# BFHR---Final Patchwork File

## General SC Updates

### 2AC – SC = Appropriations

#### SC funding HAS to come from defense appropriations.

CRS 18 [No Author, 2-1-2018, "U.S. Security Assistance and Security Cooperation Programs: Overview of Funding Trends", No Publication, https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R45091.html, DOA: 7-21-2022 //ArchanSen]

Congress has authorized security assistance programs through the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA, P.L. 87-195) and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (AECA, P.L. 90-629), as amended. Assistance provisions, including those for security assistance, in the FAA and the AECA have since been codified in Title 22 of the U.S. Code, and funds for security assistance are regularly appropriated through DOS accounts. Beginning in the 1980s, Congress also provided DOD with authority to conduct security cooperation programs under Title 10 of the U.S. Code and annual National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAAs), as well as funding through defense appropriations. Cooperation between the two agencies to provide security sector assistance depends on statutory authority, applicable executive directives, and other established policy arrangements.

#### More ev.

CRS 18 [No Author, 2-1-2018, "U.S. Security Assistance and Security Cooperation Programs: Overview of Funding Trends", No Publication, https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R45091.html, DOA: 7-21-2022 //ArchanSen]

DOD has long played a crucial role in the implementation of Title 22 security assistance programs and activities, but for many decades, it otherwise relegated the training, equipping, and assisting of foreign military forces as a secondary mission on its list of priorities, far below war-fighting.[1](https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R45091.html" \l "fn1) Beginning in the 1980s, Congress began providing DOD with additional authority in Title 10 of the U.S. Code and annual NDAAs to conduct a range of programs and activities funded by DOD appropriations. Congress began providing such authorities in the 1980s for counternarcotics and humanitarian assistance; authority for nonproliferation and counterterrorism programs was subsequently added in the 1980s and 1990s.

### 2AC – SC =/= T10

#### SC can happen through T10 OR NDAAs and it must achieve one of three purposes.

CRS 18 [No Author, 2-1-2018, "U.S. Security Assistance and Security Cooperation Programs: Overview of Funding Trends", No Publication, https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R45091.html, DOA: 7-21-2022 //ArchanSen]

Discussion of military and related assistance to foreign countries is sometimes hindered by a lack of a standard terminology.9 The following terms are frequently used to describe assistance to foreign governments, security services, and militaries:

Security Assistance (Title 22). Although not defined in Title 22 of U.S. Code, the term security assistance is commonly used to refer to the six budget accounts for which the State Department requests international security assistance appropriations and whose underlying authorities reside in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA, P.L. 87-195) and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (AECA, P.L. 90-629), as amended.10

Security Cooperation (Title 10). DOD uses the term security cooperation to refer to activities authorized by provisions in Title 10 and National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAAs). The FY2017 NDAA defines security cooperation as "any program, activity (including an exercise), or interaction of the Department of Defense with the security establishment of a foreign country to achieve a purpose as follows:

To build and develop allied and friendly security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations.

To provide the armed forces with access to the foreign country during peacetime or a contingency operation.

To build relationships that promote specific United States security interests."11

Security Sector Assistance. In April 2013, the Obama Administration issued Presidential Decision Directive 23 (PPD-23). The directive called for an overhaul of U.S. security sector assistance policy and for the creation of a new interagency framework for planning, implementing, assessing, and overseeing security sector assistance. The term security sector assistance refers to all State Department security assistance programs and virtually all DOD security cooperation programs, exercises, and engagements, as well as related activities of USAID, DOJ, and other agencies.12

### 2AC – Plan Can’t Be Immediate

#### SC funding HAS to come from defense appropriations.

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#### Appropriations happen once a year.

Senate 20 [Senate, 10-20-2020, "U.S. Senate: Appropriations", No Publication, https://www.senate.gov/reference/reference\_index\_subjects/Appropriations\_vrd.htm, DOA: 7-21-2022 //ArchanSen]

The president submits a budget to Congress for the federal government every fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). Congress must then pass appropriations bills to provide money to carry out government programs for that year. Appropriations bills are usually divided up by type of program and agency into thirteen separate bills: Agriculture, Commerce/Justice/State, Defense, District of Columbia, Energy and Water, Foreign Operations, Interior, Labor/Health and Human Services/Education, Legislative Branch, Military Construction, Transportation, Treasury/Postal Service, and Veterans' Affairs/Housing and Urban Development.

