitability by 1%, which is why…**
		2. **Ross of Columbia University found that less gender diversity within innovation-focused companies harmed the value of the firm by $42 million dollars.**
		3. **IWPR in 2017 writes that a greater ability for women to enter STEM fields translates to an enormous shrinking of the overall wage gap in the state, so much so that the three states where it is easiest for women to get a STEM-related job have the highest median annual earnings for women. A higher H1B cap would increase the wage gap across the nation.**
		4. **North Carolina State University in 2018 writes that greater gender diversity in tech companies increases product innovations by 100% over a 10 year period and substantially increases patents created.**
		5. **CONCLUSION: The H-1B program only perpetuates the dominance of men in the STEM field, resulting in less profitability, firm value, product innovations, patents, and a higher wage gap in ALL jobs throughout the United States.**

#### Brodkin 2013 finds that 90% of employees at Indian outsourcing firms are of South Asian descent. However, they only make up 1% of the US population. Broadwater in 2017 furthers that the tech industry is using the H1B program to crowd out minorities, resulting in only 5% of workers being African American or Hispanic.

* 1. **This is harmful when Rayome in February of 2018 writes that if implemented, diversity would net the IT industry over $400 billion each year.**
	2. **Tulshyan in 2015 finds that racially diverse organizations financially outperform non-diverse organizations by 35%.**

#### T – Machlis in 2017 explains that over ¾ of H-1B workers are paid up to 200% less than the standard wage because it is allowed by law. This is further important because Bukhari in 2017 writes that this has decreased the wages of all STEM workers by 5% despite the cost of living having increased 60% in the past two decades. You’ll be prioritizing the worker in this round. By voting affirmative you are essentially saying the exploitation of workers in the industrial revolution was okay because it benefitted a few wealthy industrial capitalists. By affirming, you are agreeing with that logic!

**Panetta**

Machlis, Sharon, and Patrick Thibodeau. “Feds Don't Track H-1B Gender Data.” Computerworld, Computerworld, 1 Apr. 2016, www.computerworld.com/article/3050365/it-careers/how-many-h-1b-workers-are-male-us-wont-say.html.

**Women are underrepresented in technology overall, but particularly worrisome is the talent pipeline**. Less than 15% of thebachelor's degrees awarded in 2014 in computer science and computer engineering went to women, according to the Computing Research Association's annual survey of enrollments at Ph.D.-granting institutions.

**The best source of data for lawmakers on the gender of H-1B workers has been the IEEE-USA. In 2013, Karen Panetta, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at Tufts University who was representing the IEEE-USA, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee and told it that as many as 85% of the visa holders are men.**

Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), who has unsuccessfully sought information about the gender of H-1B workers, cited Panetta's testimony in seeking an amendment to the 2013 Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill.

Grassley's amendment prohibited all employers from displacing women 180 days before or after they apply for a foreign worker. The amendment failed, although the comprehensive bill passed the Senate. It was not taken up by the House

**Panetta 2**

Panetta, Karen. “A Female Engineer Told Congress Today That H-1B Visas Are Sexist and Should Be Replaced with Green Cards.” Quartz, Quartz, 18 Mar. 2013, qz.com/64334/a-female-engineer-told-congress-today-that-h1-b-visas-are-sexist-and-should-be-replaced-with-green-cards/.

**Finally, let me warn the Committee about the obstacles which the H-1B creates for American women in STEM fields.**

**It is hard to get promoted when you don’t get hired in the first place. The existence of this preferred pipeline for new hires has a hugely discouraging effect on independent American women considering STEM fields.**

**Why? Because my own experience tells me that the vast majority of H-1B workers are men and this does not make for a diverse workforce or work environment.**

IEEE-USA represents more American high tech workers than anybody else. One member from inside the industry, looking at the offshoring companies that dominate the H-1B program, tells us that global hiring is 70% [men]. But in the US, where outsourcing companies get more than half the capped H-1B visas, the ratio is more like 85% men. Shouldn’t this raise a red flag?

**Peterson**

“Why We Need More Women in Tech | Mondo: Tech Staffing Agency.” Mondo, 8 Jan. 2018, www.mondo.com/blog-women-in-tech-business-benefits/.

More women in corporate leadership roles lead to increased revenue. **In a survey published in a Peterson Institute for**

**International Economics working paper of 22,000 firms globally, researchers found that gender diversity is indeed profitable for companies. The survey shows that firms that went from no female corporate leadership to a 30 percent female share were associated with a one percent increase in net margin, which translated to a 15 percent increase in profitability for a typical firm**. The interesting finding was that these female corporate leaders performed relatively on par to their male colleagues. So ratherthan being better at their jobs, increased gender diversity at the corporate level led to things like increased skill diversity in upper management and less gender discrimination throughout the firm, which led to an improved ability to recruit top talent. In fact, the "gender pay gap is half the size at tech companies with more women executives," according to a recent analysis by Redfin and PayScale. It's these resulting elements of corporate gender diversity and equality that led to the increase in revenue.

**Ross**

Phillips, Katherine W. “How Diversity Makes Us Smarter.” Scientific American, 1 Oct. 2014, www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-diversity-makes-us-smarter/.

The key to understanding the positive influence of diversity is the concept of informational diversity. When people are brought together to solve problems in groups, they bring different information, opinions and perspectives. This makes obvious sense when we talk about diversity of disciplinary backgrounds—think again of the interdisciplinary team building a car. The same logic applies to social diversity. **People who are different from one another in race, gender and other dimensions bring unique information and** **experiences to bear on the task at hand. A male and a female engineer might have perspectives as different from one another as an engineer and a physicist—and that is a good thing.**

**Research on large, innovative organizations has shown repeatedly that this is the case. For example, business professors Cristian Deszö of the University of Maryland and David Ross of Columbia University studied the effect of gender diversity on the top firms in Standard & Poor's Composite 1500 list, a group designed to reflect the overall U.S. equity market. First, they examined the size and gender composition of firms' top management teams from 1992 through 2006. Then they looked at the financial performance of the firms. In their words, they found that, on average, “female representation in top management leads to an increase of $42 million in firm value.”** They also measured the firms' “innovation intensity” through the ratio of research and developmentexpenses to assets. They found that companies that prioritized innovation saw greater financial gains when women were part of the top leadership ranks.

**IWPR**

“Women in Tech – Increasing Participation to Transcend Typecasting.” Institute for Women's Policy Research, 5 Sept. 2017, iwpr.org/women-tech-evidence-not-typecasting/.

Women remain dramatically underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields. Even in 2017, some claim that “biological causes” account for the disparity—witness the recent uproar over a Google engineer’s controversial internal memo is long on stereotype, but short on evidence. IWPR’s research reveals that such stereotypes may contribute to the profound disparity in women’s STEM participation. A recent IWPR report on women’s patenting activity illustrates the problem. Seeking a patent, which is most prevalent in STEM-intensive fields, is one form of innovative behavior. However, in 2010, only 18.8 percent of patents granted in the United States named one or more women as members of the invention team. These data are particularly disturbing given that mixed-sex inventing teams tend to produce better results than single-sex teams. **According to the report,** **higher-quality research and innovation may flow from the gender diversity itself and/or the larger size of mixed-gender teams compared to single-sex work-groups. Either way, women’s underrepresentation among inventors seems to inhibit innovation. The report documents that increasing women’s participation in patenting could lead to a number of important societal benefits:**

**The total number of patents awarded would significantly increase, boosting productivity in the economy as a whole. Women-owned businesses would become more competitive, as crucial start-up capital tends to flow to firms that apply for patents.**

**The value of patent-holding firms might rise substantially, as higher-quality patents are linked to increases in companies’ market value.**

**Improving women’s access to STEM fields may help narrow both the patenting gap and the wage gap. IWPR research has found that women are most likely to work in STEM occupations in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Massachusetts, which are also the three states with the highest median annual earnings for women. Yet, while the median annual earnings for women are $64,000 in STEM fields, women are only 28.8 percent of workers in those fields.**

**NCSU**

“Diversity Helps Drive More Innovation at Companies, NCSU Study Finds.” WRAL TechWire, 9 Jan. 2018, www.wraltechwire.com/2018/01/09/diversity-helps-drive-more-innovation-at-companies-ncsu-study-finds/.

**Researchers at N.C. State say in a new study that embracing diversity drives more innovation at companies.**

“To be clear, we found that there is a causative link – it’s not just a correlation,” says Dr. Richard Warr, co-author of the study. “And the finding extends across a broad range of industry sectors.”

The study “Do Pro-Diversity Policies Improve Corporate Innovation?” concludes that “corporate policies that promote more pro-diversity cultures, specifically treatment of women and minorities, enhance future innovative efficiency,” an abstract says. “This positive effect is stronger during economic downturns, and in firms that are more innovative, value intangibles and human capital more highly, have greater growth options, have higher cash flow, and have stronger governance. Pro-diversity policies also increase firm value via this stimulating effect on innovative efficiency. Our results suggest a channel through which workforce diversity may enhance firm value.”

**Warr is the head of the Department of Business Management in NC State’s Poole College of Management where he focuses on information transmission in markets, equity valuation, and other financial information. He says data from diversity policy information at the 3,000 largest publicly traded firms, shows a more diverse employee base leads to:**

**Product innovations**

**Patents created**

**Patent citations**

**Development of new technology**

“The take-home message here is that a business which relies on innovation will benefit significantly from supporting diversity within its organization,” Warr explains. “It’s really that simple.

**The conclusions are based on a review of the diversity information as well as data from the U.S. patent office and new product announcements made between 2001 and 2014.**

**“We wanted to know whether companies with policies encouraging the promotion and retention of a diverse workforce – in terms of gender, race and sexual orientation – also perform better at developing innovative products and services,” Warr says. “The short answer is that they do.**

**The study found that “a company that checks all of the diversity boxes would see about two new additional product announcements over 10 years,” Warr explains. “Given that most firms produce an average of two new product announcement per year, that’s significant.”**

However, diversity doesn’t mean instant innovation, he notes.

“[The data shows] that improving diversity policies won’t lead to overnight improvements in innovation. It may take time to reap the benefits.”

**Machlis**

Thibodeau, Patrick, and Sharon Machlis. “U.S. Law Allows Low H-1B Wages; Just Look at Apple.” Computerworld, Computerworld, 15 May 2017, www.computerworld.com/article/3195957/it-careers/us-law-allows-low-h-1b-wages-just-look-at-apple.html.

**If you work at Apple's One Infinite Loop headquarters in Cupertino as a computer programmer on an H-1B visa, you can can be paid as little as $52,229. That's peanuts in Silicon Valley. Average wages for a programmer in Santa Clara County are more than $93,000 a year, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.**

**However, the U.S. government will approve visa applications for Silicon Valley programmers at $52,229 -- and, in fact, did so for hundreds of potential visa holders at Apple alone.**

To be clear, this doesn't mean there are hundreds of programmers at Apple working for that paltry sum. Apple submitted a form to the U.S. saying it was planning on hiring 150 computer programmers beginning June 14 at this wage. But it's not doing that. Instead, this is a paperwork exercise by immigration attorneys to give an employer -- in this case, Apple -- maximum latitude with the H-1B laws. The forms-submittal process doesn't always reflect actual hiring goals or wage levels.

Apple didn't want to comment for the story, but it did confirm some things. It says it hires on the basis on qualifications and that all employees -- visa holders and U.S. workers alike -- are paid equitably and it conducts internal studies to back this up. There are bonuses on top of base pay.

Apple may not be paying low wages to H-1B workers, but it can pay low wages to visa workers if it wanted. This fact is at the heart of

the H-1B battle.

H-1B data - Apple

Labor Condition Applications filed by Apple.

This Labor Condition Applications (LCA) data lists the occupation, total number of workers per job title, the Apple average salary for visa workers, the area wage average and the difference. The LCAs don't represent Apple's actual hiring goals or wages. Apple may

submit an LCA indicating plans to hire 150 people at a specific wage, only hire one person and pay a wage well above the government-allowed minimum. The data illustrates that the government allows a firm to pay an H-1B holder below the area occupation average.

**The $52,229 computer programmer wage in Silicon Valley -- as ridiculous as it may seem in an area where rents are well above $2,000/month -- is allowed by law.**

[ Looking to upgrade your career in tech? This comprehensive online course teaches you how. ]

This is something that President Donald Trump's administration, and some in Congress, want to change. The administration wants to get rid of the H-1B lottery system and use wages and education instead as arbiters in the visa distribution.

Paying low wages is "violating the principle of the program, which is supposed to be a means for bringing in skilled labor," said a senior White House official at a recent background briefing.

**But the visa system is built on low wages. Some 80% of visa workers are paid below the occupational mean -- at least according to a government study.**

This government data "means that the vast majority of companies are using the H-1B to either hire the best and brightest and vastly underpay them, or to just hire younger workers for entry-level jobs," said Daniel Costa, director of immigration law and policy research at the Economic Policy Institute**.**

**Bukhari**

“Why H1-B Visas Aren't So Great for Silicon Valley Workers.” Fortune, fortune.com/2017/02/15/h1-b-silicon-valley-wages/.

The study also concluded that the inclusion of immigrant labor meant prices for computer products were 1.9% to 2.4% lower. The authors concluded that that decrease boosted the adoption of technology by the general public, by making it more affordable.

**There is a caveat, though, that could give ammunition to opponents of the H-1B visa program. Without the added foreign labor, the study concluded that domestic employment in the computer science sector would have been between 6.1% and 10.8% higher in 2001. Put simply, for every 100 foreign computer scientists working in the U.S., between 33 and 61 domestic workers were displaced. The influx of foreign workers also held down wages, the authors concluded, with compensation being 2.6% to 5.1% lower than if foreign workers were not allowed.**

**Cost of Living**

Investopedia. “What Does the Current Cost of Living Compare to 20 Years Ago?” Investopedia, 13 Oct. 2014, www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/101314/what-does-current-cost-living-compare-20-years-ago.asp.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics keeps track of annual inflation rates and is a great resource for comparing today's prices to those of yesteryear. A metric called the Consumer Price Index is especially useful. This metric measures the average price change over time of all consumer products purchased in urban areas, comprising approximately 87% of the U.S. population. While not exactly a cost of living index, the CPI is an excellent indicator of inflation and is widely used to inform public policy and legislative changes in programs such as Social Security. **The BLS also makes available an inflation calculator to find out how much inflation has degraded** **the dollar during a certain period. For example, according to the most recent data collected by the BLS, current as of August 2014, what would have cost $20 in 1994 would now cost over $32.**

**Brodkin**

Brodkin, Jon. “Indian IT Firm Accused of Discrimination against ‘Stupid Americans.’” Ars Technica, 5 Aug. 2013, arstechnica.com/information-technology/2013/08/indian-it-firm-accused-of-discrimination-against-stupid-americans/.

Infosys, an Indian IT software and services company with offices throughout the world, has been accused of discriminating against American job applicants. One Infosys employee who raised concerns about the company's hiring practices was repeatedly called a "stupid American," the lawsuit states.

**Infosys has about 15,000 employees in the US "and approximately 90 percent of these employees are of South Asian descent (including individuals of Indian, Nepalese, and Bangladeshi descent)," the lawsuit states.**

Infosys allegedly achieved this ratio "by directly discriminating against individuals who are not of South Asian decent in hiring, by abusing the H-1B visa process to bring workers of South Asian descent into the country rather than hiring qualified individuals

already in the United States, and by abusing the B-1 visa system to bring workers of South Asian descent into the United States to perform work not allowed by their visa status rather than hiring individuals already in the United States to perform the work." Infosys "used B-1 visa holders because they could be paid considerably lower wages than other workers including American-born workers," the lawsuit states.

**1% of US population**

http://saalt.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Demographic-Snapshot-Asian-American-Foundation-2012.pdf

**Over 3.4 million South Asians live in the United States.**

Indians comprise the largest segment of the South Asian community, making up over 80% of the total population, followed byPakistanis,

Bangladeshis, Nepalis, Sri Lankans, Bhutanese, and Maldivians. [See Table 1] It is estimated that at least 66,000 Indo-Caribbeans live in the United States.

**Broadwater**

Broadwater, Tom. “Silicon Valley Is Using H-1B Visas to Crowd out American Minorities.” Stltoday.com, 23 Aug. 2017,

www.stltoday.com/opinion/columnists/silicon-valley-is-using-h--b-visas-to-crowd/article\_2c3ac63c-360a-5c79-88b2-729d8673aa28.html**.**

**Silicon Valley is using H-1B visas to crowd out American minorities**

**Silicon Valley's highly publicized campaign to hire minorities and women has failed. Black and Hispanic employees combined represent just 5 percent of the tech workforce, and women are outnumbered three to one, according to a new study from the software firm Atlassian.**

Yet when Atlassian surveyed over 1,400 tech workers, 94 percent deemed their industry inclusive.

One reason for this glaring gap between perception and reality? The sector's prolific use of H-1B guest worker visas. Silicon Valley has grossly abused this visa program to take advantage of cheap foreign labor and paper over its diversity problem. **Meanwhile,** **American workers -- especially those of color -- find themselves crowded out of the tech job market.**

**Rayome**

Rayome, Alison DeNisco. “5 Eye-Opening Statistics about Minorities in Tech.” TechRepublic, www.techrepublic.com/article/5-eye-opening-statistics-about-minorities-in-tech/.

4. Unfair treatment and turnover costs companies $16 billion per year

Unfair treatment in the workplace is the single largest driver of turnover in the tech industry, costing companies more than $16 billion per year in employee replacement costs, according to a 2017 study from the Kapor Center for Social Impact and Harris Poll examining why people leave tech jobs.

Unfairness or mistreatment within a work environment was cited as the No. 1 reason for leaving a tech job by 37% of respondents. It was named more frequently than actively seeking a better opportunity (35%), dissatisfaction with the work environment (25%), being recruited away (22%), or dissatisfaction with their job duties/responsibilities (19%), the study found.

**5. Diversity efforts could net the IT industry an extra $400 billion in revenue each year**

**If properly implemented, diversity efforts could net the IT industry an extra $400 billion in revenue each year, according to CompTIA CEO Todd Thibodeaux.**

"Financially a one percentage point move toward representative diversity leads to a three-point increase in revenue," Thibodeaux said during a keynote address at CompTIA's 2017 ChannelCon. "Companies in the top quartile for ethnic and gender diversity are more likely to surpass industry norms for revenue and operating margin. Companies in the bottom quartile for diversity aren't just lagging behind, they are rapidly losing ground."

**Tulshyan**

Tulshyan, Ruchika. “Racially Diverse Companies Outperform Industry Norms by 35%.” Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 13 Feb. 2015, www.forbes.com/sites/ruchikatulshyan/2015/01/30/racially-diverse-companies-outperform-industry-norms-by-30/#497a99c21132**.**

**Racially Diverse Companies Outperform Industry Norms by 35%**

If companies want to prosper and retain their business advantage, they would benefit from having a diverse workforce, new McKinsey research finds. Of 366 public companies analyzed, **those in the top quartile for racial and ethnic diversity are 35% more** **likely to have financial returns above national industry medians.**

Companies in the top quartile for gender diversity are 15% more likely to have financial returns above their national industry peers. While correlation does not equal causation – greater diversity doesn’t automatically mean more profit – the link indicates that companies committed to diverse leadership are more successful.

“More diverse companies, we believe, are better able to win top talent and improve their customer orientation, employee satisfaction, and decision making, and all that leads to a virtuous cycle of increasing return,” states the report.

## A2: STEM Shortage/ Skilled workers

#### Turn –Leef of Forbes 2014 – “The U.S. currently has a surplus of people with STEM education in the status quo. In fact, America ‘produces far more science and engineering graduates annually than there are job openings’” salzman 13 of the economic policy institute corroborates that for every two u.s. stem graduates, only one is hired in a stem profession. he notes the problem is worst in computer and information science, where there is an excess of college graduates and no available positions, forcing qualified workers into other fields.

1. **DL – Bureau of Labor Statistics explains in 2015 that the STEM market has both a shortage and a surplus of workers depending on the sector you look at. Importantly, they find that the private sector and academia both have a *surplus* of workers, whereas governmental STEM positions have a shortage due to citizenship requirements, which increasing the cap on H1B couldn’t fix.**

#### The claim that Americans can’t do H1B jobs are just false; Ruiz 13 of Brookings explains that there are plenty of U.S. native-born workers who can do these jobs however companies claim that H1B workers have special skills because they prefer paying the lower wage. The Bureau of Labor Statistics confirms this, finding that 32% of unemployed computer science graduates attribute their unemployment to a lack of available jobs. We are hiring foreign workers when we have native workers unemployed searching for jobs.

#### Torres 17 from the Harvard Business Review finds that if the shortage was true, it would be very easy and simple for them to show it. Suspiciously, though, they find that they have opposed any requirement to report their shortages. If there was an extreme shortage, companies would officially report it rather than just lobbying Congress for more cheap labor.

#### Teschler 13 of Machine Design finds that the best way to decrease the demand for skilled workers in the future is not increasing the cap for H-1B. H-1B created the disincentive for American students to avoid STEM. The Huffington Post continues that foreign workers in the U.S. tend to be weaker academically than their American peers. On a per capita basis, they are less likely to work in research and development and they have degrees from less selective U.S. universities.

#### Turn; Woodward 17 of the Boston Globe writes that the idea that there is a tech shortage is a myth perpetuated by companies who lobby to pay lower wages. Promoting this idea is really only a means of exploiting immigrant workers and putting American workers out of a job. Even worse, Costa of the EPI (15) writes that the tech industry isn’t trying to fix current loopholes in the H-1b visa program but are rather looking to keep it the same because they benefit directly from it. The workers are higher for profit regardless of the harms this might lead to.

#### Granting H1B visas doesn’t guarantee skilled workers. Sparber of the CATO institute 17 explains that in fiscal year 2017 versus 2018, when more people were accepted, the average increase in skill level went down – clearly the number of visas isn’t the cause.

#### Any possible Skills gap is the fault of employers not employees. Salary finds that apprenticeship and training programs have declined, resulting in a huge portion of the skills gap. Don’t blame American workers, blame American employers – Americans want these jobs but aren’t being provided the training for them.

“STEM Crisis or STEM Surplus? Yes and Yes : Monthly Labor Review.” U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1 May 2015, www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/stem-crisis-or-stem-surplus-yes-and-yes.htm.

We introduced the taxicab queuing model as a metaphor for the STEM labor market. Depending on the STEM job segment, we can either have a queue of positions waiting to be filled (cf. taxis) or a queue of STEM workers waiting for jobs (cf. passengers). The characteristics of the queue depend on different factors: the rate of job turnover (cf. taxi service rate); the STEM worker arrival rate (cf. passenger arrival rate); the number of positions available (cf. the number of taxis in the fleet); the location of the job; the degree held by the worker (cf. type of taxi); and the worker’s citizenship status. The model also highlights the probabilistic nature of the supply-and-demand market: random fluctuations can cause job segments that traditionally have a shortage of workers to have a surplus, and vice versa. Although we currently lack the data to operationalize the model, it presents a novel approach to characterizing the variation across STEM job segments.

Our central question is whether there is a “STEM crisis” or a “STEM surplus.” The answer is that both exist. Our analysis yields the following findings:

The STEM labor market is heterogeneous. There are both shortages and surpluses of STEM workers, depending on the particular job market segment.

**In the academic job market, there is no noticeable shortage in any discipline. In fact, there are signs of an oversupply of Ph.D.’s vying for tenure-track faculty positions in many disciplines (e.g., biomedical sciences, physical sciences).**

**In the government and government-related job sector, certain STEM disciplines have a shortage of positions at the Ph.D. level (e.g., materials science engineering, nuclear engineering) and in general (e.g., systems engineers, cybersecurity, and intelligence professionals) due to the U.S. citizenship requirement. In contrast, an oversupply of biomedical engineers is seen at the Ph.D. level, and there are transient shortages of electrical engineers and mechanical engineers at advanced-degree levels.**

**In the private sector, software developers, petroleum engineers, data scientists, and those in skilled trades are in high demand; there is an abundant supply of biomedical, chemistry, and physics Ph.D.’s; and transient shortages and surpluses of electrical engineers occur from time to time.**

The geographic location of the position affects hiring ease or difficulty.

As our society relies further on technology for economic development and prosperity, the vitality of the STEM workforce will continue to be a cause for concern.

#### “Are Employers to Blame for America's Skills Gap?” Salary.com, [www.salary.com/areemployers-to-blame-for-americas-skills-gap/](http://www.salary.com/areemployers-to-blame-for-americas-skills-gap/).

First of all, employers may be setting their sights too high, or rather, too precisely. They are looking for candidates whose experience and qualifications indicate they would be able to start contributing right away, with little training or ramp-up time, Cappelli says. It is an understandable impulse, he writes, but in a rapidly evolving labor market, skill sets are changing so often that an exact match can be hard to find. In fact, the number of apprenticeship and internal training programs has declined significantly over the decades, Cappelli contends. In part, employers don't want to shoulder the cost of such efforts. Many also worry that after they spend the time and money to get a new worker up to speed, the newly qualified employee will be hired away but another company. "In short, a huge part of the so-called skills gap actually springs from weak employer efforts to promote internal training for either current employees or future hires," Cappelli argues.

[George Leef Forbes Jun 6, 2014](https://www.forbes.com/sites/georgeleef/) , <https://www.forbes.com/sites/georgeleef/2014/06/06/true-or-false-america-desperately-needs-more-stem-workers/#2b33ba2a52ad> "True Or False: America Desperately Needs More STEM Workers"

In his recent book [*Falling Behind: Boom, Bust & the Global Race for Scientific Talent*](http://www.amazon.com/Falling-Behind-Global-Scientific-Talent/dp/069115466X/ref%3Dsr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1400074015&sr=1-1&keywords=michael+teitelbaum+falling+behind)*,* Michael Teitelbaum (Senior Research Associate at Harvard Law School) shows that the U.S. has been through at least five STEM-related cycles since World War II. In each instance, alarms about a perceived shortage of STEM workers led to federal action to stimulate STEM research and education. But after the government’s stimulus ended, we were left with a surfeit of people with STEM degrees but no work commensurate with their training. Far from “falling behind,” Teitelbaum shows that the U.S. currently has a surplus of people with STEM education. After surveying the research, he writes that America “**produces far more science and engineering graduates annually than there are S&E job openings—the only disagreement is whether it is 100 percent or 200 percent more.**” Nevertheless, many Americans instinctively believe that there is something special about science, engineering and technology. *They drive progress.* We might have too many lawyers or baristas or interior designers, but we can’t have too many STEM workers.

salzman. economic policy institute. 13. Salzman, Hal; Kuehn, Daniel; Lowell, B. Lindsay “Guestworkers in the high-skill U.S. labor market,” Economic Policy Institute. April 24, 2013. <https://www.epi.org/publication/bp359-guestworkers-high-skill-labor-market-analysis/>

Our examination of the IT labor market, guest worker flows, and the STEM education pipeline finds consistent and clear trends suggesting that the United States has more than a sufficient supply of workers available to work in STEM occupations: The flow of U.S. students (citizens and permanent residents) into STEM fields has been strong over the past decade, and the number of U.S. graduates with STEM majors appears to be responsive to changes in employment levels and wages. For every two students that U.S. colleges graduate with STEM degrees, only one is hired into a STEM job. In computer and information science and in engineering, U.S. colleges graduate 50 percent more students than are hired into those fields each year; of the computer science graduates not entering the IT workforce, 32 percent say it is because IT jobs are unavailable, and 53 percent say they found better job opportunities outside of IT occupations. These responses suggest that the supply of graduates is substantially larger than the demand for them in industry.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 15“STEM Crisis or STEM Surplus? Yes and Yes : Monthly Labor Review.” U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1 May 2015, www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/stem-crisis-or-stem-surplus-yes-and-yes.htm.

