### NC

#### Permissibility and presumption negate a. the aff has the burden of obligation, negate if they don’t meet the burden b. statements are more likely to be false than true

#### The aff framework fails

#### Constructivism – moral oughts aren’t facts to be discovered but imposed on the world in a struggle to be the dominant creator of meaning.

Rick Parrish ["Derrida's Economy of Violence in Hobbes' Social Contract." Theory & Event 7, no. 4 (2005) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bft6jgrQb6TPvaerQ6SGeB2VL4AHy4rb/view?usp=sharing] Bracketed for Gender

Perhaps the single most telling quote from Hobbes on this point comes from The Philosophical Rudiments Concerning Government and Society (usually known by its Latin name, De Cive), in which he states that “to know truth, is the same thing as to remember that it was made by ourselves by the very usurpation of the words.” “For Hobbes truth is a function of logic and language, not of the relation between language and some extralinguistic reality” so the “Connections between names and objects are not natural.” They are artificially constructed by persons, based on individual psychologies and desires. These individual desires are for Hobbes the only measure of good and bad, because value terms “are ever used with relation to the person that used them, there being nothing simply and absolutely so, nor [there is not] any common rule of good and evil to be taken from the nature of objects themselves.” Since “there are no authentical doctrines concerning right and wrong, good and evil,” these labels are placed upon things by humans in acts of creation rather than discovered as extrinsic facts. Elaborating on this, Hobbes writes that "the nature, disposition, and interest of the speaker, such as are the names of virtues and vices; for one man calleth wisdom, what another calleth fear; and one cruelty what another justice."29 A more simplistic understanding of the brutality of the state of nature, which David Gauthier calls the "simple rationality account,"30 has it that mere materialistic competition for goods is the cause of the war of all against all, but such rivalry is a secondary manifestation of the more fundamental competition among all persons to be the dominant creator of meaning. Certainly, Hobbes writes that persons most frequently "desire to hurt each other" because "many men at the same time have an appetite to the same thing; which yet very often they can neither enjoy in common, nor yet divide it; whence it follows that the strongest must have it, and who is strongest must be decided by the sword."31 But this competition for goods only arises as the result of the more primary struggle that is inherent in the nature of persons of meaning creators. In the state of nature, "where every man is his own judge,"32 persons will "mete good and evil by diverse measures,"33 creating labels for things as they see fit, based on individual appetites. One of the most significant objects that receives diverse labels in the state of nature is 'threat'. Even if most people happen to construe threat similarly, there will be serious disagreement regarding whether or not a specific situation fits a commonly-held definition.”

#### Internalism—any theories that merely identify a principle we ought to follow assumes agents internalize that principle.

Richard Joyce; Myth of Morality; Port Chester, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press, 2001. p 109; <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VlAve-sQPlguXuTWJyZuRe2RA5-O-P8M/view?usp=sharing>) PESH AK //recut Ngong **Bracketed for clarity**

How could an external reason fulfill the condition quoted above? Let us first see how an internal reason does. Suppose I am thirsty, but unbeknownst to me the cup of coffee I am (reasonably) reaching for contains poison. I have an internal reason not to drink, in that I have a desire not to be poisoned, and refraining from drinking helps satisfy that desire. Because of my ignorance, of course, the reason explains nothing about my actions – but it could. If I [knew the truth], then I would refrain from drinking, and the reason would explain that inaction. This explanation would presumably be a matter of psychological causation: the belief that the coffee was poisoned coupled with the desire not to be poisoned causes my act of refraining. (This is not to say that these two states automatically result in that action – I may be irrational and drink the poison anyway.) Back to the external reason. Suppose it were claimed, instead, that I have a reason to refrain from drinking the coffee because it is [sacred] tapu and must not be touched. This reason claim will be urged regardless of what I may say about my indifference to tapu, or my citing of nihilistic desires to tempt the hand of fate. Regardless of my desires (it is claimed) I ought not drink – I have a reason not to drink. But how could that reason ever explain any action of mine? Could the external reason [could not] even explain my refraining from drinking? Clearly in order to explain it the external reason must have some causally efficacious role among the antecedents of the action (in this case, an omission) – I must have, in some manner, “internalized” it.

#### The sovereign resolves these conflicts.

Thomas Hobbes [Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher who is considered one of the founders of modern political philosophy; Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill. By Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. Printed for Andrew Ckooke, at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1651.]

The final cause, end, or design of men (who naturally love liberty, and dominion over others) in the introduction of that restraint upon them- selves, in which we see them live in Commonwealths, is the foresight of their own preservation, and of a more contented life thereby; that is to say, of getting themselves out from that miserable condition of war which is necessarily consequent, as hath been shown, to the natural passions of men when there is no visible power to keep them in awe, and tie them by fear of punishment to the performance of their covenants, and obser- vation of those laws of nature set down in the fourteenth and fifteenth chapters. For the laws of nature, as justice, equity, modesty, mercy, and, in sum, doing to others as we would be done to, of themselves, without the terror of some power to cause them to be observed, are contrary to our natural passions, that carry us to partiality, pride, revenge, and the like. And covenants, without the sword, are but words and of no strength to secure a man at all. Therefore, notwithstanding the laws of nature (which every one hath then kept, when he has the will to keep them, when he can do it safely), if there be no power erected, or not great enough for our security, every man will and may lawfully rely on his own strength and art for caution against all other men. And in all places, where men have lived by small families, to rob and spoil one another has been a trade, and so far from being reputed against the law of nature that the greater spoils they gained, the greater was their honour; and men ob- served no other laws therein but the laws of honour; that is, to abstain from cruelty, leaving to men their lives and instruments of husbandry. And as small families did then; so now do cities and kingdoms, which are but greater families (for their own security), enlarge their dominions upon all pretences of danger, and fear of invasion, or assistance that may be given to invaders; endeavour as much as they can to subdue or weaken their neighbours by open force, and secret arts, for want of other caution, justly; and are remembered for it in after ages with honour. Nor is it the joining together of a small number of men that gives them this security; because in small numbers, small additions on the one side or the other make the advantage of strength so great as is sufficient to carry the victory, and therefore gives encouragement to an invasion. The multitude sufficient to confide in for our security is not determined by any certain number, but by comparison with the enemy we fear; and is then sufficient when the odds of the enemy is not of so visible and conspicuous moment to determine the event of war, as to move him to attempt. And be there never so great a multitude; yet if their actions be di- rected according to their particular judgements, and particular appe- tites, they can expect thereby no defence, nor protection, neither against a common enemy, nor against the injuries of one another. For being distracted in opinions concerning the best use and application of their strength, they do not help, but hinder one another, and reduce their strength by mutual opposition to nothing: whereby they are easily, not only subdued by a very few that agree together, but also, when there is no common enemy, they make war upon each other for their particular interests. For if we could suppose a great multitude of men to consent in the observation of justice, and other laws of nature, without a common power to keep them all in awe, we might as well suppose all mankind to do the same; and then there neither would be, nor need to be, any civil government or Commonwealth at all, because there would be peace without subjection. Nor is it enough for the security, which men desire should last all the time of their life, that they be governed and directed by one judge- ment for a limited time; as in one battle, or one war. For though they obtain a victory by their unanimous endeavour against a foreign enemy, yet afterwards, when either they have no common enemy, or he that by one part is held for an enemy is by another part held for a friend, they must needs by the difference of their interests dissolve, and fall again into a war amongst themselves. It is true that certain living creatures, as bees and ants, live sociably one with another (which are therefore by Aristotle numbered amongst political creatures), and yet have no other direction than their particular judgements and appetites; nor speech, whereby one of them can signify to another what he thinks expedient for the common benefit: and there- fore some man may perhaps desire to know why mankind cannot do the same.

