### NC: Util

Standard – maximize expected wellbeing

Actor spec -

Pain and pleasure –

Lexical prerequisite –

Extinction o/w -

### CP: Arbitration

#### Counterplan Text-A just government ought to Implement a Compulsory Interest Arbitration Mechanism to settle public labor disputes and private sector workers will be allows to strike only after

#### Solves the aff-allows effective collective bargaining without destructive strikes

Alaine S. Williams, 1979, Florida Law Review, https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/217315075.pdf//SJJK

If the legislature has enacted legislation which inadequately implements and protects the constitutional right to collectively bargain, the judiciary should be bold in declaring the law unconstitutional.5 ' Thereafter, the legislature would be compelled to enact meaningful collective bargaining-in other words, to institute compulsory interest arbitration. One reason for implementing compulsory interest arbitration is because without it "collective bargaining" in Florida lacks any meaning whatsoever. Another substantial and more positive reason •to do so is because interest arbitration is a rational alternative to strikes. 5 Private employees have a right to strike, a right believed to be significant for the maintenance of labor peace53 and essential to meaningful bargaining." Most public employees in this country have a right to collectively bargain, but because the majority of jurisdictions prohibit strikes, the right has been more accurately described as "collective begging." In a 1972 decision upholding the sentences of a group of striking teachers, a New Jersey court noted that: Jailing teachers is not the answer to school strikes .... Public employees have the right to bargain collectively as to the terms and conditions of their employment but cannot do so on equal terms with their employment unit since they have no means of negotiating from a position of strength. If the present policy prohibiting strikes by public employees is to be continued, machinery for the compulsory settlement of deadlocked labor disputes involving public employees should be established. 5 With an effective, fair method of settling contract negotiation disputes, as opposed to the one-sided factfinding system in Florida, public employee strikes, besides being illegal, would also occur less often. In addition, negotiations should be more fruitful when some form of threat-namely, forced arbitration-is present. 7 If the public employer in Florida were subject to outside arbitration in the event contract negotiations broke down, he probably would be more enthusiastic about good faith bargaining. The threat of arbitration would have the desired effect of encouraging bargaining and would motivate the parties to voluntarily agree to the contract. Although some argue that arbitration is not a substitute for strikes but rather a substitute for bargaining,18 statistics compiled under the New York arbitration law indicate that there is no evidence that compulsory interest arbitration has chilled collective bargaining. 5 9 Instead, factors such as hostility between union and management representatives, political pressure tactics by the union, and the use of outside negotiators were more likely to account for an impasse than the availability of arbitration machinery. 0

**Empowering interest arbitration is able to resolve disputes while simultaneously giving the time and consideration necessary to prevent future conflicts over labor.**

**Malin, ‘13** [Martin H. Malin is Professor of Law Emeritus at Chicago-Kent College of Law, Published: 1/14/13, “Two Models of Interest Arbitration” Ohio State Journal on Dispute Resolution, https://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1741&context=fac\_schol ]

**To develop the interest arbitration process as an extension of the collective bargaining process, policymakers should encourage arbitrators to mediate. Sufficient time should be allotted in establishing deadlines for the arbitration award to allow for mediation, and the parties should be authorized to extend those deadlines by agreement. The arbitrator should have authority to remand the dispute to the parties for further negotiations if the arbitrator determines that such a remand is appropriate.** Tri-partite arbitration boards facilitate mediation but are not essential, as effective mediation can occur even where there is a single, neutral arbitrator. Interest arbitration statutes should be designed such that the outcome of an arbitration proceeding will be unpredictable. **Where statutes specify factors for the arbitrator to consider, something that may be necessary in many states to avoid having the statute voided as an unconstitutional delegation of sovereign authority,96 the factors should be worded broadly to give the arbitrator as much discretion as possible. Prioritizing some factors over others should be avoided and the list should contain express authorization for the arbitrator to .consider factors in addition to those expressly listed.** Arbitrators should not be required to address expressly every factor; indeed, as with grievance arbitration, they should not be required to provide detailed reasons for their awards. At most, they should be required to indicate that they have considered all relevant factors in reaching the decision. Judicial review of interest arbitration awards should be extremely narrow. **As long as the arbitrator acted within the scope of his or her authority, was not biased and did not engage in willful misconduct, a reviewing court or administrative agency should defer to the award. The goal of interest arbitration should be to resolve a particular dispute, not to develop a body of precedent binding on future adjudications. When interest arbitration is situated as an extension of the collective bargaining process, the disadvantages of resolving bargaining impasses through arbitration will be mitigated. Parties are more likely to reach agreement and, in so doing, have a better chance of innovating rather than replicating the status quo, and of resolving conflict rather than diverting it to contract administration**. When parties resolve their bargaining disputes by agreement, they own the resolution and cannot avoid accountability by pushing responsibility off on the arbitrator.

