### 1NC

#### **Interpretation – “A” is an indefinite article – you have to prove the res true in vacuum, not one instance**

CCC ND (Capital Community College Foundation; No Date Given; <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/determiners/determiners.htm#articles>; *“Articles, Determiners, and Quantifiers”*; accessed 7/22/20; Capital Community College Foundation, a nonprofit 501 c-3 organization that supports scholarships, faculty development, and curriculum innovation) RC/HB

The three articles — a, an, the — are a kind of adjective. The is called the definite article because it usually precedes a specific or previously mentioned noun; a and an are called indefinite articles because they are used to refer to something in a less specific manner (an unspecified count noun). These words are also listed among the noun markers or determiners because they are almost invariably followed by a noun (or something else acting as a noun) The is used with specific nouns. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something that is one of a kind: The moon circles the earth. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something in the abstract: The United States has encouraged the use of the private automobile as opposed to the use of public transit. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something named earlier in the text. (See below..). We use a before singular count-nouns that begin with consonants (a cow, a barn, a sheep); we use an before singular count-nouns that begin with vowels or vowel-like sounds (an apple, an urban blight, an open door). Words that begin with an h sound often require an a (as in a horse, a history book, a hotel), but if an h-word begins with an actual vowel sound, use an an (as in an hour, an honor). We would say a useful device and a union matter because the u of those words actually sounds like yoo (as opposed, say, to the u of an ugly incident). The same is true of a European and a Euro (because of that consonantal "Yoo" sound). We would say a once-in-a-lifetime experience or a one-time hero because the words once and one begin with a w sound (as if they were spelled wuntz and won). Merriam-Webster's Dictionary says that we can use an before an h- word that begins with an unstressed syllable. Thus, we might say an hisTORical moment, but we would say a HIStory book. Many writers would call that an affectation and prefer that we say a historical, but apparently, this choice is a matter of personal taste. For help on using articles with abbreviations and acronyms (a or an FBI agent?), see the section on Abbreviations. First and subsequent reference: When we first refer to something in written text, we often use an indefinite article to modify it. A newspaper has an obligation to seek out and tell the truth. In a subsequent reference to this newspaper, however, we will use the definite article: There are situations, however, when the newspaper must determine whether the public's safety is jeopardized by knowing the truth. Another example: "I'd like a glass of orange juice, please," John said. "I put the glass of juice on the counter already," Sheila replied. Exception: When a modifier appears between the article and the noun, the subsequent article will continue to be indefinite: "I'd like a big glass of orange juice, please," John said. "I put a big glass of juice on the counter already," Sheila replied. Generic reference: We can refer to something in a generic way by using any of the three articles. We can do the same thing by omitting the article altogether. A beagle makes a great hunting dog and family companion. An airedale is sometimes a rather skittish animal. The golden retriever is a marvelous pet for children. Irish setters are not the highly intelligent animals they used to be. The difference between the generic indefinite pronoun and the normal indefinite pronoun is that the latter refers to any of that class ("I want to buy a beagle, and any old beagle will do.") whereas the former (see beagle sentence) refers to all members of that class.

#### Text is key – the topic is the only basis for pre-rd prep – we generate links based on resolutional processes

#### Violation – they specify US

#### Prefer

#### Limits – they justify tiny affs out of the more than 170 countries which explodes neg research burden and skirts neg offense – limits is k2 fairness b/c it ensures we can research quality arguments—that also means it’s k2 substantive engagement b/c we can’t learn about unlimited affs, so I’d never be able to engage your hyperspecific aff—you’d win every round. Causes the neg to be pigeonholed into generics every round.

#### Ground – they can shift out of core generic arguments like Econ and Infrastructure – neg ground is k2 engagement bc otherwise we can’t effectively engage in the topic and moots topic education, engagement is also k2 effectively testing the aff otherwise they always win by pigeonholing the negative

#### TVA – read the aff as an advantage under a Whole Resolution Affirmative – pics aren’t worse bc country specific DA’s are super hard to find on this topic and theory solves because if the PIC can’t be beat, it probably skews aff strategy and limits clash.