For example, Michael S. Teitelbaum, vice president of the Sloan Foundation, opined that **there are no general shortages of scientists and engineers**. 9 He went even further, to state that **there is evidence suggesting surpluses: there are significantly more science and engineering graduates in the United States than attractive positions available in the workforce. Similarly, B. Lindsay Lowell and Harold Salzman have pointed to the disproportionate percentage of bachelor’s degree STEM holders not employed in STEM occupations. Looking at the STEM labor market, Salzman and colleagues concluded that, for every two students graduating with a U.S. STEM degree, only one is employed in STEM and that 32 percent of computer science graduates not employed in information technology attributed their situation to a lack of available jobs. In 2014, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 74 percent of those who have a bachelor’s degree in a STEM major are not employed in STEM occupations**

Torres. 17. Harvard business review. Nicole Torres [Associate editor for the Harvard Business Review] citing Ronil Hira [a professor of public policy at Howard University], 5-4-2017, <https://hbr.org/2017/05/the-h-1b-visa-debate-explained> // JY

Contrarily, Hira, who has been outspoken about abuses of the H-1B visa system, rebuffs the skills shortage theory. “If there was this terrible shortage, I’d think you’d see different behavior and practices,” he says. “If there was really a skills shortage, you’d see more diversity in the tech industry — they’d hire underrepresented minorities and women, they’d be training people and investing, they’d be retaining incumbent workers, not laying them off by the thousands, and you wouldn’t see rampant age discrimination.” According to Hira, the skills shortage argument is a red herring that has clouded the conversation about how H-1Bs are used. “The top occupation of H-1B workers is computer systems analyst. These are back-end IT workers. I don’t see how anybody could argue there’s a shortage of those folks,” he says. “Hiring an H-1B should, but doesn’t, require an employer to demonstrate any shortage, so the shortage argument is moot. If there is a severe shortage, then it would be easy for employers to show one. Yet they’ve opposed any such requirement.”

Machine Design, Lee **Teschler**, June 10th, 2013, "H-1B visas make STEM careers unattractive to American students," <http://www.machinedesign.com/blog/h-1b-visas-make-stem-careers-unattractive-american-students>

The idea that **H-1B visas tend to reduce the attractiveness of science and technology jobs for U.S. residents** got more visibility recently thanks to Norm Matloff, a computer science professor at U.C. Davis. Matloff penned a piece for the financial journal Barron's in which he explained the case for reforming U.S. policies on work visas**."Contrary to the claims of tech-industry lobbyists, the U.S. isn't generally getting 'the best and the brightest' immigrant engineers and scientists,"** writes Matloff. The reason, he says, is that 20 years ago, the Immigration Act of 1990 replaced the old work visa, called Aliens of Distinguished Merit and Ability, with the version we have today, called Specialty Occupations and Fashion Models. **Effectively, the change flooded the U.S. with foreign tech workers of lower quality than before. Moreover, it also resulted in foreign students of lower quality entering into U.S. doctorial programs, he says. "The impact of the foreign-student and H-1B programs has been to displace American students from STEM fields. Since the average quality of the foreign students is lower than that of the Americans, the result is a net loss of quality in our STEM workforce,"** Matloff writes. To make matters worse, the Senate is currently considering an immigration bill that would grant special green cards to all foreign students earning advanced STEM degrees at U.S. schools, regardless of their quality. "Any foreign student, even with mediocre grades at an undistinguished state college, would quailify," Matloff points out.

Daniel Costa, March 15, 2013, “CEOs explain how H-1B visa hurts U.S. competitiveness”, EPI, Accessed March 13, 2018,<https://www.epi.org/blog/ceos-explain-1b-visa-hurts-competitiveness/>

The tech industry isn’t lobbying to remedy any of these alarming flaws in the H-1B program, because companies benefit directly from the status quo in the form of the artificially low salaries they are allowed to pay H-1B workers, as well as from an expanded labor pool that keeps wages from increasing for all STEM workers. Yesterday’s briefing offered a range of perspectives on the H-1B program to help explain this: it was moderated by Rochester Institute of Technology professor and engineer Ron Hira, and included the president of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, an H-1B worker from the Philippines, and two tech company CEOs—Brian Keane of Ameritas Technologies and Neeraj Gupta of Systems in Motion—both of whom have used the H-1B program in the past to hire guest workers (and in the case of Gupta, to send jobs offshore).

Chad Sparber, CATO Institute, "An Alternative to the H-1B Lottery" Research Briefs in Economic Policy No. 84, Sept. 6, 2017, https://www.cato.org/publications/researchbriefs-economic-policy/alternative-h-1b-lottery#full

Skill differences between allocation methods are much greater when the proportion of H1B applicants who receive visas is smaller. For example, available information on the distribution of H-1B applicants implies that in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, when 36 percent of applicants received a visa, wage-based allocation would have increased the skill level of new H-1B recipients by 28.5 percent. In fiscal year 2018, when 42.7 percent of applicants received a visa, the skill gap between allocation methods would have been 24 percent.

Padmanabhan, J. (2017). *Is there really a tech worker shortage?*. *The San Francisco Examiner*. Retrieved 26 March 2018, from <http://www.sfexaminer.com/really-tech-worker-shortage/> //

Due to the H-1B visa lottery system,hiring an H-1B worker is a hit-or-miss exercise for smaller companies that have a genuine need for the numbers of workers that they petition for**.** Say, **a** mid-size San Francisco company has a requirement for 10 H-1B workers. If they petition for 10, they might get allotted significantly less [workers] than requested (depending on the total number of petitions in the system). On the other hand, larger outsourcing companies that have theresources and setup can bet on the outcome by petitioning for several times more H-1Bs than they need and likely land on what they need (or close to it). Any tech shortage cannot be derived accurately, precisely because of the acquisitive techniques employed by companies like Infosys and Tata Consultancy. Mid-size firms, small businesses and companies that believe in fair employment practices in the **U**nited **S**tates are not in a position to, or not inclined to, game the system in this manner. So they continue to have open and unfulfilled job positions, leading to a continued experience of shortage.

Woodward, C *Tech industry’s talent-shortage claims under new scrutiny - The Boston Globe*. (2018). *BostonGlobe.com*. Retrieved 26 March 2018, from <https://www.bostonglobe.com/business/2017/04/02/tech-industry-talent-shortage-claims-under-new-scrutiny/EsxYnPpoKBNv1iTjRl6lLL/story.html> //

Does the technology industry have such a shortage of qualified Americans that it needs to import thousands of workers from halfway around the world?

For years, that’s been the sector’s central argument in favor of the federal H-1B visa program, which lets US employers hire up to 85,000 skilled guest workers each year, mostly in high-tech fields.

But some economists and labor experts say the numbers simply do not support claims of a broad talent squeeze. Rather, these skeptics argue, data suggest that the H-1B program is often a source of captive, lower-wage labor that displaces American workers.

Neil G. Ruiz, Brookings Institute, H-1B Visas and the STEM Shortage May 10, 2013, https://www.brookings.edu/research/h-1b-visas-and-the-stemshortage/

Yet, some analysts have argued that there are plenty of U.S. native-born workers who can do these jobs. They claim that H-1B workers do not have special skills but instead are preferred because they are paid lower wages.

Jonathan Rothwell and Neil G. Ruiz, Brookings Institute, H-1B Visas and the STEM Shortage May 10, 2013, https://www.brookings.edu/research/h-1b-visas-and-the-stemshortage/

First, hard-to-fill high-skilled jobs do not always require many years of post-secondary training. Even among H-1B visa requests, about 25 percent are for occupations that typically require only an associate’s degree, meaning that the current U.S. workforce could be trained to do these jobs at relatively little cost. Second, not all STEM jobs are experiencing the same symptoms of shortage.

Beryl Lieff Benderlyjan. 14, 2015 , 7, 3-23-2015, "What happens when you add a lot more STEM majors?," Science | AAAS, http://www.sciencemag.org/careers/2015/01/what-happens-when-you-add-lot-more-stem-majors.
In practice, Salzman said, the “primary function of the H-1B”—as well as other temporary worker programs including L visas and the Optional Practical Training program— “is to support offshoring low-cost labor.” He questioned the premise that “searching the globe for the best talent leads to finding only one specific demographic group of very young workers”—primarily recent graduates from India. The claims of a worker shortage come “from an industry that keeps average wages at levels from the last century, fires more people in a year than H-1B guest workers it hires, … is allowed to discriminate in hiring at levels unprecedented in half a century [, and is] one of the most profitable industries on the planet,” he continued. “Meanwhile, the tech industry spends $15 million a month in Washington. Perhaps this is the level of lobbying necessary to drive the wedge separating policy from evidence.”

## A2: Job Growth

#### Turn - In reality, the National Bureau of economic research finds that not only would employment in computer science for US workers would have been 6.1% to 10.8% higher in the absence of immigration, but also wages for US computer scientists would have been 2.6% to 5.1% higher.

#### Turn again, because it crowds out jobs. Costa 2012 of the economic policy institute notes an increase in the quota of h1b visas causes crowding out among american students who choose not to pursue stem degrees for fear of job insecurity.

#### The studies that conclude visas create jobs are flawed - Eisenberg from the Economic Policy Institute in 2015 explains that the most recent studies control for businesses that do not have visa programs and find that the increase in jobs in recent years was not caused by H-1B. Correlation doesn’t mean Causation, but rather just a general hiring pattern from employers.

#### Binder in August of 2017 finds that these studies fail to consider the visa employees moving back to their home country. Despite the researchers claiming the H-1B visa has made the U.S. and India “better off,” IT exports show otherwise. For instance, exports of IT goods from the U.S. has steadily declined since 1995. India, on the other hand, has enjoyed a steady rise of IT exports since 1995. The Center for Global Development study further confirmed previous research that indicates how American workers have gotten the short end of the stick while India has profited from frivolous U.S. immigration laws and visa programs.

#### Even if you still believe jobs will be created, turn their argument against them, because the Wall Street Journal in 2018 finds we are at full employment right now. Going past full employment would be a bad thing for nearly all consumers, as Hall from MIT concludes there is universal agreement among economists that very low unemployment leads to high price and wage inflation – hurting everyone who is employed. They are hurting the 96% of people employed for the benefit of the other 4% of the country. We win on magnitude and scope of the impact.

Robert E Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology "Why is the Unemployment Rate so high at full employment?," Brookings Institute, <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/1970/12/1970c_bpea_hall_gordon_holt.pdf>

THE OUTSTANDING PROBLEM of contemporary macroeconomic policy in the United States is the unfavorable trade-off that exists between unemployment and inflation. Many economists have studied this phenomenon in detail,1 and there is practically universal agreement that low unemployment rates imply high rates of wage and price inflation, or, equivalently, wage and price stability requires a high rate of unemployment. In short, the Phillips curve has an unfavorable location in the unemployment inflation diagram, passing far above and to the right of the point of low unemployment and wage stability. There are many interesting ways to examine this problem; my purpose in this paper is to study it only in the way suggested by the title. That is, I will look into the nature of the unemployment that remains when labor markets are reasonably tight and the economy seems to be at full employment.

**Eisenberg, Ross**. “H-1B Visas Do Not Create Jobs or Improve Conditions for U.S. Workers.” Economic Policy Institute, **2015**, www.epi.org/blog/h-1b-visas-do-not-create-jobs-or-improve-conditions-for-u-s-workers/.

Much more careful, groundbreaking research on the effects of H-1Bs has recently been completed by economists at Notre Dame, the University of California, Berkeley, and the Office of Tax Analysis at the U.S. Department of Treasury. Their findings should put an end to the notion that H-1Bs are in any way good for U.S. workers. **The research solves the problem of causality by employing a natural experiment. Two types of businesses were studied, those that applied for and received visas through the H-1B random “lottery” (because more employers want H-1Bs than are annually available, the government has to allocate them via lottery), and those that applied but failed in the lottery. If the H-1B visa raised wages, led to job creation, or spurred innovation, the companies that were awarded the visas should do better on each of those counts. In fact, they did not. On the contrary, over the eight years following the hiring of an H-1B worker, U.S. workers were displaced, wages were lowered, and there was no positive effect on innovation. As the authors write: “We demonstrate that H-1Bs given to a firm on average do not raise the firm’s patenting and/or other employment, contrary to firms’ frequent claims.**

**John Binder** 9 Aug. “H-1B Visa Displaced American Workers, New Report Finds.” Breitbart, **9 Aug. 2017**, www.breitbart.com/texas/2017/08/09/h-1b-visa-displaced-american-workers-new-report-finds/

**“Despite the researchers claiming the H-1B visa has made the U.S. and India “better off,” IT exports show otherwise. For instance, exports of IT goods from the U.S. has steadily declined since 1995. India, on the other hand, has enjoyed a steady rise of IT exports since 1995. The Center for Global Development study further confirmed previous research that indicates how American workers have gotten the short end of the stick while India has profited from frivolous U.S. immigration laws and visa programs.** As Breitbart Texas reported, a study by the University of California, San Diego and the University of Michigan, found that the H-1B visa has led to an Indian economic boom. Researcher Gaurav Khanna said that without mass immigration policies, where the U.S. admits more than one million legal immigrants a year, India would have never been able to surpass America in IT exports.”

Ben Leubsdorf, 1-11-2018, "Economists Think the U.S. Economy Is At or Near Full Employment," WSJ, <https://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2018/01/11/economists-think-the-u-s-economy-is-at-or-near-full-employment/>

Full employment is finally here, or at least not far away.

That’s according to the vast majority of economists surveyed this month by The Wall Street Journal. Asked if the U.S. economy has reached full employment, 42% said yes and an additional 48% said no, but that it’s close.

“Surveys and anecdotal conversations reveal that labor shortages are emerging across a variety of industries,” said Constance Hunter, chief economist at accounting firm KPMG.

Just 9% of economists surveyed said the U.S. isn’t close to full employment. (The figures don’t add to 100% due to rounding.)

NBER, February 2017, Understanding the Economic Impact of the H-1B Program on the U.S. 3-30-2018 http://www.nber.org/papers/w23153

To study these effects, we construct a general equilibrium model of the US economy and calibrate it using data from 1994 to 2001. Built into the model are positive effects high skilled immigrants have on innovation. Counterfactual simulations based on our model suggest that immigration increased the overall welfare of US natives, and had significant distributional consequences. **In the absence of immigration, wages for US computer scientists would have been 2.6% to 5.1% higher and employment in computer science for US workers would have been 6.1% to 10.8%** higher in 2001. On the other hand, complements in production benefited substantially from immigration, and immigration also lowered prices and raised the output of IT goods by between 1.9% and 2.5%, thus benefiting consumers.

Costa. 12. Epi. Costa, Daniel. “CEOs Explain How H-1B Visa Hurts U.S. Competitiveness.” Economic Policy Institute, Mar. 2013, [www.epi.org/blog/ceos-explain-1b-visa-hurts-competitiveness/](http://www.epi.org/blog/ceos-explain-1b-visa-hurts-competitiveness/).

Computerworld reported today on two other key messages that came out of the briefing: American students are being discouraged from pursuing STEM careers and many U.S. companies are at a competitive disadvantage thanks to guest worker programs. This absurd result occurs in part because nearly half of the available visas are granted to offshore outsourcing companies with a business model that transfers high tech American jobs overseas. Although globalization is a reality and here to stay – which means some jobs will inevitably relocate from country to country as economic and market conditions shift – the H-1B program is unnecessarily facilitating an exodus of STEM jobs that could just as easily remain in the United States.

## A2: Startup Businesses

#### Time issues. Saleh in 2017 Under h-1b rules entrepreneurs have only 5 years, maximum, while the average start up takes about 7-10 years to get to the outcomes desired by the USCIS. Thus, h-1B visa participants are at a loss before they have a chance to begin, the parole periods are not long enough to positively impact start-ups.

#### Start ups will not be able to get the necessary investment they need to comply with the International Entrepreneur Rule because potential investors view the startup visa as an undesirable risk. this is because Investors will be aware of the possibility that a company, or at least its key members, could lose immigration status and be forced to return to their home country. Investors will never prefer temporary immigrants over Native workers because of this risk.

#### NU – Nickelsburg in 2017 states that the International Entrepreneurship Rule allows immigrants to start their own companies in the United States. There is no cap on accepting immigrants who are looking at entrepreneurship, thus raising the H1B cap wouldn’t accomplish anything unique

1. O'brien 17 of cnn notes that it’s basically impossible to start a company on an H-1B because the program requires workers to show they are under the control of an employer to retain their visa.

O'brien. 17. cnn. Sara Ashley O'Brien [O’Brien is a writer covering tech culture and startups for CNN Tech. She frequently writes about topics including online harassment, H-1B visas, and technology's role in alleviating or exacerbating social issues.], 2-21-2017, <http://money.cnn.com/2017/02/21/technology/h1b-visa-program-flawed/index.html> // JY
 More than 50% of U.S. "unicorns," or privately held companies worth $1 billion or more, have at least one immigrant founder, according to the National Foundation for American Policy. And those companies [have each created](http://nfap.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Immigrants-and-Billion-Dollar-Startups.NFAP-Policy-Brief.March-2016.pdf) roughly 760 American jobs. But it's difficult to launch a company while in America on an H-1B, because the program requires foreigners to show that they can be hired, fired, paid and controlled by an employer -- essentially, they can't be at the helm of a company. The U.S. doesn't have [a special visa for immigrants who start companies.](http://money.cnn.com/2017/01/23/technology/startup-visa-regulatory-freeze/?iid=EL) As a result, entrepreneurs may set up shop in countries that do, such as Canada and France. Many advocates in Silicon Valley have for years been pushing Congress to establish a startup visa in the U.S.

**Ramee Saleh, 2-13-2017, McNair Center for Entrepreneurship &amp; Innovation at Rice University's Baker Institute, The International Entrepreneur Rule: The US Startup Visa 3-31-2018 http://mcnair.bakerinstitute.org/blog/startup-visa/**

Because of these specifications, applicants must be individuals who are already in the U.S. Nonetheless, this rule may help international students at U.S. universities who are unable to acquire H-1B visas. There is also an issue of time — **entrepreneurs only have five years**, maximum. The high levels of investment required for initial application and renewal may put strain on startups. TechCrunch puts the average time of an “**IPO-track startup” at about seven years,** although it can take up to ten years. Given this information, the parole periods may not be long enough to positively impact startups. Ultimately, potential investors may view the startup visa as an undesirable risk. Investors will be aware of the possibility that a company, or at least its key members, could lose immigration status.

Nickelsburg, Monica. “Foreign Entrepreneurs Can Apply for Temporary US Residency under ‘Startup Visa’ after Court Win by Investor Group.” GeekWire, 15 Dec. 2017, **www.geekwire.com/2017/foreign-entrepreneurs-can-apply-temporary-us-residency-startup-visa-court-win-investor-group/**.

**Entrepreneurs born outside of the United States can now apply for a new category of temporary residency that would allow them to build their startups in the U.S.**

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is now accepting applications for the International Entrepreneur Rule (IER), an Obama-era policy that allows foreign-born founders to live in the country while growing their startups, provided they meet certain benchmarks for success**. The rule is sometimes called a “startup visa” but it is technically a parole period. Only Congress cancreate new visa categories and paths to citizenship. President Barack Obama created the IER as a workaround when immigration reform died in Congress.

USCIS is only now accepting applications for the IER because the Trump administration tried to abolish the rule before it saw the light of day. It was originally slotted to take effect in July, but President Donald Trump issued an executive order delaying implementation of the policy with the intention of rescinding it.

The National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) sued, claiming the delay violated administrative procedures by neglecting to solicit public comment. **A judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia sided with the NVCA, ordering USCIS to implement**

**the rule.**

## A2: Will send Overseas Instead

#### While in theory this is true, it practically isn’t. The Huffington Post last year reports that tech companies can’t and won’t send these jobs overseas because many of the projects require face to face interaction between the domestic and foreign workers which you can’t get when on separate continents.

1. **Turn – even if you think that overseas outsourcing increases in our world, that’s actually a good thing. Gianmarco Ottaviano of IZA explains that the costs of offshoring are outweighed by the benefits: even if you displace domestic workers, in the long run, it improves company efficiency. This is really important as he concludes that improving company efficiency creates *more* jobs at home, which means in the *long term*, American workers benefit**

Norm Matloff, Contributor, 2-3-2017, "Trump Is Right: Silicon Valley Is Using H-1B Visas To Pay Low Wages To Immigrants," HuffPost, <span class="skimlinks-unlinked">[https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b\_us\_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af</span](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b_us_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af%3C/span)>

The industry lobbyists’ ace-in-the-hole argument is that if they can’t hire more H-1Bs, they’ll ship the work overseas. But for projects on which H-1Bs are hired in the U.S., face-to-face interaction (between themselves and their American coworkers) is crucial. That is why employers bring H-1Bs to the U.S. in the first place rather than sending the work abroad, where the wages are even cheaper.

Gianmarco **Ottaviano** [LSE, UK, University of Bologna, Italy, and IZA, Germany], July 20**15**, https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/170/pdfs/offshoring-and-migration-of-jobs.one-pager.pdf?v=1 // JY
The impact of offshoring on domestic jobs is more complicated than it first appears. In the standard narrative, offshoring production is thought to harm domestic workers by providing cheap alternative sources of labor. However, **while offshoring may directly displace domestic workers, the resulting foreign market access and lower production costs allow domestic firms to increase efficiency, expand production, and thus create new jobs for domestic workers**. These new jobs often involve more complex tasks, as revealed by the positive relation between the share of offshored jobs and the average cognitive and interactive task content of domestic jobs.

## A2: Small Businesses

#### These businesses just create fraud. Fitz from the Center for American Progress finds that most fraud violation by the H1B program comes from small, new companies, rather than well established ones. The more we encourage small businesses, the more fraud will occur. He concludes that fraud undermines public confidence in visa programs meaning this fraud negates all other positive aspects of their case.

#### The Department of Homeland Security determined in an assessment of the H-1B program that violations are predominantly committed by small, new companies. For example H-1B visa workers were placed in locations on the East and West coasts while claiming employment in Iowa where wage minimums would be lower, in order to underpay their workers. Only vote for them if you want more abuse of H1B workers and law violations.

1. **DL - It doesn’t matter if there are more spots, small businesses can’t afford them. Preston with the New York Times in 2015 writes that small businesses can’t submit many applications because of the high cost of $4,000 each application. Thus, raising the cap wouldn’t raise the amount of applications a company can afford to submit, and large companies would just continue take the applicants.**
2. **DL - Loten with the Wall Street Journal in 2013 finds that even if the cap is raised, small companies won’t be able to compete with tech giants because they lack funds to cover legal expenses and human-resource departments to handle the complex paperwork.**

#### Take it from the people who know their businesses best – the small business owners. The National Small Business Poll finds that 74% of small business employers predict that increasing the number of H-1B visas wont help their business.

Fitz, Marshall. "Immigration for Innovation: How to Attract the World’s Best Talent While Ensuring America Remains the Land of Opportunity for All." Center for American Progress , January 2012. Accessed March 4, 2018. https://www.americanprogress.org/wpcontent/uploads/issues/2012/01/pdf/dwwsp\_immigration.pdf. “Fraud is a serious problem in the system, even if the incidence is fairly low. Willful violations that go undetected and unpunished clearly undermine both the integrity and the policy objectives of our immigration programs for the highly-skilled. Workers are not provided the protections required by law, and legitimate employers must compete on an uneven playing field. Fraud undermines public confidence in visa programs whose proper functioning is a crucial component of the country’s economic strength. And public and political revulsion at visa program abuses can lead to policy proposals that exceed the scope of the problem and run counter to national interests. The Department of Homeland Security determined in an assessment of the H-1B program that violations are predominantly committed by small, new companies, rather than well-established companies. It concluded that many of the identified violations are in areas where enforcement of existing rules could curb abuses, or where small changes to the rules would allow proper enforcement.

Preston, Julia. "Large Companies Game H-1B Visa Program, Costing the U.S. Jobs." The New York Times. November 10, 2015. Accessed March 05, 2018. https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/11/us/large-companies-game-h-1b-visaprogram-leaving-smaller-ones-in-the-cold.html. “The top 20 companies took about 40 percent of the visas available — about 32,000 — while more than 10,000 other employers received far fewer visas each. And about half of the applications in 2014 were rejected entirely because the quota had been met. Two of those applications came from Mark Merkelbach and his small engineering firm in Seattle. For water projects in China, he needed engineers and landscapers who speak Mandarin, and he could not find them in the local market. With his H-1B visas denied, Mr. Merkelbach had to move the jobs to Taiwan. Another denial went to Atulya Pandey, an entrepreneur from Nepal who founded an Internet company in the United States and now can no longer work legally in this country for his own business. The top companies receiving H-1B visas in recent years, Professor Hira found, include Tata Consultancy Services, known as TCS, Infosys and Wipro, all outsourcing giants based in India; Cognizant, with headquarters in New Jersey; and Accenture, a global operation incorporated in Ireland. “They have spent a lot of time and money creating a business model that fits within the rules so they can use the visas to offer cheaper labor,” said Bruce Morrison, a lawyer representing an association of American engineers."

Claire Zillman January 27, 2016, 1-27-2016, "Disney Lawsuit Reveals an H-1B Visa System that Favors Outsourcing Companies," Fortune, <http://fortune.com/2016/01/26/disney-lawsuit-reveals-an-h-1b-visa-system-that-heavily-favors-large-outsourcing-companies/>

Some members of Congress—including GOP presidential hopeful Ted Cruz—have sought to increase the minimum wage paid to foreign workers to lessen the visa’s appeal to American companies looking for less expensive labor. Others have called for a reduction in the number of H-1B visas made available each year.

At the same time, several tech companies and their leaders, [most notably Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg](http://business.time.com/2013/04/12/why-mark-zuckerberg-is-pushing-in-immigration-reform/), have called for an increase in the number of H-1B visas. [Republican presidential candidate Marco Rubio](http://www.wired.com/2015/10/marco-rubio-tech-industry-savior/)has also voiced support for upping the maximum.

But adding to the current 85,000 cap would not necessarily change the share of visas that go to outsourcing companies, says Ruiz. It would just increase the number of visas available to everyone—outsourcing companies included.

Dennis, William J. "Http://ljournal.ru/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/a-2017- 023.pdf." National Small Business Poll 8, no. 2 (2008). doi:10.18411/a-2017-023. “Seventy-four (74) percent of small employers think that increasing the number of H1B visas (for skilled employees) will not directly affect their businesses (Q#12). The remainder is split. Four percent believe their business will directly benefit a lot from an increase in H1B visas and another 6 percent believe they will benefit a little. In contrast, 4 percent believe their business will directly be damaged a lot by an increase and another 4 percent believe they will be directly damaged a little. The benefit/damage split is even for all intents and purposes with three of four unaffected.

Fitz, Marshall. "Immigration for Innovation: How to Attract the World’s Best Talent

While Ensuring America Remains the Land of Opportunity for All." Center for

American Progress , January 2012. Accessed March 4, 2018.

https://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/issues/2012/01/pdf/dwwsp\_immigration.pdf.

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**Sara Ashley O’Brien, 2-21-2017, “Tech’s bellowed H-1B visa is flawed. Here’s why,” CNN Money, http://money.cnn.com/2017/02/21/technology/h1b-visa-program-flawed/index.html**

**A group of professors is studying how H-1B holders affect the economy, using data from the dot-com bubble between 1994 and 2001. In a working paper, they found that wages for U.S. computer scientists were lower in 2001 as a result of the influx of H-1B visa holders. Complaint #3: Startups get the short end of the stick The existing H-1B program doesn't exactly work in favor of entrepreneurs with fledgling companies. Some startups don't even bother applying on behalf of prospective employees because the process is so expensive and there's no guarantee that they'll be chosen in the lottery. It's impossible to compete with the big tech companies and offshoring firms that often submit a huge amount of applications, entrepreneurs argue. Immigrants who want to start companies also have a hard time with the current system. More than 50% of U.S. "unicorns," or privately held companies worth $1 billion or more, have at least one immigrant founder, according to the National Foundation for American Policy. And those companies have each created roughly 760 American jobs. But it's difficult to launch a company while in America on an H-1B, because the program requires foreigners to show that they can be hired, fired, paid and controlled by an employer -- essentially, they can't be at the helm of a company. The U.S. doesn't have a special visa for immigrants who start companies. As a result, entrepreneurs may set up shop in countries that do, such as Canada and France. Many advocates in Silicon Valley have for years been pushing Congress to establish a startup visa in the U.S.**

Loten, Angus. “For Small Firms, Visas Are a Big Headache.” The Wall Street Journal, Dow Jones & Company, 21 Aug. 2013, www.wsj.com/articles/for-small-firms-visas-are-a-big-headache-1377129500?mg=prod/accounts-wsj.

