

# Constructive

## CI

**Companies' profit-driven incentives lead them to not focus on catching actual criminals**

Todd **Miller**, 09-16-20**19**, "More Than A Wall", Transnational Institute, <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/more-than-a-wall-0> // RB

Focusing in on **CBP contracts** – the largest government contractor in border and immigration control – the report identifies 14 companies that **are giants in the border security business. These are Accenture, Boeing, Elbit, Flir Systems, G4S, General Atomics, General Dynamics, IBM, L3 Technologies, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, PAE, Raytheon, UNISYS, among several other top firms we list in the report that are receiving contracts.** They include technology and security firms, but **are clearly dominated by the same global arms firms that reap rewards from high levels of US military spending.** In addition, **it also profiles, private prison companies** CoreCivic and Geo Group who along with G4S **are major players in providing immigration detention services. The volume and value of CBP contracts has grown** to the point that in 2009, Lockheed Martin landed a contract potentially worth more than \$945 million for maintenance and upkeep of 16 P-3 surveillance planes equipped with airborne and surface-to-radar systems. This one contract was equal to the total entire border and immigration enforcement budgets from 1975 to 1978 (around \$923 million). Similarly, the contract to the San Diego-based General Atomics, worth \$276 million in 2016 for the operational maintenance of the Predator B drone systems, almost exceeds any of the INS annual budgets in the 1970s.

**That justifies biased technology**

Nicol Turner **Lee**, Caitlin **Chin-Rothmann**, 04-12-20**22**, "Police surveillance and facial recognition: Why data privacy is imperative for communities of color", Brookings, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/police-surveillance-and-facial-recognition-why-data-privacy-is-an-imperative-for-communities-of-color/> // TT

Since historically biased policing patterns have contributed to their higher rates of interrogation and arrest, **communities of color are** often **overrepresented in law enforcement databases** compared to the overall U.S. population.<sup>[42]</sup> The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) reports that Black individuals are five times more likely than white individuals to be stopped by police officers in the United States, and that Black and Latino individuals comprise 56% of the U.S. incarcerated population but only 32% of the overall U.S. population.<sup>[43]</sup> This means that **not only are police officers more likely to employ surveillance or facial recognition programs to compare images of Black and Latino individuals, but** that mugshot **images** or arrest records of Black and Latino individuals **are more likely to be stored in these databases in the first place**—two distinct problems that, when aligned, will **exacerbate existing patterns of** racial inequity in **policing**.<sup>[44]</sup> Apart from the dual challenges of accuracy and transparency, there remains an ethical question of if or when it is appropriate to use facial recognition to address legitimate security concerns, regardless of its accuracy. **even if facial recognition hypothetically could improve to a point where the technology itself has near-perfect accuracy** rates **across all demographic groups, it would still be possible for law enforcement officers to apply it in ways that replicate existing racial disparities in their outcomes.**

Post—aff,

Jack **Corrigan**, 05-30-20**19**, "CBP's Airport Facial Recognition 'Is Not a Surveillance Program'", Nextgov, <https://www.nextgov.com/emerging-tech/2019/05/cbps-airport-facial-recognition-not-surveillance-program/157373/> // RB, brackets in og

Jeramie Scott, director of the Domestic **Surveillance Project** at the Electronic Privacy Information Center, said he worries **CBP** and other federal agencies **start using the systems deployed** in airports **for other purposes, like identifying people who committed petty crimes.** Today, there are no federal laws regulating agencies' use of facial recognition, and without those restrictions, **government officials** and vendors **have incentives to expand the scope of the program.** Scott told Nextgov. "It's just a powerful **surveillance** tool ... with no rules in place," he said. "There is **potential for abuse because there's not really the rules in place to make sure [the program] remains narrow.**" During last week's hearing, Giuliani also said that without more regulations in place, she feared the **program could expand into something far more intrusive than identifying travelers.** While face scans are optional for U.S. citizens today, Scott worries CBP could eventually make it de facto mandatory for people to use the system, either by making alternative ID checks more laborious or explicitly requiring it for international travelers. Already, the Transportation Security Administration is planning to build off CBP's work and **stand up its own biometrics program** for domestic travelers, and as the public gets more exposure to the tech, the agencies could continue expanding its reach in the name of safety, according to Scott.

## **This harms women**

Rebecca **Chowdhury**, 06-02-20**22**, "High-Tech Surveillance Could Track Abortion-Seekers in U.S.", TIME, <https://time.com/6184111/abortion-surveillance-tech-tracking/> // TT

According to **ICE**'s website, these data sharing programs enable the agency to work with "law enforcement partners in the shared responsibility for ensuring the safety of our communities" by **"using biometrics to identify foreign-born**

**individuals** arrested for criminal offenses." This data collection could affect citizens and non-citizens, alike, organizers say—whether or not people have interacted with police. The Center on Privacy and Technology at Georgetown Law, a Washington, D.C. think tank, [released a major report on ICE in May](#). It claims that **ICE** can access the driver's license data of 74% of adults. The agency has already used **facial recognition technology** to search the driver's license photographs of 32% of adults in the US, according to the report. Advocates say these ongoing **surveillance tactics could be directed against abortion seekers or providers in states that restrict or criminalize abortion**. In a new [report](#), the Surveillance Technology Oversight Project predicts that **state officials will “turn to the surveillance tools that have become so central to American policing**, using technology to peer into the most intimate aspects of our lives.”

