# **Disclosure**

#### **Interpretation – Debaters must disclose all previously read non-identity positions at the 2025 Florida Novice State Tournament under the PF NDCA wiki page and under their own name and school with full citations, tags, and thirty minutes after pairings come out.**

#### **Violation – You didn’t – I have screenshots**

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#### **Standards –**

#### **1. Evidence Quality – Disclosure generates an information database that encourages debaters to find the best evidence on the topic. Key to education since we have better debates with better arguments.**

**Nails 13,** [(Jacob, NDT Policy Debater at Georgia State University), “A Defense of Disclosure (Including Third Party Disclosure)”,NSDUpdate,10/10/2013EM] I fall squarely on the side of disclosure. I find that the largest advantage of widespread disclosure is the educational value it provides. First, **disclosure streamlines research.** Rather than every team and every lone wolf researching completely in the dark, **the wiki provides a public body of knowledge that everyone can** contribute to and **build off of. Students can look through** the **different studies** on the topic **and choose the best ones** on an informed basis without the prohibitively large burden of personally surveying all of the literature. The best arguments are identified and replicated, which is a natural result of an open marketplace of ideas. **Quality of evidence increases across the board.**

#### **And, people seeing the same arguments on the wiki furthers debates by forcing people to synthesize interactions beyond those cards – spamming cards that people have on the wiki doesn’t lead to win in a world where everyone has them which means debaters further discussion beyond the generics.**

#### **2. Academic Ethics – Disclosure deters mis-cutting, power-tagging, abuse of brackets and ellipses, and plagiarism. Academic integrity is an independent voter and o/w – A) It’s the strongest internal link to education because all projects are bankrupt in a world where you cheat and lie to produce them B) It’s a pre-requisite to evaluating anything else since we cannot trust you or your evidence C) It’s a D-Rule – academic spaces have a no tolerance policy for academic integrity, you don’t get to argue for a better grade you just get a 0.**

#### **3. Prep skew – Disclosure ensures we have time to look at and answer your arguments. It’s irreciprocal because you can read and prepare for our arguments while we can’t prep for yours. Prep is the internal link to fairness because it controls quality and quantity of arguments which gives you a massive advantage that is not correctable by pure skill. And, that controls engagement – Disclosure allows in-depth preparation before the round which checks back against unpredictable positions ~~and allows debaters to effectively write case negs and blocks. Not just in the context of this round, but for rounds in general.~~ Quality engagement is an independent voter because the constitutive reason we debate is to engage and clash our arguments otherwise we would just be doing oratory.**

#### **~~4. Small Schools – Disclosure helps small schools without access to large prep squads that can produce mass amounts of evidence. Allowing small schools access to those arguments helps them with argument innovation and prep which helps build small programs from the ground up as those debaters teach their novices. That o/w the impact of small programs getting prepped out because that is just a question of technical skill to execute good evidence comparison whereas they have no evidence to compare in a world of the counter interp.~~**

On voters,

**First, fairness is a voter because unfair arguments arbitrarily skew your evaluation of the round and it precedes substance because it frames its evaluation.**

**Second, education is a voter, it’s the only reason schools fund debate.**

**Third, is Drop the debater**

#### **a) to set a precedent for the best norms of debate**

#### **b) to deter future abuse**

#### **c) to rectify time lost running theory**

#### **d) the round has been irreversibly skewed so we can’t return to substance fairly**

#### **Fourth, default to competing interpretations because there’s no way for us to determine what you think a reasonable interpretation is. If there’s no counter-interp, pull the trigger because there’s no risk of offense on the theory debate.**

#### **Fifth, No RVIs**

#### **a) RVI commits the fallacy of denying the antecedent because it doesn't follow that you win if its fair. Logic functions as a side constraint on fairness.**

#### **b) RVI’s cause a chilling effect because people won’t run it in front of good theory debaters**

#### **c) RVI’s disincentivize substantive debate because pro will run horribly abusive pro cases to bait theory, and not have to debate substance.**

#### **~~d) they must specify win conditions on all RVIs to ensure clash on relevant arguments. That’s key to avoid judge intervention because we can resolve debates. They need to say what classifies as winning a theory shell.~~**

