# T

**First, we meet their interpretation: [explain]**

**Second, counter-interpretation: a reduction is eliminating duplicative restrictions requiring environmental reviews**

1. **reduce is to bring down in extent or amount**

**American Heritage Dictionary 9**

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/reduce>.

**To bring down, as in extent, amount, or degree; diminish**.

**B- The status quo has multiple sets of duplicative NEPA restrictions**

**Weber 7**

[Lucas, no qualifications available, published on WindPower.net- the North American Offshore Wind Power Information Project, “Offshore Wind Energy Permitting”, May 10, p. online//wyo-tjc]

The **Cape Wind Project provides the perfect illustration of** this **misuse of the NEPA** environmental review **proces**s. **This project has already undergone more than four years of rigorous environmental review, beginning with the Army Corps of Engineers** in 2001. Nearly **three years after submitting an application to the Corps, a Draft EIS was finally issued** in 2004.130 **Despite the fact that the Corps’ Draft EIS was 4,000 pages, the MMS did not find it to be comprehensive enough** **and,** as the newly appointed lead agency, **demanded another Draft EIS** be completed under its supervision.131 The Final EIS is not expected to be issued until Fall of 2007 and the Record of Decision is not expected until Winter of 2007.132 In all, the Cape Wind Project will have undergone more than six years of environmental review. **This unreasonable delay runs contrary to the intended use of the NEPA** environmental review **process.** According to the regulations, an EIS “shall normally be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity shall normally be less than 300 pages.”133 Accordingly, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the agency charged with overseeing NEPA’s implementation, has “advised that under the new NEPA regulations even large complex energy projects would require only about 12 months for the completion of the entire EIS process.”134 **The Cape Wind Project’s 4,000-page Draft EIS and its six years of environmental review would seem to be evidence that the process has gotten out of control**. Thus, **the NEPA process has been converted into a tool for blocking the development of offshore wind energy**. **The MMS needs to rein in this environmental review process and honor the intention of NEP**A. Based on the decision-making process that NEPA mandates, the choice of whether to permit the proposed projects should be easy for the agency to make.135

**Third, we meet- we reduce the NEPA restriction on wind production**

**Russell 9**

[Irma S., Dean and Professor, University of Montana School of Law, Streamlining NEPA to Combat Global Climate Change: Heresy or Necessity?, Lewis and Clark Law School’s Environmental Law Online, p. <http://www.elawreview.org/elaw/394/streamlining_nepa_to_combat_gl.html> //wyo-tjc]

The National Environmental Policy Act (**NEPA**)[4] **requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of major projects** they undertake. It added to each agency's mission the additional requirement of considering the effects on the environment of federal projects.[5] To achieve its goal, NEPA mandates that "all agencies of the Federal Government . . . utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision making which may have an impact on man's environment."[6] NEPA's policy seeks to foster conditions "under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans."[7] NEPA has made significant changes in the way federal agencies go about achieving their missions.[8] **Fulfilling the procedural requirements of NEPA takes time and money**.[9]

**NEPA results in delays in virtually all major energy projects. It** **applies to projects requiring federal permits because permitting requirements make energy projects federal agency actions under NEPA**.[10] **Thus, NEPA applies to traditional energy projects** such as coal-fired utilities **and**, additionally, to energy projects aimed at supplying energy without the GHGs associated with combustion, such as concentrated solar installations, **wind farms**, and wave technology. The global climate crisis raises the question of whether the NEPA process is too slow. S**hould Congress streamline NEPA to bring clean power online faster?** The argument for streamlining NEPA is that the intensity of global climate change makes rapid transition to clean energy a necessity. This argument suggests that **a categorical approach to siting and licensing of clean energy resources may be a necessary step** in the move toward greening the grid. **Any reduction** or shortening o**f the NEPA process is likely to be regarded as heresy by some. The benefits of shortening the timeframe or process** for input in any major federal project **must be scrutinized**.

**we meet- Stream-lining would be a substantial change to NEPA requirements**

**Russell 9**

[Irma S., Dean and Professor, University of Montana School of Law, Streamlining NEPA to Combat Global Climate Change: Heresy or Necessity?, Lewis and Clark Law School’s Environmental Law Online, p. <http://www.elawreview.org/elaw/394/streamlining_nepa_to_combat_gl.html> //wyo-tjc]

**Before offering a lease, BLM must prepare the normal analysis mandated by NEPA**.[78**] If** the **regulations required NEPA analysis on each tract of land they would substantially maintain the NEPA process**. **The possibility of significant streamlining of NEPA exists, however**, **because the regulations provide for a cumulative review of tracts** of land by means of a land use planning action by BLM.[79] Such cumulative action can virtually dispense with the NEPA inquiry on significant portions of public lands and acquired lands. After an agency develops an EIS, NEPA normally requires a comment period before the agency may act on its proposal. This period is ninety days for a draft EIS, or thirty days for a final EIS.[80] However, an agency may adopt a draft or final EIS in lieu of preparing a new one.[81] As long as "the actions covered by the original environmental impact statement and the proposed action are substantially the same," the adopting agency can merely recirculate the EIS as a final statement.[82] Even in cases that do not meet the criteria of "substantially the same" action, the adopting agency can "treat the statement as a draft and recirculate it."[83] Together these regulations allow an agency to complete an EIS analysis on a relatively small section of land (perhaps a thousand acres), and then through adoption apply the results to tens or hundreds of thousands of additional acres. While agency regulations often contemplate the creation of a programmatic EIS, the possibility of an individual or project EIS under the umbrella of the programmatic EIS ensures full consideration of environmental values. Adjustment of the steps required by NEPA process in a way that dispenses with the project level analysis creates a real risk that decision makers ignore environmental values at a crucial stage of the process. When significant streamlining of the NEPA process occurs, the likely result is a reduction or loss of public input and scientific analysis relating to the affected lands.

#### Fourth, prefer the affirmative-

#### a)competing interps stacks the deck for the negative and the race to overlimit destroys the value of debate by eliminating unique energy education in favor of the SMRs topic which is unsustainable

#### b) IF there is no REAL difference between the interps you vote aff because Debate is still possible EVEN IF the aff makes it slightly more difficult. The most perfect interp is impossible to find and hard debate is good.