## Across the nation, surveillance creeps in

Hannah **Tyler**, 02-02-20**22**, "The Increasing Use of Artificial Intelligence in Border Zones Prompts Privacy Questions", Migration Policy Institute, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/artificial-intelligence-border-zones-privacy> // TT

Critics warn that **the use of this technology could lead to endless surveillance and a vast, ever-growing dragnet, as technology that is deployed to patrol the border is also used by local police miles in the U.S. interior**. Local police in border communities—and those far from the border—have been revealed to use facial recognition technology, cellphone tracking “stingray” systems, license-plate cameras, drones, and spy planes, with **immigration authorities** sometimes **sharing information with law enforcement for non-immigration purposes**. **CBP flew nearly 700 surveillance missions between 2010 and 2012 on behalf of other law enforcement agencies** according to flight logs, some of which were not directly related to border protection. During Black Lives Matter protests in Minneapolis in 2020 following the murder of George Floyd, a CBP Predator drone flew over the city and provided live video to authorities on the ground. Similar operations involving helicopters, airplanes, and drones also took place in 14 other cities, broadcasting about 270 hours of footage live to CBP control rooms. Critics’

concerns about the creep of these kinds of technologies from the border into the interior of the country have escalated in recent years, as their use has become more widespread.

## **The result is a chilling effect, surveillance is used to identify and arrest abortion seekers**

Li **Zhou** and Youyou **Zhou**, 07-01-20**22**, "Who overturning Roe hurts most, explained in 7 charts", Vox,

<https://www.vox.com/2022/7/1/23180626/roe-dobbs-charts-impact-abortion-women-rights>

**"The US already has higher maternal mortality than many countries.** This will exacerbate that. The

US already has higher child poverty than many countries. This will exacerbate that." The data, ultimately, backs up Raifman's assertion. Missouri is one of nine states where a ban or near ban on abortion was set to go into effect since Roe was overturned, and as many as 17 other states could soon follow suit. (Notably, several bans have been put on hold because of legal challenges that have been filed.) **About 33.7 million women**, or about half of reproductive-age women (defined as those between

15 and 44, in this analysis) **in the US, live in states where there are poised to be new restrictions.**

Research has shown that **losing access to legal abortion means that more women will die, that**

**more families will live in poverty,** and that society will bear larger consequences in the decades to come...

**women who were denied an abortion** were three times more likely to be unemployed than women who were able

to access an abortion. After a year, they were less likely to have aspirational future plans. By the fifth year, they **were four**

**times more likely to live in poverty.**

## **C2**

### **Although fragile, an economic recovery is on the way**

**Fortinsky** Sarah, 9-19-20**24**, "Yellen on 'soft landing' prediction: 'I believe that's exactly what we're seeing in the economy'," Hill//vivyells,

<https://thehill.com/business/economy/4888824-yellen-soft-landing-us-economy/>

Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said Thursday she believes **the U.S. economy is making** the **“soft landing”** that she predicted two years ago, when inflation

soared after the pandemic. In a live interview during the Atlantic Festival 2024, journalist Ron Brownstein recalled their interview in 2022, when, he said, **“there was a great**

**deal of apprehension about the economy, about the Biden administration’s management of the**

**economy.”** “Well, here we are now, two years later: unemployment 4.2, inflation under 3 percent, Fed finally, cutting interest rates,” he said. “I know Taylor Swift has been in the news

a lot lately, so let me ask you: Are we out of the woods?” **Yellen cautioned against overconfidence, since “there are always risks**

**to the economy,”** but she said today’s economy is exhibiting key markers of a soft landing, as she outlined them two years ago. “When we spoke two years ago, what I said was, I

believe that **there was a path to bring inflation down, in the context of a strong job market, and if the Fed**

**and the administration’s policies could succeed in accomplishing that, we’d call that a soft landing.”**

Yellen said. “And I believe that’s exactly what we’re seeing in the economy,” she continued. **the Federal Reserve** on Wednesday **cut interest rates by 50**

**basis points**, in its first rate reduction after a two-and-a-half-year crusade against inflation. The new federal funds rate is 4.75-5 percent. The Fed incrementally increased interest

rates from near zero in March 2022 to a range of 5.25-5.5 percent last July as it battled rising inflation, which peaked at 9.1 percent in June 2022. **While rate hikes fueled**

**recession concerns and layoff fears, the unemployment rate maintained its lowest sub-4 percent**

**streak since the 1960s.** Yellen said she wouldn’t comment on the decision to cut rates by the Federal Reserve, which she previously chaired, but said the decision is **“a**

**very positive sign for where the U.S. economy is.”** Yellen said **the labor market remains “strong,”** despite

**having cooled significantly. “It’s not as hot as the labor market was a year and a half or two years ago,**

**when firms were utterly struggling to hire back employees that they had laid off during the pandemic,**

**and there had been huge shifts in demand, wages were rising very rapidly.”** Yellen said she believes the U.S. economy can