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### **Sixth, Must Answer in Constructive**

#### **Theory answers must be established in the constructive.**

#### **[1] Judge intervention: More speeches on theory ensures that debaters can resolve debates without the judge having to impart their opinion. That’s good because the judge has a constitutive obligation to keep their social, political, and ethical biases outside of debates.**

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#### **Seventh - Theory comes first (2 warrants):**

#### 1. **You have to know the rules before you play the game, determines what can and can’t be read**

#### 2. **Fiat is illusory, meaning if you affirm or negate nothing happens. However voting theory sets norms.**

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**Case**

**C1 is Nuclear Desalination**

**People are facing water scarcity now!**

No author, “Water Scarcity”, **World Wild Life**, undated , Accessed March 25 2025 [<https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/water-scarcity>] RaChEl

Water covers 70% of our planet, and it is easy to think that it will always be plentiful. However, freshwater—the stuff we drink, bathe in, irrigate our farm fields with—is incredibly rare. Only 3% of the world’s water is fresh water, and two-thirds of that is tucked away in frozen glaciers or otherwise unavailable for our use. As a result, some 1.1 billion people worldwide lack access to water, and a total of 2.7 billion find water scarce for at least one month of the year. Inadequate sanitation is also a problem for 2.4 billion people—they are exposed to diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever, and other water-borne illnesses. Two million people, mostly children, die each year from diarrheal diseases alone. Many of the water systems that keep ecosystems thriving and feed a growing human population have become stressed. Rivers, lakes and aquifers are drying up or becoming too polluted to use. More than half the world’s wetlands have disappeared. Agriculture consumes more water than any other source and wastes much of that through inefficiencies. Climate change is altering patterns of weather and water around the world, causing shortages and droughts in some areas and floods in others. At the current consumption rate, this situation will only get worse. By 2025, two-thirds of the world’s population may face water shortages. And ecosystems around the world will suffer even more.

**But, nuclear energy helps with desalination**

Omar **Yusuf**, Omar Yusuf is a driven and dedicated early career marine researcher, conservationist, and diver from Mombasa, Kenya. He specializes in scientific diving, coral reef restoration, and ecological monitoring..“Harnessing Nuclear Power for Desalination to Secure Freshwater Resources”, International Atomic Energy Agency”, no date, Accessed March 27 2025 [<https://www.iaea.org/bulletin/harnessing-nuclear-power-for-desalination-to-secure-freshwater-resources>] RaChEl

Nuclear desalination plants, such as the one pictured here at the Karachi Nuclear Power Complex in Pakistan, have been demonstrated as a viable option to meet the growing demand for potable water. (Photo: Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission) Water sits at the centre of the climate crisis. Rising sea levels, increasingly frequent flooding and droughts, and declining glacial and snow cover are all projected to frustrate access to sources of potable water. Without solutions to mitigate these and other effects of climate change, water scarcity will increasingly pose a threat to quality of life on a global scale. The demand for fresh water for drinking and industrial use is not limited to landlocked countries, but also affects small island developing states and countries with large coastal territories. **“**As desalination is a very energy intensive technology, it is imperative to power it with large-scale, zero-carbon sources, such as nuclear energy, in order to continue providing essential access to clean water to an increasing number of people worldwide, while simultaneously addressing climate change and commitments to net zero. Francesco Ganda, Technical Lead, Non-Electric Applications, IAEA Nuclear power plants could offer a solution, while serving a dual purpose: producing low carbon electricity and turning seawater into fresh water. “The non-electric applications powered by nuclear energy, such as desalination, present sustainable solutions for a number of water-intensive endeavours — from the consumption needs of millions of households and the industrial applications of fresh water to agriculture and livestock rearing — that current and future generations will face,” said Francesco Ganda, Technical Lead for Non-Electric Applications at the IAEA. For nearly 30 years, the IAEA has supported countries’ efforts to improve supply, quality and access to clean water through nuclear desalination, a process that uses the heat and electricity produced by a nuclear power plant to remove salt and minerals from seawater through distillation or membrane separation, mostly reverse osmosis. Desalination using nuclear power is less carbon intensive and is cost competitive with alternative methods, such as fossil fuel-based techniques. India, Japan and Kazakhstan have the most experience in nuclear desalination, with hundreds of reactor-years of successful operations. This solution provides a viable, cost-effective path to potable water for thousands of communities. “Nuclear power plants could help meet the growing demand for potable water and provide hope to areas with acute water shortages in many arid and semi-arid zones,” Ganda added. In 1996, the IAEA established its first advisory group on nuclear desalination, which helped to stimulate discussion on nuclear desalination activities and provided a forum for countries to exchange their experiences in the application of nuclear power plants to desalinate water. Global interest in seawater desalination using nuclear energy has grown ever since. “More countries are seriously considering desalination powered by nuclear energy to address their water needs, while avoiding carbon emissions,” Ganda said. “As desalination is a very energy intensive technology, it is imperative to power it with large-scale, zero-carbon sources, such as nuclear energy, in order to continue providing essential access to clean water to an increasing number of people worldwide, while simultaneously addressing climate change and commitments to net zero. The IAEA is at the forefront of efforts to support countries in achieving these goals.” To foster and accelerate action in this scientific domain, the IAEA has developed and launched two software programs: the Desalination Economic Evaluation Program and the Desalination Thermodynamic Optimization Program. Both are designed to allow experts to conduct economic, thermodynamic and optimization analyses of different power sources when coupled with various desalination procedures.