# Case

**Hurricanes don’t affect wind farms in the northeast- probabilities of even one tower buckling are exceedingly low**

**Rose et al 12**

[Stephen, aDepartment of Engineering and Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon, “Quantifying the hurricane risk to offshore wind turbines”, Jan 12 //wyo-tjc]

**Galveston County is the riskiest location to build a wind farm** of the four locations examined, **followed by Dare County, NC**. **In contrast, Atlantic County, NJ and Dukes County, MA are significantly less risk**y. In Galveston County, there is a 60% probability that at least one tower will buckle in 20 y and a 30% probability that more than half will buckle if the turbines cannot yaw; if they are able to yaw, there is still a 25% probability that at least one tower will buckle and a 10% probability that more than half will. In Dare County, NC, there is a 60% probability that at least one tower will buckle in 20 y and a 9% probability that more than half will buckle if the turbines cannot yaw; if they are able to yaw, there is a 15% probability that at least one tower will buckle and much less than 1% probability that more than half will. **In Atlantic County, NJ there is a 15% probability that at least one tower will buckle in 20 y and less than 1% probability that more than half will buckle. In Dukes County, MA, there is a 10% probability that at least one tower will buckle in 20 y and less than 1% probability that more than half will buckle. If the turbines in Atlantic and Dukes counties are able to quickly yaw even when grid power is out, there is approximately a 99% probability that none will buckle** in 20 y.

## Navy

**Heg high now-the U.S. is peerless in every dimension of power**

**Brzezinski 2012**

[Zbigniew K. Brzezinski, CSIS Counselor and Trustee, 2012, Strategic Vision, uwyo//amp]

The more immediate risk of the ongoing dispersal of power is a potentially unstable global hierarchy. **The United States is still preeminent** but the legitimacy, effectiveness, and durability of its leadership is increasingly questioned worldwide because of the complexity of its internal and external challenges. Nevertheless, **in every significant and tangible dimension of traditional power—military, technological, economic, and financial—America is still peerless. It has by far the largest single national economy, the greatest financial influence, the most advanced technology, a military budget larger than that of all other states combined, and armed forces both capable of rapid deployment abroad actually deployed around the world. This reality** may not endure very long but it **is still the current fact of international life.**

**Naval Capabilities are key to OSB, the aff is a pre-req to the retrenchment of heg**

**Layne in 97**

[Christopher, Assoc. Prof. Of Political Science @ U. of Miami, “From Preponderance to Offshore Balancing”, International Security, Summer 1997, vol. 22, no. 1 // wyo-tjc]

**An offshore balancing strategy would be considerably less expensive than the strategy of preponderance. It would require defense budgets in the range of 2-2.5 percent of GNP**. American military strategy for possible interventions would be based on the principle of limited liability. In contrast to the force structure currently underpinning the strategy of preponderance, offshore balancing would sharply reduce the size and role of U.S. ground forces. **The strategy's backbone would be robust nuclear deterrence, air power, and--most important--overwhelming naval power. In the latter respect, an offshore balancing strategy would stress sea-based ballistic missile defense** (crucial in the event the United States has to wage coalitional warfare in the early twenty-first century) and sea-based precision, standoff weapons systems (enabling the United States to bring its military power to bear without committing ground forces to combat). **The United States also could use naval power as a lever against others' economic interests to achieve its political objectives. As an offshore balancer, the United States would seek simultaneously to maximize its comparative military-technological advantages and its strategic flexibility.**

**Short-term withdraw causes destroys stability in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan—better to hold on as long as possible**

**MacDonald 9**

[Paul, doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science, Columbia University, Daedalus, “Rebalancing American foreign policy”, 2009, p. asp]

**If the United States cannot retain its leading position** or easily reconstruct the postwar liberal order, **what options does it possess? One possibility would be for Washington to accept the erosion** of its hegemony **and simply withdraw from global affairs. But the short-term challenges** facing the United States, **such as** the worsening insurgency in **Afghanistan,** political **instability in Pakistan, and the Iranian nuclear crisis, limit the attractiveness of a rapid retreat** from global affairs. In addition, **just because the United States will face a more complicated** and fractious international **environment does not mean that its leadership will always be ineffective.** As Fareed Zakaria has argued, **the challenge is not one of American decline, but managing the "rise of the rest." (9) There may be distinct limits to American power** in the future, especially in regions where new economic or military rivals are increasing in strength. But the United States will still be able to work with these new regional powers on select issues of common interest.

**And, Indo-Pak war causes extinction**

**Washington Times 1**

July 8, LN.

**The most dangerous place on the planet is Kashmir**, a disputed territory convulsed and illegally occupied for more than 53 years and sandwiched between nuclear-capable India and Pakistan. **It has ignited two wars between the estranged South Asian rivals in 1948 and 1965, and a third could trigger nuclear volleys and a nuclear winter threatening the entire globe. The United States would enjoy no sanctuary**. This apocalyptic vision is no idiosyncratic view. The director of central intelligence, the Defense Department, and world experts generally place Kashmir at the peak of their nuclear worries. Both India and Pakistan are racing like thoroughbreds to bolster their nuclear arsenals and advanced delivery vehicles. Their defense budgets are climbing despite widespread misery amongst their populations. Neither country has initialed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or indicated an inclination to ratify an impending Fissile Material/Cut-off Convention.

# CP

Conditionality is bad:

**Time Skew: allows them to neutralize large chunks of 2ac time, hurting 1AR strat. The 2AC matters most because it puts out all the arguments that the aff can go.**

**Decrease Education: multiple worlds cause muddled debates that preclude consistency of education.**

**Voting issue: for ground, fairness, and education.**

#### First, Perm Do Both

#### Second, solvency Deficits:

#### Federal uniformity DETERMINES state-level certainty- sufficient predictability not possible without the plan

Fleischauer 11

[Patricia, Vice President of TRC Companies, a national environmental engineering and consulting firm based in Lowell, Massachusetts, “Regulatory uncertainty hindering offshore wind development”, 2.23, p. <http://ebookbrowse.com/offshore-wind-pat-fleischauer-pdf-d73772552> //wyo-tjc]

The MMS has published rules that, while not fully tested, present a roadmap for offshore development in federal waters. However, as recent discussions and reviews of efforts by several states for development within their own waters make clear, other federal agency requirements remain a hurdle for all involved. Lacking a special permit program for demonstration projects -- such as that of the Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC) for ocean energy projects -- the Corps’ traditional permitting process, for example, will generally be lengthier than what is anticipated by state programs. More importantly, states’ efforts to help spur offshore development through expedited permitting will be fruitless unless the applicable federal agency processes are similarly focused. This may include requirements such as those used by the FERC where projects must be of limited size, removable and easy to shut down. The goal of FERC pilot project-licensing is to allow for project installation, environmental testing and operation as soon as possible in order to demonstrate technologies and answer the environmental questions that will allow full-scale development to proceed. Each agency’s obligations are different, and any solutions to technology advancement would similarly be different. Clearly, a traditional approach to permitting is not fostering offshore wind development. If our nation is serious about harnessing wind energy to help meet renewable portfolio standards, a solution to the permitting conundrum is imperative to facilitate the development of sorely needed demonstration projects in state waters.