#### That already passed – means that the plan HAS to be sometime next year.

CRFB 22 [Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, 7-6-2022, "Upcoming Congressional Fiscal Policy Deadlines", https://www.crfb.org/blogs/upcoming-congressional-fiscal-policy-deadlines, DOA: 7-21-2022 //ArchanSen]

On March 15, the President signed the FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill, which the Senate passed on March 10, by a vote of 68-31, clearing it for enactment. The House had passed the measure on March 9, by votes of 361-69 (security portion) and 260-171-1 (non-security portion). Congress needed to complete appropriations work and the President needed to sign the measure by Tuesday, March 15, when the final FY 2022 continuing resolution expired.

### 2AC – Thumpers

#### We spend 6.5 billion every year on SC.

DoD 21 [Department of Defense, Security Cooperation, FY 2022 President’s Budget, May 2021, <https://open.defense.gov/Portals/23/Documents/Security_Cooperation/Budget_Justification_FY2022.pdf> DOA: 7/20/22 //ArchanSen]

This budget display includes the $6.5 billion requested by the Department for FY 2022 to conduct security cooperation programs and activities. It focuses primarily on the funding requested for programs and activities that will be executed under the authorities in Chapter 16 of Title 10, U.S. Code. It also includes funding requests for non-Chapter 16 programs and activities that include some elements or activities that are consistent with the security cooperation definition, including the Coalition Support Funds, the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program, Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF), and the CounterIslamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Train and Equip Fund (CTEF). This display excludes classified programs, such as programs authorized under Section 127e of Title 10, U.S. Code, “support of special operations to combat terrorism.” The budget display also excludes Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug activities authorized under Section 284(c) of Title 10, U.S. Code, “Support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime.”

### 2AC – Yes Scol

#### It’s not that expensive – costs $6.2 billion.

Yazici 20 [Ayşe Meriç Yazici, Ph.D. Student, İstanbul Aydın University Post Graduate Education Institute, 04-21-2020, “An Investigation on The Economic Feasibility of Space Elevator” <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1245981> DOA: 7/25/2022 //ArchanSen]

Design has a significant effect while constructing a space elevator. Researchers believe that it is possible to have a working space elevator with 5 tons of load bearing capacity to LEO orbit in 15 years. This will lower down the travelling costs to the Moon, Mars, Venus or asteroids from the first orbit to a great extent. Depending on the target and the choice of rocket launch system for the first space elevator; lifting costs are estimated to be decreased down to 100 $. The later extensions and larger elevators will sooner or later make manned and commercial activities possible on large-scale as they will diminish the costs for the elevator (Future Pundit, 2003).

Any object in GEO orbit has a potential gravitational energy of about 50 MJ (15 kWh). A space elevator using 0.5% efficiency of power transportation with wholesale electricity prices from 2008 to 2009 will require 220 US dollar/kg only as the cost of electricity. Edwards, PhD have high hopes for technical advancement to increase the level of efficiency to 2% (Edwards, 2003). Since the space elevators receive a limited efficiency, launching price can be subjected to the market.

In the 55th International Space Congress, it was suggested that a prestigiously acceptable mega project for space elevators has an estimate cost of 6.2 billion US $. This is not much as compared to other mega projects such as bridges, pipelines, tunnels, maglev trains, launching vehicles etc (Raitt and Edwards, 2004).

Edwards also suggests that it will cost 6 billion dollars to build a space elevator. This can be compared with project Skylon – one-layer orbit space plane with a loading capacity of 12.000 kg, which is estimated to require an R&D and production cost of about 15 billion $ (Edwards and Westling, 2002). The vehicle has a tag price of about 3.000$ /kg. Skylon will also be available to launch people and load into LEO orbit and GEO orbit points (Scott-Scott et al, 2003). SpaceX Starship is another alternative designed to be used for a similar purpose. Its cargo capacity is between 100 and 150 tons. Its R&D cost is 10 billion $. Starship crew will also cost about 200 million $ and for Starship tanker, the cost is estimated to be 130 million $ and 230 million dollar for Super Heavy. The system has a price tag lower than 140 $ / kg, which is 47 $ economic (SpaceX, 2012). It can also carry 100 people to Mars (Dinkin, 2017).

7. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the Economic Feasibility of Space Elevator has analyzed to some level. Despite its greatness and complexity, the concept of the space elevator does not seem to be so impossible. These elevators will certainly make the space more accessible and be a mega structure like the Great Wall and the pyramids. Although it requires profound financial investment; its benefits will outweigh the initial financial costs once it is built. They will eventually lower the costs for asteroid mining, space logistics, space tourism, space travel and space colonization; all of which will be the mankind’s basic needs to survive soon. Even when this enormous mega structure comes to life, it will bring many possible questions. How will we ever be able to protect this state-of-the-art structure from the external threats? Questions such as how to protect the space elevator from any natural disaster that will suddenly occur in the world will always be the questions to be considered.

#### It’s possible by 2030 with sustained growth

Victor **Tangermann**, 10-17-20**17**, "A timeline for humanity's colonization of space," https://futurism.com/a-timeline-for-humanitys-colonization-of-space

Humans have long desired to explore the vast realms of space. Today, we are finally poised to send people out into the cosmos. Indeed, a number of private and public space companies are gearing up for Space Race 2.0 — a (very expensive) competition that inches us closer to uncovering answers about our universe and exploring new realms of our own humanity. Though they are still in the race, shifting priorities and limited budgets have undermined NASA’s lead in exploring the solar system and beyond. In the meantime, private entities like SpaceX and Virgin Galactic are flush with cash, and they are stepping up to try and engineer better, bigger, and faster rockets. And this is a good thing because, if humans are to find life on other planets, or perhaps a new planet for ourselves, more work needs to be done. Engineers and scientists need to develop life support systems, find reliable sources of water and fuel, overcome the negative effects living in space has on the body, and find a faster way to travel. There is still much to be done, but sending the average person to the Moon and beyond no longer seems so far out of reach. Yet, when will it finally happen? When will humans finally roam across an alien world? Here’s a comprehensive timeline of our future beyond Earth. Late 2017: Heavy Falcon Launch SpaceX plans to launch the Falcon Heavy for the first time before the end of 2017. Because the rocket can be reused, the Falcon Heavy rocket can deliver its payload into space at only a third of the cost of the next closest operational vehicle, the Delta IV Heavy. This lower upfront cost means that more organizations can carry out experiments in outer space. One of these experiments is the Planetary Society’s LightSail 2 solar sail that will launch on board a Heavy Falcon in early 2018. SpaceX’s Falcon Heavy rocket lives up to its name. 27 rocket engines weigh down the 70-meter (229-foot), 1.4-metric-ton (3.1-million-pound) rocket. That’s a lot of extra weight, but the payload makes it worthwhile — the rocket can launch 63,800 kg (140,660 lbs) of equipment, cargo, and passengers into orbit around Earth. That’s more than double the weight that the Space Shuttle can haul to the same altitude. 2018: Preparing For Space Tourism In 2018, SpaceX plans to launch more than ever before, sending 30 rockets into orbit (up from 20 in 2017). More attempts give the company more data to show how it can perfect its technology to launch rockets cheaply and securely. Eventually, this inexpensive and safe spaceflight will make space tourism finally viable. In fact, just this year, SpaceX announced that they would be sending two humans to orbit the Moon in 2018. Image Credit: Virgin Galactic Virgin Galactic is gearing up to launch its first astronauts into space before the end of February 2018. Before it launches with passengers on board, though, the spacecraft will have to undergo a series of test flights. The space plane, called the VSS Unity, completed its fifth ‘glide flight’ (distinct from the vertical trajectory of traditional space rockets) earlier in 2017. In the first months of 2018, it will be taking flights closer to the Karaman line, the official border between the Earth’s atmosphere and outer space located 100 km (62 miles) above the Earth’s surface. Image Credit: Planetary Society Around that same time in early 2018, scientists will test the LightSail 2, a device that moves through space by harnessing the power of solar photons — no fuel tanks or thrusters required. The LightSail 2, a citizen-funded spacecraft and created by the Planetary Society (the largest nonprofit organization that promotes the exploration of outer space), would be a proof of concept that solar sailing could propel spacecraft deeper into space. The unmanned, light-propelled spacecraft will hitch a ride on SpaceX’s Falcon Heavy rocket before taking its test flight at an altitude of 720 km (447.4 miles). 