**Water recycling = net positive in freshwater World Nuclear Association 20** - World Nuclear Association, “Cooling Power Plants,” October 1, 2020 [<https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/current-and-future-generation/cooling-power-plants#:~:text=Direct%20or%20once%2Dthrough%20wet%20cooling&text=The%20amount%20of%20water%20required,(7.8%20GL/d)>.] Accessed 4/11/25 Anthony

If a coal or **nuclear plant** is next to a large volume of water (big river, lake or sea), cooling can be achieved by simply running water through the plant and discharging it at a slightly higher temperature. There is then hardly any **use** in the sense of consumption or depletion on site, though some evaporation will occur as it cools downstream. The amount of **water** required will be greater than with the **recirculating set-up,** but the **water is withdrawn and returned, not consumed by evaporation**. In the UK the water withrawal requirement for a 1600 MWe nuclear unit is about 90 cubic metres per second (7.8 GL/d).

**But, they need investment**

**And, investment solves**

No author “Can Nuclear Energy Transform Freshwater Access?”, Intercultural Development Research Association (**IDRA**), January 11, **2025**, Accessed March 27 2025 [Article URL] RaChEl

​​Imagine a world where the sun blazes overhead and the rivers dry. This is the reality for millions of people across the globe, particularly in arid regions where access to freshwater is becoming increasingly scarce. The United Nations projects that by 2025, two-thirds of the global population could be living under water-stressed conditions. As traditional freshwater sources dwindle, innovative solutions are essential to secure this vital resource for agriculture, drinking, and industry. One promising approach is nuclear-powered desalination, which transforms seawater into potable water using advanced technologies such as multi-effect distillation (MED) and reverse osmosis (RO). By harnessing the immense energy produced through nuclear fission, we can address the growing demand for freshwater while promoting sustainable energy practices. **The Science Behind Nuclear Power** Nuclear power generates heat through the process of nuclear fission, where atomic nuclei split apart, releasing significant energy. This heat can be converted into electricity or used directly in thermal processes. For desalination, nuclear reactors can provide: Nuclear energy can efficiently power desalination plants, providing a reliable source of freshwater. Nuclear energy enhances various water treatment processes, improving efficiency and lowering operational costs. Integrating nuclear reactors with electrolysis systems allows for sustainable hydrogen production, further diversifying energy sources. The integration of nuclear power into desalination processes is particularly advantageous due to its ability to provide both thermal energy and electricity. For instance, MED uses multiple stages of evaporation and condensation to extract freshwater from seawater, while RO employs semi-permeable membranes to filter out salt and impurities. The feasibility of integrated nuclear desalination plants has been proven with over 150 reactor-years of experience, chiefly in Kazakhstan, India and Japan. Japan serves as a prime example of how nuclear energy can be harnessed to address freshwater scarcity. Following the Fukushima disaster in 2011, Japan recognized the need to diversify its energy sources while enhancing its water