## Elections

**Obama will win now, Ohio is key, but last minute issues can derail Obama.**

**AP 10/29/12, “A week before Election Day, Obama has an edge in fight for 270 electoral votes needed to win”, http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/a-week-before-election-day-obama-has-an-edge-in-fight-for-270-electoral-votes-needed-to-win/2012/10/29/c8f7f2e2-21aa-11e2-92f8-7f9c4daf276a\_story.html**

President Barack Obama is poised to eke out a victory in the race for the

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can happen in the coming days to influence the Nov. 6 election.

**Obama distancing himself from nuclear because it only hurts him in the election – plan reverses this.**

Gregg **Levine 9/7** Contributing Editor and Former Managing Editor – Firedoglake and Contributing Writer for Truthout, <http://capitoilette.com/2012/09/07/obama-drops-nuclear-from-energy-segment-of-convention-speech/>

President Obama no longer promises to “safely harness nuclear power”–that likely would

AND

second shot at casting for the future, nuclear power is political deadweight.

**Energy is key.**

**Finzel, 10/21** (Analyst-Waggener Edstrom, Election 2012: The Presidential Candidates, Energy Policy and Social Media, http://waggeneredstrom.com/blog/2012/10/21/election-2012-energy-policy/)

Although we may all be tired of the presidential campaign advertisements flooding the airwaves (

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energy policy dialogue we’ll all need to have in the months to come.

**Romney destroys Russian relations.**

**Larison 6-27** Columnist for the American Conservative [Daniel Larison “U.S.-Russian Relations Would Get Much Worse Under Romney” <http://www.theamericanconservative.com/larison/u-s-russian-relations-would-get-much-worse-under-romney/>]

Putin doesn’t actually want a “hard-line conservative in the White House.”

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Russian relations will deteriorate much more than they have in the last year.

**Nuclear war**

**ALLISON 11** Director @ Belfer Center for Science and Int’l Affairs @ Harvard’s Kennedy School, Former Assistant Secretary of Defense, Robert D. Blackwill, Senior Fellow – Council on Foreign Relations [Graham Allison, “10 Reasons Why Russia Still Matters”, Politico -- October 31 -- <http://dyn.politico.com/printstory.cfm?uuid=161EF282-72F9-4D48-8B9C-C5B3396CA0E6>]

That central point is that Russia matters a great deal to a U.S

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Security Council, as well as a member of the G-8 and

## K

**Attempts to manage the world render Earth and its inhabitants as objects, awaiting the subjective United States’ federal government’s action. This form of dualism renders everything a self-circulating resource at humanity’s disposal, revealing one way of better relating to the world, all the while eclipsing other modes of thought.**

**McWhorter 92 (Ladelle, Professor of Philosophy and Women’s Studies at Richmond, Heidegger and the earth: Essays in environmental philosophy, Thomas Jefferson University Press, pp. 6)**

The danger of a managerial approach to the world lies not, then, in

AND

which we have not yet dreamed, directions of which we may never dream

**There is no end to technological thought and rationale – it will continue to find more destructive ways to control life and death.**

**Beckman 2k** [Tad: Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Humanities and Social Sciences at Harvey Mudd College, “Martin Heidegger and Environmental Ethics,” http://www2.hmc.edu/~tbeckman/personal/Heidart.html].

The threat of nuclear annihilation is, currently, the most dramatic and ironic sign

AND

can we look for the concepts that we need to fabricate convincing arguments?

**The standing reserve and the ontological damnation that comes from it outweighs nuclear war--life has no meaning in a framework that sustains the standing reserve and denies us an authentic relationship with being.**

**Zimmerman 94** [Michael: Professor of Philosophy at Tulane. Contesting the Earth’s Future, p.104].

Heidegger asserted that human self-assertion, combined with the eclipse of being,

AND

species are somehow lessened because they were never "disclosed" by humanity.

**Our alternative is to detach and release. We must learn to let things be what they are – this does not mean a retreat from technology or surrender to the inevitable, rather, it means a reorientation of how we relate to the world and the beings within it.**

**Sabatino 07** [Charles J.: professor of philosophy at Daemen College “A Heideggerian Reflection on the Prospects of Technology” reprinted in Janus Head 10(1) *www.janushead.org/10-1/sabatino.pdf* p. 72-73].

The point of seeing the danger is not that we then retreat from the

AND

and sustains us as all belonging together within the shared gift of world?

