# Round 2 – Georgia CG

## 1AC

### Plan

**Plan: The United States Department of the Interior should substantially reduce leasing restrictions on conventional natural gas production in the United States Outer Continental Shelf.**

### Contention 1: Warming

#### Shale is unsustainable.

Ahmed, Executive Director of the Institute for Policy Research & Development and Chief Research Officer at Unitas Communications Ltd where he leads on geopolitical risk,

1-10-13

(Nafeez Mosaddeq, “The Great Oil Swindle,” www.fpif.org/articles/the\_great\_oil\_swindle, accessed 1-15-13, CMM)

Headlines about 2012’s World Energy Outlook (WEO) from the International Energy Agency (

AND

even bigger financial mess, on a faster trajectory toward costly environmental destruction.

#### That makes a price shock inevitable

Finger, Forbes, 10-14-12

(Richard, “$8 Natural Gas: We're Right On Schedule,” 10-14-12, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/richardfinger/2012/10/14/8-natural-gas-were-right-on-schedule/?ss=business%3Aenergy>, accessed 10-25-12) PM

New natural gas rig counts hit the wires Friday morning and on cue the number

AND

Bcf/day. Time will tell but the tipping point is near.

#### That crushes the market – exports solve.

Hulbert, Lead Analyst at European Energy Review, and Goldthau, Head of the Department of Public Policy at the Central European University, an American graduate school based in Budapest, Hungary, 8-5-12

(Matthew, consultant to a number of governments, most recently as Senior Research Fellow, Netherlands Institute for International Relations, and Andreas, prior to joining CEU, he worked for Rand, SWP Germany and the Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, a Fellow with the Global Public Policy Institute’s Global Energy Governance program and an Adjunct Professor with Johns Hopkins University’s MSc in Energy Policy and Climate, “Why America Can Make or Break A New Global Gas World,” http://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewhulbert/2012/08/05/why-america-can-make-or-break-a-new-global-gas-world/print/, accessed 8-7-12, CMM)

The same debate is raging in the US. Despite the phenomenal breakthroughs in American

AND

fundamentals. US LNG could be the straw that breaks oil indexation back.

#### Supply disputes block exports now – creating sustainable supplies is key

Ebinger, Senior fellow and Director of the Energy Security Initiative at Brookings, ‘12

(Charles, “Liquid Markets: Assessing the Case for US Exports of Liquefied Natural Gas,” 5-2-12, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/events/2012/5/02%20lng%20exports/20120502_lng_exports>, accessed 10-22-12) PM

For an increase in U.S. exports of LNG to be considered feasible

AND

concern, owing to the continued rapid improvement in technologies and production processes.

#### Regulatory barriers get removed inevitably – supply is all that matters

Smith, Seeking Alpha, 1-6-13

(Larry, energy stock and investment researcher, “The U.S. May Lead LNG Exports: Who Will Be The Winners?,” 1-6-13, <http://seekingalpha.com/article/1096911-the-u-s-may-lead-lng-exports-who-will-be-the-winners>, accessed 1-12-13) PM

Events from the last few weeks have made it clear to me that the United

AND

awaiting DOE approval for approval to export to non free-trade countries.

#### There’s tons of gas in the OCS – guarantees long term supply. Plan is key to leasing certainty that solves production

Griles, Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior, ‘3

(Steven, “ENERGY PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LANDS,” Hearing before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the US Senate, 2-27-03, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-108shrg86709/html/CHRG-108shrg86709.htm> , accessed 10-23-12) PM

Mr. Griles. America's public lands have an abundant ¶ opportunity for exploration and

AND

and buy, so ¶ they can have certainty about where to go.

#### Mass exports are key

Levi, CFR Energy and Environment Fellow, 12-5-12

(Michael, “Thoughts on a Long-Awaited Natural Gas Exports Study,” 12-5-12, <http://blogs.cfr.org/levi/2012/12/05/thoughts-on-a-long-awaited-natural-gas-exports-study/>, accessed 12-31-12) PM

Despite these often-massive export volumes, NERA projects consistently limited natural gas price

AND

U.S. prices always remain well below overseas ones despite exports.

#### The plan solves price spikes immediately

Silverstein, Energy Biz, 1-23-13

(Ken, citing an extensive LNG exports report from Brookings by Ebinger, “Manufacturers are Blocking the Free Flow of LNG,” 1-23-13, <http://www.energybiz.com/article/13/01/manufacturers-are-blocking-free-flow-lng>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

The U.S. Department of Energy found in December that prices could rise

AND

will increase production accordingly, limiting price spikes,” says the Brookings Institution.

#### Collapse of US natural gas makes warming inevitable

Bryce, senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute, 7-17-12

(Robert, “Inside the strange world of 'green energy' politics and how it's ruining the US,” http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2012/07/17/inside-strange-world-green-energy-politics-and-how-it-ruining-us/, accessed 7-17-12, CMM)

The United States is leading the world in reducing its emissions of carbon dioxide.

AND

fuels is equally beneficial in percentage terms no matter how fast the transition.”

#### Renewables can’t fill in – that makes warming from emissions inevitable

Riley, professor of energy law at The City Law School at City University London, 8-13-12

(Alan, “Shale Gas to the Climate Rescue,” http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/14/opinion/shale-gas-to-the-climate-rescue.html?\_r=1&pagewanted=print, accessed 8-14-12, CMM)

The battle against runaway climate change is being lost. The green movement and the

AND

in carbon emissions that we can achieve by replacing coal with shale gas.

#### Warming is real and anthropogenic – 2020 is the tipping point

Sawyer, Global Wind Energy Council secretary general, 9

[Steve, World Environment Magazine, June 2009 Issue 3, “Wind Energy as a Key Climate Solution” <http://www.worldenvironment.tv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=185:wind-energy-as-a-key-climate-solution&catid=24:energy-category&Itemid=39>, accessed 10-4-12, TAP]

When climate change first started to worry the scientific community in the 1980s, the

AND

world, and the economic disaster of the reliance on imported fossil fuels.

#### Warming causes multiple scenarios for extinction – passing 4 degrees means no adaptation

Roberts, Grist, 1-10-13

(David, “If you aren’t alarmed about climate, you aren’t paying attention,” 1-10-13, <http://grist.org/article/climate-alarmism-the-idea-is-surreal/>, accessed 1-15-13) PM

\*Citing the recently released World Bank Climate Review

We know we’ve raised global average temperatures around 0.8 degrees C so far

AND

, but a world that is inexorably more inhospitable with every passing decade.

#### Reducing emissions is key to solve extinction

Keating, Foreign Policy Web Editor, 11/13/2009

[Joshua, "The End of the World," http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/11/13/the\_end\_of\_the\_world?page=full, 11/15]

How it could happen: Under the worst-case scenario predicted by the International

AND

-ending outcomes could be mitigated by a substantial reduction in carbon emissions.

#### Exports are key to solve warming

Harris, CEO of Recurrent Energy, 1-23-13

(Arno, “Natural gas is just what clean energy needs,” 1-23-13, <http://tech.fortune.cnn.com/2013/01/23/natural-gas-is-just-what-clean-energy-needs/>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

FORTUNE -- America is awash in natural gas. Prices are low and by some

AND

for the kind of comprehensive energy plan our nation needs to move forward.

### Contention 2: China

#### Exports key to Chinese energy security

Downs, senior fellow at Brookings, 2K

(Erica, “CHINA’S ENERGY SECURITY ACTIVITIES,” <http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1244/MR1244.ch3.pdf>, accessed 1-4-13) PM

The Chinese government can also improve China’s energy security¶ through development of the country’s

AND

the¶ government’s desire to bring reserves on line as quickly as possible.¶

#### Mass exports key – Chinese and Indian demand proves

Scott, NYT, 10-23-12

(Mark, “The Big New Push to Export America’s Gas Bounty,” 10-23-12, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/24/business/energy-environment/excelerate-energy-aims-to-be-a-leader-in-natural-gas.html?_r=0>, accessed 1-4-13) PM

Once dependent on natural gas imports, the United States has gone from a buyer

AND

China, the tremendous domestic demand ensures it will always be an importer.”

#### That solves SCS conflict

Clement, editor at Dezan Shira Law Firm (China), ‘12

(Nicholas, “China and India Vie for Energy Security,” 5-25-12, <http://www.2point6billion.com/news/2012/05/25/china-and-india-vie-for-energy-security-11177.html>, accessed 1-4-13) PM

The competitive relationship between China and India has become a defining feature of the strategic

AND

ongoing diplomatic engagement between China and India to avoid unnecessary or accidental escalation.

#### Energy is key

Martin, Pike Research, 1-12-13

(Richard, Pike Research is a market research and consulting firm that provides in-depth analysis of global clean technology markets, “Around Lonely Islands, An Energy War Brews,” http://www.forbes.com/sites/pikeresearch/2013/01/12/around-lonely-islands-an-energy-war-brews/, accessed 1-14-13, CMM)

For an international flashpoint, the Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea just southwest

AND

sources, but the chances of that happening have increased in recent weeks.

#### US LNG solves

Toyoda, chairman and chief executive officer of the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, 2-12-13

(Masakazu, Toyoda began his career in 1973 in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (now called METI) and worked extensively in the area of energy, environment, trade and industrial policy, He was the vice-minister for international affairs in 2007, and became a special adviser on Asian economy and climate change in the Cabinet Secretariat in 2009 “The Case for Energy Cooperation in East Asia: Part I,” http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/12710/the-case-for-energy-cooperation-in-east-asia-part-I, accessed 3-3-13, CMM)

Over the past few months, Japan’s relations with China and South Korea have deteriorated

AND

. China, South Korea and Japan must act together to achieve this.

#### SCS escalates and collapses the economy

Klare, Peace and World Security Studies professor at Hampshire, 1-23-13

(Michael, “The Next War,” 1-23-13, <http://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2013/01/23/the_next_war_100500.html>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Lurking just behind the Iranian imbroglio, however, is a potential crisis of far

AND

show-of-force operations by both sides in the disputed waters.

#### Economic collapse leads to global war.

Lind**, New America Foundation Economic Growth Program Policy Director**, 5/11/2010

[Michael, "Will the great recession lead to World War IV?," http://www.salon.com/news/economics/index.html?story=/opinion/feature/2010/05/11/great\_recession\_world\_war\_iv]

If history is any guide, an era of global economic stagnation will help the

AND

Eurasia, Eastasia and Oceania in 1984 is all too easy to imagine.

#### Escalation in the short term is likely – perception of the plan is enough

Klare, Peace and World Security Studies professor at Hampshire, 1-23-13

(Michael, “The Next War,” 1-23-13, <http://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2013/01/23/the_next_war_100500.html>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

As 2012 ended and the New Year began, the situation only deteriorated. On

AND

planet will look with sadness and horror on the failure of everyone involved.

#### Institutions don’t check

Klare, Peace and World Security Studies professor at Hampshire, 1-23-13

(Michael, “The Next War,” 1-23-13, <http://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2013/01/23/the_next_war_100500.html>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Regional diplomacy, that classic way of settling disputes in a peaceful manner, has

AND

Chinese press, while officials there refused to cede any ground at all.

### Contention 3: Solvency

#### Exporting is possible – the infrastructure is already in the works

Ebinger, Senior fellow and Director of the Energy Security Initiative at Brookings, ‘12

(Charles, “Liquid Markets: Assessing the Case for US Exports of Liquefied Natural Gas,” 5-2-12, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/events/2012/5/02%20lng%20exports/20120502_lng_exports>, accessed 8-17-12) PM

The Brookings team distilled the findings of the feasibility and ¶ implications of LNG exports

AND

, we found that the environmental¶ implications of LNG exports are negligible.

#### Functional moratorium now – means we can’t access 98% of OCS reserves. Plan removes those restrictions

Pyle, President of the Institute for Energy Research, ‘12

(Thomas, “Energy Department sneaks offshore moratorium past public; Jobs and oil-supply potential are shut down,” 7-10-12, accessed 10-23-12, Lexis) PM

While the Obama administration was taking a victory lap last week after the 5-

AND

of annual leases is down more than 50 percent from the Clinton era.

Under the new Obama plan, those numbers will only get worse. The 2012

AND

the above" president is responsible for increased production and reduced oil import.

## 2AC

### 2AC – Restriction = Not Regs

#### 1. We meet---OCS moratorium are restrictions

Hagerty, CRS Specialist in Energy Policy, ‘10

(Curry, Specialist in Energy and Natural Resources Policy, “Outer Continental Shelf Moratoria on Oil and Gas Development” 6-15-10, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/145593.pdf>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) moratoria provisions, enacted as part of the Department

AND

signals a shift in policy that may affect other OCS policies as well.

#### 2. C/I – Restrictions make production more difficult

LVMI 96

(Ludwig Von Mises Institute Original Book by Ludwig Von Mises, Austrian Economist in 1940, Evidence is cut from fourth edition copyright Bettina B. Greaves, “Human Action,” <http://mises.org/pdf/humanaction/pdf/ha_29.pdf>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Restriction of production means that the government either forbids or makes more difficult or more

AND

as much as possible. Such interference makes people poorer and less satisfied.

#### On means directed towards

American Heritage 2k

[The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000]

Used to indicate the object affected by actual, perceptible action: The spotlight fell on the actress. He knocked on the door.

b. Used to indicate the object affected by a figurative action: Have pity on them.

c. Used to indicate the object of an action directed, tending, or moving against it: an attack on the fortress.

d. Used to indicate the object of perception or thought: gazed on the vista; meditated on his actions.

#### Production means extraction

EIA ‘6

(Energy Information Administration Glossary of Terms, 2006, http://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.cfm?id=P, accessed 8-14-12) PM

Production, natural gas: The volume of natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs less (

AND

This differs from "Marketed Production" which excludes flared and vented gas.)

#### AND, the plan is a financial incentive

EIA ‘1

(Energy Information Administration, “Incentives, Mandates, and Government Programs for Promoting Renewable Energy,” February 2001, <http://www.eia.gov/ftproot/renewables/06282000.pdf>, accessed 9-22-12) PM

Over the years, incentives and mandates for renewable¶ energy have been used to

AND

or¶ service; or,¶ Creating or expanding a market for producers.

### Solvency – AT: Gas Only Leases

#### Wouldn’t deter – companies can work around

Humphries, CRS Energy Policy Analyst, ‘8

(Marc, “Outer Continental Shelf Leasing: Side-by-Side: Comparison of Five Legislative Proposals,” 9-16-8, <http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34667_20080916.pdf>, accessed 2-24-13) PM

Sec. 109. The Secretary¶ of the Interior would¶ establish regulations for

AND

established and applied¶ to new and existing¶ non-producing leases.

#### There are workarounds – their author – two paragraphs later

Maritime Executive, 08

(4-2-08, “Gas-Only Drilling in Offshore Moratorium Areas Suggested,” <http://www.maritime-executive.com/article/2005-10-20gas-only-drilling-in-offshore-moratori>, accessed 2-24-13) PM

However, the American Petroleum Institute (API), in comments this week to MMS, says gas-only and gas-preference leasing would offer the "false promise" of future supplies. The group says the concept would create uncertainties that could dampen investment, since it is impossible to predict with certainty what types of resources will be in an area.

"A company might spend up to $80 million to buy a lease,

AND

, only to be forced to abandon the resource, stranding substantial investments."

THEIR CARD ENDS

Another set of comments submitted jointly by several groups -- including the Domestic Petroleum Council

AND

leases by companies unless the governor and state legislature allowing offshore production object.

### Warming Adv – AT: Methane Turn – Romm

#### Worst case methane leaks have no impact

Levi, CFR Energy and Environment Fellow, ‘13

(Michael, “Climate Consequences of Natural Gas as a Bridge Fuel,” *Climatic Change,* January 2013, accessed 1-23-13) PM

Several authors have recently suggested that methane emissions from natural gas¶ production and distribution

AND

such¶ leakage rates make natural gas worse for climate change than coal.