2019: Space Tourism And Observation Image Credit: Blue Origin Blue Origin, the spaceflight services company started by Amazon founder Jeff Bezos, recently announced that it intends to take tourists to space before April 2019. In groups of six, passengers will board an 18-meter (60-foot) rocket to the edge of space, around 100 km (62 miles) from the Earth’s surface. Once there, they will experience zero-gravity flight. Three independent parachutes and a retro-thrust system ensure that passengers will gently sail back to Earth. This experience does not come cheap — a ticket to board the New Glenn to reach Earth orbit is rumored to cost anywhere between $150,000 and $250,000. And, yet, there’s little question that people will want to sign up — Virgin Galactic, a competing space tourism project, reportedly already has 700 people signed up. In 2019, Blue Origin plans to add two- and three-stage rockets to its arsenal. They are fully reusable, up to 99 meters (326 feet) tall, and can deliver payloads at a relatively low cost, competing with SpaceX’s Falcon Heavy rockets. Image Credit: NASA NASA also intends to launch its James Webb Telescope in the first quarter of 2019. The telescope will observe the solar system in the infrared to see every phase of the solar system’s maturation; it will ultimately be 100 times more powerful than the Hubble Space Telescope, thanks to its array of 18 hexagonal mirror segments. With a combined mirror diameter of 6.5 meters (the Hubble measures in at only 2.4), the James Webb Telescope will be able to detect events such as the formation of galaxies dating back to the time of the Big Bang. It will also have a special focus on discovering new planets that could be capable of supporting life. 2020-2025: “Earth Reliant” And Beyond From finding evidence of liquid water to detecting organic matter in the soil of the Red Planet’s surface, the Curiosity rover has answered some fundamental questions about what it’s like on Mars. However, that information has also sparked more questions about what other elements may be present. To this end, in an effort to establish whether oxygen is present in the Martian atmosphere, and at what concentration, Curiosity’s successor, the Mars 2020 rover, will be saddled with a host of sensors and instruments that will allow it to answer this question. Information about oxygen concentration will be important if humans are ever able to visit the Red Planet themselves, which could be possible as early as 2030. There are other things that need to happen if we’re going to colonize other planets. NASA has established three phases that we need to complete before this is possible. In the first, which NASA calls “Earth Reliant,” we continue to test the feasibility of living in space and conduct more research aboard the ISS. In the second (“Proving Ground”), operations around the Moon will be used to establish ways to return humans to the Earth safely. With those stages complete, we will finally reach the third stage (“Earth Independent”) in which humans establish a self-sufficient colony on Mars. Image Credit: NASA Just over 50 years after humans first touched the lunar surface, NASA is gearing up to launch another manned spacecraft to go beyond the Moon. The astronauts will be on board a ship called the Orion, which will lift off using NASA’s Space Launch System (SLS), a modular heavy launch vehicle. SLS is similar to SpaceX’s Heavy Falcon and has a maximum payload of 70 to 130 metric tons (150,000 to 290,000 lbs). First, though, the spacecraft will do a few test runs without any humans on board. The first mission, Exploration Mission-1, is slated for late 2018. The SLS will launch the unmanned craft, travel to the Moon, enter orbit about 100 km (62 miles) above the lunar surface, and use gravity to propel itself into deep, unexplored space. The goal of this mission is to see if the craft can help humans survive a trip to distant planets. The second mission (Exploration Mission-2), planned for August 2021, will be NASA’s first manned test flight beyond the Moon. “During this mission, we have a number of tests designed to demonstrate critical functions, including mission planning, system performance, crew interfaces, and navigation and guidance in deep space,” Bill Hill, the deputy associated administrator of Exploration Systems Development at NASA Headquarters said in a 2016 NASA blog. To gain enough momentum to make the trip around the Moon, the spacecraft will have to make multiple orbits around Earth, occasionally igniting its thrusters. During its stable orbit of the Moon, the Orion will gather data and test the spacecraft’s capabilities for interplanetary flight. 