**continue down this path,** which **would be “an excellent outcome.”**

**Affirming quashes our soft landing**

## 1. Reducing migrant inflows

Kevin **Appleby**, Center For Migration Studies, 09-02-20**24**, "The Importance of Immigrant Labor to the US Economy", Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS), <https://cmsny.org/importance-of-immigrant-labor-to-us-economy/> // RB

Despite **calls to deport all undocumented persons** in our nation, such an operation **would cause a severe** strain on

US citizens, as **labor shortage**s would accrue **and inflation** would rise. Moreover, federal, state, and local budgets would be reduced, as **taxes**

**paid by undocumented workers would be lost**, including their contributions to the Social Security and Medicare systems. The

following offers a profile of immigrant laborers in the US economy and measures their economic and fiscal contributions to the United States. It also argues that legalizing the undocumented workforce, instead of deporting them, and creating legal avenues for immigrant workers would serve the best interest of the United States and the US citizenry. Immigrants in the Labor Force. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2023, foreign-born workers, including the undocumented, accounted for 18.6 percent, or 29.1 million, of the US labor force, up from 18.1 percent in 2022. The labor force participation rate of the foreign-born increased to 66.6 percent, almost five percent higher than the native-born population (61.8 percent). Foreign-born workers were mainly employed in service occupations, construction, transportation, and material moving occupations, with native-born workers employed in management, professional, and sales and office occupations, making their roles in the labor force largely complementary. Almost half (47.6 percent) of the foreign-born workforce was Hispanic, with about a quarter (25.1 percent) being Asian. According to estimates from the Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) and other groups, as many as **8.3 million undocumented immigrants work in the US economy**, or 5.2

percent of the workforce. They work in **construction** (1.5 million), restaurants (1 million), agriculture and farms (320,000), landscaping (300,000), and **food**

**processing and manufacturing** (200,000), among other occupations. [1] Unauthorized workers hail from Mexico (30 percent), Central and South

America (20 percent), and Central and Eastern Asia (15 percent). Occupations which will continue to demand undocumented workers over the next decade include cooks, home health/personal care aides, delivery and taxi drivers, and medical/therapy assistants. In New York State, CMS estimates a total of 470,100 undocumented workers, with 56 percent coming from six countries: Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, China, and the Dominican Republic. They work as construction workers (29, 500), maids/housekeepers (20,900), cooks (16,800), home and personal care aides (16,800), janitors (13,600), and delivery drivers (13,400), among other occupations. Potential Labor Shortages. In order to grow, the US economy will continue to need immigrant workers in certain industries. A Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas study found that immigrant

**laborers have helped grow the post-pandemic economy, spurring job growth while also keeping down inflation.**

**But surveillance would scare civilians from crossing, creating massive labor shortages**

## Historically

Stephen **Devadoss**, 06-28-20**11**, "IMPLICATIONS OF IMMIGRATION POLICIES FOR THE U.S. FARM SECTOR AND WORKFORCE", Wiley Online Library, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1465-7295.2010.00300.x>

Consequently, the U.S. Congress attempted to address the immigration problems by enacting the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). The goals of IRCA were to eliminate the stock of undocumented workers through amnesty<sup>2</sup> and domestic enforcement of employer sanctions and curb the influx of [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigrants by increasing the border surveillance. Amnesty failed to eliminate the stock of [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigrants because only about half of the [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigrants filed for citizenship, and it created future expectation of amnesty and more [REDACTED] [undocumented] unauthorized entry. Furthermore, domestic sanctions on employers of undocumented workers and deportation of these workers were scantily enforced. **To stop the influx of immigrants, IRCA focused**

**heavily on tightening border control. The IRCA also legislated the H-2A program, which allowed agricultural employers to bring in guest workers during seasonal operations (ERS 2007). However, farmers complained that the cumbersome paperwork of H-2A and bureaucratic delay were not conducive to procure seasonal laborers at the time of peak farm operations such as vegetable and fruit picking.**<sup>3</sup> In spite of IRCA's amnesty provision and strengthened control

measures, [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigration continued to rise—about 12 million unauthorized immigrants resided in the United States in 2007 (Martin 2007) which is reaffirmed by many popular press reports—leading to an extended congressional debate that began at the start of this decade to solve the [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigration problem. Several bills were proposed by the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the White House, addressing issues related to increased domestic and border enforcements,<sup>4</sup> paths to citizenship, and guest-worker programs (Montgomery 2006). These bills were not passed because of major disagreements among lawmakers over providing citizenship and guest-worker programs. As a result of the failed legislations and the September 11 attack, the government primarily focused on border security. Accordingly, funding for border enforcement has steadily increased,<sup>5</sup> and resources were diverted from domestic to border enforcement. However, Boucher and Taylor (2007) documented that increased funding to secure the border did not deter undocumented workers from crossing the border because determined immigrants eventually find a way to enter the country by repeated attempts. Following September 11, 2001, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) further decreased the number of human hours devoted to worksite inspection because monitoring critical infrastructure took priority (GAO 2005). For example, from 1999 to 2003, the number of human hours for domestic enforcement decreased from 480,000 to 18,000.<sup>6,7</sup> But, by late 2005, the U.S. government started to intensify domestic surveillance. For example, only 25 criminal arrests relating to [REDACTED] [undocumented] immigration occurred in 2002, but increased to 716 by 2006 and 1,103 by 2008 (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2008c). Domestic surveillance has further intensified under the current administration (Meyer and Gorman 2009). According to Passel (2008), a decreasing trend in the unauthorized immigrant population is recently occurring.<sup>8</sup> This is largely due to worksite and border enforcements and the recent U.S. economic recession. These enforcements have exacerbated U.S. agricultural labor shortages before the 2008/2009 economic crisis. **According to the National Agricultural Worker Survey,**

