## 1

#### A. Interpretation – procurements are restrictions, NOT financial incentives.

Menz, Faculty of Economics and Finance, School of Business, Clarkson University, ‘5

[Frederic, also from the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo (CICERO), Norway, “Green electricity policies in the United States: case study,” Energy Policy, December, Science Direct]

There is considerable variation among states in both their regulatory environments and the policies that

AND

programs, and other programs to increase market support for renewable energy technologies.

#### Reduce means to make smaller, Dictionary.com

[http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/reduce?s=t]

1. to bring down to a smaller extent, size, amount, number, etc.: to reduce one's weight by 10 pounds.

#### B. Violation – They increase restrictions by mandating increased procurement contracts.

#### C. Standards

#### 1. Bidirectionality – their interpretation moots the direction of the restrictions part of the topic which allows the affirmative to effectively double their ground. Even if you think that they might also increase an incentive, they also certainly increase a restriction, and the ground advantage this generates outweighs any of their limits or education claims.

#### 2. Topic-specific education – they moot the debate about the market mechanisms of the topic. The predictable mechanism of the topic is to have the federal government either get out of the way of or incentivize the workings of the free market. They have the federal government participate in the market. The negative should always have a right to market bad solvency arguments, which they circumvent.

#### D. Voter for fairness and education.

## 2

#### Counterplan: The United States federal government should establish a Private Finance Initiative to design, finance and build small modular nuclear reactors located on military installations in the United States. The initiative should guarantee a 30 year contract for operation and maintenance expenses.

#### A Private Finance Incentive is distinct from procurement and solves better.

Dixon et al. ‘5

[Dr. Timothy (Chair in Sustainable Futures in the Built Environment at the University of Reading); Gaye Pottinger (Senior Research Officer in the College of Estate Management at the University of Reading); Alan Jordan (Lecturer in the College of Estate Management at the University of Reading), Lessons from the private finance initiative in the UK: Benefits, problems and critical success factors,” Journal of Property Investment & Finance 23. 5 (2005): 412-423]

Originally conceived as a means of reducing government borrowing and increasing investment in public infrastructure

AND

to avoid many of the problems normally associated with conventional public sector procurement.

#### We solve without busting the budget.

Chang et al., ‘99

[Ike, Steven Galing, Carolyn Wong, Howell Yee, Elliot I. Axelband, Mark Onesi & Kenneth R Horn, “Use of Public-Private Partnerships to Meet Future Army Needs,” Rand Corporation, Prepared for the United States Army by RAND's Arroyo, 1999]

Access to Capital

Access to capital often means access to financing. In this case, the money would be used to help finance a collaborative effort. Access to capital is relevant to infrastructure, intellectual property, and financial arrangement PPPs.

The private sector often borrows money to finance its business expenses. Business expenses could

AND

to capital that could be applied toward collaborative efforts that benefit the Army.

The amount the Army can spend on infrastructure is limited each year by its budget. The Army does not borrow money for infrastructure needs. Hence, the Army does not have the experience or the legal authority to access capital beyond its budgetary constraints. Therefore, in infrastructure PPPs, the Army should look to its private sector partner for at least some of the collaborative effort funds.

The Army's S&T budget has been decreasing and is likely to continue to

AND

the funding of dual-use research. 5 pg. 14-15

## 3

#### DOD is moving to a lighter and more agile force structure—2013 budget request is the first step in implementing that strategy.

Zee News ‘12

[“Curtailing of defence budget to throw new challenges: Panetta,” Zee News, Last Updated: Tuesday, August 07, 2012, 16:48,

http://zeenews.india.com/news/world/curtailing-of-defence-budget-to-throw-new-challenges-panetta\_792176.html]

Asked to reduce the defence budget by USD 487 billion over the next decade,

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to emphasise the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East," he said.

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"We will build innovative partnerships and strengthen key alliances and partnerships elsewhere in the world. We must ensure we can quickly confront and defeat aggression from any adversary anytime, anywhere. "Finally, this can't simply be about cutting we have to make key investments in technologies and capabilities, including our industrial base," said the Defense Secretary. Panetta said the Defense Department's budget request for 2013 was the first step in implementing this strategy.

#### They undermine that effort by trading off with modernization investments.

Parrish, ‘12

[Karen, 5-10-12, “Panetta, Dempsey: DOD Budget Request Reflects Tough Choices,” American Forces Press Service, May 10, 2012,

http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=116287]

To meet those cuts, department senior leaders worked with President Barack Obama to craft

AND

readiness, pay and benefits. Different choices will produce a different balance.”

#### Additional defense budget tradeoffs undermine effective execution of the Asia pivot—spills-over to funding for a slew of critical capabilities—collapses US power.

