Japanese Country Presence Good

[Japanese Country Presence Good 1](#_Toc266606079)

[\*\*\*Medical Services Turn\*\*\* 2](#_Toc266606080)

[1NC 1/4 3](#_Toc266606081)

[1NC 2/4 4](#_Toc266606082)

[1NC 3/4 5](#_Toc266606083)

[1NC 4/4 6](#_Toc266606084)

[Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now 7](#_Toc266606085)

[Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now 8](#_Toc266606086)

[Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now 9](#_Toc266606087)

[Links – Japan Medical Readiness 10](#_Toc266606088)

[Links – South Korea 11](#_Toc266606089)

[Links – Military Presence K 🡪 Natural Disasters 12](#_Toc266606090)

[Impact Calc – Probability 13](#_Toc266606091)

[Impact Calc – Probability 14](#_Toc266606092)

[Internals – Disaster Relief K 🡪 Soft Power 15](#_Toc266606093)

[Internals – Disaster Relief K 🡪 Soft Power 16](#_Toc266606094)

[Internals – Instability 17](#_Toc266606095)

[Internals – Medical Readiness 🡪 Air Power 18](#_Toc266606096)

[Impact – Systemic Deaths 19](#_Toc266606097)

[Impacts – Air Power Module 20](#_Toc266606098)

[Impacts – Air Power Module 21](#_Toc266606099)

[Impacts – Air Power Module 22](#_Toc266606100)

[Impacts – Air Power – Asymmetric Warfare 23](#_Toc266606101)

[Impacts – Air Power – Asymmetric Warfare 24](#_Toc266606102)

[\*\*\*A2: Medical Services Turn\*\*\* 25](#_Toc266606103)

[Aff – Medical Readiness – Hawaii Fills In 26](#_Toc266606104)

[Aff – Medical Readiness – HAART Fills In 27](#_Toc266606105)

[Aff – Air Power Fails – Solving Conflict 28](#_Toc266606106)

[Aff – Impact Turn – Treatment Bad 29](#_Toc266606107)

[\*\*\*Biodiversity Turn\*\*\* 30](#_Toc266606108)

[1NC - Japan – Biodiversity 31](#_Toc266606109)

[US key to Solve 32](#_Toc266606110)

[US key to Solve 33](#_Toc266606111)

[US key to Solve 34](#_Toc266606112)

[Biodiversity key to Military Readiness 35](#_Toc266606113)

[Biodiversity key to Military Readiness 36](#_Toc266606114)

[Biodiversity key to Military Readiness 37](#_Toc266606115)

[\*\*A2: Biodiversity Turn\*\* 38](#_Toc266606116)

[Japan Fill-in 39](#_Toc266606117)

[Alt Causes 40](#_Toc266606118)

[Link Turns 41](#_Toc266606119)

[Link Turns 42](#_Toc266606120)

[Case Outweighs 43](#_Toc266606121)

[Minimal Impact 44](#_Toc266606122)

[Minimal Impact 45](#_Toc266606123)

\*\*\*Medical Services Turn\*\*\*

1NC 1/4

The Yokota Air Base is key to rapid response and overall medical readiness around the globe

Website of the Yokota Air Base 10 (http://www.yokota.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=6821, AD: 6/26/10) jl

Ensures medical readiness of 374th Airlift Wing, 5th Air Force and U.S. Forces Japan. Maintains 64 war reserve material projects, including the U.S. Air Force's largest Patient Movement Item inventory. Deploys Expeditionary Medical Support for global contingency operations. Operates a 15-bed facility expandable to 115 beds. Provides health care, including occupational health, preventive medicine and environmental protection to more than 11,000 personnel.  
374th Medical Support Squadron   
Provides financial, manpower, logistics, information systems, personnel, diagnostic and therapeutic services and training resources in support of over 504 staff and 11,000 beneficiaries. Maintains 47 war reserve materiel projects valued at $16 million and the Air Force's largest Patient Movement Item  program valued at $34 million. Responsible for planning, policy development and management of a $44 million annual operations and maintenance, human resources and Tricare budget and $63 million medical equipment repair center.  
374th Medical Operations Squadron   
Promotes health and fitness to over 11,000 people with an annual budget of $2.5 million in support of airlift operations at the largest overseas runway in Pacific Air Forces. Maximizes skills of over 85 professionals to prepare medically ready forces anytime, anywhere. Optimizes a diagnostic imaging service as well as 12 primary care teams, including family practice, immunizations, pediatrics, dermatology and internal medicine clinics, a mental health clinic and an urgent care department which sustains 24/7 ambulance response and patient transfer operations.   
374th Aerospace Medicine Squadron   
Provides public health, occupational, environmental, health and wellness, optometry, aerospace medical services to 374th Airlift Wing, 5th Air Force, U.S. Forces Japan, tenant units, 20 geographically separated units and embassies serving over 11,000 wing beneficiaries with budget and assets worth over $1.6 million. Prepares wing personnel for deployment and ensures force health following redeployment; maintaining a combat-ready force. Directly supports air and space expeditionary force and joint task force combat and worldwide contingency operations.   
374th Dental Squadron   
We ensure maximum wartime readiness of the 374th Airlift Wing by providing timely, high-quality, comprehensive dental care for the active-duty population and other eligible beneficiaries. We deliver cost-effective, accessible dental care; promote healthy lifestyles through preventive dental services and education; and enable deployments of medical/dental resources for contingency operations worldwide.   
374th Surgical Operations Squadron   
Optimizes responsive, flexible expeditionary support with 80 personnel. Executes $744,000 annual operating budget to support 11,000 beneficiaries, including 5th Air Force, U.S. Forces Japan, 10 geographically separated units and embassies. Provides 24/7 care on 15-bed inpatient unit and four operating rooms. Manages state-of-the-art, cost-effective health care encompassing general surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, physical medicine, and ears, nose and throat clinics and an orthotics laboratory. Provides medical education and training.

1NC 2/4

Medical Readiness missions are key to enhancing competency of medics – this is critical to mission success during natural disasters. These small mobile footprint teams free up combative forces

Carleton 1 (Lieutenant General Paul, The Surgeon General of the United States Air Force, January) jl

We view the medical readiness mission as three-fold: humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), medical response to disasters, and support of traditional wartime operations. These three missions complement secretary of defense William Cohen’s vision of a force that can "Shape, Respond, and Prepare." For example, HCA missions can shape the environment of our allies to promote democracy, peaceful relationships, and economic vitality—"preventive medicine" against war. By responding promptly and appropriately to disasters, we enhance the value of our partnership with our allies. Both HCA and disaster response missions can create capability and provide lessons to deployed personnel that could be used in wartime operations, thus preparing for our traditional readiness mission, too. The threats faced by military medics in the post-Cold War era are diverse and frightening. Weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, chemical), natural disasters (flood/hurricane, drought/ famine, tornado/earthquake), technological (information management, industrial, toxins), and complex political/natural crises are among the scenarios that might involve military medical personnel. These missions could be overseas or just outside a stateside military base. Senior government officials and taxpayers may expect military medics to bring expertise and the proper gear in rapid fashion to situations involving any of these threats. Responding appropriately and rapidly means enhancing a core competency for DoD medics. Efficient use of airlift for rapid response means paying careful attention to the weight and volume of gear. Rapid response is often a key to mission success. A large, inflexible response may be delayed by transportation limitations, resulting in needless loss of life and limb at the site of the contingency. The AFMS has proposed a series of solutions: light, lean, mobile ("small footprint") medical teams; a modular "tiered and tailored" response, custom-built for each mission; rapid insertion of innovative technology concepts into deployment packages; and strategic partnerships with other federal agencies, our Total Force colleagues, and the military medical personnel of allied nations. "Small footprint" teams take full advantage of the revolution in medical electronic equipment. Capability that was formerly too large to move is now carried in one hand. Patient monitoring that was confined to an intensive care unit can now be done in field conditions. From these improvements and careful logistics, a small team with backpacks can provide impressive medical care quickly in any corner of the world. Limiting the weight o e on a commercial airliner, if military airlift is not available. Modularity is another key to an appropriate medical response to modern threats. f the packs to 70 pounds allows them to travel as normal luggag By creating small, multi-functional teams, the medical service can provide the on-scene commander with a flexible response, tailored for the specific contingency. These "Medical Building Blocks" permit problem-specific treatment, just as the various blood components of today offer flexibility over the traditional whole blood treatments of the World War II era. With increased efficacy, small portable medical teams extend limited resources and maximize options for commanders. It is not necessary to task eight C-130s to haul an air transportable hospital when a five-person, backpack-portable, surgical team can provide the needed care. After hurricanes or floods, for example, the greatest need may be for public health and preventive medicine assessment. Deploying a two-person aerospace medicine/public health team or several such teams may be the ideal response. The first tier is usually the local response, followed by additional tiers of teams as needed. With modular teams, this type of individualized tasking can be done. There are a number of new Air Force medical teams that are useful tools in meeting our new readiness missions. The disaster response "force package" is called the SPEARR, or the Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response team. Deployable within 2 hours and "sling-loadable" (e.g., can be transported from different locations via a sling from a helicopter), it can thus be pulled by a standard pickup truck or airlifted by helicopter, and does not require a forklift for utilization.

1NC 3/4

That prevents outbreak after a bioweapon attack

Taylor 3 (George P, Lieutenant General, http://www.usmedicine.com/column.cfm?columnID=111&issueID=46, AD: 6/26/10) jl

The Air Force Medical Service provides the full spectrum of ground-based medical care during contingencies. Described as a "Red Wedge" capability, expeditionary medical care begins with a rapid ramp-up of medical capability, starting with the insertion of the Prevention and Aerospace Medicine (PAM) Team, followed quickly by a small but highly skilled Mobile Field Surgical Team, and then supported by various sizes of Expeditionary Medical Support teams, which include bedded capability (a number of beds). This ramp-up is complete once a stable level of base operations is achieved and then reverses as forces re-deploy home, continuing to draw down until the PAM Team is the last medical capability in theater. The PAM team, first in and last out, is designed to prevent disease and non-battle injuries. Team members include an aerospace medicin physician, bioenvironmental engineer, public health officer and an independent duty medical technician. At larger bed-down locations, an aerospace physiologist and additional public health technicians may deploy later in the operation. Their responsibilities include initial health threat assessment and the surveillance, control, and mitigation of the effects of the threat. Additionally, the aerospace medicine physician and independent duty medical technician provide primary and emergency medical care and limited flight medicine. Next on scene is the Mobile Field Surgical Team (MFST). This team of highly trained surgical professionals includes a general surgeon, an orthopedic surgeon, an emergency medical physician and operating room staff, including an anesthesia provider and an operating room nurse or technician. The team carries man-portable medical and surgical equipment in five backpacks. This equipment allows them to care for up to 20 patients in 48 hours and to perform up to 10 life- or limb-saving procedures. The surgeons operate in buildings of opportunity and carry with them no patient holding capacity. The MFST's capability has been tested and proven valid in Operation Enduring Freedom. For example, less than one month after Sept. 11, Air Force medics assigned to Air Force Special Operations in OEF saved the life of an Army sergeant who lost nearly two-thirds of his blood volume when he fell and severely damaged his internal pelvic region. The team worked on the patient for more than four hours to stabilize him enough for transportation to a U.S. military medical facility. Our newly reorganized aeromedical evacuation provided critical care in the air. Just a few years ago, this patient would have died. Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) is the name given to the AFMS' deployed inpatient capability. The PAM and MFST teams are its building blocks, complemented with a 25-person package of medical, surgical and dental personnel. The equipment package includes tents and supplies for four beds. The equipment packages may be built up to contain 125 beds. A unique capability of EMEDS is the collective-protection package. This equipment provides additional liners, ventilation and accessories to protect the assemblage from biological and chemical attacks. An additional component to the war on biological and chemical weapons, the Biological Augmentation Team (BAT), provides advanced diagnostic identification to analyze clinical and environmental samples. This team of two laboratory personnel can deploy as a stand-alone team or in conjunction with an EMEDS package. BAT personnel deployed to New York City in response to the October 2001 anthrax attack were an invaluable asset to local public health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention officials. The AFMS medical footprint provides essential medical care and emergency surgeries, maintaining a lightweight design and portability to ease the supported combatant commanders' transportation requirements. Designed to provide individual bed-down locations with necessary medical support and chemical or biological detection, it can be tailored for operations, including humanitarian missions, small-scale contingencies or major theater war. A true force multiplier, the EMEDS concept provides the combatant commander with state of the art medical care for his or her deployed forces.

1NC 4/4

First, Bio-attacks independently cause extinction

Steinbrauner 97 (Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institute, Committee on International Security and Arms Control, December 22, Foreign Policy) jl

That deceptively simple observation has immense implications. The use of a manufactured weapon is a singular event. Most of the damage occurs immediately. The aftereffects, whatever they may be. decay rapidly over time and distance in a reasonably predictable manner. Even before a nuclear warhead is detonated, for instance, it is possible to estimate the extent of the subsequent damage and the likely level of radioactive fallout. Such predictability is an essential component for tactical military planning. **The use of a pathogen**, by contrast, **is an extended process whose scope and timing cannot be** precisely **controlled**. For most potential biological agents, the predominant drawback is that they would not act swiftly or decisively enough to be an effective weapon. But for a few **pathogens** - ones **most likely to have a decisive effect and therefore** the ones most likely to **be contemplated for** deliberately **hostile use** -the risk runs in the other direction. **A** lethal **pathogen that could efficiently spread from one victim to another would be capable of initiating an intensifying cascade of disease that might** ultimately **threaten the entire world population**. The 1918 influenza epidemic demonstrated the potential for a global contagion of this sort but not necessarily its outer limit.

Even if they win the agent itself doesn’t cause extinction—large casualties ensures nuclear war.