Last year, Ms. Falter hired an Arizona-based software developer who had helped create a program that she used to get her startup— a website that analyzes real-time social media surveys—off the ground.

But there was a hitch: The developer, 25-year-old Rolando Fentanes, was a Mexican citizen who needed to apply for a separate immigration status before Ms. Falter could file the paperwork for an H-1B visa—a temporary work permit the U.S. issues to highly skilled foreign workers. That separate application wasn't approved until June, two months after the annual cap for H-1B visas was reached. Now, Ms. Falter and Mr. Fentanes will have to wait another year to apply.

"There was no one out there doing what he does," says Ms. Falter. "It adds a whole extra layer of risk."

Large technology companies such as Microsoft Corp. , Intel Corp. and Facebook Inc. have long urged Congress to increase the quantity H-1B visas—claiming there aren't enough American developers, programmers and engineers to fill their open jobs.

**But some small employers say that even if the annual cap is raised—a move Senate lawmakers approved earlier this summer— they still won't be able to compete with the tech giants in luring H-1B talent. Most startups and small firms lack human-resources departments to handle the complex paperwork, and the funds to cover legal expenses associated with hiring someone under the program.**

Preston, Julia. “Large Companies Game H-1B Visa Program, Costing the U.S. Jobs.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 10 Nov. 2015**,** www.nyNtimes.com/2015/11/11/us/large-companies-game-h-1b-visa-program-leaving-smaller-ones-in-the-cold.html**.**

“I was just looking for great people,” said Mr. Petersen, in San Francisco. “And Théo had been building cool stuff since he was a 13-year-old.” Mr. Petersen said he had hired several local tech workers at the same time, and Mr. Négri, rather than displacing Americans, brought in more.

Then his visa was denied. So Mr. Négri combed through public documents that employers file with the Department of Labor as a first step in an H-1B application. For the limited quota of visas, Mr. Négri discovered, **the outsourcing companies had submitted far** **more applications than a small company like BuildZoom could manage or afford — each application costs up to $4,000.**

Together the top five outsourcing companies had prepared as many as 55,000 H-1B applications. TCS, the company that had prepared applications for at least 14,000 visas, won 5,650 of them.

## A2: Entrepreneurs

#### Delink - The H-1B process for entrepreneurs is extremely difficult and unappealing for Foreign workers. This makes it incredibly unappealing and rare for entrepreneurs to ever use the H-1B visa, further compounded by the fact that​ ​entrepreneurs are heavily scrutinized by the USCIS and have a much lower success rate.

SGM LAW [February 21, 2017](http://www.immi-usa.com/h1b-holder-start-business/) “Can an H1B Holder Start A Business?” http://www.immi-usa.com/h1b-holder-start-business/

From this, it is not certain whether or not an H-1B holder could start a business since there was no mandate for or against this action. In fact, before 2010, the USCIS had not implemented any regulations that either prevented or allowed [H1B holders to start businesses](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/on-immigration-a-step-in-the-right-direction/2011/08/03/gIQA2bGgsI_story.html?utm_term=.400e6d5f1680). Those that wished to usually just needed to make sure that they were not violating the terms of their H1B status. Therefore, because the regulations stated that the H-1B holder must only work for petitioning employers (whether a single employer or multiple), most entrepreneurs understood that they could start a business, but they could not work for it. However, in January of 2010, the [USCIS released a memorandum](https://www.uscis.gov/news/questions-answers-uscis-issues-guidance-memorandum-establishing-employee-employer-relationship-h-1b-petitions) that clarified the regulations surrounding entrepreneurship stating that an H1B holder can start a business and also work for it provided that: A board of directors, CEO, or similar entity has the power to hire, pay, and fire the beneficiary. Therefore, the nonimmigrant will be treated like an employee despite having ownership. The H1B holder is not the sole proprietor of the company The position in question must be bona fide, meaning that the company cannot have been started for the purpose of securing an H-1B visa. The position must still require a relevant bachelor’s degree or higher. The company should have a business plan that includes the purpose of hiring qualified American workers. This is because the 2010 memorandum was created so that more U.S. workers could find employment.

## A2: Aging Population

#### Think about it logically. Right now, 85,000 H1B immigrants are allowed in the country, and raising the cap would bring in a few thousand more. What is the actual impact of this? A few thousand people aren’t going to suddenly make the population young again, particularly with the millions of baby boomers who are retiring.

#### Their argument takes into account ALL immigration, not just H1B. millions of immigrants come from other sources whether legally or illegally, helping the aging population. Make them prove specifically the H1B is crucial to the aging population and not the dozens of other sources of immigration.

#### (If Healthcare) H1B holders don’t help healthcare. The Center for Immigration Studies finds that only 5% of H1B immigrants work in the healthcare industry. Fortunately, non-H1B immigrants are more likely to work in healthcare than H1B holders, meaning both sides solve the problem: drop their impact.

#### (Healthcare Cont.) H1B discourages hiring healthcare professionals. The Immigration Law Group finds that H1B healthcare professionals must follow strict regulations. This encourages tech jobs rather than healthcare jobs.

Huennekens, Preston. "H-1B Program: 10-Year Trends." Center for Immigration Studies , October 2017. https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-Trends. “Given the widespread use of the H-1B visa in Silicon Valley and tech-related industries in general, it is not surprising that the majority of petitions are in the computer science and engineering field. Category 10-Year Total Pct. of Total Computer-Related 2,008,315 59% Architecture and Engineering 318,670 9% Administrative Specialization 245,304 7.20% Education 244,608 7.10% Medicine and Health 185,050 5%

Foreign Professionals, 1-5-2017, "H1B Visa for Doctors," SGM Immigration Law Group, <http://www.immi-usa.com/h1b-visa-doctors-requirements/>

Foreign medical graduates often desire to leave their country to further their careers in the United States. The H1B is highly sought after by foreign professionals seeking employment in specialty occupations within the U.S. However, obtaining an H1B visa for doctors and physicians comes with its own set of requirements.

Because of the high demand for this class of visa, having your application approved for an H-1B visa or getting H-1B status is not always easy. Having a thorough understanding of the visa requirements and heeding legal counsel can help you avoid common delays and pitfalls.

In the past, physicians have been using the J1 visa to practice in the U.S. This option, however, came with a two-year foreign [residency requirement](https://travel.state.gov/content/visas/en/study-exchange/student/residency-waiver.html) after medical training that was often hard to fulfill. Now, under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990, medical professionals were able to apply for the H1B visa for doctors to avoid the residency requirement.

U.S. employers are allowed to legally hire qualified foreign professionals on a temporary basis based on their acquired skills. In order to be eligible for the H1B visa, the U.S. employer as well as the potential employee must follow the USCIS conditions and regulations. The visa requirements strive to ensure that the U.S. employer and foreign professional comply with the Department of Labor standards.

An H1B visa for doctors can be obtained by applicants who aim to:

To teach or conduct research at a public or nonprofit private educational institution

To participate in a residency program

For employment for a U.S. company that complies with USCIS conditions and regulations as a physician or doctor

## A2: Competitiveness: General

#### They are far overstating the need for STEM jobs. The Center for Immigration Studies quantifies that there are 6.3 million native-born Americans with STEM degrees who aren’t working STEM jobs, clearly showing the lack of a need in the industry. If STEM jobs were needed for competitiveness, companies could always pull from this large pool or Americans.

#### Turn. Thibodeau 13 finds the majority of H-1B visa’s go to outsourcing firms based ​overseas​. The increase in an H1B quota would go to these offshore outsourcing firms, which causes the elimination of entry-level training in the US.

#### Preston in 2015 explains domestically trained Visa workers help the outsourcing process. H-1B visas have also been used to bring in temporary foreign workers from outsourcing companies, mainly from India, who study the jobs of Americans and then teach employees of those companies overseas how to do them.

**Preston, Julia.** "How the H-1B Visa System Can Hurt American Workers." The New York

Times. **November 10, 2015.** Accessed March 09, 2018.

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/11/06/us/11visa-listy.html.

“**H-1B visas have also been used to bring in temporary foreign workers from outsourcing companies, mainly from India, who study the jobs of Americans and then teach employees of those companies overseas how to do them.** The jobs are then moved abroad. For four weeks this spring, workers from the global outsourcing company Tata Consultancy Services, or TCS, shadowed employees at the headquarters of Toys “R” Us in Wayne, N.J., taking screenshots of computers and detailed notes on how they did their jobs. By late June, the TCS workers had produced thorough manuals for the jobs of 67 people. They then returned to India to train TCS workers to take over and perform those jobs there. The Toys “R” Us employees in New Jersey, many of whom had been at the company for more than a decade, were laid off.”

Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler On May 19, 2014, 5-19-2014, "Is There a STEM Worker Shortage?," CIS.org, <https://cis.org/There-STEM-Worker-Shortage>

The right side of Table 1 reports the number of individuals with STEM degrees who are unemployed and those who are out of the labor market — not working or looking for work. If we add together those who are unemployed and those who are entirely out of the labor market (under age 65) to those with STEM degrees that work outside of STEM occupations, there are 6.3 million native-born Americans with STEM degrees not working at STEM jobs. This would seem to be a huge supply of potential STEM workers for the industry to draw upon. This is especially true given that the total number of people (immigrant and native) working in STEM occupations is only 5.3 million.

Patrick Thibodeau and Sharon Machlis, 2-14-2013, "The data shows: Top H-1B users are offshore outsourcers," Computerworld, <https://www.computerworld.com/article/2494926/technology-law-regulation/technology-law-regulation-the-data-shows-top-h-1b-users-are-offshore-outsourcers.html>

**“The largest single users of H-1B visas are offshore outsourcers, many of which are based in India, or, if U.S. based, have most employees located overseas, according to government data obtained and analyzed by Computerworld. The analysis comes as supporters of the skilled-worker visa program are trying to hike the H-1B cap to 300,000**. Supporters of the raised cap, though, face opposition from critics who contend that H-1B visas undermine American tech workers and shouldn't be expanded. **Based on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) data analyzed, the major beneficiaries of the proposed increase in the cap would be pure offshore outsourcing firms**. Most of the largest H-1B users easily account for more than 35,000 H-1B visas under the "initial" visa plan, which includes new H-1B visa holders or those who work second concurrent jobs with a different employer. H-1B visa holders who change employers altogether are not counted as new approvals. The government data could also include visa applications filed in 2011 but not approved until 2012. **‘This is just affirmation that H-1B has become the outsourcing visa,"** said Ron Hira, a public policy professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology and researcher of tech immigration issues.’”

Patrick Thibodeau, 3-15-2013, "Lawmakers hear from CEO opponents of H-1Bs," Computerworld, <https://www.computerworld.com/article/2495423/it-outsourcing/lawmakers-hear-from-ceo-opponents-of-h-1bs.html>

"The primary use of H-1B visas is to help companies move IT work offshore to countries like India, China and Russia," Keane said at the meeting. Overseas companies are also paying lower wages to H-1B workers in the U.S., "so they can charge lower prices than equivalent U.S. competitors using U.S. citizens as their workforce," he said.Offshore providers are the major users of the H-1B visas, and last year they used about half of the available visas.The H-1B visa is a competitive issue for Keane, and he has been in this business for years. He was the former CEO of Keane, a $1 billion IT services company that became a subsidiary of NTT Data Corp. in 2011.For Keane, the **H-1B visa is a competitive issue, but also one with broader implications for the workforce. The widespread use of this visa in the last decade has prompted U.S. firms to eliminate entry level training, which has also discouraged students from entering the field.**"If these outsourcing firms were not bringing in the entry level [workers], or they didn't have such a big pool of H-1B visa people available, then I think it opens the doors to making IT an attractive occupation once again, which I think is so important for an innovative economy," Keane said, in an interview."If these outsourcing firms were not bringing in the entry level [workers], or they didn't have such a big pool of H-1B visa people available, then I think it opens the doors to making IT an attractive occupation once again, which I think is so important for an innovative economy," Keane said, in an interview."American IT jobs continue to be 'offshored," Gupta said, in his remarks. "While our **H-1B and L1 visas make a valuable contribution to the U.S. economy, they are also "enabling" the offshore industry and creating a competitive disadvantage for domestic organizations.**

## A2: Competitiveness: Limitations = less Labor

#### They are far overstating the need for STEM jobs. The Center for Immigration Studies quantifies that there are 6.3 million native-born Americans with STEM degrees who aren’t working STEM jobs, clearly showing the lack of a need in the industry. If STEM jobs were needed for competitiveness, companies could always pull from this large pool or Americans.

#### Turn. Thibodeau 13 finds the majority of H-1B visa’s go to outsourcing firms based ​overseas​. The increase in an H1B quota would go to these offshore outsourcing firms, which causes the elimination of entry-level training in the US.

#### Turn their argument because Thibodeau furthers that the H1B program is helping increase offshoring of jobs, which is creating a competitive disadvantage for domestic organizations.

Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler On May 19, 2014, 5-19-2014, "Is There a STEM Worker Shortage?," CIS.org, <https://cis.org/There-STEM-Worker-Shortage>

The right side of Table 1 reports the number of individuals with STEM degrees who are unemployed and those who are out of the labor market — not working or looking for work. If we add together those who are unemployed and those who are entirely out of the labor market (under age 65) to those with STEM degrees that work outside of STEM occupations, there are 6.3 million native-born Americans with STEM degrees not working at STEM jobs. This would seem to be a huge supply of potential STEM workers for the industry to draw upon. This is especially true given that the total number of people (immigrant and native) working in STEM occupations is only 5.3 million.

Rapoza, Kenneth. “No, India's High Tech Labor Isn't Leaving The U.S. For Bangalore.” Forbes. N.p., 25 Sep 2016. Web. 7 March 2018. If Silicon Valley thought that crackdowns on immigration in the U.S. would mean their favorite foreign worker would be hightailing it back to Bangalore, they are wrong. First, India as an outsourcing power and exporter of human capital isn't going away anytime soon. Second, the H-1B visa issue that is overwhelmingly going to Indian computer geeks at Indian companies may see more Indian computer geeks going to American ones like Amazon instead; and three, the big Indian outsourcers would have to totally revamp their business model if they were to repatriate. To date, most of the profits at places like Tata Consultancy Services and Wipro are all coming from the U.S. and Europe. They need workers here.

Patrick Thibodeau and Sharon Machlis, 2-14-2013, "The data shows: Top H-1B users are offshore outsourcers," Computerworld, <https://www.computerworld.com/article/2494926/technology-law-regulation/technology-law-regulation-the-data-shows-top-h-1b-users-are-offshore-outsourcers.html>

**“The largest single users of H-1B visas are offshore outsourcers, many of which are based in India, or, if U.S. based, have most employees located overseas, according to government data obtained and analyzed by Computerworld. The analysis comes as supporters of the skilled-worker visa program are trying to hike the H-1B cap to 300,000**. Supporters of the raised cap, though, face opposition from critics who contend that H-1B visas undermine American tech workers and shouldn't be expanded. **Based on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) data analyzed, the major beneficiaries of the proposed increase in the cap would be pure offshore outsourcing firms**. Most of the largest H-1B users easily account for more than 35,000 H-1B visas under the "initial" visa plan, which includes new H-1B visa holders or those who work second concurrent jobs with a different employer. H-1B visa holders who change employers altogether are not counted as new approvals. The government data could also include visa applications filed in 2011 but not approved until 2012. **‘This is just affirmation that H-1B has become the outsourcing visa,"** said Ron Hira, a public policy professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology and researcher of tech immigration issues.’”

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"The primary use of H-1B visas is to help companies move IT work offshore to countries like India, China and Russia," Keane said at the meeting. Overseas companies are also paying lower wages to H-1B workers in the U.S., "so they can charge lower prices than equivalent U.S. competitors using U.S. citizens as their workforce," he said.Offshore providers are the major users of the H-1B visas, and last year they used about half of the available visas.The H-1B visa is a competitive issue for Keane, and he has been in this business for years. He was the former CEO of Keane, a $1 billion IT services company that became a subsidiary of NTT Data Corp. in 2011.For Keane, the **H-1B visa is a competitive issue, but also one with broader implications for the workforce. The widespread use of this visa in the last decade has prompted U.S. firms to eliminate entry level training, which has also discouraged students from entering the field.**"If these outsourcing firms were not bringing in the entry level [workers], or they didn't have such a big pool of H-1B visa people available, then I think it opens the doors to making IT an attractive occupation once again, which I think is so important for an innovative economy," Keane said, in an interview."If these outsourcing firms were not bringing in the entry level [workers], or they didn't have such a big pool of H-1B visa people available, then I think it opens the doors to making IT an attractive occupation once again, which I think is so important for an innovative economy," Keane said, in an interview."American IT jobs continue to be 'offshored," Gupta said, in his remarks. "While our **H-1B and L1 visas make a valuable contribution to the U.S. economy, they are also "enabling" the offshore industry and creating a competitive disadvantage for domestic organizations.**

## A2: Cheaper Goods

#### Their argument fundamentally hurts workers. They rely on the fact that companies can save money on payroll by paying people less and thus charge less for their products. However, In his study with the University of California Berkeley, Doran 2016 finds that, “for this to happen, the company must pay the visa worker less than an alternative worker AND the H1-B workers must cause a reduction in average earnings of other workers”. Cheaper goods means a tradeoff for lower wages for everyone.

#### Turn their argument. As White 2017 finds that when increasing profitability through increased productivity is not shared in the form of increased real wages, the economy faces the danger of its productive capacity growing faster than demand. This means that when companies can increase how productive they are without actually paying people more the economy is hurt not helped. This means that they only have access to their impact because they see cheaper prices at the expense of workers and economic stability.

Kirk Doran, February 2016, " The Effects of High-Skilled Immigration Policy on Firms: Evidence from Visa Lotteries," No Publication, <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/research/pdf/h1b.pdf>

Table 8 shows the effect of chance H-1B visas on median firm payroll costs per employee during Years 0 to 3, calculated by dividing total firm payroll costs in a given year by the total number of employees at the firm in that year. It is possible that firms sponsoring H-1Bs could pay H-1Bs less relative to other comparable workers, for example if the frictions described earlier give sponsoring firms monopsony power. 31 **However, a reduction in average pay could appear not only if the firm pays the new H-1B less than an alternative worker, but also if the chance H-1B causes a reduction in average earnings of other employees at the firm.** In firms with 10 or fewer, or 30 or fewer, employees, we find some evidence that the additional H-1B reduces median payroll costs per employee

Graham White, 4-11-2017, "Explainer: how wage growth contributes to the economy," Conversation, <https://theconversation.com/explainer-how-wage-growth-contributes-to-the-economy-75625>

It’s the flipside to this scenario that is worrying. To the extent that increasing profitability through increased productivity is not shared in the form of increased real wages, the economy faces the danger of its productive capacity growing faster than demand. This kind of danger was highlighted long ago by the noted Italian economist Luigi Pasinetti.

In this scenario the profit of each unit of output may increase initially as productivity grows, but demand does not keep pace, in which case the increase in profitability is likely to be short-lived. More worrying in this case is that employment growth suffers and consequently the unemployment rate is likely to rise.

Some economists would counter that real wages would fall in order to absorb any increased unemployment, though this claim has always been contentious. It supposes that unfettered markets will always provide demand for whatever amounts of goods and services are produced – in itself a controversial position in economics.

**Harkinson, John.** “How H-1B Visas Are Screwing Tech Workers.” Mother Jones. N.p., **22**

**Feb 2013**. Web. 7 March 2018. <https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/02/silicon-valley-h1b-visas-hurt-tech-workers/>.

But in reality, **most of today’s H-1B workers don’t stick around to become the next Albert Einstein** or Sergey Brin. ComputerWorld revealed last week that **the top 10 users of H-1B visas last year were all offshore outsourcing firms such as Tata and Infosys. Together these firms hired nearly half of all H-1B workers, and less than 3 percent of them applied to become permanent residents. “The H-1B worker learns the job and then rotates back to the home country and takes the work with him,”** explains Ron Hira, an immigration expert who teaches at the Rochester Institute of Technology. None other than India’s former commerce secretary once dubbed the H-1B the “outsourcing visa.” Of course, the big tech companies claim H-1B workers are their last resort, and that they can’t find qualified Americans to fill jobs. Pressing to raise the visa cap last year, Microsoft pointed to 6,000 job openings at the company. Yet **if tech workers are in such short supply, why are so many of them unemployed or underpaid?** According to the Economic Policy Institute (EPI), **tech employment rates still haven’t rebounded to pre-recession levels. And from 2001 to 2011, the mean hourly wage for computer programmers didn’t even increase enough to beat inflation.** The ease of hiring H-1B

 workers certainly hasn’t helped. **More than 80 percent of H-1B visa holders are approved to be hired at wages below those paid to American-born workers for comparable positions,** according to EPI. Experts who track labor conditions in the technology sector say that older, more expensive workers are particularly vulnerable to being undercut by their foreign counterparts.

## A2: Doesn’t Take American Jobs

#### There are empirical examples of H1B visas taking Americans’ jobs. Take the Southern California Edison or SCE example. Bier 15 explains that SCE replaced some of its IT workers with H1Bs in order to pay a lower mandatory wage.

#### The Huffington Post 17 explains that we have a surplus of Americans with PhDs working in other industries. They cite computer science where 11.3 percent of American people with PhDs are involuntarily working in a non-computer science field.

David Bier, immigration policy analyst, Niskanen Center, April 6, 2015, niskanencenter.org/wpcontent/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf

In 2015, for example, Southern California Edison (SCE) replaced some of its IT workers with H-1Bs.4 The company appears to have replaced experienced workers with entry level H-1Bs who have a lower mandatory wage requirement than experienced H-1Bs. 5 But the switch appears to have gone poorly. “Important IT projects have been delayed and complaints from Edison offices about poor tech support are rising,” the LA Times reported last month.6 After Edison was forced to delay additional layoffs, sources told the Times that the utility might recall laidoff workers. It is also worth considering whether a private firm could have gotten away with this public utility’s poor business decision.

Norm Matloff, Contributor, 2-3-2017, "Trump Is Right: Silicon Valley Is Using H-1B Visas To Pay Low Wages To Immigrants," HuffPost, <span class="skimlinks-unlinked">[https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b\_us\_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af</span](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/trump-h-1b_us_5890d86ce4b0522c7d3d84af%3C/span)>

The industry especially asserts a need to hire H-1Bs with a PhD, citing the fact that 50 percent of computer science doctorates in the U.S. are granted to foreign students. What they are hiding in that claim is that it simply doesn’t pay for an American student (i.e. U.S. citizen or permanent resident) to pursue doctoral study, as the salary premium for a doctorate is too small. That small wage premium is due to the flooding of the market by foreign applicants, something correctly [forecast (with approbation)](http://users.nber.org/~peat/PapersFolder/Papers/SG/NSF.htm) by the National Science Foundation years ago. The industry claim is doubly deceptive, as they are not very keen to hire PhDs because this level of study just isn’t needed. We actually have a surplus of computer science PhDs; 11.3 percent of them are [involuntarily working in a non-computer science field](http://ncsesdata.nsf.gov/doctoratework/2013/html/SDR2013_DST32_2.html).

The industry lobbyists’ ace-in-the-hole argument is that if they can’t hire more H-1Bs, they’ll ship the work overseas. But for projects on which H-1Bs are hired in the U.S., face-to-face interaction (between themselves and their American coworkers) is crucial. That is why employers bring H-1Bs to the U.S. in the first place rather than sending the work abroad, where the wages are even cheaper.

Aside from the reduced wages and reduced job opportunities H-1B and EB inflict on American workers, there is a broader impact that is far worse. We should of course support facilitating the immigration of “the best and the brightest.” But research performed at the [University of Michigan](http://www.nber.org/papers/w14792) and [Rutgers University](http://www.nber.org/papers/w14920), as well as [my own work](http://www.epi.org/publication/bp356-foreign-students-best-brightest-immigration-policy/) for the Economic Policy Institute, shows that the former foreign students now in the U.S. workforce tend to be weaker than their American peers. On a per capita basis, the former foreign students in computer science file fewer patents, are less likely to work in research and development and have degrees from less selective U.S. universities.

Given the [indirect](http://www.colgate.edu/portaldata/imagegallerywww/0225a1d8-0850-4bb1-88f2-fc550662e306/ImageGallery/HighEdImmigIR.pdf) and [direct](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/26/us/lawsuit-claims-disney-colluded-to-replace-us-workers-with-immigrants.html)displacement of Americans by foreign workers, this amounts to replacing stronger people with weaker ones in science, technology, engineering and mathematics — the STEM fields. The harm this brings to our economy, our ability to innovate and our general national interest is immense.

## A2: Supply/Demand

#### Halzman from Rutgers University finds IT firms can seek domestic workers to fill its needs, especially in areas like computer science.

Hal Salzman, Professor at the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development and the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers University, April 24,2013

"Guestworkers in the high-skill U.S. labor market: An analysis of supply, employment, and wage trends," The Economic Policy Institute, <http://www.epi.org/publication/bp359-guestworkers-high-skill-labor-market-analysis/> (accessed 3/3/18)

#### The data also strongly suggest that there is a robust supply of domestic workers available for the IT industry: The number of domestic STEM graduates has grown strongly, and many of these graduates could qualify for IT jobs. The annual number of computer science graduates doubled between 1998 and 2004, and is currently over 50 percent higher than its 1998 level.

## A2: Capital Investment

#### According to the US Department of Commerce, America is already the world’s largest recipient of foreign direct investment. Make them show you how much we are increasing it by, and how much difference that really makes.

#### Turn their argument. Increasing FDI is bad for the American economy because what happens is that foreign corporations come into the U.S. and sweep out small businesses that compete with them, which kills American small businesses. These foreign corporations employ fewer people and provide lower wages as well.

#### Turn their argument again. Mold from UChicago finds that FDI fails to help the poor and increases disparities, only making problems worse.

(Mold, UChicago)

Andrew Mold, 2004, "FDI and Poverty Reduction: A Critical Reappraisal of the Arguments," <http://region-developpement.univ-tln.fr/en/pdf/R20/R20_Mold.pdf>

[*http://region-developpement.univ-tln.fr/en/pdf/R20/R20\_Mold.pdf*](http://region-developpement.univ-tln.fr/en/pdf/R20/R20_Mold.pdf)

**The presence of [foreign investors exacerbates] existing income inequalities, with negative implications for poverty reduction.**

**Any relief will depend far more on the efforts of the poor countries themselves, on their willingness to create conditions in which growth...than on the flow of...international investment.**

[https://www.selectusa.gov/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=015t0000000LKSn](https://www.selectusa.gov/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=015t0000000LKSn)

## A2: Financial Sector

#### They don’t show any positive benefit to this. They just randomly assert that growing the financial sector is good without actually showing a positive impact.

#### Turn- The financial growth they discuss actually harms the rest of the economy. Cecchetti from BIS explains that In the equilibrium where skilled labour works in finance, financial growth disproportionately harms financially dependent and R&D-intensive industries, because the financial sector competes with the rest of the economy for resources.

Stephen G Cecchetti and Enisse Kharroubi**,** September 2014**, BIS, https://www.bis.org/publ/work490.pdf**

In this paper we examine the negative relationship between the rate of growth of the financial sector and the rate of growth of total factor productivity. We begin by showing that by disproportionately benefiting high collateral/low productivity projects, an exogenous increase in finance reduces total factor productivity growth. Then, in a model with skilled workers and endogenous financial sector growth, we establish the possibility of multiple equilibria. **In the equilibrium where skilled labour works in finance, the financial sector grows more quickly at the expense of the real economy. We go on to show that consistent with this theory, financial growth disproportionately harms financially dependent and R&D-intensive industries.**

## A2: PayGo Law

#### PayGo is never enforced. The Tax Policy Center finds that when previous Acts have added to the federal deficit, Congress just waived PayGo rules consistently. What’s more, the recently passed Tax Cuts and Jobs Act added nearly $1.5 trillion as per the Joint Committee on Taxation. Make them show you the spending cuts that have occurred since then.

#### Delink – Golshan of Vox reports that - PayGo will not be triggered automatically and that both parties have shown unwillingness to cut social programs. Meanwhile, Trump has promised repeatedly to protect Medicare, and it’s highly likely that neither Democrats nor Republicans would like anything like PAYGO pass.