#### Thus, the standard is consistency with the authority of the sovereign.

#### Sovereignty is inevitable.

Rick Parrish ["Derrida's Economy of Violence in Hobbes' Social Contract." Theory & Event 7, no. 4 (2005) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bft6jgrQb6TPvaerQ6SGeB2VL4AHy4rb/view?usp=sharing] Bracketed for Gender

But even more significantly for his relationship with Derrida, Hobbes argues that in the state of nature persons must not only try to control as many objects as possible -- they must also try to control as many persons as possible. "There is no way for any [person] man to secure [them] himself so reasonable as anticipation, that is, by force or wiles to master the persons of all men he can, so long till he see no other power great enough to endanger him. And this is no more than his own conservation requireth, and is generally allowed."37 While it is often assumed that by this Hobbes means a person will try to control others with physical force alone, when one approaches Hobbesian persons as meaning creators this control takes on a more discursive, arche-violent character. First," says Hobbes, "among [persons in the state of nature] there is a contestation of honour and preferment,"38 a discursive struggle not over what physical objects each person will possess, but over who or what will be considered valuable. Persons, as rationally self-interested beings who "measure, not only other men, but all other things, by themselves,"39 and value themselves above all others, attempt to force that valuation on others. "The human desire for 'glory', which in today's language translates not simply as the desire for prestige, but also the desire to acquire power over others," is therefore primarily about subsuming others beneath one's own personhood, as direct objects or merely phenomenal substances. As above, the inevitability of this situation is given by the fact that the primarily egoistic nature of all experience renders the other in a "state of empirical alter-ego"41 to oneself. Those who prefer a more directly materialistic reading of Hobbes may attempt to bolster their position by pointing to his comment that "the most frequent reason why men desire to hurt each other, ariseth hence, that many men at the same time have an appetite to the same thing; which yet very often they can neither enjoy in common, nor yet divide it; whence it follows that the strongest must have it, and who is strongest must be decided by the sword."42 This quote also supports my reading of Hobbes, because quite simply the primary thing all persons want but can never have in common is the status of the ultimate creator of meaning, the primary personhood, from which all other goods flow. Everyone, by their natures as creators of meaning whose "desire of power after power . . . ceaseth only in death,"43 tries to subsume others beneath their personhood in order to control these others and glorify themselves. As Piotr Hoffman puts it, "every individual acting under the right of nature views himself as the center of the universe; his aim is, quite simply and quite closely, to become a small "god among men," to use Plato's phrase. "Hobbes argues that this discursive struggle rapidly becomes physical by writing that "every man thinking well of himself, and hating to see the same in others, they must needs provoke one another by words, and other signs of contempt and hatred, which are incident to all comparison, till at last they must determine the pre-eminence by strength and force of body."45 The ultimate violence, the surest and most complete way of removing a person's ability to create meaning, is to kill that person, and the escalating contentiousness of the state of nature makes life short in the war of all against all. But this does not render the fundamental reason for this violence any less discursive, any less based on "one's sense of self-importance in comparison with others"46 or human nature as a creator of meaning.

#### The affirmative must concede the neg framework: Prefer A. Reciprocity – aff already gets to choose the advocacy for the round so I should choose the framework, this equalizes which offense links where B. Aff is at an advantage in the framework debate – they have the 1AC and 1AR to establish offense, while I only have the NC creating a 11 to 7 skew.

Fairness education

#### Negate:

#### 1] Sequencing – a sovereign can’t be obligated to do anything because they are the ones who choose what ethics and truth – the rez tries to coerce the sovereign to do something which challenges its authority.

#### 2] IP rights are implicit in the creation of the sovereign in expressing creativity.

Ghosh 04 [Shubha Ghosh (B.A., Amherst College; Ph.D., University of Michigan; J.D., Stanford Law School; Professor of Law, University at Buffalo, SUNY, Law School; Visiting Professor, SMU Dedman School of Law). “PATENTS AND THE REGULATORY STATE: RETHINKING THE PATENT BARGAIN METAPHOR AFTER ELDRED”. BERKELEY TECHNOLOGY LAW JOURNAL. 2004. Accessed 9/3/21. <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/1119327/files/fulltext.pdf> //Xu]

As illustration of the limits of social contract theory,46 particularly the malleability of the notions of consent and promise, consider a social contract theory of intellectual property based on the thoughts of Thomas Hobbes rather than that of John Locke. No scholar has expressly developed a Hobbesian theory of patent or of copyright, but as a challenge to social contract theory, it may be useful to imagine what such a theory would look like.47 For Hobbes, humans created the leviathan-the sovereign state-to protect themselves from each other in the state of nature. 48 Without the leviathan, the state of nature was not an idyllic paradise but a condition of savagery and brutality. In the state of nature, to the extent that any creative activity occurred, the objects of creation would be cannibalized, thoughtlessly copied, adapted, distributed, and performed or used, sold, offered to sell, and made by others. Thus, intellectual property law under the leviathan would protect individuals from this state of nature by making them absolute, immutable, bountiful, and unlimited. Humans would consent to these terms if they were enforced equally for all creations, and each author and inventor would promise to all others to abide by this form of the intellectual property social contract.

