# 1AC R4

## Part 1 Plan Text

#### The People’s Republic of China will impose a tax of $150 per ton of CO2 released in the process of importing goods to China, the process of production of goods, and the extraction of resources. I reserve the right to clarify.

## Part 2 Solvency

#### 1. Imposing this specific tax will drastically reduce carbon emissions and prevent a 4C rise in global temperature, and China affects other countries. Morris et al 12

Sergey Paltsev, Jennifer Morris, Yongxia Cai, Valerie Karplus and Henry Jacoby. “The Role of China in Mitigating Climate Change.” April 2012.

Figure 8a shows that if only China is engaged in

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regions will appreciably reduce the probability of more extreme levels of temperature increase.

#### 2. This tax reduces oil usage. Morris et al 2

Sergey Paltsev, Jennifer Morris, Yongxia Cai, Valerie Karplus and Henry Jacoby. “The Role of China in Mitigating Climate Change.” April 2012.

Calvin et al. (2012) provide an overview of the results for the

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energy, while hydroelectricity does not grow in comparison to the Reference scenario.

## Part 3 Environment

#### Clear scientific consensus about the relationship between oil and climate change—the more oil used, the more GHG emissions.

Koppelaar 9, (Rembrandt Koppelaar, Netherlands Foundation for Peak Oil, Kevin Bisdom, PhD on the geology, Peter Polder, Less Oil, More CO2 ? The interplay between Climate Change and Peak Oil, April 2009, http://www.peakoil.nl/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/april\_2009\_less\_oil\_more\_co2\_aspo\_netherlands.pdf)

The current scientific consensus is that there is a clear causal relationship between fossil fuel

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Current levels are rising by 2 ppm a year and already exceed 380 ppm

#### Two internal links from oil to environmental destruction.

#### One is transportation and spillage.

O’Rourke and Connolly 03, (Dara O’Rourke, Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, UC Berkeley, and Sarah Connolly, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, JUST OIL? THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF OIL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, Annual Review of Environmental Resources, 2003, Vol. 28, pp. 587–617, Published August 14, 2003, http://escholarship.org/uc/item/32t2x692)

Transportation of oil results in regular oil spills throughout the world. Although large oil

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commercial fishermen and an estimated $135 million in lost revenues (50).

#### Two is consumption.

O’Rourke and Connolly 03, (Dara O’Rourke, Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, UC Berkeley, and Sarah Connolly, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, JUST OIL? THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF OIL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, Annual Review of Environmental Resources, 2003, Vol. 28, pp. 587–617, Published August 14, 2003, http://escholarship.org/uc/item/32t2x692)

The combustion of petroleum products contributes to numerous environmental im- pacts including air pollution

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and particularly stark impacts in some of the poorest countries in the world.

#### Two impacts

#### 1. Scientists agree—climate change decimates multiple levels of biodiversity culminating in extinction.

Bellard et al. 12, (Céline Bellard, pHD of Ecology at the University of Paris ,Cleo Bertelsmeier, Prof of Ecology at the University of Paris,Paul Leadley, Prof of Ecology at the University of Paris, Wilfried Thuiller, Director at the Laboratoire d’Ecologie Alpine, Franck Courchamp, Prof of Ecology at the University of Paris ,Impacts of climate change on the future of biodiversity, Ecology Letters Volume 15, Issue 4, pages 365–377, April 2012)

Many studies in recent years have investigated the effects of climate change on the future

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biodiversity can respond in several ways, through several types of mechanisms.

#### Loss of biodiversity will independently lead to extinction – global ecosystems are reliant on each other

Tonn 7, Bruce E. Tonn, Urban Planning Prof @ Tennessee, November 2007 (Futures v. 39, no. 9, “Futures Sustainability”, l/n)

The first principle is the most important because earth-life is needed to support

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earth-life into the distant future the earth's biodiversity must be protected.

#### 2. Runaway warming is beginning now – if we hit a 4 degrees Celsius rise, extinction is inevitable, and my solvency ev says the plan is key to stopping this.

Tickell 08, (Oliver, The Guardian, “On a planet 4C hotter, all we can prepare for is extinction”, 8/11, http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange)

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming, Bob Watson told

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warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth.

## Part 4 Framework

I value morality, the standard is maximizing expected well-being.

#### 1. The resolution is a question between two policies, so we should use the moral theory that is best for policymaking, which is util. Woller:

(Gary, Economics Professor at BYU, “Policy Currents,” June, http://apsapolicysection.org/vol7\_2/72.pdf ) Showers

Moreover, virtually all public policies entail some redistribution of economic or political resources,

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offs implied by their polices are somehow to the overall advantage of society.

#### 2. There is no stable conception of personhood over time, implies we can only base morality on specific contexts and consequences. Shultz

Persons, Selves, and Utilitarianism. Bart Shultz.

Furthermore, since on this view the continued existence of a person over time just

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Personal identity [is] can, in this sense, be indeterminate.

In the absence of a stable conception of personhood over time, the value of persons can only stem from the states of affairs that comprise their actions and consequences. This takes out all assumptions of a conception of agent-relative desires or static human agency since morality is external any stable conception of personhood.

#### 3. All moral theories must appeal to a value of truth. The only way to determine what is true is to determine whether it is true in a specific context. Brendel and Jager

Elke Brendel and Christoph Jäger. “Contextualist Approaches to Epistemology: Problems and Prospects.” 2004. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20013285

One theory of knowledge which has had a major impact on recent contextualist approaches is

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zebras, unless you can rule out the possibility that they are cleverly disguised

Since we can only determine the validity of a statement in a specific context, we can only determine the truth of the resolution in a specific instance of environmental protection or resource extraction, i.e. a plan or counterplan. So, plans are necessary to determine the validity of the res, which comes before theory about plans since

1. Args about why plans are bad contradict themselves because they argue that the truth is bad. And
2. There is more abuse if I’m denied the ability to prove the res true since I would have no offense, and nor would you.

This also means that the negative must have a specific counter-advocacy that specifies a developing country and action in that country in order to negate the resolution, they can’t simply criticize the representations or discourse of the aff, they must provide a specific advocacy and have offense back to that advocacy.

#### Contextual epistemology implies pragmatism. Hookaway

Hookaway, Christopher. “JAMES’S EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE WILL TO BELIEVE.” 2011. http://lnx.journalofpragmatism.eu/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Hookway.pdf

l examine some evidence that James was sympathetic to epistemic contextualism. Contextualists hold that

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is required for belief in results of medical research than for casual reflection.

The pragmatic theory of truth applied to ethics implies util. To prove the resolution true as a general principle, we have to show its general usefulness or practical value to us as a true statement. Util is the only theory of ethics that stems from taking into account the general pragmatic implications of our beliefs. No other philosophy meets the generality and practicality requirements of pragmatism

#### 4. In case of moral uncertainty, i.e. defense on either framework, prevent extinction to preserve our ability to recognize value, Bostrom:

Bostrum, Nick. University of Oxford Professor. 2011. <http://www.existential-risk.org/concept.html>

“These reflections on moral uncertainty suggest[s] an alternative, complementary way

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to increase the probability that the future will contain a lot of value.”