####  Our own government admits that PayGo will not be instantly instituted. Senator Pat Toomey explains that: “[PayGo will not be triggered automatically,” and that “both parties have shown unwillingness to cut social programs.”

#### Specifically Medicare

#### Golshan from Vox explains that Trump has promised again and again to protect Medicare, and it’s highly likely that neither Democrats nor Republicans would like an across-the-board sequestration to go into effect.

#### Other

####  Golshan from Vox explains that programs like Medicaid, Social Security, food stamps, and all social safety net programs are exempt from PayGo laws.

Tax Increases, xx-xx-xxxx, "What is PAYGO?," Tax Policy Center, <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/what-paygo>

The PAYGO rule has not been enforced consistently. For example, the 1997 Budget Act put in place a method, known as the SGR (the sustainable growth rate), for determining Medicare payments to physicians. Application of that formula threatened huge cuts in Medicare physician reimbursements. Congress prevented the payment rates determined by SGR from taking effect, but only for one year at a time. While Congress did pay for these one-year fixes, by limiting the fix to one year it did not need to pay the cost of the fix over the full budget window. When the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 replaced the SGR formula with a new system in 2015, Congress waived the PAYGO rules, exempting itself from paying for the entire cost of the new legislation.

Tara Golshan Dec 1, 2017 VOX “Republican leaders promise they won’t let their tax bill trigger a $25 billion cut to Medicare” https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/12/1/16726452/republican-leaders-paygo-medicare-tax

Since the CBO report was released in early November, Republicans have been balking at the notion of a sequester. “No such thing is going to be triggered automatically,” Sen. Pat Toomey (R-PA), who sits on the Senate Budget Committee, told reporters about the CBO’s letter Tuesday. But the issue hasn’t been talked about much among House and Senate tax writers, according to several lawmakers close to the issue — until now. Trump has promised again and again to protect Medicare, and it’s always been unlikely Republicans would like an across-the-board sequestration to go into effect. Because PAYGO is a law, Congress would have to pass another law to change it. They aren’t allowed to do this through budget reconciliation — meaning Republicans would need to get at least 60 votes in the Senate to mitigate this sequestration.

Tara Golshan, 12-2-2017, "Republican leaders promise they won’t let their tax bill trigger a $25 billion cut to Medicare," Vox, <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/12/1/16726452/republican-leaders-paygo-medicare-tax>

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“No such thing is going to be triggered automatically,” Sen. Pat Toomey (R-PA), who sits on the Senate Budget Committee, told reporters about the CBO’s letter Tuesday.

That means both Republicans and Democrats would have to vote for it — putting both parties in an uncomfortable position. It would force deficit hawks in the Republican Party to vote to bypass a law meant to keep the national debt in check, in the name of deficit-busting tax cuts. And for Democrats, the pressure of impending Medicare and federal program cuts would likely be enough to get them on board — even though it’s a budgetary gimmick to make up for a Republican tax bill they don’t want passed.

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Trump has promised again and again to protect Medicare, and it’s always been unlikely Republicans would like an across-the-board sequestration to go into effect.

Medicaid, Social Security, food stamps, and all social safety net programs are exempt from this sequestration. But Medicare, the Social Services Block Grant, student loans, and mandatory spending in the Affordable Care Act (other than exchange subsidies and Medicaid expansion), among others, would all be on the chopping block.

## A2: Income Revenue

####  This argument’s impact is negligible. There are currently 460,000 H-1B workers in the US. Even if we more than double this number to a million workers, a process which would take many years just by raising the cap, the impact would be minimal. This is because the IRS reports that right now, American workers are already filing over 122 million returns of income tax, Of which Pew Research calculates to bring in 1.66 trillion dollars. This means any impact of even flat out doubling the amount of H-1B workers is marginal at best, with no real effect on anything.

Numbers, 3-7-2017, "Temporary foreign workers by the numbers: New estimates by visa classification," Economic Policy Institute, <https://www.epi.org/publication/temporary-foreign-workers-by-the-numbers-new-estimates-by-visa-classification/>



No Author, 12-4-2013, "More than 122 million Returns eFiled in 2013," No Publication, <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/more-than-122-million-returns-efiled-in-2013>

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service today announced a milestone for IRS e-file – more than 122 million returns were e-filed during 2013. The statistics provided today contain complete e-file totals for 2013.

This year, the IRS received more than 45.2 million returns from those who prepared and e-filed their own returns on home computers, up from 43.2 million a year earlier, an increase of 4.6 percent. E-filed returns from tax professionals increased slightly, totaling more than 77 million returns. Whether they are self prepared or prepared by a tax return preparer, 91 percent of all tax returns filed by individuals are prepared on computers using tax preparation software, which improves the accuracy of those returns.

Drew Desilver, ND, "A closer look at who does (and doesn’t) pay U.S. income tax," Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/10/06/a-closer-look-at-who-does-and-doesnt-pay-u-s-income-tax/>

Individual income taxes are the federal government’s single biggest revenue source. In fiscal year 2017, which ended Sept. 30, the individual income tax was expected to bring in nearly $1.66 trillion, or about 48% of all federal revenues, according to the [Office of Management and Budget](https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals). The corporate income tax was estimated to raise another $324 billion, or 9% of total federal revenue.

# Specific Sectors

## A2: (Aero)Space Industry

#### Even if you believe that H1B holders can spur space innovation, its non-topical because the Pew Research Center reports that colleges, nonprofits, and government research institutions are exempt from the current cap anyway. This is where nearly all space programs and research occurs such as NASA and the Jet Propulsion Lab, so their argument isn’t even topical.

Neil G. Ruiz, APRIL 27, 2017, "Key facts about the U.S. H-1B visa program," Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/27/key-facts-about-the-u-s-h-1b-visa-program/>

Universities and colleges, nonprofits and government research institutions are exempted from the cap through the American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act of 2000. These uncapped employers have accounted for about 10% of H-1B visa applications since fiscal 2010.

#### Make them prove probability. Business Insider reports that 65% of all Visas go towards computer occupations. Only 9% of visas go towards Architecture, Engineering, and surveying, with only a portion of that 9% focusing on engineering, the key field necessary in the Space Industry. These few percentage points are divided between all engineering jobs in the country, only a part of which are in the space industry. Overall, there are very few H1B workers in the space industry and they have little to no impact.

Jeff Dunn, 12-29-2016, "US tech companies are by far the biggest beneficiaries of skilled foreign workers," Business Insider, <span class="skimlinks-unlinked">[http://www.businessinsider.com/tech-industry-trump-h1b-foreign-workers-chart-2016-12</span](http://www.businessinsider.com/tech-industry-trump-h1b-foreign-workers-chart-2016-12%3C/span)>



## A2: Cyber Security

#### Huge Turn. Realize these workers have to come from somewhere, and most of the time that place is India. Unfortunately India is facing a huge Cyber shortage. The National Association of Software and Services Companies estimated that India will need 1 million cybersecurity professionals by 2020 to meet the demands of its rapidly growing economy. CSI 16 identifies three reasons pulling workers from India is really bad

#### Several global IT operations operate in India, so when they get hacked the world economy will suffer.

#### In the long run, the skills gap may discourage Indian companies from implementing new technologies or making new investments.

#### Cybersecurity is much more important industry in India than the US, employing over 2.5 million people. Even just on growth of the country alone, you are voting for us because India needs these jobs for continued growth in the tech sector.

#### Weighing - Realize that they’re giving you a half solution. We can’t just keep hiring foreign workers to fix a continual future issue. By simply relying on foreign workers every 3 years, you are giving a man a fish. By getting talent to the universities which happens more in our world, we are teaching a man to fish, it’s a permanent long-term solution.

#### Roberts 2017 of Fortune magazine sets up two reasons cybersecurity isn’t a threat to the American economy.

#### 75% of companies don’t hire cybersecurity professionals which means they can’t get h1b visas for cybersecurity professionals, and even if they could, they wouldn’t because the department doesn’t exist in the first place

#### The financial losses merely cut business profits which would have only trickled down to millionaire executives and investors in the first place.

#### Korlov 2017 of the sco writes that most cyber defense contracting work is done for the government who distributes new strategies to private companies, which is why the sgm law group notes in 2017 that they don’t count towards the h1b quota. That means you delink them because obviously the cap isnt stopping h1b recipients from solving the shortage

#### De-link. Itsois from IT Security in 2016 finds that there is an alternate cause to our cyber security downfall – the lack of motivation to find an actual solution. Security professionals are similar to the pharmaceutical company in that they will give you temporary solutions over and over to make money, but will never provide a permanent solution. He finds that this industry provides a small bit of security each time so that you always need more. He specifically finds that the government wont find a solution because cyber threats and cyber fear is a tool used to control the industry and control the people within that industry. If they created a real solution, the companies and the government would lose money, and they will never do that.

#### What is their impact? Even if it is true At very best they will supply a few thousand more cyber security jobs, and that’s if outsourcing companies stop taking all the workers, but even this has little to no impact as Morgan of Cyber Security Online in 2017 reports that by 2021 there will be 3.5 unfilled cyber jobs. That means their impact manifests in both worlds because there will be millions of open jobs no matter what.

Jeff Roberts. june 27, 2017. Fortune Magazine. ‘Hacked: How Business Is Fighting Back Against the Explosion in Cybercrime’ http://fortune.com/2017/06/22/cybersecurity-business-fights-back/

Cybercriminals have proved adept at adopting successful corporate strategies of their own. A recent development has seen the cleverest crooks selling hacking tools to criminal small-fry. It’s analogous to semiconductor companies licensing their technology to device manufacturers. According to a report from security software giant Symantec, gangs now offer so-called ransomware as a service, a trick that involves licensing software that freezes computer files until a company pays up. The gangs then take their cut for providing the license to their criminal customers. If it weren’t all blatantly illegal, the practices would be laudably corporate. “Cybercriminals no longer need all the skills to complete any particular crime,” says Nicole Friedlander, a former assistant U.S. Attorney in charge of the key Southern District of New York’s complex fraud and cybercrime unit. “Instead, they can hire other cybercriminals online who have those skills and do it together.” In that sense, hackers have become service providers like doctors or lawyers or anyone else, says Friedlander.

Jeff Roberts. june 27, 2017. Fortune Magazine. ‘Hacked: How Business Is Fighting Back Against the Explosion in Cybercrime’ http://fortune.com/2017/06/22/cybersecurity-business-fights-back/

It has become abundantly clear that no network is completely safe. Where once companies thought they could defend themselves against an onslaught, they’re now realizing that resistance is, if not futile, certainly less important than having a plan in place to detect and neutralize intruders when they strike. But there remains a gaping chasm between awareness of the threat and readiness to address it: A survey last fall by IBM and Ponemon of 2,400 security and IT professionals found that 75% of the respondents said they did not have a formal cybersecurity incident response plan across their organization. And 66% of those who replied weren’t confident in their organization’s ability to recover from an attack. Cybercrime is metastasizing for the same reason online services have become so popular with consumers and businesses alike: Ever-more-accessible technology. Hacking is easier than ever thanks to the ever-growing number of online targets and the proliferation of off-the-shelf attack software. The very Internet networks that were built for convenience and profit are exposing their users to a steady stream of new

Michael Tietelbaum. May 14, 2014. The Atlantic. ‘The Myth of the Science and Engineering Shortage’ https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2014/03/the-myth-of-the-science-and-engineering-shortage/284359/

The truth is that there is little credible evidence of the claimed widespread shortages in the U.S. science and engineering workforce. How can the conventional wisdom be so different from the empirical evidence? There are of course many complexities involved that cannot be addressed here. The key points, though, are these: Science and engineering occupations are at the leading edge of economic competitiveness in an increasingly globalized world, and science and engineering workforces of sufficient size and quality are essential for any 21st century economy to prosper. These professional workforces also are crucial for addressing challenges such as international security, global climate change, and domestic and global health. While they therefore are of great importance, college graduates employed in science and engineering occupations (as defined by the National Science Foundation) actually comprise only a small fraction of the workforce.A compelling body of research is now available, from many leading academic researchers and from respected research organizations such as the National Bureau of Economic Research, the RAND Corporation, and the Urban Institute. No one has been able to find any evidence indicating current widespread labor market shortages or hiring difficulties in science and engineering occupations that require bachelors degrees or higher, although some are forecasting high growth in occupations that require post-high school training but not a bachelors degree. All have concluded that U.S. higher education produces far more science and engineering graduates annually than there are S&E job openings—the only disagreement is whether it is 100 percent or 200 percent more. Were there to be a genuine shortage at present, there would be evidence of employers raising wage offers to attract the scientists and engineers they want. But the evidence points in the other direction: Most studies report that real wages in many—but not all—science and engineering occupations have been flat or slow-growing, and unemployment as high or higher than in many comparably-skilled occupations. Because labor markets in science and engineering differ greatly across fields, industries, and time periods, it is easy to cherry-pick specific specialties that really are in short supply, at least in specific years and locations. But generalizing from these cases to the whole of U.S. science and engineering is perilous. Employment in small but expanding areas of information technology such as social media may be booming, while other larger occupations languish or are increasingly moved offshore. It is true that high-skilled professional occupations almost always experience unemployment rates far lower than those for the rest of the U.S. workforce, but unemployment among scientists and engineers is higher than in other professions such as physicians, dentists, lawyers, and registered nurses, and surprisingly high unemployment rates prevail for recent graduates even in fields with alleged serious “shortages” such as engineering (7.0 percent), computer science (7.8 percent) and information systems (11.7 percent).

korlov. 17. cso. maria korolov. cso. “Cybersecurity industry braces for tighter visa rules” https://www.csoonline.com/article/3191468/it-careers/cybersecurity-industry-braces-for-tighter-visa-rules.html

The council recently surveyed technology companies in northern Virginia, many of whom do work for the federal government, and found that they struggled to fill open positions in cybersecurity, data analytics and software development. It remains to be seen whether the executive order will help the situation, and Kilberg said the answer depends on the agency recommendations that emerge in response to the executive order. "We should have a better sense regarding impacts on cybersecurity, job migration, and other outcomes once the review is completed," she said

Alex Itsios, 9-29-2016, "Why cyber security doesn't work," ITsecurity, http://itsecurity.co.uk/2016/09/cyber-security-doesnt-work/

Ilia Kolochenko, CEO and founder of High-Tech Bridge, has an interesting article in [CSO Online](http://www.csoonline.com/article/3124798/leadership-management/cybersecurity-is-it-really-a-question-of-when-not-if.html). It’s worth reading – but I just want to consider the first part here. He examines two sets of figures: spend on cyber security; and the losses to cyber crime. Both are rocketing: Gartner predicts a rise in spend from $81.6 billion in 2016 to $170 billion by 2020; and Cybersecurity Ventures predicts that cyber crime will cost $6 trillion by 2021.

If we are spending more and yet losing even more, then clearly what we are buying isn’t working. That’s the bottom line: cyber security isn’t working. And the question is, why isn’t it working?

I want to propose something a bit radical. Cyber security doesn’t work because the powers that control it have no incentive to make it work.

The argument doesn’t just apply to the security industry. Consider for example, the pharmaceutical industry. We all believe that it exists to keep us healthy. We believe that because that is what we are told. But it doesn’t make any commercial sense. If medicine developed a wonder treatment that cures headaches, they’d sell it to most of the population just once. We wouldn’t need it again, and that’s not much of a business plan.

However, if they develop pain killers to treat the symptom with touching the cause, then they can sell those pain killers over and over and over again. That is a much better business plan. If you examine the huge majority of drugs we pay millions and millions for every year, they cure nothing – they just make us feel better until we need to buy more.

The real reason the pharmaceutical industry exists is to make money. If it actually made cures, it would lose the golden goose (that’s you and me as repeat purchasers).

The security industry is similar. If it actually provided security, we would have no need for additional purchases. So it doesn’t – it provides a bit of security so that we always need more.

With cyber security there is a complicating factor. Government. Government could do a lot to help security, but it won’t. It won’t because it uses security fear to justify new controls over its people. The biggest danger for most governments is not foreign intervention but rejection by their own people. People need to be controlled – and the best way to do that is to keep them afraid and to limit their powers. Fear of the threat of cyber war and cyber criminals serves both purposes at the same time.

The security industry is little better. It is awash with companies that do not exist to make you secure, but only exist to make money for the founders. This is not an idle claim. Just look around. With little thought you can probably name several companies that have never made a profit, and yet spend millions on advertising and claiming their ‘unique game-changing new security paradigm’. They’re not here to make you safe; they’re merely here to sell quick and make money for the founders and their investors.

Steve **Morgan**, 6-6-**2017**, "Cybersecurity labor crunch to hit 3.5 million unfilled jobs by 2021," CSO Online, https://www.csoonline.com/article/3200024/security/cybersecurity-labor-crunch-to-hit-35-million-unfilled-jobs-by-2021.html

A new report out from Cybersecurity Ventures estimates there will be [3.5 million unfilled cybersecurity jobs by 2021](http://www.cybersecurityventures.com/jobs), up from 1 million openings last year.

Employment figures from the U.S. and India highlight the cybersecurity labor crisis.

In 2017, the U.S. employs nearly 780,000 people in cybersecurity positions, with approximately 350,000 current cybersecurity openings, according to CyberSeek, a project supported by the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE), a program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Avi Corfas,, 2-3-2017, "India Sees Huge Cyber Security Skills Shortage," No Publication, <a class="vglnk" href=<http://www.cxotoday.com/story/india-sees-huge-cyber-security-skills-shortage/>

The worldwide cybersecurity skills shortage has reached epic proportions. According to the 2015 [“Global Information Security Workforce Study” (GISWS)](https://www.isc2cares.org/uploadedFiles/wwwisc2caresorg/Content/GISWS/FrostSullivan-%28ISC%29%C2%B2-Global-Information-Security-Workforce-Study-2015.pdf) from the (ISC) Foundation, the information security workforce will reach a 1.5 million-man shortfall by 2020. At the same time, changes in technology including virtualization and IoT are making networks more complex to manage, and attackers have more tools, targets and funding than ever before.

The situation remains equally turbulent in India where, according to an[ISACA](https://www.isaca.org/pages/default.aspx)’s survey, around 30 percent of the respondents expected their organisations to witness a cyberattack, while a majority (92 percent) of respondents believed that cyberattacks ranked among the top three threats organisations face today.

While the Indian government is leaving no stone unturned to propel the adoption of digital technologies in the country, a fear of security breach amid the digital business transformation remains a major barrier to the initiative.

The survey also highlighted that about 87 percent of the respondents agreed to the fact that India faces a major shortage of skilled cybersecurity professionals.

No Author, 2016-10-21, "Array," **Cyber Security Intelligence**, <https://www.cybersecurityintelligence.com/blog/cybersecurity-skills-gap-in-india-1771.html>

An alarming 87 percent of respondents to ISACA’s “2015 Global Cybersecurity Status Report-India Data” admitted India is facing a severe cybersecurity skills gap, whereas only 41 percent felt prepared to fend off sophisticated cyberattacks.

***This is potentially a severe problem for all US, European and other corporates that have outsourced aspects of their systems and activities to India.***

The National Association of Software and Services Companies [**(NASSCOM**](http://www.nasscom.in/)) estimated that India will need 1 million cybersecurity professionals by 2020 to meet the demands of its rapidly growing economy. Demand for security professionals will increase in all sectors due to the unprecedented rise in the number of cyberattacks. Despite having the largest information technology talent pool in the world, India is highly unlikely to produce an adequate number of professionals to close the cybersecurity skills gap.

**Skills Shortage Exposes Indian Businesses**

The cybersecurity skills gap is ever widening due to the fluid nature of threats, innovative new cybercrime techniques, a lack of formal training and, most importantly, a lack of awareness about careers in cybersecurity. This scarcity exposes Indian businesses to cyberattacks and reduces their ability to quickly respond to complex threats. In the long run, the skills gap may discourage Indian companies from implementing new technologies or making new investments.

Because several global IT corporations operate in India, the cybersecurity skills shortage gap also impacts the global economy at large. The IT sector is one of the major employment generators in India, employing over 2.5 million people. A major breach could significantly jeopardise future growth within this critical IT sector.

NASSCOM launched cybersecurity training initiatives in collaboration with key IT companies. Along with the Data Security Council of India ([**DSCI**](https://www.dsci.in/)), it launched a new Cyber Security Task Force (CSTF) to improve the supply of trained cybersecurity professionals.

However, it will take some time before the CSTF starts making an impact on the ground. And it’s but a drop in the ocean given the escalating onslaught of cyberattacks that the Indian government and local businesses are facing.

While promoting cybersecurity education can help address the skills gap to some degree, it will not be enough to address rapidly multiplying cyber threats.

### Grid Failure

#### No Internal Link: Grid shut down is physically impossible

Pollet argues in 2014 - JONATHAN POLLET, founder of Red Tiger Security, and a 17 year veteran of the US ciritcal infrastructure Nov. 23, 2014 "Here's What Chinese Hackers Can Actually Do To The US Power Grid Read more: http://www.businessinsider.com/what-hackers-can-do-to-our-power-grid-2014-11#ixzz3hTq8klee" www.businessinsider.com/what-hackers-can-do-to-our-power-grid-2014-11 \*Edited for ableist language\*

it’s easy to draw that conclusion from the generalized nature of Adm. Rogers’ responses, it’s important to re-read the last line in that exchange: “It enables you to shut down very segmented, very tailored parts of our infrastructure.” (Emphasis added.)¶ This line is important because it clarifies the types of risks we’re actually talking about when it comes to the electric grid. No, hackers can’t take down the entire, or even a widespread portion of the US electric grid. From a logistical standpoint, this would be far too difficult to realistically pull off - and it’s not what we should be devoting our attention to. What is more realistic is for a cyber attack to ~~cripple~~ [devastate] an individual utility, causing a blackout or disruption of service at the local level.¶ The power grid is vulnerable to attack — there’s no question about that. In my own work, testing the security readiness of US and global energy companies and utilities, I regularly find serious vulnerabilities on these networks and I am often called in to deal with compromises that have already taken place — including cyber-espionage activities by state-sponsored groups.¶ Adm. Rogers testimony is extremely important as it provides a strong authoritative voice to what is an urgent problem facing this country right now: America’s critical infrastructure is vulnerable to attack, it’s a complicated problem to fix it and an attack is eminent. But the notion that a hacker could basically turn off the country’s power with the ‘flip of a switch,’ as Rep. Rogers called it, is more science fiction than reality.¶ Here’s why:¶ The US energy grid is owned and operated by hundreds of various regional utilities that all use different hardware and software. That means hackers would have to tunnel into hundreds of diverse networks, which would take several years, and then write custom exploits which are unique for each specific environment they’re targeting. For those who would argue that China or Russia have the money, time and capability to do that, try to understand that developing a functional exploit, getting it placed on the exact part of the network that it needs to be on in order to have the desired effect (i.e., specific programmable logic controllers that run the utility’s machinery), then keeping it hidden on that network over a period of months or years while security teams try to hunt it down, and doing all of this at the same time on hundreds of networks is extremely difficult. To put it in perspective, it would be like trying to rob a hundred different banks at the exact same time.¶ However, even if a hacker group was able to pull this off, there is a catch-all that would create yet another hurdle. There are high-voltage DC interconnects at various points that were specifically designed to prevent widespread outages.¶ By clarifying what we mean when we warn about attacks on the electric grid and other critical infrastructure, I’m not trying to downplay this risk at all. US critical infrastructure networks, which include the electric grid, utilities, oil/gas refineries and pipelines, water treatment plants, transportation networks, etc., are all highly vulnerable to cyber attacks, and this threat should be prioritized at the highest level by the federal government.¶ In the meantime, the individual asset owners who are the ones technically responsible for securing their networks and facilities need to start taking more aggressive steps immediately to guard against highly sophisticated cyber actors. But the real risk when it comes to the electric grid specifically is of localized disruptions in service — not a widespread outage. It would be extremely difficult for hackers, without an almost superhuman effort, to cause a power outage that stretched across the country.

#### No Impact: Zero impact to grid failures, even ones caused by cyber attacks

Douglas Birch explains in 2012, former foreign correspondent for the Associated Press and the Baltimore Sun who has written extensively on technology and public policy, 10/1/12, “Forget Revolution,” Foreign Policy, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/10/01/forget\_revolution?page=full

"If I were an attacker and I wanted to do strategic damage to the United States...I probably would sack electric power on the U.S. East Coast, maybe the West Coast, and attempt to cause a cascading effect," retired Admiral Mike McConnell said in a 2010 interview with CBS's 60 Minutes. But the scenarios sketched out above are not solely the realm of fantasy. This summer, the United States and India were hit by two massive electrical outages -- caused not by ninja cyber assault teams but by force majeure. And, for most people anyway, the results were less terrifying than imagined. First, the freak "derecho" storm that barreled across a heavily-populated swath of the eastern United States on the afternoon of June 29 knocked down trees that crushed cars, bashed holes in roofs, blocked roads, and sliced through power lines. According to an August report by the U.S. Department of Energy, 4.2 million homes and businesses lost power as a result of the storm, with the blackout stretching across 11 states and the District of Columbia. More than 1 million customers were still without power five days later, and in some areas power wasn't restored for 10 days. Reuters put the death tollat 23 people as of July 5, all killed by storms or heat stroke. The second incident occurred in late July, when 670 million people in northern India, or about 10 percent of the world's population, lost power in the largest blackout in history. The failure of this huge chunk of India's electric grid was attributed to higher-than-normal demand due to late monsoon rains, which led farmers to use more electricity in order to draw water from wells. Indian officials told the media there were no reports of deaths directly linked to the blackouts. But this cataclysmic event didn't cause widespread chaos in India -- indeed, for some, it didn't even interrupt their daily routine. "[M]any people in major cities barely noticed the disruption because localized blackouts are so common that many businesses, hospitals, offices and middle-class homes have backup diesel generators," the New York Timesreported. The most important thing about both events is what didn't happen. Planes didn't fall out of the sky. Governments didn't collapse. Thousands of people weren't killed. Despite disruption and delay, harried public officials, emergency workers, and beleaguered publics mostly muddled through. The summer's blackouts strongly suggest that a cyber weapon that took down an electric grid even for several days could turn out to be little more than a weapon of mass inconvenience. That doesn't mean the United States can relax. James Lewis, director of the technology program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, believes that hackers threaten the security of U.S. utilities and industries, and recently penned an op-ed for the New York Times calling the United States "defenseless" to a cyber-assault. But he told Foreign Policy the recent derecho showed that even a large-scale blackout would not necessarily have catastrophic consequences.

#### Electric grids going down is common. The Washington Post Reports in 2018 that weather caused grids to fail all the time, creating a resiliency and quick recovery time if a grid does shut off.

Washington Post, March 16, 2018, "Analysis," <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/03/16/why-russian-hackers-arent-poised-to-plunge-the-united-states-into-darkness/?noredirect=on>

More Updated Card saying same shit.

 “Electric grids are fairly resilient,” Brad Bauch, lead on cybersecurity and privacy at PwC, said in a phone conversation. “When there’s physical damage, such as ice storms, hurricanes, that sort of thing — that tends to wreak a good deal of havoc, but overall they’re fairly resilient and well-engineered, so there’s a lot of redundancy. So if a certain transmission line goes down, then there is, for the most part, some redundancy for the power to be rerouted in another direction.”

“The thing that saves the grid, honestly, is that the grid goes down all the time,” Caltagirone said. “The grid is highly reliable because it has to be, because the environment that it’s in is unreliable.”

What’s more, many key systems aren’t directly connected to the Internet — or to one another.

“A lot of these systems are disconnected, but as we’ve built the smart grid and we’ve started to put in more advanced metering infrastructure, they are starting to become more and more interconnected — but interconnected in an individual utility,” Bauch said. “For the most part, they are disconnected or should be disconnected from other corporate systems or the Internet.”

#### The Washington Post furthers that even if Russia hacked one grid, it would be impossible for them to get into neighboring grids. Their impact analyzes if Russia got into every grid, which is theoretical, not realistically possible.

### A2: Terrorist Hackers

#### Terror groups are terrible at hacking. Newsweek 17 reports that ISIS has been encryption software, bad malware, and create programs that are easy to infiltrate. A top cyber research has been quoted saying that ISIS is “Garbage” at coding.