Horowitz, associate professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, ‘12

[Michael, 8/9/12, How Defense Austerity Will Test U.S. Strategy in Asia, thediplomat.com/flashpoints-blog/2012/08/09/how-defense-austerity-will-test-u-s-strategy-in-asia/]

Recognizing the vital role that a peaceful and stable Asia-Pacific plays in ensuring

AND

&D that will pay off with new weapon systems down the road.

## 4

#### 1. CIR will pass now

Roll Call 2/6 (Jonathan Strong, covers House leadership for Roll Call. He previously served as an investigative reporter for the Daily Caller, http://www.rollcall.com/news/democrats\_see\_hopeful\_signals\_from\_republicans\_on\_immigration-222229-1.html)

LEESBURG, Va. — Top Democrats are walking a fine line in assessing the

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and Drew Westen, a professor of psychology and psychiatry at Emory University.

#### 2. Obama’s political capital is key.

Hesson 1/2 (Ted, Immigration Editor at ABC News, Analysis: 6 Things Obama Needs To Do for Immigration Reform, http://abcnews.go.com/ABC\_Univision/News/things-president-obama-immigration-reform/story?id=18103115#.UOTq55JIAho)

On Sunday, President Barack Obama said that immigration reform is a "top priority

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year. "There's only limited oxygen in the room," Chishti said.

#### 3. Situating SMRs specifically in the military drains capital.

Erwin, Editor of National Defense Magazine, ‘11

[Sarah, “Defense Energy: Small, Incremental Steps Do Better Than Sweeping Reforms,” National Defense Magazine, September, http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/archive/2011/September/Pages/DefenseEnergySmall,IncrementalStepsDoBetterThanSweepingReforms.aspx]

Kevin Geiss, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force for energy, laid some

AND

drive certain practices. Industry is going to have to sort that out.”

#### 4. Immigration reform is key to food security

Fitz 12 (Marshall Fitz is the Director of Immigration Policy at the Center for American Progress, Time to Legalize Our 11 Million Undocumented Immigrants, November 14th, http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/report/2012/11/14/44885/time-to-legalize-our-11-million-undocumented-immigrants/)

Nowhere is the tension between immigrant labor and the economy more obvious than in agriculture

AND

destructive path that Georgia, Alabama, Arizona, and others have pursued.

#### 5. Food shortages lead to extinction.

Brown, founder of the Worldwatch Institute and the Earth Policy Institute, ‘9

[Lester, “Can Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?” Scientific American, May]

The biggest threat to global stability is the potential for food crises in poor countries

AND

states disintegrate, their fall will threaten the stability of global civilization itself.

# Case

## Solvency

#### PPAs fail – take decades to solve at minimum.

McCormick, 12

[“Interview with Colin McCormick,” This interview was conducted with Dr. Colin McCormick, (Senior Advisor for R&D in the Office of the Under Secretary at the Department of Energy. He previously served as the Team Lead for Emerging Technologies in the Building Technologies Program of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). Prior to joining the Department of Energy he was an energy and security analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, a staff member with the House Science and Technology Committee, and an AAAS Congressional Fellow on the staff of Rep. Ed Markey of Massachusetts. Dr. McCormick received his PhD in atomic and optical physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and did post-doctoral work in quantum optics at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the group of 1997 Physics Nobel Laureate William Phillips. Dr. McCormick reviewed, revised and approved the below text for publication. Specifically, this interview began as discussions that took place on October 17, 2012 and October 22, 2012, with questions being asked by members of GWDebate (Francisco Bencosme, Kevin Bertram, Lauren Cashmore, Paul Hayes, Joseph Nelson and Kyla Sommers). 10/17, http://debateandtherealworld.com/article.php?id=3]

D+TRW: What steps can the DOD or DOE take to promote SMRs

AND

it works safely and efficiently and will be ready to go by 2022.

## Grid

#### Status quo solves islanding---the military figured out their advantage and fixed it

Michael Aimone 9-12, Director, Business Enterprise Integration, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment), 9/12/12, Statement Before the House Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection and Security Technologies, http://homeland.house.gov/sites/homeland.house.gov/files/Testimony%20-%20Aimone.pdf

DoD’s facility energy strategy is also focused heavily on grid security in the name of

AND

grid to deliver electricity to its bases places critical missions at risk.1

Standby Power Generation

Currently, DoD ensures that it can continue mission critical activities on base largely through

AND

in operational readiness. For example, during Hurricane Katrina, the Air Force

#### DOD SMR procurement sends a global signal of impending U.S. military aggression—-causes resentment against U.S. unilateralism.

Smith, Program Coordinator and Research Assistant with the William E. Simon Chair in Political Economy at the CSIS, ‘11

[Terrence, “An Idea I Can Do Without: "Small Nuclear Reactors for Military Installations,"" <http://csis.org/blog/idea-i-can-do-without-small-nuclear-reactors-military-installations>, RSR]

The report describes DoD’s interest in the reactors as stemming from two “critical vulnerabilities

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production.” My point is, maybe that is where they should stay.

