### A2: Moral obligation to not delay

#### Commissions key to progressive politics civil rights prove

Campbell ‘02

Colton is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Florida International University, “Discharging Congress: Government by Commission,”

As participants in an incremental decision making process, ad hoc commissions perform three important functions: they formulate policy recommendations, they garner support for policy proposals, and they offer concessions to appease the policy demands of various political interests.35 Commissions, therefore, are inst:ruments of policy incrementalism and vehicles for problem solving and conﬂict management, because they deﬁne problems, initiate new responses, and mobilize public opinion.36 They themselves become part of the governance process, playing an independent role in articulating constituents‘ concerns to the extent of forcing new issues on to the political agenda, a perspective borne out in the work of the Commission on Civil Rights and the National Commission on Disorders. The reports of the Civil Rights Commission transformed the civil rights debate from a concern about whether a pattern of voting discrimination actually existed to a consideration of the merits of various proposals to halt discriminatory practices. Similarly, the conclusions of the Commission on Disorders (the 'Kerner Commission‘) about white racism shifted the focus of discourse about the causes of black unrest in America. In both instances, these changes in orientation generated new pressures for action and altered the evaluation context of subsequent policy deliberations.37

### A2: Do Both

#### Perm links to elections.

#### Has Congress directly act- 1NC King says Congress can only diffuse blame when they allow other agencies to take the lead.

#### Empirically Proven by Sunkist

David Schoenbrod (prof. law @ NYU) 1994 Power Without Responsibility: How Congress Abuses the People through

Delegation, p. 55

Rather than insulating lawmaking from legislators and concentrated interests, broad delegation helps to insulate Congress and the White House from political accountability for supporting laws that are harmful to broad public interest. In the orange situation, elected officials and their staffs support Sunkist by appealing to agency officials in private. The legislation they enacted left them immune from political harm.

### A2: Delay Outweighs

#### Minimal delay does not outweigh.

#### A- They do not have good evidence that the plan has to happen within 135 days or we’re screwed, it’s crazy how they read this advantage 4 tournaments ago and now is still not too late to solve.

#### B- Timeframe arguments are psychologically constructed

Peter ’03

Moritz College of Law, Madison’s Nightmare: How Executive Power Threatens American Democracy, p. 183)

There are two answers to this. The first is that the urgency argument is easily overstated. It is often uttered most compellingly in foreign and military affairs. Yet, on large questions of policy—such as whether to in­vade Iraq—there is most often ample time for dialogue and well-considered judgment to emerge. The supposed "urgency" of many presidential deci­sions is frequently of the President's own making and largely concocted to limit debate. On other questions, such as global warming or the high cost of health care—where the government has seemed to act with agonizing slowness in the face of public need—it is not actual policy dialogue that has slowed things down, but the largely behind-the-scenes influence of special interests. But even this cloud has its silver lining. By the time government does move meaningfully on issues such as global warming and health care reform, the public impetus for change will have become so great that the government can move ahead with far greater confidence of widespread support.

#### C Case gets delayed because of bureaucracy

 **Carothers ‘10**

[Thomas Carothers, “HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACYASSISTANCE: INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF U.S. FOREIGN AID.” HEARING OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, June 10, 2010. Transcript by Federal News Service]

In fact, USAID has devoted more resources, more energy, and more time to democracy assistance than any organization in the world in the last 25 years. USAID has done many valuable things in this domain, but time is short, so I'll cut to the quick. USAID's democracy assistance has serious problems, reflecting serious problems that have been facing the agency for many years. First and foremost, it's extremely bureaucratic. Our assistance, unfortunately, is often inflexible. It's cookie-cutter, it's slow, it's cumbersome. Democracy aid needs the opposite; you need innovation and flexibility, the chance to seize opportunities. But USAID is weighted down by a bureaucratized system that makes it often ineffective on the ground. It means a serious bureaucratic cleaning of the house, a de-bureaucratization.