#### Federal jurisdiction applies to ALL state waters because they are navigable

Street 8

[Thomas, an Attorney Advisor in the Office of the General Counsel of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, “Climate Change, Offshore Wind Power, and the Coastal Zone

Management Act”, September, p. dticmil//wyo-tjc]

In the United States, marine wind power projects can be broken into two general categories: those in a maritime zone under a state’s jurisdiction and those in a maritime zone under federal jurisdiction, although admittedly in cases of the former, there is still overlap. Both of these general categories will be examined below, where relevant federal laws will be introduced. A. State Lands and State Waters If a wind power project is to be located on state land or in the first 3 NM of the territorial sea, state and local law will largely regulate its development under zoning ordinances and state permits, unless the lands are public, in which case the Bureau of Land Management has jurisdiction and operates under federal law and policy. Although state and local law will largely regulate projects on state lands and in state waters, consultation with federal authorities may be required if aviation or federally-protected habitat and species are impacted.34 Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is also likely applicable in state waters for projects that require dredge and fill. Importantly for wind projects in state waters, a permit is likely still required from the Army Corps of Engineers due to the Corps’ authority over obstructions to navigation in “navigable waters of the United States.” Through the “hook” of the required Army Corps permit, the National Historic Preservation Act is also likely applicable.

#### Third, that means the counterplan isn’t better than the status quo- the 1ac Vann, Fleisher, and Weber cards all indicate that federal level permitting is what prevents OSW from scaling up, which means we have a quantifiable solvency deficit

#### Fourth, the counterplan is illegitimate:

#### Not logical- no policymaker can choose between one federal policy or 50 state ones which means there’s no education in simulating the policy.

#### Not educational- the counterplan guts topic education by pushing debate towards only a few unrealistic federal key affs like SMRs

#### Unfair- the text fiats multiple steps and coordinated actions and uniformity that is not supported by their solvency evidence allowing them to shift out of 2ac arguments

#### Reject the counterplan because it is useless and distracting.

#### Fifth, Federal waters are key to solve:

#### State waters are low quality

NREL, 10

National Renewable Energy Labrotory, “Large-Scale Offshore Wind Power in the United States ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS” <http://www.nrel.gov/wind/pdfs/40745.pdf>, accessed 10/27/12,WYO/Jf

Although the United States has a long history of managing energy-related extractive industries (e.g., oil and gas) on federal lands and in federal waters, there is no institutional knowledge about offshore wind energy facilities. Offshore wind power is a relatively new energy industry with about a 20-year demonstration history in European seas and less than a 10-year operational history for utility-scale projects. As such, the regulatory and institutional structures for offshore wind energy are just now emerging in the United States. BOEM was assigned jurisdiction over leasing of federal waters (greater than 3 nautical miles from shore in all but Texas and the west coast of Florida) for ocean energy technologies under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Secretary Salazar issued the final rule governing easements and rights of way for offshore wind on the outer continental shelf in April 2009. Several projects are now in early permitting stages under BOEM regulations and developer’s estimate that approvals may take as long as 7 to 10 years – longer than permitting approvals for most other types of energy facilities States desiring offshore wind supplies to meet their renewable energy goals and project developers seeking economic development opportunities have identified potential sites in state waters. State projects are typically near shore and have marginally lower wind resources, but there is a perception that state institutions and regulations provide an accelerated approval process. Regardless of these perceptions, state waters will not be able to provide enough sites for large-scale offshore wind power in the United States. To accelerate the deployment of offshore wind energy, the federal government needs to partner strategically with states where offshore wind development is planned or underway. The formation of several BOEM state task forces and the Atlantic Offshore Wind Energy Consortium, involving 10 governors, are steps taken in 2010 that proactively engage interested and affected parties and could help mature the regulatory and stakeholder engagement processes.

#### Federal waters key to testing and scaling

Jack K. Sterne 2009

(J.D. Roger Williams University): Symposium: The Seven Principles of Ocean Renewable Energy: A Shared Vision and Call for Action. Lexis

THE NEED FOR ACTION America urgently needs new sources of clean energy. While the deployment and evaluation of ocean energy technologies8 represent a unique and important renewable energy opportunity, these technologies are being hampered and constrained by several factors. The technologies are generally recognized as not sufficiently mature for commercial-scale development. This makes it difficult for project developers to attract sufficient capital, due to the perceived risk of these projects. Another factor, which is the focus of this paper, is an uncertain regulatory system that results in larger transaction costs than are appropriate for this demonstration phase of these emerging technologies. Principle 1. As general policy, the United States should substantially increase electrical generation from renewable sources. Ocean renewable energy has significant potential to contribute to this increase. The United States government should use its authorities and commit the resources needed to support a robust evaluation of ocean renewable energy technology and its potential environmental impacts. Development of diverse and numerous sources of alternative 8. This paper focuses on ocean energy generated from waves, tides, and currents. It does not address other technologies deployable in the marine environment, including thermal conversion or offshore wind, although these recommendations may also have relevance to those technologies. renewable energy is critical to our nation's energy security and environmental well being. According to the Electric Power Research Institute, ocean renewable energy in U.S. waters has the estimated potential to supply some 400 Terawatt hours of clean power annually, or roughly 10% of today's electrical demand.9 Yet project testing and deployment in coastal waters is almost non existent. The federal role is crucial because virtually every site where ocean renewable energy technology is likely to be tested or deployed is subject to federal jurisdiction. Unlike conventional wind and solar, ocean renewable energy technology cannot be tested or deployed on private land. The industry will emerge and mature in the United States only if the federal government uses its considerable resources and authorities to answer critical questions and encourage appropriate use of marine areas.