Conley 3 (Harry W., chief of the systems analysis Branch, Directorate of Requirements, Air and Space Power Journal, <http://www.airpower.maxwell.af.mil/airchronicles/apj/apj03/spr03/conley.html>, AD: 6/26/10) jl

The number of American casualties suffered due to a WMD attack may well be the most important variable in determining the nature of the US reprisal. A key question here is how many Americans would have to be killed to prompt a massive response by the United States. The bombing of marines in Lebanon, the Oklahoma City bombing, and the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 each resulted in a casualty count of roughly the same magnitude (150–300 deaths). Although these events caused anger and a desire for retaliation among the American public, they prompted no serious call for massive or nuclear retaliation. The body count from a single biological attack could easily be one or two orders of magnitude higher than the casualties caused by these events. Using the rule of proportionality as a guide, one could justifiably debate whether the United States should use massive force in responding to an event that resulted in only a few thousand deaths. However, what if the casualty count was around 300,000? Such an unthinkable result from a single CBW incident is not beyond the realm of possibility: “According to the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, 100 kg of anthrax spores delivered by an efficient aerosol generator on a large urban target would be between two and six times as lethal as a one megaton thermo-nuclear bomb.”46 Would the deaths of 300,000 Americans be enough to trigger a nuclear response? In this case, proportionality does not rule out the use of nuclear weapons. Besides simply the total number of casualties, the types of casualties- predominantly military versus civilian- will also affect the nature and scope of the US reprisal action. Military combat entails known risks, and the emotions resulting from a significant number of military casualties are not likely to be as forceful as they would be if the attack were against civilians.World War II provides perhaps the best examples for the kind of event or circumstance that would have to take place to trigger a nuclear response. A CBW event that produced a shock and death toll roughly equivalent to those arising from the attack on Pearl Harbor might be sufficient to prompt a nuclear retaliation. President Harry Truman’s decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki- based upon a calculation that up to one million casualties might be incurred in an invasion of the Japanese homeland47- is an example of the kind of thought process that would have to occur prior to a nuclear response to a CBW event. Victor Utgoff suggests that “if nuclear retaliation is seen at the time to offer the best prospects for suppressing further CB attacks and speeding the defeat of the aggressor, and if the original attacks had caused severe damage that had outraged American or allied publics, nuclear retaliation would be more than just a possibility, whatever promises had been made.”48

Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now

Climate change is exacerbating natural disasters now – More than a billion will be effected

Ferris 7 (Elizabeth - Senior Fellow and Co-Director Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/documents/BROOKINGSBERN\_makingsenseofclimatechange.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The forecasted impact of climate change on Asia is similarly drastic. The IPCC says that melting glaciers will result in increased flooding and rock avalanches in the Himalayas followed by decreased river flow over the next several decades. Further, freshwater availability in “Central, South, East and South-East Asia, particularly in large river basins, is projected to decrease which, along with population growth and increasing demand arising from higher standards of living, could adversely affect more than a billion people by the 2050s.”45 Moreover, “endemic morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal disease associated with floods and droughts are expected to rise in East, South, and South-East Asia due to projected changes in the hydrological cycle…increases in coastal water temperature would exacerbate the abundance and/or toxicity of cholera in South Asia.”46

Climate change is rapidly exacerbating Asia-Pacific natural disasters

IFAD 9 (International Fund for Agricultural Development, http://www.ifad.org/events/apr09/impact/pacific.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The Stern Review and IPCC 4th Assessment Report both state that climate change will have adverse impact on people’s health, safety and livelihoods, with the “poorest people in the poorest countries expected to suffer first and foremost”. Predicted climate change will create barriers to future poverty reduction and reverse many of the important socioeconomic gains made by developing countries. In the Asia/Pacific region there is evidence of prominent increases in the intensity and/or frequency of many extreme events such as heat waves, tropical cyclones, prolonged dry spells, intense rainfall, tornadoes, snow avalanches, thunderstorms, and severe dust storms in the region. Furthermore, the region is highly subject to natural hazards, such as the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake, and the 2006 landslides in the Philippines. Such impacts pose additional risks for already vulnerable communities striving to combat poverty and achieve sustainable development. The Asia/Pacific region accounted for 91% of the world’s total death and 49% of the world’s total damage due to natural disasters in the last century. Therefore, climate change poses a serious and additional threat to poor farmers and rural communities in the region who live in remote, marginal areas such as mountains, drylands and deserts; areas with limited natural resources, communication and transportation networks and weak institutions. In particular, climate models indicate temperature increases in the Asia/Pacific region on the order of 0.5-2°C by 2030 and 1-7°C by 2070. Temperatures are expected to increase more rapidly in the arid areas of northern Pakistan and India and western China. Additionally, models indicate rising rainfall concentration throughout much of the region, including greater rainfall during the summer monsoon. Furthermore, winter rainfall is likely to decline in South and Southeast Asia, suggesting increased aridity from the winter monsoon. The region will be affected by an increase in global sea level of approximately 3-16 cm by 2030 and 7-50 cm by 2070 in conjunction with regional sea level variability. Other scientific studies have also indicated the potential for more intense tropical cyclones and changes in important modes of climate variability such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation. Numerous factors show that the Asia/Pacific region possesses a high degree of vulnerability to such climatic changes affecting millions of poor rural people. The majority of the estimated 500 million rural poor in the Asia/Pacific region are subsistence farmers occupying mainly rain-fed land. Impacts of such disasters range from hunger and susceptibility to disease, to loss of income and human livelihoods. Climate change is in fact emerging as the pre-eminent development issues in the region. The following are some the identified key aspects of the region’s exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity that contribute to its net vulnerability to climate change. The Asia/Pacific region is exposed to a range of climate conditions and extreme events. In particular, some of the key features of the region’s climate are the influences of monsoons, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and cyclones on rainfall. Much of the region is adapted to, and thus reliant upon, the annual monsoon occurrence, which leaves it vulnerable when the monsoon fails and rainfall is significantly limited. Meanwhile, variability associated with the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and particularly El Niño events, contributes to cyclic drought and extreme sea levels in the southwest Pacific. Finally, much of coastal Asia/Pacific is affected by tropical cyclones and their associated high winds, storm surge, and extreme rainfall. These climate challenges are permanent features of the Asia/Pacific region, but ones that may be significantly altered by anthropogenic climate change in the decades ahead.

Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now

These regions of asia are uniquely susceptible to natural disaster

IFAD 9 (International Fund for Agricultural Development, http://www.ifad.org/events/apr09/impact/pacific.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

Costal areas, especially heavily-populated megadelta regions in South, East and South- East Asia, will be at greatest risk due to increased flooding from the sea and, in some megadeltas flooding from rivers. In particular, the megadeltas most vulnerable to climate disasters are Manila, Bangkok, Kolkata and Hoh Chi Minh City. Projected sea-level rise could threaten the livelihood of millions of poor rural people living in the low-lying areas of the Pacific Islands and South and South-East Asia such as Vietnam, Bangladesh and India. The high vulnerability is due to many factors including the geology and geography of some of the region’s coastal zones, the growing density of population in the coastal zone, and the limited adaptive capacity of poor rural people.

The amount of people potentially devastated by floods will double by 2050

Shanahan 4 (Mike, Scidev Staff Writer, http://www.scidev.net/en/news/threat-of-devastating-floods-will-double-by-2050.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The number of people living in the path of potentially devastating floods is set to double — from one to two billion — within two generations unless adequate preventative steps are taken, according to researchers at the United Nations University (UNU).

The researchers blame climate change, deforestation, rising seas and population growth for the elevated risk of facing once-in-100-year flooding.

Asia is at extreme risk of massive natural disasters

Reuters 5/31 (http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/6ff26920408e35418dc72223060162d5.htm, AD: 6/25/10) jl

NAIROBI, 31 May 2010 ([IRIN](http://www.IRINnews.org)) - Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan top a new ranking of countries at "extreme risk" of experiencing natural disasters compiled by a global risk assessment company. The Natural Disaster Risk Index (NDRI), released on 27 May by Maplecroft, ranks 229 countries according to the human impact of natural disasters in terms of deaths per annum and per million of population, plus the frequency of events as well as the likelihood of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, storms, flooding, droughts, landslides, extreme temperatures and epidemics. Asia accounts for most of the disaster-related deaths since 1980.

Uniqueness – Disasters Coming Now

Massive earth quake in the Philippines is imminent – It’s capital will be destroyed domestic efforts at containment will fail

IRIN Asia 10 (News Organization, http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=88484, AD: 6/25/10) jl

MANILA, 19 March 2010 (IRIN) - The Philippines government is preparing for a massive earthquake in the metro Manila area, but local authorities’ efforts need to be stepped up, experts say.   
Home to more than 11.5 million people, metro Manila comprises 16 cities and one municipality.   
It is estimated some 25 million people will live in the National Capital Region (NCR) - including the increasingly urbanized areas of Laguna, Cavite and Rizal provinces - by 2015.  
“After the Chile earthquake, we called Metro Manila mayors to assess their readiness,” Glenn Rabonza, executive officer of the National Disaster Coordinating Council ([NDCC](http://www.ndcc.gov.ph/)), told IRIN in Manila.   
On 12 January, more than 220,000 people were killed and thousands more were injured when a 7.0 magnitude quake struck Haiti. On 27 February, an 8.8 magnitude quake - the seventh-largest ever recorded - killed hundreds more in Chile.   
“We’re not ready,” Ishmael Narag, officer-in-charge of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([PHIVOLCS](http://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/)), said.   
After what happened in Typhoon Ketsana, which inundated 80 percent of Manila on the island of Luzon on 26 September 2009, “we saw how slow local governments responded to the disaster”, Narag said.   
Although a master plan for earthquake disaster management had been in place since 2004 – with more than 100 recommendations – local authorities had yet to give it the full priority it needed, he maintained.   
Dangerous fault lines   
From 2002 to 2004, experts sent by the Japan International Cooperation Agency ([JICA](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/)) assisted the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and PHIVOLCS in undertaking an impact reduction study.

Metro Manila sits atop or close to at least four faults, including the Valley Fault System (VFS), the Philippine Fault, the Lubang Fault, and the Casiguranan. The VFS, previously known as the Marikina Fault, is considered one of the country’s most active.   
According to the [study](http://www.jica.go.jp/philippine/english/office/others/newsletter03.html), a rupture along the VFS could result in a 7.2 magnitude earthquake, which could kill up to 33,000 people and injure more than 100,000 if adequate preparations are not made.  
Although the NDCC has long instructed local governments to strengthen building codes, prepare residents, and train people in earthquake response, Rabonza concedes it is still not happening as it should.   
“It’s a question of how passionate or how committed they are… There have been relentless efforts after the study, but it’s still a work in progress,” he said.   
A new building code was enacted to prepare Metro Manila, but Narag says implementation remains problematic.   
“We have problems with residential houses. Most of them were not supervised by engineers. We’re not sure if they are following the minimum standards of the code,” he explained.

Links – Japan Medical Readiness

Forward deployment in Japan sustains medical readiness which is key to troop readiness

Koons 3 (Christopher, Journalist, http://www.news.navy.mil/search/print.asp?story\_id=10929&VIRIN=10040&imagetype=1&page=1, AD: 6/26/10) jl

Medical Readiness '04 got under way as soon as the ship pulled out of her forward-deployed port of Yokosuka, Japan, and continues throughout the fall cruise, according to Cmdr. Kris Belland, Kitty Hawk’s senior medical officer. During this time, according to Belland, medical personnel will review the crew’s medical records and make sure all needs are met.  
“It’s preventive medicine for the crew,” said Belland. “Our goal is to identify medical issues they may have before they become serious.”  
Kitty Hawk and Carrier Air Wing (CVW) 5 have joined efforts to provide this service to the entire ship. “Everyone in both commands’ medical departments is involved in it,” said Belland.  
Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class Arturo Rivera, CVW-5’s aviation medical technician, said the level of cooperation between the two staffs creates "a positive environment."   
According to Belland, the medical departments will be assessing each Sailor’s readiness by department and scheduling evaluations. Sailors will be asked to fill out a questionnaire, get their blood pressure checked, and have their height and weight measured.   
Lt. Temujin Chavez, part of Kitty Hawk’s medical staff, looks for the not-so-obvious symptoms that can affect readiness. “I ask them about their personal history, such as what illnesses or medications they’ve had, and also their family history.”  
Chavez said his job as a physician is to make sure all loose ends are tied up concerning Sailors’ medical issues.  
“It’s a good idea to get a look at every member of the crew in order to prevent serious complications,” said Chavez. “If there are complications, we catch them early.”  
Kitty Hawk Hospital Corpsman Jacob Abercrombie said his job for the program is to measure the height, weight and blood pressure of Sailors.  
“If their blood pressure is high, they’ll need to be checked out for acute care and be issued blood pressure medication,” said Abercrombie.  
Abercrombie said he believes the readiness program is good because it makes medical department’s job more efficient.  
“We make sure everyone is squared away on their medical issues so that we know how to treat them,” he said.

US military presence in Japan expedites medical readiness from a month to 12 hours

Svan 3 (Jennifer, Stars and Stripes Staff Writer, http://www.stripes.com/news/lean-and-mean-medical-gear-gets-yokota-test-1.12914, AD: 6/26/10) jl

The 374th Medical Group’s EMEDS team is the only Air Force unit of its kind in the western Pacific. In the Air Force, the concept of a lightweight field hospital that could deploy quickly evolved after Operation Desert Storm, said Capt. Terrell Freeman, medical readiness flight commander.

