**Framework**

**[Value]** I negate and value **Justice** meaning fair treatment for all in society

**[Criterion]** Since Justice entails ensuring everyone is treated fairly in capitalist society, my criterion is **maximizing access to needs.** Maximizing access to needs entails ensuring any individual with sufficient resources and money has the right to allocate those resources however they want for the greater good of the planet, so long as it doesn't violate others’ rights

**Contention 1: Appropriation and Exploration in space is needed**

**[Contention 1]** My first contention is that with the rising issues on earth, space research and exploration is a necessity for future generations when earth may be uninhabitable. Since governments are obligated to focus on the needs of their own people. The Private sector is the perfect chance for us to gain space research and fix our own problems on earth.

**[Williams]** Satellites are essential for earth, and private entities supply them. We need private entities to increase the production of these important satellites

**Williams:** Williams, Matthew, Space writer HeroX “Is it worth it? The cost and benefits of space exploration” *Interesting Engineering* 2019

**The** most obvious **benefit of** the **Space** Age **was the way it advanced humanity**'s knowledge of space. **By putting satellites and** crewed **spacecraft into orbit, scientists learned a great deal about Earth**'s atmosphere, Earth's ecosystems, **and led to the development of** Global Position Satellite (**GPS)** **navigation**. The deployment of satellites also **led to a revolution in communications technology**. Ever since *Sputnik 1* was launched to orbit in 1957, about **8,100 satellites have been deployed** byforty countries **for** the purposes of **telecommunications, television, radio broadcasting, navigation, and military operations.** As of 2019, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) estimated that were [5,074 satellites](http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/osoindex/search-ng.jspx?lf_id=#?c=%7B%22filters%22:%5B%7B%22fieldName%22:%22en%23object.status.inOrbit_s1%22,%22value%22:%22Yes%22%7D%5D,%22sortings%22:%5B%7B%22fieldName%22:%22object.launch.dateOfLaunch_s1%22,%22dir%22:%22desc%22%7D%5D%7D) in orbit of Earth. And **in the coming years, thousands more are expected as part of the growing telecom and satellite internet markets.** In the latter case, these **satellites will be essential to meeting** the growing **demands** for wireless services **in the developing world.** Between [2005 and 2017](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/facts/default.aspx), the number of people worldwide who had internet access went from 1 billion to over 3.5 billion - 16% to 48% of the population. Even more impressive, the number of people in developed nations to have internet access went from 8% to over 41%. **By the latter half of this century, internet access is expected to become universal.**

**[Impact]** The impact is that the actions of private entities in space are what caused society to be so advanced. Privately owned satellites being produced in space are leading to faster internet connection, and an increased global communication. The appropriation of outer space in general is not mutually exclusive. The teaming of private entities and government will allow for the most reliable use of space, with sufficient regulations.

**[Plait]** Space will eventually save the human race, it's important to put time and research into it now

**Plait:** Plait, Phil. University of Virginia. “The Value of Space Exploration”*Universe today* 2008

First, the question of why spend money there when we have problems here is a false dichotomy. **We have enough money to work on problems here and in space! We just don’t seem to choose to,** which is maddening. **$12 million an hour is spent in Iraq; the US government chose to do that instead of fix many problems that could have been solved with that money. NASA is less than 1% of the US budget**, so **it’s best to pick** your **fights wisely** here. Second, **space exploration is necessary. We learn so much from it**! Early attempts discovered the van Allen radiation belts (with America’s first satellite!). Later **satellites found the ozone hole, letting us know we were damaging our ecosystem.** Weather prediction via **satellites is another obvious example,** as well as global communication, TV, GPS, and much more. If you want to narrow it down to exploring other planets and the Universe around us, again we can give the practical answer that **the more we learn about our space environment, the more we learn about the Earth itself. Examining the Sun led us to understand that its magnetic field connects with ours,** sometimes with disastrous results… yet we can fortify ourselves against the danger, should we so choose. **Space exploration may** yet **save us from an asteroid impact**, too. **Spreading** our seed **to other worlds may** eventually **save the human race.** But I’m with Fraser. These are all good reasons, and there are many, many more. But **it is the very nature of humans to explore**! We could do nothing in our daily lives but look no farther than the ends of our noses. We could labor away in a gray, listless, dull world. Or we can look up, look out to the skies, see **what wonders** are there, marvel at exploding stars, majestic galaxies, ringed worlds, and perhaps planets like our own. That **gives us** beauty and joy in **our world,** and adds a depth and dimension that we might otherwise miss. **Space exploration is cheap. Not exploring is always very, very expensive.**