## CP

**States CP**

**The 50 state governments and relevant subnational governments should require that regulated utilities meet 20 percent of net electricity demand from renewable energy and small modular reactors and establish renewable energy credits that can be applied across state lines to facilitate this goal. The 50 states and relevant subnational actors should pass appropriate policies allowing utilities to pass the cost of construction of small modular reactors to customer rates. We’ll clarify.**

**Solves the Aff.**

Lisa **Janairo** Senior policy analyst at The council of State Governments, Jan **09** (“Nuclear Power May Make a Comeback, csg.org)

Nuclear energy does appear to be reliable, generally clean and safe. The affordability

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, such as California and Wisconsin, but has not yet been adopted.

## DA 2

**Transition from nuclear to renewables now – industry will be dead worldwide now unless the US provides more subsidies.**

Harvey **Wasserman 12**,Author, 'SOLARTOPIA! Our Green-Powered Earth' http://www.huffingtonpost.com/harvey-wasserman/post\_3127\_b\_1353253.html

In the wake of Fukushima, grassroots citizen action is shutting the worldwide nuclear power

AND

sure these shut-downs happen before the next Fukushima irradiates us all.

**Renewable energy decreases the perceived need for global nuclear power, meets Article IV requirements, and solves climate best. Promoting nuclear power only encourages other states to build dual use nuclear energy and delays an energy transition.**

Amory B. **Lovins 10**, Founder – RMI, Holy god this card is orgasmic http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/01/21/a\_roadmap\_to\_our\_energy\_future

Similar adherence to outmoded orthodoxies now cripples nonproliferation. Policy still rests on the fatally

AND

cost domestic energy strategy inform, integrate, and inspire foreign policy too?

**Warming extinction – their 1ac impact**

## Solvency

**Solvency**

Solvency takes decades and the reactors won’t be cost-competitive – requires re-orienting the nuclear manufacturing industry

**Ryan 11**

[Dylan, Masters in Mechanical Engineering, expertise in energy, sustainability, Computer Aided Engineering, renewables technology; Ph.D. in solar energy systems, 2011, "Part 10 – Small modular reactors and mass production options," <http://daryanenergyblog.wordpress.com/ca/part-10-smallreactors-mass-prod/>]

So there are a host of practical factors in favour smaller reactors. But what’s

AND

be slower to build (initially anyway) and probably more expensive too.

**Confining radiation won’t scale down and by the time we can build them they won’t be competitive.**

**Lovins 10**

**(Amory B. Lovins 10, Physicist, environmental scientist, writer, and Chairman/Chief Scientist of the Rocky Mountain Institute http://dodenergy.blogspot.com/2010/04/lovins-addresses-new-nuclear-power-for.html)**

Question 2: Some make the case that recently popular, small, modular design

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, and the [business case] is unsound for any nuclear reactor.

**No nuclear revival—construction problems, no work force or rapid scale up**

Mycle **Schneider and** Antony **Froggatt** **9/14**/2012 (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, "2011-2012 world nuclear inustry status report" bos.sagepub.com/content/68/5/8.full.pdf+html)

The market niche that nuclear power once held is disappearing. The key nuclear indicators

AND

an increase in nuclear share of the world’s electricity is hard to imagine.

**Reliance on foreign materials kills leadership and makes expansion impossibly expensive.**

Peter **D’Ambrosio and** Kevin **O’Brien 9** Partner, Winston & Strawn LLP Washington, D.C. Partner, Howrey LLP Washington, D.C. http://www.winston.com/siteFiles/Publications/Nuclear\_Power\_Projects\_D'Ambrosio\_Article.pdf

Obtaining the necessary material and equipment to construct the next generation of nuclear plants in

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, as delays, back-orders and bottlenecks are sure to ensue.

Plan takes at least 10 years to solve**—**

**King 11** (Marcus King, Project Director and Research Analyst for the Environment and Energy Team at Center for Naval Analyses, LaVar Huntzinger, Thoi Nguyen, "Feasibility of Nuclear Power on U.S. Military Installations", March, <http://www.cna.org/sites/default/files/research/Nuclear%20Power%20on%20Military%20Installations%20D0023932%20A5.pdf>)

The time required to obtain design certification, license, and build the next generation of nuclear plants is about 9 to 10 years. After the first plants are built it may be possible to reduce the time required for licensing and construction to approximately 6 years [45].The timeline for certification, licensing, and construction projected by DOE for a small nuclear power plant based on an SMR is shown infigure 5 [46].

