## 1AC Lakeland

### Warming

#### Contention 1 is Warming

#### Global warming is real and anthropogenic

Anderegg et al 10 – PhD Candidate @ Stanford in Biology

(William, “Expert credibility in climate change,” National Academy of Sciences, p. 12107-12109)//BB

Preliminary reviews of scientific literature and surveys of cli- mate scientists indicate striking agreement

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discussions in media, policy, and public forums regarding anthropogenic climate change.

#### It also causes extinction — positive feedbacks will push us past the tipping point.

Morgan 9(Dennis Ray Morgan, Professor of Current Affairs at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, “World on fire: two scenarios of the destruction of human civilization and possible extinction of the human race,” December 2009 Science Direct)

As horrifying as the scenario of human extinction by sudden, fast-burning nuclear

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civilization has been destroyed, and the question concerning human extinction becomes moot.

#### Action now prevents runaway warming — it’s not too late.

Hansen 8 (James Hansen, directs the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, adjunct professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia University, “Tell Barack Obama the Truth – The Whole Truth,” Nov/Dec 2008, <http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2008/20081121_Obama.pdf>)

Embers of election night elation will glow longer than any prior election. Glowing even

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and Middle East countries will decide to leave their oil in the ground.

#### The plan solves:

#### 1) Technical assistance - U.S. clean energy investment solves reduction and adaptation

BECC 11 — Border Environment Cooperation Commission (Border Environment Cooperation Commission, November 2011, “Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Transportation: Project Opportunities in the U.S. – Mexico Border Region”, <http://www.cocef.org/Eng/VLibrary/Publications/SpecialReports/BECC%20WP%20%20Nov%202011%20index.pdf>, Accessed 08-29-2013)

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This white paper describes the current deficit in the U.S.-Mexico border region in terms of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transportation projects focused on the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG). In the presentation, the argument is made that the primary reason this project deficit exists is due to:

1. limited resources for project development,

2. lack of capacity building, at the most fundamental level, in the public and public-private sectors, and

3. lack of technical assistance program to address this deficit

Specifically targeting a technical assistance program for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transportation projects to achieve GHG reductions would be invaluable in promoting an environment for effective climate action in border communities. A proposed technical assistance program could help public sector entities build the bases on which they can develop both mitigation and adaptation greenhouse gas projects.

Mitigation projects are the priority of the program since they are intended to directly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Adaptation projects are important as well, and it is recommended they be developed as “capacity building” initiatives to assist municipalities better manage the current realities of climate change. Ultimately, these project types do need technical assistance funds, and the funds will need a highly capacitated and experienced program manager.

#### 2) Global modeling — U.S.-Mexico cooperation persuades developing economies to transition.

Selee 12 — Vice President for Programs and Senior Advisor to the Mexico Institute, and Wilson, associate with the

Mexico Institute (Andrew and Christopher, November, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, “A New Agenda With Mexico,” <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/a_new_agenda_with_mexico.pdf>)

Over the past few years, the U.S. and Mexican governments have

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the developed and developing worlds, and between North America and Latin America.

#### That’s key to solve climate change — U.S. investment in renewables is key.

Passell 12 (Peter Passell, the Economics Editor of Democracy Lab, is a Senior Fellow at the Milken Institute, 5/23/12, “Two Worlds, One Climate,” http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/05/23/two\_worlds\_one\_climate?page=full)

Climate change, we are often told, is everyone's problem. And without a

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with the army you've got, not the one you'd like to have.

#### Allowing warming and coal consumption to continue **perpetuates** and **amplifies** racist inequalities

Hoerner 8**—**Former director of Research at the Center for a Sustainable Economy, Director of Tax Policy at the Center for Global Change at the University of Maryland College Park, and editor of Natural Resources Tax Review. He has done research on environmental economics and policy on behalf of the governments of Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States. Andrew received his B.A. in Economics from Cornell University and a J.D. from Case Western Reserve School of Law—AND—Nia Robins—former inaugural Climate Justice Corps Fellow in 2003, director of Environmental Justice and Climate Change Initiative (J. Andrew, “A Climate of Change African Americans, Global Warming, and a Just Climate Policy for the U.S.” July 2008, <http://www.ejcc.org/climateofchange.pdf>)

Everywhere we turn, the issues and impacts of climate change confront us. One

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points and raising the average African American income by 3 to 4 percent.

#### Climate change exacerbates every scenario for social injustice - ethical obligation prevent warming

**Cuomo 11** (Chris J Cuomo, PhD in philosophy from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, activist, professor of philosophy and women’s studies at the University of Georgia, Fall 2011, “Climate Change, Vulnerability, and Responsibility,” Hypatia Volume 26, Issue 4, pp 690-714, http://academia.edu/attachments/9105834/download\_file)

Climate change was manufactured in a crucible of inequality, for it is a product

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surprisingly, their vulnerabilities are also shaped by norms of sex and gender.