“When it came to medical capabilities, we were always the last to the fight because we were too big,” he said. The service’s former field hospital — the Air Transportable Hospital — took 15 to 30 days to deploy with enough equipment to load down three C-5 cargo planes, Freeman said. The first EMEDS team — with supplies — can deploy and be ready to operate within 12 hours.

“We’re light and lean and get to the fight during the fight,” Freeman said.

Other services already are eying the EMEDS concept. The field hospital was opened up Wednesday to a bevy of visitors, from media representatives and Japanese government officials to Army and Navy medical planners.

“I’m very impressed. It has a lot of capabilities,” said Maj. Tim Johnson, a medical plans officer for U.S. Army Japan.

Lt. Cmdr. Cedric Corpuz, a human resources and contingency planner from U.S. Naval Hospital Yokosuka, said he was impressed with the field hospital technology.

Links – South Korea

US military presence in South Korea is key to rapid disaster relief response

Snyder 9 (Scott - Director of the Center for US Korea Policy and senior associate of Washington programs in the IR Program of the Asia Foundation, CSIS, http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090409\_snyder\_pursuingcompvision\_web.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

A U.S.-South Korea comprehensive alliance need not be focused on countering a single potential military threat such as North Korea or China. Instead, military cooperation should be organized in such a way as to maximize respective capacities and contributions to preserve regional stability. If military coordination is organized in such a way as to maximize capacity to respond to multiple threats and is embedded in a broader politically based partnership designed to respond to regional, global, and functional security needs, it will be harder for neighbors to object to such cooperation. Although there is no immediate reason for alliance coordination to be targeted against a single country, such coordination would retain a level of readiness sufficient to respond to the emergence of threats regardless of their origin. But if a single country was to emerge as a threat to regional security, the alliance would be a ready instrument through which to respond.

A comprehensive alliance might lay the foundation for cooperation with like-minded countries on missions that serve common interests, both within and beyond Northeast Asia. Such an approach would allow for flexibility to develop a bilateral and regional response capacity in the event of natural disasters and humanitarian missions such as tsunami relief, environmental accident response, and search and rescue missions. Such cooperation might form the core of an eventual mechanism for multilateral security cooperation that would respond to common regional and global threats.

Links – Military Presence K 🡪 Natural Disasters

US Military presence is key to rapid deployment of assistance in the event of natural disasters

PACOM 9 (US Pacific Command, http://www.pacom.mil/web/Site\_Pages/Media/News%20200910/20091004-AFHARRT.shtml, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The Pacific Air Forces HARRT was developed by 13th Air Force here to provide a rapidly deployable team that provides medical assistance in the event of a natural disaster in the Asia-Pacific region. The team is capable of deploying to a disaster relief site within 24 hours of notification and can setup a fully operational medical facility within six hours of arrival.   
The team going to Indonesia is made up of elements from Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; Hickam AFB, Hawaii; Andersen AFB; and Yokota AB. It will include a surgical team capable of providing specialized care for those injured by the earthquakes. The team will be able to treat approximately 300 patients a day.   
The U.S. Embassy in Jakarta has responded to the Indonesian presidents statement allowing friendly nations to provide earthquake assistance. Because of the forward deployed presence of the U.S. military and past military-to-military interactions with the Indonesian military, the United States is poised to help as much as possible.   
The United States has military capabilities positioned in the affected region that are ready to support emergency relief efforts and minimize human suffering. In addition to the HARRT, U.S. military assets include a Humanitarian Assistance Survey Team, composed of personnel from various units within U.S. Pacific Command, and the USS Denver with Marines from the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit embarked.

US military presence would distribute humanitarian assistance

Official Website for New Jersey 2 (http://www.state.nj.us/military//korea/factsheets/human.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

Photo Caption: Orphaned Korean children receive clothes and toys from an American serviceman that were donated by American relief organizations.

During the Korean War, emergency assistance provided relief to Korean War orphans, refugees, widowed, injured and jobless persons. In addition to monetary contributions, assistance came in the form of food, clothing, shelter and medicine.

The Military Lends a Hand

The United States military had a highly-visible presence in humanitarian endeavors. The armed forces delivered vast amounts of food and clothing to people in need and routinely helped to rebuild orphanages and schools. Troops donated money for supplies and equipment, and American soldiers and Korean civilians worked alongside one another in reconstruction tasks. Chaplains also regularly visited orphanages.

Impact Calc – Probability

The Asia-Pacific region is highly likely to have a natural disaster – Military force is key to minimize it’s impacts

Larkin 2 (K.B, Lieutenant-Commander, http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/papers/csc/csc28/mds/larkin.htm, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The Australian Defence White Paper 2000 explains that, as a secondary capability, its forces must be available to operate in support of other neighbours in the region, particularly when needed to provide disaster relief and other forms of humanitarian assistance.[[72]](http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/papers/csc/csc28/mds/larkin.htm" \l "_ftn72" \o ")  In his address to the 7th WPNS, the Chief of the Singapore Navy pointed out that the “Asia-Pacific region also claims the infamous ownership to more than 70% of the world's natural disasters,”[[73]](http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/papers/csc/csc28/mds/larkin.htm" \l "_ftn73" \o ") and as a consequence there is considerable need for preparedness, and a clearly defined role for navies in the region in the event of a natural disaster.

The Asia-Pacific region is uniquely vulnerable – Seismic, climatic, and environmental factors

UNEP 97 (UN Environmental Program, http://www.rrcap.unep.org/apeo/Chp1h-nathazards.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

Many of the Asia and Pacific developing countries are situated in the world’s hazard belts and are subject to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, windstorms, tidal waves and land slides, etc. The major natural disasters that occur periodically in this region are largely due to climatic and seismic factors. The region has suffered 50 per cent of the world’s major natural disasters (ESCAP, 1995a). Since the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction began in 1990, the total number of deaths due to natural disasters in the region has exceeded 200,000 and the estimated damage to property over this period has been estimated at US$ 100 billion (ESCAP, 1995a). Vulnerability to disasters has increased due to the increased aggregation of people in urban centres, environmental degradation, and a lack of planning and preparedness. The estimated number of people affected by disasters in the Asia-Pacific region during 1980–90 is given in Figure 18. Disasters can result from:

meteorological phenomena such as typhoons and hurricanes, sheet flooding and marine and river-based floods;

geological processes such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunami; and

climatic phenomenon such as the El Nino Southern Oscillation that results in a lowering of mean sea level in the east of the region, failure of the monsoon rains in India, and drought in Indonesia and Australia.

Vulnerability to natural hazards has increased in many coastal areas due to the loss of coastal habitats such as mangroves and coral reefs that provide natural protection from marine flooding. A summary of disaster statistics for countries in the Asia-Pacific region during 1966–90 is given in Table 8. China, India and Bangladesh are ranked first, second and third, respectively, based on the total number of deaths during that period.

Rapid population growth makes this region uniquely disaster-prone

UNEP 97 (UN Environmental Program, http://www.rrcap.unep.org/apeo/Chp1h-nathazards.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

Rapid population growth is accelerating vulnerability to disasters as settlements encroach into disaster-prone lands. This will ultimately cause more risk to human life in the years to come. It has been estimated that annual flood losses in some countries are 40 times more today than they were in the 1950s (ESCAP, 1992). According to the Indian Government, one out of every 20 people in the nation is vulnerable to flooding and in China over 85 per cent of the population is concentrated on alluvial plains or basins along river courses which comprise one third of the total land area (ESCAP, 1992).

Impact Calc – Probability

Massive earthquakes devastate this region – Assistance is key

UNEP 97 (UN Environmental Program, http://www.rrcap.unep.org/apeo/Chp1h-nathazards.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

Earthquakes. The Asia-Pacific region alone has recorded 70 per cent of the world’s earthquakes measuring 7 or more on the Richter scale, at an average rate of 15 events per year (ESCAP, 1995a). The countries of the region which are badly affected by earthquakes include Japan, the Philippines, India, Nepal, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Pacific Islands. Many of the countries in the region are located along, or adjacent to, the Pacific Ocean Seismic Zone or the Indian Ocean Seismic Zone. For example, 50–60 per cent of India is vulnerable to seismic activities of varying intensity (ESCAP, 1995a), particularly the areas in the Himalayan region and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The earthquake in Maharashtra State in Western India in September 1993 claimed over 12,000 lives (ESCAP, 1995a).

Internals – Disaster Relief K 🡪 Soft Power

Rapid deployment of disaster relief is key to soft power

Porth 8 (Jacquelyn S, Staff Writer for America.gov, http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/June/20080627150217sjhtrop0.657818.html, AD: 6/25/10) jl

They also expose local populations to U.S. naval forces, cultivating a familiarity and receptivity that Cossa said “could come in handy in the event of future crises while building up a reservoir of goodwill.”  For the other partnering nations, they promote better communications and more fluid operations among participating naval personnel.

Cossa said humanitarian missions like the Mercy's are “win-win in every sense of the word: They promote confidence and build trust.”  Offering this kind of assistance leaves a lasting impression of American values and ideals, he said.  “It underscores what is best about America.”

“This is the essence of American soft power,” Cossa said.  “It enhances the image not only of the U.S. Navy and the military, but of America in general.”

The military is the best entity to respond to natural disasters – this improves soft power globally

Garcia et al. 9 (John – Major US army, Michael Rak - Lieutenant Commander, David - Major US army, http://www.au.af.mil/info-ops/iosphere/09summer/iosphere\_summer09\_garcia.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The question may arise as to why the military should take on this role instead of civilian programs such as the Peace Corps, USAID or the State Department. The answer is numbers and flexibility. The military has the personnel, reachback resources, and planning staffs available to truly make these types of missions succeed. The Peace Corps only has slightly more than 8,000 volunteers and trainees (as of Sept 2007) serving in 70 countries.26 A military peace force will significantly contribute to these numbers while bringing more trained technological experts to a location to hone their skills. More importantly, these military based teams would, more importantly, give combatant commanders first hand knowledge of the actual ground situation in regions of concern. If tensions were to flare up, the military staffs would have personnel in place with extensive knowledge of local customs, culture, and conditions. This type of knowledge would be instrumental in mobilizing a timely and accurate response should a more traditional military mission be necessary. Building a consolidated U.S. effort to structure the U.S. Military that focuses more on the conditions that may lead to hostility will take a large investment in both time and funding. In addition, spending money on overseas programs where the U.S. populace cannot see a direct correlation to their safety or economic benefit is not an easy sell, but with wise use of the media, this can be achieved. The strategic importance of these events cannot be overstated. Spending time and money now on preventative programs is better for our economy, prestige, and security. The U.S. must live up to its superpower status and must stand up and focus its efforts on preventing the conditions of war by providing food, health, and technological development instead of spending larger sums of money later on kinetic operations, peacekeeping, and peace enforcement operations. Using soft power, appropriately directed as an opinionshaping tool, followed up by a focused, insightful information operations campaign and public affairs support to publicize developments must become part of the military mission set. Investing time, money, and personnel in areas before they become a breeding ground for discontent is a true use of soft power. Although it may be expensive to build peace, wars are much more expensive.

Internals – Disaster Relief K 🡪 Soft Power

Soft power from disaster relief is just as important as power projection and deterrence

Salenga 9 (Edilberto M, Commander in US navy, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA500907, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The new Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower, released in October 2007, supports the objectives of National Defense Strategy. In as much as the theme of spreading democracy dominated former President Bush’s 2006 National Security Strategy, the theme of “global naval cooperation” dominates the new maritime strategy. The Honorable Donald Winter, Secretary of the Navy, clarifying the inclusion of soft power and shift from major power projection, stated in an interview regarding the new strategy: “We can’t do things unilaterally...not all things, not all places.”3 Given that the new strategy still includes hard power requirements, the inclusion of soft power applications that are comparable with naval power projection and deterrence make the new maritime strategy quite different from the previous strategies. The Navy has traditionally been used to address conventional threats by projecting firepower from the sea, but this orientation may not be the best for the 21st century security environment. The Navy, in its effort to maintain relevance in the long war that does not necessary require heavy projection of firepower, has now embarked on this new cooperative course. The strategy which was signed by the three sea service chiefs is unprecedented; it added a new mindset for the application of naval power, “preventing wars is as important as winning wars.”4 By proactively establishing relationships in peacetime, the U.S. will be able to mitigate human suffering in conjunction with interagency and multinational efforts, both in a deliberate, proactive fashion and in response to crisis. The human suffering moves us to react and the expeditionary nature of our maritime naval assets uniquely positions them to provide assistance. In addition, the ability to conduct rapid and sustained non-combatant evacuation operations is critical to relieving the plight of American citizens and others when their safety is in jeopardy.5 Although the sea services conduct many missions that include forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, and maritime security; the relatively new core competencies of humanitarian assistance and disaster response capabilities comprise the core of U.S. soft maritime power and reflect an increase in emphasis on those activities that prevent war and build partnerships. Its expanded maritime strategic core capabilities of forces that can respond to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief if natural or manmade disasters strike is impressive. Naval forces have routinely been made available during peace time and humanitarian operations due to natural calamities that the new strategy places the soft power of “global cooperation” equal to naval hard power pillars of power projection and deterrence is unprecedented.