#### Zero impact to grid failures, even ones caused by cyber attacks

Douglas Birch 10-1, 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

Government officials sometimes describe a kind of Hieronymus Bosch landscape when warning of the possibility

AND

, and government offices. Americans swelter in the dark. Chaos reigns!

Here's another nightmare scenario: An electric grid that serves two-thirds of a billion people suddenly fails in a developing, nuclear-armed country with a rich history of ethnic and religious conflict. Rail transportation is shut down, cutting off travel to large swathes of the country, while many miners are trapped underground.

Blackouts on this scale conjure images of civil unrest, overwhelmed police, crippled hospitals, darkened military bases, the gravely injured in the back of ambulances stuck in traffic jams.

The specter of what Defense Secretary Leon Panetta has called a "digital Pearl Harbor

AND

Republicans to sound the alarm about the cyber threat in their party platforms.

But are cyber attacks really a clear and present danger to society's critical life support systems, capable of inflicting thousands of casualties? Or has fear of full-blown cybergeddon at the hands of America's enemies become just another feverish national obsession -- another of the long, dark shadows of the 9/11 attacks?

Worries about a large-scale, devastating cyber attack on the United States date

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espionage campaign against the United States by hackers linked to the Chinese army.

Much of the concern has focused on potential attacks on the U.S. electrical grid. "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,

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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

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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.

#### Status quo solves grid cyber vulnerability

Paul Clark 12, MA Candidate, Intelligence/Terrorism Studies, American Military University; Senior Analyst, Chenega Federal Systems, 4/28/12, “The Risk of Disruption or Destruction of Critical U.S. Infrastructure by an Offensive Cyber Attack,” http://blog.havagan.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/The-Risk-of-Disruption-or-Destruction-of-Critical-U.S.-Infrastructure-by-an-Offensive-Cyber-Attack.pdf

An attack against the electrical grid is a reasonable threat scenario since power systems are

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establish robust security guidelines and cyber security measures (Gohn and Wheelock 2010).

## Warming

#### Don’t solve warming – tipping point inevitable, timeframe and insufficient amount of reductions block solvency.

Smith, Environmental Journalist, ‘11

[Gar, He is the former editor of Earth Island Journal, and currently edits Earth Island Institute's weekly "eco-zine" The-Edge, “NUCLEAR ROULETTE: THE CASE AGAINST A NUCLEAR RENAISSANCE”

http://ifg.org/pdf/Nuclear\_Roulette\_book.pdf]

More than 200 new reactors have been proposed around the world but not enough reactors

AND

40 years, at which point the plants would need to be decommissioned.

#### U.S. coal exports to China are low, but downward pressure on domestic demand expands them massively

Bryan Walsh 12, Senior Editor at TIME, May 31, 2012, “Drawing Battle Lines Over American Coal Exports to Asia,” online: http://science.time.com/2012/05/31/drawing-battle-lines-over-american-coal-exports-to-asia/

But across the Pacific Ocean, the demand for coal has never been hotter,

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coal at home, it would have a reason to keep mining it.

#### SMRs cause coal plant retiring

Marcus King et al 11, Associate Director of Research, Associate Research Professor of International Affairs, Elliot School of International Affairs, The George Washington University, et al., March 2011, “Feasibility of Nuclear Power on U.S. Military Installations,” http://www.cna.org/sites/default/files/research/Nuclear%20Power%20on%20Military%20Installations%20D0023932%20A5.pdf

SMRs have potential advantages over larger plants because they provide owners more flexibility in financing

AND

[3]. SMRs would be a viable replacement option for these plants.

#### U.S. exports lock in expanded Chinese coal capacity---causes warming over the tipping point---it’s unique because absent U.S. exports the rising cost of coal will cause a shift to renewables

Thomas M. Power 12, Research Professor and Professor Emeritus, Department of Economics, University of Montana; Principal, Power Consulting; February 2012, “The Greenhouse Gas Impact of Exporting Coal from the West Coast: An Economic Analysis,” <http://www.sightline.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/02/Coal-Power-White-Paper.pdf>

The cumulative impact of these coal port proposals on coal consumption in Asia could be much larger than even that implied by the two pending proposals. If Arch, Peabody, and other western U.S. coal producers’ projections of the competitiveness of western coal in Asia are correct, facilitating the opening of the development of West Coast coal ports could have a very large impact on the supply of coal to China and the rest of Asia.

6.4 The Long-term Implications of Fueling Additional Coal-Fired Electric Generation

Although the economic life of coal-fired generators is often given as 30 or

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commitments to more coal being burned for a half-century going forward.