#### In fact, we are a threat to ISIS right now. The Cipher Brief 17 concludes that the US is taking an offensive toward ISIS rather than the other way around. This shows three things:

1. The US obviously has enough government workers if we are being offensive against others.
2. ISIS is being defeating in the squo.
3. Government jobs which are public jobs are uncapped, meaning much of our defense is from an uncapped field.

Jack Moore, 9-26-2017, "ISIS cyber jihadis are "garbage" at hacking, top researcher says," Newsweek, http://www.newsweek.com/isis-cyber-jihadis-are-garbage-hacking-top-researcher-says-670972

Hackers aligned with the Islamic State militant group (ISIS) are “garbage” at coding, hacking and protecting their whereabouts, according to a top cyber-security researcher.

The group has used the internet to spread its propaganda across the world, recruit thousands of foreign fighters and to communicate with one another, but its cyber operations are less sophisticated than other areas of its operations.

The cyber operatives are producing hacking programs and tools that are easy to infiltrate and prevent, Kyle Wilhoit, a senior security researcher at DomainTools, told security conference DerbyCon.

"ISIS is really, really bad at the development of encryption software and malware," Wilhoit said, [tech news outlet The Register](https://www.theregister.co.uk/2017/09/25/extremist_hackers_dubious_competence/) reported.

| Levi Maxe, 4-29-2018, "U.S. Takes Fight to ISIS on Cyber Battlefield," Cipher Brief, <https://www.thecipherbrief.com/u-s-takes-fight-isis-cyber-battlefield>

Meanwhile, U.S. Cyber Command has mustered an array of cyber capabilities intended to undermine ISIS’s operations and messaging on the web. Cyber Command’s campaign against ISIS continues to test capabilities against groups that turn to digital technology to advance their own agendas.

Much like the U.S. strategy of denying physical safehaven to terrorists, the U.S. and its allies are seeking to deny virtual safehaven for the spread of terrorist ideology and operational know-how.

On the battlefield, physical has merged with digital. ISIS commanders in Iraq and Syria have maneuvered their ranks through urban combat in cities such as Mosul or Raqqa, giving orders and sharing intelligence using networked-devices like phones, tablets, laptops, and small commercial drones. They use disposable Twitter accounts to distribute timely operational commands to fighters following specific hashtags, and create Facebook groups or Telegram channels to relay crude combat intelligence in real time.

### A2 China Hackers

#### No Impact and Turn: Multiple incentive structures prevent attacks.

According to Jon LInsay, Belfer Center, May in 2015 “Exaggerating the Chinese Cyber Threat” [<http://www.belfercenter.org/publication/exaggerating-chinese-cyber-threat>] Accessed 9/23/17 SAO

Policymakers in the United States often portray China as posing a serious cybersecurity threat. In 2013 U.S. National Security Adviser Tom Donilon stated that Chinese cyber intrusions not only endanger national security but also threaten U.S. firms with the loss of competitive advantage. One U.S. member of Congress has asserted that China has "laced the U.S. infrastructure with logic bombs." Chinese critics, meanwhile, denounce Western allegations of Chinese espionage and decry National Security Agency (NSA) activities revealed by Edward Snowden. The People's Daily newspaper has described the United States as "a thief crying 'stop thief.'" Chinese commentators increasingly call for the exclusion of U.S. internet firms from the Chinese market, citing concerns about collusion with the NSA, and argue that the institutions of internet governance give the United States an unfair advantage. The rhetorical spiral of mistrust in the Sino-American relationship threatens to undermine the mutual benefits of the information revolution. Fears about the paralysis of the United States' digital infrastructure or the hemorrhage of its competitive advantage are exaggerated. Chinese cyber operators face underappreciated organizational challenges, including information overload and bureaucratic compartmentalization, which hinder the weaponization of cyberspace or absorption of stolen intellectual property. More important, both the United States and China have strong incentives to moderate the intensity of their cyber exploitation to preserve profitable interconnections and avoid costly punishment. The policy backlash against U.S. firms and liberal internet governance by China and others is ultimately more worrisome for U.S. competitiveness than espionage; ironically, it is also counterproductive for Chinese growth. The United States is unlikely to experience either a so-called digital Pearl Harbor through cyber warfare or death by a thousand cuts through industrial espionage. There is, however, some danger of crisis miscalculation when states field cyberweapons. The secrecy of cyberweapons' capabilities and the uncertainties about their effects and collateral damage are as likely to confuse friendly militaries as they are to muddy signals to an adversary. Unsuccessful preemptive cyberattacks could reveal hostile intent and thereby encourage retaliation with more traditional (and reliable) weapons. Conversely, preemptive escalation spurred by fears of cyberattack could encourage the target to use its cyberweapons before it loses the opportunity to do so. Bilateral dialogue is essential for reducing the risks of misperception between the United States and China in the event of a crisis.

#### NO Internal link: Chinas capabilities are greatly exaggerated and do not represent an infrastructure or military threat to the us

Jon LInsay continues, Belfer Center, May 2015“Exaggerating the Chinese Cyber Threat” [<http://www.belfercenter.org/publication/exaggerating-chinese-cyber-threat>] Accessed 9/23/17 SAO

The secrecy regarding the cyber capabilities and activities of the United States and China creates difficulty in estimating the relative balance of cyber power across the Pacific. Nevertheless, the United States appears to be gaining an increasing advantage. For every type of purported Chinese cyber threat, there are also serious Chinese vulnerabilities and growing Western strengths. Much of the international cyber insecurity that China generates reflects internal security concerns. China exploits foreign media and digital infrastructure to target political dissidents and minority populations. The use of national censorship architecture (the Great Firewall of China) to redirect inbound internet traffic to attack sites such as GreatFire.org and GitHub in March 2015 is just the latest example of this worrisome trend. Yet prioritizing political information control over technical cyber defense also damages China's own cybersecurity. Lax law enforcement and poor cyber defenses leave the country vulnerable to both cybercriminals and foreign spies. The fragmented and notoriously competitive nature of the Communist Party state further complicates coordination across military, police, and regulatory entities. There is strong evidence that China continues to engage in aggressive cyber espionage campaigns against Western interests. Yet it struggles to convert even legitimately obtained foreign data into competitive advantage, let alone make sense of petabytes of stolen data. Absorption is especially challenging at the most sophisticated end of the value chain (e.g., advanced fighter aircraft), which is dominated by the United States. At the same time, the United States conducts its own cyber espionage against China , as the Edward Snowden leaks dramatized, which can indirectly aid U.S. firms (e.g., in government trade negotiations). China's uneven industrial development, fragmented cyber defenses, erratic cyber tradecraft, and the market dominance of U.S. technology firms provide considerable advantages to the United States. Despite high levels of Chinese political harassment and espionage, there is little evidence of skill or subtlety in China's military cyber operations. Although Chinese strategists describe cyberspace as a highly asymmetric and decisive domain of warfare, China's military cyber capacity does not live up to its doctrinal aspirations. A disruptive attack on physical infrastructure requires careful testing, painstaking planning, and sophisticated intelligence. Even experienced U.S. cyber operators struggle with these challenges. By contrast, the Chinese military is rigidly hierarchical and has no wartime experience with complex information systems. Further, China's pursuit of military "informatization" (i.e., emulation of the U.S. network-centric style of operations) increases its dependence on vulnerable networks and exposure to foreign cyberattack. To be sure, China engages in aggressive cyber campaigns, especially against nongovernmental organizations and firms less equipped to defend themselves than government entities. These activities, however, do not constitute major military threats against the United States, and they do nothing to defend China from the considerable intelligence and military advantages of the United States.

## A2: Biotech

#### Turn – Ruiz of Brookings 2016 reports that Uncapped employers are responsible for 72 percent of the demand for life scientists and 80 percent of the demand for biological scientists. Thus, voting pro and decreasing the number of uncapped workers does significant harm to the biotech sector.

#### Employees can’t help biotech because it doesn’t address the real problem: a lack of funding. According to Garde of StatNews, “Despite soaring stock prices and new breakthroughs, biotech isn’t receiving enough investment.”

#### (Only on siphoning worker case) Turn their argument. Voting pro and decreasing the amount of uncapped workers does significant harm to the biotech sector. Uncapped employers are responsible for 72 percent of the demand for life scientists and 80 percent of the demand for biological scientists. Therefore, voting pro and siphoning workers from these sectors would drain the biotech sector of these critical employees.

#### The biotech industry has a ton of problems that wont be solved by more workers. CNBC explains that large profit-seeking biotech companies buy out small biotech companies before they have the opportunity to make any new discoveries.

#### CNBC also reports that pressures to focus on the “next big thing” crowds out other innovations for patients, and blocks in-depth examination of existing treatments. Every wants to find the new product, and nobody wants to improve existing treatments such as cancer treatment.

#### Regulatory Compliance destroys any potential biotech innovation. Tracy in 2015 finds that The NIH, FDA, and OSHA apply thousands of restrictions on biotech companies, concluding these companies spend a majority of their time on working around these restrictions.

#### But even if you believe these workers will grow the biotech industry, The Balance in 2017 explains the biotech industry creates four major societal concerns.

#### First, biotech creates products that damage the environment

#### Second, biotech allows rogue nations to use bioterror weapons that have no cure

#### Third, the inherent profit motive of the industry leads to a lack of safety standards for technicians.

#### Fourth, biotech leads to ethical issues such as cloning that amount to humans being able to build a human from scratch – a clear moral concern.

Neil G. Ruiz 2016 Brookings “The Search for Skills: Demand for H-1B Immigrant Workers in U.S. Metropolitan Areas”, https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf

Capped and uncapped employers use the H-1B program to fill different kinds of jobs. Despite accounting for only 10 percent of requests on average for the 2010–2011 period, uncapped employers are responsible for 72 percent of the demand for life scientists and 80 percent of the demand for biological scientists, specifically. On the other hand, capped employers make up 98 percent of all H-1B demand for computer occupations as a group, and 99 percent of all requests for computer programmers, the most highly requested occupation group and detailed occupation nationally. In addition to life scientists, uncapped employers have a high demand for other types of scientists, healthcare workers, and educators (Table 2). Across both employer types, computer occupations are the most requested minor group, accounting for almost three-quarters of STEM requests, and half of all requests. Engineering occupations and life scientists are the next most requested STEM groups, together accounting for 12 percent of all requests. Among uncapped employers, life scientists, health diagnosing and treating practitioners, and post-secondary teachers are in high demand—together accounting for almost two-thirds of uncapped requests. Overall, the occupational breakdown of H-1B requests reveals that demand is heavily concentrated in computer and engineering professions. These two minor groups had the most H-1B requests, and respectively accounted for 47 percent and 8 percent of all requests nationally. Demand intensity, as measured by requests per 1,000 workers in the same field, helps to highlight the relative demand for H-1Bs in these occupational groups. By this measure, mathematical science occupations, a group which includes jobs like operations research analysts, statisticians, and actuaries, has the highest intensity at 54.70 requests per 1,000 workers nationally. Life scientists and computer occupations are the next highest minor groups by intensity at the national level, with 48.04 and 47.98 requests per 1,000 workers, respectively (Table 3).

Damian Garde @Damiangarde, 12-29-2017, "Why are investors pulling money out of biotech in 2017?," STAT, <https://www.statnews.com/2017/12/29/why-investors-money-out-biotech/>

Despite soaring stock prices and a few breakthrough new therapies, biotech can’t seem to keep investors enthralled. The flow of money into the sector has turned negative for 2017, marking the second straight year that Wall Street has pulled more cash out of biotech than it has put in.

According to the investment bank Raymond James, biotech is down $59 million on the year. And it could have been worse: If not for one massive week of inflows in June, biotech would be down more than $1.5 billion in 2017, according to Baird analyst Brian Skorney. That’s not as bad as 2016, when roughly $6.5 billion left the sector, but it marks an alarming trend.

(Wilson, Brookings Institute, 2016)

[*https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf*](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf)

Capped and uncapped employers use the H-1B program to fill different kinds of jobs. Despite accounting for only 10 percent of requests on average for the 2010–2011 period, uncapped employers are responsible for 72 percent of the demand for life scientists and 80 percent of the demand for biological scientists, specifically. On the other hand, capped employers make up 98 percent of all H-1B demand for computer occupations as a group, and 99 percent of all requests for computer programmers, the most highly requested occupation group and detailed occupation nationally. In addition to life scientists, uncapped employers have a high demand for other types of scientists, healthcare workers, and educators (Table 2).

In the 2010–2011 period, STEM occupations accounted for 64 percent of all H-1B requests, despite only accounting for 5.4 percent of national employment in 2010. Sixty-six percent of requests from capped employers were for STEM occupations, while uncapped employers’ requests were 49 percent STEM. Yet the orientation of H-1B requests toward occupations requiring STEM competencies may be even higher. The U.S. Department of Commerce’s conservative definition of STEM used for this report does not include many professions that are likely to require specialty math and science knowledge, such as financial analysts and physicians. For example, demand from uncapped employers is concentrated heavily in medicine and post-secondary teaching, neither of which is considered STEM, despite often requiring specialized science education.

Robert J. Mulroy, President and Ceo Of Merrimack, 10-1-2015, "This is biotech's real problem," CNBC, <https://www.cnbc.com/2015/10/01/this-is-biotechs-real-problem-commentary.html>

There's also enormous pressure to focus on that "next big thing" that can crowd out other innovations for patients, while blocking valuable, in-depth examination of existing treatments. In oncology, drug combinations (like Genentech's combination of Herceptin, pertuzumab and docetaxel to treat HER-2 breast cancer) are making huge strides in prolonging patients' lives. Such combinations require understanding how specific tumors grow, and designing diagnostics that tell doctors whether a patient's tumor fits that profile. The problem? Not enough small biotechs have the luxury of developing that understanding before they're acquired so that big biotechs can gain another drug candidate.

‘Rachel Beavins Tracy, 8-18-2015, "Top 3 Challenges Facing Biotech Today (and How to Tackle Them)," No Publication, <https://blog.etq.com/top-3-challenges-facing-biotech-today-and-how-to-tackle-them>

There are many challenges facing the [biotech](http://www.etq.com/compliance-software-solutions-biotechnology/) industry today. Many issues—like those discussed below—are more fundamental, requiring a proactive approach to meet them head-on.

**1. Regulatory Compliance**

Biotech receives an enormous amount of scrutiny from all directions, including consumers, financial analysts, the media and, of course, regulatory agencies.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)—given the thousands of regulatory requirements imposed on biotech companies, it’s hard to imagine those companies have time to focus on anything else.

Theresa Phillips, 4-7-2017, "4 Common Societal Concerns with the Biotech Industry," Balance, <span class="skimlinks-unlinked">[https://www.thebalance.com/societal-concerns-with-biotech-3973289</span](https://www.thebalance.com/societal-concerns-with-biotech-3973289%3C/span)>

4 Societal Concerns With Biotechnology

1. Harm to the environment - This concern is perhaps the most widely cited by those opposed to [GMOs](https://www.thebalance.com/what-are-gmos-375532). It is very difficult to predict what will happen in an ecosystem where a new organism has been introduced, whether genetically modified or not.

2. Bioterrorism - Governments are worried that terrorists will use biotechnology to create new Superbugs, infectious viruses, or toxins, for which we have no cures.

3. Laboratory/production safety - It's hard to protect oneself if you don't know what you're working with. Some new technologies, usually nonbiologicals such as [nanoparticles](https://www.thebalance.com/nanoparticles-used-in-biotechnology-375667) make commercial production lines before they have been sufficiently tested for safety. There is also concern about technician safety in laboratories, even under secured conditions, when working with organisms of unknown virulence.

4. Ethical issues - Besides the age-old debate over whether cloning genes is sacrilegious, innumerable ethical questions arise over the appropriateness of [licensing genetic inventions](https://www.thebalance.com/biotech-business-models-375711) and other IP issues. In addition, the construction of genes from scratch (the first artificial gene was actually synthesized in 1970) means we might someday be able to create life from a chemical soup which will most certainly go against the ethical or religious beliefs of a significant number of people.​

## A2: Science Diplomacy

#### Delink/Nonunique - Jeff Grabmeier from Ohio State University-  Science Collaboration has more than doubled from 1990 from 2015 with 58 more countries participating in international research. The fact that the growth in cooperation has been steadily and rapidly occurring for so many years implies two things

#### It’s impossible to separate the impact of H1B visas from all other factors affecting cooperation. Therefore, you delink their entire argument.

#### Any kind of impact will occur with or without H1B visas. Throughout those years the growth doubled even without the expansion of the quota, nothing stops it from doubling again.

#### They don’t solve. The Christian Science Monitor reports that scientific diplomacy requires comprehensive strategy such as teaching more science at a young age, not just new technology. Without this strategy, they don’t access their impacts.

#### Unfortunately, effective science diplomacy is impossible. Lord from the Center for Science Diplomacy finds that the US government is not nearly organized enough to take advantage of science diplomacy. Make them prove the government would suddenly be able to handle this brand new strategy.

#### Turn their argument because science diplomacy trades off with real diplomacy and doesn’t solve anything. Dickson from SciDev reports that there are multiple examples of failures from science diplomacy.

#### Mitigate: Science Diplomacy fails. Robert Patman of the University of Otago finds that Science diplomacy has failed to address some of the most significant threats to the future of humanity, namely, global warming. 2000 scientists convened to fix the problem, and little has been done.

<https://phys.org/news/2017-02-international-science-collaboration-astonishing.html> February 18, 2017, by Jeff Grabmeier Ohio State

The number of multiple-author scientific papers with collaborators from more than one country more than doubled from 1990 to 2015, from 10 to 25 percent, one study found. And 58 more [countries](https://phys.org/tags/countries/) participated in international research in 2015 than did so in 1990. "Those are astonishing numbers," said Caroline Wagner, associate professor in the John Glenn College of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University, who helped conduct these studies.

**Robert Patman(University of Otago) Is science diplomacy the answer to a world under threat? September 4, 2014** <http://www.ingsa.org/conference-news/is-science-diplomacy-the-answer-to-a-world-under-threat/>     On the other hand, science diplomacy has failed to address what is regarded by many as the most significant threat to the future of the world, namely, global warming. Climate change is, in many ways, the poster child for issues that transcend the boundaries of states and can only be tackled meaningfully by an international effort. In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), an international group of more than 2000 scientists, was established to review the available evidence in the field and their findings and warnings helped spur climate diplomacy over the next two decades**.** International treaties designed to limit greenhouse gas emissions were signed at high profile meetings at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in places such as Rio de Janeiro, Kyoto and Copenhagen. In the end, relatively little has been achieved. The targets set by the countries through this diplomatic process have fallen woefully short of what scientists said was needed to ameliorate the problem of global warming.  Science, truth and evidence were not enough to trump the traditional drivers of international relations: the doctrine of unfettered state sovereignty and the corresponding belief that there is no authority than the state for defining national interests.

Zewail 10 (Ahmed, Obama’s science envoy to the Middle East and prof of physics @ Cal Institute of Technology. Christian Science Monitor, “Science, not Hollywood or Starbucks, is America's best soft power” Jun 28 2010. http://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Global-Viewpoint/2010/0628/Science-not-Hollywood-or-Starbucks-is-America-s-best-soft-power) JM

First, the US needs to define a coherent and comprehensive policy for pursuing science diplomacy with Muslim-majority countries. Despite many efforts by both public and private organizations, their initiatives remain fragmented.  Second, the focus of a better-integrated effort should be on improving education and fostering the scientific and technological infrastructure that will bring about genuine economic gains and social and political progress. One way to build human capital in science, for example, would be for the US to encourage and support the creation of relatively simple earth science labs in elementary schools, along with the teacher training necessary to stimulate curiosity about workings of nature. For older students, I propose a new program, “Reformation of Education and Development,” whose acronym, READ, would have special significance for Muslims, as it is the first word of the Quran. Through the READ program, the US would support the establishment of centers of excellence in science and technology that can serve as educational hubs for talented high school and university students throughout the region.  Third, these efforts must complement, not replace, US efforts to promote human rights and democratic governance in the Muslim world. The United States must also continue to pursue a just and secure two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and work toward freeing the Middle East from nuclear proliferation.

Lord et al 09 (Kristin - vice president at the Center for a New American Security and a nonresident fellow of the Brookings Institution, Vaughan Turekian, chief international officer and director of the Center for Science Diplomacy at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, “The Science of Diplomacy” http://www.cnas.org/node/918, 7/28/10, atl)

Facing a complex set of foreign-policy challenges, the United States can no longer afford to overlook such a useful instrument of statecraft. Regrettably, the U.S. government is not well organized to take advantage of science diplomacy. The National Science Foundation and technical departments (Energy, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Defense) apply their resources to science -- but not to its diplomatic use. Thus, the Obama administration should appoint a senior-level ambassador for science and technology cooperation in the State Department. He or she could convene an interagency group coordinating the strategic use of science diplomacy.

**Dickson 10** (David, director of SciDev. SciDev.net, 28 June. http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/category/science-diplomacy-conference-2010/) JM

**There’s a general consensus in both the scientific and political worlds that** the principle **of science diplomacy**, at least in the somewhat restricted sense of the need to get more and better science into international negotiations, **is** a **desirable** objective.  **There is less agreement, however, on how far the concept can – or indeed should – be extended to embrace broader goals and objectives, in particular attempts to use science to achieve political or diplomatic goals at the international level. \_ Science, despite its international characteristics, is no substitute for effective diplomacy.** Any more than diplomatic initiatives necessarily lead to good science.  These seem to have been the broad conclusions to emerge from a three-day meeting at Wilton Park in Sussex, UK, organised by the British Foreign Office and the Royal Society, and attended by scientists, government officials and politicians from 17 countries around the world.  The definition of science diplomacy varied widely among participants. Some saw it as a subcategory of “public diplomacy”, or what US diplomats have recently been promoting as “soft power” (“the carrot rather than the stick approach”, as a participant described it). Others preferred to see it as a core element of the broader concept of “innovation diplomacy”, covering the politics of engagement in the familiar fields of international scientific exchange and technology transfer, but raising these to a higher level as a diplomatic objective.  Whatever definition is used, three particular aspects of the debate became the focus of attention during the Wilton Park meeting: how science can inform the diplomatic process; how diplomacy can assist science in achieving its objectives; and, finally, how science can provide a channel for quasi-diplomatic exchanges by forming an apparently neutral bridge between countries. There was little disagreement on the first of these. Indeed for many, given the increasing number of international issues with a scientific dimension that politicians have to deal with, this is essentially what the core of science diplomacy should be about.  Chris Whitty, for example, chief scientist at the UK’s Department for International Development, described how knowledge about the threat raised by the spread of the highly damaging plant disease stem rust had been an important input by researchers into discussions by politicians and diplomats over strategies for persuading Afghan farmers to shift from the production of opium to wheat. Others pointed out that the scientific community had played a major role in drawing attention to issues such as the links between chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere and the growth of the ozone hole, or between carbon dioxide emissions and climate change. Each has made essential contributions to policy decisions.  Acknowledging this role for science has some important implications. No-one dissented when Rohinton Medhora, from Canada’s International Development Research Centre, complained of the lack of adequate scientific expertise in the embassies of many countries of the developed and developing world alike. Nor – perhaps predictably – was there any major disagreement that diplomatic initiatives can both help and occasionally hinder the process of science. On the positive side, such diplomacy can play a significant role in facilitating science exchange and the launch of international science projects, both essential for the development of modern science. Europe’s framework programme of research programmes was quoted as a successful advantage of the first of these. Examples of the second range from the establishment of the European Organisation of Nuclear Research (usually known as CERN) in Switzerland after the Second World War, to current efforts to build a large new nuclear fusion facility (ITER).  Less positively, increasing restrictions on entry to certain countries, and in particular the United States after the 9/11 attacks in New York and elsewhere, have significantly impeded scientific exchange programmes. Here the challenge for diplomats was seen as helping to find ways to ease the burdens of such restrictions. The broadest gaps in understanding the potential of scientific diplomacy lay in the third category, namely the use of science as a channel of international diplomacy, either as a way of helping to forge consensus on contentious issues, or as a catalyst for peace in situations of conflict. On the first of these, **some** pointed to recent climate change negotiations, and in particular the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as a good example, of the way that the scientific community can provide a strong rationale for joint international action.  But others **referred to the failure of the Copenhagen climate summit last December to come up with a meaningful agreement on action as a demonstration of the limitations of this way of thinking.**  It was argued that this **failure had been partly due to a misplaced belief that scientific consensus would be sufficient to generate a commitment to collective action, without taking into account the political impact that scientific ideas would have.**  Another example that received considerable attention was the current construction of a synchrotron facility SESAME in Jordan, a project that is already is bringing together researchers in a range of scientific disciplines from various countries in the Middle East (including Israel, Egypt and Palestine, as well as both Greece and Turkey).  The promoters of SESAME hope that – as with the building of CERN 60 years ago, and its operation as a research centre involving, for example, physicists from both Russia and the United States – SESAME will become a symbol of what regional collaboration can achieve. In that sense, it would become what one participant described as a “beacon of hope” for the region.  But others cautioned that, **however successful SESAME may turn out to be in purely scientific terms, its potential impact on the Middle East peace process should not be exaggerated.  Political conflicts have deep roots that cannot easily be papered over, however open-minded scientists may be to professional colleagues coming from other political contexts.**  Indeed, there was even a warning that in **the developing world**, high profile scientific projects, particular those with explicit political backing, **could end up doing damage by inadvertently favouring one social group over another. Scientists should be wary of having their prestige used in this way; those who did so could come over as patronising, appearing unaware of political realities.**  Similarly, those who hold science in esteem as a practice committed to promoting the causes of peace and development were reminded of the need to take into account how **advances in science** – whether nuclear physics or genetic technology – **have also led to new types of weaponry. Nor did science automatically lead to the reduction of global inequalities.**  **“Science for diplomacy” therefore ended up with a highly mixed review.** **The consensus seemed to be that science** can prepare the ground for diplomatic initiatives – and benefit from diplomatic agreements – but **cannot provide** the **solutions** to either.

## A2: Rural Medicine

#### Turn: It is empirically proven that increasing the number of doctors cant solve rural shortages, it trades off with telemedicine, balloons costs, and diminishes quality of care. But even if you buy that more doctors means better care,

#### Delink - The pipeline for doctors is big enough to fill the demand. SDN articulates that there are currently thousands of unemployed, qualified graduates; both US citizens and permanent residents; residing in the US capable of filling the vacancies. If the US really was in such a dire need of doctors these graduates would have already been employed.

#### There is an alt cause. The WSJ 17 reports that The reason we don’t see an increase in doctors in the US is because schools intentionally keep tuition rates too high and acceptance rates too low in order to keep wages for doctors high. The US is allowing the AMA to create doctor shortages - H-1B should not be the solution, because it does not break the monopoly of medical schools.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/overseas-medical-schools-offer-remedy-for-shortage-of-u-s-doctors-1497021507>

With U.S. medical schools struggling to churn out enough doctors to meet the demand in rural and other underserved areas, overseas programs that cater to their admission rejects are helping to pick up the slack.