### 1NC vs Workers Spec

#### Interpretation: The unconditional right to strike must be absolute. Limitations and conditions violate.

American Heritage Dictionary [American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.]

Without conditions or limitations; absolute: demanded unconditional surrender.

#### Violation: You specify teachers

#### Vote Neg:

#### 1] Precision – the counter-interp justifies them arbitrarily doing away with random words in the resolution which decks negative ground and preparation because the aff is no longer bounded by the resolution. Independent voter for jurisdiction – the judge doesn’t have the jurisdiction to vote aff if there wasn’t a legitimate aff.

#### [2] Limits and ground – their model allows affs to defend anything from teachers to doctors to the police— there's no universal DA since each has different functions and political implications — that explodes neg prep and leads to random worker of the week affs which makes cutting stable neg links impossible — limits key to reciprocal engagement since they create a caselist for neg prep and it takes out ground like DAs to certain occupations which are some of the few neg generics when affs spec occupations.

#### [3] TVA solves – you could’ve read your plan as an advantage under a whole res advocacy. Pics aren’t worse bc country specific DA’s are super hard to find on this topic and theory solves because if the PIC can’t be beat, it probably skews aff strategy and limits clash.

#### No RVI’s –

#### 1] Chilling effect – deters people from going for Topicality since the 1ac will bait out T arguments to collapse to an RVI

#### 2] Logic – shouldn’t win for meeting the burden of being fair, it’s a d rule in debate.

#### Competing Interps on T since its binary and a question of models—reasonability arbitrary and invites judge intervention

## DA -- Tech

#### Climate tech innovation is high now and set to improve. That’s necessary to solve warming.

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Climate technology is *in* again.As world leaders gather in Glasgow this week for COP26, a common refrain is emerging: policy and pledges alone aren’t going to get us to [net zero by 2050](https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050). We need more innovation. And fast.

**Policy shmolicy:** This year’s UN climate conference has so far proven to be no different than the other 25 summits that have been held in the past: policymakers make voluntary pledges to cut carbon emissions to prevent rising global temperatures.

However, there’s no way to hold the pledge-makers accountable, so these summits tend to be mostly hot (*warm?*) air. Six years after the major Paris climate agreement, the world isn’t anywhere close to achieving the accord’s goal of limiting global warming to below 2° C this century. (To have a shot of reaching that goal, we’d need to hit [net zero by 2050](https://www.fastcompany.com/90243693/the-future-of-the-world-is-on-the-line-and-our-chance-to-fix-it-is-now)).

Climate change is complex so there’s not going to be one technology that solves it — we’ll need to develop and deploy a range of technologies.

But a [new report](https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2021) shows that even if countries simply fulfilled their current climate pledges, we’ll still see at least a 2.7° C rise this century. This could [still cause](https://www.economist.com/briefing/2021/07/24/three-degrees-of-global-warming-is-quite-plausible-and-truly-disastrous) an increase in extreme and deadly weather events like rising sea levels and heatwaves.

**Many solutions:** Solving climate change is incredibly difficult: to decarbonize the world’s economy, we need to rethink how *every industry* generates energy. Agriculture, manufacturing, shipping, construction, fashion — all of these industries will need to modernize their equipment to use energy more sustainably. This takes time and billions of dollars. Meanwhile, the industries still need to make a profit.

Given the complexity of the problem, there’s likely not going to be one technology that solves climate change; instead, we’ll need to develop and deploy a range of technologies.

**Bring in the tech:** To achieve net zero by 2050, [it’s estimated](https://pitchbook.com/news/articles/cop26-2021-climate-change-finance-bubble) that 65% of emissions reductions can be achieved by existing technologies and policy changes. The other 35% will need to come from new technologies.

Varun Sivaram, a senior advisor to John Kerry, told *MIT Tech Review* that the most important role the U.S. can play in leading global emissions reduction is to develop cheaper, better low-carbon technologies.