**Gradualism Turn**

**NRC is conducting SMR assessments with industry participation, solves commercialization. Letting their demanding review process finish before giving incentives is key to solvency**

**Heft, ‘11**

[Gordon, Black & Veatch, “Small Modular Reactors Make Headway In Many Countries: Design Certification Starts Soon,” Issue No. 1, http://solutions.bv.com/small-modular-reactors-make-headway-in-many-countries/]

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), those nuclear power plants that have the capability of

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doubt that SMR designs will be moving forward quickly in the upcoming years.

**Domestic SMR construction is inevitable, but accelerating it during the review process leads to catastrophic accidents**

**Wang, 12**

[Ucilia, Forbes, 1-20, “Feds To Finance Small Nuclear Reactor Designs,” http://www.forbes.com/sites/uciliawang/2012/01/20/feds-to-finance-small-nuclear-reactor-designs/]

The U.S. Department of Energy on Friday announced a plan to support

AND

that nuclear power should remain an important part of the country’s energy mix.

**Extinction**

**Lendman, ‘11**

[Stephen, Research Associate -- Center for Research on Globalization, 3-13, “Nuclear Meltdown in Japan,” http://www.thepeoplesvoice.org/TPV3/Voices.php/2011/03/13/nuclear-meltdown-in-japan]

For years, Helen Caldicott warned it's coming. In her 1978 book, "

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or face extinction. No one listened. The Doomsday Clock keeps ticking.

**Transparent public engagement in this process is key to manage concerns and prevent visceral public backlash – turns case**

**Guy, 12**

[Megan, investment professional at Angeleno Group, a growth equity investment firm focused on next generation energy and natural resources companies, holds an MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a Masters of Science from Stanford’s Emmett Interdisciplinary Program in Environment and Resources, Stanford Energy Journal, Spring, “NEW STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT,” http://energyclub.stanford.edu/index.php/Journal/Public\_Engagement\_by\_Megan\_Guy]

To shift public sentiment in its favor, proponents of nuclear energy must work against

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strategies for public engagement, this renaissance may end before it truly begins.

## Prolif

**Turn: Emulation—making nuclear look good incentivizes prolif—only transition away solves**

Henry **Sokolski 10**, Executive director of the Nonproliferation Policy Education Center (http://www.npolicy.org/article\_file/Nuclear\_Power\_Energy\_Markets\_and\_Proliferation.pdf)

When security and arms control analysts list what has helped keep nuclear weapons technologies from

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be used to help steer us towards cheaper, safer forms of energy.

**Technical changes don’t solve– motivation is political**

**Acton 9** (James M. Acton is an associate in the Nonproliferation Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and frequent contribu- tor to the prominent blog Arms Control Wonk. a member of the International Panel on Fissile Materials, The myth of proliferation-resistant technology, December)

Forty years on, Hardin’s central thesis—that it is impossible to solve a

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nuclear insecurity, a more politically savvy approach to proliferation resistance is needed.

**Lack of effective inspections turns the whole case—-makes SMRs worse for prolif, safety and security than large reactors**

**Lyman 11**[ Dr. Edwin, Senior Scientist, Global Security Program, Union of Concerned Scientists, July 14, 2011, Testimony Before the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, "An Examination of the Safety and Economics of Light Water Small Modular Reactors"

Proponents of small modular reactors (SMRs) claim that their designs have inherent safety

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comparable or even greater safety, security and proliferation risks than large reactors.

**SMRs are worse for prolif than large reactors**

**Nealon 11** [Corey, "Could small nukes be the energy answer?," 12-4-11, <http://articles.dailypress.com/2011-12-04/news/dp-nws-nuclear-reactors-20111203_1_nuclear-power-reactors-energy-department>]

Also, small reactor technology is newer than conventional reactors, many of which date

AND

plans for small reactors."We're not pursuing them," Rick Zuercher said.

**Prolif Not Cause War –**

**A. History supports.**

**Tepperman ‘9** (Jonathan Tepperman a journalist based in New York City. “Why Obama should learn to love the bomb” Newsweek Nov 9, 2009 <http://jonathantepperman.com/Welcome_files/nukes_Final.pdf>)

A growing and compelling body of research suggests that nuclear weapons may not, in

AND

Since acquiring atomic weapons, the two sides have never fought another war.

**B. So does the best statistical evidence.**

**Asal and Beardsley ‘7** (Victor Asal Department of Political Science, State University of New York, Albany and Kyle Beardsley Department of Political Science, Emory University “Proliferation and International Crisis Behavior” Journal of Peace Research 2007; 44; 139)

As Model 1 in Table IV illustrates, all of our variables are statistically significant

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more reduction as the number of nuclear powers involved in the conflict increases.