#### Presumption flips aff- all ev assumes federal waters

Schroeder 10

[Erica, J.D. from University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, 2010. And Masters in Environmental Management from Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, “Turning Offshore Wind On”, California Law Review, p. ln//wyo-tjc]

Both state and federal governments share control over offshore wind project siting approval and permitting. Geography determines the jurisdiction of each: state governments control their respective Coastal Zones, from the baseline of their shores out three nautical miles,92 and the federal government controls the Outer Continental Shelf beyond that.93 Offshore wind turbines are typically located on the Outer Continental Shelf;94 thus, the federal government sites and permits this component of an offshore wind project.95 To get the electricity to consumers on land, however, offshore wind projects must necessarily include transmission lines from the turbines, through state waters and onto land. State governments control the siting and permitting of these transmission lines.96 Both federal and state jurisdiction are described in more detail later, along with the CZMA. The CZMA provides the primary mechanisms for balancing state and federal interests in coastal waters.97 It leaves states with substantial discretionary power and no federal mandate regarding offshore wind power development, despite its undertones of environmental protection. A. Federal Jurisdiction

Federal jurisdiction begins more than three nautical miles from the shore, along the Outer Continental Shelf, and ends two hundred nautical miles out to sea.98 Analyses of offshore wind capacity typically assume that wind farms will be built in federal waters, more than five miles from the coast.99 Thus, federal jurisdiction covers the generation component of an offshore wind project, mainly the turbines.100 This includes site approval and permitting for project construction.101

#### Sixth links to politics- interstate coordination requires Congressional approval

Hartley 12

[Todd Jefferson, associate with Watkins & Eager PLLC, a full-service law firm in Jackson, Mississippi, University of Florida Journal of Law and Public Policy, “Handshake Deals”]

All this newfound federalism must be tempered, however. When federal leadership is lacking it is often noble when states work together to solve social problems. It is not always constitutional, however. The Interstate Compacts Clause (ICC) creates a constitutional check on interactions between states. The ICC states that ―[n]o State shall, without the consent of Congress, . . . enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power . . . unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.‖5 Thus, coordinating state action like the WCI [Western Climate Initative] is not always constitutional.

#### Seventh, local ownership and public trust guts state action on OSW

Roek 11

[Katherine, a partner at Lindquist & Vennum, PLLP, Minneapolis, “Offshore wind energy in the United States: a legal and policy patchwork”, Natural Resources & Environment, Spring, p. asp//wyo-tjc]

Development on state submerged lands may be further complicated by the fact that in some states title to certain riparian and littoral lands may be vested in local towns, cities, or municipalities, Which may have some form of permitting jurisdiction over submerged lands comparable to their jurisdiction over terrestrial wind projects. For example, some towns in New York State hold title to submerged lands derived from prerevolutionary colonial patents; while these towns hold title "in mast for the public good," this title may be subject to rights of the public generally and to the specific rights of riparian owners to reasonable access to the water. Further, state jurisdiction over submerged lands may carry with it the common-law property concept of the Public Trust Doctrine, according to which certain resources, including air, running water, the sea, beach access, and scenic views, cannot be "appropriated" for exclusively private use. The practical impact of the Public Trust Doctrine, applied to the development or operation of an offshore wind project, could be to limit the size or capacity of a facility to protect a public viewshed, in a way that would make the project infeasible. Accordingly, as states start evaluating their potential involvement in the offshore wind industry, close attention will need to be paid to structuring regulatory regimes that recognize the multiplicity of ownership interests, jurisdictional authorities, and common-law concepts. All these will need new scrutiny as states review existing and proposed regulations for granting interests in submerged lands within their borders, including related issues such as shoreline access to construct, operate, and maintain offshore wind projects.

# CIR

**CIR**

**Immigration will not be up for a vote until august**

**Fox News, 1/25**

White House, senators to launch push on immigration legislation next week Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/01/25/white-house-senators-to-launch-push-on-immigration-legislation-next-week/#ixzz2JCBUwhvE>, accessed 01/25/13

**The proposals will mark the start of** what's sure to be a **contentious and emotional campaign in the wake of 2012 election results that saw Latino voters turn out in large numbers to re-elect Obama** **-- a signal to some Republican leaders that** **the party needed to change** its posture on immigration. **The aim of the Senate group is to draft an immigration bill by March** **and pass legislation** in the Senate **by August,** said the aide, who [requested](http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/01/25/white-house-senators-to-launch-push-on-immigration-legislation-next-week/) anonymity in order to discuss private deliberations. The Republican-controlled House would also need to pass the legislation before it went to the White House for the president's signature.

#### Other issues swamp immigration- 3 scenarios

Nancy Benac, 1/24

Obama's uphill agenda <http://www.detroitnews.com/article/20130124/OPINION01/301240324#ixzz2IupoDz00>, accessed 1/24/13,WYO/JF

It's a good thing President Barack Obama considers himself a congenital optimist. There are no easy "gets" as he scrolls through his second-term to-do list and looks ahead to the uncertainties of the next four years. Many of the items already on his agenda aren't there of his own choosing. First up is certain battle with Congress in the next few months over deadlines on automatic budget cuts, expiring government spending authority and raising the debt limit. House Republicans last week agreed to bump up the debt limit slightly, but that just puts off that part of the fight for a few months. Obama's goal is to get through that trifecta and still have the political capital left for the things he'd rather focus on: Reducing gun violence, overhauling immigration policy, revamping tax laws, addressing climate change and more. With Republicans in Congress approaching the new year with very different goals, "it's a formula for deadlock and difficulty for the president," says James Thurber, director of the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies at American [University](http://www.detroitnews.com/article/20130124/OPINION01/301240324/1008/opinion01/Obama-s-uphill-agenda). "I don't think this president has even a month of political capital." The president also will have to devote significant energy simply to safeguarding the achievements of his first term, by keeping the economic recovery alive, making sure his [health care](http://www.detroitnews.com/article/20130124/OPINION01/301240324/1008/opinion01/Obama-s-uphill-agenda) law is properly put in place in the face of persisting objections from businesses and individuals, and ensuring new financial regulations have teeth.