#### No impact to methane

Levi, CFR energy fellow, ‘12

(Michael, “Why Allowing Natural Gas Exports Is Probably Good for Climate Change,” 8-17-12, <http://blogs.cfr.org/levi/2012/08/17/why-allowing-natural-gas-exports-is-probably-good-for-climate-change/>, accessed 9-23-12) PM

Onward with Romm’s analysis:¶ It is head-scratching to say the least to

AND

makes a dent in the greenhouse gas advantages of natural gas over coal.

### 2AC – Environment – OCS

#### Drilling is safe

Griles, Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior, ‘3

(Steven, “ENERGY PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LANDS,” Hearing before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the US Senate, 2-27-03, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-108shrg86709/html/CHRG-108shrg86709.htm> , accessed 10-23-12) PM

Now there is a new and environmentally friendly technology, ¶ similar to directional drilling

AND

where it is almost nonexistent in such areas as even ¶ in Alaska.

#### Regs check the impact

BOEM ‘11

(Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, “Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017”, November, <http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf>)

Offshore Drilling Safety, Spill Preparedness and the Lessons of Deepwater Horizon The Deepwater Horizon

AND

appropriately balanced management and oversight of the nation’s offshore oil and gas resources.

#### No biod impact – their linear risk and systemic frames are wrong AND resilience is true – assumes their oil leaks and drilling impacts

Kareiva et al, Chief Scientist and Vice President, The Nature Conservancy, 12

(Peter, Michelle Marvier, professor and department chair of Environment Studies and Sciences at Santa Clara University, Robert Lalasz, director of science communications for The Nature Conservancy, Winter, “Conservation in the Anthropocene,” http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-2/conservation-in-the-anthropocene/, accessed 12-18-12, CMM)

2. As conservation became a global enterprise in the 1970s and 1980s, the

AND

. In many circumstances, the demise of formerly abundant species can be inconsequential

to ecosystem function. The American chestnut, once a dominant tree in eastern North

AND

at least not in the last thousand years, and arguably even longer.

### Slayer

#### 1NC didn’t read quals and none of their ev has dates of access – you should disregard that ev

Section I, rule 8, ADA Standing Rules of Tournament Procedure

[American Debate Association Rules, CEDA Forums, “ADA Standing Rules 11-12”, http://www.cedadebate.org/forum/index.php?topic=2661.0, accessed 3-4-12, AFB]

8. MATERIALS-- Evidence presented in debates should include the following orally presented citation

AND

must be available as a textual transcription for inspection by the opposing team.

#### B. Rules are important – key to fair outcomes – they agreed to the rules so the only fair punishment is to disregard misread evidence

CNN.com, 3-6-8

(<http://www.cnn.com/2008/POLITICS/03/06/dems.delegates/index.html>, accessed 3-6-8, AFB)

But DNC Chairman Howard Dean points out -- Florida and Michigan both knew the rules

AND

stick to the rules that were agreed to by everybody at the beginning."

#### C. Date of access is uniquely key

Purdue Online Writing Lab ‘12

(“MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications),” Last Updated 12-14-12, <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>, accessed 3-9-13) PM

It is necessary to list your date of access because web postings are often updated

AND

include a URL because MLA no longer requires a URL to be included.)

### 2AC – EU

#### Renewables aren’t ready – data proves

Nordhaus and Shellenberger, Breakthrough Institute, 2-28-13

(Ted and Michael, Climate and Energy experts, “Gas Crushes Coal,” 2-28-13, <http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/voices/michael-shellenberger-and-ted-nordhaus/gas-crushes-coal/>, accessed 3-7-13) PM

Coal electricity declined by 12.5 percent in 2012, mostly driven by the

AND

slowed last year in the face of unprofitably low prices caused by overproduction.

#### Not key to EU relations

Gerdes, Deutsche WindGuard GmbH, ‘5

(Gerhard, “Case Study: ¶ European Offshore Wind Farms ¶ - A Survey for the Analysis of the Experiences ¶ and Lessons Learnt by Developers of ¶ Offshore Wind Farms,” 2005 – most recent date cited, <http://www.offshore-wind.de/fileadmin/offshore/documents/Case_Study_European_Offshore_Wind_Farms.pdf>, accessed 1-20-13) PM

Within the course of the NSW project, two Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)

AND

, and considered acceptable within the boundaries of previous research and consent procedures.

NOTE – OWEZ = Offshore Wind Farm Egmond aan Zee. It’s in Holland.

#### No reason offshore wind is key – Our environmental policies are different in other areas – their card on this issue is a joke

Vogel, distinguished professor of business ethics at Harvard, ‘10

(David, Michael Toffel, Diahanna Post, and Nazli Z. Uludere Aragon, “Environmental Federalism

in the European Union and the United States,” 2-21-10, <http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/10-085.pdf>, accessed 1-20-13) PM

Accordingly, the most important role played by state standards is to prompt more stringent

AND

in both ¶ areas reflect the greater vigour of its recent environmental efforts.

#### Russian aggression is just posturing- no risk of war

Canwest News Service, Prince Rupert Daily News, 2009

((British Columbia), "Russia's militarization may be sabre-rattling," l/n [accessed 3/26/9])

But two analysts told Canwest News Service that much of the noise from Russia,

AND

the talks, to make yourself sound constructive and sensible," Valasek said.

### 2AC – Idle Leases

Reduce means to lower, not remove

Corpus Juris Secundum, authoritative American legal encyclopedia that provides a clear statement of each area of law including areas of the law that are evolving and provides footnoted citations to case law and other primary sources of law, ’52 (Corpus Juris Secundum, vol. 76, p. 178)

It has been said that in its ordinary signification “reduce” does not mean

AND

to lower; to degrade or impair; to replace; to restore.

#### Any restrictions create drilling uncertainty

Snow, OGJ Washington Editor, ‘12

(Nick, “DOI announces proposed final 2012-17 OCS leasing program,” 6-28-12, <http://www.ogj.com/articles/2012/06/doi-announces-proposed-final-2012-17-ocs-leasing-program.html> , accessed 10-25-12) PM

“We are taking a cautious approach to leasing in the Arctic that accounts for

AND

Obama administration chose to follow the same tired path for American offshore exploration.”

#### It gives environmentalists a window – causes uncertainty

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-24-12) PM

Although the Atlantic and Pacific lower 48 OCS regions are open for exploration and development

AND

and established other processes to allow more careful evaluation of potential OCS development.

### 2AC – Navy DA

#### Uniqueness overwhelms – blue water navy checks

Friedman, Stratfor founder and analyst, 7

(George, 4-10-7, “The Limitations and Necessity of Naval Power”,

<http://www.stratfor.com/limitations_and_necessity_naval_power>, accessed 9-17-9)

The United States controls the blue water. To be a little more precise,

AND

the United States challenge their presence. This is an unprecedented situation historically.

#### Naval power down – sequester

Lagrone, Wired, 2-11-13

(Sam, “Inside the Navy’s Big Aircraft-Carrier Budget Gamble,” 2-11-13, <http://www.wired.com/dangerroom/2013/02/navy/all/1>, accessed 2-18-13) PM

The Navy is dealing with the military’s impending budget fiasco by putting its premier hardware

AND

that they’re going to be the first hit during the current budget battle.

### 2AC – Security

#### Securitization good – fear causes mobilization and discussions for solutions

JAH Futterman, former US Nuclear Weapons Scientist, 1994

[“Obscenity and Peace: Meditations on the Morality of Nuclear Weapons Work,” <http://www.dogchurch.org/scriptorium/nuke.html> ]

But the inhibitory effect of reliable nuclear weapons goes deeper than Shirer's deterrence of adventurer

AND

peace movement with a needed sense of urgency that it might otherwise lack.

#### Utilitarianism precludes any other framework for evaluations, life comes first.

Schell, policy analyst and proliferation expert, 2000

(Jonathan, “The Fate of the Earth”, p. 94-5 \*This card has been gender-modified)

To say that human extinction is a certainty would, of course, be a

AND

the earth we tamper with a mystery. We are in deep ignorance.

#### Energy security predictions are accurate

Valentine, University of Tokyo public policy graduate school professor, 2011

[Scott Victor, “The fuzzy nature of energy security” <http://books.google.com/books?id=mi7G790G9eAC&pg=PA71&lpg=PA71&dq=Conceptual+Notes+on+Energy+Security:+Total+or+Banal+Security?&source=bl&ots=OBl21Q696v&sig=7KxBYUoLWcQol-OAKxC1V0i0Sw4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=X-FfUPHNKOSc2QW1hIDYCw&ved=0CGkQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=Conceptual%20Notes%20on%20Energy%20Security%3A%20Total%20or%20Banal%20Security%3F&f=false>, p.64, accessed 9-24-12, TAP]

Much of the consternation of analysts who conduct such assessments, the trouble with assessing

AND

can at least explicate the methodology behind their assessments, whereas monkeys cannot.

#### Can’t vote for the K because it’s not unique – that’s ADA rules

Section I, rule 5, ADA Standing Rules of Tournament Procedure

[American Debate Association Rules, CEDA Forums, “ADA Standing Rules 11-12”, http://www.cedadebate.org/forum/index.php?topic=2661.0, accessed 3-4-12, AFB]

CRITIQUES--If the negative chooses to critique it has the burden of defending an

AND

fails to meet any of these criteria the judge must disregard the critique.

#### Debates about threats in the academic world result in better policy-making—real threats can be confronted and risks can be weighed.

Walt, IR professor at Harvard, 91

Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago – 1991 (Stephen, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES QUARTERLY, p. 229-30)

A recurring theme of this essay has been the twin dangers of separating the study

AND

training the new generation of experts gives academics an additional avenue of influence.

#### Changing representational practices won’t alter policy, looking to structures and politics is more vital

Tuathail, Department of Geography at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Political Geography, 96 (Gearoid Tuathail, Department of Geography at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Political Geography, 15(6-7), 664 )

While theoretical debates at academic conferences are important to academics, the discourse and concerns

AND

needs to always be open to the patterned mess that is human history.

### 2AC – Immigration – Straight Up

#### Dems block

Fung, National Journal, 3-7-13

(Brian, “Democrats' Dilemma on High-Skilled Immigration Reform,” <http://www.nextgov.com/cio-briefing/2013/03/democrats-dilemma-high-skilled-immigration-reform/61731/?oref=ng-dropdown>, accessed: 3-7-13, LLL)

On the Democratic side, the issue is problematic for another reason: Addressing high

AND

its technological and demographic future--groups that are nevertheless themselves at odds.

#### Capital not key – Obama lacks ability to deploy

Cost, staff writer for the Weekly Standard, 2-11 [Jay (), Obama the Bargainer, http://www.weeklystandard.com/print/articles/obama-bargainer\_699205.html]

Thus, with the festivities finished and the glow of the inauguration fading, it

AND

office, he still fails to grasp the essence of modern presidential power.

#### Federal Judiciary thumps

Rucker, Washington Post, 3-3-13

(Philip, “Obama pushing to diversify federal judiciary amid GOP delays,” http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-pushing-to-diversify-federal-judiciary-amid-gop-delays/2013/03/03/16f7d206-7aab-11e2-9a75-dab0201670da\_print.html, accessed 3-4-13, CMM)

In Florida, President Obama has nominated the first openly gay black man to sit

AND

do not apply to nominees for the Supreme Court or federal appeals courts.

#### Plan’s bipart

Russell, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, ‘12

(Barry, “Energy Must Transcend Politics,” 8-15-12, <http://energy.nationaljournal.com/2012/08/finding-the-sweet-spot-biparti.php?comments=expandall#comments>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

There have been glimpses of great leadership, examples when legislators have reached across the

AND

) is another Democratic leader who consistently votes to promote responsible energy development.

#### Plan solves jobs

Mason, banking department chair at the LSU Ourso College of Business, ‘9

(Joseph, “The Economic Contribution of Increased Offshore Oil Exploration and Production to Regional and National Economies,” Feb 2009, <http://www.americanenergyalliance.org/images/aea_offshore_updated_final.pdf>, accessed 1-2-13) PM

Until recently, Congressional and Presidential leasing¶ moratoria have withdrawn from production oil and

AND

stimulus are particularly ¶ attractive in the face of a severe economic downturn.

#### Winners win on controversial issues

Hirsh, National Journal, 2-7-13

(Michael, “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital,” http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207?page=1, accessed 2-7-13, CMM)

Naturally, any president has practical and electoral limits. Does he have a majority

AND

right. He did. (At least until Vietnam, that is.)

## 1AR

### AT: Enviro DA

#### No biod impact – their linear risk and systemic frames are wrong AND resilience is true – assumes their oil leaks and drilling impacts

Kareiva et al, Chief Scientist and Vice President, The Nature Conservancy, 12

(Peter, Michelle Marvier, professor and department chair of Environment Studies and Sciences at Santa Clara University, Robert Lalasz, director of science communications for The Nature Conservancy, Winter, “Conservation in the Anthropocene,” http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-2/conservation-in-the-anthropocene/, accessed 12-18-12, CMM)

to ecosystem function. The American chestnut, once a dominant tree in eastern North

AND

at least not in the last thousand years, and arguably even longer.

### Biod DA

#### other things can fill in and solve

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

The presence of so many small and medium-sized firms ¶ in hydraulic fracturing

AND

into bankruptcy, leaving the cleanup to be ¶ financed with public funds.

### AT: Growth Bad – K-Waves/Wars

#### Kondratieff admitted the thesis of his argument is false based on data

North, economic analyst, ‘9

(Gary, the author of *Mises on Money*, economic analyst, “The Myth of the Kondratieff Wave,” 6-7-09, <http://www.lewrockwell.com/north/north725.html>, accessed 9-10-10) PM

Kondratieff admitted that there was no theoretical basis for his cycle. He also admitted

AND

was one and a half or maybe two cycles (p. 52).

### No root cause

Joshua Goldstein, American University International Relations Professor, 2001, “War and Gender: How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa,” p.411-412

I began this book hoping to contribute in some way to a deeper understanding of

AND

on injustice as the main cause of war seems to be empirically inadequate.

### AT: Warming Reps

#### Catastrophic warming reps are good—it’s the only way to motivate response—their empirics are attributable to climate denialism

Romm, PhD in physics from MIT and fellow at the Center for American Progress, ‘12

(Joe, “Apocalypse Not: The Oscars, The Media And The Myth of ‘Constant Repetition of Doomsday Messages’ on Climate,” 2-26-12, <http://thinkprogress.org/romm/2012/02/26/432546/apocalypse-not-osars-media-myth-of-repetition-of-doomsday-messages-on-climate/#more-432546>, accessed 1-18-13) PM

The two greatest myths about global warming communications are 1) constant repetition of doomsday

AND

by most of the rest of the media, intelligentsia and popular culture.

# Round 4 – Wake CV

## 1AC

Same as round 1 – OCS Leasing Restrictions w/ China Adv and Warming Adv

## 2AC

### Solvency – AT: Worker Shortage

#### Poaching from other professions solves

Olson et al, Bloomberg, 3-7-13

(Bradley, Edward Klump & Jack Kaskey, “Dearth of Skilled Workers Imperils $100 Billion Projects,” http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-03-07/dearth-of-skilled-workers-imperils-100-billion-projects.html, accessed 3-8-13, CMM)

Demand for skilled workers is so great that companies such as ConocoPhillips have begun to poach graduates from other fields such as electrical, mechanical and civil engineering and develop programs to train them in petroleum engineering, said Sheila Feldman, vice president of human resources for the Houston-based energy company.¶ “We’re really trying to expand the universe of candidates,” Feldman said at the IHS CERAWeek conference in Houston. “We have to find new solutions to old problems.”¶ ConocoPhillips is also developing a program to recruit military veterans, she said.¶ The practice of poaching engineers and skilled workers from outside the energy industry and training them is likely to grow, said NES’s Groeneveld. Many energy professionals are in their 50s or in their 30s, with a gap in between, said Carl Tricoli, global head of natural resources at Denham Capital Management LP in Houston.