Internals – Instability

Natural disasters cause massive civil unrest - we must limit the magnitude of conflict

Drury and Olson 98 (A. Cooper - John G. Tower Center for Political Studies Department of Polsci @ Southern Methodist U, Ricahrd Stuart - International Hurricane Center Ddepartment of Polsci at Florida International University, http://web.missouri.edu/~drurya/articlesandpapers/JCCM1998.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

As noted above, it has been argued that disasters overload political systems by multiplying societal demands and empowering new groups on one hand while disarticulating economies and disorganizing governments (as well as revealing their organizational, administrative, and moral deficiencies) on the other. While it is also acknowledged that disasters may strengthen leadership and solidify governments, depending upon their handling of the emergency response and then reconstruction, the overwhelming picture is one of system stress and public dissatisfaction with government. Because disasters are by definition a mismatch between a natural event’s impacts and the response resources and efficiency of the affected society, we expect that no matter how well a government handles a disaster, public dissatisfaction increases. This dissatisfaction may focus on one or more of the disaster phases: pre-event mitigation/preparedness, post-event emergency response, and/or long-term reconstruction. For example, after the 1972 earthquake disaster, the vast majority of Nicaraguans did not fault the Somoza regime for mitigation failures; they were, however, aghast at the misappropriation of relief and then reconstruction assistance, which was appalling even by the Somoza regime’s prior standards. In Mexico City after the 1985 disaster, on the other hand, mass protests broke out over building code violations and corruption in the regulation of construction, especially of public buildings. With this mind, therefore, we expect a positive relationship between the severity of a disaster’s losses and subsequent political unrest. The disaster-unrest relationship endures because people tend to remember the losses for years to come. The death of community members, much less family members, is especially remembered. Additionally, disasters typically leave in their wake a slew of destruction that can hardly be resolved or repaired in a year’s time. Nonetheless, a society’s anger does not continue forever. Time does in fact heal, and as years pass, people’s anger tends to ebb. Thus, we assert that a disaster increases political unrest for several years, but the effects decay over time.

Without rapid disaster relief internal conflicts escalate to violent clashes

Tay and Paungmalit 10 (Simon and Phir, Singapore Intitute of International Affairs, http://www.siiaonline.org/files/2.pdf, AD: 6/25/10) jl

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of the United Nations defines a disaster as ‘a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.51 From this definition it follows that natural disasters are usually associated with a temporary local collapse of state functions. Poorly implemented disaster relief effort, ineffective emergency planning, delays in the arrival of relief, and misuse of aid funds are typical examples of state failure in these situations. This loss of state power to intervene in disaster situations can result in problems for political stability in a number of respects. For example, if responses to the aftermath of natural disasters are inadequate, then people may begin to lose confidence in the government’s ability to protect them. And the collapse of the infrastructure and humanitarian disasters could bring about a crisis. This crisis in turn could exacerbate existing internal and social conflicts,

Internals – Medical Readiness 🡪 Air Power

Medical readiness is the key internal link to sustaining rapid global mobility for the air force

Mitchell 1 (Marguerite, Uniformed Services University of Health and Sciences, Defense Technical Information Center, May) jl

This study concentrated on the core competency of rapid global mobility. Rapid global mobility is and will be the Air Force's most reliable combat force multiplier. Though a number of forward-deployed forces continue to decline, the need for immediate response to areas outside the Continental United States will continue to rise. Rapid global mobility is one of the primary keys the Air Force has to take the joint military services into the 21 st century. At the most manageable level in support of rapid global mobility, medical readiness of personnel needs to be at its utmost level of efficiency. Multiple deterrents to the deployment process include unavailable medical records, medical records not current, immunizations, or medical evaluations not completed or outdated. The present and future protection and defense of the United States requires that military troops have the ability to rapidly deploy when needed. As the Air Force is being called on to support rapid deployments, the level of medical readiness of their personnel becomes vital in the completion of any and all missions requiring rapid mobility of troops. Primary care managers (PCMs) are the first line in elevating the level of readiness. All PCMs should, in every outpatient encounter with active duty members make sure the medical record is current in regards to physical examinations, any medical problems that would prevent deployment, and a statement of whether or not that person still meets deployment qualifications.

Impact – Systemic Deaths

Lack of rapid response kills – Medical Readiness is key to save lives

Weaver 9 (Teri, Stars and Stripes Staff Writer, http://www.stripes.com/news/air-force-team-integrates-tsunami-lessons-1.94039, AD: 6/26/10) jl

TOKYO — When a massive earthquake jolted the floor of the Indian Ocean in late 2004, the U.S. military, along with much of the world, rushed to help.

But in those first few days, that response to the massive devastation from the quake-triggered tsunami was stymied by military medical units too big to move quickly, Air Force officials now say.

“We couldn’t get out the door small enough and fast enough to make a difference,” said Air Force Col. Wayne Pritt, the command surgeon of the 13th Air Force at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

Even with improvements made in the years following the tsunami, it still was taking at least seven C-17 cargo planes as much as a week to get the Air Force’s primary medical response team — with its 900 members — off the ground, Pritt and others said.

This summer, however, the Air Force tested a new concept that puts two planes with more than two dozen medical staff in the air within 24 hours, according to Pritt.

It also includes support staff so the team has everything needed to set up an airfield, secure an area, build a medical clinic and begin treating patients — all within six hours of landing, Pritt said.

The Air Force spent $1.2 million on medical equipment and training to set up HARRT, the Humanitarian Assistance Rapid Response Team, at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam, Pritt said.

Most of the team’s 54 members come from a combination of Andersen’s 36th Medical Group and 36th Contingency Response Group. The latter unit is comprised of airmen who build and secure an airstrip. Eleven members come from the 374th Medical Group at Yokota Air Base, Japan.

Impacts – Air Power Module

Air power projection in Asia prevents five scenarios for nuclear exchange

Khalilzad and Lesser 98 (Zalmay and Ian, Senior Researchers – Rand, Sources of Conflict in the 21st Century, http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR897/MR897.chap3.pdf, AD:6/26/10) jl

This subsection attempts to synthesize some of the key operational implications distilled from the analyses relating to the rise of Asia and the potential for conflict in each of its constituent regions. The first key implication derived from the analysis of trends in Asia suggests that American air and space power will continue to remain critical for conventional and unconventional deterrence in Asia. This argument is justified by the fact that several subregions of the continent still harbor the potential for full-scale conventional war. This potential is most conspicuous on the Korean peninsula and, to a lesser degree, in South Asia, the Persian Gulf, and the South China Sea. In some of these areas, such as Korea and the Persian Gulf, the United States has clear treaty obligations and, therefore, has preplanned the use of air power should contingencies arise. U.S. Air Force assets could also be called upon for operations in some of these other areas. In almost all these cases, U.S. air power would be at the forefront of an American politico-military response because (a) of the vast distances on the Asian continent; (b) the diverse range of operational platforms available to the U.S. Air Force, a capability unmatched by any other country or service; (c) the possible unavailability of naval assets in close proximity, particularly in the context of surprise contingencies; and (d) the heavy payload that can be carried by U.S. Air Force platforms. These platforms can exploit speed, reach, and high operating tempos to sustain continual operations until the political objectives are secured. The entire range of warfighting capability—fighters, bombers, electronic warfare (EW), suppression of enemy air defense (SEAD), combat support platforms such as AWACS and J-STARS, and tankers—are relevant in the Asia-Pacific region, because many of the regional contingencies will involve armed operations against large, fairly modern, conventional forces, most of which are built around large land armies, as is the case in Korea, China-Taiwan, India-Pakistan, and the Persian Gulf. In addition to conventional combat, the demands of unconventional deterrence will increasingly confront the U.S. Air Force in Asia. The Korean peninsula, China, and the Indian subcontinent are already arenas of WMD proliferation

These five conflicts all end in extinction

First, Indo-Pakistan

Fai 1 (Ghulam Nabi, Executive Director, Kashmiri American Council, Washington Times, 7-8) jl

The foreign policy of the United States in South Asia should move from the lackadaisical and distant (with India crowned with a unilateral veto power) to aggressive involvement at the vortex. The most dangerous place on the planet is Kashmir, a disputed territory convulsed and illegally occupied for more than 53 years and sandwiched between nuclear-capable India and Pakistan. It has ignited two wars between the estranged South Asian rivals in 1948 and 1965, and a third could trigger nuclear volleys and a nuclear winter threatening the entire globe. The United States would enjoy no sanctuary. This apocalyptic vision is no idiosyncratic view. The director of central intelligence, the Defense Department, and world experts generally place Kashmir at the peak of their nuclear worries. Both India and Pakistan are racing like thoroughbreds to bolster their nuclear arsenals and advanced delivery vehicles. Their defense budgets are climbing despite widespread misery amongst their populations. Neither country has initialed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or indicated an inclination to ratify an impending Fissile Material/Cut-off Conventionident Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister A. B. Vajpayee featuring Kashmir on the agenda does not justify complacency. . The boiling witches' brew in Kashmir should propel the United States to assertive facilitation or mediation of Kashmir negotiations. The impending July 14-16 summit in New Delhi between Pres

Impacts – Air Power Module

Second, Taiwan

Straits Times 0 (lexis) jl

THE high-intensity scenario postulates a cross-strait war escalating into a full-scale war between the US and China. If Washington were to conclude that splitting China would better serve its national interests, then a full-scale war becomes unavoidable. Conflict on such a scale would embroil other countries far and near and -- horror of horrors -- raise the possibility of a nuclear war. Beijing has already told the US and Japan privately that it considers any country providing bases and logistics support to any US forces attacking China as belligerent parties open to its retaliation. In the region, this means South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and, to a lesser extent, Singapore. If China were to retaliate, east Asia will be set on fire. And the conflagration may not end there as opportunistic powers elsewhere may try to overturn the existing world order. With the US distracted, Russia may seek to redefine Europe's political landscape. The balance of power in the Middle East may be similarly upset by the likes of Iraq. In south Asia, hostilities between India and Pakistan, each armed with its own nuclear arsenal, could enter a new and dangerous phase. Will a full-scale Sino-US war lead to a nuclear war? According to General Matthew Ridgeway, commander of the US Eighth Army which fought against the Chinese in the Korean War, the US had at the time thought of using nuclear weapons against China to save the US from military defeat. In his book The Korean War, a personal account of the military and political aspects of the conflict and its implications on future US foreign policy, Gen Ridgeway said that US was confronted with two choices in Korea -- truce or a broadened war, which could have led to the use of nuclear weapons. If the US had to resort to nuclear weaponry to defeat China long before the latter acquired a similar capability, there is little hope of winning a war against China 50 years later, short of using nuclear weapons. The US estimates that China possesses about 20 nuclear warheads that can destroy major American cities. Beijing also seems prepared to go for the nuclear option. A Chinese military officer disclosed recently that Beijing was considering a review of its "non first use" principle regarding nuclear weapons. Major-General Pan Zhangqiang, president of the military-funded Institute for Strategic Studies, told a gathering at the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars in Washington that although the government still abided by that principle, there were strong pressures from the military to drop it. He said military leaders considered the use of nuclear weapons mandatory if the country risked dismemberment as a result of foreign intervention. Gen Ridgeway said that should that come to pass, we would see the destruction of civilisation. There would be no victors in such a war. While the prospect of a nuclear Armaggedon over Taiwan might seem inconceivable, it cannot be ruled out entirely, for China puts sovereignty above everything else.

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Third, Koreas

Africa News 99 (Lexis) jl

Lusaka - If there is one place today where the much-dreaded Third World War could easily erupt and probably reduce earth to a huge smouldering cinder it is the Korean Peninsula in Far East Asia. Ever since the end of the savage three-year Korean war in the early 1950s, military tension between the hard-line communist north and the American backed South Korea has remained dangerously high. In fact the Koreas are technically still at war. A foreign visitor to either Pyongyong in the North or Seoul in South Korea will quickly notice that the divided country is always on maximum alert for any eventuality. North Korea or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has never forgiven the US for coming to the aid of South Korea during the Korean war. She still regards the US as an occupation force in South Korea and wholly to blame for the non-reunification of the country. North Korean media constantly churns out a tirade of attacks on "imperialist" America and its "running dog" South Korea. The DPRK is one of the most secretive countries in the world where a visitor is given the impression that the people's hatred for the US is absolute while the love for their government is total. Whether this is really so, it is extremely difficult to conclude. In the DPRK, a visitor is never given a chance to speak to ordinary Koreans about the politics of their country. No visitor moves around alone without government escort. The American government argues that its presence in South Korea was because of the constant danger of an invasion from the north. America has vast economic interests in South Korea. She points out that the north has dug numerous tunnels along the demilitarised zone as part of the invasion plans. She also accuses the north of violating South Korean territorial waters. Early this year, a small North Korean submarine was caught in South Korean waters after getting entangled in fishing nets. Both the Americans and South Koreans claim the submarine was on a military spying mission. However, the intension of the alleged intrusion will probably never be known because the craft's crew were all found with fatal gunshot wounds to their heads in what has been described as suicide pact to hide the truth of the mission. The US mistrust of the north's intentions is so deep that it is no secret that today Washington has the largest concentration of soldiers and weaponry of all descriptions in south Korea than anywhere else in the World, apart from America itself. Some of the armada that was deployed in the recent bombing of Iraq and in Operation Desert Storm against the same country following its invasion of Kuwait was from the fleet permanently stationed on the Korean Peninsula. It is true too that at the moment the North/South Korean border is the most fortified in the world. The border line is littered with anti-tank and anti-personnel landmines, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles and is constantly patrolled by warplanes from both sides. It is common knowledge that America also keeps an eye on any military movement or build-up in the north through spy satellites. The DPRK is said to have an estimated one million soldiers and a huge arsenal of various weapons. Although the DPRK regards herself as a developing country, she can however be classified as a super-power in terms of military might. The DPRK is capable of producing medium and long-range missiles. Last year, for example, she test-fired a medium range missile over Japan, an action that greatly shook and alarmed the US, Japan and South Korea. The DPRK says the projectile was a satellite. There have also been fears that she was planning to test another ballistic missile capable of reaching North America. Naturally, the world is anxious that military tension on the Korean Peninsula must be defused to avoid an apocalypse on earth. It is therefore significant that the American government announced a few days ago that it was moving towards normalising relations with North Korea.