security. The Oarai Multi-purpose Reactor has been crucial in experimental desalination studies, demonstrating how nuclear technology can produce freshwater efficiently. Similarly, India’s Kalpakkam nuclear desalination plant produces approximately 6,300 cubic meters of freshwater daily, employing a hybrid process that combines RO and multi-stage flash distillation. This success story illustrates what can be achieved when countries invest in nuclear desalination technologies. What Could Be Achieved Globally? If nations worldwide were to adopt similar approaches to Japan’s nuclear desalination initiatives, the potential benefits could be transformative. Such as, Increased Freshwater Supply Countries with limited freshwater resources could significantly enhance their water supply. For instance, if countries like Egypt or Saudi Arabia implemented nuclear desalination plants along their coastlines, they could alleviate water shortages affecting agriculture and urban areas. Economic Benefits While initial investments in nuclear infrastructure are high, the long-term savings from lower operational costs could offset these expenses. Nuclear desalination systems can operate continuously, providing a reliable source of freshwater at competitive prices, potentially as low as 70-90 cents per cubic meter, comparable to fossil fuel-based methods. Environmental Sustainability Nuclear desalination has a much lower carbon footprint compared to traditional fossil fuel-powered plants. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with water production, countries can align their water management strategies with global climate goals. Energy Independence Countries reliant on imported fossil fuels for energy could enhance their energy security by integrating nuclear power into their water supply systems. This shift would not only provide a stable source of energy but also reduce vulnerability to fluctuating fuel prices. Global Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing Nations can learn from Japan’s successes and challenges in nuclear desalination by fostering international partnerships. Organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have been instrumental in supporting countries’ efforts to enhance their water supply through nuclear technologies. **The Role of IDRA: Leading the Charge** The International Desalination Association (IDRA) stands at the forefront of promoting innovative solutions for global water challenges. With a commitment to advancing desalination and water reuse technologies, IDRA connects experts and policymakers across more than 60 countries, facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing. IDRA’s efforts aim to bridge the gap between freshwater demand and supply through innovative technologies. The IDRA events and knowledge sharing activities serve as a premier platform for stakeholders to discuss advancements in desalination and water reuse solutions. As we confront the pressing issue of freshwater scarcity, harnessing nuclear power for sustainable water solutions offers a beacon of hope. By employing efficient desalination methods like MED and RO powered by nuclear energy, we can transform our approach to managing water resources in regions facing severe shortages.

**This spreads global**

M **More**, “US to Deploy Molten Salt Reactors to Turn Wastewater into Freshwater”, The Pulse, February 9, **2025**, Accessed March 27 2025 [<https://www.ecoportal.net/en/all-we-need-is-salt-america-first/1663/>] RaChEl