Eric J. Topol, MD, editor-in-chief of Medscape, and Ezekiel Emanuel, MD, PhD, chair of the Department of Medical Ethics and Health Policy at the University of Pennsylvania, explains on January 24th, 2018 “No Physician Shortage Despite Dire Warnings: Zeke Emanuel" [https://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/891569] Accessed 4/11/18 SAO

Dr Topol: There is a maldistribution issue. One fifth of the American population is in rural areas, and adding more doctors does not seem to be the fix for that, right? Dr Emanuel: Right. If you were an economist, you would say, "We've got to get supply to equal demand, so we will just make more docs and force them out of New York City or San Francisco and they will go to North Dakota." But we know that is garbage. No country with big rural populations has ever solved maldistribution this way due to the fact that highly trained doctors do not want to relocate to small, rural cities. It's not just the United States. The main reason is because they want a lot of the social amenities that come along with a high socioeconomic status. These tend to be located in larger, urban areas, and getting this very talented pool out into rural areas is just not going to happen unless you literally force them, and we are against forcing doctors. I do not think more doctors are going to solve that maldistribution problem, and so we need to address this by adding more allied healthcare professionals, using telemedicine, and finding other ways of linking rural populations with physicians at more urban centers. That is especially true for specialty care. Here we might have a genuine shortage, but that is of a different kind. There may not be enough pediatric cardiologists or pediatric rheumatologists, but they are never going to be in North Dakota. That is a problem you are only going to solve by changing the amount that we reimburse them and linking them when patients need their services in rural areas by telemedicine or MD-MD consults via the Web. Serving the rural patient population is a hard nut to crack, but it's not going to be solved by training more docs. Wait Times Linked to Scheduling, Not Physician Supply Dr Topol: Another metric used a lot is wait times. Wait times to see a primary care doctor in places like Boston are more than 6 weeks, and the average is well over 3 weeks for the United States. Since wait times have been creeping up, the idea is that we do not have enough doctors. What are your thoughts about that? Dr Emanuel: It is very interesting. They looked at wait times after Massachusetts expanded access. A large part of the fear was that if you add millions of new people with health insurance and you are not adding doctors to cover them, wait times will go up. There was no evidence that that was true. Despite the fact that we added 22 million Americans through the ACA, I do not know that anyone has seen general wait times around the country go up. Wait time is not a function of doctor supply; it is a function of how you manage doctor time. I went around the country looking at places that provide high-quality, low-cost care, and one of the things I noticed is that they have "open-access scheduling." At the start of the day, between 20% and 50% of the physicians' slots are open and unscheduled so that patients can walk in or call and say, "I have some free time. Can I see my primary care doctor and get my annual exam?" That management style, ironically, opens up additional free time in doctor schedules because you have fewer no-shows. A lot of mechanisms can reduce wait time. Your old institution, the Cleveland Clinic, went to same-day appointments, and last year I think they did a million same-day appointments. Open-access scheduling, getting people in on the same day, and fixing the no-show issue can increase efficiency and decrease wait times. Supply Induces Demand in Healthcare Dr Topol: That brings up the issue of healthcare costs. After hospitals, the next line item of the $3.4 trillion in healthcare costs (or whatever it is right now) is docs. The concern is: If we increase the number of doctors like the AAMC is ordering up, are we going to increase costs? Dr Emanuel: Economists like to say that supply equals demand, and if we have this big demand of a billion office visits and these long wait times, we need to increase supply and things will even out. We know that in healthcare, supply and demand do not work that way. We have "supply-induced demand," which is how often you are supposed to see a diabetic patient in follow-up, for example. There is no evidence-based guideline. You have a lot of doctors chasing diabetic patients. Doctors will see more patients and increase costs with no added benefit. We have seen this over and over again. Florida has very high utilization because they have a lot of doctors down there for the old people and too many doctors given the population. You end up with very high utilization and very high costs. But there is no evidence that it leads to better care and some evidence that it actually leads to worse care because you are giving people unnecessary care and inefficiently delivered care. One doctor who practices down there and runs a capitated system responsible for total cost of care says that what you end up seeing is relatively small community hospitals with 70 cardiologists on staff who are doing all sorts of unnecessary catheterizations, pacemakers, and other things on marginal cases. He says this drives up costs because there is a big supply of doctors who produce a lot of unnecessary care because they need to meet a certain income threshold. That is not a place to be. We made that mistake. In the 1970s, Richard Nixon thought that by increasing the number of medical schools and doctors, healthcare costs would go down. The effect is exactly the opposite: If you increase the number of doctors, you will increase healthcare costs because they write prescriptions and order services like x-rays. That is not a good way of approaching the problem.

Standish Holmes, Student Doctor Network January 5, 2006**.** “Doctors on H-1B visas are dangerous”

<https://forums.studentdoctor.net/threads/doctors-on-h-1b-visas-are-dangerous.250360/>

In most fields, obtaining an H1B visa is a very difficult process and stringent conditions apply before an H1B petition is approved. In medicine it is just the opposite. Administrators of hospital residency programs, in contravention of DOL rules and regulations, are routinely offering vacant positions to foreign medical graduates (FMGs) not living in the US without first attempting to fill such vacancies with qualified candidates residing within US borders. Hospital residency positions, including internships, are filled through a centralized electronic application system. Anyone, anywhere in the world with internet access can use this system to apply for hospital residency positions. This allows applicants from abroad to apply at the same time as US citizens and permanent residents.  Since the number of applicants from abroad far outnumber US citizens and permanent residents applying for each vacancy, qualified US citizens and permanent residents are frequently never interviewed for some positions which ultimately are given to non-resident foreign applicants who are then supplied with H1B visas enabling them to work as physicians in the US. Hospitals are therefore determining who receive visas. Screening of these H1B recipients is minimal at best as hospitals are virtually unfettered in sponsoring H1B visas for candidates they hire from abroad. Hospitals receive federal, city and state funds from tax dollars, yet citizens and permanent residents residing in the US who contribute these tax dollars are being outnumbered and ignored. There are currently thousands of unemployed, qualified graduates of foreign medical schools; both US citizens and permanent residents; residing in the US capable of filling these vacancies. Only after all US citizens and permanent residents who apply are found not suitable, should programs be free to hire non-resident applicants. To interview and subsequently employ non-resident applicants without first interviewing US citizens and permanent resident applicants in order to ascertain their suitability, is utter disregard for US labor laws.

Lightman Immigration Law Group July 16, 2014

<https://lightmanimmigration.com/j-1-exchange-visitor-visa/did-you-know/>

Change of J-1 status to H-1B status: It is possible to change your status from J-1 status to the H-1B visa status as long as you are not subject to the 2-year home residency requirement. This can only be done if you are maintaining J-1 status and there are H-1B visa numbers available. For more info on the H-1B visa status, please see the following link: H-1B Visa Lawyer. You can track the H-1B visa numbers at the following link: H-1B Visa Cap. Quotas or Caps: Unlike the E-3 visa or H1B visa, there is no annual quota or cap for the J-1 Visa. Nor is there any particular start date or filing date that you must abide by, as there is with the H-1B visa. Video Conference Requirement: A thorough screening must be conducted for the trainee and intern programs, requiring that sponsors or third parties acting on their behalf interview the potential trainee/intern in person, by videoconference, or by web camera. Health Insurance: Minimum levels of health insurance covering specific items must be maintained for the intern or trainee. If the employer does not qualify, then a supplemental plan can be purchased at a relatively inexpensive monthly fee. J-1 to Green Card Through Marriage: Although the J-1 does not allow for “immigrant intent”, technically an individual who is not subject to the 2-year home residency requirement would be eligible to apply for a green card through marriage to a United States citizen. However, due to the fact that it doesn’t allow “immigrant intent” it is important to carefully navigate this process.

Oregon State University “Purpose of Exchange Visitor Program” http://international.oregonstate.edu/isfs/international-scholars/j-1-exchange-visitors/purpose-exchange-visitor-program

The Exchange Visitor Program (J-visa types) provides countless opportunities for international candidates looking to travel and gain experience in the United States. The multifaceted programs enable foreign nationals to come to the U.S. to teach, study, conduct research, demonstrate special skills or receive on the job training for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. The general purpose of the Exchange Visitor Program is to promote international educational and cultural exchange to develop mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries. As a non-immigrant visa type, all exchange visitors are expected to return to their home country upon completion of their program in order to share their exchange experiences. Eligibility Requirements There are a few basic requirements that all J-1 Exchange Visitors must meet to be qualified for the program: Intent to pursue appropriate activity (such as research, teaching, or training) Intent to return to home country (as determined by consular officer) [Sufficient funding](http://international.oregonstate.edu/isfs/international-scholars/j-1-exchange-visitors/estimated-expenses) for program Appropriate background for program activity (example, Research Scholars must have at least a master's degree or bachelor's degree with equivalent experience) [Adequate English proficiency](http://international.oregonstate.edu/isfs/visa-categories/j-1-exchange-visitor-program/english-assessment) determined by video-interview or language proficiency certificate/test Program Expectations Each category of the Exchange Visitor program has different expectations that the participants must follow. For a brief overview, select your program category type from the [Exchange Visitor Program website](http://j1visa.state.gov/programs). Program Categories The J-1 visa has multiple category or program types within the Exchange Visitor Program; each category has different expectations and regulations that must be followed. Follow the links to learn more about each category's program information, qualifications, and expectations.

## A2: Nurses

#### Turn. NCBI 13 finds that a 10% increase in the supply of nurses decreased annual earnings by up to four percent. Nurses aren’t going to want to come here if they get paid less.

#### De-link, because the process is extremely complicated. The USCIS creates a double bind in that to get a work permit, you need an immigration status, but to get an immigration status you need a work permit. These impossible legal restrictions limit the amount of nurses allowed to come in

#### Turn again. US News 17 reports that if nurses leave their jobs, they commonly get sued for breach of contract, leading to the entrapment we talk about in case.

#### Turn again because even if they qualify, their standards aren’t nearly up to par. The New Indian Express 17 reports that 40 percent nursing candidates who graduated from the Indian training programs do not know how to handle basic medical equipment such as a thermometer. If anything, this will only make care for patients even worse, and cause more death from medical mistakes.

#### Turn again because New Indian Express continues that India is in need of 2.4 million nurses. India’s medical shortage is incredibly higher than the US, so any impacts they read of medical shortages would just be even worse in India when they come to the US instead.

Robert Kaestner,  2013 Mar 1, "Effect of Immigrant Nurses on Labor Market Outcomes of US Nurses," PubMed Central (PMC), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3243945/>

We study the effect of immigration of foreign-trained, registered nurses (RNs) on the employment and wages of US-trained RNs. We use the “area” approach and study effects of immigration in labor markets defined by the state. We find substantial evidence that immigration by foreign-trained nurses increases the supply of nurses and that this increase in supply is associated with a decrease in annual earnings. Estimates suggest that a 10 percent increase in supply due to immigration is associated with a one to four percent decrease in annual earnings.

Lisa Esposito, 3-29-2017, "Immigrant Nurses: Filling the Next U.S. Shortage," No Publication, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/immigrant-nurses-filling-next-u-shortage-153004772.html>

**“State licensure requirements may create another hurdle**, Peterson says: "For example, in California, a **nurse can't get a license without immigration status and [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services] won't give immigration status without the license**." Workarounds exist, she adds, but they **cost additional time and money for the sponsoring employer**. Nurses who are **hired in the U.S. can run into legal issues as well**. "Sometimes nurses become unhappy with the working conditions and try to get out of their contracts early by buying out the contract," Ilagan says. "Or they just flat out leave, thinking there won't be any repercussion, and they **get sued for breach of contract**.

Pti, 4-26-2018, "About 45 percent&nbsp;of nursing candidates&nbsp;lack basic medical knowledge: Report," New Indian Express, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2017/aug/21/about-45-percent-of-nursing-candidates-lack-basic-medical-knowledge-report-1646230.html>

NEW DELHI: Nearly 45 per cent of the nursing candidates who underwent skill training in India lack proper knowledge to carry out daily care activities, according to a survey by employability assessment company Aspiring Minds.

Besides, the survey said 40 per cent candidates who graduated from the training programme do not know how to handle basic medical equipment such as a thermometer.

The report, based on a study conducted on 3,000 candidates, said the country is in need of 2.4 million nurses, citing WHO data.

The candidates took nursing assistant training across India during the year 2017.

## A2: Bond Financing (diaspora)

#### Every piece of evidence they read is specific to bond financing in the 90s. There’s very clearly more than enough immigration for this program right now.

#### De-Link on Probability: India has not issued bonds in a while. Wenner ‘15 of the IDB explains that India has not issued a bond since 2000.

Wenner, Mark, IDB, "Can Diaspora Bonds be Used in the Caribbean?", 2015, http://www20.iadb.org/intal/catalogo/PE/2015/15820.pdf

India has also been successful, having raised US$11.3 billion to date on three opportunistic issues that were restricted to persons of Indian descent. In contrast, Israel has been much more active with issues over the past six decades. In 1991, India issued diaspora bonds (called India Development Bonds) to help with balance-of-payment problems in 1998 and 2000 to help recover from sanctions imposed in the wake of detonating nuclear devices. 4 Proceeds have been used exclusively for balance-of-payment issues and during times when access to international markets was difficult. The maturity of the bonds issued were 5 years and the returns in US dollars rated from 6.85 to 9.50 percent, approximately 40 basis points less than US corporate bonds. India has not issued another diaspora bond since 2000.

# Politics

## A2: Public Support

#### Ropoza of Forbes 17 writes that major corporations are the ones who approve of the increase in the quota, while public support maintains very much diverse on the issue

Kenneth Rapoza, 7-14-2017, "Companies Say They Want More H-1B Foreign Workers," Forbes,<https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2018/02/07/companies-say-they-want-more-h-1b-foreign-workers/>

It's not exactly an immigrant visa, though it does allow for foreigners to work legally in the United States for at least two years. But it is one of the most controversial immigration topics after building a wall and the "Dreamers." The H-1B visa, dominated by the big three Indian outsourcers, is in more demand this year than last. Demand is nearly double where it was in 2016. The visa program has been roundly criticized by American tech workers who have been replaced by foreign workers, or feel their salaries have stalled out due to imported, skilled labor. Some 400 hiring managers in the science and tech fields say by a ratio of nearly six to one that they will be looking for foreign talent this year. According to a survey by Chicago-based Envoy Global, an immigration services firm, 59% of respondents said they would be hiring more foreign employees at their U.S. offices, up from 50% who said so in 2017 and 34% in 2016. "The survey respondents tell us they need higher skilled immigrants and think Washington should increase the cap for the H-1B," says Richard Burke, Envoy's CEO. The survey was released on Wednesday..

## A2: International Sentiment

#### Delink: Spark of CNN (18) finds that there are a lot of reasons that the US has a poor image thus solving for one small policy won’t cause a massive shift in sentiment.

Laura Smith-Spark, January 2018, ͞US slumps in global leadership poll after Trump's 1st year͟, CNN,<https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/18/world/us-slips-behind-china-in-gallup-global-leadership-poll-intl/index.html> // TL

Since becoming President, Trump has pushed an "America First" policy which has seen the United States pull back from global pacts and alliances on trade, the environment and defense. Within days of taking office, Trump withdrew the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a massive free trade deal involving a dozen countries that was negotiated under Obama. He has also cast doubt on the future of NAFTA, the 23-year-old trade pact between the United States and its neighbors, Mexico and Canada, and continued to insist that Mexico should pay for a wall along its border with the United States. Perhaps the biggest blow to international cooperation came in June, when Trump took the United States out of the Paris climate accord. As things stand, the US will be the only country in the world not signed on to the accord when it completes the lengthy withdrawal process in 2020. More recently, the Trump administration has upset allies in western Europe, as well as Russia, by threatening to quit a multinational deal that limits Iran's nuclear ambitions. The President's own words, often fired off via Twitter, may also have served to undermine public confidence in the United States as a reliable, stable ally and global leader. At the same time, there have been foreign policy successes. Trump's administration built on the Obama administration's plans to defeat ISIS in Syria and Iraq, helped bring greater stability in Afghanistan and imposed the most stringent ever sanctions against North Korea.

## A2: Solves Legislative Deadlock

#### Non-Unique: Binder of the Brookings Institute contends that gridlock has been occurring over the past two centuries and is very much rooted in the design of congress. They cannot prove that a single policy will change the structural problems.

#### No Probability: Izadi of the Atlantic 13 argues that congress can barely pass a bill with bipartisan support in the current political situation. Expecting a polarized topic to stop gridlock is absolutely ridiculous because neither party is willing to change their stance on the issue.

#### Link turn future policy: passing worse policy will create more gridlock in the long term. If you buy the slightest bit of our case, you can vote for us here because we tell you that H-1b visas are a bad political choice in the long term due to the perpetuation of abusive conditions.

Sarah Binder, December 1, 2000, “Going Nowhere: A Gridlocked Congress”, The Brookings Institute, Accessed March 15, 2018,<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/going-nowhere-a-gridlocked-congress/>

**Gridlock is not a modern legislative invention.** Although the term is said to have entered the American political lexicon after the 1980 elections, Alexander **Hamilton was complaining more than two centuries ago about the deadlock rooted in the design of the Continental Congress.** In many ways, gridlock is endemic to our national politics, the natural consequence of separated institutions sharing and competing for power. But even casual observers of Washington recognize tremendous variation in Congress’s performance. At times, congressional prowess is stunning. The Great Society Congress under Lyndon Johnson, for example, enacted landmark health care, environment, civil rights, transportation, and education statutes (to name a few). At other times, gridlock prevails, as when, in 1992, congressional efforts to cut the capital gains tax and to reform lobbying, campaign finance, banking, parental leave, and voter registration laws (to name a few) ended in deadlock.

Elahe Izadi, SEP 15, 2013, “Why Congress Sometimes Can't Even Pass Moderate, Bipartisan Bills”, The Atlantic, Accessed March 15, 2018,<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2013/09/why-congress-sometimes-cant-even-pass-moderate-bipartisan-bills/444849/>

With the debate over Syria on hold, the Senate's return to business began simply enough last week with a moderate energy bill, the first in six years. Surely, Congress could work on a piece of legislation that has been hammered out over two years and enjoys wide, bipartisan support. **But by week's end, work on the bill came to a halt as one lawmaker insisted on a vote over an unrelated, political divisive issue: Obamacare.** The energy bill's fate demonstrates that even when lawmakers can overcome the difficult politics of any particular issue — in this case, energy policy — it isn't always enough to pass legislation through regular order. "**Things are so bad right now that even a bill that has been radically watered down can't get through the Senate without getting wrapped up in procedural shenanigans,"** says Jim Manley, former top aide to Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid

## A2: Democracy Promotion

#### delink – not gonna happen with trump. carothers 2017 of the carnegie endowment explains, trump is unlikely to promote democracy abroad, as evidenced by the smith 2017 of the world post who explains, usaid is planning a 44% decrease in funding for democracy promotion.

Thomas Carothers. January, 2017. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. ‘Prospects for U.S. Democracy Promotion Under Trump’ http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/01/05/prospects-for-u.s.-democracy-promotion-under-trump-pub-66588

Throughout his campaign, Trump emphasized his intention to take a purely transactional approach to other international powers. Underlying this approach is the idea that the United States will define its interests narrowly and thereby focus on U.S. economic interests and core security concerns (above all, counterterrorism). Democracy and human rights in other countries, and other “soft” interests, are to be put aside in the pursuit of a get-tough, America-first foreign policy. According to Trump and his advisers, their counterterrorism strategy will rest on stepped-up military efforts and possibly harsher treatment of suspected terrorists who are detained or imprisoned. They have shown no interest in longer-term political approaches to undercutting the roots of state fragility: for example, Trump declared at a public event in December that “we’re going to stop trying to build new nations in far-off lands” that “you’ve never even heard of.” In line with his promise of transactionalism, Trump has taken a strikingly friendly approach toward various foreign strongmen. His favorable statements about Russian President Vladimir Putin have attracted the most attention but are only one part of a larger pattern that includes a recent sympathetic statement about Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte’s brutal crackdown on undocumented immigrants and drug traffickers, a backslapping meeting with Egypt’s President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi in New York in September, and an effusive postelection telephone call with Hungary’s Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. He has made it clear that in pursuing warmer relationships with such leaders, he does not intend to raise unpleasant truths about their democratic shortcomings. Of course, the United States has long maintained cozy ties with various nondemocratic governments for the sake of security and economic interests; but Trump has been offering a kind of lavish praise that generally does not characterize such relationships and that extends to strongmen leaders who are not even strategically important to the United States (like Orbán).

Jeffrey T. Smith. 2017. Huffington Post. ‘US Should Rethink ‘Democracy Promotion’ in Southern Africa’

Given that the prevailing environment in southern Africa is characterized by widespread democratic backsliding, it is high time that the United States both reevaluates and reshapes its strategy in the region. In particular, the U.S. should consider re-calibrating its engagement with domestic civil societies to focus on policy development and oversight and work to better strengthen the adherence to the rule of law in more creative ways. Now is certainly not the time to disinvest in the region — neither intellectually or financially — which is why it’s disconcerting that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plans a 44 percent decrease in funding for democracy and human rights initiatives for the next fiscal year.

#### DELINK – Can’t happen with Trump. Even if Trump chose to promote democracy, it wouldn’t be effective, given that Carothers continues, because Trump was elected without the popular vote, and has a reputation for silencing dissent, it’s unlikely that any promotion from his administration would make any meaningful change.

Thomas Carothers. January, 2017. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. ‘Prospects for U.S. Democracy Promotion Under Trump’ http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/01/05/prospects-for-u.s.-democracy-promotion-under-trump-pub-66588

Of course, U.S. democracy promotion relies not just on actions the United States takes abroad, but the power of the example it sets at home. Various problematic features of U.S. political life in recent years—the institutional gridlock, the ever-rising role of money in politics, and the frequent skirmishing over basic electoral rules and procedures—have already tarnished the United States’ image abroad. But the recent U.S. presidential election process damaged this image much more widely and deeply. Although this damage had many sources, numerous actions that Trump took during the campaign and since the election—from his vows to prosecute his main opponent to his baseless postelection assertions of massive electoral fraud—figure significantly in the dispiriting diminishment of America’s global political brand. Trump went so far as to mock the idea of the United States as a democratic exemplar, declaring in July that “when the world sees how bad the United States is and we start talking about civil liberties, I don’t think we are a very good messenger.”

#### Third, you turn the argument, because democratization destabilizes African countries. This happens in three ways

#### As Chenowith of Harvard notes in 2006, because in developing nations democratic governments, terrorist groups tend to proliferate to expand their political power.

#### As Cummings of CNN reports in 2016, many of the democratic governments that are propped up by Humanitarian Aid are perpetrators of violence themselves, which expands terrorist recruitment and exacerbates violence.

#### Because as Walt 2016 writes in Foreign Policy Magazine, groups that lose control to democratization tend to retaliate violently. This is what happened with the Sunnis when they lost power in post-Suddam Iraq, which RAND says in 2016, tripled the number of terrorist attacks.

#### Thus, Goldenberg 2015 of UC San Diego finds empirically, democratic governments in Africa and the Middle East experience 15 times more terrorism than non-democracies.

Erika Chenowith [Harvard] 2006. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. ‘The Inadvertent Effects of Democracy on Terrorist Group Emergence’ http://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/files/chenoweth\_2006\_06.pdf

Why are terrorist groups prevalent in democracies? I argue that the motivation for terrorist group proliferation in democracies can be explained by intergroup dynamics, with terrorist groups of various ideologies competing with one another for limited agenda space within the democracy. In order to test my hypotheses, I conduct a cross-national, longitudinal analysis of 119 countries for the period 1975ñ97, using participation competition and intergroup competition as the key independent variables and the number of emerging terrorist groups as the dependent variable. I find support for the hypothesis that intergroup competition, motivated by the competitiveness of the political regime, explains an increase in terrorist groups. I also find preliminary support for the notion that the relationship is curvilinearóthat the most competitive and least competitive polities produce the largest number of new groups. In light of the current emphasis on terrorism and its impacts on global security, officials must take into account intergroup dynamics in order to derive effective counterterrorism policies.

CNN. Ryan Cummings. February, 2016. ‘Sham democracy' is fueling Africa's terrorism’ http://www.cnn.com/2016/02/10/opinions/africa-terrorism-democracy/

Western intervention in these contexts may be further compounding the problem. Acknowledging the growing threat on the continent, Western powers are pledging logistical, financial and even operational support to Africa's terror-embattled states. But foreign intervention risks evoking the unsavory legacies of colonialism and that of Western-branded counterterrorism initiatives elsewhere in the Muslim world -- both of which can assist terror groups in their radicalization and recruitment process. Perhaps more importantly, by providing patronage to African regimes, Western governments may also be seen as facilitating exclusionary and oppressive governance, subsequently endorsing democratic rule as being defined as such. The sad reality for many millions of Africans is that the antitheses of terrorism and democracy are not that dissimilar. For many, aligning themselves with their respective governments, or with a terrorist group challenging its legitimacy, may be a process of cost-benefit analysis -- a process which may not always culminate with support for the former. For the tide to change, African regimes need realize that their actions are often perceived no different to that of the gun-wielding militant seeking to yield change through violence. They need to realize that offering their citizens a better deal than a terrorist can may be the most important weapon in their arsenal. Similarly, Western governments need to see that their direct or indirect involvement in punitive counterterrorism initiatives treats the symptoms but not the causes of terrorism. As the custodians of democracy, Western regimes should be aiding their African counterparts in building governance systems which exude the tenets of democratic governance -- equality, inclusivity, justice and true choice -- and not ones which presume to act as such. As it stands, what has been sold as democratic rule in the terrorist-embattled parts of Sub-Saharan Africa has not only failed at combating terrorism -- it has enabled it. In the absence of reforms, the appeal of rigid, God-given governance will continue to resonate in contexts where faux democracy has failed.

Stephen Walt. 2016. Foreign Policy Magazine. ‘Why Is America So Bad at Promoting Democracy in Other Countries?’ http://foreignpolicy.com/2016/04/25/why-is-america-so-bad-at-promoting-democracy-in-other-countries/

Second, using force to spread democracy almost always triggers violent resistance. Nationalism and other forms of local identity remain powerful features of today’s world, and most people dislike following orders from well-armed foreign occupiers. Moreover, groups that have lost power, wealth, or status in the course of a democratic transition (such as Sunnis in post-Saddam Iraq) will inevitably be tempted to take up arms in opposition, and neighboring states whose interests are adversely affected by a transition may try to stop or reverse it. Such developments are the last thing a struggling democracy needs, of course, because violence tends to empower leaders who are good at it, instead of those who are skilled at building effective institutions, striking deals across factional lines, promoting tolerance, and building more robust and productive economies.

Emily Goldenberg. UC San Diego. 2015. ‘The Effects of Democratic Presidential and Parliamentary Systems on Hostage-Taking Terrorism’ https://polisci.ucsd.edu/\_files/undergrad/Honors%20Thesis%20Goldenberg.pdf

Table 1 (shown below) demonstrates that the relationship between hostage attacks and both democratic presidential and parliamentary regimes is positive and significant. The results for democratic parliamentary regimes (DemParl) are highly significant (p >.01) and indicate that citizens of a country that is both democratic and parliamentary are roughly fifteen times (1500 percent) more likely than citizens of a country that is not both democratic and a parliamentary system to be targeted by a hostage attack given that they are the target of a terrorist act to begin with. The results for democratic presidential systems (DemPres) are significant and demonstrate that citizens of a country that is both democratic and presidential are about seventy percent more likely than citizens of a state that is not both democratic and presidential to be the targets of a kidnapping.

# Other

## A2: Ethnic Diversity

#### NASEM reports that the natural integration of society is making an increase in ethnic differences less and less meaningful. There has been a blurring of group categories over the last 100 years and this trend will continue in the future without any added action.

#### Turn their argument. All you are going to get with H1B visas is less ethnic diversity, since a large majority of the visas go to Indian immigrants, you will only be getting one ethnicity – not many like we should encourage. H1B visas are nowhere near the correct tool to solve our ethnic diversity issue and may just make the issue worse.

#### delink – mostly move into urban areas. The American immigration council explains in 2016 that demand for high-skilled workers comes in metropolitan areas where innovation industries flourish, which is why Wilson 2012 writes for Brookings that 91% of h1b recipients end up in cities which are already likely liberally minded and diverse.

[file:///C:/Users/jonah/Dropbox/PRep%20broooo/TOC/big%20a$$%20immigration%20econ%20impacts.pdf](file:///C%3A/Users/jonah/Dropbox/PRep%20broooo/TOC/big%20a%24%24%20immigration%20econ%20impacts.pdf)

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/23550>.

Immigration has broadened the ethnic diversity of the American population and will continue to do so, but the increasing integration of American society may make ethnic distinctions ever less meaningful.7 There has been a steady blurring of origin group categories over the last 100 years or more of our history, and with rising rates of intermarriage there is little reason to assume this trend will change in the future. A great source of American resilience as an immigrant-absorbing country is that assimilation has been a two-way street, with the mainstream society gaining exposure to cultures and customs of many nations, as well as benefiting from immigrants’ high aspirations, strong families, and strong work ethic (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2015).