#### No worker shortage – other industries fill in

Sebastian ‘12

Simone, “Labor shortage continues to plague expanding energy industry,” <http://fuelfix.com/blog/2012/01/11/labor-shortage-continues-to-plague-expanding-oil-and-gas-industry/>

Coton said the industry’s best chance for bridging the gap is to recruit workers from other fields, including shipbuilding and infrastructure industries.¶ Oil and gas companies also have set their sites on military workers, whose training in technical and high-pressure environments is comparable to oil field work.

### 2AC – Not Enough Shale (Short)

#### Shale unsustainable – newest data shows major reductions

Penn Energy 1-26-13

(“U.S. shale gas reserve estimates plummet,” 1-26-13, <http://www.pennenergy.com/articles/pennenergy/2012/01/u-s--shale-gas-reserve.html>, accessed 2-4-13) PM

The latest estimates of shale natural gas reserves in the U.S. represent a shocking step backward for the rapidly growing industry, according to Bloomberg. ¶ The projections released by the U.S. Department of Energy estimate that the country holds around 482 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas from shale basins. That represents a 42 percent decline from the year before when estimates of shale gas reserves were placed at around 827 trillion cubic feet. ¶ The declines stemmed from more detailed information available because of the dramatic uptick in natural gas exploration in shale deposits over the past year. ¶ Probably the most substantial impact of the updated estimates, however, was the 66 percent reduction in recoverable reserves in the Marcellus shale formation in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and West Virginia. ¶ Last year that basin was estimated to hold 410 trillion cubic feet of gas, enough to fill U.S. gas demand for 17 years at 2010 level. Now that number has been reduced to 141 trillion cubic feet, or around 6 years. ¶ Nevertheless, the DOE estimates natural gas production will rise even higher than previously predicted despite the smaller resource base.

### Solvency – AT: Price Differential Arguments (Close Gap, Cost, etc)

#### Always a price advantage

Harris, CEO of Recurrent Energy, 12-18-12

(Arno, “Export Natural Gas to Accelerate Our Clean Energy Future,” 12-18-12, <http://theenergycollective.com/arnoharris/160796/export-natural-gas-accelerate-our-clean-energy-future?ref=node_related_posts>, accessed 12-24-12) PM

The NERA study also addresses alarmist projections that export would result in disastrous price increases for natural gas at home. The report puts this fallacy to bed quickly by pointing out export would only occur when the foreign price was greater than the cost of extracting, liquefying, and shipping gas overseas. That means domestic prices will always be significantly lower than prices in either Europe or Asia--and thus domestic industries would still retain a competitively priced gas supply in the U.S. relative to their global rivals.

### 2AC – Bond

#### 3. Price DA – the CP jacks up the price of producing natural gas, which means less production. Any risk of increased supply uncertainty is huge – we won’t export as much

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

The tort system is designed to recover damages in these cases. ¶ However, bankruptcy laws limit producers’ liability significantly. ¶ This is particularly true with natural gas producers because the ¶ industry is composed primarily of small and medium-sized ¶ companies. In the United States there are hundreds of natural ¶ gas producers, none with more than a small share of the total ¶ market. Consequently, the tort system does not work as well as ¶ a deterrent as it does in many other industries.

#### 7. State bonds solve the net benefit

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

Many states have bonding requirements for oil and gas ¶ drilling that exceed the minimum federal requirements. ¶ State-level requirements extend bonding requirements to ¶ drilling on non-federal lands, and in most cases increase the ¶ required bond amounts above the federal minimum levels ¶ (GAO 2010a). Like the federal requirements, most states allow ¶ producers to post either bonds for individual wells or blanket ¶ bonds that cover all drilling activity in the state. Some states ¶ use a single minimum bond amount regardless of the well’s ¶ characteristics, while others determine minimum amounts ¶ based on the depth of the well. The minimum dollar amounts ¶ range from $500 (Kentucky) to $100,000 (Alaska). In light ¶ of recent discoveries in proved shale reserves (see last two ¶ columns of Table 2), many states are currently considering ¶ increasing bonding requirements, while some states, such as ¶ Pennsylvania and West Virginia, already have. ¶ Federal and state laws determine what happens when there ¶ are changes in well ownership. Bonds stay with wells and not ¶ with producers, so when a well is sold, the ownership of the ¶ bond transfers at the same time, and there is no lapse in bond ¶ coverage. In cases of bankruptcy, the bonds cannot be used to ¶ pay generic company debts until such time that the funds are ¶ returned according to the normal rules for returning bonds—¶ after a well has finished production. ¶ With natural gas wells, production declines quickly after a ¶ well is first constructed, but most wells continue to produce at ¶ least a small amount of natural gas for years to come. When ¶ production is completely finished, the BLM inspects the site ¶ and verifies that reclamation efforts have been successful. ¶ Similar procedures are used with state-level bonds.

#### Regs check the impact

BOEM ‘11

(Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, “Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017”, November, <http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf>)

Offshore Drilling Safety, Spill Preparedness and the Lessons of Deepwater Horizon The Deepwater Horizon blowout and oil spill exposed the overconfidence in the safety of offshore drilling that had developed over time. Because there had not been a major blowout or drilling accident in U.S. waters in decades, both government and industry underestimated the well control issues posed by offshore drilling, particularly in deep and ultra-deepwater. This Proposed Program is informed by both our better understanding of the risks posed by offshore drilling and the substantial measures that have been implemented since the Deepwater Horizon event to address and reduce those risks. Immediately after Deepwater Horizon, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) – with its functions now divided between BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) – imposed heightened standards for offshore drilling operations, which included new requirements for well design and integrity and the testing and maintenance of blowout preventers (BOPs). The BOEMRE also introduced, for the first time in U.S. waters, new performance-based standards that require operators to develop Safety and Environmental Management Systems programs that, among other things, systematically and thoroughly evaluate the hazards involved with offshore facilities and operations and implement measures to address those hazards. These new and heightened standards are designed to help prevent a loss of well control or a spill from happening. While these measures have made offshore drilling safer, the risk of an accident cannot be eliminated and government and industry must be prepared in the event of a loss of well control or a spill. After Deepwater Horizon, BOEMRE issued new guidance to operators that revised the methodology for calculating the worst case discharge potential of individual wells to provide more accurate estimates of true worst case scenarios. Operators must submit Oil Spill Response Plans that demonstrate sufficient response capacity to address these revised worst case discharge estimates, as well as other enhancements based on experience with the response to Deepwater Horizon. Most significantly, unlike prior to Deepwater Horizon, operators using subsea BOPs or drilling from a floating facility must demonstrate in advance that they have access to and can deploy an effective subsea containment system in the event of a loss of well control. This includes systems, such as a capping stack, to shut in the well and, if necessary, to capture and contain flow from a well. Industry has developed these systems, and they are available for every covered well in the Gulf of Mexico that has been permitted since Deepwater Horizon. xi The government’s oversight of offshore oil and gas operations has also undergone broad and substantial reforms. Prior to Deepwater Horizon, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) had jurisdiction over offshore activities, was severely under-resourced, and saddled with multiple, sometimes conflicting missions that included responsibility for leasing and environmental reviews, safety oversight, and the collection of revenue from offshore operations. Soon after the Deepwater Horizon explosion, the Secretary of the Interior abolished MMS. In its place, the Secretary established BOEMRE and announced that the DOI’s management of OCS resources and oversight of offshore energy activity would be reorganized into three new agencies – BOEM, BSEE, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). That reorganization is now complete, and three strong, independent agencies with clear and distinct missions have been established to manage and oversee safe and environmentally responsible offshore activity that helps to meet the Nation’s energy needs and provides a fair return to the public. The BOEM is charged with managing the nation’s offshore resources in a balanced way that promotes prompt and environmentally responsible development. The BSEE is a safety authority responsible for enforcing safety and environmental protection standards. Finally, ONRR is responsible for collecting the public’s share of revenue from resource development on public lands and waters. These new agencies will provide more effective and appropriately balanced management and oversight of the nation’s offshore oil and gas resources.

#### No biod impact – their linear risk and systemic frames are wrong AND resilience is true – assumes their oil leaks and drilling impacts

Kareiva et al, Chief Scientist and Vice President, The Nature Conservancy, 12

(Peter, Michelle Marvier, professor and department chair of Environment Studies and Sciences at Santa Clara University, Robert Lalasz, director of science communications for The Nature Conservancy, Winter, “Conservation in the Anthropocene,” http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-2/conservation-in-the-anthropocene/, accessed 12-18-12, CMM)

2. As conservation became a global enterprise in the 1970s and 1980s, the movement's justification for saving nature shifted from spiritual and aesthetic values to focus on biodiversity. Nature was described as primeval, fragile, and at risk of collapse from too much human use and abuse. And indeed, there are consequences when humans convert landscapes for mining, logging, intensive agriculture, and urban development and when key species or ecosystems are lost.¶ But ecologists and conservationists have grossly overstated the fragility of nature, frequently arguing that once an ecosystem is altered, it is gone forever. Some ecologists suggest that if a single species is lost, a whole ecosystem will be in danger of collapse, and that if too much biodiversity is lost, spaceship Earth will start to come apart. Everything, from the expansion of agriculture to rainforest destruction to changing waterways, has been painted as a threat to the delicate inner-workings of our planetary ecosystem.¶ The fragility trope dates back, at least, to Rachel Carson, who wrote plaintively in Silent Spring of the delicate web of life and warned that perturbing the intricate balance of nature could have disastrous consequences.22 Al Gore made a similar argument in his 1992 book, Earth in the Balance.23 And the 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment warned darkly that, while the expansion of agriculture and other forms of development have been overwhelmingly positive for the world's poor, ecosystem degradation was simultaneously putting systems in jeopardy of collapse.24¶ The trouble for conservation is that the data simply do not support the idea of a fragile nature at risk of collapse. Ecologists now know that the disappearance of one species does not necessarily lead to the extinction of any others, much less all others in the same ecosystem. In many circumstances, the demise of formerly abundant species can be inconsequential ¶ to ecosystem function. The American chestnut, once a dominant tree in eastern North America, has been extinguished by a foreign disease, yet the forest ecosystem is surprisingly unaffected. The passenger pigeon, once so abundant that its flocks darkened the sky, went extinct, along with countless other species from the Steller's sea cow to the dodo, with no catastrophic or even measurable effects.¶ These stories of resilience are not isolated examples -- a thorough review of the scientific literature identified 240 studies of ecosystems following major disturbances such as deforestation, mining, oil spills, and other types of pollution. The abundance of plant and animal species as well as other measures of ecosystem function recovered, at least partially, in 173 (72 percent) of these studies.25**¶** While global forest cover is continuing to decline, it is rising in the Northern Hemisphere, where "nature" is returning to former agricultural lands.26 Something similar is likely to occur in the Southern Hemisphere, after poor countries achieve a similar level of economic development. A 2010 report concluded that rainforests that have grown back over abandoned agricultural land had 40 to 70 percent of the species of the original forests.27 Even Indonesian orangutans, which were widely thought to be able to survive only in pristine forests, have been found in surprising numbers in oil palm plantations and degraded lands.28¶ Nature is so resilient that it can recover rapidly from even the most powerful human disturbances. Around the Chernobyl nuclear facility, which melted down in 1986, wildlife is thriving, despite the high levels of radiation.29 In the Bikini Atoll, the site of multiple nuclear bomb tests, including the 1954 hydrogen bomb test that boiled the water in the area, the number of coral species has actually increased relative to before the explosions.30 More recently, the massive 2010 oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico was degraded and consumed by bacteria at a remarkably fast rate.31¶ Today, coyotes roam downtown Chicago, and peregrine falcons astonish San Franciscans as they sweep down skyscraper canyons to pick off pigeons for their next meal. As we destroy habitats, we create new ones: in the southwestern United States a rare and federally listed salamander species seems specialized to live in cattle tanks -- to date, it has been found in no other habitat.32 Books have been written about the collapse of cod in the Georges Bank, yet recent trawl data show the biomass of cod has recovered to precollapse levels.33 It's doubtful that books will be written about this cod recovery since it does not play well to an audience somehow addicted to stories of collapse and environmental apocalypse.¶ Even that classic symbol of fragility -- the polar bear, seemingly stranded on a melting ice block -- may have a good chance of surviving global warming if the changing environment continues to increase the populations and northern ranges of harbor seals and harp seals. Polar bears evolved from brown bears 200,000 years ago during a cooling period in Earth's history, developing a highly specialized carnivorous diet focused on seals. Thus, the fate of polar bears depends on two opposing trends -- the decline of sea ice and the potential increase of energy-rich prey. The history of life on Earth is of species evolving to take advantage of new environments only to be at risk when the environment changes again.¶ The wilderness ideal presupposes that there are parts of the world untouched by humankind, but today it is impossible to find a place on Earth that is unmarked by human activity. The truth is humans have been impacting their natural environment for centuries. The wilderness so beloved by conservationists -- places "untrammeled by man"34 -- never existed, at least not in the last thousand years, and arguably even longer.

### 2AC – Idle Leases

Reduce means to lower, not remove

Corpus Juris Secundum, authoritative American legal encyclopedia that provides a clear statement of each area of law including areas of the law that are evolving and provides footnoted citations to case law and other primary sources of law, ’52 (Corpus Juris Secundum, vol. 76, p. 178)

It has been said that in its ordinary signification “reduce” does not mean to cancel, destroy, or bring to naught, but to diminish, lower, or bring to an inferior estate; and this is variously defined as meaning to bring to a former state; to bring to a certain condition; to bring to an inferior state with respect to rank, size, quality, value, or the like; to diminish; to lower; to degrade or impair; to replace; to restore.

#### Any restrictions create drilling uncertainty

Snow, OGJ Washington Editor, ‘12

(Nick, “DOI announces proposed final 2012-17 OCS leasing program,” 6-28-12, <http://www.ogj.com/articles/2012/06/doi-announces-proposed-final-2012-17-ocs-leasing-program.html> , accessed 10-25-12) PM

“We are taking a cautious approach to leasing in the Arctic that accounts for [its] unique environmental resources and the social, cultural, and subsistence needs of Native Alaskan communities, and draws from the best available science as well as any new information that we may learn from activity on current leases,” Salazar said.¶ “We want to make sure that when those lease sales are held—and I expect they will be held—we have deconflicted uses before we put [tracts] on the auction block,” he continued. “This is similar to the approach we have taken onshore and with wind energy projects.” A sale has been scheduled in the Cook Inlet area farther south as well as the two announced for the Chukchi and Beaufort seas, he noted.¶ Oil and gas groups immediately criticized the plan. “[It] will not allow us to realize the full benefits from safe and responsible development of America’s oil and gas resources, continuing a pattern of delay and unnecessary restraint,” said Erik Milito, the American Petroleum Institute’s upstream and industry operations group director. “For example, this plan pushes back the 2015 Beaufort lease sale, where leasing has already occurred, and makes more areas off-limits than it makes available.”¶ National Ocean Industries Association Pres. Randall B. Luthi said, “This deeply disappointing ‘no new access’ plan does not reflect the comprehensive, ‘all of the above’ energy policy touted by the administration, nor does it keep pace with the energy policies of foreign nations that are expanding their offshore access to develop badly needed oil and gas.”¶ He maintained, “Taking the entire East and West coasts off the table and further delaying Alaska sales clearly shows this administration is not following its own advice to lessen our dependence on foreign sources of energy by bolstering production here at home.”¶ ‘Same tired path’¶ Daniel T. Naatz, the Independent Petroleum Association of America’s vice-president of federal resources and political affairs, said the proposed final plan was deeply disappointing. “Despite bipartisan entreaties from Virginia's top elected officials, for example, [DOI] refuses to lease the promising offshore waters of that state,” he told OGJ by e-mail. “Rather than taking the opportunity to take bold action, the Obama administration chose to follow the same tired path for American offshore exploration.”

#### It gives environmentalists a window – causes uncertainty

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-24-12) PM

Although the Atlantic and Pacific lower 48 OCS regions are open for exploration and development in the AEO2009 reference case, timing issues constrain the near-term impacts of increased access. The U.S. Department of Interior, MMS, is in the process of developing a leasing program that includes selected tracts in those areas, with the first leases to be offered in 2010 [59]; however, there is uncertainty about the future of OCS development. Environmentalists are calling for a reinstatement of the moratoria. Others cite the benefits of drilling in the offshore. Recently, the U.S. Department of the Interior extended the period for comment on oil and natural gas development on the OCS by 180 days and established other processes to allow more careful evaluation of potential OCS development.