**80% of the newly hired farm labor force is from Mexico, of which 96% are unauthorized**



(U.S. Department of Labor 2005). Therefore, **as border** and domestic **enforcements intensified, entry of undocumented immigrants into the U.S. farm labor force was thwarted, which led to an acute labor scarcity.** For example, the Wall Street Journal (2007) reported that in 2006, **about 20% of agricultural products were not harvested nationwide.** Furthermore, the Rural Migration News (2007) provides a detailed and specific list of these shortages and the adverse effect on crucial cultivation operations which resulted in heavy losses. As a result, farm groups are one of the strongest allies of overhauling the current guest-worker program to bring immigrants to legally work in U.S. agriculture. For the last several decades, **immigrants played a crucial role in the development and competitiveness of U.S. agricultural production** (Torok and Huffman 1986). For example, Devadoss and Luckstead (2008) provide evidence of the importance of immigrant farm workers to vegetable production which is highly labor intensive. The United States has a great land endowment and ideal growing conditions; however, **without immigrant labor who perform the back-breaking labor-intensive operations that U.S. low-skilled workers are unwilling to perform, agricultural productivity and total production would decline. Consequently, costs to U.S. consumers of agricultural products would increase and net exports would also decrease.**

In recent years, Mexican immigrant labor contributed significantly to the expansion of U.S. agricultural exports, particularly between the United States and Mexico. For example, between 1994 and 2008, net U.S. exports to the world and to Mexico increased by 82% and 200%, respectively (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2008f). Devoid of these laborers, this dramatic increase would not have been possible.

## 2. Increasing migrant outflows

Avi **Asher-Schapiro, 07-20-2024**, "Trump, armed with tech, could supercharge deportations", No Publication,

<https://www.context.news/ai/trump-armed-with-tech-could-supercharge-deportations>. //brask

**Surveillance** and AI **could** speed Trump's promise to **deport millions of immigrants**. Immigrants brace for crackdown post-election AI and surveillance bolster US borders LOS ANGELES - Maru Mora-Villalpando had been living in the United States for 21 years when a letter arrived at her door with a deportation notice. It was 11 months into Donald Trump's presidency, and Mora-Villalpando thought she had taken all the necessary steps to keep her address hidden from authorities. But she did not realise that immigration officials could track her whereabouts using basic information she had assumed was private, such as her car registration or utility bills. "I didn't know all this data was being packaged up and given to authorities," said Mora-Villalpando, a community organiser who works with immigrant and undocumented communities in Seattle, Washington. "People would see ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) agents outside their homes, and we didn't know how they would find us - well now we know." The Trump campaign and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) did not respond to requests for comment. High-tech enterprise Immigration enforcement is increasingly a high-tech enterprise. Authorities can track migrants using data brokers that create detailed profiles of immigrants based on thousands of data points, as well as other state-of-the-art **surveillance tools including** facial recognition and licence plate readers. Algorithms can help decide an immigrant's fate on a range of issues, from whether they should wear an ankle monitor to whether an asylum case is flagged as suspicious. Authorities

are also using ever more artificial intelligence (**AI**), which campaigners worry **could generate target lists for deportation or automatically**

**reject asylum** applicants **en masse**. With Trump leading in the polls, many organizations that work with immigrant communities worry these **tools could be**

**used to speedily** target then **deport** some of the **more than 11 million undocumented people** who are estimated to live in the U.S.

"There's a huge tech infrastructure ready to do just that," said Jacinta Gonzalez, field director of Mijente, a grassroots organisation that works on immigration issues. In a memo released in 2023, the DHS, which oversees immigration enforcement, said it would "not use AI technology to enable improper systemic, indiscriminate, or large-scale monitoring, surveillance or tracking of individuals." Undocumented immigrants always have risked deportation - even those who came as children or who are near-lifelong U.S. residents. Despite more than two decades of trying, Congress has never been able to pass a law that would normalise their status.