### Plan

#### The United States federal government should substantially increase its infrastructure assistance toward Mexico through the North American Development Bank

### Solvency

#### Contention 2 is Solvency

#### Public advocacy of climate solutions key to change governmental policy---individual change insufficient

CAG 10—Climate Change Communication Advisory Group. Dr Adam Corner School of Psychology, Cardiff University - Dr Tom Crompton Change Strategist, WWF-UK - Scott Davidson Programme Manager, Global Action Plan - Richard Hawkins Senior Researcher, Public Interest Research Centre - Professor Tim Kasser, Psychology department, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, USA. - Dr Renee Lertzman, Center for Sustainable Processes & Practices, Portland State University, US. - Peter Lipman, Policy Director, Sustrans. - Dr Irene Lorenzoni, Centre for Environmental Risk, University of East Anglia. - George Marshall, Founding Director, Climate Outreach , Information Network - Dr Ciaran Mundy, Director, Transition Bristol - Dr Saffron O’Neil, Department of Resource Management and Geography, University of Melbourne, Australia. - Professor Nick Pidgeon, Director, Understanding Risk Research Group, School of Psychology, Cardiff University. - Dr Anna Rabinovich, School of Psychology, University of Exeter - Rosemary Randall, Founder and director of Cambridge Carbon Footprint - Dr Lorraine Whitmarsh, School of Psychology, Cardiff University & Visiting Fellow at the, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. (Communicating climate change to mass public audience, <http://pirc.info/downloads/communicating_climate_mass_audiences.pdf>)

This short advisory paper collates a set of recommendations about how best to shape mass

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they would like structural barriers to behavioural/societal change to be removed.

#### Simulation and institutional deliberation are valuable and motivate effective responses to climate risks

Marx et al 7 (Sabine M, Center for Research on Environmental Decisions (CRED) @ Columbia University, Elke U. Weber, Graduate School of Business and Department of Psychology @ Columbia University, Benjamin S. Orlovea, Department of Environmental Science and Policy @ University of California Davis, Anthony Leiserowitz, Decision Research, David H. Krantz, Department of Psychology @ Columbia University, Carla Roncolia, South East Climate Consortium (SECC), Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering @ University of Georgia and Jennifer Phillips, Bard Centre for Environmental Policy @ Bard College, “Communication and mental processes: Experiential and analytic processing of uncertain climate information”, 2007, <http://climate.columbia.edu/sitefiles/file/Marx_GEC_2007.pdf>)

Based on the observation that experiential and analytic processing systems compete and that personal experience

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engage both systems in the process of individual and group decision-making.

#### The state is inevitable and an indispensable part of the solution to warming

Eckersley 4 Robyn, Reader/Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Melbourne, “The Green State: Rethinking Democracy and Sovereignty”, MIT Press, 2004, Google Books, pp. 3-8

While acknowledging the basis for this antipathy toward the nation- state, and the

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at least as a potentially more significant ally in the green cause.17

#### Pragmatic warming policy is effective and key to prevent extinction

Simpson 10 (Francis, College of Engineering, Vanderbilt University, “Environmental Pragmatism and its Application to Climate Change The Moral Obligations of Developed and Developing Nations to Avert Climate Change as viewed through Technological Pragmatism”, Spring 2010 | Volume 6 | Number 1)

Pragmatism and Footprinting¶ Environmental pragmatism is a relatively new field of environmental ethics that

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have a moral obligation to protect the future of humanity and the biosphere.

#### Consensus-based climate science ensures best environmental policy

**Rice 09**(Jennifer Lea, PHD in Phil Thesis, U of Arizona, “MAKING CARBON COUNT: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND LOCAL  CLIMATE GOVERNANCE IN THE UNITED STATES”, http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/194452/1/azu\_etd\_10727\_sip1\_m.pdf#page=111)

In Seattle, the science of climate change has been framed in three distinct and

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multiple and diverse ways during  debates about urban governance in the Seattle area.

But how are these close relations of science and policy negotiated within the  science and

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by government workers trying to mitigate GHG  emissions and prepare for climate impacts.

 But, even as evidence that “science [is] a socially embedded

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the estimation of possible sea level rise provided in a regional  scientific report:

“If you want a rough guide to how bad it [sea level rise] could really be over the next 100  years, here it is. At one point she [a coastal engineer] said, ‘You're frustrating me. Why  don't you just tell me the answer?’ You know better than that. You're not a politician. So  that's an example of how we were asked.”