#### 3] Uncertainty would lead the sovereign to adopt passive foreign policy – international agreements are incoherent

Williams 96 [Williams, Michael C. (Professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa). “Hobbes and International Relations: A Reconsideration.” International Organization, Volume 50, Number 2, pg. 231. Spring 1996. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2704077>. Xu Recut from Premier

Skepticism about the limits of human knowledge leads Hobbes to great caution in human affairs, especially regarding the relationship of theory to practice. He warns that to act as if we can know (predict) and control the future is to court disaster. In this light, then, it is an interesting (if anachronistic) question to ask what he might have thought about, for example, the intimate relationship between the science of strategic studies and American involve- ment in the Vietnam War.50 It is probably equally fair to say that he would have had little sympathy for continuing efforts toward the creation of "policy sciences" in the discipline as a whole.51 Hobbes's skepticism also plays a role in his positing of an international system populated by sovereigns operating upon Hobbesian principles. Knowing the limitations of human knowledge, and the inability to know God's will or other visions of ultimate human fulfillment, Hobbes believes that rational sovereigns will not act in an unnecessarily aggressive manner. His vision of foreign policy is cautious and essentially pacific, a position that, as Flathman has illustrated drawing upon a passage from the Elements of Law, is condi- tioned by-or perhaps founded in-his skepticism: "Hobbes is far from a supporter of bellicose or expansionist policies. Because no preparation can assure victory, 'such commonwealths, or such monarchs, as affect war for itself ... out of ambition, or of vain-glory, or that make account to avenge every little injury, or disgrace done by their neighbours, if they not ruin themselves, their fortune must be better than they have reason to expect.' "52

### PTX

#### Infrastructure passes now due to Biden and Pelosi involvement – Biden PC and tight timetables makes the margin for error literally ZERO

Elliott 9-16 (Philip Elliott is a Washington Correspondent for TIME. Before joining TIME in early 2015, he spent almost a decade at The Associated Press, where he covered politics, campaign finance, education and the White House. He is a graduate of the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University, September 16, 2021, accessed on 9-17-2021, Time, "Democrats Face a Grueling Two Weeks as Infighting Erupts Over Infrastructure", https://time.com/6098810/house-democrats-reconciliation/)//babcii

House Democrats yesterday finished penning a 2,600-page bill that **finally outlines the specifics** of their ambitious “soft” infrastructure plan that won’t attract a single Republican vote. But no one was really rushing to Schneider’s for bottles of bubbly. For a party ready to spend $3.5 trillion to fund its social policy agenda, there were plenty of glum faces on Capitol Hill. In fact, one key piece of the legislation—a deal that would finally let Medicare negotiate lower prices with drug companies—fell apart in the Energy and Commerce Committee when three Democrats voted against it. It found resurrection a short time later when Leadership aides literally plucked it from the Energy and Commerce team and delivered it to the Ways and Means Committee for its approval instead. Even there, though, one Democrat voted against it, saying the threat it posed to pharmaceutical companies’ profits would doom it in the Senate. “Every moment we spend debating provisions that will never become law is a moment wasted and will delay much-needed assistance to the American people,” Rep. Stephanie Murphy of Florida later argued. Put another way? Brace **for some nasty politics** over the next two weeks as House Speaker Nancy Pelosi tries to get this bill to a vote before the budget year ends on Sept. 30. And those 2,600 pages had better be recyclable. Democrats can **only afford three defectors** if they want to usher this bill into law, **and they’re perilously close to failure**. So far, five centrist Democrats in the House have said they prefer a scaled-back version of the Medicare component. But if Pelosi gives the five centrists that win, she risks losing the support of progressives who are already sour that things like a punitive wealth tax and the end to tax loopholes aren’t present in the current version of the bill. As it stands now, letting Medicare negotiate drug prices would save the government about $500 billion over the next decade. The scaled-back version doesn’t have an official cost, but a very similar version got its score in the Senate last year: roughly $100 billion in savings. Because Democrats are using a budgeting loophole to help them avoid a filibuster and pass this with bare majorities, that $400 billion gap matters a lot more than on most bills. Scaling back the Medicare savings means they would also have to scale back their overall spending on the bill—a big line in the sand for progressives who say they’ve already compromised too much. All of this, of course, comes as President Joe Biden and his top aides in the White House have been trying to get Senate **centrists onboard**. Just yesterday, he **met separately with Sens. Kyrsten Sinema and Joe Manchin**, fellow Democrats who have expressed worries about the $3.5 trillion price tag but have been vague about what exactly they want to cut back on. With the Senate evenly divided at 50-50, and Vice President Kamala Harris in position to break the ties to Democrats’ victories, any shenanigans from those two independent thinkers scrambles the whole package. Oh, and that other bipartisan infrastructure plan that carries $550 billion in new spending? It’s still sitting on the shelf in the House. Pelosi said she’d bring it to the floor only when the bigger—and entirely partisan—bill was ready. And there’s plenty of grumbling about that package, too. If this is all beginning to sound like a scratched record that keeps repeating, it’s because this has become something of a pattern here in Washington. Things look pretty grim for legislation in town these days, despite Democrats controlling the House, the Senate and the White House. Their margin for error **is literally zero**, and so hiccups from a half-dozen centrists can forewarn a doomed agenda. So far, Pelosi has been a master of holding the line on crucial votes and has managed to maneuver her team to victories, including on an earlier pandemic relief package that passed with only Democratic votes. Now she’s trying again, but the clock is ticking, and $3.5 trillion is an eye-popping sum of money that rivals the spending the United States unleashed to close out World War II.

#### They choose Infrastructure as backlash – they bill costs Pharma millions – lobbyists can derail the Agenda.

Brennan 8-2 Zachary Brennan 8-2-2021 "How the biopharma industry is helping to pay for the bipartisan infrastructure bill" <https://endpts.com/how-the-biopharma-industry-is-helping-to-pay-for-the-bipartisan-infrastructure-bill/> (Senior Editor at Endpoint News)//Elmer

