#### The CP would be a Republican win

Kazin 11 [Michael, co-editor of *Dissent* and a professor of history at Georgetown University, 9/20/2011, “If Republicans Love States’ Rights So Much, Why Do They Want to Be President?” <http://www.tnr.com/article/politics/95119/gop-states-rights-bachmann-perry-romney-paul>]

Whatever their differences, the leading Republican candidates all swear that they love states’ rights. If elected president, Rick Perry vows to “try to make Washington as inconsequential as I can.” Mitt Romney declares his faith in the Constitution, which, he says, declares that the government “that would deal primarily with citizens at the local level would be local and state government, not the federal government.” Michele Bachmann “respect[s] the rights of states to come up with their own answers and their own solutions to compete with one another.” With lots of help from the Tea Party, the Tenth Amendment which, not so long ago was familiar mainly to constitutional lawyers and scholars, may now be as popular as the First or the Second. But, what this resurgence of federalism overlooks is not just the historical consolidation of federal power but also the inanity of attempts to reverse it.

#### **Obama has trampled states’ rights–he won’t be able to spin the CP as a win**

Butts 11 [Charlie, One News Now, 9/20/2011 “Trampling states' rights, funding Planned Parenthood” <http://www.onenewsnow.com/Business/Default.aspx?id=1437274>]

Pro-life and states' rights proponents don't agree with the Obama administration threatening to directly fund New Hampshire Planned Parenthood facilities.¶ ¶ New Hampshire health officials [recently decided](http://www.onenewsnow.com/Politics/Default.aspx?id=1401088) to stop sending $359,765 in tax dollars to Planned Parenthood, and instead use the funds to support medical organizations that do not offer abortions.¶ ¶ But Paul Rondeau of the [American Life League](http://www.all.org/) (ALL) tells OneNewsNow that federal authorities will bypass the state, "thereby circumventing the decision of the New Hampshire Executive Council, which is made up of the equivalent of five lieutenant governors who specifically voted that they did not want to fund Planned Parenthood because they also did abortions." But he laments that "that is not good enough for the Department of Health and Human Services." ALL president Judie Brown says this is an example of how the Obama administration uses the Department of Justice" to "trample states' rights." And Rondeau reports that New Hampshire is not the only victim of this federal action, as an ALL video reveals that the administration will not provide federal money to the poor and uninsured in at least three other states if they deny funding to Planned Parenthood. "They have threatened Kansas ... Indiana and New Hampshire with withholding tax funds, when those states decided to defund the largest abortion store in the world, Planned Parenthood," Rondeau notes. "But let's go further than that. They've used the Department of Justice to sue states that wanted to uphold laws that were duly enacted."¶ That was done by state legislatures that voted to defund the organization. So, the ALL spokesman concludes that the federal administration is telling states what they and their citizens want does not matter, "whether it's abortion, or immigration, or anything else."

#### **States can solve and create a centralized system for interoperability**

GCGI NO DATE[Minnesota Governor’s Council on Geographic Information, I was unable to find a date, but the reports it discusses were from 2005, and the website indicates that the Drive to Excellence initiative was for FY 09, so it was probably from 2008 or 2009, “Minnesota's Strategic Plan for GIS” <http://www.gis.state.mn.us/pdf/GCGI_Strategic_plans.pdf>]

Presently, the Minnesota Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) is in fairly good shape, but it could be better. Most of what is in place today is the result of hard work by a few organizations and a cooperative spirit within the state. The new plan provides a more comprehensive strategy for moving forward. ¶ Organization ¶ The state needs fresh thinking about roles, responsibilities, and organizational relationships. The plan calls for designation and funding of a recognized authority that would oversee the development and implementation of the MSDI. Among other things that authority would be responsible for: ¶ Coordinating work across state agencies. ¶ Working with state and local stakeholders to identify GIS needs and priorities. ¶ Maintaining and expanding the MN Geographic Data Clearinghouse. ¶ The full plan, A Foundation for Coordinated GIS, Minnesota's Spatial Data Infrastructure, is available at http://server.admin.state.mn.us/resource.html?Id=9084¶ Technology ¶ An enterprise architecture is needed to support sharing of data and application resources. The Council has developed a conceptual plan for this. The envisioned system would promote interoperability among providers, reducing long-term costs in data and software development. Among other things, the plan calls for: ¶ A catalog of data and application resources that are available in real time. ¶ Resource providers: public and private, state and local. ¶ A centralized “Broker,” responsible for the catalog, standards, security, resource integrity, and growth of the system.

#### **Peak hurricane season in September includes 2 major hurricanes.**

Lollar 8/5/2012 [Kevin, senior writer and environmental reporter for the Fort Myers News-Press since 1990, “Updated forecast: 6 hurricanes, including 2 big ones” <http://www.thetowntalk.com/article/20120805/NEWS/120804008>]

