#### "Financial incentives for energy production" involve the exchange of money for production.

Book 11 [Managing Director, ClearView Energy Partners, LLC]

Kevin, Testimony before U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

SUBCOMMITTEES ON SELECT REVENUE MEASURES AND OVERSIGHT, SEPTEMBER 22, http://waysandmeans.house.gov/UploadedFiles/Booktestimony922.pdf

Incentive cost ratios, implied abatement costs and implied displacement costs offer three possible ways to measure the performance of **federal financial incentives for energy production** and consumption. Metrics of this sort could be used to prioritize spending – dynamically, perhaps through a reverse auction – or through legislated formulas **that balance incentives for high-yield, low-cost sources with high-potential, emerging sources.** Fuels or technologies that consistently fall short of established benchmarks may require a different type of government financial intervention (e**.g. manufacturing assistance or pre-competitive R&D** in place of production **tax credits**) or a different mode of financial support (e.g. loan guaranteesinstead of tax credits **or deductions)**.

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A.) The government actually shut down in the 90s- Newmeyer 11- Republicans threaten to make the debt celing about something else

B.) Brinkmanship has never spilled over in the past- make them give an actual reason why this is different than 08 or 12. Newmeyer 11 says that every time we step up the pressure on republicans they ultimately back down. Their own evidence agrees that Obama won’t be held hostage on the issue. This always ends in Republicans agreeing to a long term extension of the debt ceiling.

C.) Fed intervention can solve in the short run- their impact evidence assumes a sustained default- the debates about raising it already shook investor confidence, which takes out any perception-based credit rating impact

And, any spending between now and May should trigger the link plus the government can hold off till July

Newmyer ‘11x

[Tory Newmyer](mailto:tory_newmyer@fortune.com), CNN Money, April 25, 2011, http://finance.fortune.cnn.com/2011/04/25/what-would-clinton-do/

Sound familiar? That was the last time the United States seriously flirted with a debt ceiling collapse. The scenario, of course, is replaying now, as policymakers brace for the nextinstallment of a partisan showdown over the size and scope of government. The feds are on track to reach their $14.29 trillion borrowing limit in mid-May, and the Obama administration says juggling accounts can only buy time until July 8. After that date, the government will default on its debt -- a nightmare event that would gut investor confidence in U.S. bonds, send our borrowing costs soaring, and in all likelihood, precipitate another global financial meltdown.

Zero risk of a DA unless they can identify the group that is being persuaded to vote for the debt ceiling that would not post the plan, and their motivation- its functionally suicidal to reject the increase long term, so acquiescence is inevitable

#### Escalation empirically denied – asian financial crisis may have caused iraq, and 80’s slump may have caused kuwait but the united states used limited force in these conflicts.

**Economic rationality good- macro and micro lets us analyze the trends in the world- useful, valid description of the way the world works**

**Here’s the problem- We see that people in Africa are starving and that they have tons of extremely valuable diamonds- there’s an obvious ethical solution here but neoliberal rationality instead tells us to steal the diamonds, underpay and kill the workers who mine them, and then some times give them “gifts” of food – the same way we give the gift of nuclear power to poor and minority areas- they think Santa Claus came and breeds the mindset that the government is helping them while really the jobs go to high skill laborers from outside the community.**

**Extend Nhange 07- This system of exploitation is inherent to neoliberalism. Instead of just looking at the data objectively we twist to suit our domineering needs- these systems are complicated and interlocked- it’s impossible to reduce them to numbers and actually expect to understand everything in the system that way.** a few individuals become very rich from capitalising on free social and natural resources, while the health of the public and the environment is degraded He says that this collapse of the biosphere will eventually destroy the world as a whole and certainly the way economies function

#### The ideology of science and technology maintains and further entrenches development.

Ziauddin Sardar– Science Policy, Middlesex University–1999

“Development and the Locations of Eurocentrism.” Critical Development Theory. Eds. Ronaldo Munck, and Denis O'Hearn London: Zed Books Ltd, p.53-54.

The ideology of science and technology is the most formidable of all forces that keep development entrenched and ensure that Eurocentrism continues unabated. It is a rationality of domination. The intention of such seventeenth-century thinkers as Descartes and Bacon, the fathers of modern science, was to investigate external nature while leaving to religion the task of specifying the rules of social conduct. But through Comte and others, scientific method became absolutized as the basis for social reconstruction in a `positive' manner. By basing social reconstruction on scientifically certain grounds, they raised science and technology to the level of an absolute utopia, the perfect fusion of unlimited power and good to which all willingly submit, hence reconciling cultural and social conflicts. Although science and technology remain limited by real interests and structures of power, they claim to be one over-arching power. They thus take on the classical form of ideology, being an inversion of reality. Scientific and technocratic consciousness maintains the status quo and legitimizes the present structures within nations and between nations (Sardar 1988; Mendelssohn 1976; Sangwan 1991; Harding 1993). It does not project a future time when men's hopes will be fulfilled. Rather, it tells us that the future is already here in essentials, if not in full maturity. That future comes, then, as incremental addition of the products of science and technology rather than as a structural transformation. It is the end of transcendental hope. The only course open is development along the well-trodden and true path of the industrialized countries.

#### Development discourses motivate external intervention into the “Third World”, risking nuclear escalation and endless wars

Arturo **Escobar** – Anthropology, UC Santa Cruz - **95**

Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of The Third World, p.34

The cold war was undoubtedly one of the single most important factors at play in the conformation of the strategy of development. The historical roots of development and those of East-West politics lie in one and the same process: the political rearrangements that occurred after World War II. In the late 1940s, the real struggle between East and West had already moved to the Third World, and development became the grand strategy for advancing such rivalry and, at the same time, the designs of industrial civilization. The confrontation between the United States and the Soviet: Union thus lent legitimacy to the enterprise of modernization and development; to extend the sphere of political and cultural influence became an end in itself. The relationship between military concerns and the origins of development has scarcely been studied. Pacts of military assistance, for example, were signed at the Rio conference of 1947 between the United States and all Latin American countries (Varas 1985). In time, they would give way to doctrines of national security intimately linked to development strategies. It is no coincidence that the vast majority of the approximately 150 wars of the last four decades were fought in the Third World, many of them with the direct or indirect participation of powers external to the Third World (Soedjatmoko 1985). The Third World, far from being peripheral, was central to superpower rivalry and the possibility of nuclear confrontation. The system that generates conflict and instability and the system that generates underdevelopment are inextricably bound. Although the end of the cold war and the rise of the New World Order have changed the configuration of power, the Third World is still the most important arena of confrontation (as the Gulf War, the bombing of Libya, and the invasions of Grenada and Panama indicate). AIthough increasingly differentiated, the South is still, perhaps more clearly than ever, the opposite camp to a growingly unified North, despite the latter's localized ethnic wars.