Impacts – Air Power Module

Fourth, Middle East

Steinbach 2 (John, Researcher for the Centre for Research on Globalisation, http://www.globalresearch.ca/articles/STE203A.html, AD: 6/26/10) jl

Meanwhile, the existence of an arsenal of mass destruction in such an unstable region in turn has serious implications for future arms control and disarmament negotiations, and even the threat of nuclear war. Seymour Hersh warns, "Should war break out in the Middle East again,... or should any Arab nation fire missiles against Israel, as the Iraqis did, a nuclear escalation, once unthinkable except as a last resort, would now be a strong probability."(41) and Ezar Weissman, Israel's current President said "The nuclear issue is gaining momentum(and the) next war will not be conventional."(42) Russia and before it the Soviet Union has long been a major(if not the major) target of Israeli nukes. It is widely reported that the principal purpose of Jonathan Pollard's spying for Israel was to furnish satellite images of Soviet targets and other super sensitive data relating to U.S. nuclear targeting strategy. (43) (Since launching its own satellite in 1988, Israel no longer needs U.S. spy secrets.) Israeli nukes aimed at the Russian heartland seriously complicate disarmament and arms control negotiations and, at the very least, the unilateral possession of nuclear weapons by Israel is enormously destabilizing, and dramatically lowers the threshold for their actual use, if not for all out nuclear war. In the words of Mark Gaffney, "... if the familar pattern(Israel refining its weapons of mass destruction with U.S. complicity) is not reversed soon- for whatever reason- the deepening Middle East conflict could trigger a world conflagration." (44)

Fifth, South China Sea

The Nikkei Weekly 95 (Lexis) jl

Mahathir sees Asia developing in three possible ways in future. In his worst-case scenario, Asian countries would go to war against each other, possibly over disputes such as their conflicting claims on the Spratly Islands. China might then declare war on the U.S., leading to full-scale, even nuclear, war.

Impacts – Air Power – Asymmetric Warfare

Air power is the only successful way of deterring aggression and terrorism

Dunlap 6 (Major General Charles Jr, Armed Forces Journal, http://www.afji.com/2006/09/2009013, AD: 6/26/10) jl

So where does that leave us? If we are smart, we will have a well-equipped high-technology air power capability. Air power is America's asymmetric advantage and is really the only military capability that can be readily applied across the spectrum of conflict, including, as is especially important these days, potential conflict. Consider the record. It was primarily air power, not land power, that kept the Soviets at bay while the U.S. won the Cold War. And it was not just the bomber force and the missileers; it was the airlifters, as well. There are few strategic victories in the annals of military history more complete and at so low a human cost as that won by American pilots during the Berlin airlift. Armageddon was avoided. And the flexibility and velocity of air power also provides good-news stories in friendly and low-threat areas. For example, huge U.S. transports dropping relief supplies or landing on dirt strips in some area of humanitarian crisis get help to people on a timeline that can make a real difference. Such operations also illustrate, under the glare of the global media, the true American character the world needs to see more often if our strategic goals are to be achieved. Air power also doesn't have the multi-aspect vulnerabilities that boots on the ground do. It can apply combat power from afar and do so in a way that puts few of our forces at risk. True, occasionally there will be a Francis Gary Powers, and certainly the Vietnam-era POWs — mostly airmen — became pawns for enemy exploitation. Yet, if America maintains its aeronautical superiority, the enemy will not be able to kill 2,200 U.S. aviators and wound another 15,000, as the ragtag Iraqi terrorists have managed to do to our land forces. And, of course, bombs will go awry. Allegations will be made (as they are currently against the Israelis) of targeting civilians and so forth. But the nature of the air weapon is such that an Abu Ghraib or Hadithah simply cannot occur. The relative sterility of air power — which the boots-on-the-ground types oddly find distressing as somehow unmartial — nevertheless provides greater opportunity for the discreet application of force largely under the control of well-educated, commissioned officer combatants. Not a total insurance policy against atrocity, but a far more risk-controlled situation. Most important, however, is the purely military effect. The precision revolution has made it possible for air power to put a bomb within feet of any point on earth. Of course, having the right intelligence to select that point remains a challenge — but no more, and likely much less so, than for the land forces. The technology of surveillance is improving at a faster rate than is the ability to conceal. Modern conveniences, for example, from cell phones to credit cards, all leave signatures that can lead to the demise of the increasing numbers of adversaries unable to resist the siren song of techno-connection. Regardless, eventually any insurgency must reveal itself if it is to assume power, and this inevitably provides the opportunity for air power to pick off individuals or entire capabilities that threaten U.S. interests. The real advantage — for the moment anyway — is that air power can do it with impunity and at little risk to Americans. The advances in American air power technology in recent years make U.S. dominance in the air intimidating like no other aspect of combat power for any nation in history. The result? Saddam Hussein's pilots buried their airplanes rather than fly them against American warplanes. Indeed, the collapse of the Iraqi armed forces was not, as the BOTGZ would have you believe, mainly because of the brilliance of our ground commanders or, in fact, our ground forces at all. The subsequent insurgency makes it clear that Iraqis are quite willing to take on our ground troops. What really mattered was the sheer hopelessness that air power inflicted on Iraq's military formations. A quotation in Time magazine by a defeated Republican Guard colonel aptly captures the dispiriting effect of high-tech air attack: "[Iraqi leaders] forgot that we are missing air power. That was a big mistake. U.S. military technology is beyond belief." It is no surprise that the vaunted Republican Guard, the proud fighting organization that tenaciously fought Iran for years, practically jumped out of their uniforms and scattered at the sound of approaching U.S. aircraft. This same ability to inflict hopelessness was even more starkly demonstrated in Afghanistan. For a millennium, the Afghans have been considered among the toughest fighters in the world. Afghan resistance has turned the countryside into a gigantic military cemetery for legions of foreign invaders. For example, despite deploying thousands of troops, well-equipped Soviet forces found themselves defeated after waging a savage war with practically every weapon at their disposal. So what explains the rapid collapse of the Taliban and al-Qaida in 2001? Modern air power. More specifically, the marriage of precision weapons with precise targeting by tiny numbers of Special Forces troops on the ground. The results were stunning. Putatively invulnerable positions the Taliban had occupied for years literally disappeared in a rain of satellite-directed bombs from B-1s and B-52s flying so high they could be neither seen nor heard. This new, high-tech air power capability completely unhinged the resistance without significant commitment of American boots on the ground. Indeed, the very absence of American troops became a source of discouragement. As one Afghan told the New York Times, "We pray to Allah that we have American soldiers to kill," adding disconsolately, "These bombs from the sky we cannot fight." Another equally frustrated Taliban fighter was reported in the London Sunday Telegraph recently as fuming that "American forces refuse to fight us face to face," while gloomily noting that "[U.S.] air power causes us to take heavy casualties." In other words, the Taliban and al-Qaida were just as tough as the mujahideen who fought the Russians, and more than willing to confront U.S. ground forces, but were broken by the hopelessness that American-style air power inflicted upon them. MORE THAN BOMBS Today it is more than just bombing with impunity that imposes demoralization; it is reconnoitering with impunity. This is more than just the pervasiveness of Air Force-generated satellites. It also includes hundreds of unmanned aerial vehicles that are probing the landscape in Iraq and Afghanistan. They provide the kind of reliable intelligence that permits the careful application of force so advantageous in insurgency and counterterrorism situations. The insurgents are incapable of determining where or when the U.S. employs surveillance assets and, therefore, are forced to assume they are watched everywhere and always. The mere existence of the ever-present eyes in the sky no doubt inflicts its own kind of stress and friction on enemy forces. In short, what real

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Impacts – Air Power – Asymmetric Warfare

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asymmetrical advantage the U.S. enjoys in countering insurgencies in Iraq and Afghanistan relates to a dimension of air power. Strike, reconnaissance, strategic or tactical lift have all performed phenomenally well. It is no exaggeration to observe that almost every improvement in the military situation in Iraq and Afghanistan is attributable to air power in some form; virtually every setback, and especially the strategically catastrophic allegations of war crimes, is traceable to the land forces. While it will be seldom feasible for America to effectively employ any sort of boots-on-the-ground strategy in current or future counterinsurgency situations, the need may arise to destroy an adversary's capability to inflict harm on U.S. interests. Although there is no perfect solution to such challenges, especially in low-intensity conflicts, the air weapon is the best option. Ricks' report in "Fiasco," for example, that Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program never recovered from 1998's Operation Desert Fox and its four days of air attacks is interesting. It would appear that Iraq's scientific minds readily conceded the pointlessness of attempting to build the necessary infrastructure in an environment totally exposed to U.S. air attack. This illustrates another salient feature of air power: its ability to temper the malevolent tendencies of societies accustomed to the rewards of modernity. Given air power's ability to strike war-supporting infrastructure, the powerful impulse of economic self-interest complicates the ability of despots to pursue malicious agendas. American air power can rapidly educate cultured and sophisticated societies about the costs of war and the futility of pursuing it. This is much the reason why air power alone delivered victory in Operation Allied Force in Kosovo in 1999, without the need to put a single U.S. soldier at risk on the ground.

\*\*\*A2: Medical Services Turn\*\*\*

Aff – Medical Readiness – Hawaii Fills In

Hawaii fills in for the pacific

Air Force Times 9 (http://www.airforcetimes.com/news/2009/09/airforce\_HARRT\_090109w/, AD: 6/26/10) jl

The 13th Air Force is getting the opportunity to test out its rapid-response medical capability for humanitarian disasters and at the same time provide care for underserved communities in the south Pacific, according to a press release.

The numbered Air Force based at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, will dispatch a Humanitarian Assistance Rapid Response Team to the island of Chuuk, in Micronesia, Sept. 3-6, to test the rapid-response concept.

Aff – Medical Readiness – HAART Fills In

HAART empirically has solved humanitarian crisis’s

Pierce 9 (Veronica, Staff Writer, http://www.dvidshub.net/?script=news/news\_show.php&id=39816, AD: 6/26/10) jl

PADANG, Indonesia — A U.S. Air Force Humanitarian Assistance Rapid Response Team arrived at the Bandar Udara International Airport late in the evening, Oct. 5, with approximately 200,000 pounds of medical and contingency response equipment.   
The 69-member team set up a mobile field hospital near the M. Jamil hospital here to work closely with host-nation medical personnel. The field hospital is equipped to provide treatment ranging from acute to surgical care. The team began seeing patients, Oct. 7, and treated more than 70 people in the first eight hours.  
The only pharmacist on the HARRT, Capt. Ellen Roska from the 374th Medical Support Squadron at Yokota Air Base, Japan, said she has been impressed with the teamwork shown by the HARRT.  
"I've had bio folks, lab techs and even non-medics help make sure the pharmacy was up and running," she said. "We also have local medical students helping as translators."  
The captain said although the services provided are primitive compared to home-station capabilities, the team has been able to meet the needs of each patient.

HAART fills in rapid response medical readiness in the Asia-Pacific region

Air Force Times 9 (http://www.airforcetimes.com/news/2009/09/airforce\_HARRT\_090109w/, AD: 6/26/10) jl

The HARRT concept is designed to make disaster relief efforts throughout the Asia-Pacific region more responsive and efficient. The team, sent in on two C-17 aircraft, is a self-sufficient disaster relief capability that is able to operate in an austere environment for up to five days without resupply.

A HARRT package includes 54 medical and contingency response personnel. It is an initial response capability and would be supplemented or replaced by other relief capabilities in the days following a disaster.

“We are confident the HARRT will offer the commander of U.S. Pacific Command an impressive capability in responding to disasters throughout the Asia-Pacific region,” Pritt said. “This exercise will not only validate our assumptions about the capabilities of the HARRT, but will also allow us to identify areas that need improvement.”

The Pacific region is regularly beset by natural disasters such as typhoons, tsunamis, volcanoes and flooding caused by monsoon rains, and the U.S. military plays a major role in disaster relief in the huge region.

Aff – Air Power Fails – Solving Conflict

Air power is counter-productive to counter-insurgency efforts

Pena 8 (Charles V. Pena is an adviser on the Straus Military Reform Project, senior fellow at the Independent Institute, and author of Winning the Un-War, http://www.thebulletin.us/site/news.cfm?newsid=19224493&BRD=2737&PAG=461&dept\_id=623508&rfi=6, AD: 6/26/10) jl

Even if civilians are not killed (the military claims that 35 al-Qaida militants were killed in the attack that dropped 40,000 pounds of bombs and that there were no civilian casualties), bombing results in destruction and devastation (the attack destroyed 25 homes and 13 vehicles). And the reality is that a bombed-out house is a bombed-out house - while the returning occupants may be happy to have al-Qaida out of the neighborhood, they may not be too happy about their house. The wake of such wreckage runs contrary to FM 3-24 and another important tenet of counterinsurgency: "Successful counterinsurgents support or develop local institutions with legitimacy and the ability to provide basic services, economic opportunity, public order, and security." So while bombing may be one solution to achieving security, it may also create setbacks to providing basic services and economic opportunity - and ultimately counterproductive to counterinsurgency.

Air Power fails to achieve its goals

Engelhardt 6 (Engelhardt, runs the Nation Institute’s Tomdispatch.com and is the author of a history of US triumphalism in the cold war, http://www.global-sisterhood-network.org/content/view/1250/76/, AD: 6/26/10) jl

Bombing civilians from the air is not yet a century old as a military strategy, and has never yet achieved its implicit aim of destroying a society’s will to resist. Yet the world has come to regard air power as the normal way of waging war, and not as the ineffective barbarity it really is.