**Prolif is inevitable**

**A. Conventional weapons**

**Gerson and Boyars ‘7** (Michael Gerson is a specialist in military strategy, nuclear deterrence, arms control, and WMD proliferation, is a member of CNA’s Center for Strategic Studies. and Jacob Boyars is an intern in CNA’s Center for Strategic Studies “The Future of U.S. Deterrence: Constructing Effective Strategies to Deter States and Non-State Actors” CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES 18 September 2007 http://www.cna.org/documents/D0017171. AT.pdf)

In today’s threat environment, however, it is possible that U.S.

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nuclear weapons as the only possible deterrent against U.S. power.

**B. Enrichment lasers.**

Charlies D. **Ferguson 11**, President – Federation of American Scientists (http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/10/11/think\_again\_nuclear\_power)

The bad news is that the threat of peaceful nukes begetting the destructive kind is

AND

of the nuclear bomb, after all, only lasted a few years.

**US won’t exert prolif leadership.**

Richard **Cleary 8/13**/12, American Enterprise Institute Research Assistant, http://npolicy.org/article.php?aid=1192andtid=30

The cases above offer a common lesson: The U.S., though constrained

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.S. efforts at persuading countries to forgo nuclear fuel-making.

**Even when we do, it fails.**

Richard **Cleary 8/13**/12, American Enterprise Institute Research Assistant, http://npolicy.org/article.php?aid=1192andtid=30

The examples above show the limitations of both demand and supply side efforts. Supply

AND

, have not materialized and therefore seem to have had little tangible influence.

## Warming

**Turn – energy production for plants net increases CO2.**

Darwish Al **Gobaisi et al 10**, The International Center for Water and Energy Systems (ICWES) Abu Dhabi – UAE (“The Tragedy of Energy Policy in the Arab Region” http://www.terracuranda.net/Altaka\_Almia/SOLAR\_POWER\_VERSUS\_NUCLEAR\_POWER\_-\_OPTIONS\_FOR\_THE\_ARAB\_WORLD.pdf)

In order to avoid the most catastrophic effects of global warming, the world will

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conservation measures instead–thus also securing energy supply ten times less expensive.

**Even if nuclear power reduces emissions – thousands of new plants would be necessary. About 20 new plants a week would be needed.**

Amanda **Leiter 8**, Visiting Associate Professor at Georgetown University Law Center, 35 Ecology L.Q. 31

3. Scale of the Necessary Investment in Nuclear Power One variable relevant to this

AND

of the anticipated growth in anthropogenic carbon emissions between 2000 and 2050. n117

**Can’t solve internationally –**

**A. An international solution to global warming is impossible – entrenched interests in key stakeholders mean that no agreement will ever be reached**

**Rachman 11** (Gideon Rachman, Financial Times chief foreign affairs commentator, *Zero-Sum Future*, 2011, pp 203-204)

As for the Americans themselves, faced with foreign suggestions that America's love affair with

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change continues to be a major source of tension within the international system.

**B. No solvency without international action.**

**Sensenbrenner 9** – Congressman and ranking minority member of the House Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming (James, 4/3, Technology Is the Answer to Climate Change, WSJ,http://online.wsj.com/article/SB123871985916184973.html#mod=loomia?loomia\_si=t0:a16:g2:r3:c0.191864:b23626456, AG)

The U.S. cannot reduce the growth of greenhouse gases in the earth's

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expanding access to electricity, and reducing poverty. I don't blame them.

**( ) Runaway warming inevitable -- gasses already built up and the most radical plans fail.**

**Zakaria, '7** (CFR & Editor -- Newsweek, Newsweek International)

The most inconvenient truth about global warming is that we cannot stop it. Please

AND

the industrialized world will continue to burn substantial amounts of coal and oil.

**( ) CO2 can't absorb further radiation -- it can only benefit the environment.**

**Emsley, '94** (Chemistry Professor -- Imperial College, New Scientist, Oct 8)

Meanwhile, Jack Barrett of Imperial College, London, has also questioned the likely

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consequence, says Barrett, is flourishing vegetation rather than runaway global warming.

**( ) Squo solves -- Synthetic bacteria.**

**Bailey, '8** (Award-winning science correspondent for Reason magazine, 2-29, http://www.reason.com/blog/show/125250.html)

In his presentation at the annual TED meeting, redoubtable gene-meister Craig Venter

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amount of CO2 they eat and octane they excrete, according to Venter.