2022: Making Mars Habitable While NASA spends the 2020s exploring how to best keep humans healthy in space, SpaceX plans to start putting down the infrastructure for humans to colonize it. SpaceX anticipates completing its first 54.6-million-km (33.9-million-mile) trip to Mars in 2022. Image Credit: SpaceX In his update earlier this year, Elon Musk revealed plans for a rocket that is far bigger and more powerful than NASA’s Space Launch System and even his agency’s own Falcon Heavy — the BFR. A rocket that big would have enough space for fuel to take humans to Mars, or even allow for Earth-based city-to-city travel. With a maximum payload of 150 tons, the enormous 106-meter (347.7-feet) rocket would break the current record for biggest payload (including cargo, fuel, and passengers) launched into orbit, while providing the lowest cost for each additional launch. To reach the Moon, the BFR would launch from the Earth’s surface, transfer propellant from fuel depots previously stationed in Earth’s orbit, accelerate in orbit, pick up an injection of fuel for the remaining distance to the lunar surface on the way, and land. SpaceX plans to refuel the rocket once it is in orbit in order to extend its range and payload capacity so that it can return safely to Earth. Tests have already shown that it’s possible to refuel rockets in space. NASA conducted the Robotic Refueling Mission in 2011, and it successfully completed a robot-actuated propellant transfer on an exposed platform of the International Space Station. Image Credit: SpaceX By 2022, SpaceX expects to land at least two cargo ships on Mars in order to establish a habitat for humans. The primary goal of those initial missions is to find a reliable source of water on the Martian surface. 2024: Manned Missions On The BFR Image Credit: SpaceX Two years after those cargo ships establish an infrastructure, SpaceX plans to send humans to inhabit a colony on Mars. The passengers aboard the BFR’s 40-cabin Mars transit module will be the first to make the unprecedented trip. This is, Musk would probably admit, an aggressive timeline. And it may not work in SpaceX’s favor: Due to planetary alignments and other factors such as solar power requirements and fuel limitations, the launch window of Earth-Mars travel is only a few weeks, according to Wired. And that’s assuming that all the other pieces fall perfectly into place — neither the BFR nor its predecessor, the Falcon Heavy, has yet had a successful launch. Should the BFR mission make it to Mars, it will contain the materials to construct a propellant production plant as part of its Martian colony. The plan would suck carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and turn it into deep-cryo CO4 fuel using solar power. 2025-2030: A Year In Space Image Credit: NASA SpaceX might be ready to send humans to live in space by the early 2020s, but NASA is a little more cautious. The government space agency is planning to put astronauts into orbit for a year to find out if humans are indeed ready to live on a different planet. In March 2016, NASA astronaut Scott Kelly completed a similar year-long mission aboard the ISS to test the effects of zero gravity on the human body and what that will mean for future space travel to Mars. Unlike Kelly’s mission, however, NASA’s 2021 mission will put astronauts in orbit around the Moon. They’ll be in a “deep-space gateway” — a small ISS-like station that will serve as a testing ground for future deep space missions, including later missions to Mars. It will be built over five earlier missions, four of them with humans aboard. The effects of spending a year in lunar orbit on the human body, caused by factors such as different day-night cycles and solar radiation, are still unknown. 2030s: NASA Sends Humans To Mars Five years after SpaceX’s manned missions to Mars, NASA plans to send its own spacecraft to the Red Planet. Using data and samples from the Curiosity and Mars 2020 rovers, NASA will first establish how humans could sustain themselves on the Martian surface before sending manned spacecraft from its deep-space gateway to do so.