**[Impact]** The impact is that in the past we have learned so much about space through exploration, and the potential societal cost of not exploring space outweighs any concern in modern day. Space appropriation is a given now, with talks of space hotels, and mines being made; it already exists. It's justified, because it's helping save the world, and helping us learn what it takes to improve the planet

**Contention 2: Space Will Still Be Regulated**

**[Contention 2]** My second contention is appropriation does not mean lawlessness. If private entities and governments work together, laws in space will still be as stable as they are on earth, If not more so. People will have a healthy respect for space, and not allow anarchy to occur.

**[UN Office for Outer Space affairs]** Space exploration is well regulated, making it safe to use private entities in space

**UN:** United Nations excerpt from the committee of peaceful uses of outer space 1959 from the 2021 session

**The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space** (COPUOS) **was set up** by the General Assembly in 1959 **to govern the exploration and use of space for the benefit of all humanity**: for peace, security and development. The Committee was tasked with reviewing international cooperation in **peaceful uses of outer space,** studying space-related activities that **could be undertaken by the United Nations, encouraging space research** programmes, and studying legal problems arising from the exploration of outer space. **The Committee was instrumental in the creation of** the five treaties and five **principles of outer space.** International cooperation in space exploration and the use of space technology applications to meet global **development goals are discussed in the Committee every year.** Owing to **rapid advances in space technology**, the space agenda is constantly **evolving**. The Committee therefore provides a unique platform **at the global level to monitor** and discuss **these developments.**

**[Impact]** The impact is that there are laws in place to ensure space is not abused, but that it can be appropriated. Just because you're a private entity does not mean that you are above the government, or do not have to abide by the rules. Lawlessness is not a possibility with the UN in agreement on space usage.

**[Fernholz]** The appropriation of Outer Space by private entities is how we’ve done everything in space

**Fernholz:** Fernholz Tim, Economy and politics, NASA Has Always Needed Private Companies to go to the moon, *Quartz* 2021 JG

“We got to the Moon without private contractors, if I’m not mistaken,” US rep. Jamaal Bowman [said yesterday](https://science.house.gov/hearings/a-review-of-the-presidents-fiscal-year-2022-budget-proposal-for-nasa), leading me to collapse in a frothing heap. NASA administrator Bill Nelson had a calmer response: “**In the Apollo program,** Mr. Congressman, **we got to the Moon with American corporations.”** A dozen **major US companies worked** closely **with the US space agency to build the vehicles that took the first humans to the lunar surface. NASA scientists and engineers** planned the mission and the technology needed to accomplish it, then **worked with** the most advanced **tech firms** of the day **to produce rockets, capsules, landers, suits, and rovers. There’s no doubt** Apollo was a big government program, but **the private sector was essential.** Why does this history matter? In the last decade, **the US space program has made major leaps by handing more work directly to private firms.** Rather than designing a new space vehicle to carry cargo or astronauts to the International Space Station and hiring someone to build it, **NASA effectively told its needs** to the marketplace, **and accepted proposals from companies that would** not only design the spacecraft, but **operate them as a service. This** choice **launched** SpaceX and **a** [**new era of private sector space in the**](https://qz.com/1855377/spacex-aims-to-launch-two-astronauts-and-change-space-forever/) **US.** The logic of this kind of partnership rests on several factors: These are tasks that have been done before, **paving the way for new organizations** to take them on more easily. Private firms are now willing **to invest their own capital** alongside the government, **saving** public **money. They can** take more risk, and **use more advanced program management techniques than government-run programs.** And they seem to result in more accountability for taxpayers when things go wrong: NASA shoulders the extra cost for Boeing’s long-delayed and over-budget SLS rocket, a traditional program; the same company is paying hundreds of millions of dollars to [re-test its Starliner spacecraft](https://qz.com/1878725/boeings-software-troubles-show-an-engineering-culture-clash/), bought through a public-private partnership

Because government appropriation of space is just, and private entities will have to abide by the same laws, and it is unfair to limit private entities’ usage of outer space **I negate and move onto the aff**