According to a report from the Congressional Research Service, [**more than 400 municipal desalination plants**](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IN/IN12378) are already hard at work turning saltwater into water fit for human consumption, and more are expected to come online in the next few years. Desalination is a key technology that helps unlock untapped water sources for American communities in dry climates. But there is a problem limiting the growth of desalination—these plants [suck up a lot of energy](https://www.amtaorg.com/wp-content/uploads/07_Membrane_Desalination_Power_Usage_Put_In_Perspective.pdf) compared to typical water resources. However, the United States [can now boast](https://www.ecoportal.net/en/all-we-need-is-salt-america-first/1663/) of being the only country that has been able to couple nuclear power with desalination. Better yet, the nuclear reactor itself desalinates the water. Natura Resources, an advanced nuclear reactor developer, [has successfully used](https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/articles/texas-partnership-evaluates-smr-use-for-water-desalination#:~:text=In%20September%20last%20year%2C%20the,the%20second%20for%20any%20advanced) a [molten salt reactor](https://interestingengineering.com/energy/nuclear-energy-water-desalination-texas) to desalinate water. The company has now entered into [an agreement](https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/articles/texas-partnership-evaluates-smr-use-for-water-desalination#:~:text=In%20September%20last%20year%2C%20the,the%20second%20for%20any%20advanced) with Texas Tech University and Abilene Christian University to test incorporating these reactors into larger desalination plants. However, to understand how massive the development of this reactor is, it’s essential to look at the current state of nuclear power generation. Nuclear power is a clean energy source that is relatively affordable to generate. However, [building a traditional nuclear power plant](https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/how-to-streamline-nuclear-power-plant-construction/) (and navigating the [bureaucratic red tape](https://c3newsmag.com/bureaucratic-red-tape-is-blocking-a-u-s-nuclear-renaissance/) that slows the process) is still expensive. Dozens of conventional nuclear power plants are [already in operation](https://www.nei.org/resources/fact-sheets/u-s-nuclear-plants#:~:text=Across%20the%20United%20States%2C%2094,homes%20and%20anchor%20local%20communities.) across the country, but with [aging infrastructure](https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=228&t=3) and a [growing demand](https://www.iea.org/news/a-new-era-for-nuclear-energy-beckons-as-projects-policies-and-investments-increase) for clean power, these plants are simply not enough.  [*>>>READ: Federal Government Signs Billion Dollar Nuclear Deal*](https://c3newsmag.com/federal-government-signs-billion-dollar-nuclear-deal/) Innovation is helping solve some of the key problems stifling the growth of nuclear power in the United States. One particularly exciting development is the [advanced small modular reac**tor**](https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/what-are-small-modular-reactors-smrs#:~:text=Small%20modular%20reactors%20(SMRs)%20are,of%20traditional%20nuclear%20power%20reactors.) (SMR). SMRs are much smaller than traditional nuclear power plants and, thanks to their use of cooling agents like liquid metal or light water, may be deployed in areas without the abundant water typically needed to cool a nuclear power system. While there are **no operational SMRs in the** U**nited** S**tates**, the time and cost required to build these small reactors will be substantially less than in building a traditional plant. [**Molten salt reactors**](https://www.iaea.org/topics/molten-salt-reactors) (MSRs) are a form of SMR that uses molten salt as its cooling agent. These reactors operate at a higher temperature, which increases energy generation efficiency, but at a lower pressure, which can help reduce system malfunctions and improve safety. They produce far less nuclear waste than traditional plants and can even be designed to burn through nuclear waste produced by other plants. And, as in the case of the Texas partnership, they can even desalinate water. The extreme heat from the MSR evaporates either seawater or brackish water, leaving salt and other contaminants behind. (Unfortunately, molten salt reactors don’t use this sort of salt in the cooling mix, so salt left behind is not instantly put to good use.)  [***>>>READ: Five of the World’s Leading Fusion Energy Technologies***](https://c3newsmag.com/five-of-the-worlds-leading-fusion-energy-technologies/) A hybrid nuclear and desalination plant can be positioned along coastlines to create potable water from seawater. It can also be used where brackish wastewater may occur, [**including the water**](https://interestingengineering.com/energy/nuclear-energy-water-desalination-texas) produced by oil and gas wells during extraction. Innovation like this could advance the use of small reactor technology and desalination plants, which would benefit the United States and other nations desperately in need of clean water and affordable energy.

**Therefore, investment saves millions**

No author, “Water Scarcity”, **W**orld **W**ide **L**ife, undated , Accessed March 27 2025 [<https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/water-scarcity>] RaChEl

As a result, some 1.1 billion people worldwide lack access to water, and a total of 2.7 billion find water scarce for at least one month of the year. Inadequate sanitation is also a problem for 2.4 billion people—they are exposed to diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever, and other water-borne illnesses. Two million people, mostly children, die each year from diarrheal diseases alone. Many of the water systems that keep ecosystems thriving and feed a growing human population have become stressed. Rivers, lakes and aquifers are drying up or becoming too polluted to use. More than half the world’s wetlands have disappeared. Agriculture consumes more water than any other source and wastes much of that through inefficiencies. Climate change is altering patterns of weather and water around the world, causing shortages and droughts in some areas and floods in others. At the current consumption rate, this situation will only get worse. By 2025, two-thirds of the world’s population may face water shortages. And ecosystems around the world will suffer even more.