This statement suggests that the role of scientists should end at the door of the  decision-maker. Even though the practices of resource managers and city workers  legitimate and reinforce the importance of science, scientists cannot (and should not) act  as policy advisors. The presentation of science and policy as autonomous spheres of  practice, even though they are widely understood and accepted as intimately intertwined,  is the heart of the “science effect.”

 The importance of this phenomenon is twofold. First, the nature of the

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This extended quote from a regional research scientist in  Seattle captures this sentiment:

“I try to be very clear about the fact that we cannot predict the

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our  future,’ And that’s just the way you have to be.”

Importantly, I do not wish to claim that this is an inappropriate relationship.  Indeed, good environmental policies are based on sound scientific information. Rather,  the point here is that the “science effect” necessities a careful distinction between what is  scientific fact and what is the perception of politicians. Scientists, it seems, walk the line  of science and policy with great caution.

Second, because of the need for objective and reliable scientific basis in climate  policy, only those that produce or utilize this type of information are relevant

for political  practice. The City must go to great lengths to justify their environmental

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of action, the causes and  consequences of which can be independently verified.

Importantly, the three framings of science in Seattle presented here have forged a  progressive

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effect” can often suggest that those scientists are no longer  truly objective.

 Recently, some organizations have begun to integrate science and policy more  aggressively.

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arrangements of their engagements, however, is one of separation and  independence.

 Perhaps, the example provided by the City of Seattle and regional climate  scientists

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experiences to scientific inquiry, are incorporated into the making of climate policy.

#### Creating a global ethical commitment to future generations is the ONLY way to appreciate the moral scope of climate change – government policy action must be the primary moral focus to create change and unify support

Callicott 11 – (Oct. 2011, J. Baird, University Distinguished Research Professor and a member of the Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies and the Institute of Applied Sciences at the University of North Texas, “The Temporal and Spatial Scales of Global Climate Change and the Limits of Individualistic and Rationalistic Ethics,” Royal Institute of Philosophy Supplement, Volume 69, October 2011, pp 101-116, cambridge journals)

The temporal scale of this proposed moral ontology – moral considerability for human civilization per

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lies in scaling up the moral agent as well as the moral patient.

The identity of that moral agent is no mystery: the world's several governments acting

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to identify the effective moral agent for an ethics of global climate change.

Nor do I mean to reject altogether out of hand the efficacy of voluntary individual

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, is considered to be quite wrong and irresponsible as well as illegal.

Unfortunately, there is a limit to this contagious effect. Environmentalism has created a

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one dimension of a complex political struggle sometimescharacterized as ‘the culture war’.

I now conclude. This essay has not been about practical ethics, but about

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be effective in mitigating global climate change, they must act in concert.

#### Individual focus destroys progressive climate politics and forcloses technological solutions to the energy crisis – our primary focus should be rapid development of clean energy technologies

**Karlsson 12**– (Nov. 2012, Rasmus, PhD, lecturer at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, South Korea, “Individual Guilt or Collective Progressive Action? Challenging the Strategic Potential of Environmental Citizenship Theory,” Environmental Values 21 (2012): 459–474, ingenta)

In terms of its performative content, environmental citizenship theory tends to overlook the fundamental

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crisis but also to build public support for radical investments in breakthrough technologies.

Recent paleoclimatological evidence suggests that in order to avoid reaching the tipping level for catastrophic

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2008) can we expect them to be implemented on a sufficient scale.

By individualising the site of political change, we risk losing the collective force necessary

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and radical investments to meet the challenges of environmental change (Lomborg 2010).

#### Climate change should be addressed through consequentialism – scientifically proven and most politically effective

**Grasso 12** – (10/12, Marco, Senior Lecturer (Tenured Assistant Professor) in Economic and Political Geography Department of Sociology and Social Research, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, “Climate ethics: with a little help from moral cognitive neuroscience,” Environmental Politics, taylor and francis)

Ultimately, in this article, I simply assume the fundamental, and less controversial

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deontological arguments is, therefore, far beyond the scope of the article.

What implication does the dual-process theory have for climate ethics? To put

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with human morality, and perhaps because of its possibly greater political feasibility.

#### Scientific knowledge is good because it subjects itself to constant refinement based on empirical evidence

Hutcheon 93—former prof of sociology of education at U Regina and U British Columbia. Former research advisor to the Health Promotion Branch of the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare and as a director of the Vanier Institute of the Family. Phd in sociology, began at Yale and finished at U Queensland. (Pat, A Critique of "Biology as Ideology: The Doctrine of DNA", <http://www.humanists.net/pdhutcheon/humanist%20articles/lewontn.htm>)

The introductory lecture in this series articulated the increasingly popular "postmodernist" claim that

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mean failure, in that the theory itself has altered in the process.