Senators on Sunday finalized the text of **a massive, bipartisan infrastructure bill** that contains little **that might** **impact the biopharma industry** other than two ways the legislators are planning to pay for the $1.2 trillion deal. On the one hand, senators are **seeking to** further **delay** a **Trump-era Medicare** Part D **rule** **related to drug rebates**, this time until 2026. Senators claim the rule could end up saving about $49 billion (and that number increased this week to $51 billion), but the PBM industry has attacked it as it would remove rebates from a safe harbor that provides protection from federal anti-kickback laws. The **pharmaceutical industry**, however, is in favor of the rule and **opposes this latest delay** as it continues to point its finger at the PBM industry for the rising cost of out-of-pocket expenses. Debra DeShong, EVP of public affairs at PhRMA, said via email: Despite railing against high drug costs on the campaign trail, lawmakers are threatening to gut a rule that would provide patients meaningful relief at the pharmacy. If it is included in the infrastructure package, this proposal will provide health insurers and drug middlemen a windfall and turn Medicare into a piggybank to fund projects that have nothing to do with lowering out-of-pocket costs for medicines. This would be an unconscionable move that robs patients of the prescription drug savings they deserve to help fill potholes and fund other infrastructure projects. The **other provision** **in the infrastructure bill**, which is estimated to save about $3 billion, **would save money for Medicare** **on discarded medications** from large, single-use drug vials. **Manufacturers will be required to pay refunds** for such discarded drugs, and each manufacturer will be subject to periodic audits on the refunds issued. If manufacturers don’t comply, HHS can fine them the refund amount that they would have paid plus 25%. Drugs that will be excluded from these refund payments include radiopharmaceuticals or imaging agents, as well as those that require filtration during the drug preparation process. So do these two pay-fors mean that the pharma industry is getting off without any serious drug pricing reforms? Not quite, according to Alex Lawson, executive director of Social Security Works. Lawson told Endpoints News in an interview that he still fully expects major drug pricing reforms to make their way through Congress between now and the end of September as Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) refines his plan, part of an early fall spending package. Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer has promised both the infrastructure and spending package will pass before the Senate leaves for August recess. At the very least in terms of drug pricing provisions, expect to see a combination of the Wyden bill he co-wrote with Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA) last year, alongside further Medicare negotiations, Lawson said. “Talk is still optimistic,” Lawson said on the prospects of a drug pricing deal getting done, while noting that **pharmaceutical** company **lobbyists** are **swarming Capitol Hill** at the moment because of **not just drug pricing plans**, but **tax provisions** and the **TRIPS waiver** that the biopharma industry is worried about. “These are **challenges to their entire existence**, **so they’re willing to protect them at any cost**,” Lawson said, noting the target for drug pricing is about $500 billion in savings. As the House has jetted off to enjoy what might be an abbreviated summer recess, the Senate has just this week to get its work done, unless its recess is cut short too. “There’s a **real possibility** that **the whole thing blows up** and we get nothing on either side,” Lawson said.

#### Democrat Senators in Big Pharma’s pocket derails the Plan.

Sirota 8-23 David Sirota 8-23-2021 "Dem Obstructionists Are Bankrolled By Pharma And Oil" <https://www.dailyposter.com/dem-obstructionists-are-bankrolled-by-pharma-and-oil/> (an American journalist, columnist at The Guardian, and editor for Jacobin. He is also a political commentator and radio host based in Denver. He is a nationally syndicated newspaper columnist, political spokesperson, and blogger)//Elmer

The **small group of conservative Democratic lawmakers** that has been **threatening to** help Republicans **halt** **Democrats’ budget package** have **raked in more than $3 million from donors in the pharmaceutical** and fossil fuel **industries** that could see reduced profits if the plan passes. As the House reconvenes today to tackle the budget reconciliation process, nine Democrats legislators have been promising to kill their party’s $3.5 trillion budget bill until Congress first passes a separate, smaller infrastructure spending measure, which has garnered some Republican support and which some environmental advocates say would exacerbate the climate crisis. Indeed, an ExxonMobil lobbyist was recently caught on tape saying the company had worked to strip climate measures out of the infrastructure bill. “**We will vote against a budget resolution** if the infrastructure package isn’t brought up first,” Democratic **Rep**. Josh **Gottheimer** **told** the Washington Post this weekend, **though** the American Prospect reported on Sunday that “**several**” of the **legislators** now **indicated they could back down**. **In the narrowly divided House**, **obstructionism from these** conservative Democrats **could decouple the infrastructure** and budget **measures** from one another. Many believe that would kill the latter by letting conservative Democrats in the Senate such as Kyrsten Sinema (D-Ariz.) and Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) get the infrastructure bill they want without having to provide the votes necessary to enact the much larger and more progressive budget measure. “If we were to pass the bipartisan [infrastructure] bill first, then we lose leverage,” Democratic Rep. Ritchie Torres (NY) told the Wall Street Journal. Along with Gottheimer, the eight other Democrats who have threatened to obstruct the budget bill are Carolyn Bordeaux (Ga.), Ed Case (Hawaii), Jim Costa (Calif.), Henry Cuellar (Texas), Jared Golden (Maine), Vicente Gonzalez (Texas), Kurt Schrader (Ore.), and Filemon Vela (TX). The U.S. Chamber of Commerce — Washington’s most powerful corporate lobby group — has been airing digital ads thanking the nine Democrats for their maneuvers. Eight of the nine Democrats represent congressional districts won by President Joe Biden, who supports the reconciliation package. Big Pharma’s Big Allies The reconciliation bill is still being negotiated, and many Democratic lawmakers — including those in key swing districts — are pushing for it to include long-promised legislation to allow Medicare to use its enormous purchasing power to negotiate lower prices for prescription drugs. The **pharmaceutical industry** has **aggressively lobbied against the initiative**, which the Congressional Budget Office has estimated would save Medicare $345 billion in medicine costs. The nine House Democrats threatening to derail the reconciliation bill have raked in nearly $1.2 million from donors in the pharmaceutical and health products industries, according to data compiled by OpenSecrets. Among them are two of the Democratic Party’s **top recipients of health care industry money**: **Gottheimer** ($228,186) **and Schrader** ($614,830). Schrader’s third biggest career donor is Pfizer’s political action committee, and his former chief of staff is now a registered lobbyist for the Pharmaceutical Researchers and Manufacturers Association, the pharmaceutical industry’s main lobbying group. Both Gottheimer and Schrader signed a letter earlier this year slamming Democratic leaders’ legislation to lower prescription drug prices. Eight out of the nine Democrats threatening to kill the budget bill also declined to sponsor Democrats’ standalone legislation to let Medicare negotiate lower drug prices. In the Senate, Sinema’s renewed threat to vote down a final reconciliation bill came after she received $519,000 from donors in the pharmaceutical and health products industries.

#### Bill key to prevent infrastructure disaster from Grid Collapse

PPG, 3/4/2021 (MAR 4, 2021 9:00 PM, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Editorial Board. Invest in infrastructure. March 4, 2021. <https://www.post-gazette.com/opinion/editorials/2021/03/05/Invest-in-infrastructure/stories/202102270028>, recut by JMP)

Now is the time for a reckoning, a realization: While it’s important to study the past to avoid repeating the same mistakes, the country must also look to its future and see the obvious — that America’s infrastructure as a whole needs some serious upkeep.

Democrats and Republicans alike have flirted with the idea of a sweeping infrastructure bill in recent years, and President Joe Biden’s team is working to outline such legislation. These efforts should proceed swiftly — now is the time for Congress to invest in infrastructure, not only to help prevent crises, but also to jump-start an economy mired in the coronavirus pandemic.