Airpower is of limited utility – there are too many political and military constraints put on it

Byman 2 (Daniel, Rand Corporation http://www.rand.org/pubs /monograph\_reports/MR1314/MR1314.ch3.pdf, AD: 6/26/10) jl

THE FUTURE OF U.S. COERCIVE AIRPOWER Against a range of potential adversaries, the United States will continue to have the capacity to bring massive airpower to bear and to do so without the realistic threat of retaliation in kind.21 U.S. political leaders can therefore be expected to continue to call frequently on airpower for coercive purposes. As the previous section illustrates, how ever, the potential magnitude of force brought to bear is just one small component of the coercion process. To take full advantage of its capabilities, the United States must recognize that its selfimposed limits often prevent the success of coercion and provide opportunities for adversaries. As noted, there is little that can or even should be done to remove the self-imposed constraints outlined in this chapter. The U.S. government and the USAF, in particular, have only very limited influence over such deeply rooted features of the American polity. Some of these constraints result from short- or long-term policy choices, but others reflect deeply entrenched cultural norms and values that have long guided American foreign policy. While recent political and social developments, such as the end of the Cold War and real-time media coverage, have exacerbated these tendencies, they did not create them. U.S. leaders could more precisely spell out interests, operate more unilaterally, restrict media coverage, and otherwise try to minimize these limits, but eliminating them—or even reducing them substantially—will prove impossible. A more constructive approach is to recognize the viability of these countercoercive strategies, take them into account when deciding to use coercive threats, and design coercive campaigns to mitigate the threats of these counterstrategies. This approach means recognizing that the United States will often find itself caught in increasingly problematic feedback cycles. For example, adversary responses that cause rifts in coalitions may prompt the United States to alter its approach to repair the rupture, in turn emboldening the adversary to direct further efforts at coalition- splitting. Likewise, adversary efforts to exploit collateral damage (both real and fabricated) resulting from U.S. attacks may prompt the United States to restrict its own future efforts, both undermining the potency of its follow-on threats and encouraging further exploitation of suffering.

Aff – Impact Turn – Treatment Bad

Treatment fails and makes the pathogen stronger

Sirsat et al 9 (S.A - University of Arkansas, Department of Poultry Science, A. Muthaiyan - University of Arkansas, Center for Food Safety-IFSE,S. C. Ricke - Department of Food Science, http://japr.fass.org/cgi/content/full/18/2/379, AD: 6/27/10) jl

Pathogenic contamination of foods is a threat to human health and has the potential to produce fatalities. Foodborne pathogens cause approximately 76 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5,000 deaths in the United States each year [[1](http://japr.fass.org/cgi/content/full/18/2/379#R1)]. Several antimicrobial treatments have been used in the food industry to decontaminate food, destroy disease-causing pathogens, and preserve food. These treatments can be classified as physical, chemical, or biological [[2](http://japr.fass.org/cgi/content/full/18/2/379#R2)]. However, some of these agents may cause surviving pathogens to become more resistant to other treatments. Hence, strategies need to be devised to prevent any form of cross-protection that may occur because of the use of a combination of these antibacterial agents.

Even if response did happen – we couldn’t contain it

Spellberg 7 (Brad - Division of Infectious Idseases - Harbor U of Cali LA, www.idsociety.org/WorkArea/downloadasset.aspx?id=9048, AD: 6/27/10) jl

The ongoing explosion of antibiotic-resistant infections continues to plague global and US health care. Meanwhile, an equally alarming decline has occurred in the research and development of new antibiotics to deal with the threat. In response to this microbial “perfect storm,” in 2001, the federal Interagency Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance released the “Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance; Part 1: Domestic” to strengthen the response in the United States. The Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) followed in 2004 with its own report, “Bad Bugs, No Drugs: As Antibiotic Discovery Stagnates, A Public Health Crisis Brews,” which proposed incentives to reinvigorate pharmaceutical investment in antibiotic research and development. The IDSA’s subsequent lobbying efforts led to the introduction of promising legislation in the 109th US Congress (January 2005–December 2006). Unfortunately, the legislation was not enacted. During the 110th Congress, the IDSA has continued to work with congressional leaders on promising legislation to address antibiotic-resistant infection. Nevertheless, despite intensive public relations and lobbying efforts, it remains unclear whether sufficiently robust legislation will be enacted. In the meantime, microbes continue to become more resistant, the antibiotic pipeline continues to diminish, and the majority of the public remains unaware of this critical situation. The result of insufficient federal funding; insufficient surveillance, prevention, and control; insufficient research and development activities; misguided regulation of antibiotics in agriculture and, in particular, for food animals; and insufficient overall coordination of US (and international) efforts could mean a literal return to the preantibiotic era for many types of infections. If we are to address the antimicrobial resistance crisis, a concerted, grassroots effort led by the medical community will be required.

\*\*\*Biodiversity Turn\*\*\*

1NC - Japan – Biodiversity

US training ground in Japan is a biological hotspot.

Pupkiewicz 9 (Stefanie, Lance Cpl., US Marines in Japan, May 1, http://www.okinawa.usmc.mil/Public%20Affairs%20Info/Archive%20News%20Pages/2009/090501-comrel.html) LL

The dense sub-tropical jungle of the Central Training Area and the Jungle Warfare Training Center is home to some of the most dynamic training for Marines on Okinawa, and is also home to more than 20 threatened or endangered species. Throughout Okinawa, there are 260 species of rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals on Marine Corps installations. According to Valerie Cannon, the camp environmental coordinator for Camp Foster and Lester, some of these endangered species are found no where else on Earth besides these Marine Corps controlled areas. Species such as the Okinawa Rail, which is an endangered small flightless bird found only on this island, would be facing down much longer odds of survival if their habitats in the Northern and Central Training Areas were damaged or destroyed.

US Marine Corps protect Nansei Islands.

Museum of Learning 10 (2010, http://www.museumstuff.com/learn/topics/Camp\_Gonsalves::sub::Environmentalism) LL

The area is an example of the Nansei Islands subtropical evergreen forests, which once covered most of the Ryukyu Islands. It is home to 51 endangered species, such as the Okinawa Rail, a flightless bird, and two newly discovered bat species. Extreme care is taken to preserve their habitat. Strict regulations concerning solid waste management and the disposal of hazardous materials are enforced through various channels. The Marine Corps Bases Japan Environmental Office conducts regular visits to ensure that the training center complies with the Japanese environmental laws. All hazardous materials are tracked by the Joint Environmental Material Management Service JEMMS to ensure "cradle to the grave" accountability of all hazardous materials. Furthermore, any and all munitions used onboard the training area are collected through thorough police calls clean sweeping operations at the end of each training cycle.In the event of a wildfire, which is a very rare occurrence due to the close supervision conducted over training units, fire extinguishers are mounted on every vehicle within the training area. These fire extinguishers serve as an expedient first response tools on the site while emergency response vehicles are called from the Camp Schwab Fire Department. The Jungle Warfare Training Center strives to preserve the environment upon the Jungle Warfare Training Center. Working in conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment, allowing numerous Japanese scientists conduct research on the installation to monitor the endangered species, and other projects such as mongoose extermination. and with a solution-oriented spirit, biodiversity conservation and maintaining military readiness can go hand-in-hand.

Any biodiversity loss increases the risk of total ecosystem collapse and extinction.

Diner 94 (Major David N. Diner , JAG – US Army, Military Law Review, Winter 1994, http://www.stormingmedia.us/14/1456/A145654.html)KFC

By causing widespread extinctions, humans have artificially simplified many ecosystems. As biologic simplicity increases, so does the risk of ecosystem failure. The spreading Sahara Desert in Africa, and the dustbowl conditions of the 1930s in the United States are relatively mild examples of what might be expected if this trend continues. Theoretically, each new animal or plant extinction, with all its dimly perceived and intertwined affects, could cause total ecosystem collapse and human extinction. Each new extinction increases the risk of disaster. Like a mechanic removing, one by one, the rivets from an aircraft's wings, [hu]mankind may be edging closer to the abyss.

US key to Solve

US military bases have empirically played a key role in biodiversity protection.

Stein 8 (Bruce, Conserving Biodiversity on Military Lands, http://www.dodbiodiversity.org/ch1/index.html) LL

One way to consider the role of military lands for maintaining biodiversity is to compare the number of species found on defense lands with those of other federal agencies. Several past studies have come to the conclusion that military lands harbor a disproportionate number of at-risk and endangered species. An analysis conducted by NatureServe and The Nature Conservancy (Groves et al. 2000), and based on inventory data from state natural heritage programs, found that Department of Defense lands contained a greater number of species with status under the Endangered Species Act than those of any other federal agency. Because that study was based on data current as of 1996, NatureServe recently has carried out an updated analysis, taking into account changes in the species added to and removed from the federal endangered species list, and additional distribution data from inventories conducted over the past decade.

Based on current information, lands managed by the Department of Defense now appear to harbor about the same number of species with status14 under the ESA (about 355) as lands managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USFS) (Figure 1.7) (Stein et al. 2008). The DoD, however, manages just one-eighth of the land area managed by the Forest Service (193 million acres). The significance of military lands for biodiversity is particularly striking when viewed from the perspective of number of esa status species per million acres (Figure 1.8). Species with status under the Endangered Species Act are only a portion of the total number of plants and animals that are at increased risk of extinction and of conservation concern. Considering instead the number of NatureServe-defined critically imperiled (G1) and imperiled (G2) species, military lands appear to harbor at least 458 such species,15 ranking third in number of imperiled species behind the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Looking across the services (Figure 1.9), Army bases have more than twice the number of both ESA status (227) and imperiled (267) species than do Navy installations (108 and 130 respectively).The top ten military installations for ESA status and imperiled species reflect the overall patterns of biodiversity described earlier, with bases in areas such as Hawai‘i, California, and Florida well represented (Tables 1.2, 1.3). Four of the top five bases are in Hawai‘i – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Makua Military Reservation, Lualualei Naval Reservation, and Pohakuloa Training Area – highlighting the extreme levels of endemism and risk associated with the native Hawaiian biota. The military's Hawaiian holdings clearly are a major factor in defining the overall number of esa status species on DoD lands. The Department of Defense has more discrete land holdings in Hawai‘i than any other federal agency, and although many are fairly small in size, as a whole they touch upon a wide variety of biologically distinctive zones, each of which has its own distinct assemblage of rare species. Indeed, more than one-third (34.5%) of all ESA status species on DoD lands are from Hawai‘i.Proactive conservation of imperiled species and their habitats on and around DoD installations can help preclude the need for federal listing as well as reduce recovery costs. For this reason, a previous NatureServe study focused on identifying species at risk occurring on or adjacent to military lands that could benefit from proactive conservation efforts to avoid the need for possible federal listings (Benton et al. 2004). For purposes of that study, "species at risk" were defined as plant and animal species not yet federally listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, but that are either designated as candidates for listing or are regarded by NatureServe as critically imperiled or imperiled. A total of 523 at-risk species were found to occur on or near DoD installations, of which 47 were federal candidates, 136 were critically imperiled, and 340 imperiled. Interestingly, 24 of these at-risk species appear to be restricted to individual DoD installations, and 82 have at least half of their known occurrences on individual installations. Overall, nearly one-third (30 percent) of military installations had at least one species at risk.

US key to Solve

Japan, empirically, has fallen short in environmental initiatives.

Trevino 10 (Alton, Ezine Articles, May 6, http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:\_dY9qdWqVd0J:ezinearticles.com/%3FEnvironmental-Issues-in-Japan%26id%3D3883122+japan+environmental+issues&cd=4&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us) LL

As an industrialized nation Japan must deal with tough environmental issues. Japan is the world's leading importer of exhaustible energy resources and the world's fifth largest emitter of greenhouse gases. It is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol and also the country which hosted the conference in 1997. Under the Kyoto Protocol treaty Japan is obligated to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions to a level 6% lower than its 1990 levels. In addition, Japan must take other steps to curb global climate change.Nuclear power provides about 35% of Japan's electricity. There are currently 63 nuclear power plants operating in Japan making it the second largest user of nuclear power in the world. All of these power plants produce waste which much be dealt with. Especially dangerous is HLW, or high-level radioactive waste. To address this issue the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant was built in Ibaraki, Japan. There are many opponents to the opening of the plant, including Greenpeace, which feel the plant poses danger to surrounding residents. The opponents also feel Japan should be investing money in cleaner and safer renewable energy sources.Japan is one of the world's largest consumers of fish. However, due to depleting ocean stocks the annual catch has been rapidly decreasing. Japan is the world's third largest consumer of fish, following China and Peru. Numbers of the prized bluefin tuna, known as the diamond of the sea in Japan, are dwindling causing fishing quotas to be reduced. Japan has been facing international pressure from environmentalists to curb its consumption of bluefin tuna. Japan's whaling for "research purposes" has also attracted a great deal of negative international attention. The whale meat harvested from the research campaigns is sold in supermarkets and restaurants in Japan. Many people feel the Japanese JARPA research program is just an obvious cover for commercial whaling. The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, lead by Captain Paul Watson, uses controversial tactics to stop Japanese whaling vessels in the Antarctic. Two common methods used by Sea Shepherd are throwing rotten butter and powerful stink bombs at the Japanese whaling vessels. Renewable energy accounts for only 1.3% of Japan's total energy production. Despite being technologically advanced and heavily dependent on oil imports, the country has set an unambitious goal of 1.6% by 2014. Currently Japan ranks 14th in the world for wind-power installations. With a lack of government policies to promote the use of renewable energies it is unlikely Japan will become a global leader in this area as many once thought.

US key to Solve

Japanese environmental policies have empirically fallen short.