#### Will pass- Durbin concedes

Wand TV 1/21

(Wand TV, “Senator Durbin: Closer to passing immigration reform,” January 21, 2013, http://www.wandtv.com/story/20639869/senator-durbin-closer-to-passing-immigration-reform//wyo-mm)

Springfield – Senator Dick Durbin says the chances are good that the U.S. Senate will pass immigration reform. Durbin says that he is one of three Democrats working with three Republicans to draft an immigration bill. He says all six senators agree that the legislation should include "The Dream Act" making college affordable for undocumented immigrants.

**CIR is inevitable, bipartisan, and future presidential elections**

**WP, 1/25**

“Senators nearing agreement on broad immigration reform proposal” http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/senators-nearing-agreement-on-broad-immigration-reform-proposal/2013/01/25/950fb78a-6642-11e2-9e1b-07db1d2ccd5b\_story.html
**A working group of senators from both parties is nearing agreement on broad principles for overhauling** the nation’s **immigration laws, representing** **the most substantive bipartisan effort toward major legislation** in years. The **three Democrats and three Republicans**, who have been meeting quietly in recent months, **plan to announce a final agreement as early as** [**next**](http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/senators-nearing-agreement-on-broad-immigration-reform-proposal/2013/01/25/950fb78a-6642-11e2-9e1b-07db1d2ccd5b_story.html) **Friday**. The move would amount to the first tentative step toward comprehensive immigration reform after long-standing gridlock on the issue. **The new effort was spurred in large part by the growing influence of Latino voters who strongly backed President Obama and other Democrats in November.**

#### Immigration will pass inevitably- significant backing

Feshazion 1/22

(Faiven, Bachelor’s Degree in marketing from the University of Connecticut, MSNBC, “Immigration reform isn’t an ‘if,’ but a ‘when’,” January 22, 2013, http://tv.msnbc.com/2013/01/22/immigration-reform-isnt-an-if-but-a-when///wyo-mm)

Many Americans agree. According to a Wall Street Journal opinion poll, 52% of respondents were in favor of amnesty for employed undocumented immigrants, as opposed to 46% against. Rep. Becerra said the percentage of those who simply want a tough-but-fair policy is even higher. “Americans want a solution; they know our immigration policy is broken,” he said. “The people are way ahead of the politicians on this one.” Regarding the actual immigrants who are being constantly uprooted and detained, Rep. Becerra issued firm support. “They work hard. They do everything the right way,” Rep. Becerra said. Young immigrants are “the next generation that will create those leaders, those innovators.” Along with public support for immigration reform, Rep. Becerra said that African-American members of Congress and the Latino members of Congress are supporting each other as well. Despite the “Neanderthal element in Congress that continues to hold us back,” Rep. Becerra is optimistic. “It’s no longer a matter of if we’re going to have immigration reform–it’s when, and I believe it’ll be this year.”

#### PTC and ITC passage mean there’s no link

Bowden 23 Jan

[Bowden, Daniel: journalist for Lumina News. "Offshore wind development still faces hurdles." *Lumina News*. Lumina News, 23 Jan 2013. Web. 24 Jan 2013. <http://www.luminanews.com/article.asp?aid=11454&iid=362&sud=30>. //Wyo-BF]

Congress recently spared federal renewable energy incentives, including the popular Production Tax Credit (PTC) and the Investment Tax Credit (ITC), during budget slashing related to averting the “fiscal cliff.” The subsidies expired on Dec. 31, 2012, but were reinstated for another year on Jan. 2, 2013. The PTC provides companies with a 2.2 cent per kilowatt-hour benefit for the first 10 years of a renewable energy facility’s operation, and the ITC will provide a 30-percent tax credit for construction costs on renewable energy products.

#### Obama calls for new regulations on carbon-emitting plants

Crabtree, 1/24

[Susan, “Obama won't propose carbon tax; EPA to expand emission rules to existing power plants,” The Washington Times, January 24, 2013, LexisNexis, //uwyo-baj]

White House spokesman Jay Carney on Wednesday confirmed that Mr. Obama would pursue stricter carbon-pollution regulations through the Environmental Protection Agency, expanding rules on carbon-emitting plants so they cover existing power plants, as well as newly built ones.

#### Obama PC is low- and he is already pushing climate change policies

David Jackson, 1/24

“Obama's agenda gets crowded” <http://www.usatoday.com/story/theoval/2013/01/24/obama-agenda-gun-violence-immigration-budget/1860889/>, accessed 1/24/13,WYO/JF

President Obama's second-term agenda is getting mighty crowded with big issues. In addition to previously announced pushes for gun control and immigration, Obama's inaugural address on Monday put more emphasis on the issue of climate change. On top of that: The prospect of further budget disputes with congressional Republicans, including the debt ceiling and the budget resolution that is currently [funding](http://www.usatoday.com/story/theoval/2013/01/24/obama-agenda-gun-violence-immigration-budget/1860889/) the government (and which expires in late March). That's an awful lot of stuff, and, like his two-term predecessors, Obama has limited time for maximum political strength.

#### Obama will face more opposition now that his re-election has happened

David Jackson, 1/24

“Obama's agenda gets crowded” <http://www.usatoday.com/story/theoval/2013/01/24/obama-agenda-gun-violence-immigration-budget/1860889/>, accessed 1/24/13,WYO/JF

Re-elected presidents are essentially lame ducks, prevented by the Constitution from running again. Then there are basic political dynamics. Members of Congress only want to take so many tough votes. Support for one issue could produce opposition on another. And the next set of House and Senate elections will be here before you know it, in November 2014. White House officials say political momentum can feed upon itself. And all of these agenda items tie into one over over-arching goal: rebuilding the American middle class. They "are in service of the bigger goal here, which is to help the economy grow," said White House spokesman Jay Carney. "Help it provide more security to middle-class Americans. Help it provide more ladders of opportunity to those who would move into the middle class."