Despite being one of the richest countries in the world, the U.S. seems constantly to hover on the edge of disaster, with news of natural forces smashing through power grids and levies and fire prevention strategies on a yearly or monthly basis. Texas is only the most recent state to have been pushed over the edge.

The American Society of Civil Engineers just this week gave America’s infrastructure an overall grade of C-minus in its quadrennial report card. The last grade was D-plus and that report cited decades of underfunding and unheeded recommendations. C-minus is an improvement but deserves not just federal attention but actual intervention. The report notes “we are heading in the right direction, but a lot of work remains.”

There is opportunity in the recent economic and environmental devastation that grabs headlines and breaks hearts. In the aftermath of the Great Depression, the government put millions to work improving parks and building roads and bridges and airports. President Dwight Eisenhower’s interstate highway system remains the life veins of interstate travel.

A new and vigorous infrastructure package for America would fix what needs to be fixed and offer the promise of an economic boon.

The purpose of the federal government is to address the needs of American society in a way that can’t be tackled by states in a piecemeal fashion. What has happened in recent days within The Lone Star State demonstrates keenly that this is the time — actually past the time — that our federal leaders must shore up the foundations of our federation. Congress should act swiftly to lead states in reversing the entropy chewing away at America’s foundations. Until this happens, society stands on shifting sands.

#### Grid collapse causes extinction.

Greene ’19 [Sherrell R.; Nuclear Engineering M.S. degrees from the University of Tennessee, recognized subject matter expert in nuclear reactor safety, nuclear fuel cycle technologies, and advanced reactor concept development, worked at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) for over three decades, as Director of Research Reactor Development Programs and Director of Nuclear Technology Programs; “Enhancing Electric Grid, Critical Infrastructure, and Societal Resilience with Resilient Nuclear Power Plants (rNPPs),” Nuclear Technology 205(3), <https://ans.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00295450.2018.1505357?needAccess=true> recut gord0]

There are a variety of events that could deal crippling blows to a nation’s Grid, Critical Infrastructure, and social fabric. The types of catastrophes under consideration here are “very bad day” scenarios that might result from severe GMDs induced by solar CMEs, HEMP attacks, cyber attacks, etc.5

As briefly discussed in Sec. III.C, the probability of a GMD of the magnitude of the 1859 Carrington Event is now believed to be on the order of 1%/year. The Earth narrowly missed (by only several days) intercepting a CME stream in July 2012 that would have created a GMD equal to or larger than the Carrington Event.41 Lloyd’s, in its 2013 report, “Solar Storm Risk to the North American Electric Grid,” 42 stated the following: “A Carrington-level, extreme geomagnetic storm is almost inevitable in the future…The total U.S. population at risk of extended power outage from a Carrington-level storm is between 20-40 million, with durations of 16 days to 1-2 years…The total economic cost for such a scenario is estimated at $0.6-2.6 trillion USD.” Analyses conducted subsequent to the Lloyd’s assessment indicated the geographical area impacted by the CME would be larger than that estimated in Lloyd’s analysis (extending farther northward along the New England coast of the United States and in the state of Minnesota),43 and that the actual consequences of such an event could actually be greater than estimated by Lloyd’s.

Based on “Report of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack: Critical National Infrastructures” to Congress in 2008 (Ref. 39), a HEMP attack over the Central U.S. could impact virtually the entire North American continent. The consequences of such an event are difficult to quantify with confidence. Experts affiliated with the aforementioned Commission and others familiar with the details of the Commission’s work have stated in Congressional testimony that such an event could “kill up to 90 percent of the national population through starvation, disease, and societal collapse.” 44,45 Most of these consequences are either direct or indirect impacts of the predicted collapse of virtually the entire U.S. Critical Infrastructure system in the wake of the attack.

Last, recent analyses by both the U.S. Department of Energy46 and the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine47 have concluded that cyber threats to the U.S. Grid from both state-level and substatelevel entities are likely to grow in number and sophistication in the coming years, posing a growing threat to the U.S. Grid.

### Case

### FW

#### Consequentialism fails

#### 1] Problem of induction—all experiences only explain that one instance, but there’s no reliable reason it’ll happen again

Vickers 14, John Vickers, 2014, The Problem of Induction, https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/induction-problem/

The original problem of induction can be simply put. It concerns the support or justification of inductive methods; methods that predict or infer, in Hume's words, that “instances of which we have had no experience resemble those of which we have had experience” (THN, 89). Such methods are clearly essential in scientific reasoning as well as in the conduct of our everyday affairs. The problem is how to support or justify them and it leads to a dilemma: the principle cannot be proved deductively, for it is contingent, and only necessary truths can be proved deductively. Nor can it be supported inductively—by arguing that it has always or usually been reliable in the past—for that would beg the question by assuming just what is to be proved.

#### 2] An infinite universe takes out util—infinite amount of pleasure and pain which means actions don’t change anything

Bostrom, Nick [Future of Humanity Institute, Faculty of Philosophy & Oxford Martin School]. "Infinite Ethics." Nick Bostrom's Home Page. 2009. Web. <http://www.nickbostrom.com/ethics/infinite.html>

“Recent cosmological evidence suggests that the world is probably infinite. Moreover, If the totality of physical existence is indeed infinite, in the kind of way that modern cosmology suggests it is, then it **contains an infinite number of galaxies**, stars, and planets. If there are an infinite number of planets **then there is,** with probability one, **an infinite number of people. Infinitely many of these people are happy, infinitely many are unhappy.** Likewise for other local properties that are plausible candidates for having value, pertaining to person‐states, lives, or entire societies, ecosystems, or civilizations葉here are infinitely many democratic states, and infinitely many that are ruled by despots, etc.Suppose the world [does] contains an infinite number of people and a corresponding infinity of joys and sorrows, preference satisfactions and frustrations, instances of virtue and depravation, and other such local phenomena at least some of which have positive or negative value. More precisely, suppose that there is some finite value ε such that there exists an infinite number of local phenomena (this could be a subset of e.g. persons, experiences, characters, virtuous acts, lives, relationships, civilizations, or ecosystems) each of which has a value ≥ ε and also an infinite number of local phenomena each of which has a value ≤ (‒ ε). Call such a world canonically infinite. **Ethical theories that hold that value is aggregative imply that** a canonically **infinite world contains an infinite quantity of positive** value **and** an infinite quantity of **negative value.** This gives rise to a peculiar predicament. We can do only a finite amount of good **or bad. Yet** in cardinal arithmetic, **adding or subtracting a finite quantity does not change an infinite quantity. Every possible act of ours** therefore **has** the same **net effect on the total amount of good and bad** in a canonically infinite world:none whatsoever. **Aggregative consequentialist theories are threatened by infinitarian [freeze] paralysis: they** seem to **imply that** if the world is canonically infinite then **it is always ethically indifferent what we do**. In particular, they would imply that it is ethically indifferent **whether we cause another holocaust** or prevent one from occurring. If any non‐contradictory normative implication is a reductio ad absurdum, this one is.