#### Means the CP only solves 90% of the aff

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-26-12) PM

Estimates from the MMS of undiscovered resources in the OCS are the starting point for EIA’s estimate of the OCS technically recoverable resource. Adding the mean MMS estimate of undiscovered technically recoverable resources to proved reserves and inferred resources in known deposits, the remaining technically recoverable resource (as of January 1, 2007) in the OCS is estimated to be 93 billion barrels of crude oil and 456 trillion cubic feet of natural gas (Table 8). The OCS areas that were until recently under moratoria in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Eastern/Central Gulf of Mexico are estimated to hold roughly 20 percent (18 billion barrels) of the total OCS technically recoverable oil—10 billion barrels in the Pacific and nearly 4 billion barrels each in the Eastern/Central Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic OCS. Roughly 76 trillion cubic feet of natural gas (or 17 percent) is estimated to be in areas formerly under moratoria, with nearly 37 trillion cubic feet in the Atlantic, 18 trillion cubic feet in the Pacific, and 21 trillion cubic feet in the Eastern/Central Gulf of Mexico. It should be noted that there is a greater degree of uncertainty about resource estimates for most of the OCS acreage previously under moratoria, owing to the absence of previous exploration and development activity and modern seismic survey data.

### 2AC – Navy DA

#### Uniqueness overwhelms – blue water navy checks

Friedman, Stratfor founder and analyst, 7

(George, 4-10-7, “The Limitations and Necessity of Naval Power”,

<http://www.stratfor.com/limitations_and_necessity_naval_power>, accessed 9-17-9)

The United States controls the blue water. To be a little more precise, the U.S. Navy can assert direct and overwhelming control over any portion of the blue water it wishes, and it can do so in multiple places. It cannot directly control all of the oceans at the same time. However, the total available naval force that can be deployed by non-U.S. powers (friendly and other) is so limited that they lack the ability, even taken together, to assert control anywhere should the United States challenge their presence. This is an unprecedented situation historically.

#### Naval power down – sequester

Lagrone, Wired, 2-11-13

(Sam, “Inside the Navy’s Big Aircraft-Carrier Budget Gamble,” 2-11-13, <http://www.wired.com/dangerroom/2013/02/navy/all/1>, accessed 2-18-13) PM

The Navy is dealing with the military’s impending budget fiasco by putting its premier hardware — aircraft carriers — on the firing line. It’s unexpected, but it might actually be a smart move — if Congress cancels the deepest budget cuts. But if Congress keeps the cuts, then the Navy’s readiness to handle the security threats of the next several years will seriously decline — in many ways because of how the Navy buys stuff.¶ No, the Navy isn’t scrapping its aircraft carriers, the number-one symbol of American global power. In fact, last June, with the budget storm brewing, Defense Secretary Leon Panetta publicly swore the U.S. would remain an 11-carrier Navy. But last week, the Navy took the drastic step of canceling the deployment of the USS Harry Truman, which was scheduled to head for the Middle East; and delaying the years-long refueling of the USS Abraham Lincoln. The fleet was already down one carrier, with the December decommissioning of the USS Enterprise.¶ But the way the Navy buys, builds and maintains those carriers means that they’re going to be the first hit during the current budget battle.

#### Unipolarity is not peaceful – empirical evidence goes neg.

Monteiro, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yale University, 11

(Nuno P., Winter 11/12, “**"Unrest Assured: Why Unipolarity Is Not Peaceful",” International Security, volume 36, issue 3, pages 9-40, http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21648/unrest\_assured.html**, accessed 1-23-12, CMM)

How well, then, does the argument that unipolar systems are peaceful ac- count for the arst two decades of unipolarity since the end of the Cold War? Table 1 presents a list of great powers divided into three periods: 1816 to 1945, multipolarity; 1946 to 1989, bipolarity; and since 1990, unipolarity.46 Table 2 presents summary data about the incidence of war during each of these peri- ods. Unipolarity is the most conflict prone of all the systems, according to at least two important criteria: the percentage of years that great powers spend at war and the incidence of war involving great powers. In multipolarity, 18 percent of great power years were spent at war. In bipolarity, the ratio is 16 percent. In unipolarity, however, a remarkable 59 percent of great power years until now were spent at war. This is by far the highest percentage in all three systems. Furthermore, during periods of multipolarity and bipolarity, the probability that war involving a great power would break out in any given year was, respectively, 4.2 percent and 3.4 percent. Under unipolarity, it is 18.2 percent—or more than four times higher.47 These figures provide no evi- dence that unipolarity is peaceful.48

### 2AC – Immigration – Straight Up

#### Won’t pass –Path to citizenship and no bill yet

Huey-Burns, RCP, 3-6-13

(Caitlin, “Jeb Bush's Reversal Clouds Immigration Reform Efforts,” http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2013/03/06/jeb\_bushs\_reversal\_clouds\_immigration\_reform\_efforts\_117299.html, accessed 3-9-13, CMM)

As a former governor of Florida, Jeb Bush has long been an influential player in the immigration reform debate, helping to soften the typically rigid Republican stance regarding the nation’s estimated 11 million undocumented residents. But his dismissal this week of a citizenship pathway for illegal immigrants -- reversing a position he had articulated less than a year ago -- had key GOP lawmakers playing defense on Tuesday.¶ Bush’s conservative bone fides and close ties to the Hispanic community have made him a leading voice on an issue his party colleagues feel compelled to address after sobering election losses in November. Bush has supported a pathway in the past, but objected to the idea in a new book out this week. The reversal comes as prominent Senate Republicans, delicately crafting comprehensive reform legislation that includes a citizenship provision, are trying to court conservatives to the cause -- not spook them.¶ In “Immigration Wars,” Bush supports allowing undocumented immigrants to apply for legal status if they plead guilty to entering the country unlawfully and pay a fine or perform community service. But a citizenship pathway, he argues, could encourage illegal immigration -- an oft-repeated concern among conservatives. In media interviews to promote the book on Tuesday, Bush tempered his approach, saying he could support a plan that included a pathway as long as it didn’t create an incentive for people to enter the country unlawfully.¶ His comments threw light on the bipartisan “Gang of Eight” in the Senate, which has been working on a bill that would allow illegal immigrants to apply for citizenship at the “back of the line” after meeting a variety of requirements -- and once the nation’s borders are deemed secure.¶ “I just think [Bush’s] proposal caught me off guard and undercuts what we are trying to do,” South Carolina Sen. Lindsey Graham, one of the architects of the Senate plan, told reporters. He said legalization instead of citizenship wouldn’t solve the immigration problem.¶ “The magnet is the same,” he said. “I think most people would be just as incentivized to get here if you grant legalization. And a pathway to citizenship helps us: I don’t want millions of people living their life until death never having a chance to assimilate into the country. I want people to stay here to learn our language, pay taxes and not jump ahead of those trying to be citizens legally.”¶ The bipartisan group released a loose set of principles earlier this year, but has not unveiled actual legislation. Members are reluctant to issue a timeline for their measure, noting the depth and complexities of the issue, but Graham said a bill might be ready around Easter.¶ The controversy surrounding Bush’s comments underscores the hurdle that a citizenship pathway poses to reform efforts. The Gang of Eight has been meeting regularly to explore metrics related to border security and other requisites in their proposal. “The details matter, and you don’t want to leave [a bill] out for two weeks to get shot up,” Graham said.¶ The Republicans in the group have been carefully working to persuade party colleagues and outsiders on the idea of providing a citizenship opportunity. Florida Sen. Marco Rubio has been the leader in this regard, taking his message to influential conservative media outlets. Rubio said he doesn’t think Bush’s shifting stance on that aspect derails the senators’ efforts or makes their task more difficult.¶ “I don’t know of anyone who is happy about the fact that we have 11 million people here illegally. But the decisions that led to that were made when I was in 10th grade,” Rubio told reporters Tuesday. “Nothing we come up with will be perfect, but our job now is to make things better and make sure the bad stuff never happens again.”¶ Detractors fear that a pathway to citizenship is synonymous with amnesty, citing Ronald Reagan’s 1986 law that legalized 3 million immigrants without solving, or even slowing, the problem.¶ That kind of opposition remains entrenched in the upper chamber. Texas Sen. John Cornyn, the minority whip, said there has been too much focus on the pathway element. “If you reflect on it a moment, that doesn’t do anything to fix the broken immigration system we have,” he explained. “I think it’s very important for us to figure out not only how do we deal compassionately and humanely with the people who are here, but also to fix what’s broken in our immigration system.” The lawmaker cited needed fixes to border security and tracking systems for those who overstay their worker visas.¶ Once the Senate group introduces legislation, the Judiciary Committee will take it up. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, asked by RCP if he could support a bill with a pathway provision, said he will wait to see what comes out of the committee before he offers an opinion.¶ Practically speaking, such a provision is vital, Graham asserted. “We’ve got 55 Democratic senators and 72 percent support for a pathway to citizenship. We’re not going to be able pass any bill in the U.S. Senate without a pathway to citizenship.”¶ A small, bipartisan group of House members has been working on immigration reform for years and had hoped to unveil a bill earlier this month, but is taking more time to discuss the pathway, guest-worker programs and other proposals. If a citizenship provision is a rock in the road to passing comprehensive reform in the Senate, it is a boulder in the road on the House side. There, legalization appears to be the more viable path forward, as key lawmakers are opposed to the citizenship pathway.¶ “Governor Bush has been on the forefront of this issue for as long as I can remember, and has been a courageous advocate for solving the issue,” Florida Republican Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart, a member of the bipartisan House group, told RCP. “The reality is that in Congress, in order to get legislation done, it requires basically consensus-building and that’s what we are working on.” The congressman doesn’t think this week’s controversy will influence lawmakers working on a bill.¶ Still, outside perception carries weight in a fragile debate like this one. Lawmakers involved often note that deals can blow up in an instant, citing the failed 2007 reform effort championed by President George W. Bush, Jeb’s brother.

#### Won’t pass multiple warrants

Witman, Examiner, 3-6-13

(Luke, “Talks on immigration reform progressing, but hurdles remain,” http://www.examiner.com/article/talks-on-immigration-reform-progressing-but-major-hurdles-remain, accessed 3-9-13, CMM)

However, despite the shared commitment from Republican and Democratic lawmakers to push forward a bipartisan immigration reform bill, a number of major roadblocks still stand in the way of this actually happening. Earlier today, Ariz. Sen. John McCain stated that the single biggest hurdle Senate Republicans have encountered thus far is working with labor unions on the establishment of viable visa programs both for highly skilled STEM workers and lower skilled agriculture workers. McCain admitted that coming to a compromise with unions could be impossible.¶ Last week, McCain made another potential hurdle to immigration reform clear, when he stated that potentially allowing U.S. citizens in same sex partnerships with immigrants to petition for legal residency status for their spouses should not be a part of the debate. According to McCain, introducing what he calls “social issues” into the proceedings will certainly derail bipartisan cooperation. Civil rights activists argue that it is vital that current immigration law be amended so that LGBT citizens are given the same rights as heterosexuals.¶ Finally, it has also become clear that comprehensive immigration reform can not pass until lawmakers are sure the U.S.-Mexico border is properly secured. Republicans are calling for an increased security presence at the nation’s southern border to ensure that individuals and contraband are not free to filter freely into this country. If Democrats hope to get bipartisan support for an immigration reform bill, they will have to prove to Republicans that the necessary infrastructure, technology and manpower are in place to keep the border effectively secure.

#### Obama not pushing

Alonso, Hispanic Link News Service, 3-6-13

(Basilisa, “President Obama and Congress are still far apart on immigration reform,” <http://www.voxxi.com/obama-congress-apart-immigration-reform/>, accessed: 3-8-13, LLL)

Read more: http://www.voxxi.com/obama-congress-apart-immigration-reform/#ixzz2MztHi5E1

President Barack Obama and Congress have yet to address seriously, let alone find much common ground, on major differences in shaping comprehensive immigration reform legislation this year. They remain ideologically and politically far apart on a myriad of issues, most prominently border enforcement, a path to citizenship and family reunification.

#### Capital not key – Obama lacks ability to deploy

Cost 2-11 [Jay (staff writer for the Weekly Standard), Obama the Bargainer, http://www.weeklystandard.com/print/articles/obama-bargainer\_699205.html]

