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S. RES. 490

Affirming the critical importance of preserving the United States' advantage in artificial intelligence and ensuring that the United States achieves and maintains artificial intelligence dominance.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 6, 2025

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. McCORMICK, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Affirming the critical importance of preserving the United States' advantage in artificial intelligence and ensuring that the United States achieves and maintains artificial intelligence dominance.

Whereas artificial intelligence (AI) will be one of the defining technologies of the 21st century;

Whereas preserving American dominance in AI will allow the United States to hold an advantage in military capabilities, economic might, scientific achievement, and geopolitical influence, all of which will enable the United States to shape the world's future on a foundation of democratic values;

Whereas AI will unlock untold opportunities in nearly every sector in the global economy, from healthcare to manufacturing, defense, energy, and finance;

Whereas AI is also a national security imperative, with the potential to reshape military strategies, cybersecurity, and intelligence operations, requiring both the United States Government and the private sector to collaborate in preserving the technological superiority of the United States;

Whereas the United States has historically led the world in AI research and development, fostering a dynamic ecosystem of cutting-edge technologies driven by the collaboration between government, academia, and the private sector;

Whereas the global competition for AI supremacy is intensifying, with the Government of the People's Republic of China making substantial investments in AI research, development, and deployment with the stated goal of becoming the world leader in AI by 2030 and leveraging state-backed policies to accelerate AI adoption across various domains;

Whereas the White House AI Action Plan notes that “just like we won the space race, it is imperative that the United States win this race” and “achieve and maintain unquestioned and unchallenged global technological dominance”;

Whereas AI dominance will be decided by relative strength across multiple pillars, including talent, energy, and compute, with the United States maintaining a clear lead in compute while China's investments have yielded advantages in energy and talent;

Whereas United States chipmakers, working with manufacturers in Taiwan, produce millions of United States-designed AI chips per year, while Chinese chipmakers are projected to produce no more than 200,000 advanced chips this year, according to Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick, each of which is far less powerful than AI chips designed in the United States;

Whereas United States companies produce 43 to 120 times more computing power than their Chinese equivalent, taking into account both the number and quality of United States-made chips, and United States chips are in effect the only true option for training advanced AI systems such that even leading Chinese firms use United States-produced chips;

Whereas China—despite more than a decade of major Chinese indigenization efforts and more than \$200,000,000,000 in investments since 2014—has struggled to produce advanced AI chips and therefore has to rely on smuggling or legal exports of advanced chips from the United States;

Whereas export controls on advanced chips, chip design software, tools, and manufacturing equipment have denied the Government of the People’s Republic of China the opportunity to develop domestic chipmaking capabilities and capture significant market share of global AI infrastructure;

Whereas it is essential that the United States remain the world’s hub for AI development, training, inference, and innovation; and

Whereas preserving the United States lead in AI will require ensuring United States AI companies can access the en-

ergy, compute, and talent they require: Now, therefore,
be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) affirms that the preservation of the United
3 States’ primacy in artificial intelligence is a national
4 imperative that is critical to maintaining our global
5 leadership, economic prosperity, and national secu-
6 rity;

7 (2) commends the White House AI Action Plan,
8 including its recognition that “advanced AI compute
9 is essential to the AI era, enabling both economic
10 dynamism and novel military capabilities” and that
11 “denying our foreign adversaries access to this re-
12 source, then, is a matter of both geostrategic com-
13 petition and national security”;

14 (3) applauds United States Government efforts
15 to deny the Government of the People’s Republic of
16 China access to advanced chips and chipmaking
17 equipment, and affirms the importance of continuing
18 these efforts;

19 (4) recognizes that efforts of the Government of
20 the People’s Republic China to close the AI gap and
21 leap ahead of the United States in developing fron-
22 tier AI models, and deploy Chinese AI models for
23 the world to use and build on, present a clear and
24 imminent threat to the United States, and that Chi-

1 na's self-acknowledged inability to make and access
2 computing power is the main impediment to its
3 progress;

4 (5) emphasizes that the world's most powerful
5 supercomputers and next generation of AI models
6 must be built in the United States and by United
7 States companies;

8 (6) calls on the United States Government to
9 ensure that United States companies maintain pri-
10 ority access to the cutting-edge AI chips they require
11 to build frontier AI models and are not deprioritized
12 in favor of buyers in China or other arms-embargoed
13 countries;

14 (7) emphasizes the importance of exporting the
15 full United States AI stack—which includes United
16 States AI chips, cloud infrastructure, and models—
17 to allies and partners, while restricting access to the
18 most sophisticated chips and models that United
19 States adversaries may seek to use against the
20 United States, whether by enforcing export controls
21 and countering illegal chip diversion or by strategi-
22 cally limiting legal exports of advanced chips to ad-
23 versary countries; and

24 (8) asserts the need to prioritize investments in
25 the energy, telecommunications, and physical infra-

- 1 structure necessary to enable widespread adoption of
- 2 AI technology.