### ADvanatage

#### Pharma innovation is doing great now – answers all your warrants.

Lisa Jarvis, 1-17-2020, "The new drugs of 2019," Chemical &amp; Engineering News, <https://cen.acs.org/pharmaceuticals/drug-development/new-drugs-2019/98/i3> //Jay

Although pharmaceutical companies last year were unable to top the record-shattering [59 new drugs approved in the US in 2018](https://cen.acs.org/pharmaceuticals/drug-development/new-drugs-2018/97/i3), they were still on a roll. In 2019, the Food and Drug Administration green-lighted 48 medicines, a crop that includes myriad modalities and many new treatments for long-neglected diseases. Taken together, the past 3 years of approvals represent drug companies’ most productive period in more than 2 decades. Still, some analysts caution that the steady flow of new medicines could mask troubling indications about the health of the industry. The year brought several notable trends. The first was an uptick in the number of novel mechanisms on display in the new drugs. Roughly 42% of the medicines were first in class, meaning they had new mechanisms of action; this is a jump over the prior 4 years, when that portion ranged between 32 and 36%. Another trend was the influx of newer modalities. While small molecules continue to account for the lion’s share of new molecular entities (NMEs), making up 67% of overall approvals in 2019, the list also includes several antibody-drug conjugates, an antisense oligonucleotide therapy, and a therapy based on RNA interference (RNAi). Yet another encouraging trend was the influx of innovative therapies for underserved diseases. Standout approvals include two new drugs for sickle cell anemia (Global Blood Therapeutics’ Oxbryta and Novartis’s Adakveo), an antibiotic for treatment-resistant tuberculosis (Global Alliance for TB Drug Development’s pretomanid), and a therapy for women experiencing postpartum depression (Sage Therapeutics’ Zulresso). “The quality of the drugs over the last decade or so has steadily improved since the depths of the innovation crisis 10–12 years ago,” says Bernard Munos, a senior fellow at FasterCures, a drug research think tank. “We’re seeing stuff that frankly would have looked like science fiction back then.” Those futuristic new therapies include [Novartis’s Zolgensma](https://cen.acs.org/articles/97/i22/FDA-approves-second-gene-therapy.html), a gene therapy for spinal muscular atrophy; Alnylam Pharmaceuticals’ Givlaari, the company’s second marketed RNAi-based therapy; and several critical vaccines for infectious diseases, including Ebola, smallpox, and dengue fever. Not all those edgy therapies appear in C&EN’s list. We track approvals granted through the FDA’s main drug approval arm, the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research; drugs like vaccines and gene therapies are generally reviewed through the agency’s Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The new-approvals list also doesn’t include several therapies that made their way to patients for the first time, even though the FDA doesn’t consider them new drugs. For example, the agency gave its green light to Johnson & Johnson’s Spravato, making it the first new treatment option for people with major depressive disorder in more than 50 years. The drug is the S enantiomer of ketamine, an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist that had been long approved as an anesthetic, gained notoriety as a club drug, and was used for years off label to treat severe depression ([see page 18](https://cen.acs.org/biological-chemistry/neuroscience/Ketamine-revolutionizing-antidepressant-research-still/98/i3)). Also notable in 2019 was a slight dip in the number of cancer drugs, which in recent years typically made up more than a quarter of all new medicines. Last year’s 11 cancer treatments accounted for roughly 23% of approvals.

### Disease Good

if util is true, then extinction outweighs

#### **a] Moral uncertainty – if we’re unsure about which interpretation of the world is true – we ought to preserve the world to keep debating about it.**

#### No disease impact

– intervening actors check, resilience, burnout, and adaptation – this ev smokes them

Amesh 16 — (AMESH ADALJA is an infectious-disease physician at the University of Pittsburgh, 6-17-2016, "Why Hasn't Disease Wiped out the Human Race?," *The Atlantic*, http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2016/06/infectious-diseases-extinction/487514/, Accessed 7-30-2016)

Any apocalyptic pathogen would need to possess a very special combination of two attributes. First, it would have to be so unfamiliar that no existing therapy or vaccine could be applied to it. Second, it would need to have a high and surreptitious transmissibility before symptoms occur. The first is essential because any microbe from a known class of pathogens would, by definition, have family members that could serve as models for containment and countermeasures. The second would allow the hypothetical disease to spread without being detected by even the most astute clinicians. The three infectious diseases most likely to be considered extinction-level threats in the world today—influenza, HIV, and Ebola—don’t meet these two requirements. Influenza, for instance, despite its well-established ability to kill on a large scale, its contagiousness, and its unrivaled ability to shift and drift away from our vaccines, is still what I would call a “known unknown.” While there are many mysteries about how new flu strains emerge, from at least the time of Hippocrates, humans have been attuned to its risk. And in the modern era, a full-fledged industry of influenza preparedness exists, with effective vaccine strategies and antiviral therapies. HIV, which has killed 39 million people over several decades, is similarly limited due to several factors. Most importantly, HIV’s dependency on blood and body fluid for transmission (similar to Ebola) requires intimate human-to-human contact, which limits contagion. Highly potent antiviral therapy allows most people to live normally with the disease, and a substantial group of the population has genetic mutations that render them impervious to infection in the first place. Lastly, simple prevention strategies such as needle exchange for injection drug users and barrier contraceptives—when available—can curtail transmission risk. Ebola, for many of the same reasons as HIV as well as several others, also falls short of the mark. This is especially due to the fact that it spreads almost exclusively through people with easily recognizable symptoms, plus the taming of its once unfathomable 90 percent mortality rate by simple supportive care. Beyond those three, every other known disease falls short of what seems required to wipe out humans—which is, of course, why we’re still here. And it’s not that diseases are ineffective. On the contrary, diseases’ failure to knock us out is a testament to just how resilient humans are. Part of our evolutionary heritage is our immune system, one of the most complex on the planet, even without the benefit of vaccines or the helping hand of antimicrobial drugs. This system, when viewed at a species level, can adapt

to almost any enemy imaginable. Coupled to genetic variations amongst humans—which open up the possibility for a range of advantages, from imperviousness to infection to a tendency for mild symptoms—this adaptability ensures that almost any infectious disease onslaught will leave a large proportion of the population alive to rebuild, in contrast to the fictional Hollywood versions. While the immune system’s role can never be understated, an even more powerful protector is the faculty of consciousness. Humans are not the most prolific, quickly evolving, or strongest organisms on the planet, but as Aristotle identified, humans are the rational animals—and it is this fundamental distinguishing characteristic that allows humans to form abstractions, think in principles, and plan long-range. These capacities, in turn, allow humans to modify, alter, and improve themselves and their environments. Consciousness equips us, at an individual and a species level, to make nature safe for the species through such technological marvels as antibiotics, antivirals, vaccines, and sanitation. When humans began to focus their minds on the problems posed by infectious disease, human life ceased being nasty, brutish, and short. In many ways, human consciousness became infectious diseases’ worthiest adversary.