### DA: Innovation - Generic

#### Uniqueness

#### Innovation is high now and it’s imperative to keep it up

Mercury News et al Mercury News & East Bay Times Editorial Boards, 6/4/21, "Editorial: How America can win the global tech war," Mercury News, <https://www.mercurynews.com/2021/06/04/editorial-why-silicon-valley-needs-endless-frontier-bill/>

The nation that wins the global tech race will dominate the 21st century. This has been true since the 1800s. Given the rapid pace of innovation and tech’s impact on our economy and defense capabilities in the last decade, there is ample evidence to suggest that the need for investment in tech research and development has never been greater. China has been closing the tech gap in recent years by making bold investments in tech with the intent of overtaking the United States. This is a tech war we cannot afford to lose. It’s imperative that Congress pass the Endless Frontier Act and authorize the biggest R&D tech investment in the United States since the Apollo years. Rep. Ro Khanna, D-Santa Clara, made a massive increase in science and technology investment a major part of his platform while campaigning for a seat in Congress in 2016. Now the co-author of the 600-page legislation is on the cusp of pushing through a bipartisan effort that has been years in the making. Khanna and his co-authors, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y., Sen. Todd Young, R-Ind., and Rep. Mike Gallagher, R-Wisc., are shepherding the bill through the Senate, which is expected to approve it sometime later this month. That would set up a reconciliation debate between the House and Senate that would determine the bill’s final language. The ultimate size of the investment is still very much up in the air. Khanna would like Congress to authorize $100 billion over a five-year period for critical advancements in artificial intelligence, biotechnology, cybersecurity, semiconductors and other cutting-edge technologies. The Senate is talking of knocking that number down to $50 billion or $75 billion. They should be reminded of China Premier Li Keqiang’s March announcement that China would increase its research and development spending by an additional 7% per year between 2021 and 2025. The United States still outspends China in R&D, spending $612 billion on research and development in 2019, compared to China’s $514 billion. But the gap is narrowing. At the turn of the century, China was only spending $33 billion a year on R&D, while the United States was spending nearly 10 times that amount.

#### Links

#### Aff increases violent union strikes which kill productivity in tech companies

Chaithra Hanasoge, No Date, "The Union Strikes: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly," Supply Wisdom, <https://www.supplywisdom.com/resources/the-union-strikes-the-good-the-bad-and-the-ugly/>

The strike witnessed several instances of social disorder, violence and clashes, ultimately calling for third party intervention (Secretary of Labor – Thomas Perez) to initiate negotiations between the parties. Also, as a result of the strike, Verizon reported lower than expected revenues in the second quarter of 2016. Trade unions/ labor unions aren’t just this millennia’s product and has been in vogue since times immemorial. Unions, to ensure fairness to the working class, have gone on strike for better working conditions and employee benefits since the industrial revolution and are as strong today as they were last century. With the advent of technology and advancement in artificial intelligence, machines are grabbing the jobs which were once the bastion of the humans. So, questions that arise here are, what relevance do unions have in today’s work scenario? And, are the strikes organized by them avoidable? As long as the concept of labor exists and employees feel that they are not receiving their fair share of dues, unions will exist and thrive. Union protests in most cases cause work stoppages, and in certain cases, disruption of law and order. Like in March 2016, public servants at Federal Government departments across Australia went on a series of strikes over failed pay negotiations, disrupting operations of many government departments for a few days. Besides such direct effects, there are many indirect effects as well such as strained employee relations, slower work processes, lesser productivity and unnecessary legal hassles. Also, union strikes can never be taken too lightly as they have prompted major overturn of decisions, on a few occasions. Besides the Verizon incident that was a crucial example of this, nationwide strikes were witnessed in India in March and April this year when the national government introduced reforms related to the withdrawal regulations and interest rate of employee provident fund, terming it as ‘anti-working class’. This compelled the government to withhold the reform for further review. In France, strike against labor law reforms in May turned violent, resulting in riots and significant damage to property. The incident prompted the government to consider modifications to the proposed reforms.

