## 2AC—Europe Counterplan

### Permute: Do Both—

This minimizes the risk of service outages—double solvency matters in the context of our advantages.

### No solvency—

The fact that the EU already has a functioning polar satellite doesn’t mean they can *snap their fingers* and put another one up—that’s magical thinking that ignores the difficulties involved with space development. At best, the counterplan takes a long time to deploy a second EU satellite—that still doesn’t solve the case because it results in *service outages*.

### Joint Agreement DA—

### There is a joint agreement between EUMETSAT and the NOAA in the status quo.

UCAR 6 — University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, 2006 (“An Introduction to EUMETSAT Polar System,” Available Online at http://www.eumetsat.int/eps\_webcast/eps/print.htm, Accessed 08-01-2011)

The EPS Programme is EUMETSAT's first polar-orbiting weather satellite programme. It contributes to the Initial Joint Polar System (IJPS) under a cooperation agreement between EUMETSAT and NOAA to provide and improve operational meteorological and environmental forecasting and global climate monitoring services worldwide.

The IJPS program also contributes to and supports the following systems and programs:

 The World Meteorological Organization (or WMO) Global Observing System

 The Global Climate Observing System

 The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

 The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

 And other related programs

Through the Joint Transition Activities agreement signed in 2003, EUMETSAT and NOAA have agreed to provide an operational polar-orbiting service until at least 2019.

### The Joint Agreement commits the U.S. to cover *the afternoon orbit*—the counterplan and status quo requires a BREACH of this agreement.

NOAA 3 — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2003 (“U.S., European Satellite Agencies Sign Cooperation, Data-Sharing Accord,” NOAA Press Release 03-079, June 24th, Available Online at http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/releases2003/jun03/noaa03079.html, Accessed 08-01-2011)

Through the Joint Transition Activities (JTA) Agreement EUMETSAT and NOAA:

\* Agree on the provision of instruments from the U.S. for Metop-3, the third satellite of the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS) Program. This will be operated in the 2014 timeframe as a continuation of the European contribution to the Initial Joint Polar System (IJPS). The IJPS is the partnership between Europe and the United States, under an agreement signed in November 1998 between NOAA and EUMETSAT and covers the first two satellites of EPS and the last two NOAA Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellites (POES) (NOAA N and NOAA N’). NOAA N is expected to launch in 2004 and Metop-1 is expected to launch in 2005. EUMETSAT’s Metop satellites will fly in the morning orbit, while NOAA’s satellites NOAA N and N’ will fly in the afternoon orbit.

### The Joint Agreement is key to U.S.-EU cooperation—the impact is the entire case because cooperation is *vital* to maintain U.S. access to Europe’s data.

NOAA 3 — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2003 (“U.S., European Satellite Agencies Sign Cooperation, Data-Sharing Accord,” NOAA Press Release 03-079, June 24th, Available Online at http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/releases2003/jun03/noaa03079.html, Accessed 08-01-2011)

Europe's Meteorological Satellite Organization (EUMETSAT) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) today signed the Joint Transition Activities Regarding Polar-Orbiting Operational Environment Satellite Systems Agreement at EUMETSAT Headquarters in Darmstadt, Germany. The signing highlighted the continuation of the relationship between two of the world’s leading Earth observation organizations at the heart of a combined European-US collaboration. NOAA is an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In a signing ceremony, retired U.S. Navy Vice Admiral Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr., undersecretary of commerce for oceans and atmosphere and NOAA administrator, and Dr. Tillmann Mohr, EUMETSAT’s director-general, signed the Agreement at the time of the 53rd Council of EUMETSAT. The agreement will ensure the ongoing delivery of vital environmental data well into the second decade of the twenty-first century.

Vice Admiral Lautenbacher and Dr. Mohr also signed an Agreement for Access to Data from the Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) satellites. This agreement is a follow-on to the 1995 agreement between EUMETSAT and NOAA, which granted NOAA and its official U.S. affiliates, access to METEOSAT data. The current MSG agreement will allow NOAA and its official U.S. affiliates access to the new products available from the MSG satellite that was launched in August of 2002.

“The NOAA-EUMETSAT partnership is a model for international cooperation and coordination in building an integrated and sustained global Earth observing system,” Lautenbacher said. “As we prepare for the Earth Observing Summit on July 31 in Washington, this Agreement sets the stage to engage our international partners in this important endeavour.”

