ST. Mark’s TS – 2AC AT Procedurals (Grapevine)

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## T Beyond the Mesosphere

**We Meet – development happens beyond the mesosphere**

**Hudgins 11** –Ph. D, currently Director of Advocacy and Senior Scholar at the Rand institute, former director of regulatory studies for Cato, (Edward, “ Message to Debaters on Economics of the 2011-2012 Topic”, http://debate-central.ncpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Message-to-Debaters-on-the-Economics-of-the-Topic.pdf)JCP

Infrastructure. A fourth reason given for government expenditures is the creation of infrastructure. This is the notion that only governments can provide certain prerequisites for most civil and commercial activities. On Earth these prerequisites are said to include roads, bridges, and various utilities. In the case of space, the “roads” are actually the vehicles that travel to space. The argument is that government might fund vehicle development and construction, launch the crafts and handle control and tracking during missions. The government might also carry out research on advanced space transportation technology. The idea is that at some point this government spending will result in lower transportation costs and, perhaps, the private sector can take over. Infrastructure also includes orbiting platforms on which activities can be performed, that is, space stations. It also could include utilities. Currently all vehicles traveling into space must generate their own power for life support and everything related to their missions. In the future there might be core power facilities that orbiting vehicles or mini-stations might simply plug into the way any house, enterprise, or establishment on Earth plugs into a power grid. One might ask, does the government-provided infrastructure argument hold even for Earth infrastructure or are there private options? In America’s early history private turnpikes charging tolls offered roads for travel and trade. In the early twentieth century there were competing utilities in many cities until local governments mandated monopoly suppliers. One can ask, does the infrastructure analogy work for space? Is hardware— especially launch vehicles—really analogous to roads? One also might ask, are there private sector alternatives? And one might ask, how can we measure the return on a government infrastructure investment

**Development means creating technology for the use of space**

**Space Development Promotion Act, 5** – reprinted in the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (5/31, of the Republic of Korea, <http://www.unoosa.org/pdf/limited/c2/AC105_C2_2009_CRP14E.pdf>)

The terms in this act are defined as follows:

1. "Space development" means any one of the following items:

(a) Research activities and technology development activities relevant to the design, manufacturing, launch, and/or operation of space objects and

(b) The use and exploration of outer space as well as activities that promote such activities.

## T Must be Commercial

**Counterinterpretation – space development includes creating launch infrastructure**

**Hudgins 11** –Ph. D, currently Director of Advocacy and Senior Scholar at the Rand institute, former director of regulatory studies for Cato, (Edward, “ Message to Debaters on Economics of the 2011-2012 Topic”, http://debate-central.ncpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Message-to-Debaters-on-the-Economics-of-the-Topic.pdf)JCP

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**‘Its’ is a possessive pronoun showing ownership**

**Glossary of English Grammar Terms, 2005**

(http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/possessive-pronoun.html)

Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs are the possessive pronouns used to substitute a noun and to show possession or ownership.

EG. This is your disk and that's mine. (Mine substitutes the word disk and shows that it belongs to me.)

## T Must be Pre-existing

**Counter-interpretation—Increase doesn’t require pre-existence**

**Reinhardt 5** – U.S. Judge for the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT (Stephen, JASON RAY REYNOLDS; MATTHEW RAUSCH, Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. HARTFORD FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP, INC.; HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Defendants-Appellees., lexis)

Specifically, we must decide whether charging a higher price for initial insurance than the insured would otherwise have been charged because of information in a consumer credit report constitutes an "increase in any charge" within the meaning of FCRA. First, we examine the definitions of "increase" and "charge." Hartford Fire contends that, limited to their ordinary definitions, these words apply only when a consumer has previously been charged for insurance and that charge has thereafter been increased by the insurer. The phrase, "has previously been charged," as used by Hartford, refers not only to a rate that the consumer has previously paid for insurance but also to a rate that the consumer has previously been quoted, even if that rate was increased [\*\*23] before the consumer made any payment. Reynolds disagrees, asserting that, under [\*1091] the ordinary definition of the term, an increase in a charge also occurs whenever an insurer charges a higher rate than it would otherwise have charged because of any factor--such as adverse credit information, age, or driving record 8 --regardless of whether the customer was previously charged some other rate. According to Reynolds, he was charged an increased rate because of his credit rating when he was compelled to pay a rate higher than the premium rate because he failed to obtain a high insurance score. Thus, he argues, the definitions of "increase" and "charge" encompass the insurance companies' practice. Reynolds is correct.

“Increase" means to make something greater. See, e.g., OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (2d ed. 1989) ("The action, process, or fact of becoming or making greater; augmentation, growth, enlargement, extension."); WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH (3d college ed. 1988) (defining "increase" as "growth, enlargement, etc[.]"). "Charge" means the price demanded for goods or services. See, e.g., OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (2d ed. 1989) ("The price required or demanded for service rendered, or (less usually) for goods supplied."); WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH (3d college ed. 1988) ("The cost or price of an article, service, etc."). Nothing in the definition of these words implies that the term "increase in any charge for" should be limited to cases in which a company raises the rate that an individual has previously been charged.

**Increase can be from zero**

**WORDS AND PHRASES 7** (CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, 2007 Vol. 20A, 07, 76.

Increase: Salary change of from zero to $12,000 and $1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively was an “increase” in salary and not merely the fixing of salary. King v. Herron, 243 S.E.2d36, 241 Ga. 5.

**Develop means to bring to a more advanced or effective state**

**Dictionary.com, 11** (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/develop)

develop

verb (used with object)

1. to bring out the capabilities or possibilities of; bring to a more advanced or effective state: to develop natural resources; to develop one's musical talent.

2. to cause to grow or expand: to develop one's muscles.

3. to elaborate or expand in detail: to develop a theory.