“The number one tool the U.S. has to speed the energy transition around the world is innovation,” he [said](https://www.technologyreview.com/2021/10/28/1038845/cop26-glasgow-un-climate-change-conference-emissions-gap/). By funding R&D efforts, he notes, the U.S. could make it easier for other countries — especially emerging countries — to decarbonize.

**Rise of the green economy:** The good news is that [a green energy economy](https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2021/a-new-energy-economy-is-emerging#abstract) is emerging — and VCs have noticed. According to the Morning Brew, in 2021 over $30 billion has already been poured into climate technology startups, up 30% from last year.

Svenja Telle, Pitchbook analyst, [told](https://www.morningbrew.com/emerging-tech/stories/2021/11/01/in-record-breaking-year-for-vc-funding-climate-tech-is-no-exception) the Morning Brew that clean-industry technology is the fastest-growing sector of climate tech. This sector includes alternative energy and manufacturing innovation.

There’s a [big boom](https://www.forbes.com/sites/mergermarket/2021/11/03/demand-for-metals-charges-up-lithium-ion-battery-recycling/?sh=1b433d106f43) in lithium battery recycling. As more things are electrified, especially vehicles, we’ll need a way to recycle those batteries.

[Redwood Materials](https://techcrunch.com/2021/07/28/redwood-materials-raises-700m-to-expand-its-battery-recycling-operation/) is among the startups leading the recycling charge. The company extracts materials that are usually mined — like cobalt, nickel, and lithium — from recycled consumer electronics and then sells those materials to its customers, like Panasonic.

Green hydrogen is also [on the rise](https://www.forbes.com/sites/arielcohen/2020/10/19/the-green-hydrogen-revolution-is-now-underway/?sh=6e78a4f5232c) — this is a hydrogen fuel that can be made from renewable energy sources. It’s only byproduct is water. Right now, it’s too expensive to produce, but it may become cost-competitive in the near future. There are already a few [massive hydrogen projects](https://www.freethink.com/environment/green-hydrogen) underway.

Another fast growing area is built-environment companies, [said](https://www.morningbrew.com/emerging-tech/stories/2021/11/01/in-record-breaking-year-for-vc-funding-climate-tech-is-no-exception?utm_campaign=etb&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_source=morning_brew) Telle. This includes building construction and operations, which are responsible for about 39% of global emissions.

The *New York Times* [reports](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/26/business/climate-change-sustainable-real-estate.html) that more investors are looking at *sustainable real estate*, now that new technology and stricter standards enable better tracking of a development’s carbon footprint.”

“Five to 10 years ago, there was a lot of debate about sustainability, that, ‘It’s nice, but I don’t want to pay for it,’” Stephen Tross, chief investment officer at a Dutch investment firm, told the NYT. “Today, you don’t sacrifice returns for sustainability, you create returns with sustainability.”

Turntide Technologies [recently raised $225 million](https://techcrunch.com/2021/06/30/sustainable-tech-developer-turntide-technologies-raises-225m/) to continue developing their [“smart motor](https://www.freethink.com/technology/turntide-technologies)” which makes motors much more efficient, reducing energy consumption by about 64%.

“Today, half of the world’s energy is used by electric motors and nearly half of that energy consumption is being wasted due to inefficiency and lack of intelligent controls,”  Ryan Morris, CEO, told TechCrunch.

Over $30 billion has already been poured into climate technology this year, up 30% from last year.

**Deja vu:** From 2006 to 2011, we also saw a  “clean tech” boom that ended up being a disastrous bust — more than 90% of the cleantech startups funded during this time [did not](https://energy.mit.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/MITEI-WP-2016-06.pdf) return the money invested in them. (Hey, [Solyndra](https://fortune.com/2015/08/27/remember-solyndra-mistake/)!)