#### Disease outbreaks solidifies the Biological Weapons Convention.

Kaufman 10 [Stephen Kaufman, IIP Staff Writer December 10, 2010. Biological Weapons Pact Offers Cooperation Against Pandemics, [http://geneva.usmission.gov/2010/12/10/biological-weapons-pact-offers-cooperation-against-pandemics Accessed 2/8/18](http://geneva.usmission.gov/2010/12/10/biological-weapons-pact-offers-cooperation-against-pandemics%20Accessed%202/8/18)]

Kennedy said the **parties to the BWC** want the arms control and nonproliferation **agreement** to be used to bring together the scientific and health communities, law enforcement professionals and governments in assisting states to develop an integrated approach to any kind of prevention and treatment program for pandemic diseases. “It’s linking up international assistance, and it’s providing the expertise that could conduct the investigations to determine the outbreak. So it’s a whole host of tools at our disposal,” Kennedy said. Along with highlighting the overlap between deliberate and nondeliberate pandemics, the meeting in Geneva discussed the World Health Organization’s (WHO) 2005 International Health Regulations, which require countries to cooperate in the prevention and treatment of diseases. The WHO and BWC, both located in Geneva, have different mandates, but their roles complement one another, Kennedy said. The BWC also established a network of national points of contact in the event of a disease outbreak. Kennedy said there is still a need to help countries better react to pandemic situations by helping them develop their capacities, laws and practices. “It’s plugging gaps. It’s linking up and sharing information, and getting those networks in place” at the local, national and international levels, she said. “**This is achieved through** multilateral **diplomacy**, providing technical assistance to countries and conducting workshops with the help of partner states.” She said the December 6-10 meetings “put us on a very good trajectory” for the Seventh BWC Review Conference, scheduled for Geneva, December 5-22, 2011. The BWC also plans to hold a preparatory conference in April 2011, as well as a series of regional workshops, including in Kenya, Nigeria and Jordan, and additional experts meetings and seminars around the world, she said. The Obama administration is pleased by the level of global interest and hopes soon to see “every single state signed up and fully active in the convention.” “That’s certainly our overarching goal, and I think we’re making progress,” Kennedy said. “This is an arms control regime … and the **implementation has** great **benefits** for every country around the world.”

#### An effective Biological Weapons Convention solves bioterror and the terminal consequences of their disease claims.

Pearson 01 [Graham S. Pearson, Visiting Professor of International Security, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford, June 2001. The Regime To Prevent Biological Weapons: Opportunities For A Safer, Healthier, More Prosperous World, [http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/sbtwc/other/BTWCrgime.pdf Accessed 2/8/18](http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/sbtwc/other/BTWCrgime.pdf%20Accessed%202/8/18)]

When a wider perspective is considered, it is evident that the BTWC Protocol regime to strengthen the **effectiveness** and improve the implementation **of the BTWC needs to be considered** in the context of an international scene in which there is increasing transparency about the nature of activities and facilities within countries which is facilitated by the information increasingly being made available on the internet and the recognition by more and more countries that they share common goals for a safer, more prosperous world -- a world in which there is greater recognition that the dangers from dual-use materials and technology in general and biological agents and toxins in particular know no frontiers and that an outbreak in one country can spread all too quickly to its neighbours and, indeed, around the world through international travel and trade. The compliance elements of the Protocol regime -- declarations, visits, investigations -- are complemented by the provisions to promote scientific and technological exchange for peaceful purposes as these provisions help States Parties to develop their infrastructure -- and thereby reap benefits in international trade and commerce as well as increasing transparency and enhancing confidence in compliance. The BTWC Protocol regime will thus enhance international security and **counter bioterrorism** as well as also contribute directly to achieving a safer, healthier, more prosperous world bringing benefits to all countries, both developed or developing.

#### Synthetic biological weapons cause extinction

Sandberg, 8 -- Oxford University Future of Humanity Institute research fellow

[Anders, PhD in computation neuroscience, and Milan Cirkovic, senior research associate at the Astronomical Observatory of Belgrade, "How can we reduce the risk of human extinction?" Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 9-9-2008, thebulletin.org/how-can-we-reduce-risk-human-extinction, accessed 8-13-14] //

The risks from anthropogenic hazards appear at present larger than those from natural ones. Although great progress has been made in reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world, humanity is still threatened by the possibility of a global thermonuclear war and a resulting nuclear winter. We may face even greater risks from emerging technologies. Advances in synthetic biology might makeit possible to engineerpathogens capable ofextinction-levelpandemics. The knowledge, equipment, and materials needed to engineer pathogens are more accessible than those needed to build nuclear weapons. And unlike other weapons, pathogens are self-replicating, allowing a small arsenal to become exponentially destructive. Pathogens have been implicated in the extinctions of many wild species. Although most pandemics "fade out" by reducing the density of susceptible populations, pathogens with wide host ranges in multiple species can reach even isolated individuals. The intentional or unintentional release of engineered pathogens with high transmissibility, latency, and lethality might be capable of causing **human extinction**. While such an event seems unlikely today, the likelihood may increase as biotechnologies continue to improve at a rate rivaling Moore's Law.