#### Solves 10^29 lives every second.

Bostrom 03 [Nick Bostrom, we gotta read at least one of his cards, 2003, "Astronomical Waste: The Opportunity Cost of Delayed Technological Development", No Publication, https://nickbostrom.com/astronomical/waste, DOA: 7-25-2022 //ArchanSen]

The effect on total value, then, seems greater for actions that accelerate technological development than for practically any other possible action. Advancing technology (or its enabling factors, such as economic productivity) even by such a tiny amount that it leads to colonization of the local supercluster just one second earlier than would otherwise have happened amounts to bringing about more than 10^29 human lives (or 10^14 human lives if we use the most conservative lower bound) that would not otherwise have existed. Few other philanthropic causes could hope to match that level of utilitarian payoff.

### 2AC – A2: Scol Impact Turn

#### Space col increases the likelihood of cosmopolitanism

Bates ‘17, - contributor to Futurism (Jordan, “In Order to Ensure Our Survival, We Must Become a Multi-Planetary Species" 05-08-17, https://futurism.com/in-order-to-ensure-human-survival-we-must-become-a-multi-planetary-species) //AL

One might also here note that colonizing Mars could be the key to solving many of our issues on Earth. Powerful, new technological solutions to previously intractable problems could be developed on Mars or in the process of colonizing it. It’s also possible that becoming multi-planetary will have a unifying/pacifying effect on humanity, helping those on Earth to see themselves as members of a single species that is now advancing out into the cosmos.

#### Overview effect is empirically proven

Overview Institute 8 — The Overview Institute—a project of the Space Frontier Foundation, 2008 (“The Overview Institute: Declaration of Vision and Principles,” Published by the Overview Institute, Available Online at http://www.overviewinstitute.org/declaration.htm, Accessed 06-26-2011)

For more than four decades, astronauts from many cultures and backgrounds have been telling us that, from the perspective of Earth orbit and the Moon, they have gained such a vision. There is even a common term for this experience: “The Overview Effect,” a phrase coined in the book of the same name by space philosopher and writer Frank White. It refers to the experience of seeing firsthand the reality of the Earth in space, which is immediately understood to be a tiny, fragile ball of life, hanging in the void, shielded and nourished by a paper-thin atmosphere. From space, the astronauts tell us, national boundaries vanish, the conflicts that divide us become less important and the need to create a planetary society with the united will to protect this “pale blue dot” becomes both obvious and imperative. Even more so, many of them tell us that from the Overview perspective, all of this seems imminently achievable, if only more people could have the experience!

## General SC Updates

### 1NC---SC Fails---No Credibility

#### Security cooperation fails---all our commitments are uncredible.

R. Clarke Cooper, 21 (R. Clarke Cooper, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Former U.S. Alternate Representative to the United Nations Security Council, 9-3-2021, accessed on 7-18-2022, Atlantic Council, “American security cooperation needs an ‘integrity check’”, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/american-security-cooperation-needs-an-integrity-check/>, HBisevac)

Yet successful security cooperation—which includes arms transfers, training, security assistance, treaties, or agreements—is built around two key principles: **trust** and **integrity** of **commitment**, both of which are **at risk** today thanks to the haphazard US withdrawal from Afghanistan.

In the US military, the term “integrity check” refers to a concern about an individual’s or unit’s **capability** or **trustworthiness**. Following the debacle in Kabul, the United States and its global security cooperation posture is **in dire need of one**.

Just look at the anger expressed by stalwart NATO allies such as the United Kingdom, which in the aftermath of 9/11 unquestionably joined in to invoke the Washington Treaty’s Article 5 for collective self-defense (the first time the Alliance ever did so). That NATO launched its first operations outside the Euro-Atlantic area and began a far-reaching transformation of capabilities signaled its trust in the United States’ reliability when it came to security cooperation.

Now, treaty allies and partner nations are reassessing their bilateral security relationships with the United States. It’s not just the NATO states caught off-guard by the haphazard departure from Afghanistan that will think twice before embarking upon future military campaigns with the United States. Resolute defense partners in the Middle East and the Indo-Pacific—including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Qatar, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—likely also need overt reassurance, such as a clear national-security strategy and declared recommitments.

Additionally, these partners are **increasingly feeling** the need to proactively **raise** their **own** defense capabilities by boosting their budgets or coordinating with allies to ensure regional security along with the United States.

Besides **stress-testing** the **integrity** of American security cooperation, the Afghanistan withdrawal also highlights the necessity of **staying the course** on **long-term investment** in **mutually beneficial** security partnerships with countries with which the United States has **shared interests**—or shared threats. Well before the fall of Afghanistan, foreign partners were already **questioning** the **reliability** of the **U**nited **S**tates at a time when the debate in Washington about our **global posture** was becoming **increasingly politicized**.

The case for partnering with the United States needs to be clearly articulated through the presence, performance, and processes of American security cooperation. The quality of US aerospace and defense equipment, the commitment to build capabilities, and the reassurance that comes from partnering with the US military must include further transparency, accountability, and predictability of policies.

If not, American allies and partners will be hesitant to collaborate with us on future shared security requirements—or simply seek cooperation elsewhere.