FORT MYERS, Fla. -- The 2012 Atlantic Basin hurricane season might seem like a snoozer so far, but statistically speaking, it's been a record-setter: Tropical Storm Debby, which formed June 23, was the earliest fourth-named storm in history.¶ Another interesting meteorological tidbit about this season, which runs June 1 through Nov. 30: Two tropical storms, Alberto and Beryl, formed in May, before the season even started.¶ "The only other time two storms formed before June 1 was 1887 and 1908, so that's kind of weird," said spokesman Dennis Feltgen of the National Hurricane Center. "And Beryl, which came ashore at Jacksonville Beach, Fla., was the strongest pre-June cyclone ever to make U.S. landfall."¶ With the peak of the season approaching, storm activity may be accelerating. On Thursday afternoon, Tropical Storm Ernesto formed east of the Windward Islands and has been moving west. On Saturday, it was headed for Jamaica and was forecast to become a hurricane on Monday.¶ "It's a long way away from you, but it could enter the Gulf of Mexico, and you've got to keep an eye on anything that has the potential to enter the Gulf," said Jeff Masters, chief meteorologist for Weather Underground. "It's struggling now, but if it manages to make it semi-intact into the central Caribbean, conditions are more favorable that it will get organized."¶ And on Friday, Tropical Storm Florence formed in the east Atlantic.¶ Quiet July¶ Despite the early activity, July was dead. Not a single named storm formed during the month.¶ "People will probably say, 'Oh, my gosh, that's so unusual,' " Feltgen said. "Well, no, not really: Going back to 1851, we haven't had a tropical storm in July 88 times -- the last time was 2009. That's more than half the time, so it's not unusual."¶ Florida's biggest tropical event this season has been Tropical Storm Debby, which caused inland flooding in northern and Central Florida in late June.¶ Colorado State University's tropical storm forecasting team released its updated prediction Friday morning: The team is predicting the full hurricane season will see 14 named storms (the average is 12), of which six will be hurricanes (the average is 6.5). Of those six, two will be major hurricanes (the average is two).¶ Traditionally, peak hurricane season starts in September -- since 1851, more than 60 percent of all tropical storms, more than 65 percent of all hurricanes and more than 55 percent of U.S. landfalling hurricanes formed after Sept. 1.¶ "So, now we're getting into August, just ahead of the peak season," Feltgen said. "We'll start watching these tropical waves coming off the west coast of Africa. If something's going to develop, those are the seedlings."¶ El Nino effect¶ The question is how many of these seedlings will, indeed, develop.¶ El Nino is a periodic warming of water in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean that causes wind shear -- changes in wind speed and direction with altitude -- that can blow developing tropical systems apart.¶ When El Nino is present, fewer tropical cyclones get beyond the seedling stage.¶ "El Nino has been borderline present for the past month," Masters said. "So far, it hasn't had an impact on wind shear in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean. El Nino is probably just getting going, and we expect it to intensify over the next few months."¶ Even if El Nino forms, people should not let their guards down, Feltgen said. Hurricane Andrew caused $40 billion in damage and killed 61 people in 1992, an El Nino year.¶ "Even in an El Nino year, you can get one of these things sneaking through," Feltgen said. "It's not a matter of if you expect 10 more storms or 50 more or one more. If that one is the one that hits you, it can ruin your year."

#### US extended deterrence solves conflict

Schlesinger, Chairman, Task force on DoD nuclear weapons management, 08

(James, The Secretary of defense task force on DoD nuclear weapons management, “Report of the Secretary of Defense Task Force on DOD Nuclear Weapons Management”, <http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/PhaseIIReportFinal.pdf>, 12/18/08)

Nevertheless, nuclear weapons remain unique in their destructive power—and thus in their physical, military, and political effects. Moreover, they are unique in that the goal of our nuclear deterrent is to persuade others not to employ weapons of mass destruction against the United States or its interests. Thus, if our nuclear deterrent is sufficiently impressive and persuasive, the weapons themselves will not have to be employed in combat.

#### **Maintaining hard power is a prerequisite to soft power**

(Kim Holmes, Ph.D., the Vice President for Foreign and Defense Policy Studies and Director of the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies at The Heritage Foundation, on June 1, 20**09**, in “Sustaining American Leadership With Military Power,” http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2009/06/Sustaining-American-Leadership-with-Military-Power)

The consequences of hard-power atrophy will be a direct deterioration of America's diplomatic clout. This is already on display in the western Pacific Ocean, where America's ability to hedge against the growing ambitions of a rising China is being called into question by some of our key Asian allies. Recently, Australia released a defense White Paper that is concerned primarily with the potential decline of U.S. military primacy and the implications that this decline would have for Australian security and stability in the Asia-Pacific. These developments are anything but reassuring. The ability of the United States to reassure friends, deter competitors, coerce belligerent states, and defeat enemies does not rest on the strength of our political leaders' commitment to diplomacy; it rests on the foundation of a powerful military. Only by retaining a "big stick" can the United States succeed in advancing its diplomatic priorities. Only by building a full-spectrum military force can America reassure its many friends and allies and count on their future support.

#### Maintaining our nuclear arsenal is key to deterrence

Schlesinger, Chairman, Task force on DoD nuclear weapons management, 08

(James, The Secretary of defense task force on DoD nuclear weapons management, “Report of the Secretary of Defense Task Force on DOD Nuclear Weapons Management”, <http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/PhaseIIReportFinal.pdf>, 12/18/08)

If deterrence is to continue to succeed, then appropriate U.S. forces must be built, sustained, modernized, and exercised, and targeting strategies must be developed that credibly threaten a response too painful for a potential attacker to contemplate. Such deterrence measures should not, of course, replace or even weaken efforts to strengthen dialogue and cooperative efforts wherever possible. Regenerating the Cold War makes no sense.