#### And, I.T. unions are unnecessary, but kill tech companies innovation

Vynck etal Gerrit De Vynck, Nitasha Tiku and Jay Greene , 4-30-2021, "Six things to know about the latest efforts to bring unions to Big Tech," Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2021/01/26/tech-unions-explainer/> Gerrit De Vynck is a tech reporter for The Washington Post. He writes about Google and the algorithms that increasingly shape society. De Vynck also helps lead The Post's coverage of ransomware and misinformation. He previously covered tech for seven years at Bloomberg News.

Well before the digital era, the area now known as Silicon Valley was the largest fruit-producing region in the world and a hotbed of labor activity. That changed when tech took over in the 1960s. Robert Noyce, the founder of Intel, laid out the industry’s union-skeptical position early on. “Remaining nonunion is essential for survival for most of our companies. If we had the work rules of union companies, we’d all go out of business,” Noyce once said, according to “[Silicon Valley Fever](https://books.google.com/books/about/Silicon_Valley_Fever.html?id=frYrAAAAYAAJ),” a 1984 book chronicling the tech industry’s early years. Noyce’s position has remained an article of faith ever since. For tech founders, the ability to shift their businesses quickly, hiring and firing as needed and paying workers with stock options instead of offering traditional salaries and benefits, is key to success. In his book “Temp,” Cornell University history professor Louis Hyman argues that the use of contractors in Silicon Valley is an extension of that mind-set, allowing companies to downsize quickly without looking as though they were laying off hundreds of employees. Most Silicon Valley leaders still see their industry as a true meritocracy, where employees are generously compensated, can easily switch jobs and don’t need a union to advocate for them. But a growing number of activists both inside and outside the companies don’t agree. Union advocates say discrimination faced by women and people of color at the tech companies proves the need for stronger worker protections. Unions can also be a way for workers to have their voices heard about the issues they have with decisions executives are making, such as which politicians to give money to or whether to sell software to the military and police.

#### Impact

#### Tech innovation key to solve every existential threat – outweighs on probability and magnitude

Dylan Matthews; dylan@Vox.com, 10-26-2018, "How to help people millions of years from now," Vox, <https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2018/10/26/18023366/far-future-effective-altruism-existential-risk-doing-good>

But what does prioritizing the far future even mean? The most literal thing it could mean is preventing human extinction, to ensure that the species persists as long as possible. For the long-term-focused effective altruists I know, that typically means identifying concrete threats to humanity’s continued existence — like unfriendly artificial intelligence, or a pandemic, or global warming/out of control geoengineering — and engaging in activities to prevent that specific eventuality. But in a set of slides he made in 2013, Beckstead makes a compelling case that while that’s certainly part of what caring about the far future entails, approaches that address specific threats to humanity (which he calls “targeted” approaches to the far future) have to complement “broad” approaches, where instead of trying to predict what’s going to kill us all, you just generally try to keep civilization running as best it can, so that it is, as a whole, well-equipped to deal with potential extinction events in the future, not just in 2030 or 2040 but in 3500 or 95000 or even 37 million. In other words, caring about the far future doesn’t mean just paying attention to low-probability risks of total annihilation; it also means acting on pressing needs now. For example: We’re going to be better prepared to prevent extinction from AI or a supervirus or global warming if society as a whole makes a lot of scientific progress. And a significant bottleneck there is that the vast majority of humanity doesn’t get high-enough-quality education to engage in scientific research, if they want to, which reduces the odds that we have enough trained scientists to come up with the breakthroughs we need as a civilization to survive and thrive. So maybe one of the best things we can do for the far future is to improve school systems — here and now — to harness the group economist Raj Chetty calls “lost Einsteins” (potential innovators who are thwarted by poverty and inequality in rich countries) and, more importantly, the hundreds of millions of kids in developing countries dealing with even worse education systems than those in depressed communities in the rich world. What if living ethically for the far future means living ethically now? Beckstead mentions some other broad, or very broad, ideas (these are all his descriptions): Help make computers faster so that people everywhere can work more efficiently Change intellectual property law so that technological innovation can happen more quickly Advocate for open borders so that people from poorly governed countries can move to better-governed countries and be more productive Meta-research: improve incentives and norms in academic work to better advance human knowledge Improve education Advocate for political party X to make future people have values more like political party X