Sage Blossom Consulting 5 (2005, http://www.thegoodairlady.com/japan\_air\_pollution\_000226.html) LL

As industry and modernization in Japan have progressed, high levels of toxic gases which are emitted into the atmosphere threaten Japan's air quality, water quality, and the size of Japan's forests. These toxic gases mostly come from energy consumption and vehicle carbon emissions. Clearly, Japan recognizes the importance of controlling air pollution and has imposed governmental programs and standards to improve the quality of Japan's air.The Air Pollution Control Law, most recently amended in 1996, was originally enacted in 1968. The purpose of the 1968 law was to implement air quality monitoring systems and to develop emissions standards for both industry and automobiles. Despite the fact that automobiles are a major cause of Japan's air pollution, these emission controls, coupled with laws aimed at reducing traffic congestion, have not been successful in decreasing traffic. Surprisingly, the percent of private cars on the roads as compared to mass transit trains has increased in recent years. As a result, the level of automobile emissions has increased and Japan’s air quality is still very poor. In the past few years, Japan has increased its focus on developing and implementing pollution control technologies and innovations that are energy efficient. For a country that is steeped in tradition, the Japanese government's new environmentally sound policies are markedly different than its previous approach to economic development, which was implemented without regard to the effect on the environment. Despite efforts to improve air pollution in Japan, Japan's economic growth has resulted in more energy being consumed each day. Economic growth has translated to more traffic, more electricity use, more waste, and more air pollution. In response, the Japanese government is trying to reduce overall energy consumption by offering economic incentives and encouraging the use of non-polluting energy sources. If Japan can expand its nuclear power generation as described in Japan's 2002 10-year energy plan, 9 12 new nuclear power plants will be built by 2010. Not only would nuclear energy help decrease carbon emissions, but would also reduce Japan's reliance on other countries for energy.Another negative impact on Japan's air quality is the poor air quality in the Asian nations surrounding Japan. Japan is concerned about environmental issues not only throughout Asia but also throughout the entire world. As such, Japan is an active member of the international community committed to resolve these common issues. Japan's air pollution is recognized not just as a Japanese problem but a global problem that needs to be addressed on an international level. No country can be blamed for all the pollution in the atmosphere, which means that countries need to work in harmony to solve a problem that impacts the entire earth.

US military bases are comparatively best at preserving biodiversity.

Stein 8 (Bruce, Conserving Biodiversity on Military Lands, http://www.dodbiodiversity.org/ch1/index.html) LL

Biodiversity is the overarching concept used to refer to the variety of species and ecosystems that make up the natural world, and maintenance of realistic training conditions depends on conservation of these biological and ecological resources. Many defense installations are found in some of the nation's most biologically rich regions, and accordingly, military lands harbor a particularly rich array of wildlife, including a significant number of the nation's federally listed endangered species. As a result, the Department of Defense's land management responsibilities include stewardship for hundreds of our nation's rarest species and most characteristic habitats. And while these stewardship obligations can create conflicts with operational needs, a growing body of experience – such as the successful recovery of red-cockaded woodpeckers at Fort Bragg – indicates that when these issues are approached creatively

Biodiversity key to Military Readiness

Environmental factors are a prerequisite to military training.

Stein 8 (Bruce, Conserving Biodiversity on Military Lands, http://www.dodbiodiversity.org/ch1/index.html) LL

Set amidst the sandhills of North Carolina, Fort Bragg is one of the largest and busiest military installations in the world. The base, which is the home of the Army's airborne and special operations forces, trains more soldiers each year than any other military installation. The base plays a crucial role in enabling rapid deployments around the world, and soldiers from its 82nd Airborne Division must be ready to fight anyplace on the globe within eighteen hours. Military readiness is dependent on training, and training is a perishable commodity. As a result, Fort Bragg hosts extensive ground and aerial training exercises, and up to one hundred thousand parachutes a year blossom in the skies above the base. The success of these training maneuvers in meeting the military mission depends on the availability of adequate land and realistic fighting conditions.

Ecological stability is key to military training; training is key to readiness.

Stein 8 (Bruce, Conserving Biodiversity on Military Lands, http://www.dodbiodiversity.org/ch1/index.html) LL

The primary mission of the U.S. Department of Defense is to fight and win wars. To that end, military lands are important national assets for training military forces and testing and deploying new weapon systems. Training provides troops with the combat skills they require to be successful and to ensure their safety, and realistic training increases their success and survivability in combat. Similarly, realistic testing enhances the reliability and effectiveness of weapons systems to be used in combat. Realistic training and testing requires the availability of natural environments that reflect the conditions under which troops may expect to face combat operations. As a result, maintaining healthy and functioning ecosystems on the nation's military lands is not a luxury, but rather an essential component of maintaining military readiness. Biodiversity is the overarching concept used to refer to the variety of species and ecosystems that make up the natural world, and maintenance of realistic training conditions depends on conservation of these biological and ecological resources. Many defense installations are found in some of the nation's most biologically rich regions, and accordingly, military lands harbor a particularly rich array of wildlife, including a significant number of the nation's federally listed endangered species. As a result, the Department of Defense's land management responsibilities include stewardship for hundreds of our nation's rarest species and most characteristic habitats. And while these stewardship obligations can create conflicts with operational needs, a growing body of experience – such as the successful recovery of red-cockaded woodpeckers at Fort Bragg – indicates that when these issues are approached creatively and with a solution-oriented spirit, biodiversity conservation and maintaining military readiness can go hand-in-hand.

Biodiversity key to Military Readiness

Climate and ecological issues are key to US military strategy.

New York Times 9 (Aug 8, http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/09/science/earth/09climate.html?\_r=2&ref=global-home)

The Pentagon and the State Department have studied issues arising from dependence on foreign sources of energy for years but are only now considering the effects of global warming in their long-term planning documents. The Pentagon will include a climate section in the Quadrennial Defense Review, due in February; the State Department will address the issue in its new Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. “The sense that climate change poses security and geopolitical challenges is central to the thinking of the State Department and the climate office,” said Peter Ogden, chief of staff to Todd Stern, the State Department’s top climate negotiator. Although military and intelligence planners have been aware of the challenge posed by climate changes for some years, the Obama administration has made it a central policy focus. A changing climate presents a range of challenges for the military. Many of its critical installations are vulnerable to rising seas and storm surges. In Florida, Homestead Air Force Base was essentially destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, and Hurricane Ivan badly damaged Naval Air Station Pensacola in 2004. Military planners are studying ways to protect the major naval stations in Norfolk, Va., and San Diego from climate-induced rising seas and severe storms. Another vulnerable installation is Diego Garcia, an atoll in the Indian Ocean that serves as a logistics hub for American and British forces in the Middle East and sits a few feet above sea level. Arctic melting also presents new problems for the military. The shrinking of the ice cap, which is proceeding faster than anticipated only a few years ago, opens a shipping channel that must be defended and undersea resources that are already the focus of international competition. Ms. Dory, who has held senior Pentagon posts since the Clinton administration, said she had seen a “sea change” in the military’s thinking about climate change in the past year. “These issues now have to be included and wrestled with” in drafting national security strategy, she said. The National Intelligence Council, which produces government-wide intelligence analyses, finished the first assessment of the national security implications of climate change just last year. It concluded that climate change by itself would have significant geopolitical impacts around the world and would contribute to a host of problems, including poverty, environmental degradation and the weakening of national governments. The assessment warned that the storms, droughts and food shortages that might result from a warming planet in coming decades would create numerous relief emergencies. “The demands of these potential humanitarian responses may significantly tax U.S. military transportation and support force structures, resulting in a strained readiness posture and decreased strategic depth for combat operations,” the report said.

Biodiversity key to Military Readiness

Ecosystem maintenance is key to military training

Brasher 6 (Karen, Publications Editor @ U of MS, Department of Forestry, Agriculture, and Veterinary Medicine, Winter 2006, http://www.dafvm.msstate.edu/landmarks/06/winter/22-23.pdf) LL

When the petite blonde from Mississippi State University speaks, even tank commanders listen. Jeanne Jones, an associate professor of wildlife and fisheries, has been helping the military with techniques that create harmony between military training and natural resources since 1987. Erosion control was the initial focus of the Mississippi State effort on more than 280,000 acres of Department of Defense lands, but enhancing wildlife habitat and diversity is Jones’ primary mission. The Vicksburg native and graduate students under her direction have developed Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans for the Department of the Army, Mississippi Army National Guard, Department of the Navy, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. “Our research on restoration ecology and conservation of native biological diversity has been used extensively by the Defense Department to meet the natural resource and conservation demands of a diverse public while maintaining lands which accomplish the military training mission,” Jones said. The plans provide land and water management as well as species conservation guidelines for military training areas that host more than 130,000 military personnel each year. In addition to training military personnel, these lands support more than 80 state and federally listed endangered plants and animals and at least eight unique and rare ecosystems. “Our main objective is to train troops, but we also have to manage natural resources and be good stewards of the land,” said Lt. Col. Robert Piazza of Mississippi National Guard headquarters in Jackson. “That’s what we're trying to do through the work with MSU.” The Forest and Wildlife Research Center team has been successful in the effort, receiving a national award for the plan developed for the Mississippi Army National Guard. They also received a Group Achievement Award from NASA for their work at the Stennis Space Center in Hancock County. Each military base has different ecosystems and needs. The military is concerned with a multitude of natural resource issues, including sustainable forestry management and use, wetland conservation and restoration, outdoor recreation, protection of rare and endangered species, control of noise pollution and ecosystem health. “The military lands are unique in that they have not been disturbed by development,” said Jarrod Fogarty, former student and current postdoctoral associate working with Jones. “Because of this distinctiveness, many species of plants and animals inhabit military reservations, and Camp Shelby near Hattiesburg supports many species that are rare in other parts of the state.” In addition to benefiting the military, the land research has served to introduce MSU graduate students to an array of innovative concepts that will be applied in their future careers. As an example, Jones said the MSU student team joined with the Nature Conservancy, University of Southern Mississippi, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service to develop an ecosystem management plan for the Mississippi Army National Guard’s Camp Shelby reservation. The goal of the plan is to restore and protect pitcher-plant wetlands, longleaf pine forests and gopher tortoises. “Researchers have found that the frequent fires associated with Camp Shelby’s artillery firing improve the habitat for many species of the piney woods region, including gopher tortoises, bobwhite quail and pitcher plants,” Fogarty said. “Regular fires in longleaf pine forests also present a great opportunity for the restoration of this rare forest type in south Mississippi.” An additional goal is to control the spread of invasive species, such as cogon grass. Lisa Yager, director of the Nature Conservancy program at Camp Shelby and a doctoral student, is studying this invasive grass that can degrade wildlife habitat, forest health and the military training theater, Jones added. Other findings at the bases include: The Army’s Redstone Arsenal reservation in north Alabama is home to diverse waterfowl, mammals and nongame birds in bottomland hardwood forests and forested wetlands. Like the Stennis Space Center, Redstone supports large deer populations. Since high security levels limit hunter access, hunting is not generally an appropriate population management approach in restricted areas. Monitoring of deer herds and deer use of roadsides is necessary to reduce deer-vehicle collisions. The Redstone military reservation and the Stennis Space Center have an overabundance of deer, which can be detrimental to the health of the herd. Meridian Naval Air Station supports high-bird diversity in bottomland hardwoods and upland pine habitats. Abundance of wildlife, including wild turkey, near station runways must be considered and managed to reduce potential bird/plane collisions. At the Tombigbee National Forests in central Mississippi, accumulated information has been adopted for use in forest management planning, federal Streamside Management Zone policy developments and rare-species conservation efforts. A database of rare amphibians and reptiles and stream fish distribution related to habitat conditions on forest service lands has been produced. “We have found several rare species on public forestlands and have found that they depend on the same habitat types that support gray squirrels, wild turkey and wood ducks. So, habitats for game species can be essential to survival of some of Mississippi’s rarest species,” Jones said. “It is this concept that we are applying to manage and conserve groups of wildlife species for Mississippians to enjoy today and in the future. We know we can integrate this conservation mission with forest management and military preparedness—it just takes communication, cooperation and teamwork”.

\*\*A2: Biodiversity Turn\*\*

Japan Fill-in

No impact – Japan would step in.

AP 10 (Mar 1, http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D9E5RB980&show\_article=1) LL

TOKYO, March 1 (AP) - (Kyodo)—An Environment Ministry panel endorsed on Monday a draft of Japan's new national strategy to conserve and improve biodiversity, which sets specific targets to be implemented by 2020 and 2050, ahead of a major international conference on the issue scheduled for October in Nagoya. The strategy, which is expected to gain Cabinet approval later this month, stipulates Japan will "make efforts to prevent existing biological species from facing new threats of extinction" by 2020 and "further enrich biodiversity in the country compared with current levels" by 2050 among other goals. The central Japan city of Nagoya will host the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in October. Parties to the convention, which now total 192, set in 2002 the target of "significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss" by 2010, but they are certain to miss the goal, according to experts. Japan's new strategy calls on the nation to analyze and grasp the conditions surrounding biodiversity based on scientific findings, and maintain and recover the diversity of species to stop their loss by It also seeks sustainable use of land and natural resources. By 2050, Tokyo is required under the strategy to expand the benefits of ecosystem services for human beings in a sustainable manner, by promoting the coexistence of people and nature. Ecosystem services include the delivery of food, fresh water, wood and fiber, and medicine as well as the adjustment of climate. The new strategy, which will update a national plan adopted in 2007, increases the number of concrete steps to conserve the biodiversity from the current 660 to 720, newly including measures such as studying the introduction of indicators to evaluate the economic value of coral reefs. It also calls for making the Nagoya conference a success and promoting Japan's "Satoyama Initiative" to preserve not only pristine ecosystems but also human-influenced natural environments such as farmlands and secondary forests, which regenerate on native forests that have been cleared by natural or man-made causes such as agriculture or ranching. "Satoyama" is a Japanese word comprising a zoning concept originated in Japan which consists of mountains, woodland and grassland surrounding villages. The initiative aims at establishing harmonious relationship between humans and nature and contributing to slowing the escalating loss of biodiversity worldwide.