## The impact is recession

Austin **Denean**, Fri, September 20th 20**24**, "Fed turns focus toward bolstering economy with obstacles ahead", WLOS,

<https://wlos.com/news/nation-world/fed-turns-focus-toward-bolstering-economy-with-obstacles-ahead-inflation-unemployment-jobs-interest-rates-consumer-spending-soft-landing-jerome-powell-federal-reserve>

The **Federal Reserve is moving onto its next mission after the first rate cut** since ratcheting them up to tame the rate

of price increases earlier this week marked a symbolic **end to its fight with inflation** and the beginning of a new phase **to steer the**

**economy into a soft landing. Keeping the labor market intact is one of the chief**

**challenges for the Fed to navigate as it eases interest rates to a more neutral level where**

**they do not spur or slow economic activity.** Signals that the **employment situation in the U.S. is declining** have grown more prominent

in recent months. Unemployment rose to 4.2% last month compared to 3.7% in January and the rate at which businesses have added jobs has also declined. Labor data is still strong to solid compared to historical averages but is significantly weaker than it was in the peak of the post-pandemic resurgence of the economy. Policymakers' projections showed they are predicting unemployment to continue to climb modestly through the end of the year to 4.4% and stay there by the end of 2025. That is an increase of 4% this year and 4.2% for 2025. Powell said on Wednesday that the **labor market is no longer causing inflationary pressure**

**through a labor shortage that caused wages to rise rapidly and was passed onto**

**consumers in the form of higher prices.** They are now turning their focus to the maximum employment side of their dual mandate of

overseeing the economy. **Economists also noted that Powell was very clear about further weakening**

**in the labor market being an unwelcome development.** The other big challenge facing the central bank is determining what

its benchmark interest rate needs to be to have a neutral effect on the economy, meaning that it would neither spur growth nor weaken activity. There is some debate among economists as to exactly what that range is, and Powell signed governors are also unsure but that it is higher than it was prior to the pandemic.

## Absent a soft landing

**B**oston **U**niversity, 11-01-20**13**, "The Financial Crisis and The Great Recession," Boston University.

[https://www.bu.edu/eci/files/2019/06/MAC\\_2e\\_Chapter\\_15.pdf](https://www.bu.edu/eci/files/2019/06/MAC_2e_Chapter_15.pdf) recut Aaron

The financial crisis that commenced in 2007 and its aftermath have been widely referred to as the "Great **Recession**"—and with good reason. From its beginning until its nadir in 2009, it was **responsible for the destruction of** nearly **\$20 trillion worth of financial assets owned by U.S. households**. During this time, the **U.S. unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent to 10 percent** (not counting the discouraged and marginally attached workers discussed in Chapter 7). By 2010, college graduates fortunate enough to find a job were, on average, earning 17.5 percent less than their counterparts before the crisis—and experts were predicting that such **a decline in earnings would persist for more than a decade**. The crisis also **spread beyond U.S. borders**. **As consumption and income decline[s]d in the United States**, many countries experienced a significant **reduction in exports** as well as a decline in the investments that they held in the United States. As a result, **global GDP declined by 2 percent** in 2009. It has been estimated that between 50 million and **100 million people around the world** either **fell into**, or were prevented from escaping, extreme **poverty** due to the crisis. Why did this happen?

## C3

### Cybersecurity's on the chopping block

David **Jones**, 11-10-20**23**, "As Congress weighs budget priorities, top cyber execs urge CISA funding support", Cybersecurity

Dive, <https://www.cybersecuritydive.com/news/congress-budget-cyber-execs-cisa-funding/699461/> // TT

**CISA has faced rising backlash from Republican House members** in recent months **related to the agency's work to combat disinformation related to election security. A failed amendment to the House Homeland Security Appropriations bill included language to slash the CISA budget by 25%** and was supported by 108 Republican House members. "We have heard there may still be calls for significant cuts to CISA and we remain concerned that cuts like these could undermine CISA's network defense and critical infrastructure coordination mission," Tenable officials said via email. Eric Goldstein, CISA's executive assistant director for cybersecurity, told a House Homeland Security Committee hearing that the **proposed cuts would greatly harm CISA's ability to monitor threats against federal networks.** "We would not be able to sustain that visibility with that significant of a budget cut, and **our adversaries would unequivocally exploit those gaps.**" Goldstein said.

## **Affirming is the nail in the coffin**

**Katz 24** [Eric Katz, 2-13-2024, DHS to slash operations, reshuffle workforce without additional funds, agency warns, Government Executive,  
<https://www.govexec.com/management/2024/02/dhs-slash-operations-and-reshuffle-workforce-without-additional-funds-agency-warns/394190/>] // MVSG

The **Homeland Security** Department **is preparing to potentially move some employees from their primary functions and reprogram funds to address a budget shortfall,** the agency said on Wednesday, sending out a warning to lawmakers that their **inaction could harm national security.** The Biden administration is imploring Congress to provide more funds throughout DHS to avoid the slashing of operations. Among the expected cut backs would be upgrades to ports of entry and border surveillance technology, shelter services for migrant arrivals, deportation rates and asylum processing. **"The administration has repeatedly requested additional resources for DHS' vital missions on the southwest border and Congress has chronically underfunded them,"** a department spokesperson said. "Most recently, Congress **rejected the bipartisan national security bill out of hand,** which will put at risk DHS's **current removal operations,** put further strain on our already overtaxed workforce and make it harder to catch fentanyl at ports of entry."