However, this time [appears to be different](https://www.forbes.com/sites/robtoews/2021/10/31/will-this-generation-of-climate-tech-be-different/?sh=78b53b094a62). One major reason is that renewable energy is now [price-competitive](https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2020/Jun/Renewables-Increasingly-Beat-Even-Cheapest-Coal-Competitors-on-Cost#:~:text=%E2%80%9CRenewable%20energy%20is%20increasingly%20the,benefits%20to%20the%20wider%20economy.) with fossil fuels. That wasn’t the case in 2009, when solar power was [*over four times*](https://ourworldindata.org/cheap-renewables-growth) more expensive than fossil fuels. The price has fallen fast and is [expected](https://about.bnef.com/new-energy-outlook/) to get even cheaper. This has made a global transition to clean energy systems possible.

Another reason is that most of today’s climate technology startups are powered by software and machine learning. That means today’s startups are more likely to scale, compared to yesterday’s technology which leaned heavily on hard assets.

“Investors were scared after what happened with Clean Tech 1.0, but it’s different this time. Back then everything was focused on really R&D-heavy technologies in clean energy. This time it’s about decarbonizing the entire economy,” Telle told Morning Brew.

“Something that is relevant for every single sector. And it’s the only way forward.”

**Violent strike efforts are increasing – they slow innovation, specifically in the tech sector.**

**Hanasoge 16** [Chaithra; Senior Research Analyst, Market Researcher, Consumer Insights, Strategy Consulting; “The Union Strikes: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly,” Supply Wisdom; April/June 2016 (Doesn’t specifically say but this is the most recent event is cites); https://www.supplywisdom.com/resources/the-union-strikes-the-good-the-bad-and-the-ugly/]//SJWen

The result: Verizon conceded to several of the workers’ demands including hiring union workers, protection against outsourcing of call-center jobs, and employee benefits such as salary hikes and higher pension contributions, among others and thus bringing an end to the strike in June.

The repercussion: 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.

However, aside from employee concerns, such incidents are also determined by a number of other factors such as the country’s political scenario, economy, size of the overall workforce and the unions, history of unionization, labor laws, and culture. For example, it is a popular saying that the French are always on strike as per tradition (although recent statistics indicate a decline in frequency). In a communist government like China, strikes have steadily risen in number. In 2015, China Labor Bulletin (CLB), a Hong Kong-based workers’ rights group recorded 2,700 incidents of strikes and protests, compared to 1,300 incidents in 2014. Most of them have stemmed out of failure by the government to respect the basic rights of employees and address labor concerns.

Interestingly, unions have **not been able to gain a strong foothold** in the **IT-BPO industry**. While many countries do have a separate union to represent workers from the sector, incidents of strikes like Verizon **have been relatively lo**w.  However, workplace regulations, in addition to other factors mentioned could be a trigger for such incidents, even if on a smaller scale. For example, a recent survey that **interviewed several BPO employees** in India revealed that while **forming a union** in the BPO sector was **difficult**, irksome workplace regulations such as constant surveillance, irregular timings and incentives have prompted employees to express their resentment in smaller ways such as corruption of internal servers and so on.  Such risks are further enhanced in a city like Kolkata, which carries a strong trade union culture.

#### Warming causes extinction — leads to severe weather conditions, ecosystem collapse and armed conflict.

Sprat and Dunlop 19 — Spratt is Research Director for Breakthrough National Centre for Climate Restoration, Melbourne, and co-author of Climate Code Red: The case for emergency action. Dunlop is a member of the Club of Rome. Formerly an international oil, gas and coal industry executive, chairman of the Australian Coal Association, chief executive of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and chair of the Australian Greenhouse Office Experts Group on Emissions Trading 1998-2000. (David and Ian; Published: May 2019; “Existential climate-related security risk: A scenario approach”; Breakthrough Policy Paper; Accessed: April 9, 2021; http://mycoasts.org/commons/library/2019\_Spratt\_Dunlop.pdf)//CYang