That time-frame is very important. During exactly this time frame, the

AND

emissions that will also last well into the next half-century. 57

#### Alt causes to warming the aff can’t solve-

#### A.) Deforestation

Howden 7(Daniel Howden, The Independent “Deforestation: The Hidden Cause of Global Warming” 14 May 2007. DOA August 15, 12 sphinx.tsf.hu/new/iny/files/1645.doc)

Most people think of forests only in terms of the CO2 they absorb. The

AND

"If we lose forests, we lose the fight against climate change."

#### B.) Live stock

FAO 6 ("Spotlight: Livestock Impacts on the Environment." FAO: FAO Home. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Nov. 2006. Web. 15 August 12. <<http://www.fao.org/ag/magazine/0612sp1.htm>>.)

The livestock sector is by far the single largest anthropogenic user of land. Grazing

AND

ruminants, and 65 percent of anthropogenic nitrous oxide, mostly from manure.

#### Nuclear power increase CFCs which contribute more to warming than carbon dioxide and depletes the ozone.

Stein, Chairman of Three Mile Island Alert Inc., ‘8

[Eric Joseph, “The "Brown Side" of Nuclear Power,”

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/ news/cwp/view.asp?A=3&Q=501756]

Nuclear advocates argue that the problem of greenhouse gases can be solved by nuclear power

AND

of two 1000-megawatt carbon dioxide producing, coal-fired plants.

#### Independently, Ozone depletion causes extinction.

Williams, Author of Tetron Natural Unified Field Theory, ‘96

[David Crockett, “THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRITUAL REVOLUTION”, 2-7-96,

http://www.angelfire.com/on/GEAR2000/video96.htmls]

Today all life on earth is threatened by many problems associated with the materialistic and

AND

many hundreds of years ago. How can this be understood and resolved?

## Hydrogen

#### Zero chance of supply constraints affecting the military---and fuel-switching doesn’t solve

Daniel Sarewitz 12, Co-Director, Consortium for Science, Policy and Outcomes, Arizona State University; and Samuel Thernstrom Senior Climate Policy Advisor, Clean Air Task Force, March 2012, “Energy Innovation at the Department of Defense: Assessing the Opportunities,” http://bipartisanpolicy.org/sites/default/files/Energy%20Innovation%20at%20DoD.pdf

Liquid fuels are indispensable for the U.S. military. Nuclear reactors power

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energy use in fiscal 2010, costing $13.4 billion.11

Even so, given adequate forward planning, DoD has little reason to fear constraints

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amount). Indeed, alternative fuels cannot promise performance advantages of any sort.

#### Zero chance of hydrogen-based military fuels being viable for decades

James T. Bartis 11, senior policy researcher at the RAND Corporation, and Lawrence Van Bibber, researcher, RAND Corporation, 2011, “Alternative Fuels for Military Applications,” http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\_MG969.pdf

Nuclear, solar, and wind energy technologies may offer important benefits in the production

AND

of hydrogen in an FT plant could nearly triple yields of liquid fuels.

For hydrotreated oil from algae, a longer-term option, climate-friendly sources of electric power could be used directly in the processes of cultivating the algae and extracting the oil, because electricity is required for mixing, circulation, and management of water and nutrients.

But the beneficial hydrogen derived from nuclear, solar, and wind energy technologies is

AND

-generating technologies will be a commercially viable option for producing alternative fuels.

#### UAVs inevitable---exist now, don’t need nuclear

#### Even if supply disruption happened we’d never let it affect heg, and other countries would be hit worse

John Alic 12, directed studies on international competitiveness and technology policy at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, adjunct at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, March 2012, “Defense Department Energy Innovation: Three Cases,” in Energy Innovation at the Department of Defense: Assessing the Opportunities, http://bipartisanpolicy.org/sites/default/files/Energy%20Innovation%20at%20DoD.pdf

In any event, should serious bottlenecks in fuel supplies appear, the United States

AND

airlines have more to fear from supply constrictions and price rises than DoD.

#### No military fuel cutoffs and costs won’t undermine power projection

John Alic 12, directed studies on international competitiveness and technology policy at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, adjunct at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, March 2012, “Defense Department Energy Innovation: Three Cases,” in Energy Innovation at the Department of Defense: Assessing the Opportunities, http://bipartisanpolicy.org/sites/default/files/Energy%20Innovation%20at%20DoD.pdf

Over 80 percent of the petroleum purchased and consumed by the U.S.

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inflation-adjusted prices in the range of $120 per barrel.47

Oil prices respond almost instantaneously to international political events (e.g., the

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EIA does not expect the long-term trend to be sharply upward.

Acknowledging the more dramatic scenarios some analysts put forward, there seems little in what

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international market at prices little different from those for other refined petroleum products.

Given U.S. dependence on imported oil, it is reliability of supply

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since World War II has been based on borders nominally open to trade.