The Senate rejected the bipartisan measure that took months to negotiate after former President Trump and House Republicans put pressure on the lawmakers to vote against the restrictive immigration reform and border security bill. The measure included \$18 billion for components throughout DHS, including for the hiring of thousands of new employees. **Without adequate**

**funding for CBP, ICE and USCIS, the department will have to reprogram or pull resources from other efforts**,” the DHS spokesperson said. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services would have to reassign

hundreds of personnel from their normal duties to conduct initial screenings of new migrant arrivals, the spokesperson added. That would take them away from adjudicating green cards and addressing the asylum backlog, leading to longer wait times for the applicants. USCIS just last week announced it had reduced its total backlog for the first time in a decade. It completed 10 million cases in fiscal 2023, an all-time record, reducing its overall number of pending cases by 15%. USCIS is still struggling to dig out from a hiring freeze it implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the agency threatened to furlough most of its workers as normal funds collected through fees dried up. Congress eventually intervened, but not before a longstanding hiring pause depleted the agency. The border measure would have provided USCIS with 4,300 asylum officers, quintupling that part of the agency’s workforce, while also adding new responsibilities. Without an injection of funding, Immigration and Customs Enforcement would have to scale back its current pace of border and removal operations. ICE in fiscal 2023 removed more than 140,000 individuals and turned away nearly 63,000 migrants when the Title 42 policy remained in effect, though a spokesperson said it would no longer be able to sustain that ramped-up operational capacity. Under the bipartisan border deal, ICE would have received \$7.6 billion and 1,200 new employees. The Washington Post reported on Wednesday ICE is considering releasing thousands of detained immigrants as it can no longer afford to hold 38,000 individuals. “A reduction in ICE operations would significantly harm border security, national security and public safety,” the DHS spokesperson said. **Customs and Border Protection would**

**repurpose funds away from “nonessential areas,” which DHS said would require**

**sacrifices to priority capital investments**. Rep. Bennie Thompson, D-Miss., the top Democrat on the House Homeland Security Committee, said Republicans were playing “political games” rather than addressing an urgent matter. “Because Republicans refuse to actually govern and have stated they won’t provide another dime to DHS, ICE will soon be forced to reduce operations and release significant numbers of detainees,” Thompson said. “If it is a crisis at the border, then Republicans must agree to fix it now.” Rep. Mark Green, R-Tenn., who chairs the panel and led the effort to impeach DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, called the administration’s warnings “absurd,” accusing ICE of letting bed space for detained migrants go unused and noting the agency proposed cutting its detention capacity in its fiscal 2024 budget proposal. “Instead of treating enforcement as a hostage negotiation—‘give us more money or else’—Secretary Mayorkas should just do his job and follow the law,” Green said.

**DHS, like all agencies, is currently operating under a continuing resolution that is funding it**

**at fiscal 2023 levels**. That is set to expire March 8 as lawmakers negotiate final appropriations bills, though **overall**

**spending throughout government will stay flat**. The Senate this week advanced a supplemental spending

package that stripped out all funding initially included for DHS. The department has become the latest of several in the Biden

administration to warn the uncertainty of the CR and expected flat funding environment is negatively impacting operations. Facilities throughout the Veterans Affairs Department are restricting hiring as they deal with budget shortfalls. The Social Security Administration told Congress at the start of the fiscal year it had to freeze hiring and overtime, with leaders noting the agency has been underresourced for a decade. Once Congress completes the full-year appropriations process, agencies across government will be dealing with budget constraints due to a spending agreement originally negotiated by the White House and House Republicans.

## The impact is economic crisis

### CISA's the pillar of our economy

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, xx-xx-xxxx, "Financial Services Sector", Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency,

<https://www.cisa.gov/topics/critical-infrastructure-security-and-resilience/critical-infrastructure-sectors/financial-services-sector> // TT

The Financial Services Sector represents a vital component of our nation's critical infrastructure. Large-scale power outages, recent natural disasters, and an increase in the number and sophistication of cyberattacks demonstrate the wide range of potential risks facing the sector. Overview **The Financial Services Sector includes thousands of depository**

**institutions, providers of investment products, insurance companies, other credit and financing organizations, and** the providers of the critical financial utilities and services that support these functions.

Financial institutions vary widely in size and presence, ranging from **some of the world's largest global companies** with thousands of employees and many billions of dollars in assets, to **community banks and credit unions** with a small number of employees serving individual communities. Whether an individual savings account, financial derivatives, credit extended to a large organization, or investments made to a foreign country, these products allow customers to: Deposit funds and make payments to other parties Provide credit and liquidity to customers Invest funds for both long and short periods Transfer financial risks between customers.

