We negate.

The Goal of the H-1B visa was to help fill gaps in the American labor force as

Perkins ‘17 writes The intent of the H-1B provisions is to help employers who cannot otherwise obtain needed business skills and abilities from the U.S. workforce

Contention One is Jeopardizing Jobs

It is critical to only raise the H-1B visa cap when the US faces a labor shortage because otherwise, companies dispose of American workers in favor of their cheap counterparts

As Hira ’16 explains

It is extraordinarily profitable to replace, or substitute for, American workers with H-1B guest workers [since] H-1B workers are [up to] 40 percent cheaper than Americans

Raising the H-1B cap now jeopardizes American jobs because the American labor force is not facing a shortage in the short or long term

**Subpoint A is Current Worker Availability**

The United States is not currently in a shortage of labor for two reasons

First, Graduation Rates

Forrester ’17 explains

Graduation data from the US Department of Education indicate that the number of individuals graduating with tech-related degree and diplomas has been growing faster than the number of new US tech jobs.

This is why Salzman ‘13 finds

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

Second, Wage Growth

Worstall ‘17 writes

When there's spare labour lying around then [companies] don't need to raise wages. They can just hire more of that reserve army of the unemployed. But when there are, effectively, no unemployed the capitalists are in competition with each other for the labour they can extract profit from

Cohen ‘17 furthers, noting that

A tight job market prompts employers to offer higher pay to get the workers they need. Yet prices have been rising at a slow pace, and sluggish wage growth suggests that the the payroll number is well above expectations

The result is the displacement of American workers as

This is why Bound ‘16 quantifies,

In the absence of the H-1B visa program [the] employment of U.S. workers in the field would have been as much as 10.8% higher

**Subpoint B is Looming Recession**

An economic recession in the United States is right around the corner

The Economic Times writes,

The US yield curve — the difference between short and longer-dated bond yields — is continuing to flatten, and may go negative in the not-too-distant future.

Scutt ‘18 furthers

If history is any guide, once the yield curve inverts we should begin the countdown to the next recession. The yield curve has inverted within the 24 months preceding ***each of the past five recessions***

This is why Williams, the current president of the Fed’s San Francisco branch, explains

a truly inverted yield curve “is a powerful signal of recessions” that historically has occurred “when the Fed is in a tightening cycle, and markets lose confidence in the economic outlook

This proves problematic because during a recession, more H-1B workers signals disaster for US in workers. During the last recession, American unemployed climbed as

Fogg ‘09 from Northwestern University details

48 states have posted net wage and salarys employment declines since the beginning of the recession, payroll employment losses accelerated sharply and every state in the nation has lost jobs since then, in some instances at rem arkably rapid rates.

[Nisen ‘12](http://www.businessinsider.com/firms-fire-their-best-workers-during-recessions-2012-11) corroborates

[During Recessions], the people most likely to be let go are those with high wages compared to others with the same experience and education.

If the H-1B visa cap were to be increased, not only would it increase competition for jobs in an already scarce labor market but it would also increase the size of the cheap labor pool companies could use to replace Americans

The effects spill over into recovery as firms attempt to maximizing profits in order to get back on their feet

Kochhar ‘10 quantifies

In the year following the official end of the Great Recession in June 2009, foreign-born workers gained 656,000 jobs while native-born workers lost 1.2 million,

The impact of unemployment ultimately comes from Roelfs ’11 who finds that

Unemployment is associated with a 63% higher risk of mortality