# 2AC Addons

## Humanitarian Relief

**Downsizing will make addressing humanitarian crises impossible – military transportation infrastructure is key.**

**McNabb 11**- retired Air Force general (Duncan J., “We Measure Success Through the Eyes of the War Fighter,” Air and Space Power Journal, Winter, http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a555500.pdf)//mat

Strategic Context Demands More with Less Against a backdrop of rising national debt and an uncertain future security environment, USTRANSCOM can do its part to secure our nation’s interests by improving the access and efficiency of our strategic mobility system—a national asymmetric advantage. The ongoing threats of global extremism, the rise of China, a nuclear North Korea, the possibility of a nuclear-armed Iran, and the war in cyberspace are but a few of the difficulties we can see on the horizon. Even as we prepare for these kinds of problems, we know we will face disaster-related humanitarian crises like those that have occurred in Indonesia, Haiti, Japan, Pakistan, New Zealand, the United States, and elsewhere. Covering this crisis spectrum demands a wide range of capability, one in which our logistical forces must be equally capable of meeting warfighter needs in uncontested, semicontested, and contested domains; favorable and unfavorable terrain; all types of weather; and places with limited or no infrastructure. In short our mobility enterprise must have assured access to the entire globe, able to reach even the remotest areas and project power where our national interests dictate we must—a tall, expensive order. Our nation’s debt of $14.5 trillion (and growing) will shape future military capability more than any other factor. The enormity of this indebtedness led Adm Mike Mullen, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to declare it “the most significant threat to our national security” 3 —one that we simply cannot address without considering defense. Our spending on national security—$881 billion in fiscal year 2012—consumes more than any other category of the federal budget. 4 As the debate rages in Washington over how to handle our debt issues, it seems only prudent that the Department of Defense (DOD) find ways of operating in a shrinking budget environment. To do so, we must become more efficient at all levels—strategic, operational, and tactical. Balancing the opposing challenges of increasing access while using fewer resources will likely produce an ever-growing demand for mobility. The DOD probably will not be able to recapitalize its aging inventory of ships, planes, and vehicles on a one-for-one basis. A RAND study of 2008 concluded that the annual cost growth of all types of military aircraft has far outpaced inflation because of many factors, the lion’s share coming from technological complexity of design—a trend not unique to aircraft. 5 Analyses of the US Navy’s ship fleet and the US Army’s / Marine Corps’s tactical vehicle fleets show similar trends in cost growth. Across the board, Services are forecasting declining platform numbers because of such growth and budgetary constraints. 6 All the while, the world security environment is becoming more complex and multipolar. Quite simply, the American military will have to do more with fewer things and in more places than it ever has before. As the more-with-less trend accelerates, strategic mobility will increasingly assert itself as a multiplying force for good—a prospect that will necessitate a global network of interconnected ports in suitable positions to enable global reach.

**Disaster relief is a d-rule**

**Jasper 3/6** – associate director of Homeland Security and Emergency Management at MSA, Program Coordinator for Terrorism Prevention and Systems Enhancement at QinetiQ, presented risk analysis plans and strategies to FEMA and the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection (March 6, 2012, Todd J, “Disaster Relief: Moral Hazard or Moral Imperative?,” http://toddjasper.com/2012/03/06/disaster-relief-moral-hazard-or-moral-imperative/, alp)

Misuse of FEMA funds is clearly abhorrent but the numbers speak for themselves, and the majority of survivors used their FEMA debit cards for appropriate expenditures. As the GAO reported “debit cards were used predominantly to obtain cash, food, clothing, and personal necessities”.

While some amount of fraud is sadly inevitable, I strongly believe that there is a moral imperative to provide robust disaster relief. As Benjamin Franklin wrote in 1875, “it is better [one hundred] guilty Persons should escape than that one innocent Person should suffer”. Also known as Blackstone’s ratio, justice in the United States is built upon the philosophy that it’s better for a guilty person to go free rather than an innocent person be falsely imprisoned. Applied to disaster relief, it is better for a few impostors to receive disaster assistance fraudulently than for one survivor to go without.

In my opinion, the moral responsibility to our fellow citizens doesn’t end there. I think we are our brother’s keeper. A recent speech by President Obama after Hurricane Irene demonstrates the good that comes out of disaster. The President explained, “the past few days have been a shining example of how Americans open our homes and our hearts to those in need and pull together in tough times to help our fellow citizens prepare for and respond to, as well as recover from, extraordinary challenges, whether natural disasters or economic difficulties. That’s what makes the United States of America a strong and resilient nation, a strong and resilient people.”

As Kant explains in his writings about the categorical imperative: “Each of us has a moral duty to act not simply ‘in accordance’ with what is right but ‘according to’ it. That is, we should act morally for the sake of acting morally, not, for example, because it will make people like us or get us to heaven.” Applied to disaster relief, as a country, we shouldn’t only provide forms of disaster relief because it generates good publicity or has positive political repercussions. There’s a moral duty to act that supersedes fear of misaligned incentive.