**Hagel nomination killed pc**

**Jim Rutenberg, 1/27**

“Conservative group runs ads against Chuck Hagel” <http://bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2013/01/27/new-conservative-group-financed-anonymously-run-ads-against-confirmation-hagel-for-defense/WVcccenmblzojGWWu3hZBO/story.html>, accessed 1/27/13,WYO/JF

**A new conservative group** calling itself Americans for a Strong Defense and [financed](http://bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2013/01/27/new-conservative-group-financed-anonymously-run-ads-against-confirmation-hagel-for-defense/WVcccenmblzojGWWu3hZBO/story.html) by anonymous donors **is running advertisements urging Democratic senators in five states to vote against** Chuck **Hagel,** President **Obama’s nominee** to be secretary of defense, saying he would make the United States ‘‘a weaker country.’’ Another freshly minted and anonymously backed organization, Use Your Mandate, which presents itself as a liberal gay rights group but purchases its television time through a prominent Republican firm, is attacking Hagel as ‘‘anti-gay,’’ “anti-woman,’’ and ‘‘anti-Israel’’ in ads and mailings. Those groups are joining at least five others that are organizing to stop Hagel’s confirmation, a goal even they acknowledge appears to be increasingly challenging. But **the effort comes with a built-in consolation** [**prize**](http://bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2013/01/27/new-conservative-group-financed-anonymously-run-ads-against-confirmation-hagel-for-defense/WVcccenmblzojGWWu3hZBO/story.html) **should it fail: depleting some of Obama’s political capital as he embarks on a new term with fresh momentum.** The media campaign to scuttle Hagel’s appointment, unmatched in the annals of modern presidential Cabinet appointments, reflects the continuing effects of the Supreme Court’s 2010 Citizens United decision, which loosened campaign finance restrictions and was a major reason for the record spending by outside groups in the 2012 election.

#### Gun control thumps agenda- research addressing issues this week

The Week 1/21

(The Week, “Gun control, immigration top Obama's second term agenda,” January 21, 2013, <http://www.theweek.co.uk/us/51105/gun-control-immigration-top-obamas-second-term-agenda//wyo-mm>)

Gun control: Whether the Sandy Hook massacre proves to be a watershed for America's attempts to curb gun violence will be decided by the fate of measures outlined by Obama last week to tighten gun control. His most significant proposals limit the size of ammunition magazines, ban assault weapons and require universal checks on people buying firearms. The plan won "little praise" from Republicans, says NBC, and because they control the House there's little chance of getting the assault weapons ban or a reduction in the size of magazines. The most likely outcome, The Guardian says, is that Congress will back "tightening up rules on gun buyers". This concession and the "executive actions" Obama made this week to increase research into gun violence, and appoint a new head of the federal firearms bureau, might be all the White House can realistically hope to achieve.

#### Same-sex marriage top of Obama’s agenda for his second term.

Desmond 1/23

(Joan Frawley, National Catholic Register, “Obama’s ‘Gay Rights’ Agenda on Collision Course With Religious Liberty,” January 23, 2013, <http://www.ncregister.com/daily-news/obamas-gay-rights-agenda-on-collision-course-with-religious-liberty///wyo-mm>)

WASHINGTON — Nine months after he officially endorsed same-sex “marriage,” President Barack Obama vowed to make that policy goal a top priority of his second term — a stance that has galvanized the Democratic base but stirred concerns from other quarters about the impact on religious liberty. “It is now our generation’s task to carry on what those pioneers began,” stated Obama during a Jan. 21 inaugural address that outlined his goals on economic and social issues, as well as foreign policy. “Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law — for if we are truly created equal, then surely the love we commit to one another must be equal as well,” said the president, though his address provided no specifics on how he would advance equal rights for same-sex couples.

#### Energy policies and Obama nominees thump the disad- spark controversy

National Journal, 1/24

“Obama's Climate Vow Could Make EPA a Political Target” <http://www.nationaljournal.com/whitehouse/obama-s-climate-vow-could-make-epa-a-political-target-20130124>, accessed 1/24/13,WYO/JF

Although EPA is the prime symbol of the Obama administration’s climate-change agenda, other departments will also play a role—departments that are expected to face [confirmation](http://www.nationaljournal.com/whitehouse/obama-s-climate-vow-could-make-epa-a-political-target-20130124) fights in the coming months. The Energy Department, for example, can adopt new efficiency standards for home appliances. The State Department will rule on a permit for part of the Keystone XL pipeline that would cross into Canada. Each of those departments is [likely to face](http://www.nationaljournal.com/whitehouse/obama-reshapes-cabinet-for-a-second-term-20130115) or is [already in the process of](http://www.nationaljournal.com/nationalsecurity/ambition-and-anguish-drive-john-kerry-20121221) confirming a new director. The nominee for secretary of State, Sen. John Kerry, [raised the issue of climate change](http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/kerry-says-global-climate-change-is-threat-to-us/2013/01/24/45cb9d94-6645-11e2-85f5-a8a9228e55e7_story.html?wprss=rss_politics) as an international threat during his confirmation hearing on Thursday; the nominee for Energy secretary is also likely to be questioned on his or her views on pursuing the president's climate agenda. At EPA, Jackson [announced she was stepping down](http://www.nationaljournal.com/politics/lisa-jackson-stepping-down-as-epa-head-20121227) last month, and the administration has yet to nominate a replacement. Among the [leading candidates](http://www.nationaljournal.com/whitehouse/obama-reshapes-cabinet-for-a-second-term-20130115) are former Washington Gov. [Christine Gregoire](http://www.nationaljournal.com/politics/why-christine-gregoire-is-likely-to-join-obama-s-cabinet-20130117?mrefid=site_search), Deputy Administrator Bob Perciasepe, and Mary Nichols, chairwoman of the [California](http://www.nationaljournal.com/whitehouse/obama-s-climate-vow-could-make-epa-a-political-target-20130124) Air Resources Board.

#### Offshore wind is bi-partisan

NAW, 11

North American Wind “New Bipartisan Legislation Proposes Offshore Wind Energy Tax Credit” <http://www.nawindpower.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.8790>, accessed 11/7/12,WYO/JF

U.S. Reps. Bill Pascrell Jr., D-N.J., and Frank LoBiondo, R-N.J., [have introduced](http://pascrell.house.gov/list/press/nj08_pascrell/pr101820112.shtml) bipartisan legislation to encourage offshore wind power investment off the coast of New Jersey. The Incentivizing Offshore Wind Power Act (H.R.3238) proposes to provide a 30%tax credit on investment in the first 3,000 MW of offshore wind. The secretary of the Treasury would have to consult with the secretaries of Energy and the Interior when establishing this credit.