American Immigration Council. 16. The H-1B Visa Program: A Primer on the Program and Its Impact on Jobs, Wages, and the Economy (Fact Sheet),” American Immigration Council. April 1, 2016. <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/h1b-visa-program-fact-sheet>

106 metropolitan areas across the United States had at least 250 requests for H-1B workers in 2010-2011. Demand for high-skilled workers is generally higher in metro areas where innovation industries flourish. For example, H-1B demand is high in places like Columbus, IN; Durham-Chapel Hill, NC; Trenton-Ewing, NJ; Bloomington-Normal, IL; Ann Arbor, MI; Peoria, IL; Boulder, CO; and Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR. Al- though the presence of research universities accounts for H-1B demand in some of these places, private industry accounts for the intensity of demand in other areas. HTC Global, Wal-Mart, Merrill Lynch, Educational Testing Service, Caterpillar Inc., Credit Suisse, JP- Morgan Chase & Co., Bank of America, Wells Fargo Bank, and the Mayo Clinic have been top H-1B employers. Nearly two-thirds of requests for H-1B workers are for STEM occupations. There is also high demand for workers in healthcare, business, finance, and life sciences industries.

Jill Wilson. July 2012. Brookings. ‘The Search for Skills: Demand for H-1B Immigrant Workers in U.S. Metropolitan Areas’ https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf

One hundred and six metropolitan areas had at least 250 requests for H-1B workers in the 2010–2011 period, accounting for 91 percent of all requests but only 67 percent of the national workforce. Considerable variation exists among these metro areas in the number of workers requested and the ratio of requests to the size of the total metro workforce. On aver- age, there were 3.3 requests for H-1Bs per 1,000 workers in these 106 metro areas, compared to 2.4 for the nation as a whole.

## A2: Reduce Xenophobia

#### delink – mostly move into urban areas. The American immigration council explains in 2016 that demand for high-skilled workers comes in metropolitan areas where innovation industries flourish, which is why Wilson 2012 writes for Brookings that 91% of h1b recipients end up in cities which are already likely liberally minded and diverse.

#### America is trending towards tolerance. The Pew Research Center found that in the nineties, the number of people against immigration doubled those who were for it. In 2010, though, that number was exactly even. In 2016, 65% of Americans said that immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents. There is a natural trend of acceptance, meaning we will access their impacts over time too. All they do is speed up the process of acceptance without even quantifying by how much they speed it up. You cant vote on an imaginary, unquantifiable escalation of tolerance.

#### Current backlash is just in response to Immigration policy. Hajzol from UCSD finds that prevalence of immigration policy whether good or bad accentuates xenophobia, meaning they will likely only make xenophobia worse on their side by bringing more attention to the visas.

#### A majority of H1B visa holders are Indian. We would argue that most of the xenophobia is being funneled towards Middle Eastern immigrants and Latin Immigrants, not even Indians. This makes their argument have little to no impact as they aren’t even solving the huge majority of xenophobia.

#### Journalist’s Research in June of 2014 explains that when immigration increases, so does hate crime. Immigration increased through 2002, dropped in 2003 and rose again in 2004. The hate crime rate against Hispanics also fell through 2003 and rose again in 2004. States reported an average of 10 anti-Hispanic crimes each year between 2000 and 2004, with nearly twice as many hate crimes in the West and Northeast.

“Impact of Immigration on Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime in the United States.” **Journalist's Resource, 24 June 2014,** journalistsresource.org/studies/government/immigration/impact-immigration-anti-hispanic-hate-crime-united-states.

**“Immigration increased through 2002, dropped in 2003 and rose again in 2004. The hate crime rate against Hispanics also fell through 2003 and rose again in 2004. States reported an average of 10 anti-Hispanic crimes each year between 2000 and 2004, with nearly twice as many hate crimes in the West and Northeast.** The difference in reported hate crimes is in spite of the fact that immigration appears evenly distributed across regions, with an average overall immigration rate of 1,464 per 100,000. The FBI found 44% of hate crimes against Hispanics were property crimes (vandalism) and 56% were personal crimes (intimidation representing a majority of offenses). Where Hispanics are more numerous, hate crimes against them are less frequent. Roughly 21% of reporting agencies reported zero anti-Hispanic hate crimes. Neither the measure of economic threat, nor overall state economic conditions, nor white-to-Hispanic unemployment had a measurable impact on anti-Hispanic hate crime.”

Hajzol, Zohan. “White Backlash: Immigration, Race, and American Politics.” UCal San Diego.http://pages.ucsd.edu/~zhajnal/resources/white-backlash-manuscript.pdf

What is also clear from this pattern of results is that the Latino population has become a more central factor in American race relations. In American history, the issue of race has traditionally been viewed through the lens of a black-white dichotomy. That is no longer true today. The increasing visibility of immigration and its widespread impact on the nation’s economic, social, cultural, and political spheres appear to have brought forth a real change in the racial dynamics of our politics. There are also implications for the future balance of power in American politics. The pattern of results presented here suggests that at least over the short to near term, determining which party will dominate American electoral politics is very much an open question. The conventional view of pundits and prognosticators and maybe even most social scientists is that the dramatic growth of the minority population and its strong ties to the Democratic Party portend the demise of the Republican Party.

Jones, Bradley. “Americans' Views of Immigrants Marked by Widening Partisan, Generational Divides.” Pew Research Center, 15 Apr. 2016, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/15/americans-views-of-immigrantsmarked-by-widening-partisan-generational-divides/.

“Most Americans have a positive view of the contributions of immigrants to the country. About two-thirds (65%) say that immigrants strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents; 26% say that immigrants are a burden because they take jobs, housing and health care. **Positive views of immigrants have continued to increase in recent years. Attitudes today are the reverse of what they were in 1994. At that time, 63% said immigrants did more to burden the country, while just 31% said they did more to strengthen the country. As recently as 2011, about as many said immigrants burdened (44%) as strengthened (45%) the country.”**

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Jill Wilson. July 2012. Brookings. ‘The Search for Skills: Demand for H-1B Immigrant Workers in U.S. Metropolitan Areas’ https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf

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## A2: Pathway 4 DACA

#### Bier from the Niskanen Center finds that H1B visas aren’t an immigration program; it’s a temporary worker program. H1B is exclusively for work, not for citizenship, so it wont be traded for advancements in immigration programs.

David Bier, immigration policy analyst, Niskanen Center, April 6, 2015, niskanencenter.org/wpcontent/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf Sen. Sessions denies that H-1Bs can create jobs for Americans, drawing a sharp line between “immigrants” and H-1B “temporary workers.” “This H-1B program is a jobs program—it’s a temporary job process in which a corporation says that they can’t fill a job and they need a temporary worker,” he stated at the recent hearing. “It’s not an immigration program. They’re not intended to come here and start a business that’s going to hire lots of people.”

## A2: Remittances

#### You can turn their argument against them for five reasons

#### Long term growth. The International Monetary Fund explains that there is often a negative relationship between a country’s growth and remittances. Remittances only builds dependence on a country and reduce growth.

#### Mortensen from CIS in June of 2009 explains that remittances deepen effects of recessions, only putting developing economies in more risky and precarious situations.

#### The Institute of Labor Economics finds that Remittances can increase the consumption of nontradable goods, raise their prices, appreciate the real exchange rate, and decrease exports, thus damaging the receiving country’s competitiveness in world markets.

#### More resources are lost than gained. Mishra 2013 reports that India has already lost 17 billion dollars in one year from all of the Indian students who have left India. Also, only 37 percent of Chinese immigrants return to China, and fewer and fewer high skilled workers from these countries are returning each year to grow their home economies. These countries are losing vital tax revenue, and a crucial entrepreneurial resource that far outweighs a simple dollar value in the long term.

#### Choking off the money. The Guardian reports that companies charge up to a 29% fee on remittances, garnering billions for transaction companies. Unfortunately, the entire industry is controlled by just two companies who continually raise transfer prices. Problematically, when they make more money, they create more and more restrictions. That’s why The Guardian concludes that migrant workers are better off sending money to independent humanitarian aid organizations in their country.

Gapen, Michael T., Ralph Chami, Peter Montiel, Adolfo Barajas, and Connel Fullenkamp. "Do Workers Remittances Promote Economic Growth?" IMF Working Papers 09, no. 153 (2009): 1. doi:10.5089/9781451873009.001. “The findings of this paper echo the recent criticisms of foreign aid presented by Rajanand Subramanian (2005) and others, who point out that there is very little evidence that decades of official transfers have contributed much to the growth of developing economies. Similarly, our findings suggest that decades of private income transfers—remittances—have contributed little to economic growth in remittancereceiving economies and may have even retarded growth in some. We find that when remittances are properly measured, and when the growth equations are well specified and instrumented, we cannot find a robust and significant positive impact of remittances on long-term growth, and often find a negative relationship between remittances and growth. Perhaps the most persuasive evidence in support of this finding is the lack of a single example of a remittances success story: a country in which remittances-led growth contributed significantly to its development. Given that some countries’ remittance receipts exceeded 10% of GDP for long periods of time, we should expect to find at least one example of this phenomenon during the past four decades."

**Mortensen , Ronald.** "Illegal, but Not Undocumented." CIS.org. **June 2009.** Accessed

March 2018. https://cis.org/Report/Illegal-Not-Undocumented.

**“In October 2008, at a time the United States economy was reeling from an unprecedented financial crisis and a sharp drop in consumer spending, remittances to Mexico rose to $2.4 billion, a 13 percent jump from $2.2 billion in remittances in October 2007. If this were to continue at the same level for the entire year, the amount of remittances ($28.8 billion) just to Mexico would exceed the total amount initially requested to bail out the three major American automakers**.”

Mark Anderson, 8-1-2014, "Global remittance industry choking billions out of developing world," Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/aug/18/global-remittance-industry-choking-billions-developing-world>

Remittances generate [three times more money](https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/jan/30/migrants-billions-overshadow-aid) every year than the total global aid budget, according to the World Bank, which projects that $436bn (£261bn) will be sent overseas this year.

But [fees of up to 29% are still being charged on money transfers between some countries](https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en/corridor/South-Africa/Botswana), despite a pledge by the G8 at the L’Aquila summit in 2009 to [halve the world’s mean remittance fee to 5%](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final%2C0.pdf) (pdf). Such a reduction would save poorer countries as much as $16bn a year, the World Bank says.

Experts say the price of sending money is inflated by two companies – Western Union and MoneyGram – which hold a duopoly over the global industry.

Other money transfer operators agree. “Western Union and MoneyGram are ubiquitous and that dominance has allowed them to dictate terms in many markets – in some cases imposing punitively high fees,” said Ismail Ahmed, chief executive of online money transfer firm WorldRemit.

[Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes](https://wol.iza.org/authors/catalina-amuedodorantes), ND, "IZA World of Labor," Institute of Labor Economics, https://wol.iza.org/articles/good-and-bad-in-remittance-flows/long

Remittances can increase the consumption of nontradable goods, raise their prices, appreciate the real exchange rate, and decrease exports, thus damaging the receiving country’s competitiveness in world markets.

<https://www.smh.com.au/opinion/brain-drain-a-headache-for-india-and-china-20131023-2w1kg.html>

Pankaj Mishra24 October 2013

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India estimates that Indian students studying abroad cost India as much as $17 billion a year in lost revenue. Only 37 per cent of Chinese educated overseas have returned to China in the past 30 years. The Economic Times, India's biggest business daily, reported this July that fewer Indian students at Wharton and other prestigious business schools in the US are planning to come home this year; the recent depreciation of the rupee and signs of revival in the US economy are making them keener to stay on.

## A2: Humanitarian Aid

#### Turn. Opaku 2015 contends in the Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, aid crowds out foreign direct investment because FDI and aid both tend to be attracted in the manufacturing sector. Thus, Selaya 2012 of the Copenagen Business Schools quantifies, every 100 dollars spent on aid, decreases FDI by 84 dollars. This is problematic for two reasons.

#### Because Narang 2014 of UC Santa Barbara explains, up to 80% of Foreign Aid is lost due to corruption. On the contrary, Jin-Wei of Brookings reports in 2017, due to strict investment regulations, American Businesses are generally corruption-averse in their distribution of FDI.

#### Because FDI empirically decreases poverty. Gahou 2010 of Laval University quantifies, every 1% increase in FDI decreases poverty by 5% and increases The Human Development Index by .5%.

Eric Opaku. 2015. Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development. ‘The Puzzling Effects of Foreign Aid (ODA) on FDI: Examining Africa’s Experience’ Vol.6, No.16, 2015

Africa is fairly different economically, politically and in terms of the FDI it attracts from other developing regions. The region’s economic structure is dominated by the primary sector and contains larger percentage of FDI in comparison to other regions. FDI flow and stock in other regions is mostly concentrated in the manufacturing and service sector (Cantwell 1997). A look at the FDI stock statistics for Africa during the period 1988 and 1997 shows an increase from 51.8 percent to 53.4 percent in the primary sector. Comparing this to the statistics in Asia and Latin America, there was rather a decline from 8.8 percent to 3.4 percent and 5.7 percent respectively for the period under review (UNCTAD 1999a: 424-25). On a whole, figures for developing countries as a cohort shows a marginal increase from 6.7 percent in 1990 to 7 percent in 2002. In addition to the concentration of stock figures in the primary sector, annual flows to Africa between 1996 and 2002 continues to be concentrated in this sector representing an average of 55 percent of total flows (UNCTAD 2002a: 52). Knowing that FDI in Africa is traditionally resource-seeking in the extractive sectors (UNCTAD 2008), taken on previous studies’ recommendation of redirecting more aid to complementary inputs from the production sector (Selaya & Sunesen 2008) tends to be controversial and disadvantageous to African economies. It is therefore the argument of this article that, the relationship between the two capital flows can be better explained when characteristics of destination country are taken into consideration. Africa may present significantly different results from the rest of the developing world. An establishment of this fact is crucial for proper targeting in aid allocation, and to resolving the capital shortage problem of African economies. It is also crucial for contributing to the realization of the millennium development goals (MDGs).

Pablo Selaya. [Copenhagen Business School] 2012. World Development Vol. 40, No. 11 ‘Does Foreign Aid Increase Foreign Direct Investment?’

Based on the indication that there might be AR(1) and that persistence in the FDI variable is important, we turn to GMM-SYS estimators. Column 4 presents the result of esti- mating Eqn. (5), and column 5 presents the results of estimat- ing Eqn. (6), which is the richest (and our preferred) econometric specification. Column 5 in Table 1 shows that one dollar of aid invested on physical capital crowds out on average 0.84 dollars of FDI in per capita terms. The table also shows that one aid dollar in- vested in complementary factors attracts on average 1.09 dol- lars of additional FDI. This type of aid works with scale effects, so, evaluated at the median (21.6 dollars per capita), our results indicate that one dollar of aid invested in comple- mentary factors draws in total 1.03 (1.09 2 0.0013 21.6) dollars of FDI in per capita terms. The corresponding Wald test confirms this marginal effect to be significantly posi- tive at the 1% level. Having specified a dynamic model we can calculate long-run effects of aidK and aidA, by assuming that the level of FDI per capita is the same in every period. Evaluated at the median, we find that one additional aid dollar per capita invested in com- plementary factors draws in 1.98 dollars of FDI per capita in the 2160 WORLD DEVELOPMENT long run ( 1:03 )—which indicates that aidA generates important 1 0:48 benefits for foreign investors both in the short and the long run

Neil Narang. 2014. UC Santa Barbara. ‘Assisting Uncertainty: How Humanitarian Aid can Inadvertently Prolong Civil War’ https://fsi.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/narang\_isq.pdf

More indirectly, theft has proven to be an effective strat- egy to utilize humanitarian assistance. By one account, more than half of the aid in the former Yugoslavia was diverted to feeding and supplying soldiers (Woodward 1995:319). Similarly, more than $5 million USD worth of material was stolen from aid organizations in Liberia in 1994, including more than 120 vehicles, communication equipment, and thousands of tons of food (Terry 2002:39). This was eclipsed in Liberia’s capital Monrovia in 1996, when factions stole $20 million USD worth of equipment from the United Nations and non-governmental organiza- tions (NGOs) (Atkinson 1997:21). Over time, warring factions have grown increasingly sophisticated. Some have even created local NGOs to control the distribution pro- cess (Prendergast and Scott 1996). In Somalia, where the quantity of food stolen ranges from 20% to 80%, bandits registered fake villages and coerced real villages to sign for food that never arrived (de Waal 1994:146).

Shang Jin-Wei. 2017. Brookings. ‘Corruption and Composition of Foreign Direct Investment: Firm-Level Evidence’ http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website00818/WEB/PDF/WPS2360.PDF

This paper studies how a foreign investor’s choice of the entry mode is affected by both the investor’s technological sophistication and the extent of corruption in a host country. Corruption makes local bureaucracy less transparent and hence increases the value of a local joint venture partner to a foreign investor. On the other hand, foreign investors with sophisticated technology may worry about leakage of technological know-how by joint venture partners and are thus less inclined to form a joint venture. We test these hypotheses using a firm-level data se on FDI in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union in the early 1990s. The data are broadly consistent with our hypotheses. In addition, we find that, other things equal, American investors are somewhat more reluctant to form joint ventures in more corrupt countries, possibly because of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977

Gaston Gahou. 2010. Laval University. ‘DOES FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT REDUCE POVERTY IN AFRICA AND ARE THERE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES?\*’ http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.624.8627&rep=rep1&type=pdf

In sum, our results for both panel and cross-sectional regressions support the hypothesis of a significantly positive impact of FDI on welfare. In other words, FDI reduces poverty in African countries at the aggregate level. All else being equal, we observe that 1 dollar FDI per capita adds about 0.5 basis points to HDI and about 5 basis points to per capita GDP. The question that remains is whether this effect is uniform across regions.

#### Turn again. Cummings of CNN notes in 2016 that most of the countries the us provides humanitarian aid to have opporessive and corrupt governemnts. that has two implications:

#### fraser 2014 of the university of guelph notes people won’t be able to access humanitarian aid, even if it’s offered.

#### Lee 2011 of Iowa State University explains, aid tends to strengthen oppressive governments, which is why she finds that a 1% increase in humanitarian aid in africa and the middle east decreases respect for human rights by 14%. that outweighs the actual benefits of the aid even if it works because caplan 2006 of the center for the study of oublic choice notes that human rights are always the most important impact, because possession of them is a prerequisite to the enjoyment of life.

CNN. Ryan Cummings. February, 2016. ‘Sham democracy' is fueling Africa's terrorism’ http://www.cnn.com/2016/02/10/opinions/africa-terrorism-democracy/

Western intervention in these contexts may be further compounding the problem. Acknowledging the growing threat on the continent, Western powers are pledging logistical, financial and even operational support to Africa's terror-embattled states. But foreign intervention risks evoking the unsavory legacies of colonialism and that of Western-branded counterterrorism initiatives elsewhere in the Muslim world -- both of which can assist terror groups in their radicalization and recruitment process. Perhaps more importantly, by providing patronage to African regimes, Western governments may also be seen as facilitating exclusionary and oppressive governance, subsequently endorsing democratic rule as being defined as such. The sad reality for many millions of Africans is that the antitheses of terrorism and democracy are not that dissimilar. For many, aligning themselves with their respective governments, or with a terrorist group challenging its legitimacy, may be a process of cost-benefit analysis -- a process which may not always culminate with support for the former. For the tide to change, African regimes need realize that their actions are often perceived no different to that of the gun-wielding militant seeking to yield change through violence. They need to realize that offering their citizens a better deal than a terrorist can may be the most important weapon in their arsenal. Similarly, Western governments need to see that their direct or indirect involvement in punitive counterterrorism initiatives treats the symptoms but not the causes of terrorism. As the custodians of democracy, Western regimes should be aiding their African counterparts in building governance systems which exude the tenets of democratic governance -- equality, inclusivity, justice and true choice -- and not ones which presume to act as such. As it stands, what has been sold as democratic rule in the terrorist-embattled parts of Sub-Saharan Africa has not only failed at combating terrorism -- it has enabled it. In the absence of reforms, the appeal of rigid, God-given governance will continue to resonate in contexts where faux democracy has failed.

Hyun Ju Lee. 2011. Iowa State University. ‘The impact of U.S. foreign aid on human rights conditions in post-Cold War era’ http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3075&context=etd

All the key explanatory variables, U.S. economic, military, and total foreign aid, after controlling for the political/strategic and socioeconomic factors, have a negative impact on physical integrity rights in developing countries during the post-Cold War years from 1990 to 2009. The coefficients for economic aid (Model A(1)), military aid (Model B(1)), and total aid (Model C(1)) indicate that one unit increase of foreign aid decreases the respect for physical integrity rights by 0.139, 0.037, and 0.132 respectively.23 While economic aid and total aid are statistically significant in Model A and Model C, military aid is not significant in Model B. Although these results are supportive of the critics’ perspective regarding the effect of foreign assistance on human rights conditions (Callaway and Matthews 2008), the results are against the primary hypothesis of this study that during the post- Cold War period, U.S. foreign aid is positively associated with human rights conditions in aid-receiving developing countries.

Totalitarianism outweighs extinction because it destroys all positive value to life.

Caplan 06 [Bryan, Department of Economics and Center for Study of Public Choice at George Mason University, “The Totalitarian Threat,” January 06]

It is obviously harder to refine my numbers than it is to refine estimates of the probability of an extinction-level asteroid impact. The regularities of social science are neither as exact nor as enduring as the regularities of physical science. But this is a poor argument for taking social disasters like totalitarianism less seriously than physical disasters like asteroids. We compare accurately-measured to inaccurately-measured things all the time. Which is worse for a scientist to lose: 1 point of IQ, or his "creative spark"? Even though IQ is measured with high accuracy, and creativity is not, loss of creativity is probably more important. Finally, it is tempting to minimize the harm of a social disaster like totalitarianism, because it would probably not lead to human extinction. Even in Cambodia, the totalitarian regime with the highest death rate per-capita, 75% of the population remained alive after three years of rule by the Khmer Rouge. (Margolin 1999b) But perhaps an eternity of totalitarianism would be worse than extinction. It is hard to read Orwell and not to wonder: Do you begin to see, then, what kind of world we are creating? It is the exact opposite of the stupid hedonistic Utopias that the old reformers imagined. A world of fear and treachery and torment, a world of trampling and being trampled upon, a world which will grow not less but more merciless as it refines itself. Progress in our world will be progress towards more pain. The old civilizations claimed that they were founded on love or justice. Ours is founded upon hatred. In our world there will be no emotions except fear, rage, triumph and self-abasement. Everything else we shall destroy – everything... There will be no loyalty, except loyalty towards the Party. There will be no love, except the love of Big Brother. There will be no laughter, except for the laugh of triumph over a defeated enemy. There will be no art, no literature, no science. When we are omnipotent we shall have no more need of science. There will be no distinction between beauty and ugliness. There will be no curiosity, no enjoyment of the process of life. All competing pleasures will be destroyed.

#### Turn again as It will just heighten military spending. Aid frees up budgets, inadvertently increasing African military budgets. Collier 2009, quantifies a 1% increase in aid increases military spending by 3.3%. Thus, Collier concludes, 40% of African Military spending is inadvertently financed by aid. This is problematic, because Hoeffler 2009 of Oxford finds empirically, a 1% increase in military spending in developing countries increases the risk of civil conflict by 10%.

Paul Collier. 2009. Centre for the Study of African Economies. ‘Unintended consequences: does aid promote arms races?’ http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.584.1151&rep=rep1&type=pdf

The coefficient shows that on average a 1 percentage point increase in aid as a share of GDP would increase military spending by 3.3%. Since military spending, in our sample, averaged 3.355 percentage points of GDP, this implies that on average around 11.4% of development aid leaks into military budgets. While this is quite a modest level of leakage, it would imply that for large aid recipients a substantial part of their military budgets are inadvertently financed by aid. For example, on average, African countries receive a net aid inflow of 11.1 percentage points of their GDP and spend 3.17 percentage points of GDP on the military. Hence, to the extent that they conform to the global pattern of aid leakage, around 40% of African military spending is inadvertently financed by aid. However, the absence of a significant relationship when aid is not instrumented suggests that, anticipating such a leakage, donors divert funds ex ante from those governments with particularly large military budgets.

Anke Hoeffler. 2009. Oxford University. ‘Unintended consequences: does aid promote arms races?’ http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.584.1151&rep=rep1&type=pdf

So instrumented, the coefficient on military expenditure is insignificant. Since, however, it is close to being significant, it is worth considering its sign, which is positive, implying that if anything, military spending increases the risk of civil war. As discussed in Section 2, the military spending of neighbours might potentially be endogenous to the risk of civil war. In Table 2, column 4 we therefore repeat the IV procedure, dropping this variable as an instrument. Far from this amendment rehabilitating the deterrence effect, the sign of the military spending variable remains positive and it becomes significant at 10%: if anything, high military spending aggravates the risk of civil war. The complete absence of any deterrent effect is quite striking since the instruments themselves seem to be good. We would therefore expect that were military expenditure to have a substantial deterrence effect it would be observable in this regression. We also experimented with non-linear effects in case there should be some optimal level of deterrence, but found no significant relationship.

## A2: More H-4 Visas

#### J&B’s entire con c1

## A2: Identity Theft Decrease

#### The reason for identity theft is not the cap, but the lack of oversight. Ravindranath of Nextgov in 2017 finds USCIS’ Service Center Operations Directorate is supposed to inspect petitions for visas to make sure they aren’t committing fraud, but often, these inspections are not properly done, or the results of the inspections aren’t enforced.

####  The system for tracking fraud is broken. The Office of Inspector General furthers this, USCIS also uses spreadsheets to track results of site visits but doesn’t have a robust method for making sure that “recurring violators are not approved for new petitions,” or even that it makes use of site visit data in the application adjudication process, according to the report.

#### Kenneth in 2017 explains that H-1B Visas have little to do with conventional forms of immigration, H-1B Visa holders are not desperate like other immigrants. They're not here to discuss bleeding heart issues like deportation orders and "dreamers,” they provide loose overtures to not being able to hire global talent.

**Rapoza, Kenneth.** "Here's What's Really On Silicon Valley's Mind Regarding Immigration." Forbes. **February 27, 2017.** Accessed March 05, 2018.

https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2017/02/27/trump-h1b-immigration-silicon-valley-outsourcing-india/.

“The Titans of Silicon Valley may be up in arms over immigration, and plastered on the cover of newspapers and magazines disgusted by Donald Trump's immigration policies. But the soldiers on the front line of this fight are really the IT executives from India. Some recently came to Capitol Hill to discuss what one foreign lobbyist referred to as the "most toxic visa in Washington." **They're not here to discuss bleeding heart issues like deportation orders and "dreamers". They are here to speak about what Silicon Valley executives like Mark Zuckerberg rarely speak about: H1-B visas. Instead, they provide loose overtures to not being able to hire global talent, but that has absolutely nothing to do with illegal immigration and Middle East travel bans.** The H1-B visa is much less controversial, but a lot more important. It is the hallmark of every Indian IT company operating in the U.S. Infosys, Wipro. Tata Consultancy, Tech Mahindra and HCL Technologies are the top Indian-owned companies importing foreign workers. In fact, of the top 10 companies that petition for the 85,000 H1-B visas issuedannually, five are Indian. Cognizant, Accenture, Amazon, IBM and Deloitte are the biggest U.S. users. For them, it is best to let India take the slings and arrows. Because if it becomes harder for Indian companies to bring in foreign workers under the program then, in theory, those workers would go to India's rivals instead.”

Mohana Ravindranath, 10-25-2017, "Watchdog: Feds Don’t Do Enough to Stop H-1B Visa Fraud," Nextgov, <http://www.nextgov.com/cio-briefing/2017/10/watchdog-feds-dont-do-enough-stop-h-1b-visa-fraud/142044/>

Businesses hiring foreign workers could be taking advantage of the Homeland Security Department’s careless site inspections, a watchdog [report](https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017/OIG-18-03-Oct17.pdf) found.

Each year, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services approves more than 85,000 H-1B visa applications, which allows U.S.-based companies to hire foreign workers instead of domestic ones if the job requires special knowledge or skills.

Once companies submit petitions for those visas, USCIS’ Service Center Operations Directorate is supposed to inspect them to ensure they’re not simply looking to pay foreign workers less than they would pay domestic ones. But USCIS doesn’t consistently track the results of those site visits, which “permits noncompliance—including fraud—to perpetuate in the H-1B program,” according to DHS’ Office of the Inspector General. Companies including Disney and Hewlett Packard, for instance, were thought to be abusing the H-1B visa program to replace “qualified American workers,” according to the report.