Alt Causes

Alt causes – overhunting, unintentional killing and pollution.

Eiperin 8 (Juliet, Washington Post, Oct 7, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/10/06/AR2008100600641.html>) LL

At least a quarter of the world's wild mammal species are at risk of extinction, according to a comprehensive global survey released here Monday. The new assessment -- which took 1,700 experts in 130 countries five years to complete -- paints "a bleak picture," leaders of the project wrote in a paper being published in the journal Science. The overview, made public at the quadrennial World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), covers all 5,487 wild species identified since 1500. It is the most thorough tally of land and marine mammals since 1996. "Mammals are definitely declining, and the driving factors are habitat destruction and over-harvesting," said Jan Schipper, the paper's lead writer and the IUCN's global mammals assessment coordinator. The researchers concluded that 25 percent of the mammal species for which they had sufficient data are threatened with extinction, but Schipper added that the figure could be as high as 36 percent because information on some species is so scarce. Land and marine mammals face different threats, the scientists said, and large mammals are more vulnerable than small ones. For land species, habitat loss and hunting represent the greatest danger, while marine mammals are more threatened by unintentional killing by pollution, ship strikes and being caught in fishing nets.

Alt cause – Climate change.

Mongabay 7 (Environmental Science and Conservation Site, http://news.mongabay.com/2007/0326-extinction.html) LL

While some argue that species have managed to survive worse climate change in the past and that current threats to biodiversity are overstated, many biologists say the impacts of climate change and resulting shifts in rainfall, temperature, sea levels, ecosystem composition, and food availability will have significant effects on global species richness. There is little doubt that climate has played a critical role in past fluctuations of biodiversity levels. Among the five recognized mass extinction events -- the Ordovician, the Devonian, the Permian, the Triassic and the Cretaceous -- at least four are believed to have some correlation to climate change.

Link Turns

Empirically, the US military has damaged the Japanese environment.

Kirinori 9 (Hayashi, Asia-Pacific Journal, July 13, http://www.britannica.com/bps/additionalcontent/18/43182137/Overcoming-American-Military-Base-Pollution-in-Asia-Japan-Okinawa-Philippines) LL

There have been reports of pollution in Okinawa caused by the US military since the beginning of the American Occupation. In 1947, base pollution in Iheya led to the death of eight people from arsenic poisoning. After the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty in 1972, frequent oil spills continued to cause significant damage. In spite of such incidents, almost no countermeasures were taken to prevent base pollution. In part, this was due to the priorities of the times; however, it reflects the priority over all else that has always been accorded to the US military. Even now, the public only learns about base pollution when damage to the local community is caused by an incident that transcends the boundaries of the base. The jet fuel spill at Kadena Air Base that lasted for four days beginning on May 25, 2007 is but the most recent example of this. There are also serious problems with pollution in the former base areas that have been returned by the US military. The one-time US Communications Station at Onna Point demonstrates the severity of these ecological problems. In 1996, toxic materials such as cadmium, mercury, PCBs, lead, and arsenic were detected in the outflow area around Onna Point and in muddy soil inside a former water treatment tank at the base. After discussions between representatives from Okinawa Prefecture and the US military regarding toxic waste disposal, the American government refused to restore any polluted soil. Again, they claimed that the US-Japan SOFA absolved them from any responsibility to return sites to their original condition. To date, the Japanese Self Defense Force continues to store polluted soil temporarily on government land at their facility in Onna and the Government of Japan pays for this storage. Since this case, there have been many similar incidents. On January 30, 2002, barrels containing tar-like material were discovered buried at a construction site in Mihama in the city of Chatan. The Government of Japan paid approximately 84 million yen for its disposal. Also in March 2003, soil in the northern area of former Camp Kuwae was found to be contaminated with lead at levels twenty times higher than environmentally acceptable as well as with arsenic, hexavalent chromium and PCBs. Because of this, plans to develop the returned site have been delayed.…

Link Turns

US military presence contaminates and destroys the Japanese ecosystem.

Yamakawa 9 (Ko, grad. Student in Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies Portland State University, Oregon, May 24, http://usmilitaryinokinawa.blogspot.com/2009/05/impact-on-okinawan-citizens.html) LL

The land and marine environments of Okinawa are continually threatened by active bases and development to accommodate base expansion. Construction on undeveloped land has destroyed huge swaths of Okinawa’s forests and mountains, threatening several endangered species and the overall biodiversity of the islands. The Status of Forces Agreement includes no environmental protection clauses, and the Japanese government does not have the right to inspect U.S. military bases or land. Instead, the agreement frees the U.S. military of any obligation for cleanup of environmental contaminants (Sunagawa, 2004). Military training activities harm the environment through destruction of land during bombing exercises, possible radioactive pollution from depleted uranium weapons, and unexploded ordnance. Training exercises at Camp Hansen have causes frequent forest fires, leaving the surrounding mountains bare and contributing to soil erosion and species loss (Military Base Affairs Division, Okinawa Prefecture, 2008). Upkeep of facilities, aircrafts, and vehicles results in leaked petroleum products, heavy metals, solvents, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), and other harmful chemicals. These pollutants contaminate the soil, air, and water table (Sunagawa, 2004). Sites that have been returned to Okinawa, including Onna Communication Site, have been found to be polluted with PCB and other toxic industrial chemicals (Military Base Affairs Division, Okinawa Prefecture, 2008).

Aircraft noise also raises environmental concerns because several studies have found that noise affects animals’ reproductive systems and behaviors (Karan, 2005). This effect, coupled with the devastating impact of development on land and building reclaimed land atop coral reefs, presents a serious environmental crisis. The Nago City heliport project and other base expansion projects threaten birds such as the unique and endangered yanbarukuina, several species of insect, and plants including the gajyamaru (banyan) (Environmental Assessment Watch Group for the Dugongs in Okinawa, 2004). Other expansion projects such as the development of Henoko, which build out onto the barrier reefs surrounding the island, pose a threat to the endangered dugongs (an herbivorous, manatee-like sea mammal that lives only in the area of Southeast Asia from Okinawa to Australia) and the coral itself (Environmental Assessment Watch Group for the Dugongs in Okinawa, 2004). It is estimated that upwards of 90 percent of Okinawa’s coral reefs have died since the military bases have been established (Karan, 2005).

Case Outweighs

Even a “limited” nuclear war destroys the environment; war turns the environment.

UCLA International Institute 6 (Dec 11, http://www.international.ucla.edu/article.asp?parentid=59428) LL

The scientists estimated the quantities of soot — the highly absorbing component of smoke — that would be generated in urban firestorms ignited by nuclear detonations. This effort was led by Toon, professor and chair of the department of atmospheric and oceanic sciences at the University of Colorado at Boulder, together with Turco and University of Colorado student Charles Bardeen. At Rutgers, Alan Robock, professor of environmental sciences and associate director of the Center for Environmental Prediction at Rutgers' Cook College, professor Georgiy Stenchikov and postdoctoral associate Luke Oman (now at Johns Hopkins University) employed a coupled atmosphere-ocean climate model to simulate the effects of the putative smoke emissions in perturbing the global climate system and causing regional climatic anomalies. The amount of soot emitted by firestorms was found to exceed 5 million metric tons in many cases. Because so many people live in megacities, the quantity of black smoke generated per kiloton of explosive yield could be more than 100 times larger than previously estimated for a full-scale superpower nuclear exchange involving thousands of megatons, according to one of the journal papers. While a regional nuclear confrontation among emerging nuclear powers might be geographically constrained, the environmental impacts could spread worldwide, Robock and his colleagues conclude. "We examined the climatic effects of the smoke produced in a regional conflict in the subtropics between two opposing nations, each using 50 Hiroshima-size nuclear weapons to attack the other's most populated urban areas," Robock said. The post-war climate simulations used soot emissions provided by Toon, Turco and Bardeen. As had been suggested in earlier nuclear winter studies, and more recently by observations of large wildfire smoke plumes, Robock's calculations indicate that a large fraction of the nuclear soot could linger in the upper atmosphere for up to a decade, producing significant cooling and reduced precipitation, with the greatest changes occurring over land. The implications for global food supplies appear grim. "A cooling of several degrees would occur over large areas of North America and Eurasia, including most of the grain-growing regions," Robock said. "As was the case with earlier nuclear winter calculations, large climatic effects would occur in regions far removed from the target areas or the countries involved in the conflict."

**Minimal Impact**

**Limited species lose does not collapse ecosystems - resiliency prevents any impacts.**

Sedjo 0 (Roger, Sr. Fellow, Resources for the Future, Conserving Nature’s Biodiversity: insights from biology, ethics and economics, eds. Van Kooten, Bulte and Sinclair, 2000, p. 114) LL

As a critical input into the existence of humans and of life on earth, biodiversity obviously has a very high value (at least to humans). But, as with other resource questions, including public goods, biodiversity is not an either/or question, but rather a question of “how much.” Thus, we may argue as to how much biodiversity is desirable or is required for human life (threshold) and how much is desirable (insurance) and at what price, just as societies argue over the appropriate amount and cost of national defense. As discussed by Simpson, the value of water is small even though it is essential to human life, while diamonds are inessential but valuable to humans. The reason has to do with relative abundance and scarcity, with market value pertaining to the marginal unit. This water-diamond paradox can be applied to biodiversity. Although biological diversity is essential, a single species has only limited value, since the global system will continue to function without that species. Similarly, the value of a piece of biodiversity (e.g., 10 ha of tropical forest) is small to negligible since its contribution to the functioning of the global biodiversity is negligible. The global ecosystem can function with “somewhat more” or “somewhat less” biodiversity, since there have been larger amounts in times past and some losses in recent times. Therefore, in the absence of evidence to indicate that small habitat losses threaten the functioning of the global life support system, the value of these marginal habitats is negligible. The “value question” is that of how valuable to the life support function are species at the margin. While this, in principle, is an empirical question, in practice it is probably unknowable. However, thus far, biodiversity losses appear to have had little or no effect on the functioning of the earth’s life support system, presumably due to the resiliency of the system, which perhaps is due to the redundancy found in the system. Through most of its existence, earth has had far less biological diversity. Thus, as in the water-diamond paradox, the value of the marginal unit of biodiversity appears to be very small.

**Minimal Impact**

**The impact is exaggerated - their models are inaccurate.**

Lomborg 1 (Bjorn, associate prof. of statistics @ U. of Aarhus, Denmark, Aug 9, http://www.cbe.csueastbay.edu/~alima/courses/4306/Articles/The%20truth%20about%20the%20environment.htm) LL

Dr Ehrlich's prediction echoed that made 170 years earlier by Thomas Malthus. Malthus claimed that, if unchecked, human population would expand exponentially, while food production could increase only linearly, by bringing new land into cultivation. He was wrong. Population growth has turned out to have an internal check: as people grow richer and healthier, they have smaller families. Indeed, the growth rate of the human population reached its peak, of more than 2% a year, in the early 1960s. The rate of increase has been declining ever since. It is now 1.26%, and is expected to fall to 0.46% in 2050. Malthus also failed to take account of developments in agricultural technology. These have squeezed more and more food out of each hectare of land. It is this application of human ingenuity that has boosted food production, not merely in line with, but ahead of, population growth. It has also, incidentally, reduced the need to take new land into cultivation, thus reducing the pressure on biodiversity. Third, that threat of biodiversity loss is real, but exaggerated. Most early estimates used simple island models that linked a loss in habitat with a loss of biodiversity. A rule-of-thumb indicated that loss of 90% of forest meant a 50% loss of species. As rainforests seemed to be cut at alarming rates, estimates of annual species loss of 20,000-100,000 abounded. Many people expected the number of species to fall by half globally within a generation or two. However, the data simply does not bear out these predictions. In the eastern United States, forests were reduced over two centuries to fragments totalling just 1-2% of their original area, yet this resulted in the extinction of only one forest bird. In Puerto Rico, the primary forest area has been reduced over the past 400 years by 99%, yet “only” seven of 60 species of bird has become extinct. All but 12% of the Brazilian Atlantic rainforest was cleared in the 19th century, leaving only scattered fragments. According to the rule-of-thumb, half of all its species should have become extinct. Yet, when the World Conservation Union and the Brazilian Society of Zoology analysed all 291 known Atlantic forest animals, none could be declared extinct. Species, therefore, seem more resilient than expected. And tropical forests are not lost at annual rates of 2-4%, as many environmentalists have claimed: the latest UN figures indicate a loss of less than 0.5%.

The environment is resilient; human impact is minimal

Easterbrook 96 (Gregg, sr editor, The New Republic, former fellow at the Brookings Institute, A Movement on the Earth, p. 25) LL

"Fragile environment" has become a welded phrase of the modern lexicon, like "aging hippie" or "fugitive financier." But the notion of a fragile environment is profoundly wrong. Individual animals, plants, and people are distressingly fragile. The environment that contains them is close to indestructible. The living environment of Earth has survived ice ages; bombardments of cosmic radiation more deadly than atomic fallout; solar radiation more powerful than the worst-case projection for ozone depletion; thousand-year periods of intense volcanism releasing global air pollution far worse than that made by any factory; reversals of the planet's magnetic poles; the rearrangement of continents; transformation of plains into mountain ranges and of seas into plains; fluctuations of ocean currents and the jet stream; 300-foot vacillations in sea levels; shortening and lengthening of the seasons caused by shifts in the planetary axis; collisions of asteroids and comets bearing far more force than man's nuclear arsenals; and the years without summer that followed these impacts. Yet hearts beat on, and petals unfold still. Were the environment fragile it would have expired many eons before the advent of the industrial affronts of the dreaming ape. Human assaults on the environment, though mischievous, are pinpricks compared to forces of the magnitude nature is accustomed to resisting.