AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116– 19

OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

1 SEC. 10____. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ACADEMIA 2 AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-4 ings:

5 (1)Rapid technological innovation impacts 6 United States national and economic security and 7 maintaining the technological advantage of the De-8 partment of Defense is vital to protecting the nation. 9 (2) Attracting the world's best talent to United 10 States universities and retaining those students in 11 the United States after graduation is necessary for 12 fostering defense innovation and commercialization 13 of new emerging technologies.

14 (3) For the past 70 years the United States has
15 greatly benefitted from foreign talent by welcoming
16 international students and scholars to study in the
17 United States and contribute to the economy and
18 national security of the United States.

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(4) Approximately 39 percent of the Nobel
 Prizes in the sciences awarded to people in the
 United States were awarded to immigrants.

4 (5) More than 1,000,000 foreign students at5 tended United States colleges and universities in
6 2017, contributing nearly \$40,000,000,000 to the
7 United States economy.

8 (6) Further investment is needed to encourage
9 United States students to study critical Science,
10 Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) fields.

(7) Today not enough United States-born students are filling STEM secondary school programs,
investing in STEM programs is vital for producing
future innovators, and foreign students today are
filling enrollment gaps in STEM programs at United
States colleges and universities and are not replacing
United States-born students.

18 (8) The Department of Defense funds basic
19 science and technology research and benefits greatly
20 from an open and global science and technology eco21 system.

(9) National Security Decision Directive 189,
signed by President Ronald Reagan, committed the
United States to maintaining an open research envi-

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ronment for unclassified basic and applied research
 in science and engineering.

(10) Foreign countries attempt to acquire intellectual property on emerging technologies through
purchase, theft, or coercion, a small segment of foreign students may be vulnerable to or enticed by
such efforts and should be appropriately vetted, and
cases of espionage should be vigorously prosecuted.

9 (11) Blanket, identity-based restrictions or ob-10 stacles imposed on foreign students weaken the 11 United States in the long-term by chilling the ability 12 of universities to attract talent to the United States 13 and by encouraging the development of competing, 14 foreign markets.

(12) The Chief Technology Officer of the Department of Defense has warned that the United
States must be thoughtful when it comes to complex
problems like strategic competition, and careful not
to oversimplify them.

(13) Putting policies and barriers in place to
keep the United States ahead of other countries in
the short term can put the United States far behind
other countries in the long term, as exemplified in
the United States' International Traffic in Arms
Regulations in the 1990s, which was successful in

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protecting the United States' advantage temporarily
 in the aerospace sector but damaged the position of
 the United States in the long term.

4 (14) Exposing foreign students to the United
5 States' values, political system, and market economy
6 benefits the United States by increasing the com7 petitiveness of United States businesses, accelerating
8 United States-based innovation, and growing domes9 tic markets

10 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-11 gress that the United States should do more to allow and 12 encourage foreign students to come to the United States 13 to study emerging technologies, participate in basic and 14 applied research projects, and remain as contributors to 15 the United States economy.

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