**Massive support for wind**

**Smart Grid News, 12**

[“Heavyweight support grows for wind production tax credit” http://www.smartgridnews.com/artman/publish/Technologies\_DG\_Renewables/Heavyweight-support-grows-for-wind-production-tax-credit-5224.html#.UJMMEcW\_GSp, accessed 11-1-12, TAP]

But more **supporters are lining up to fight for an extension to the wind energy production tax credit**, and the latest group to sign on is **an impressive list of¶ heavyweights: state treasurers, comptrollers, investment advisors, asset managers and others managing a total of more than $800 billion in assets are calling for an immediate extension of the wind tax credit.** Many of them are members of the Investor Network on Climate Risk, a project of Ceres, a sustainability leadership advocacy organization.¶ .¶ In a letter addressed to congressional leaders Wednesday, the signers said "**The wind power industry has been a bright spot for employment and has, despite the recession, created one of America's fastest-growing manufacturing sectors.** However, even the threat of the PTC's expiration is already causing thousands of layoffs." The letter mentions Vestas and Gamesa as examples of companies who have or will lay off employees, and many more wind companies have announced layoffs as a result of the uncertainty over the tax credit.

**No spillover –compartmentalized**

**Edwards 00** [Distinguished Professor of Political Science, director of the Center for Presidential Studies, Texas A&M University (George C. III, March. “Building Coalitions.” Presidential Studies Quarterly, Vol. 30, Iss. 1.)]

Besides not considering the full range of available views, members of Congress are not generally in a position to make trade-offs between policies. Because of its decentralization, Congress usually considers policies serially, that is, without reference to other policies. Without an integrating mechanism, members have few means by which to set and enforce priorities and to emphasize the policies with which the president is most concerned. This latter point is especially true when the opposition party controls Congress.

**Secretary of Interior would take the blame**

**EVAN LEHMANN, 09**

“Can Offshore Winds Spin a Market for U.s.-Made Turbines?” <http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/11/09/09climatewire-can-offshore-winds-spin-a-market-for-us-made-71345.html?pagewanted=all>, accessed 01/19/13,WYO/JF

Coastal states in the East are hoping to change that. About **10 states**, from Maine to Maryland, **have agreed to join forces to find ways to share expensive elements of offshore wind**, **like ports used for installation and maintenance**, scientific studies on the impacts of marine life, and perhaps a shared underwater transmission system that would link a chain of wind farms to big cities. **They're also having discussions with the U.S. Interior Department, which approves seabed leases, about shortening the long line of regulatory hurdles that developers need to clear before they can begin construction. They believe Interior Secretary Ken Salazar might help them convince all the federal agencies involved in offshore to work in cooperation to reduce overlapping requirements for environmental impact statements and other requirements.**

**That shields politics**

**Dobkin 8**—past Chairperson of the Immigration Law Section of the Oakland County (Michigan) Bar Association and has lectured and presented seminars on immigration in the U.S., Canada and the U.K. (Donald, THE RISE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATE: APRESCRIPTION FOR LAWLESSNESS, [www.law.ku.edu/publications/journal/pdf/v17n3/dobkin.pdf](http://www.law.ku.edu/publications/journal/pdf/v17n3/dobkin.pdf))

Because **an agency’s actions often receive far less** media **attention than the actions of the President**, the general public is often unaware of political decisions being made at the agency level. This lack of accountability in general **makes it easier to pursue a political agenda at the agency level.** 25 President George W. Bush has also used the inattention to agency action to pursue some of the more **unpopular aspects of his political agenda** **to avoid direct accountability.** For example, rather than openly challenging environmental protections, President Bush has used agencies to help him pursue his anti-environmental agenda to ensure the “systematic dismantling of various environmental regulations.” 26 ¶ The White House’s tightening of control via executive orders had its origins in the alteration of the context of presidential leadership during the 1960’s and 1970’s: [table omitted]¶ In an era of growing budget deficits, divided government, a more open political process, and a general loss of public faith in “big government,” presidents beginning with Richard Nixon no longer saw unalloyed benefits in relying on “neutral” staff agencies. Instead, they sought greater political responsiveness. This meant relying more heavily on aides within the White House Office, and appointing political loyalists to exercise topdown control of the other Executive Office of the President (EOP) agencies. 27 ¶ The attached Table 1 illustrates the magnitude of the EOP, which by 2004 had reached 1,731 staffers ranging from everything to Homeland Security Staff, OMB, CEA, and other agencies:¶ During this same time period, “presidents have increased the number of political appointees at the upper levels of the non-White House EOP agencies, and brought the agencies more tightly under White House staff control.” 29 The appointment process has allowed presidents to use agencies as a means for major—and often unpopular—policy changes. For instance, President Reagan made “a series of fox-in-the-chicken-coop appointments to undermine public interest regulation,” notably of his infamous anti-environment interior secretary, James Watt. 30 Many commentators have noted that the current Bush Administration has made similar appointments. 31 These types of appointments make it difficult for agencies to exhibit expertise and to execute the law in an impartial manner. As a result, we are left with “a more thoroughly politicized, White House-dominated EOP, but one that is short on institutional memory, administrative expertise, and organizational continuity.” 32 ¶ **The rise in the presidentially-led Administrative States merely reflects the growing use—and creation—of unilateral powers by the President:¶** To pursue a unilateral strategy, of course, presidents must be able to justify their actions on some blend of statutory, treaty or constitutional powers; and when they cannot, their only recourse is legislation. But given the ambiguity of Article II powers and the massive corpus of law that presidents can draw upon . . . the appeal of unilateral powers is readily apparent. 33 ¶ Although some would argue that a unilateral executive branch is justified based on the majoritarian “mandate” produced by a presidential election, it is difficult to take this notion very seriously when “a President can be elected without obtaining a majority of the popular vote—as in the cases of President Clinton in 1992 and 1996 and President George W. Bush in 2000.” 34 Indeed, in the 2000 election, the winning candidate did not even garner a plurality of the popular vote. 35 Furthermore, presidential elections often center on issues like national security, which are far removed from the everyday decisions of administrative agencies. 36 ¶ The situation is only likely to worsen. In the early days of President George W. Bush’s administration, Professor Kagan predicted that President Bush would continue Clinton’s “expansion of presidential administration.” 37 Professor Sargentich has noted that this prediction **has** **undoubtedly “come to pass,”** **as exemplified by recent executive branch acts such as the OMB’s farreaching and controversial Peer Review Bulletin, which guides agency decisions**. 38