Thus, with the festivities finished and the glow of the inauguration fading, it is fair to ask: Just how powerful will President Obama be in his second term? In other words, how successful will he be at persuading the diverse agents of our government to do what he wants them to do?¶ If the lessons of his first term guide our expectations for the second, then the most likely answer is: not very.¶ At first blush, this assertion might sound absurd. A weak President Obama? Proof of the contrary is in the pudding: The massive stimulus, the health care bill, and financial reform were all epic in their scope and ambition. Surely both left and right agree—whether they celebrate or bemoan the fact—that Obama is a very strong, liberal president.¶ But presidential power—the ability to persuade—has many sources, some external, some internal. The external sources are all reducible to “the political context.” How many seats does the president’s party control in Congress? What is the status of the opposition party? What was the relative strength of the president and his party in the last election? What is his job approval rating? And so on. All of these factors set the boundaries for how easily the president can persuade others.¶ In 2009 and 2010, President Obama enjoyed a very favorable political context. Today, the political context is more favorable to him than it was in 2011, but markedly diminished from the heady days of 2009. So, for instance, President Obama can call for action on “climate change” until he is blue (or, perhaps, green) in the face, but the political environment—including arguably the most conservative House of Representatives since the 1920s—means he lacks the power to make it happen.¶ The internal sources of strength are the president’s political skills, which he deploys in particular circumstances. So the question becomes: How good is he at persuading others, given the political context? If political context is the science of presidential power, quantifiable in electoral results and congressional voting scores, persuasive skill is the art. Here, we must put down the American Political Science Review and pick up Machiavelli’s Prince. As for President Obama’s first term, no other incoming president in recent history had such a surplus of political capital and misused it so terribly. The reason? He lacks important skills that are integral in the exercise of presidential power.¶ ¶ All presidents are unique, each possessing or lacking skills useful to a chief executive. Obama is notable in that he has mastered some vital skills better than any recent predecessor, but he exhibits virtually no facility with others. His strengths have been enumerated extensively by a fawning press corps. His favorable coverage is due not only to the media’s ideological commitment to his policy goals, but also to his natural gifts. He awes the press, and many other groups in society, by his very presence. Moreover, he knows he has this power over them. This ability, more than any other, made him president and remains his single greatest source of power.¶ Yet though he affects some people intensely, he himself seems largely unaffected by others. This helps explain why he has used his speaking ability so unevenly: He is wont to misread people, and therefore situations. His Tucson speech, for instance, after the shooting of Rep. Gabrielle Giffords, was a political stroke of genius. He intuited what the moment called for and delivered it perfectly. By contrast, his 2009 speech to the International Olympic Committee pitching Chicago was a waste of time and made him look small. Similarly, he has time and again left business leaders feeling nonplussed, inviting them to the White House mainly to serve as window dressing for another teleprompter performance. ¶ It is on Capitol Hill that Obama seems most out of touch with his audience. In particular, he does not understand what the key players in Congress expect, yet he is convinced he knows them better than they know themselves. What’s more, he gives little and inconsistent guidance as to what he expects from them. That goes for both Republicans and Democrats.¶ For Republicans, the warning signs appeared early, on the stimulus bill passed in the president’s first month in office. Obama and his team were supremely confident that they could get a $900 billion package through Congress with solid Republican support, so much so that when House minority whip Eric Cantor warned that they would receive no backing from House Republicans, they told him not to embarrass himself with such an absurd prediction.¶ Team Obama failed to anticipate how turned off the congressional GOP would be by the spending side of the package: Democratic appropriators were unloading a wish list that had accumulated during more than a decade of Republican governance. The White House also thought the Republicans would be attracted to the tax cuts that constituted roughly one-third of the package. But the White House did not understand how Republicans view taxes—specifically, the difference between tax credits, which the stimulus favored heavily, and rate cuts, which Republicans prefer. None of this should have come as a surprise to anyone who had done any homework on the congressional GOP. After all, Republicans killed a 1993 stimulus bill that was qualitatively similar, but less than a tenth the size of the 2009 package.¶ What did Team Obama surmise when its predictions fell flat? It certainly did not take time to gauge the congressional GOP more carefully, to build a more nuanced picture of Republicans’ motives and expectations. Instead, it adopted the cartoonish caricature one finds in a Paul Krugman column: Republicans are contemptible knaves, willing to let the economy go down the drain to embarrass the president.¶ The stimulus also featured another theme of presidential-congressional relations under Obama: mixed messages from the White House. Early in the negotiations over the bill, President Obama told House minority leader John Boehner and Cantor that he was interested in their ideas. He did not want to play partisan games; he just wanted to jump-start the economy. Yet when Cantor presented the president a list of suggestions, Obama brought the dialogue to an icy conclusion by infamously declaring, “I won, so I think I trump you on that.” During the deliberations on the bill, the president’s chief of staff, Rahm Emanuel, was known to respond to other GOP suggestions by shouting, “We have the votes. F— ’em!”¶ ¶ For the first two years of Obama’s tenure, congressional Republicans did not register with the White House at all. Contact was so sparse that when the GOP took control of the House of Representatives, the White House did not even have Boehner’s cell phone number so the president could place a congratulatory call.¶ The case of Michigan Republican Dave Camp is illustrative. According to Bob Woodward in The Price of Politics,¶ The administration’s approach to Congress was different from what he was used to. He had first come to Washington as a congressional staffer during the Reagan administration. Reagan had deployed administration liaisons all over Congress. Camp could remember Reagan getting on the phone with a lowly freshman congressman to discuss legislation. .  .  . During Obama’s first two years in office, Camp was the ranking Republican on the Democrat-controlled Ways and Means Committee. He was one of the more politically moderate House Republicans. Yet the administration’s Hill staff didn’t even seem to know who he was. He never saw them.¶ During the debt ceiling battle of 2011, the president again exhibited cluelessness about the motivations of congressional Republicans. Precious time during the month of July was wasted as Obama insisted again and again on decoupling the Bush-era tax cuts, making permanent the cuts for those making under $250,000, and letting the cuts in the high-end rates expire. His argument was that the congressional GOP could avoid the wrath of Grover Norquist because it would not actually have to vote to increase taxes. It seemed never to cross his mind that tax rate increases such as he was proposing were anathema to congressional Republicans.¶ The bigger problem during the debt ceiling fight, and probably the biggest contributor to the near-default of the country that summer, was Obama’s failure to heed Boehner’s warning that $800 billion in additional tax revenue was his “red line,” above which he could not go. The justification for that figure was that it was all that could be squeezed out of tax reform (and even that was optimistic according to many analysts); beyond that, tax rates would have to be raised in order to bring in more revenue. In late July, after Boehner had made a “grand bargain” offer that included $800 billion in new revenue, Obama asked for another $400 billion. Memories diverge on exactly who said what—Boehner is convinced Obama said he had to have the extra money, while Obama believes he only suggested it. This ambiguity might have been avoided if Obama had not made the rookie mistake of making such a big request over the phone instead of in person. And, anyway, he should have known not to ask, given Boehner’s previous warnings about his red line. Unsurprisingly, the deal blew up shortly afterwards.¶ It boils down to the difference between listening and waiting to talk. With congressional Republicans, Obama always seems to do the latter. So, once again, he was left disappointed, and once again he assumed the worst of his negotiating partners. He surmised that there were simply too many extreme Tea Party Republicans who were prepared to breach the debt ceiling, and that Boehner lacked control of his caucus. Again, a basic understanding of Republican history would have corrected this notion. Like Newt Gingrich and Denny Hastert before him, Boehner is responsible to a majority of the Republican caucus, which for generations has opposed the kinds of rate increases that $1.2 trillion in new revenue would have required.¶ Not only did Obama fail to listen during the debt ceiling struggle, he consistently sent the other side mixed messages. A case in point: Obama’s demagogic April 2011 speech blasted Paul Ryan’s budget as “leaving seniors at the mercy of the insurance industry” and abandoning “the fundamental commitment this country has kept for generations.” In private, however, Obama had praised Ryan for offering a serious proposal and emphasized that both sides had to avoid scaring the elderly for political points. Worse, he had held a bipartisan summit that very day to encourage the two sides to come together on a plan.¶ ¶ ¶ Obama’s problems communicating with Congress are not limited to the right side of the aisle. Although Democrats need not worry about White House demagoguery or fret that Obama fails to understand their concerns, he has nevertheless done a poor job of engaging them in dialogue. In particular, the White House has often cut congressional Democrats out of the loop, inhibiting interbranch coordination and angering leaders by what they feel is trampling on their institutional rights.¶ Indeed, the president’s signature achievement—Obamacare—almost did not happen because of this. The process by which the health care bill was written was chaotic, to say the least. At one point five bills were circulating on Capitol Hill, three in the House and two in the Senate. Each differed, sometimes dramatically, in how to expand coverage and how to pay for it. And yet the White House did virtually nothing in 2009 to coordinate these efforts.¶ In fact, White House aides privately thought the final House bill was a liberal fantasy, and they had worked out a deal with medical providers that did not include the so-called public option. Yet the president never came out against that proposal, or any other, for that matter. After multiple calls over the summer of 2009 for President Obama to set some ground rules on what he expected, he gave a speech in early September that, though his aides promised specificity, was once again vague.¶ Finally, in early January, when the two chambers had passed their bills and it came time to work out the finer points, President Obama actually stormed out of a meeting after Nancy Pelosi tartly expressed her frustration with his lack of leadership. It was left to Emanuel to finish the negotiations. Worse, the needless delays due to the lack of presidential leadership sapped public support for the reform effort, led to Scott Brown’s victory in the Senate race in Massachusetts that January, and eventually forced Democrats to pass a gratuitously slipshod and ill-conceived bill that otherwise never would have become law.¶ After the 2010 midterms, House Democrats lost their majority, but not all of their clout. It would have been virtually impossible for Boehner to pass a compromise debt ceiling plan through the House in 2011 without at least some Democratic support, so it was appropriate for Pelosi and her leadership team to be kept in the loop. For a while, they were, but as Boehner and Obama approached a grand bargain, House Democrats were excluded.¶ Amazingly, so was Harry Reid. Any deal would obviously have to bear the imprimatur of the Senate majority leader, yet he was cut out of the final talks. It was only after the New York Times scooped the Boehner-Obama grand bargain that the White House brought Senate Democrats into the loop. Unsurprisingly, they were apoplectic, believing that the deal extracted too little from the congressional GOP, and feeling that they had been ignored. In fact, it was the outrage of the Senate Democrats that prompted the White House to go back to Boehner at the last minute to ask for more tax revenue, scuttling the big deal once and for all.¶ All of these stories point in the same direction: This president does not have a solid congressional outreach program, does not have a steady grasp of the expectations of legislators in either party, and does a notably poor job of communicating to them what he expects. Thus, a drifting and listless policy process, finally given direction by some power player outside the White House, often acting to avert imminent disaster, has marked almost every major deal during his tenure.¶ There is little reason to expect anything different in the next four years. In the end, President Obama simply does not spend enough time talking to members of Congress. He is too aloof, and most accounts suggest he dislikes the seemingly petty, parochial nature of Capitol Hill.¶ In an interview with journalist Ron Suskind, President Obama articulated what he believes to be the core of a president’s job, and what he learned from the troubles of his first term: ¶ ¶ The reason people put me in this office is people felt that I had connected our current predicaments with the broader arc of American history and where we might go as a diverse and forward-looking nation. And that narrative thread we just lost, in the day-to-day problem solving that was going on. .  .  . What the president can do, that nobody else can do, is tell a story to the American people about where we are and where we need to go.¶ While this statement would surely make the republicans of the founding generation turn over in their graves, it does encapsulate the job of the modern president, but only in part. Yes, he is to stand, almost godlike, above the political process and tell a story, but the modern presidential deity is not in line with the watchmaker God of the 18th-century rationalists. It is not enough to put the pieces in motion, then stand back. Instead, a president must be more like the God of the Old and New Testaments, above the world and sovereign over it, but also intimately involved in it, guiding, encouraging, cajoling, and threatening people to make the right choices.¶ The ideal modern president, to borrow a phrase from Theodore Roosevelt, is one “actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood.” President Obama does not much care for the arena, and his successes came despite this distaste, not because of it. In fact, Nancy Pelosi probably deserves most of the credit for the legislative victories of 2009-2010. She functioned as a de facto prime minister, with her eyes always on big, national projects while she dealt with the provincial concerns of this committee chair or that subcommittee member. She, not Obama, was the one “in the arena.”¶ What this means is that major breakthroughs on legislation in the next four years are likely to depend on political actors outside the White House. Pelosi’s power is only a fraction of what it was, but policy success will still depend on congressional entrepreneurs as long as the White House remains disengaged. Thus, a whole host of issues will likely go unaddressed, above all, the looming entitlement crisis. One issue that could see movement is immigration reform, a topic of discussion where there is overlap between the parties and there are potential leaders in Congress, like Marco Rubio, who could help in whipping his party and negotiating a compromise with the other side.¶ But little such progress will be due to President Obama. It is highly unlikely that he will act as the collective bargainer Neustadt envisioned. He will not be the one to help hammer out policy differences between Senate Democrats and House Republicans, such as illegal immigrants’ status under Obamacare, or help the appropriators find the money needed for enforcement, or create a political space where both parties can declare victory.¶ Sure enough, last week’s campaign-style speech in Las Vegas on immigration reform was classic Obama. Not only did it do nothing to advance the ball on the sensitive negotiations in Congress, but the president demanded immediate amnesty, something to which Republicans will never agree. He also said he would “insist” that Congress vote on his proposal if it did not act in a timely fashion.¶ That captures Obama’s problem in a nutshell. “Insisting” that Congress do something is a good way to make sure nothing happens. Instead, as Harry Truman once said, the president must spend his time “flattering, kissing, and kicking people to get them to do what they are supposed to do anyway.” Barack Obama does not do this. He thinks it beneath him. After four years in office, he still fails to grasp the essence of modern presidential power.

#### Federal Judiciary thumps

Rucker, Washington Post, 3-3-13

(Philip, “Obama pushing to diversify federal judiciary amid GOP delays,” http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-pushing-to-diversify-federal-judiciary-amid-gop-delays/2013/03/03/16f7d206-7aab-11e2-9a75-dab0201670da\_print.html, accessed 3-4-13, CMM)

In Florida, President Obama has nominated the first openly gay black man to sit on a federal district court. In New York, he has nominated the first Asian American lesbian. And his pick for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit? The first South Asian.¶ Reelected with strong support from women, ethnic minorities and gays, Obama is moving quickly to change the face of the federal judiciary by the end of his second term, setting the stage for another series of drawn-out confrontations with Republicans in Congress.¶ The president has named three dozen judicial candidates since January and is expected to nominate scores more over the next few months, aides said. The push marks a significant departure from the sluggish pace of appointments throughout much of his first term, when both Republicans and some Democrats complained that Obama had not tried hard enough to fill vacancies on federal courts.¶ The new wave of nominations is part of an effort by Obama to cement a legacy that long outlives his presidency and makes the court system more closely resemble the changing society it governs, administration officials said.¶ “Diversity in and of itself is a thing that is strengthening the judicial system,” White House Counsel Kathryn Ruemmler said. “It enhances the bench and the performance of the bench and the quality of the discussion . . . to have different perspectives, different life experiences, different professional experiences, coming from a different station in life, if you will.”¶ But Obama’s biggest obstacle is the Senate, where Republicans have frequently blocked judicial confirmation votes for months or, in some cases, years. Obama has 35 nominees currently awaiting votes by the Senate — including several holdovers from 2012 who have been renominated this year — and there are more than 50 additional vacancies awaiting nominees, according to the Federal Judicial Center.¶ Some conservatives are skeptical of the push to name more women and minorities to the bench, arguing that it amounts to unjustified affirmative action. Curt Levey, an outspoken Obama critic who runs the advocacy group Committee for Justice, said the White House may be “lowering their standards” to nominate more nonwhite judges.¶ “If they’re talking about achieving [diversity] through aggressive identification of minority candidates, then that’s their prerogative,” Levey said. “If they’re talking about doing it through preferences, having a lower threshold of qualifications for minorities, then I don’t approve. And it’s hard to know which they’re doing. Unlike a college admissions system, where it’s easy to quantify, this is difficult.”¶ During Obama’s first term, judicial nominations often fell by the wayside in the face of the economic crisis and other policy priorities at the White House. Many liberal allies complained that the president did little to champion nominees once they were named.¶ “Republicans will throw up every roadblock they can,” said Nan Aron, president of the liberal Alliance for Justice. “We’re counting on the White House and Senate leadership to be more assertive in getting nominees confirmed.”¶ The White House said it intends to aggressively push for more judicial nominees during Obama’s second term and is hopeful that changes in filibuster rules will help speed up the process. The Senate decided in January to limit debate for district court nominees from 30 hours to two hours, although the restrictions do not apply to nominees for the Supreme Court or federal appeals courts.

#### Plan’s bipart

Russell, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, ‘12

(Barry, “Energy Must Transcend Politics,” 8-15-12, <http://energy.nationaljournal.com/2012/08/finding-the-sweet-spot-biparti.php?comments=expandall#comments>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

There have been glimpses of great leadership, examples when legislators have reached across the aisle to construct and support common-sense legislation that encourages American energy production. Recent legislation from Congress which would replace the Obama administration’s five-year offshore leasing plan and instead increase access America’s abundant offshore oil and natural gas is one example of such bipartisanship. The House passed legislation with support from 25 key Democrats. The support from Republicans and Democrats is obviously not equal, but this bipartisan legislative victory demonstrates a commitment by the House of Representatives to support the jobs, economic growth and national security over stubborn allegiance to political party. The same is happening on the Senate side. Democratic Senators Jim Webb (VA), Mark Warner (VA), and Mary Landrieu (LA) cosponsored the Senate’s legislation to expand offshore oil and natural gas production with Republican Senators Lisa Murkowski (AK), John Hoeven (ND), and Jim Inhofe (OK). Senator Manchin (WV) is another Democratic leader who consistently votes to promote responsible energy development.