“By putting in place this long-term agreement we can ensure that citizens of every country of our remarkable planet will continue to benefit from the most accurate, safe and reliable operational Earth observations for weather and environmental forecasting,” said Dr. Mohr. “This collaboration will also continue NOAA and EUMETSAT’s contributions to the space-based component of the Global Observing System operated under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.”

### U.S.-EU cooperation is also key to solve all global problems—*economy, trade, proliferation, climate change, and poverty*.

Quinlan 11 — Joe Quinlan, Bosch Public Policy Fellow at the Transatlantic Academy, 2011 (“The Next Phase of Globalization — Made in China, Turkey, Brazil, Russia….,” *Losing Control: The Transatlantic Partnership, the Developing Nations, and the Next Phase of Globalization*, Published by the Transatlantic Academy, March, Available Online at http://www.gmfus.org/galleries/ct\_publication\_attachments/Quinlan\_LosingControl\_Feb11\_final.pdf, Accessed 08-01-2011, p. 21-22)

Globalization cannot re-emerge stronger and more inclusive without the participation and support of the transatlantic partnership. Although the brand of the West has been devalued, and while the collective global influence of the United States, Europe, and Japan has been eroded by the financial crisis of 2008, the West has to figure prominently in the next phase of globalization. By its sheer economic size, the transatlantic economy still matters, yet in order for globalization to work in the future, the United States and Europe must re-energize the transatlantic partnership, a partnership that remains vital to the future growth and management of the global economy.

That said, many key issues threaten to divide the transatlantic relationship, with the U.S.-led wars in the Middle East, differences over global climate change, and the scope and scale of financial reform chief among them. Yet a productive relationship [end page 21] between the United States and Europe is required if the world is going to stand any chance of maintaining a free and open trading environment, stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons, answer the challenge of global climate change, and assist in raising millions of people out of poverty.

### EU Cohesion DA—

### EUMETSAT members are *already balking* at replacing *their own* polar-orbiting satellite—the counterplan would cause massive internal fights between member nations.

Space News 7/1 — Space News, 2011 (“Four Eumetsat Members Block Approval of Polar-orbiting Satellite Constellation,” Byline Peter B. de Selding, July 1st, Available Online at http://www.spacenews.com/civil/110701-eumetsat-withhold-constellation.html, Accessed 08-01-2011)

Europe’s meteorological satellite organization, Eumetsat, will spend the next three months trying to persuade its member nations to finance a next-generation polar-orbiting satellite constellation following its inability to win unanimous approval for the work the week of June 27, a senior Eumetsat official said July 1.

While the delay will not by itself cause problems for the second-generation polar system, called EPS-SG, it illustrates the concern that many of Eumetsat’s 26 member nations have about government spending, even for programs whose value is not questioned, the official said.

“We have a fairly tight schedule for this now and our member states, some of which are having well-known budget issues, have asked to review the spending to see if it could be reduced,” said Ernst Koenemann, Eumetsat’s director of program development.

In an interview, Koenemann said Eumetsat’s ruling council, meeting in Copenhagen June 28-29, gave a broad endorsement of the EPS-SG program. But four nations — Austria, Greece, Portugal and Spain — withheld support for what Eumetsat calls its EPS-SG Preparatory Program.

Eumetsat wanted to spend 46 million euros ($66.7 million) to start early design work on a constellation of polar-orbiting satellites to succeed the current Metop spacecraft. As always, Eumetsat is placing the accent on data continuity, meaning that EPS-SG is to be operational before the last Metop satellite — Metop-C, planned for launch in 2016 — is retired.

### EU cohesion is key to mitigate *all global impacts*—*disease, terrorism, warming, economic collapse, and war*.

Bruton 2 — John Bruton, Prime Minister of Ireland, 2002 (Official Report Presented to the Irish Parliament’s Committee on European Affairs, Last Updated February 4th, Available Online via the Wayback Machine at http://web.archive.org/web/20080614041904/http://www.irlgov.ie/committees-02/c-europeanaffairs/future/page1.htm, Accessed 08-01-2011)

2.1 Forty four years ago, a previous generation of Europeans came together. They were inspired by a determination that their Europe, a Europe that in the previous forty four years had been the source of the two most destructive wars in European history, would never be at war again.