**Specifically, DOI shields Obama**

**Foy 9** Paul, Huffington Post, "Ken Salazar Blamed By Oil And Gas Companies For Scant Interest In New Drilling Projects", 11/19, www.huffingtonpost.com/2009/11/19/ken-salazar-blamed-by-oil\_n\_364027.html

Ken Salazar **Blamed** By Oil And Gas Companies For Scant Interest In New Drilling Projects¶ SALT LAKE CITY — Drillers say it's getting so hard to obtain an oil-and-gas lease in the Rocky Mountains under the new administration of President Barack Obama that many aren't bothering to show up for auctions.¶ The criticism came after the government held an auction of public lands in Utah that was remarkable for how few parcels were offered or sold. Only five drilling leases sold Tuesday.¶ The Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States says the new administration is scaring away drillers, who say it's holding up leases after taking their auction money.¶ "Why would any company want to go through the time and expense of participating in lease sales when there's zero certainty that the leases will be issued and that there will be any return on their investment?" asked Kathleen Sgamma, the association's government-affairs director, in an interview.¶ In part, **that's a reaction to a series of decisions by the Department of the Interior** that suspended the award of 60 of 77 leases sold at a contested December 2008 auction. Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar faulted the outgoing Bush administration for rushing to award leases on the doorstep of many of Utah's national parks.¶ The Bureau of Land Management has turned exceedingly cautious about awarding leases in Utah, where many of the battles over vast swaths of public land have been playing out.

**Winners win—unlocks the agenda**

**Green 10**

 (David, professor of political science at Hofstra University, June 11, “The Do-Nothing 44th President”,  <http://www.opednews.com/articles/The-Do-Nothing-44th-Presid-by-David-Michael-Gree-100611-648.html>, accessed 10-31-2011,WYO/JF

**Moreover, there is a continuously evolving and reciprocal relationship between presidential boldness and achievement.** In the same way that nothing breeds success like success, nothing sets the president up for achieving his or her next goal better than succeeding dramatically on the last go around. **This is absolutely a matter of perception, and you can see it best in the way that Congress and especially the Washington press corps fawn over bold and intimidating presidents like Reagan and George W. Bush**. The political teams surrounding these presidents understood the psychology of power all too well. They knew that by simultaneously creating a steamroller effect and feigning a clubby atmosphere for Congress and the press, they could leave such hapless hangers-on with only one remaining way to pretend to preserve their dignities. **By jumping on board the freight train, they could be given the illusion of being next to power, of being part of the winning team. And so, with virtually the sole exception of the now retired Helen Thomas, this is precisely what they did.**

**Won’t solve your impact- Congress will kick important parts down the road**

**SF Gate 1/18**

(San Francisco Chronicle, “Immigration reform's time has come,” January 18, 2013, <http://www.sfgate.com/opinion/editorials/article/Immigration-reform-s-time-has-come-4206430.php//wyo-mm>)

But that just makes the case for a comprehensive bill better, not worse. **Immigration is** a **thorny and difficult** issue **that taps into our fears and desires about the direction of this country. There's no way to offer adequate solutions to the many ways that our system is broken that will please everyone. Breaking the bill up into tiny pieces** only **assures** that **Congress will** continue to **kick the most important cans even farther down the road**.

**Rubio has rallied the gop to compromise on CIR**

**Alex Bolten, 1/20**

Read more: <http://thehill.com/homenews/senate/278159-rubio-rallying-conservatives-behind-principles-for-comprehensive-immigration-reform#ixzz2JCNM6bay>, accessed 01/23/13,WYO/JF

**Sen**. Marco **Rubio is rallying conservatives behind immigration reform** with a set of principles he unveiled this week and has promoted with a media blitz. **Proponents of c**omprehensive **i**mmigration **r**eform, who **mainly reside on the left**, are surprised that **Rubio**, a Republican from Florida, **has generated so much positive buzz from conservatives.** They see it as a promising sign that 2013 will be a more promising year for immigration reform than 2006 and 2007, which both began with high hopes that fizzled after a stalemate in Congress.
**Rubio key—he’s a dealmaker**

**Leary, 1-27-13**

[Alex, Times Staff Writer, Conquering voices on the right, Sen. Marco Rubio moves to bridge GOP's immigration gap, http://www.tampabay.com/news/politics/national/article1272437.ece] /Wyo-MB

"**He's** being **a salesman** and staking his own political position," said Grover Norquist, head of Americans for Tax Reform, who has long pushed the GOP to tackle immigration. "Other Republicans are now saying the ice is thick enough to walk out on. **That's how you get progres**s."¶ "**Rubio is making that bridge** that needs to be built much **shorter**," said Ali Noorani, executive director of the National Immigration Forum. "We'd like to see the next step from the senator and that's to start putting some language out there."¶ • • •¶ Despite the splash, **Rubio** won't be producing his own legislation. Instead he **is joining with a bipartisan group of lawmakers already working on the issue**. Details could come as early as this week.¶ By jumping out ahead, Rubio may have been seeking to boost his presidential hopes or show he is more than a good talker. But **his high-profile advocacy has undoubtably improved the conditions for a deal, framing the debate in a way many conservatives can accept** or in the case of Levin, are not comfortable challenging.¶ "**Rubio moves the needle**. It's **because** **the Republican Party has so much wrapped up in him** and the hope of being able to say the nation's first president who is Latino also happens to be Republican," said Ruben Navarrette Jr., a syndicated columnist who writes frequently about immigration.

**Immigration reform won’t solve your impact- issue too complex to be resolved in a single package and the package that gets passed will only make the problems worse**

**Holmes 1/23**

(Kim, former assistant secretary of state, is a distinguished fellow at the Heritage Foundation, Washington Times, “HOLMES: A problem-solving approach to immigration,” January 23, 2013, http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/jan/23/holmes-a-problem-solving-approach-to-immigration///wyo-mm)

**Immigration has many moving parts that need to be fixed**. As my colleagues Matt Spalding, Jessica Zuckerman and James Carafano argue **in a forthcoming Heritage Foundation report, it cannot be solved in a single “comprehensive” bill. The problems are too varied. We need a pragmatic, problem-solving approach, not some back-room political deal that is likely to make matters worse**.