We owe it to our fellow Americans, as well as to allies and partners, to be candid about the costs of security and what it takes to support our shared values of the rule of law, civil society, and human rights. As we await the outcome of the Global Posture Review, or a revised Conventional Arms Transfer Policy, anti-democratic adversaries in Beijing and Moscow are aggressively exploiting each disruption associated with the Taliban takeover in Kabul.

If alliances are indeed our “greatest asset”—whether in the Middle East, Indo-Pacific, Africa, or Europe—it is crucial for US officials to actively affirm their values through clear recommitments and presence in security cooperation, such as the recent pledges made to Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

We would be **naïve** to believe that countries around the world have **no choice** but to **partner** with the **U**nited **S**tates. Washington must be deliberate in its efforts to prove why choosing the United States as a security partner remains the best option.

### 2NC – No Scol

#### Space col is too expensive – costs trillions.

Casey Handmer 12 {PhD physicist at NASA. “Space Elevator/Lift Physics.” https://caseyhandmer.wordpress.com/2012/11/30/space-elevator-lift-physics/}//JM

Question: How do you build it? Discussion: Good question! Wave a magic wand! In all seriousness, there are two possible approaches. Send a nuclear powered robot to the asteroid belt, find an appropriate sized carbonaceous chondrite asteroid. We’re talking ~300 m long. Have it mine water and blast it out to move its orbit to the Earth, inserting it in geostationary orbit. Construct a cable by extrusion, probably pointing away from the earth. When it’s finished, rotate it into place above a suitable point on the Earth. Profit. Problems include possibly crashing said asteroid into Australia, and a slow rate of construction. Even if it built a cable at 1 km/day, it would still take 100 years to reach the required length. Launch a seed cable to geostationary orbit. Currently the largest rocket available can launch 6 tonnes to geostationary orbit. This is more than enough for a clever communications satellite, so we’ll have to make do. The satellite consists of a spool and other gizmos, and the cable can be paid out at the appropriate angle to compensate for Coriolis forces rather rapidly. The cable in question would be about a quarter of a mm thick, but capable of supporting a large car, in addition to its own considerable weight. Part of that extra mass could consist of attitude control rockets at the LEO altitude to help it avoid space junk, and possible laser systems for micrometeorites. Once the feeder cable was secured, additional strands could climb and fix themselves into place at an exponential rate. Finally, shielding, tracks, dampers, giant space lasers and other equipment could be fixed in place and the cable completed in as little as 5 years. Note that construction on a tail or counterweight could proceed at the same time. As multiple strands could be build on the earth at the same time, there is no bottleneck in this approach. Disadvantages include the cost of the initial launch, weight balance issues, and the vulnerability of the early cable to severing. Question: What about vibrational modes? Discussion: The math of this is left as an exercise for the reader. The sound velocity is given by the square root of the tension divided by the linear mass density, just like a guitar string. The sound velocity goes to zero near the ground, implying that the wavelength also goes to zero, and the amplitude necessarily increases. Fortunately the atmosphere provides some viscous dissipation, but ultimately avoiding harmful vibrations is a matter of clever design. Some transverse vibrations are probably an excellent way to transmit power along the cable and to enable it to avoid collisions with satellites at lower orbits. Question: What might other hazards be? Discussion: Corrosion, micrometeorites, lightning, attacks, etc. Most of these issues can be dealt with by covering the structure in a shield like the shield on the ISS. It consists of a ceramic layer which absorbs the impact by shattering, and a metallic shield layer which can absorb lots of small impacts. There are other valid approaches for absorbing smaller collisions as well. The tracks would also be covered, possibly by moveable hatches that open as the climber passes and close after it leaves. Tracks would be multiply redundant and would be able to be switched in case of damage or maintenance such that the overall system could continue to operate without breaks. Although the cable could be as narrow as 15 cm, it makes more sense to separate the strands in a weight-sharing structure to which the tracks and other stuff can be attached. That way the breakage of compromise of any particular strand is less likely to affect those around it. Question: What would it look like? Discussion: Not much. At any point along its length, perspective would disappear it out of sight within a few km. On the earth’s surface, it would appear as a rope going up and disappear from sight before reaching the clouds. From the top looking down the earth would be the size of a basketball at arms’ length. On the way down, the earth would appear to dominate the view with a horizon for the whole day, but only in the last half hour would you enter the atmosphere. For comparison, it has similar length-width ratio with a railway rail that stretches across a continent. Question: So how much does it cost? Discussion: This is impossible to estimate! The cost of a launch to geostationary orbit is about $150m, but this would be a trivial expense compared to the materials. If each climber cost the same as an A320, then they would cost $100b, including a few spares. If the cable cost the same as steel, the materials would cost $300b. Cable would likely be made from coal or oil, or possibly atmospheric CO2. What you lose in material construction costs you might make back because of the lack of refinement needed. At a billion tonnes, the cable represents about 10% of the current annual carbon output, so could be viewed as positive carbon sequestration! Including development costs and peripherals, a cost in the trillion dollar range seems possible.