#### Winners win on controversial issues

Hirsh, National Journal, 2-7-13

(Michael, “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital,” http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207?page=1, accessed 2-7-13, CMM)

Naturally, any president has practical and electoral limits. Does he have a majority in both chambers of Congress and a cohesive coalition behind him? Obama has neither at present. And unless a surge in the economy—at the moment, still stuck—or some other great victory gives him more momentum, it is inevitable that the closer Obama gets to the 2014 election, the less he will be able to get done. Going into the midterms, Republicans will increasingly avoid any concessions that make him (and the Democrats) stronger.¶ But the abrupt emergence of the immigration and gun-control issues illustrates how suddenly shifts in mood can occur and how political interests can align in new ways just as suddenly. Indeed, the pseudo-concept of political capital masks a larger truth about Washington that is kindergarten simple: You just don’t know what you can do until you try. Or as Ornstein himself once wrote years ago, “Winning wins.” In theory, and in practice, depending on Obama’s handling of any particular issue, even in a polarized time, he could still deliver on a lot of his second-term goals, depending on his skill and the breaks. Unforeseen catalysts can appear, like Newtown. Epiphanies can dawn, such as when many Republican Party leaders suddenly woke up in panic to the huge disparity in the Hispanic vote.¶ Some political scientists who study the elusive calculus of how to pass legislation and run successful presidencies say that political capital is, at best, an empty concept, and that almost nothing in the academic literature successfully quantifies or even defines it. “It can refer to a very abstract thing, like a president’s popularity, but there’s no mechanism there. That makes it kind of useless,” says Richard Bensel, a government professor at Cornell University. Even Ornstein concedes that the calculus is far more complex than the term suggests. Winning on one issue often changes the calculation for the next issue; there is never any known amount of capital. “The idea here is, if an issue comes up where the conventional wisdom is that president is not going to get what he wants, and he gets it, then each time that happens, it changes the calculus of the other actors” Ornstein says. “If they think he’s going to win, they may change positions to get on the winning side. It’s a bandwagon effect.”¶ALL THE WAY WITH LBJ¶ Sometimes, a clever practitioner of power can get more done just because [they’re] he’s aggressive and knows the hallways of Congress well. Texas A&M’s Edwards is right to say that the outcome of the 1964 election, Lyndon Johnson’s landslide victory over Barry Goldwater, was one of the few that conveyed a mandate. But one of the main reasons for that mandate (in addition to Goldwater’s ineptitude as a candidate) was President Johnson’s masterful use of power leading up to that election, and his ability to get far more done than anyone thought possible, given his limited political capital. In the newest volume in his exhaustive study of LBJ, The Passage of Power, historian Robert Caro recalls Johnson getting cautionary advice after he assumed the presidency from the assassinated John F. Kennedy in late 1963. Don’t focus on a long-stalled civil-rights bill, advisers told him, because it might jeopardize Southern lawmakers’ support for a tax cut and appropriations bills the president needed. “One of the wise, practical people around the table [said that] the presidency has only a certain amount of coinage to expend, and you oughtn’t to expend it on this,” Caro writes. (Coinage, of course, was what political capital was called in those days.) Johnson replied, “Well, what the hell’s the presidency for?”¶ Johnson didn’t worry about coinage, and he got the Civil Rights Act enacted, along with much else: Medicare, a tax cut, antipoverty programs. He appeared to understand not just the ways of Congress but also the way to maximize the momentum he possessed in the lingering mood of national grief and determination by picking the right issues, as Caro records. “Momentum is not a mysterious mistress,” LBJ said. “It is a controllable fact of political life.” Johnson had the skill and wherewithal to realize that, at that moment of history, he could have unlimited coinage if he handled the politics right. He did. (At least until Vietnam, that is.)

#### Plan solves jobs

Mason, banking department chair at the LSU Ourso College of Business, ‘9

(Joseph, “The Economic Contribution of Increased Offshore Oil Exploration and Production to Regional and National Economies,” Feb 2009, <http://www.americanenergyalliance.org/images/aea_offshore_updated_final.pdf>, accessed 1-2-13) PM

Until recently, Congressional and Presidential leasing¶ moratoria have withdrawn from production oil and¶ natural gas resources lying between 3 and 200 miles off¶ the coast of 20 U.S. states.¶ 1¶ These moratoria have recently expired, however, and several policymakers have¶ argued that the federal moratoria should be renewed.¶ Before renewing those restrictions, however, it makes¶ sense to take a hard look at not only the resources that¶ are held back, but also at the total potential economic¶ growth that will be foregone. ¶ The present study therefore estimates the total¶ economic benefits associated with allowing natural ¶ resource production in previously unavailable Outer¶ Continental Shelf (“OCS”) Planning Areas. The study¶ uses data from the U.S. Commerce Department, the¶ U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Treasury¶ Department to estimate the total increase in output,¶ employment, and wages in both coastal states and the¶ entire U.S. that can be expected to result from increased OCS production.¶ The estimates suggest that permanently lifting the¶ OCS moratoria would produce broad economic benefits. Those benefits are analyzed on both short- and¶ long-term bases. Short-run effects are represented as¶ expected annual effects during the first years of the ¶ investment (pre-production) phase; Long-run effects¶ are represented as expected annual effects during the¶ production phase. A summary of the estimated shortand long-run effects is presented in Table 1.¶ Summarizing the results, increased offshore investment and production would support hundreds of¶ thousands of new careers and provide billions of dollars¶ in new wages and tax revenues. By the present estimates, increased production is likely to contribute an¶ additional 0.5 percent of GDP in immediate new economic activity each year and will ultimately contribute¶ more than 2 percent of GDP each year for thirty or¶ more years of production. That magnitude of economic growth is expected to contribute federal and¶ state and local tax revenue from production equivalent¶ to approximately $350 per person over the age of¶ eighteen per year over a similar time horizon. The total¶ incremental contribution of increased OCS Planning¶ Area production to GDP is more than $8 trillion (in¶ current dollars), and total tax benefits amount to some¶ $2.2 trillion. Total royalty revenues amount to over¶ $400 billion.¶ Importantly, those benefits would be realized without¶ any increase in direct government spending. Rather, increased OCS output would refill national, state, and local¶ government coffers—currently depleted by the real estate and credit crises —without additional government¶ outlays. The effects of such a stimulus are particularly ¶ attractive in the face of a severe economic downturn.

#### Jobs shields the link

Izadi, National Journal, 12

(Elahe, "Former Sen. Trent Lott, Ex-Rep. Jim Davis Bemoan Partisanship on Energy Issues,” 8-29-12, http://www.nationaljournal.com/2012-election/former-members-bemoan-partisanship-on-energy-issues-20120829, accessed 1-6-13) PM

In a climate where everything from transportation issues to the farm bill have gotten caught in political gridlock, it will take serious willingness to compromise to get formerly bipartisan energy issues moving from the current partisan standstill.¶ “If we get the right political leadership and the willingness to put everything on the table, I don’t think this has to be a partisan issue,” former Rep. Jim Davis, D-Fla., said during a Republican National Convention event on Wednesday in Tampa hosted by National Journal and the American Petroleum Institute.¶ Former Senate Republican Leader Trent Lott of Mississippi said that “Republicans who want to produce more of everything have to also be willing to give a little on the conservation side.”¶ The event focused on the future of energy issues and how they are playing out in the presidential and congressional races. Four years ago, the major presidential candidates both agreed that climate change needed to be addressed. However, since then, the science behind global warming has come into question by more and more Republicans.¶ But casting energy as a defense or jobs issue, in the current political climate, will allow debates between lawmakers to gain some steam, Lott and Davis agreed.¶ The export of coal and natural gas, hydraulic fracturing, and how tax reform will affect the energy industries are all issues that will have to be dealt with by the next president and Congress.¶ “The job of the next president is critical on energy and

many of these issues, and the job is very simple: adult supervision of the Congress,” Davis said.

#### No stats prove heg solves war

Fettweis, Tulane University Associate Political Science Professor, 11

(Christopher, Sept/Oct, “Free Riding or Restraint? Examining European Grand Strategy,” ebsco, Vol. 30 Issue 4, p316-332, accessed 3-24-12, CMM)

It is perhaps worth noting that there is no evidence to support a direct relationship between the relative level of U.S. activism and international stability. In fact, the limited data we do have suggest the opposite may be true. During the 1990s, the United States cut back on its defense spending fairly substantially. By 1998, the United States was spending $100 billion less on defense in real terms than it had in 1990.51 To internationalists, defense hawks and believers in hegemonic stability, this irresponsible “peace dividend” endangered both national and global security. “No serious analyst of American military capabilities,” argued Kristol and Kagan, “doubts that the defense budget has been cut much too far to meet America’s responsibilities to itself and to world peace.”52 On the other hand, if the pacific trends were not based upon U.S. hegemony but a strengthening norm against interstate war, one would not have expected an increase in global instability and violence. ¶ The verdict from the past two decades is fairly plain: The world grew more peaceful while the United States cut its forces*.* No state seemed to believe that its security was endangered by a less-capable United States military, or at least none took any action that would suggest such a belief. No militaries were enhanced to address power vacuums, no security dilemmas drove insecurity or arms races, and no regional balancing occurred once the stabilizing presence of the U.S. military was diminished. The rest of the world acted as if the threat of international war was not a pressing concern, despite the reduction in U.S. capabilities. Most of all, the United States and its allies were no less safe. The incidence and magnitude of global conflict declined while the United States cut its military spending under President Clinton, and kept declining as the Bush Administration ramped the spending back up. No complex statistical analysis should be necessary to reach the conclusion that the two are unrelated.

#### No impact – cognitive bias overestimate the impact of heg

Fettweis, Tulane University Associate Political Science Professor, 11

(Christopher, Sept/Oct, “Free Riding or Restraint? Examining European Grand Strategy,” ebsco, Vol. 30 Issue 4, p316-332, accessed 3-24-12, CMM)

One of the most basic insights of cognitive psychology provides the final reason to doubt the power of hegemonic stability: Rarely are our actions as consequential upon their behavior as we perceive them to be. A great deal of experimental evidence exists to support the notion that people (and therefore states) tend to overrate the degree to which their behavior is responsible for the actions of others. Robert Jervis has argued that two processes account for this overestimation, both of which would seem to be especially relevant in the U.S. case.55 First, believing that we are responsible for their actions gratifies our national ego (which is not small to begin with; the United States is exceptional in its exceptionalism). The hubris of the United States, long appreciated and noted, has only grown with the collapse of the Soviet Union.56 U.S. policymakers famously have comparatively little knowledge of—or interest in—events that occur outside of their own borders. If there is any state vulnerable to the overestimation of its importance due to the fundamental misunderstanding of the motivation of others, it would have to be the United States. Second, policymakers in the United States are far more familiar with our actions than they are with the decision-making processes of our allies. Try as we might, it is not possible to fully understand the threats, challenges, and opportunities that our allies see from their perspective. The European great powers have domestic politics as complex as ours, and they also have competent, capable strategists to chart their way forward. They react to many international forces, of which U.S. behavior is only one. Therefore, for any actor trying to make sense of the action of others, Jervis notes, “in the absence of strong evidence to the contrary, the most obvious and parsimonious explanation is that he was responsible.”57 ¶ It is natural, therefore, for U.S. policymakers and strategists to believe that the behavior of our allies (and rivals) is shaped largely by what Washington does. Presumably Americans are at least as susceptible to the overestimation of their ability as any other people, and perhaps more so. At the very least, political psychologists tell us, we are probably not as important to them as we think. The importance of U.S. hegemony in contributing to international stability is therefore almost certainly overrated. ¶ In the end, one can never be sure why our major allies have not gone to, and do not even plan for, war. Like deterrence, the hegemonic stability theory rests on faith; it can only be falsified, never proven. It does not seem likely, however, that hegemony could fully account for twenty years of strategic decisions made in allied capitals if the international system were not already a remarkably peaceful place. Perhaps these states have no intention of fighting one another to begin with, and our commitments are redundant. European great powers may well have chosen strategic restraint because they feel that their security is all but assured, with or without the United States.

## 1AR

### Bond CP

#### Should means desirability

American Heritage, 2009, “should,” <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/should>

the rules governing the use of shall and will on which they are based, the traditional rules governing the use of should and would are largely ignored in modern American practice. Either should or would can now be used in the first person to express conditional futurity: If I had known that, I would (or somewhat more formally, should) have answered differently. But in the second and third persons only would is used: If he had known that, he would (not should) have answered differently. Would cannot always be substituted for should, however. Should is used in all three persons in a conditional clause: if I (or you or he) should decide to go. Should is also used in all three persons to express duty or obligation (the equivalent of ought to): I (or you or he) should go. On the other hand, would is used to express volition or promise: I agreed that I would do it. Either would or should is possible as an auxiliary with like, be inclined, be glad, prefer, and related verbs: I would (or should) like to call your attention to an oversight. Here would was acceptable on all levels to a large majority of the Usage Panel in an earlier survey and is more common in American usage than should. · Should have is sometimes incorrectly written should of by writers who have mistaken the source of the spoken contraction should've. See Usage Notes at [if](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/+if), [rather](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/+rather), [shall](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/+shall).

#### This is distinct from shall, which means mandatory – this means we don’t have to defend certainty

Atlas Collaboration, 1999, “Use of shall, should, may can,” <http://rd13doc.cern.ch/Atlas/DaqSoft/sde/inspect/shall.html>

'shall' describes something that is mandatory. If a requirement uses 'shall', then that requirement \_will\_ be satisfied without fail. Noncompliance is not allowed. Failure to comply with one single 'shall' is sufficient reason to reject the entire product. Indeed, it must be rejected under these circumstances.   Examples:  "Requirements shall make use of the word 'shall' only where compliance is mandatory."  This is a  good example.    "C++ code shall have comments every 5th line."  This is a bad example. Using 'shall' here is too strong. should 'should' is weaker. It describes something that might not be satisfied in the final product, but that is desirable enough that any noncompliance shall be explicitly justified. Any use of 'should' should be examined carefully, as it probably means that something is not being stated clearly. If a 'should' can be replaced by a 'shall', or can be discarded entirely, so much the better.  Examples:  "C++ code should be ANSI compliant."  A good example. It may not be possible to be ANSI compliant on all  platforms, but we should try.    "Code should be tested thoroughly."  Bad example. This 'should' shall be replaced with 'shall' if this requirement is to be stated anywhere (to say nothing of defining what  'thoroughly' means).

### Navy DA

#### Middle East conflict won’t spillover or escalate

Cook and Takeyh, CFR Middle Eastern Studies senior fellow, 6-28-07

[Ray, and Steven A., Douglas Dillon fellow, "Why the Iraq war won't engulf the Mideast," http://www.cfr.org/publication/13702/]

Yet, the Saudis, Iranians, Jordanians, Syrians, and others are very unlikely to go to war either to protect their own sect or ethnic group or to prevent one country from gaining the upper hand in Iraq. The reasons are fairly straightforward. First, Middle Eastern leaders, like politicians everywhere, are primarily interested in one thing: self-preservation. Committing forces to Iraq is an inherently risky proposition, which, if the conflict went badly, could threaten domestic political stability. Moreover, most Arab armies are geared toward regime protection rather than projecting power and thus have little capability for sending troops to Iraq. Second, there is cause for concern about the so-called blowback scenario in which jihadis returning from Iraq destabilize their home countries, plunging the region into conflict. Middle Eastern leaders are preparing for this possibility. Unlike in the 1990s, when Arab fighters in the Afghan jihad against the Soviet Union returned to Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and became a source of instability, Arab security services are being vigilant about who is coming in and going from their countries. In the last month, the Saudi government has arrested approximately 200 people suspected of ties with militants. Riyadh is also building a 700 kilometer wall along part of its frontier with Iraq in order to keep militants out of the kingdom.¶ Finally, there is no precedent for Arab leaders to commit forces to conflicts in which they are not directly involved. The Iraqis and the Saudis did send small contingents to fight the Israelis in 1948 and 1967, but they were either ineffective or never made it. In the 1970s and 1980s, Arab countries other than Syria, which had a compelling interest in establishing its hegemony over Lebanon, never committed forces either to protect the Lebanese from the Israelis or from other Lebanese. The civil war in Lebanon was regarded as someone else’s fight.¶ Indeed, this is the way many leaders view the current situation in Iraq. To Cairo, Amman and Riyadh, the situation in Iraq is worrisome, but in the end it is an Iraqi and American fight.¶ As far as Iranian mullahs are concerned, they have long preferred to press their interests through proxies as opposed to direct engagement. At a time when Tehran has access and influence over powerful Shiite militias, a massive cross-border incursion is both unlikely and unnecessary.¶ So Iraqis will remain locked in a sectarian and ethnic struggle that outside powers may abet, but will remain within the borders of Iraq.¶ The Middle East is a region both prone and accustomed to civil wars. But given its experience with ambiguous conflicts, the region has also developed an intuitive ability to contain its civil strife and prevent local conflicts from enveloping the entire Middle East.

#### Naval power is trending up

Drum, Mother Jones, 12

(Kevin, 10-23-12, “How Strong Is the American Navy?,” http://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2012/10/how-strong-american-navy, accessed 2-2-13, CMM)

Mitt Romney says the American Navy is smaller than it was in 1916. In a naive ship-counting sense, where big ships and small ships all carry the same weight, that might be true. But what really matters is relative strength: how powerful is the U.S. Navy compared to all the rest of the navies of the world? Over at the Monkey Cage, Brian Crisher and Mark Souva summarize a dataset they created earlier this year that estimates the naval power of various countries from 1865 through 2011. The chart on the right is taken from their data.¶ So how are we doing? In 1916, America controlled about 11 percent of the world's naval power. In 2010, we controlled about 50 percent. We may have fewer ships than we did during World War I, but we carry a way bigger stick than we did back then. Measured in the only way that makes sense, American naval strength today is greater than it's ever been in history.