2050: By 2050, there is broad scientific acceptance that system tipping-points for the West Antarctic Ice Sheet and a sea-ice-free Arctic summer were passed well before 1.5°C of warming, for the Greenland Ice Sheet well before 2°C, and for widespread permafrost loss and large-scale Amazon drought and dieback by 2.5°C. The “hothouse Earth” scenario has been realised, and Earth is headed for another degree or more of warming, especially since human greenhouse emissions are still significant. 20

While sea levels have risen 0.5 metres by 2050, the increase may be 2-3 metres by 2100, and it is understood from historical analogues that seas may eventually rise by more than 25 metres. Thirty-five percent of the global land area, and 55 percent of the global population, are subject to more than 20 days a year of lethal heat conditions, beyond the threshold of human survivability.

The destabilisation of the Jet Stream has very significantly affected the intensity and geographical distribution of the Asian and West African monsoons and, together with the further slowing of the Gulf Stream, is impinging on life support systems in Europe. North America suffers from devastating weather extremes including wildfires, heatwaves, drought and inundation. The summer monsoons in China have failed, and water flows into the great rivers of Asia are severely reduced by the loss of more than one-third of the Himalayan ice sheet. Glacial loss reaches 70 percent in the Andes, and rainfall in Mexico and central America falls by half. Semi-permanent El Nino conditions prevail. Aridification emerges over more than 30 percent of the world’s land surface. Desertification is severe in southern Africa, the southern Mediterranean, west Asia, the Middle East, inland Australia and across the south-western United States.

Impacts: A number of ecosystems collapse, including coral reef systems, the Amazon rainforest and in the Arctic.

Some poorer nations and regions, which lack capacity to provide artificially-cooled environments for their populations, become unviable. Deadly heat conditions persist for more than 100 days per year in West Africa, tropical South America, the Middle East and South-East Asia, contributing to more than a billion people being displaced from the tropical zone.

Water availability decreases sharply in the most affected regions at lower latitudes (dry tropics and subtropics), affecting about two billion people worldwide. Agriculture becomes nonviable in the dry subtropics.

Most regions in the world see a significant drop in food production and increasing numbers of extreme weather events, including heat waves, floods and storms. Food production is inadequate to feed the global population and food prices skyrocket, as a consequence of a one-fifth decline in crop yields, a decline in the nutrition content of food crops, a catastrophic decline in insect populations, desertification, monsoon failure and chronic water shortages, and conditions too hot for human habitation in significant food-growing regions.

The lower reaches of the agriculturally-important river deltas such as the Mekong, Ganges and Nile are inundated, and significant sectors of some of the world’s most populous cities — including Chennai, Mumbai, Jakarta, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Hong Kong, Ho Chi Minh City, Shanghai, Lagos, Bangkok and Manila — are abandoned. Some small islands become uninhabitable. Ten percent of Bangladesh is inundated, displacing 15 million people.

Even for 2°C of warming, more than a billion people may need to be relocated and In high-end scenarios, the scale of destruction is beyond our capacity to model, with a high likelihood of human civilisation coming to an end. National security consequences: For pragmatic reasons associated with providing only a sketch of this scenario, we take the conclusion of the Age of Consequences ‘Severe’ 3°C scenario developed by a group of senior US national-security figures in 2007 as appropriate for our scenario too:

Massive nonlinear events in the global environment give rise to massive nonlinear societal events. In this scenario, nations around the world will be overwhelmed by the scale of change and pernicious challenges, such as pandemic disease. The internal cohesion of nations will be under great stress, including in the United States, both as a result of a dramatic rise in migration and changes in agricultural patterns and water availability. The flooding of coastal communities around the world, especially in the Netherlands, the United States, South Asia, and China, has the potential to challenge regional and even national identities. Armed conflict between nations over resources, such as the Nile and its tributaries, is likely and nuclear war is possible. The social consequences range from increased religious fervor to outright chaos. In this scenario, climate change provokes a permanent shift in the relationship of humankind to nature’. (emphasis added)