### 1NC—Warming Good

Conceding the aff solves warming- but they didn’t read impact ev and u should reject 1AR ev bc its no the 2AC and 2nr strat

#### Best science proves no warming impact.

Idso et al 18 (Craig, Geography@ArizonaState, David Legates, Climatology@ Delaware, ProfClimatology@ Deleware, Fred Singer, Physics@ Princeton, ProfEnviroScience@ Virginia, Climate Change Reconsidered II: Fossil Fuels, NIPCC, Ch.2, p. 108-109, http://climatechangereconsidered.org/climate-change-reconsidered-ii-fossil-fuels/)

Methodology The Scientific Method is a series of requirements imposed on scientists to ensure the integrity of their work. The IPCC has not followed established rules that guide scientific research. Appealing to consensus may have a place in science, but not as a means of shutting down debate. Uncertainty in science is unavoidable but must be acknowledged. Many declaratory and predictive statements about the global climate are not warranted by science. Observations Surface air temperature is governed by energy flow from the Sun to Earth and from Earth back into space. Whatever diminishes or intensifies this energy flow can change air temperature. Levels of carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere are governed by processes of the carbon cycle. Exchange rates and other climatological processes are poorly understood. The geological record shows temperatures and CO2 levels in the atmosphere have not been stable, making untenable the IPCC’s assumption that they would be stable in the future in the absence of human emissions. Water vapor is the dominant greenhouse gas owing to its abundance in the atmosphere and the wide range of spectra in which it absorbs radiation. Carbon dioxide (CO2) absorbs energy only in a very narrow range of the longwave infrared spectrum. Controversies Reconstructions of average global surface temperature differ depending on the methodology used. The warming of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries has not been shown to be beyond the bounds of natural variability. General circulation models (GCMs) are unable to accurately depict complex climate processes. They do not accurately hindcast or forecast the climate effects of human-related greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates of equilibrium climate sensitivity (the amount of warming that would occur following a doubling of atmospheric CO2 level) range widely. The IPCC’s estimate is higher than many recent estimates. Solar irradiance, magnetic fields, UV fluxes, and cosmic rays are poorly understood and may have greater influence on climate than general circulation models currently assume. Climate Impacts There is little evidence that the warming of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries has caused a general increase in severe weather events. Meteorological science suggests a warmer world will see milder weather patterns. Arctic ice is losing mass, but melting commenced before there was a human impact on climate and is not unprecedented. Antarctica is either gaining ice mass or is unchanged. Best available data show sea-level rise is not accelerating. Local and regional sea levels continue to exhibit typical natural variability. The link between warming and drought is weak, and by some measures drought decreased over the twentieth century. Changes in the hydrosphere of this type are regionally highly variable and show a closer correlation with multidecadal climate rhythmicity than they do with global temperature. Plants have responded positively to rising temperatures

and carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, a trend that is likely to continue beyond the twenty-first century. Why Scientists Disagree Climate is an interdisciplinary subject requiring insights from many fields of study. Very few scholars have mastery of more than one or two of these disciplines. Fundamental uncertainties arise from insufficient observational evidence and disagreements over how to interpret data and how to set the parameters of models. Many scientists trust the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to objectively report the latest scientific findings on climate change, but it has failed to produce balanced reports and has allowed its findings to be misrepresented to the public. Climate scientists, like all humans, can have tunnel vision. Bias, even or especially if unconscious, can be especially pernicious when data are equivocal and allow multiple interpretations, as in climatology. Appeals to Consensus Surveys and abstract-counting exercises that are said to show a “scientific consensus” on the causes and consequences of climate change invariably ask the wrong questions or the wrong people. No survey data exist that support claims of consensus on important scientific questions. Some survey data, petitions, and peer-reviewed research show deep disagreement among scientists on issues that must be resolved before the man-made global warming hypothesis can be accepted. Some 31,000 scientists have signed a petition saying “there is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth’s atmosphere and disruption of the Earth’s climate.” Prominent climate scientists have said repeatedly that there is no consensus on the most important issues in climate science.

1NC-- Ice Age

#### 1-- CO2 solves ice age – extinction

Marsh 12 (Gerald, Retired Physicist from the Argonne National Laboratory and a former consultant to the Department of Defense on strategic nuclear technology and policy in the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton Administration, “The Coming of a New Ice Age,” <http://www.winningreen.com/site/epage/59549_621.htm>) //BS 1-22-2018

CHICAGO — Contrary to the conventional wisdom of the day, the real danger facing humanity is not global warming, but more likely the coming of a new Ice Age. What we live in now is known as an interglacial, a relatively brief period between long ice ages. Unfortunately for us, most interglacial periods last only about ten thousand years, and that is how long it has been since the last Ice Age ended. How much longer do we have before the ice begins to spread across the Earth’s surface? Less than a hundred years or several hundred? We simply don’t know. Even if all the temperature increase over the last century is attributable to human activities, the rise has been relatively modest one of a little over one degree Fahrenheit — an increase well within natural variations over the last few thousand years. While an enduring temperature rise of the same size over the next century would cause humanity to make some changes, it would undoubtedly be within our ability to adapt. Entering a new ice age, however, would be catastrophic for the continuation of modern civilization. One has only to look at maps showing the extent of the great ice sheets during the last Ice Age to understand what a return to ice age conditions would mean. Much of Europe and North-America were covered by thick ice, thousands of feet thick in many areas and the world as a whole was much colder. The last “little” Ice Age started as early as the 14th century when the Baltic Sea froze over followed by unseasonable cold, storms, and a rise in the level of the Caspian Sea. That was followed by the extinction of the Norse settlements in Greenland and the loss of grain cultivation in Iceland. Harvests were even severely reduced in Scandinavia And this was a mere foreshadowing of the miseries to come. By the mid-17th century, glaciers in the Swiss Alps advanced, wiping out farms and entire villages. In England, the River Thames froze during the winter, and in 1780, New York Harbor froze. Had this continued, history would have been very different. Luckily, the decrease in solar activity that caused the Little Ice Age ended and the result was the continued flowering of modern civilization. There were very few Ice Ages until about 2.75 million years ago when Earth’s climate entered an unusual period of instability. Starting about a million years ago cycles of ice ages lasting about 100,000 years, separated by relatively short interglacial periods, like the one we are now living in became the rule. Before the onset of the Ice Ages, and for most of the Earth’s history, it was far warmer than it is today. Indeed, the Sun has been getting brighter over the whole history of the Earth and large land plants have flourished. Both of these had the effect of dropping carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere to the lowest level in Earth’s long history. Five hundred million years ago, carbon dioxide concentrations were over 13 times current levels; and not until about 20 million years ago did carbon dioxide levels dropped to a little less than twice what they are today. It is possible that moderately increased carbon dioxide concentrations could extend the current interglacial period. But we have not reached the level required yet, nor do we know the optimum level to reach. So, rather than call for arbitrary limits on carbon dioxide emissions, perhaps the best thing the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the climatology community in general could do is spend their efforts on determining the optimal range of carbon dioxide needed to extend the current interglacial period indefinitely. NASA has predicted that the solar cycle peaking in 2022 could be one of the weakest in centuries and should cause a very significant cooling of Earth’s climate. Will this be the trigger that initiates a new Ice Age? We ought to carefully consider this possibility before we wipe out our current prosperity by spending trillions of dollars to combat a perceived global warming threat that may well prove to be only a will-o-the-wisp.

### 1NC— health diplomacy

Powertagged impact ev- u rev cites past examples in the ME and Africa that didn’t eslcate