2.2 That generation realized that peace could not be guaranteed if it was left of individual European statesmen representing individual European countries, acting only on their own account. They realized that peace required the creation of an underlying structure of interdependence, a structure of interdependence open to all European nations, but one that would bind them irrevocably together in peace.

2.3 The lesson learned by that generation of Europeans is one that this generation must never forget. It is one that this generation should guard and enhance.

2.4 Europe must be able to act globally, if it is to prosper locally.

2.5 As the Laeken Declaration put it, "Europe needs to shoulder its responsibilities in the governance of globalisation" adding that Europe must exercise its power in order "to set globalisation within a moral framework, in other words to anchor it in solidarity and sustainable development".

2.6 Only a strong European Union is big enough to create a space, and a stable set of rules, within which all Europeans can live securely, move freely, and provide for themselves, for their families and for their old age. Individual states are too small to do that on their own. Only a strong European Union is big enough to deal with the globalised human diseases, such as AIDS and tuberculosis. Only a strong European Union is big enough to deal with globalised criminal conspiracies, like the Mafia, that threaten the security of all Europeans. Only a strong European Union is big enough to deal with globalised environmental threats, such as global warming, which threaten our continent and generations of its future inhabitants. Only a strong European Union is big enough to deal with globalised economic forces, which could spread recession from one country to another and destroy millions of jobs. Only a strong European Union is big enough to regulate, in the interests of society as a whole, the activities of profit seeking private corporations, some of which now have more spending power than many individual states.

2.7 These tasks are too large for individual states.

2.8 Only by coming together in the European Union can we ensure that humanity, and the values which make us, as individuals, truly human, prevail over blind global forces that will otherwise overwhelm us.

## 2AC—Non-EU International CPs

### Permute: Do Both—

This minimizes the risk of service outages—double solvency matters in the context of our advantages.

### The counterplan doesn’t solve—

### A. Integration—

The JPSS is part of a joint program with the DOD and EUMETSAT that shares data—the counterplan is unable to replace the existing capabilities—that’s *Spaceflight Now*.

### B. Operational Requirements—

The Joint Agreement ensures interoperability and portable data—the counterplan can’t meet these requirements.

NOAA 10 — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2010 (“Future Polar-orbiting Meteorological Satellite System,” Working Paper Presented at the CGMS-38—the annual meeting of the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites, November, Available Online at noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/pubs/sensor%20payload.doc, Accessed 08-01-2011)

NOAA, DOD, and NASA agreed upon a set of integrated operational requirements that will meet the needs of the U.S. civil and military users for operational satellite data. The military and civilian user communities jointly defined Environmental Data Records (EDRs), as well as the required performance characteristics for each of these data products. The established requirements for 38 atmospheric, oceanic, terrestrial, climatic, and solar-geophysical parameters are guiding the development of advanced technology visible, infrared, and microwave imagers and sounders that will provide enhanced capabilities to users and improve the accuracy and timeliness of observations. The data for the 38 EDRs that will be collected by the suite of instruments encompass the Earth science disciplines.

Performance characteristics for each of the 38 EDRs were defined and bounded between threshold values that represent minimally acceptable performance for an attribute and objective levels that represent performance that would have significant added value to users. In many cases, threshold values were set to meet or exceed what can be achieved from instruments on current operational satellites (i.e., POES, MetOp, and DMSP). The specific attributes include horizontal and vertical resolution, mapping accuracy, measurement range, measurement precision, measurement uncertainty, refresh rate, data latency, and geographic coverage. Long-term stability requirements have been established for key parameters (e.g., atmospheric vertical temperature, sea surface temperature, sea surface winds) to ensure temporal consistency and continuity of data. These stability requirements have influenced the design and performance of the advanced technology sensors that are being built and are guiding the development of the calibration/validation activities.

### No solvency advocate—

No evidence speaks to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s ability to fill the gap for the JPSS. The burden is on *the negative* to read evidence that their counterplan solves, not on *us* to prove that it doesn’t—appeals to spin should be dismissed as *arrogant* and *wrong* because they oversimplify complex space policy debates and paper over real world roadblocks to magical solutions.

### Hegemony is a DA even if the CP solves—

The U.S. needs to maintain access to JPSS data to ensure competitiveness and stimulate the economy—relying on data from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes the U.S. perpetually vulnerable to having the flow of data *cut off*. Even if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commits to give the U.S. data, *that’s not a guarantee*—“durable fiat” is inapplicable because they can only fiat the *promise*, not the *follow-through*.