\*Crisher – PhD candidate in the Department of Political Science at Florida State University

\*\*Souva - Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Florida State University

# Round 5 – Wake HQ

## 1AC

Same as above

## 2AC

### 2AC – Restriction = Not Regs

#### 1. We meet---OCS moratorium are restrictions

Hagerty, CRS Specialist in Energy Policy, ‘10

(Curry, Specialist in Energy and Natural Resources Policy, “Outer Continental Shelf Moratoria on Oil and Gas Development” 6-15-10, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/145593.pdf>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) moratoria provisions, enacted as part of the Department

AND

signals a shift in policy that may affect other OCS policies as well.

#### 2. C/I – Restrictions make production more difficult

LVMI 96

(Ludwig Von Mises Institute Original Book by Ludwig Von Mises, Austrian Economist in 1940, Evidence is cut from fourth edition copyright Bettina B. Greaves, “Human Action,” <http://mises.org/pdf/humanaction/pdf/ha_29.pdf>, accessed 1-24-13) PM

Restriction of production means that the government either forbids or makes more difficult or more

AND

as much as possible. Such interference makes people poorer and less satisfied.

#### On means directed towards

American Heritage 2k

[The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000]

Used to indicate the object affected by actual, perceptible action: The spotlight fell

AND

perception or thought: gazed on the vista; meditated on his actions.

#### Production means extraction

EIA ‘6

(Energy Information Administration Glossary of Terms, 2006, http://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.cfm?id=P, accessed 8-14-12) PM

Production, natural gas: The volume of natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs less (

AND

This differs from "Marketed Production" which excludes flared and vented gas.)

#### AND, the plan is a financial incentive

EIA ‘1

(Energy Information Administration, “Incentives, Mandates, and Government Programs for Promoting Renewable Energy,” February 2001, <http://www.eia.gov/ftproot/renewables/06282000.pdf>, accessed 9-22-12) PM

Over the years, incentives and mandates for renewable¶ energy have been used to

AND

or¶ service; or,¶ Creating or expanding a market for producers.

### 2AC – ASpec

### Solvency – AT: Worker Shortage

#### Poaching from other professions solves

Olson et al, Bloomberg, 3-7-13

(Bradley, Edward Klump & Jack Kaskey, “Dearth of Skilled Workers Imperils $100 Billion Projects,” http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-03-07/dearth-of-skilled-workers-imperils-100-billion-projects.html, accessed 3-8-13, CMM)

Demand for skilled workers is so great that companies such as ConocoPhillips have begun to

AND

, global head of natural resources at Denham Capital Management LP in Houston.

#### No worker shortage – other industries fill in

Sebastian ‘12

Simone, “Labor shortage continues to plague expanding energy industry,” <http://fuelfix.com/blog/2012/01/11/labor-shortage-continues-to-plague-expanding-oil-and-gas-industry/>

Coton said the industry’s best chance for bridging the gap is to recruit workers from other fields, including shipbuilding and infrastructure industries.¶ Oil and gas companies also have set their sites on military workers, whose training in technical and high-pressure environments is comparable to oil field work.

### 2AC – Not Enough Shale (Short)

#### Shale unsustainable – newest data shows major reductions

Penn Energy 1-26-13

(“U.S. shale gas reserve estimates plummet,” 1-26-13, <http://www.pennenergy.com/articles/pennenergy/2012/01/u-s--shale-gas-reserve.html>, accessed 2-4-13) PM

The latest estimates of shale natural gas reserves in the U.S. represent

AND

production will rise even higher than previously predicted despite the smaller resource base.

### Solvency – AT: Price Differential Arguments (Close Gap, Cost, etc)

#### Always a price advantage

Harris, CEO of Recurrent Energy, 12-18-12

(Arno, “Export Natural Gas to Accelerate Our Clean Energy Future,” 12-18-12, <http://theenergycollective.com/arnoharris/160796/export-natural-gas-accelerate-our-clean-energy-future?ref=node_related_posts>, accessed 12-24-12) PM

The NERA study also addresses alarmist projections that export would result in disastrous price increases

AND

gas supply in the U.S. relative to their global rivals.

### 2AC – China – AT: Collapse Inevitable

### 2AC – Russia Relations

#### Relations don’t solve war

Shoumikhin, Ph.D., National Institute for Public Policy, 2005

[Andrei, "Russian Probes on Arms Control Regimes ," http://www.nipp.org/Publication/Downloads/Publication%20Archive%20PDF/July%2005%20web%20article.pdf, 3/2]

At the current stage, Russia remains generally disposed to compromises with the U.

AND

with the remaining internal challenges of secessionism, irredentism, terrorism, etc.

#### Cooperation over Iran is Russian posturing - their interest is to prolong conflict

Tobey, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, 9/4/9

(William, "Is moscow playing a double game on Iran's nukes" <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/19544/is_moscow_playing_a_double_game_on_irans_nukes.html> [accessed 10/25/9])

The U.S. approach to Iran's nuclear program has long been built on

AND

The Kremlin may wish to prolong this happy circumstance to extract further gratuities.

#### Russia not key to reign in Iran – not economically crucial, china not on board with sanctions, want respect of west

Vinocur, NY Times, 2/15/10

(John, Staff writer, "What price Russia’s help with Iran? " <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/16/world/middleeast/16iht-politicus.html?pagewanted=1> [accessed 2/17/10])

But as much as the issue is what Russia expects to get in return for

AND

could put on offer at this date is sure to simplify the job.

#### Threats are hollow words and escalation is empirically denied.

Kim, Reuters, 3-7-13

[Jack, “North Korea warns U.S. of preemptive nuclear strike” <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/03/07/us-korea-north-attack-idUSBRE9260BR20130307?cid=nlc-dailybrief-daily_news_brief-link4-20130307>, accessed 3-7-13, TAP]

North Korea threatened the United States on Thursday with a preemptive nuclear strike, raising

AND

a South Korean navy ship earlier in the year, killing 46 sailors.

### 2AC – Environment – OCS

#### Regs check the impact

BOEM ‘11

(Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, “Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017”, November, <http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf>)

Offshore Drilling Safety, Spill Preparedness and the Lessons of Deepwater Horizon The Deepwater Horizon

AND

appropriately balanced management and oversight of the nation’s offshore oil and gas resources.

#### Empirically denied – cleanup funds check the impact

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

The presence of so many small and medium-sized firms ¶ in hydraulic fracturing

AND

into bankruptcy, leaving the cleanup to be ¶ financed with public funds.

#### No biod impact – their linear risk and systemic frames are wrong AND resilience is true – assumes their oil leaks and drilling impacts

Kareiva et al, Chief Scientist and Vice President, The Nature Conservancy, 12

(Peter, Michelle Marvier, professor and department chair of Environment Studies and Sciences at Santa Clara University, Robert Lalasz, director of science communications for The Nature Conservancy, Winter, “Conservation in the Anthropocene,” http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-2/conservation-in-the-anthropocene/, accessed 12-18-12, CMM)

2. As conservation became a global enterprise in the 1970s and 1980s, the

AND

at least not in the last thousand years, and arguably even longer.

### 2AC – Bond

#### 3. Price DA – the CP jacks up the price of producing natural gas, which means less production. Any risk of increased supply uncertainty is huge – we won’t export as much

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

The tort system is designed to recover damages in these cases. ¶ However,

AND

as well as ¶ a deterrent as it does in many other industries.

#### 7. State bonds solve the net benefit

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

Many states have bonding requirements for oil and gas ¶ drilling that exceed the minimum

AND

been successful. ¶ Similar procedures are used with state-level bonds.

### 2AC – Idle Leases

Reduce means to lower, not remove

Corpus Juris Secundum, authoritative American legal encyclopedia that provides a clear statement of each area of law including areas of the law that are evolving and provides footnoted citations to case law and other primary sources of law, ’52 (Corpus Juris Secundum, vol. 76, p. 178)

It has been said that in its ordinary signification “reduce” does not mean

AND

to lower; to degrade or impair; to replace; to restore.

#### Any restrictions create drilling uncertainty

Snow, OGJ Washington Editor, ‘12

(Nick, “DOI announces proposed final 2012-17 OCS leasing program,” 6-28-12, <http://www.ogj.com/articles/2012/06/doi-announces-proposed-final-2012-17-ocs-leasing-program.html> , accessed 10-25-12) PM

“We are taking a cautious approach to leasing in the Arctic that accounts for

AND

Obama administration chose to follow the same tired path for American offshore exploration.”

#### It gives environmentalists a window – causes uncertainty

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-24-12) PM

Although the Atlantic and Pacific lower 48 OCS regions are open for exploration and development

AND

and established other processes to allow more careful evaluation of potential OCS development.

#### Means the CP only solves 90% of the aff

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-26-12) PM

Estimates from the MMS of undiscovered resources in the OCS are the starting point for

AND

the absence of previous exploration and development activity and modern seismic survey data.

### 2AC – Navy DA

#### Uniqueness overwhelms – blue water navy checks

Friedman, Stratfor founder and analyst, 7

(George, 4-10-7, “The Limitations and Necessity of Naval Power”,

<http://www.stratfor.com/limitations_and_necessity_naval_power>, accessed 9-17-9)

The United States controls the blue water. To be a little more precise,

AND

the United States challenge their presence. This is an unprecedented situation historically.

#### Special leases solve

Jackson, Emerald Coast Magazine, 9

(Scott, December/January, “Drill or No Drill?,” http://www.emeraldcoastmagazine.com/index.php?option=com\_content&task=view&id=279&Itemid=92, accessed 3-10-13, CMM)

Eglin has been working with the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Minerals

AND

missions. ¶ “We’re perfectly OK with subsurface activity,” Arnold said.

#### Naval power down – sequester

Lagrone, Wired, 2-11-13

(Sam, “Inside the Navy’s Big Aircraft-Carrier Budget Gamble,” 2-11-13, <http://www.wired.com/dangerroom/2013/02/navy/all/1>, accessed 2-18-13) PM

The Navy is dealing with the military’s impending budget fiasco by putting its premier hardware

AND

that they’re going to be the first hit during the current budget battle.

#### Unipolarity is not peaceful – empirical evidence goes neg.

Monteiro, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yale University, 11

(Nuno P., Winter 11/12, “**"Unrest Assured: Why Unipolarity Is Not Peaceful",” International Security, volume 36, issue 3, pages 9-40, http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21648/unrest\_assured.html**, accessed 1-23-12, CMM)

How well, then, does the argument that unipolar systems are peaceful ac-

AND

47 These figures provide no evi- dence that unipolarity is peaceful.48

### 2AC – Immigration – Straight Up

#### Won’t pass –Path to citizenship and no bill yet

Huey-Burns, RCP, 3-6-13

(Caitlin, “Jeb Bush's Reversal Clouds Immigration Reform Efforts,” http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2013/03/06/jeb\_bushs\_reversal\_clouds\_immigration\_reform\_efforts\_117299.html, accessed 3-9-13, CMM)

As a former governor of Florida, Jeb Bush has long been an influential player

AND

2007 reform effort championed by President George W. Bush, Jeb’s brother.

#### Capital not key – Obama lacks ability to deploy

Cost 2-11 [Jay (staff writer for the Weekly Standard), Obama the Bargainer, http://www.weeklystandard.com/print/articles/obama-bargainer\_699205.html]

Thus, with the festivities finished and the glow of the inauguration fading, it

AND

office, he still fails to grasp the essence of modern presidential power.

#### Federal Judiciary thumps

Rucker, Washington Post, 3-3-13

(Philip, “Obama pushing to diversify federal judiciary amid GOP delays,” http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-pushing-to-diversify-federal-judiciary-amid-gop-delays/2013/03/03/16f7d206-7aab-11e2-9a75-dab0201670da\_print.html, accessed 3-4-13, CMM)

In Florida, President Obama has nominated the first openly gay black man to sit

AND

do not apply to nominees for the Supreme Court or federal appeals courts.

#### Plan’s bipart

Russell, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, ‘12

(Barry, “Energy Must Transcend Politics,” 8-15-12, <http://energy.nationaljournal.com/2012/08/finding-the-sweet-spot-biparti.php?comments=expandall#comments>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

There have been glimpses of great leadership, examples when legislators have reached across the

AND

) is another Democratic leader who consistently votes to promote responsible energy development.

#### Winners win on controversial issues

Hirsh, National Journal, 2-7-13

(Michael, “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital,” http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207?page=1, accessed 2-7-13, CMM)

Naturally, any president has practical and electoral limits. Does he have a majority

AND

right. He did. (At least until Vietnam, that is.)

#### Plan solves jobs

Mason, banking department chair at the LSU Ourso College of Business, ‘9

(Joseph, “The Economic Contribution of Increased Offshore Oil Exploration and Production to Regional and National Economies,” Feb 2009, <http://www.americanenergyalliance.org/images/aea_offshore_updated_final.pdf>, accessed 1-2-13) PM

Until recently, Congressional and Presidential leasing¶ moratoria have withdrawn from production oil and

AND

stimulus are particularly ¶ attractive in the face of a severe economic downturn.

#### Jobs shields the link

Izadi, National Journal, 12

(Elahe, "Former Sen. Trent Lott, Ex-Rep. Jim Davis Bemoan Partisanship on Energy Issues,” 8-29-12, http://www.nationaljournal.com/2012-election/former-members-bemoan-partisanship-on-energy-issues-20120829, accessed 1-6-13) PM

In a climate where everything from transportation issues to the farm bill have gotten caught

AND

Congress.¶ “The job of the next president is critical on energy and

many of these issues, and the job is very simple: adult supervision of the Congress,” Davis said.

## 1AR

### Russia Relations

#### Nuclear war doesn’t cause extinction – justifies by their double turn and the new impacts in the block to Russia

Nyquist, Poli Sci Ph.D. program @ UC Irvine, 99

(J.R, Analyst @ Financial Sense, former analyst @ Defense Intelligence Agency, World Net Daily, “Is nuclear war survivable?” http://www.wnd.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE\_ID=19722, accessed 9-5-10, CMM)

But Carl Sagan was wrong about nuclear winter. And the movie "On the

AND

mode, these weapons would produce few (if any) fallout casualties.

#### Scarcity does not lead to conflict – not causational and empirically causes cooperation

Buckland, International Peace Bureau, June 2007

[Ben, "A Climate of War?," http://ipb.org/i/pdf-files/A\_Climate\_of\_War\_Stopping\_the\_Securitisation\_of\_Climate\_Change.pdf]

Since the 1970s there have been calls for a broader security framework encompassing environmental issues

AND

the risk of violent conflict that is the real threat of climate change.

#### No risk of nuclear terrorism

#### A. No organizational capacity

van den Bergh, Eramus University IR Professor, Hague Social Studies Institute, Harvard Harkness Fellow, Neterlands Association for International Affairs Chairman, Dutch Ministries Foreign Affairs and Defense IR Advisory Council Member, May 2009

[Godfried van Benthem, "The Taming of the Great Nuclear Powers," http://www.carnegieendowment.org/npp/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=23152]

Recently, a new fear has developed. The NPT only deals with the rights

AND

organization, and these groups thrive in small, relatively autonomous “cells.”

#### B. Probability of success is so low that there is also no motive

DeGroot, St. Andrews University History Professor, November 2009

[Gerard, "Dismissing Doomsday," http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2009\_11/BookReview, 11/9]

Mueller sees nuclear weapons as a massive misjudgment inspired by irrational fear. Worst-

AND

al Qaeda has been seeking nuclear material and information for bomb-making.

#### 1. Middle East conflict won’t spillover or escalate

Cook and Takeyh, CFR Middle Eastern Studies senior fellow, 6-28-07

[Ray, and Steven A., Douglas Dillon fellow, "Why the Iraq war won't engulf the Mideast," http://www.cfr.org/publication/13702/]

Yet, the Saudis, Iranians, Jordanians, Syrians, and others are very

AND

its civil strife and prevent local conflicts from enveloping the entire Middle East.