#### OR that’ll collapse the global economy.

Yosef Farca 18 {Studied at The Frisch School. 8-25-2018. “What would happen if the US was a quadrillion dollars in debt?” https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-the-US-was-a-quadrillion-dollars-in-debt}//JM

Most likely, if our economy is ever quadrillion Dollars in debt, than nobody would lend us any money, because we would never be able to pay it back, and if we did pay it back, the dollar we payed it back with won't be worth anything. If nobody wanted to lend us any money, how would we mathematically pay for all our expenses? Our expenses clearly exeed our tax revenues, and therefore we would have to either come up with the money by raising taxes, or cut spending. But, we all know how that goes…the political politicians never want to cut spending, and if they raise taxes that high they won't get re-elected, and there will be crazy riots, and basically a full on rebellion, they come up with a genius idea—inlfation. If this situation ever becomes a reality, which it probably will eventually, there will be a dollar crisis, and the dollar would collapse, the world economy would collapse, and for a few years there will be a situation like there is in Venezuela, except worldwide, and then finally people will do what they have done for thousands of years—go back to gold and silver!

### 2NC – T/Tradeoff

#### It’s 50%.

LI nd [Law Insider, xx-xx-xxxx, "Substantially increase Definition", Law Insider, https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/substantially-increase, DOA: 7-25-2022 //ArchanSen]

Substantially increase means an increase in wage-earning capacity by fifty percent (50%) or more.

#### SC should be measured with the cost.

Werner 14 [A.J. Werner, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Air Force, 13 February 2014, “SELECTIVE SECURITY COOPERATION: A PROPOSED INDEX TO MEASURE THE VALUE OF PARTNERS AND FOCUS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT” DOA: 7/25/2022 //ArchanSen]

Multiple high-level reviews of American SC efforts already exist: geographic combatant commanders (GCC) coordinate with the CJCS and chiefs of mission around the globe to “assess and prioritize the needs of foreign security forces and supporting institutions.”48 So why is it necessary to address the manner in which the DoD currently measures the value of partners? The simple answer is money. With budgets decreasing, the United States can no longer afford to overstretch limited SC dollars

#### It requires resources.

Pretelt 21 [Maj. Carlos De Castro Pretelt 7-17-2021, "Taking a Bite out of the Elephant: How to Improve Security Cooperation", No Publication, https://smallwarsjournal.com/jrnl/art/taking-bite-out-elephant-how-improve-security-cooperation, DOA: 7-25-2022 //ArchanSen]

For context, the aforementioned security cooperation challenges mentioned by Maj Croshier, and found throughout many parts of the world, tend to follow a similar pattern.  A partner nation is experiencing internal security challenges that preclude it from achieving a desired security objective.  The security objective is of interest to both the partner nation and the United States.  In view of this, the Department of Defense (DoD) conducts security cooperation activities with the partner nation in the form of visits, conferences, equipping, or some other type of aid, to help them address the security shortfall.  According to JP-3 “SC [security cooperation] requires a commitment of USG [United States Government] resources and funds to execute security cooperation activities that benefit PNs [Partner Nations] and the US [United States] in their achievement of mutual foreign and defense policy objectives.”[ii]  This is the main intent of security cooperation and it is a fairly straightforward concept.  Regrettably, it is in the application of this upfront mandate that we stumble across our global challenge.

#### Must be substantive – can’t just be talks.

Black’s Law Dictionary nd [Black’s Law Dictionary, xx-xx-xxxx, "SUBSTANTIAL Definition &amp; Meaning", Law Dictionary, https://thelawdictionary.org/substantial/, DOA: 7-25-2022 //ArchanSen]

Being significant or large and having substance.