## Absent adequate defense

Ronald **Orol**, 05-14-20**19**, "In Cyberspace, All Banks Are Vulnerable," Centre for International Governance Innovation,

<https://www.cigionline.org/articles/cyberspace-all-banks-are-vulnerable> // TT

According to a paper issued in March by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the hackers used a “hot patch” of the payments system to bypass security features. They also built custom malware to carry out the attack, which the authors described as **an “unprecedented escalation” of cybercrime**. Bankers, regulators and big investors continue to worry about another hack of the SWIFT system. However, beyond **cyber heists**, policy makers now have a much bigger concern: **a future attack on the financial system’s network infrastructure, or on a big bank, could trigger the next global economic crisis.** “We are all aware of what happened in the great financial crisis,” David Hunt, CEO of PGIM, Prudential Financial Inc.’s global investment management business, told a confab of big investors and executives in April at the annual Milken Institute Global Conference in Beverly Hills, California. “But **the next crisis is likely to come from technology and cyber.**”

### **The risk is uniquely high now**

Hadley **Spadaccini**, 04-18-20**24**, “Risks are higher than ever for US- China cyber war”, Responsible Statecraft, <https://responsiblestatecraft.org/us-china-cyberwar/> // TT

This announcement came on the heels of warnings from Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Director Jen Easterly and National Cyber Director Harry Coker that **Chinese hackers are making a strategic shift to target critical infrastructure, are likely able to launch cyberattacks that could cripple that infrastructure**, and are increasingly exploiting Americans’ private information. It’s apparent then that **a conflict between China and the United States would include disruptive, dangerous cyberwarfare.** Indeed, as U.S.-China military-to-military communications restart, **cyber needs to become a key part of these conversations to develop bilateral crisis management mechanisms.** Unfortunately, cyber crisis management is still in its infancy. The United States and China have engaged in multiple bilateral and multilateral dialogues on cyber-related issues in the past. For example, the 2015 summit between President Obama and Xi Jinping created a series of agreements — tacit and explicit — on cyber espionage, the joint investigation of cybercrimes, and a process that eventually produced the U.S.-China High-Level Joint Dialogue on Cybercrime and Related Issues. However, **direct U.S.-China official dialogues have not led to substantial cooperation.** President Biden warned Xi during a recent call

against China using cyberattacks to target sensitive infrastructure, but no solutions nor potential dialogues appear to have been brought up. There is no dearth of unofficial dialogues, and some have proposed discrete steps that would enhance U.S.-China cyber relations and crisis management mechanisms, such as coming to mutual definitions of cyber terms, strengthening bilateral communications, and promoting restraint in cyber usage. Unfortunately, **despite the many attempts at facilitating U.S.-China cyber dialogues and improved relations, no concrete standards or guidelines** on cyber usage **in a potential conflict have been adopted**, nor have U.S.-China cyber relations appeared to improve.

### **It's existential**

**Liu 18** [Qian Liu (Qian Liu is an economist and executive who frequently publishes in highly regarded academic journals and business outlets, and is frequently interviewed by news outlets), 11-13-2018, "The next economic crisis could cause a global conflict. Here's why," World Economic Forum, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/11/the-next-economic-crisis-could-cause-a-global-conflict-here-s-why/>]

The next economic crisis is closer than you think. But what you should really worry about is what comes after: **in the current social, political, and technological landscape, a prolonged economic crisis, combined with rising income inequality, could well escalate into a major global military conflict.** The 20**08**-09 global financial crisis **almost bankrupted governments and caused systemic collapse.** Policymakers managed to pull the global economy back from the brink, using massive **monetary stimulus, including quantitative easing and near-zero (or even negative) interest rates.** But **monetary stimulus is like an adrenaline shot to jump-start an arrested heart; it can revive the patient, but it does nothing to cure the disease.** Treating a sick economy requires structural reforms, which can cover everything from financial and labor markets to tax systems, fertility patterns, and education policies. Policymakers have utterly failed to pursue such reforms, despite promising to do so. Instead, they have remained preoccupied with politics. From Italy to Germany, forming and sustaining governments now seems to take more time than actual governing. And Greece, for example, has relied on



money from international creditors to keep its head (barely) above water, rather than genuinely reforming its pension system or improving its business environment. The lack of structural reform has meant that the unprecedented excess liquidity that central banks injected into their economies was not allocated to its most efficient uses. Instead, it raised global asset prices to levels even higher than those prevailing before 2008. In the United States, housing prices are now 8% higher than they were at the peak of the property bubble in 2006, according to the property website Zillow. The price-to-earnings (CAPE) ratio, which measures whether stock-market prices are within a reasonable range, is now higher than it was both in 2008 and at the start of the Great Depression in 1929. As monetary tightening reveals the vulnerabilities in the real economy, the collapse of asset-price bubbles will trigger another economic crisis – one that could be even more severe than the last, because we have **built up a tolerance to our strongest macroeconomic medications. A decade of regular adrenaline shots, in the form of ultra-low interest rates and unconventional monetary policies, has severely depleted their power to stabilize and stimulate the economy.** If history is any guide, the consequences of this mistake could extend far beyond the economy. According to Harvard's Benjamin Friedman, prolonged periods of **economic distress** have been characterized also by **public antipathy toward minority groups or foreign countries** – attitudes that can help to **fuel unrest, terrorism, or even war.** For example, during the Great Depression, US President Herbert Hoover signed the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, intended to protect American workers and farmers from foreign competition. In the subsequent five years, global trade shrank by two-thirds. Within a decade, World War II had begun. To be sure, WWII, like World War I, was caused by a multitude of factors; there is no standard path to war. But there is reason to believe that high levels of inequality can play a significant role in stoking conflict. According to research by the economist Thomas Piketty, a spike in income inequality is often followed by a great crisis. Income inequality then declines for a while, before rising again, until a new peak – and a new disaster. Though causality has yet to be proven, given the limited number of data points, this correlation should not be taken lightly, especially with wealth and income inequality at historically high levels. This is all the more worrying in view of the numerous other factors stoking social unrest and diplomatic tension, including technological disruption, a record-breaking migration crisis, anxiety over globalization, political **polarization**, and rising **nationalism.** All are symptoms of failed policies that could turn out to be trigger points for a future crisis. Voters have good reason to be frustrated, but the emotionally appealing populists to whom they are increasingly giving their support are offering ill-advised solutions that will only make matters worse. For example, despite the world's unprecedented