#### No Iran prolif

HYMANS, Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Southern California, 12

(Jacques, “Botching the Bomb.,” Foreign Affairs; May/Jun2012, Vol. 91 Issue 3, p44-53, 10p, ebsco, accessed 9-30-12, CMM)

THE CHRONIC problem of nuclear proliferation is once again dominating the news. A fierce

AND

, useful though it may be, cannot alone account for this phenomenon.

#### Strikes don’t escalate – Iran calculates

Shanker, New York Times, 2-29-12

[THOM SHANKER, HELENE COOPER and ETHAN BRONNER; U.S. Sees Iran Attacks as Likely if Israel Strikes”, p. A1, Lexis, AFB]

WASHINGTON -- American officials who have assessed the likely Iranian responses to any attack by

AND

a strike -- and what the American position will be if they do.

## Quarters – Emory CH

## 1AC

Nothing new – same as ADA round 2

## 2AC

### 2AC – Not Enough Shale (Long)

#### Shale unsustainable – newest data shows major reductions

Penn Energy 1-26-13

(“U.S. shale gas reserve estimates plummet,” 1-26-13, <http://www.pennenergy.com/articles/pennenergy/2012/01/u-s--shale-gas-reserve.html>, accessed 2-4-13) PM

The latest estimates of shale natural gas reserves in the U.S. represent

AND

production will rise even higher than previously predicted despite the smaller resource base.

#### **Their studies assume impossible extraction rates**

Nelder, Slate energy analyst, 11

(Chris, 12-29-11, “What the Frack?,” http://www.slate.com/articles/health\_and\_science/future\_tense/2011/12/is\_there\_really\_100\_years\_worth\_of\_natural\_gas\_beneath\_the\_united\_states\_.html, accessed 8-21-12, CMM)

One complicating factor here is recoverability, because we are never able to extract all

AND

, yet those same advocates never adjust their years of supply estimates accordingly.¶

#### Reserves are overestimated and well productivity is declining

Nelder, Slate energy analyst, 11

(Chris, 12-29-11, “What the Frack?,” http://www.slate.com/articles/health\_and\_science/future\_tense/2011/12/is\_there\_really\_100\_years\_worth\_of\_natural\_gas\_beneath\_the\_united\_states\_.html, accessed 8-21-12, CMM)

The truly devilish details of supply forecasts, however, rest in the production models

AND

by 80 percent. Similar adjustments may be ahead for other shale plays.

### Solvency – AT: Gas Only Leases

#### Wouldn’t deter – companies can work around

Humphries, CRS Energy Policy Analyst, ‘8

(Marc, “Outer Continental Shelf Leasing: Side-by-Side: Comparison of Five Legislative Proposals,” 9-16-8, <http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34667_20080916.pdf>, accessed 2-24-13) PM

Sec. 109. The Secretary¶ of the Interior would¶ establish regulations for¶ natural gas-only leases¶ in the OCS. The value¶ of the leases for bidding¶ purposes would exclude¶ the value of any¶ potential crude oil. ¶ However, oil could be¶ produced if the adjacent¶ state government did¶ not object. In addition,¶ an annual conservation¶ of resources fee of¶ $3.75 per acre would be¶ established and applied¶ to new and existing¶ non-producing leases.

#### There are workarounds – their author – two paragraphs later

Maritime Executive, 08

(4-2-08, “Gas-Only Drilling in Offshore Moratorium Areas Suggested,” <http://www.maritime-executive.com/article/2005-10-20gas-only-drilling-in-offshore-moratori>, accessed 2-24-13) PM

However, the American Petroleum Institute (API), in comments this week to MMS

AND

, only to be forced to abandon the resource, stranding substantial investments."

THEIR CARD ENDS

Another set of comments submitted jointly by several groups -- including the Domestic Petroleum Council

AND

leases by companies unless the governor and state legislature allowing offshore production object.

### 2AC – Environment – OCS

#### Regs check the impact

BOEM ‘11

(Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, “Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017”, November, <http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf>)

Offshore Drilling Safety, Spill Preparedness and the Lessons of Deepwater Horizon The Deepwater Horizon

AND

appropriately balanced management and oversight of the nation’s offshore oil and gas resources.

#### Empirically denied – cleanup funds check the impact

Davis, Associate professor of economic analysis and policy at Berkeley, ‘12

(Lucas, Haas School of Business at UC Berkeley, “Modernizing Bonding Requirements for Natural Gas Producers,” Brookings Hamilton Center Study, June 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/6/13%20bonds%20davis/06_bonds_davis>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

The presence of so many small and medium-sized firms ¶ in hydraulic fracturing

AND

into bankruptcy, leaving the cleanup to be ¶ financed with public funds.

#### Fishing practices outweigh the link – their author

NRDC ‘12

(National Resources Defense Council, “Deep Sea Treasures Protecting the Atlantic Coast's Ancient Submarine Canyons and Seamounts,” March 2012, <http://www.nrdc.org/oceans/canyons/>, accessed 1-13-13) PM

The Atlantic canyons and seamounts remain largely unscathed by humans. Because of their depth

AND

and rock where rich gardens of corals, sponges and anemones once were.

#### No biod impact – their linear risk and systemic frames are wrong AND resilience is true – assumes their oil leaks and drilling impacts

Kareiva et al, Chief Scientist and Vice President, The Nature Conservancy, 12

(Peter, Michelle Marvier, professor and department chair of Environment Studies and Sciences at Santa Clara University, Robert Lalasz, director of science communications for The Nature Conservancy, Winter, “Conservation in the Anthropocene,” http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/past-issues/issue-2/conservation-in-the-anthropocene/, accessed 12-18-12, CMM)

2. As conservation became a global enterprise in the 1970s and 1980s, the

AND

at least not in the last thousand years, and arguably even longer.

### Warming Adv – AT: SO2 Turn

### 2AC – China Russia Deal

#### Plan won’t trigger the link

Levine, adjunct professor at the Georgetown school of Foreign Service, ‘12

(Steve, “With U.S. energy sources on rise, Russia and China renew fuel talks,” 5-31-12, <http://eenews.net/public/energywire/2012/05/31/1>, accessed 10-5-12) PM

A sticking point in addition to price is the cost of building the Altai pipeline

AND

his government and Gazprom in particular are increasingly dangerous albatrosses around his neck."

#### No impact to central asia.

Claes, program specialist in USIP’s Center for Conflict Analysis and Prevention, 10

(Jonas, United States Institute of Peace, “Preventing Conflict in the “Stans”,” 4-23, http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2021%20Preventing%20Conflict%20in%20the%20Stans.pdf, accessed 11-4-12, CMM)

Despite this litany of conflict drivers, Central Asia has remained relatively peaceful for the

AND

system,’ as it is incapable of reabsorbing its emigrants into society.

### 2AC – Onshore CP

#### Any restrictions create drilling uncertainty

Snow, OGJ Washington Editor, ‘12

(Nick, “DOI announces proposed final 2012-17 OCS leasing program,” 6-28-12, <http://www.ogj.com/articles/2012/06/doi-announces-proposed-final-2012-17-ocs-leasing-program.html> , accessed 10-25-12) PM

“We are taking a cautious approach to leasing in the Arctic that accounts for

AND

Obama administration chose to follow the same tired path for American offshore exploration.”

### 2AC – Waivers

#### Perm – do the CP. Reduce means to lower, not remove

Corpus Juris Secundum, authoritative American legal encyclopedia that provides a clear statement of each area of law including areas of the law that are evolving and provides footnoted citations to case law and other primary sources of law, ’52 (Corpus Juris Secundum, vol. 76, p. 178)

It has been said that in its ordinary signification “reduce” does not mean

AND

to lower; to degrade or impair; to replace; to restore.

#### Their own ev concedes that only the aff is guaranteed enforcement – that undermines certainty, takes out the CP

Chadbourne & Parke LLP global finance and energy conference, 9-12-12

[Christopher Smith, a managing director of Energy Management, Inc., Paul Cavicchi, executive vice president of IPR-GDF SUEZ Energy, Roberto Simone, managing director and head of project finance at Société Genérale, and Noam Ayali, a project finance partner with Chadbourne in Washington, “The remaking of the US power sector” <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=db5376a1-8a44-4738-bd49-4b3cb95dd46a>, accessed 10-4-12, TAP]

Low natural gas prices are turning the energy sector upside down. Gas prices are

AND

, rather than politics, that will limit the number of export terminals.

### 2AC – Arctic

#### No Arctic conflict over resources – disputes are overplayed and negotiations solve.

Brigham, distinguished professor of geography and Arctic policy at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, 10

(Lawson, Sept/Oct, “Think Again: The Arctic,” http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/08/16/think\_again\_the\_arctic?page=full, accessed 11-4-12, CMM)

Maybe not, but many countries are looking at the Arctic today with fresh eyes

AND

borders and oil fields today are in regions that are badly destabilized already.

### 2AC – EPA Water Enforcement

#### Keystone thumps

RESTUCCIA, Politico, 2-8-13

(Andrew, “Can Obama pair Keystone, climate action?,” http://www.politico.com/story/2013/02/can-obama-pair-keystone-climate-action-87350.html, accessed 2-16-13, CMM)

President Barack Obama is approaching two of the most crucial energy decisions of his presidency

AND

give Obama an early opportunity to build some goodwill across the political spectrum.”

#### Water wars empirically denied and just don’t make sense

Allouche, research fellow at Institute for Development Studies at MIT, 11

(Jeremy, former professor – MIT, PhD in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International Studies “The sustainability and resilience of global water and food systems: Political analysis of the interplay between security, resource scarcity, political systems and global trade,” *Food Policy*, Volume 36, Supplement 1, January 2011, Pages S3–S8, Science Direct, accessed 11-3-12, CMM)

The question of resource scarcity has led to many debates on whether scarcity (whether

AND

Barnett and Adger, 2007] and [Kevane and Gray, 2008]).

### 2AC – Immigration – Straight Up

#### Other countries take workers

Bush, McLarty & Alden, co-chairmen and director of a Council on Foreign Relations-sponsored Independent Task Force on U.S. Immigration Policy, 9

[Jeb, Thomas F., and Edward, 7/21/09, “U.S. Immigration Policy,” Council on Foreign Relations, pg. 15-16, Accessed 8-31-10, WHS]

There are new competitors as well. Japan, which has long resisted immigration,

AND

is no longer the only choice for the most talented immigrants seeking advancement.

#### Cyber threats are hype

Zenko, Fellow in the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations, and Cohen, Fellow at the Century Foundation, 12

(Micah, and Michael, “Clear and Present Safety: The United States Is More Secure Than Washington Thinks,”

Foreign Affairs. New York: Mar/Apr 2012. Vol. 91, Iss. 2; pg. 79, 15 pgs, accessed 3-2-12, CMM)

A more recent bogeyman in national security debates is the threat of so-called

AND

11, and most can be offset by commonsense prevention and mitigation efforts.

#### Won’t pass –Path to citizenship and no bill yet

Huey-Burns, RCP, 3-6-13

(Caitlin, “Jeb Bush's Reversal Clouds Immigration Reform Efforts,” http://www.realclearpolitics.com/articles/2013/03/06/jeb\_bushs\_reversal\_clouds\_immigration\_reform\_efforts\_117299.html, accessed 3-9-13, CMM)

As a former governor of Florida, Jeb Bush has long been an influential player

AND

2007 reform effort championed by President George W. Bush, Jeb’s brother.

#### Capital not key – Obama lacks ability to deploy

Cost 2-11 [Jay (staff writer for the Weekly Standard), Obama the Bargainer, http://www.weeklystandard.com/print/articles/obama-bargainer\_699205.html]

Thus, with the festivities finished and the glow of the inauguration fading, it

AND

office, he still fails to grasp the essence of modern presidential power.

#### Federal Judiciary thumps

Rucker, Washington Post, 3-3-13

(Philip, “Obama pushing to diversify federal judiciary amid GOP delays,” http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-pushing-to-diversify-federal-judiciary-amid-gop-delays/2013/03/03/16f7d206-7aab-11e2-9a75-dab0201670da\_print.html, accessed 3-4-13, CMM)

In Florida, President Obama has nominated the first openly gay black man to sit

AND

do not apply to nominees for the Supreme Court or federal appeals courts.

#### Plan’s bipart

Russell, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, ‘12

(Barry, “Energy Must Transcend Politics,” 8-15-12, <http://energy.nationaljournal.com/2012/08/finding-the-sweet-spot-biparti.php?comments=expandall#comments>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

There have been glimpses of great leadership, examples when legislators have reached across the

AND

) is another Democratic leader who consistently votes to promote responsible energy development.

#### Winners win on controversial issues

Hirsh, National Journal, 2-7-13

(Michael, “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital,” http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207?page=1, accessed 2-7-13, CMM)

Naturally, any president has practical and electoral limits. Does he have a majority

AND

right. He did. (At least until Vietnam, that is.)

## 1AR

### Warming Adv – AT: Methane Turn – Romm

#### Worst case methane leaks have no impact

Levi, CFR Energy and Environment Fellow, ‘13

(Michael, “Climate Consequences of Natural Gas as a Bridge Fuel,” *Climatic Change,* January 2013, accessed 1-23-13) PM

Several authors have recently suggested that methane emissions from natural gas¶ production and distribution

AND

such¶ leakage rates make natural gas worse for climate change than coal.

#### No impact to methane

Levi, CFR energy fellow, ‘12

(Michael, “Why Allowing Natural Gas Exports Is Probably Good for Climate Change,” 8-17-12, <http://blogs.cfr.org/levi/2012/08/17/why-allowing-natural-gas-exports-is-probably-good-for-climate-change/>, accessed 9-23-12) PM

Onward with Romm’s analysis:¶ It is head-scratching to say the least to

AND

makes a dent in the greenhouse gas advantages of natural gas over coal.

### 1AR – Methane Hydrates

#### We solve methane hydrates

Gaskill, president of Environment Reference Materials, an independent environment consulting firm, ‘6

(Alvia, “Catastrophic Methane Hydrate Release Mitigation,” <http://www.global-warming-geo-engineering.org/DOE-Meeting/Catastrophic-Methane-Hydrate-Release/ag13.html>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

All of the conditions that may have led to the methane hydrate release 15,

AND

reaction of events, leading to the release of massive quantities of methane.

#### No hydrate use

Ruppel, Methane Hydrates Project at the USGS, ‘11

(Carolyn, “Methane Hydrates and the Future of Natural Gas,” 2011, <http://mitei.mit.edu/system/files/Supplementary_Paper_SP_2_4_Hydrates.pdf>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

For decades, gas hydrates have been discussed as a potential resource, particularly for

AND

in any consideration of the natural gas supply beyond two decades from now.

### OCS Supply

#### Hundreds of trillions of cubic feet are in the OCS – that’s enough to last several decades

EIA ‘9

(Energy Information Administration, “Impact of Limitations on Access to Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf,” 2009, <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2009analysispapers/aongr.html>, accessed 10-26-12) PM

Estimates from the MMS of undiscovered resources in the OCS are the starting point for

AND

the absence of previous exploration and development activity and modern seismic survey data.

#### There’s decades worth

Robertson, USGS, ‘12

(Jessica, “World’s Oil and Gas Endowment,” 4-18-12, <http://www.usgs.gov/blogs/features/usgs_top_story/worlds-oil-and-gas-endowment/>, accessed 1-14-13) PM

The U.S. Geological Survey released today a new global estimate for conventional

AND

Continental Shelf (OCS), according to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

### Cert Kt Exports

#### Perception of supplies key

Lundgren, Bloomberg, ‘12

(Kari, “U.S. Shale Gas Exports Face Hurdles, Former Exxon CEO Says,” 2-10-12, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-02-10/u-s-shale-gas-exports-face-hurdles-former-exxon-ceo-says.html>, accessed 1-6-13) PM

Political constraints and concern production gains at shale fields aren’t sustainable will hinder the development

AND

long-term competitive supply because these are huge investments,” Raymond said.