Overall, USCIS doesn’t “always ensure the officers are thorough and comprehensive in their approach” to these site visits, and also “does not always take proper action when immigration officers identify potential fraud or noncompliance,” the report continued.

USCIS also uses spreadsheets to track results of site visits but doesn’t have a robust method for making sure that **“recurring violators are not approved for new petitions,”** or even that it makes use of site visit data in the application adjudication process, according to the report.

The IG’s censure comes at a time when legislators and [President Donald Trump](http://www.nextgov.com/cio-briefing/2017/04/trumps-executive-order-promotes-american-tech-workers-instead-foreign-ones/137131/) have advocated for rolling back the H-1B visa program, encouraging American companies to hire domestic workers first. If passed, the [H-1B and L-1 Visa Reform Act](https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/180?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22H-1B+and+L-1+Visa+Reform+Act%22%5D%7D&r=2), introduced by Sen. Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, and Dick Durbin, D-Ill, would require USCIS to prioritize visa applicants educated in the U.S. or who hold advanced degrees. Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, has promoted an “[innovation agenda](http://www.nextgov.com/cio-briefing/2017/02/hatchs-innovation-plan-reform-h-1b-program-protect-federal-it/135503/)” that would establish new caps for the H-1B visas any one employer could have.

The IG recommended that the USCIS deputy director create a clear process for collecting data on H-1B site visits and a better policy for ensuring that data gathered in the site visits indicating fraud, or noncompliance with immigration law, is used in the adjudication process.

USCIS concurred with all the recommendations. It also already has plans in place to increase targeted site visits, especially for businesses with a high ratio of H-1B workers to domestic workers.

Ravindranath, Mohana. "Watchdog: Feds Don't Do Enough to Stop H-1B Visa Fraud."

Nextgov.com. November 28, 2017. Accessed March 05, 2018.

http://www.nextgov.com/cio-briefing/2017/10/watchdog-feds-dont-do-enough-stop-h-1b-visa-fraud/142044/.

“Once companies submit petitions for those visas, USCIS’ Service Center Operations Directorate is supposed to inspect them to ensure they’re not simply looking to pay foreign workers less than they would pay domestic ones. But USCIS doesn’t consistently track the results of those site visits, which “permits noncompliance—including fraud—to perpetuate in the H-1B program,” according to DHS’ Office of the Inspector General. Companies including Disney and Hewlett Packard, for instance, were thought to be abusing the H-1B visa program to replace “qualified American workers,” according to the report. Overall, USCIS doesn’t “always ensure the officers are thorough and comprehensive in their approach” to these site visits, and also “does not always take proper action when immigration officers identify potential fraud or noncompliance,” the report continued. USCIS also uses spreadsheets to track results of site visits but doesn’t have a robust method for making sure that “recurring violators are not approved for new petitions,” or even that it makes use of site visit data in the application adjudication process, according to the report.

## A2: US-India relations

#### Delink because as per their own evidence, stronger visa restrictions are what may be worsening Indian relations. It is not the lack of H-1B visas that is worsening relations, it is Trump’s “Buy American, Hire American” plan that plans to scrutinize the H-1B visa system and deport current H-1B workers. Just because you increase the quota doesn’t mean you terminate the plan.

#### They never read you an Indian political leader who had criticize the H-1B visa cap. The perception by the media that relationships are deteriorating doesn’t properly portray what India’s executive branch might think otherwise.

#### If you want to improve relations, you are voting for us. The National Review reports in 2018 India’s Prime Minister’s agenda is to make ambitious economic reforms and envision India as an exporting powerhouse. Evidently, Newsbytes ’18 reports, that restricting H-1B’s are a golden opportunity for India, allowing for talent to stay in the country which is key to the Prime Minister’s economic goals. Strengthening relationship by avoiding conflict.

#### The US Embassy finds that US-India relations are the strongest they have ever been for four reasons.

#### Promoting democracy. We are working with India to promote democratic institutions in places such Afghanistan.

#### Economic connectivity. One of the main pillars of our relationship is bilateral trade which has nearly sextupled in the last 15 years.

#### Counterterrorism. There has recently been a brand new counterterror effort between the US and India to share information, designate and track down terrorists as well as their financial networks

#### Cybersecurity. The two governments are working together on advanced manufacturing and cyber security, improving cyber defense for both nations.

#### Unless they can prove all of these efforts are being damaged in the status quo because of a lack of an increase in the quota, drop their point on face.

U.S. Mission India, xx-xx-xxxx, "Remarks by Kenneth I. Juster U.S. Ambassador to India," U.S. Embassy &amp; Consulates in India, <https://in.usembassy.gov/u-s-india-relations-building-durable-partnership-21st-century/>

The final pillar in building out our strategic partnership is regional cooperation to promote stability and welfare.  Let me briefly highlight a few areas of collaboration.

One is Afghanistan, where we both have a strong interest in promoting peace, security, and prosperity.  Our leaders are committed to supporting Afghanistan’s National Unity Government and helping build that country’s democratic institutions.  We are each investing substantial resources on Afghanistan’s reconstruction and future.  These efforts not only advance regional development and stability, but help to eliminate safe havens for terrorists.

Let me turn to a second pillar in building out our strategic partnership – our economic and commercial relationship.  India is in the midst of an economic surge as it integrates more fully into the global economy.  In turn, the U.S. trade and investment relationship with India continues to grow.  Bilateral trade has gone from approximately 20 billion dollars in 2001 to 115 billion dollars in 2016.  Of course, given the size of our respective markets, there is still plenty of room to expand the flow of goods and services in both directions and, in the process, for trade to become more reciprocal.

One last, very important point regarding this pillar is our critical and growing cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism.  Each of our countries has suffered horrific terrorist attacks and continues to be targeted.  We have a strong mutual interest in eliminating this threat to our societies.  President Trump and other U.S. leaders have been clear that we will not tolerate cross-border terrorism or terrorist safe havens anywhere.  As part of this effort, last month we launched the first-ever U.S.-India Counterterrorism Designations Dialogue.  We need to continue to enhance the sharing of information, designations of terrorists, combating of financial crimes and networks, and disruption and dismantling of terrorist camps and operations – both regionally and globally.

There are many benefits to growing our bilateral economic relationship and making India a regional hub for U.S. business.  We saw on display at the recent Global Entrepreneurship Summit in Hyderabad the critical and positive impact that an enabling environment for innovation has on a nation’s economy.  America is a leader in entrepreneurship and innovation, and already has extensive linkages with India in the technology sector.  Opening India’s market further to U.S. trade and investment will spur our collaboration on many emerging technologies that will drive and protect our economies, including those related to advanced manufacturing and cyber security.

Madhavan Narayanan. "US curbs on H-1B visas: India must help techies, invoke WTO services regime to talk tough with Trump - Firstpost." *Firstpost*. 3 Jan. 2018. Web. 3 Apr. 2018. <https://www.firstpost.com/business/us-curbs-on-h-1b-visas-india-must-help-techies-invoke-wto-services-regime-to-talk-tough-with-trump-4285049.html>

News this week that the US is planning to change its visa regime so that those who hold H-1B visas (essentially long-term work permits) will have to go back home if they have green card (permanent residency) applications pending is nothing but old protectionism speaking new idioms. Ground exists under World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules for India to challenge that, but thus far, South Block's diplomacy has been weak and wobbly on that issue.As many as 500,000 Indian workers, mostly techies, [may be deported](http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/trump-admin-eyes-us-bill-leading-mass-deportation-of-indians-with-h-1b-visa-118010200180_1.html) back to India if Washington's proposal comes true. Software association Nasscom has called the criteria attached to the US proposal [as "onerous"](https://www.firstpost.com/business/h-1b-visa-rules-proposed-us-bill-to-protect-american-jobs-has-onerous-conditions-says-nasscom-4284939.html) as it lobbies to help IT companies such as Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services.

Trade has transformed U.S.–India relations. “Bilateral trade has more than doubled in the last decade from $45 billion in 2006 to more than $114 billion in 2016,” as the State Department’s Alice Wells recently told Congress. In 2014, President Obama and Prime Minister Narendra Modi pledged to increase U.S.–India trade fivefold, and in the past two years, U.S. foreign direct investment in India has grown 500 percent. However, U.S.–India trade remains far short of its full potential. The president promised in his State of the Union address Tuesday that “we will work to fix bad trade deals and negotiate new ones.” If he is serious, the president should negotiate a bilateral investment treaty to further promote U.S.–India trade. For comparison: Joshua Meltzer and Harsha Singh of the Brookings Institution note that trade between America and South Korea is [twice as large](https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2017/06/22/growing-the-u-s-india-economic-relationship-the-only-way-forward/) as that between America and India, even though South Korea’s economy is 40 percent smaller than India’s. Another vital step for the administration is to support India’s effort to join the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC). India has sought to join APEC for more than 20 years, and in 2010 the organization lifted a moratorium on new members. Despite this, Washington has not seized the opportunity to support New Delhi. “India in APEC would help offset the now overwhelming influence of the Chinese economy,” [writes Alyssa Ayres](https://www.forbes.com/sites/alyssaayres/2017/11/10/want-a-free-and-open-indo-pacific-get-india-into-apec/) of the Council on Foreign Relations, “while also embedding India in a forum that would nudge it toward further economic reform.” For his part, Prime Minister Modi took office in 2014 promising ambitious economic reforms. He quickly unveiled his “Make in India” initiative to boost the country’s manufacturing sector from 17 percent of the country’s GDP to 25 percent over the next decade. Recently, India introduced a [goods and services tax](http://www.aei.org/publication/a-reform-win-for-modi/) to replacing existing state and local levies in favor of a common national tax. Overall, however, Modi’s policies have fallen fall short of his promises. As the 2019 Indian election approaches, he should not shy away from pursuing dramatic structural reforms. Derek Scissors of the American Enterprise Institute [recommends](http://www.aei.org/publication/putting-india-to-work/) allowing Indian manufacturers to hire more people, privatizing banks, improving market access, and permitting full private ownership of land. Indeed, while India is expected to become the world’s fifth-largest economy this year, there is still much New Delhi can do to promote economic growth. As Wells noted, India still has “significant tariff and non-tariff barriers, subsidies, localization policies, restrictions on investment, and intellectual property concerns that limit market access and impede U.S. exporters and businesses from entering the Indian market.” The Commerce Department reports that India has levied an array of tariffs on U.S. goods such as medical equipment, automobiles and motorcycles, rubber, alcoholic beverages, and textiles. What makes this particularly frustrating is that “India has considerable flexibility to change tariff rates at any time,” leaving U.S. exporters with tremendous uncertainty. If U.S.–India trade is to meet its full potential, then the relationship needs to be rooted in policies that are free and fair. Increasing military cooperation. Just as trade is bringing the United States and India together economically, China’s military actions are bringing them together strategically. Sales of U.S. military equipment to India have gone from zero to $15 billion in ten years. Already, the United States sells India transport and maritime patrol aircraft, anti-ship missiles, and helicopters. But, with the [declaration](https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/07/joint-statement-united-states-and-india-enduring-global-partners-21st) of India as a “major defense partner” in 2016, the administration can offer even more systems for sale, such as drone and fighter aircraft and aircraft-carrier technologies. Just as trade is bringing the United States and India together economically, China’s military actions are bringing them together strategically. Last fall, Secretary of State [Rex Tillerson detailed](https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/10/274913.htm) the administration’s “vision of a free and open Indo-Pacific, supported and protected by two strong pillars of democracy — the United States and India.” But to achieve that aim, Washington and New Delhi must further enhance their defense cooperation. The end goal of this cooperation, says James Carafano of the Heritage Foundation, is to craft a unique strategic relationship, “one that delivers the benefits of allied status without the formal architecture that goes with it.” Finally, as China’s military power grows, U.S. allies in the Pacific are increasing their security cooperation with the United States and each other. The Trump administration should help further incorporate India into this emerging quadrilateral relationship between themselves, Japan, and Australia. Washington, Ashley Tellis of the Carnegie Endowment says, should “actively encourage consultations, exercises, liaison relationships, and even defense procurement among any combination of partners within this ‘Quad.’” By working together to defend their common interests, the Quad can advance a shared vision of an Indo-Pacific that is free from coercion and intimidation. Conclusion. In 2000, Indian prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared that his country and the United States are “natural allies.” But, as President Trump said when unveiling his national-security strategy: “Success is not a forgone conclusion. It must be earned.” Trump and Modi should take the difficult steps now to fulfill their predecessors’ visions of a close U.S.–Indian economic and military relationship.

Gogona Saikia. "US' curb on H-1B visas a golden opportunity for India?." *NewsBytes*. n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2018. <https://www.newsbytesapp.com/timeline/World/14574/74261/can-india-turn-around-the-h-1b-curbs>

The US' curb on H-1B visas might be bad news for Indians wishing to settle there, but it might turn out to be a golden opportunity for the Indian government. For officials, the decline in international placements means more of the top talent staying back in the country and prevent brain drain. During 1999-2015, there was a 225% increase in migration to the US.

## A2: Guam Denials

#### Scope: This argument only affects a single territory of the United States, not a majority of our states or our territories. Even if we only impact out to two states or territories we still outweigh on scope.

#### Delink: Waldron of Work Permit (16) finds that none of their argument is actually true because Guam is exempt from the H-1B visa quota. THERE IS LITERALLY NO PROBLEM.

#### Mitigate: Waldron of Work Permit (16) argues that it is the nurses that are being rejected, not the doctors. That is critical because a hospital can still operate up to speed with a decrease in the amount of nurse.

Waldron, 2-26-2016, "US H-1B and H-2B work visa denials could affect Guam health services," Workpermit,<http://workpermit.com/news/us-h-1b-and-h-2b-work-visa-denials-could-affect-guam-health-services-20160311>

Due to an anticipated increase in the number of military build-up related construction projects, Guam is exempt from the annual nationwide H-1B and H-2B visa caps, which limit the number of workers entering the US on these visas in the US. According to the USCIS workers on H-2B visas – mostly used in Guam to employ health care and construction workers from overseas – can be recruited provided an employer can show it's on a temporary basis and there are no American workers able and willing to do the work. The H-2B visa can be renewed, but only as long as the total period of stay on an H-2B visa is three years.

Waldron, 2-26-2016, "US H-1B and H-2B work visa denials could affect Guam health services," Workpermit,<http://workpermit.com/news/us-h-1b-and-h-2b-work-visa-denials-could-affect-guam-health-services-20160311>

Bordallo, who wrote to the director of US Citizenship and Immigration Services, Leon Rodriguez, on 26 February 2016 to express her concerns, says that Guam's only private hospital, which only opened in 2015, is among the organisations affected by the rising number of H-1B and H-2B visa rejections; especially for nurses. The steep rise in H-1B and H-2B visa refusal numbers represent a significant challenge for the Guam Regional Medical City's (GRMC) and their ability to provide adequate patient care to the residents of Guam. Bordallo said: "There is a demonstrated and clear shortage of qualified nurses on Guam."

## A2: ↑ Quality of Life

#### They paint the wrong picture of where the visa workers are coming from. McCarthy of Forbes (17) quantifies that 82% of H-1b visas come from India and China. Problematically, the quality of life in these countries is not subpar as they tell you. This is true for two reasons.

#### On India, Kapoor of First Post (17) writes that the quality of life within India is currently improving.

#### On China, Jing (08) reports that “China's fast economic growth has vastly improved the quality of life for its population”

#### Mitigate: Our opponents never account for the fact that these workers will eventually head back to their home nation due to the length that the visa lasts.

#### It’s a tradeoff: Lieff of Science Magazine (16) writes that companies are using H-1b guest workers as a means to lay off current American workers. That’s really problematic because increasing the current quota will supercharge the rate at which this happens.

Niall Mccarthy, 4-19-2017, "India And China Accounted For 82% Of U.S. H-1B Visas In 2016 [Infographic]," Forbes,<https://www.forbes.com/sites/niallmccarthy/2017/04/19/india-and-china-accounted-for-82-percent-of-u-s-h-1b-visas-in-2016-infographic/#3f324bf75344>

The majority of workers admitted to the U.S. under the H-1B program are employed in high-tech, industrial and medical positions. Companies like Facebook, Google, Intel and Microsoft are highly reliant on skilled foreign workers and they will surely breathe a sigh of relief at the limited nature of Tuesday's order. However, if the review ends up impacting the program at some point in the future, those tech giants and skilled workers from the countries on the following infographic will be at greatest risk. According to U.S. State Department data, 82 percent of all H-1B visas issued in 2016 went to India and China. 85,000 H-1B visas are issued every year while 100,000 more are extended or re-issued. Last year, 126,692 of them went to recipients from India, 21,657 were issued to Chinese workers. Mexico rounded out the top three with 2,540.

Business Amit, 3-19-2018, "Social Progress Index: India's quality of life improves, but scores low on communication, environment," Firstpost,<http://www.firstpost.com/business/social-progress-index-indias-quality-of-life-improves-but-scores-low-on-communication-environment-3738869.html>

India which is ranked at 93rd position performs within the expected range on a relative basis. It outperforms when compared with countries having similar GDP per capita in providing water and electricity facilities. On an absolute level, India has moved up from the tier of “Low Social Progress” to “Lower Middle Social Progress.” The progress is mainly driven by the advancement country has experienced in two components: Shelter and Access to Information and Communication. The liveable conditions have significantly advanced. For instance, affordable housing is now accessible to 67 percent of the population as opposed to 42 percent in 2014; there is a 14 percent fall in the deaths attributable to household air pollution. Internet users have increased sharply from 12 percent in 2014 to 26 percent in 2017. Other measures of communication, such as Press Freedom Index, phone subscribers also register an upward trend. However, there is still a lot of scope for improvement in providing communication facilities. For instance, the internet users are way low than the world average. The country also needs to address environmental challenges to step further up in social progress ranks.

Fu Jing, xx-xx-2008, "Chinese&nbsp;see dramatic rise in quality of life: economist," No Publication,<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-08/28/content_6977384.htm>

Budget revenue grew at an average annual rate of 13.45 percent, from 113.226 billion yuan to 5.13 trillion yuan, an increase of more than 700 percent after adjusting for inflation. Over the same period, United States' federal revenue only doubled in real terms. China's fast economic growth has vastly improved the quality of life for its population. The enrollment rate of primary schoolchildren remained steady at nearly 100 percent between 2000 and 2005, and the gross enrollment rate in junior middle schools increased from 88.6 percent to 95 percent. The life expectancy data from the World Health Organization show China's average life expectancy was 72.4 years in 2005, compared with the world average of 67. China's overall performance in virtually all health indicators, assessed by the United Nations, surpasses developing country averages by wide margins. Since 1978, China has implemented a policy package to reduce poverty. Today the nation has 23 million poor people, down from 218 million in 1980. Some 70 percent of farmers have been covered by a cooperative medical insurance network though they still have to shoulder at least half of the medical costs.

Patrick Thibodeau, May 15, 2017, “U.S. law allows low H-1B wages; just look at Apple”, Computer World,<https://www.computerworld.com/article/3195957/it-careers/us-law-allows-low-h-1b-wages-just-look-at-apple.html>

Paying low wages is "violating the principle of the program, which is supposed to be a means for bringing in skilled labor," said a senior White House official at a recent background briefing. But the visa system is built on low wages. Some 80% of visa workers are paid below the occupational mean -- at least according to a government study. This government data "means that the vast majority of companies are using the H-1B to either hire the best and brightest and vastly underpay them, or to just hire younger workers for entry-level jobs," said Daniel Costa, director of immigration law and policy research at the Economic Policy Institute. There are two key paperwork steps needed to request an H-1B visa. First, a company must submit a document stating the salary, occupation and location for a class or type of worker. That's called a Labor Condition Application (LCA). It's filed with the U.S. Department of Labor, and is a matter of public record.

# INDICTS

## I2: Peri, Shih, Sparber

#### 3 big problems with this study and 3 reasons to drop it

#### First, it concedes that the inflow of workers related to the H-1B program have no significant effect on actual employment or job creation. Insofar as these immigrants are not creating jobs and instead just displacing them, they can’t access any long-term economic growth

#### Second, it cites a correlation between worker inflow and growth, but the study totally concedes that the inflow of workers could be reversal causal, i.e. the workers flock to these cities because they are seen as hubs.

#### Finally, it says in the conclusion that their entire simulation is based on heavy assumptions; most notably, they assume that the level of growth in cities will be consistent in every part of the country. This is illogical, if there is any growth at all, it will be concentrated in the hubs like New York and Silicon Valley.

“STEM Workers, H-1B Visas, and Productivity in US Cities” Author(s): Giovanni Peri, Kevin Shih, and Chad Sparber Source: Journal of Labor Economics, Vol. 33, No. S1, US High-Skilled Immigration in the Global Economy (Part 2, July 2015), pp. S225-S255 http://giovanniperi.ucdavis.edu/uploads/5/6/8/2/56826033/stem-workers.pdf

Fourth, the inflow of STEM workers did not significantly affect the employment of any native group. The point estimates are mainly positive for native STEM and college-educated workers and mainly negative for noncollege-educated natives. However, they are usually not significant, even at the 10% level. Given the mobility of college-educated natives and their city-level wage gain from STEM flows, this weak employment response is somewhat surprising and suggests the potential existence of additional adjustment mechanisms for college-educated workers at the metropolitan area level. In section 5.4 of the working paper version of this study ðPeri, Shih, and Sparber 2014Þ, we argue that STEM flows are also associated with increased housing rents for college-educated natives and that this increase in nontradables prices might absorb up to 50% of the college-educated native wage gain. This might help explain the small employment response while cautioning against interpreting the wage gains of table 5 as full increases in total purchasing power.

CONTINUES

Finally, it is worth commenting on the difference between the OLS estimates in row 10 and the corresponding 2SLS results in row 5. Interestingly, while the estimated employment effects have an upward bias in OLS relative to 2SLS, the wage effects have a downward bias. This may be due to the correlation between unobserved shocks and the inflow of foreign STEM. It is likely that foreign STEM inflows are positively correlated with employment growth and a city’s openness to new workers. Hence, the cities endogenously attracting foreign STEM workers could be those with fast inflows of workers in general, which could moderate wage growth. Thus, the correlation between STEM growth and omitted employment determinants could be positive, and the correlation between openness and wage growth could be negative, thereby resulting in the observed biases.

CONTINUES

Results presented in table 8. In income terms, the average annual TFP effect in table 8, column 1, translates to about 0.47 percentage points per year, implying that native income per capita in 2010 was 9.8% larger than it would have been without the growth contributions from foreign STEM. This would be impossible to justify on the basis of the foreign-born increase in skilled labor supply alone; but when considered as a source of technological innovation, foreign STEM workers may credibly generate large productivity and wage increases. **Nonetheless, we concede that our simulated results are based on strong assumptions. In particular, we apply parameters that were estimated across cities to simulate national foreign STEM effects. This will overstate productivity effects if the wage coefficients from the underlying regressions are related to the selection of natives.** On the other hand, since our regressions capture only within-city productivity effects and ignore spillovers to other cities, we could also be underestimating national productivity gains.

## I2: Morales, Bound, Khanna

#### They concede that the visa program depressed wages by about 5% and displaced jobs by 11%.

Gaurav Khanna and Nicolas Morales. 2017. “The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream.” CGD Working Paper 460. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/publication/it-boom-andother-unintended-consequences-chasing-american-dream

Over the 1990s, the share of foreigners entering the US high-skill workforce grew rapidly. This migration potentially had a signiﬁcant eﬀect on US workers, consumers and ﬁrms. To study these eﬀects, we construct a general equilibrium model of the US economy and calibrate it using data from 1994 to 2001. Built into the model are positive eﬀects high skilled immigrants have on innovation. Counterfactual simulations based on our model suggest that immigration increased the overall welfare of US natives, and had signiﬁcant distributional consequences. In the absence of immigration, wages for US computer scientists would have been 2.6% to 5.1% higher and employment in computer science for US workers would have been 6.1% to 10.8% higher in 2001. On the other hand, complements in production beneﬁted substantially from immigration, and immigration also lowered prices and raised the output of IT goods by between 1.9% and 2.5%, thus beneﬁting consumers. Finally, ﬁrms in the IT sector also earned substantially higher proﬁts due to immigration.

## I2: Daniel Aobdia (Northwestern)

**1. Aobdia is only looking at people in the auditing industry, which is really dumb considering that’s just a tiny and not at all representative fraction of all recipients of H-1Bs.**

**2. He literally says two sentences later that there’s no evidence his conclusions apply to foreign educated visa holders, which make up a way larger percentage of overall holders. This is really problematic as Northwestern goes on to explain that these workers are in a higher abundance, which means these workers are being abused as “cheap labor”.**

Daniel **Aobdia** [Daniel Aobdia, Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Accounting Information and Management Department at the Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University], Anup Srivastava, and Erqiu Wang, Sep 7, 20**16**, https://insight.kellogg.northwestern.edu/article/does-the-h1-b-visa-program-hurt-american-workers // JY
[Daniel Aobdia](http://www.kellogg.northwestern.edu/faculty/directory/aobdia_daniel.aspx), an assistant professor of accounting information and management at Kellogg, investigated these questions within a specific industry: H-1B workers hired as auditors. His team found that these workers, most of whom attended U.S. schools, tend to take jobs in less desirable offices or that require highly specialized skills, suggesting that they complement—rather than displace—U.S. workers. In addition, the researchers found no evidence that hiring more H-1B workers lowered wages at those offices. “They’re not hired to take the jobs of Americans,” Aobdia says. “They go where the Americans are reluctant to go.” However, **Aobdia cautions this may not be true for foreign-educated H-1B visa holders working in the U.S., many of whom are employed by outsourcing firms, and who make up a large percent of those with H-1B visas.**

Daniel **Aobdia** [Daniel Aobdia, Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Accounting Information and Management Department at the Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University], Anup Srivastava, and Erqiu Wang, Sep 7, 20**16**, https://insight.kellogg.northwestern.edu/article/does-the-h1-b-visa-program-hurt-american-workers // JY
Recall, however, that most of the H-1B workers in Aobdia’s study were likely educated in the U.S. **Trends may differ for immigrants educated abroad. The overall supply of foreign-educated workers is much larger than that of U.S.-educated workers, perhaps making it easier for their employers to abuse the system.** Take, for instance, outsourcing firms, whose workers are often educated abroad, and who are at the center of recent criticism of the H-1B program. Organizations such as Walt Disney Company and Southern California Edison have been accused of replacing U.S. workers with H-1B visa holders working for outsourcing firms. Indeed, **the Economic Policy Institute finds that** [**Southern California Edison outsourced its information technology**](http://www.epi.org/blog/new-data-infosys-tata-abuse-h-1b-program/) **(IT) to a firm that paid its H-1B workers 36 to 41 percent less than Edison paid its American IT employees.** Trump’s contradictory comments might therefore hold a grain of truth. **Some companies may abuse the program by using foreign-educated H-1B workers as “cheap labor,”** but the economy could benefit from allowing more U.S.-educated workers to stay in the country after graduation.

## I2: 1 H-1B -> 4/5 workers

**1. This just says worker REQUESTED – this is happening in either world.**

**NFAP, March 2008, http://www.nfap.com/pdf/080311h1b.pdf // JY
Five New Workers Hired For Each H-1B Position Requested in Labor Condition Applications**: A year-byyear examination of H-1B filings and employment growth at the technology companies in the S&P 500 shows H1B use is associated with increased hiring at tech companies. Across all years and all firms in the sample employment actually increased by an average of 67 employees for each H-1B position requested in labor condition applications in the previous year. This reflects the recovery of the high-tech sector since 2001 and certainly should not all be attributed to the ability of the companies to hire H-1B workers. However, the regression model, which controls for both general market conditions and firm size, still finds that requests for H-1B positions were associated with an increase in total employment more than five times the size of the H-1B request on labor condition applications.4 In other words, the data show that for every H-1B position **requested**, U.S. technology companies increase their employment by 5 workers. This is particularly remarkable since the actual number of people hired on H-1B visas is likely to be much lower than the total number of applications filed with the Department of Labor. Of course, most changes in a company’s employment are not driven solely by their temporary-visa high-skilled hires. It is likely that increased hiring of both H-1Bs and other workers are both influenced primarily by business opportunities specific to the firm. But if this is the case, then new H-1B workers are complementing other U.S. hires, not displacing them.