interconnectedness, multilateralism is increasingly being eschewed, as countries – most notably, Donald Trump's  
us – pursue unilateral, isolationist policies. Meanwhile, proxy wars are raging in Syria and Yemen. Against  
this background, we must take seriously the possibility that the next economic crisis could lead to a  
large-scale military confrontation. By the logic of the political scientist Samuel Huntington , considering such a scenario could help  
us avoid it, because it would force us to take action. In this case, the key will be for policymakers to pursue the structural reforms that they have  
long promised, while replacing finger-pointing and antagonism with a sensible and respectful global dialogue. The alternative may well  
be global conflagration.

## Rebuttal

**BIC means surveillance tech never solves the issue bc corporations' incentive is not to catch crime**

**N**ational **N**etwork for **I**mmigrant and **R**efugee **R**ights, xx-xx-xxxx, "Border Militarization Policy", National Network for Immigrant  
and Refugee Rights, <https://nnirr.org/programs/seeking-border-justice/border-militarization-policy/> // RB

One of the clearest ways to identify the growth of militarization at the border is by looking at the colossal spike in funding for border security over the years. The funding for border enforcement agencies surpasses the funding of all other federal law-enforcement agencies (FBI, DEA, ATF, Secret Service and U.S. Marshals Service). The American Immigration Council estimates that \$263 billion dollars have been spent on immigration enforcement since 1986. This graph above depicts federal funding for ICE and CBP per year, from 2005 through the proposed 2022 budget (released May 2021) which is to be approved in fall 2021. NNIRR and allies in the immigrant rights movement are enraged with the Biden administration for keeping funding at the same level as during Trump years, breaking with a promise to bring relief to immigrant communities and decrease the funding for enforcement. Who benefits

from these numbers? The **many corporations with government contracts providing technology, security and military equipment, private prisons and more...** According to a 2013 Migration Policy Institute Report, "funding, **technology**, and personnel growth are **the backbone of the transformations in immigration enforcement.**" The majority of government funding **for border securitization ends up going to security and technology corporations** like Boeing Company, Raytheon, and Elbit

Todd **Miller**, 09-16-20**19**, "More Than A Wall", Transnational Institute, <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/more-than-a-wall-0> // RB

**This report looks at the history of US border control** and the strong political consensus – both Republican and Democrat – in support of border militarization that long pre-dates the Trump administration. It shows how **this political consensus has been forged to a significant degree by the world's largest arms** (as well as a number of other **security** and IT) **corporations that have made massive profits from the exponential growth of government budgets for border control. Through their campaign contributions, lobbying, constant engagement with government officials, and the revolving door between industry and government, these security corporations and their government allies have formed a powerful border-industrial complex.** The evidence shows that it is these corporations – and their role in border infrastructure and policies – that have led to a predominantly militarized response to migration and thereby become the single biggest impediment to a humane response to migration.

**Alt. reasons why Harris loses the election**

Anezka **Pichrtova**, 07-23-20**24**, "Kamala Harris Losing to Trump on Key Economic Issue: Poll", Newsweek,

<https://www.newsweek.com/kamala-harris-losing-trump-economy-inflation-poll-1928909> // RB

Kamala **Harris is facing skepticism from voters** regarding her ability to tackle a key economic issue: **inflation**.

Recent polling by YouGov found that **only 29 percent of respondents thought that Harris would do a better job than Donald Trump when it comes to inflation, while 43 percent had more confidence in the former president.** While Kamala Harris' nomination has not been made official yet, she has

secured enough delegate support to win her place in the 2024 election race, and is expected to become the Democratic nominee.

Wroe believes that **inflation will be a factor in the upcoming presidential election.** A Harvard Youth Poll found that **for young voters in particular inflation is a priority when it comes to electing a president.** Confidence in Harris' abilities to tackle inflation was higher among Democrats, with 63 percent saying they thought she'd do a better job than Trump, although the proportion of Republicans backing the former president on the issue was higher, at 86 percent.

### **Young voters will be more influential than swing voters**

Laiyla **Santillan**, 07-23-20**24**, "Young voters weigh in on Biden's departure from 2024 presidential race", Voice of America,

<https://www.voanews.com/a/young-voters-weigh-in-on-biden-s-departure-from-2024-presidential-race/7710118.html> // RB

"I think that if anything is the message, it's that **young people** are strategic enough to make their voices heard, and we're going to be a part of this exciting coalition that is going to save our democracy," he said.

With more than **40 million members of Gen-Z eligible to vote in the 2024 presidential election.**

this demographic has the potential to **influence who sits in the Oval Office come 2025.**

**Rest were analytics.**