# Topicality File—Samford Debate Institute

[\*\*\*\*\*Transportation Infrastructure Violations\*\*\*\*\* 3](#_Toc328543712)

[\*\*\*Infrastructure Isn’t Vehicles (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 4](#_Toc328543713)

[Infrastructure refers to underlying foundations. 4](#_Toc328543714)

[Infrastructure Means Foundations: Not Vehicles (Extensions) 5](#_Toc328543715)

[\*\*\*1nc: Transportation Infrastructure is for people and goods (Shell)\*\*\* 6](#_Toc328543716)

[Transportation Is For People and Goods (Extensions) 7](#_Toc328543717)

[\*\*\*Infrastructure is Physical—Not Immaterial (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 8](#_Toc328543718)

[Infrastructure is defined as long-lived physical assets. 8](#_Toc328543719)

[Infrastructure is Physical Extensions 9](#_Toc328543720)

[Infrastructure Has to Be Physical (Extensions) 10](#_Toc328543721)

[Bikes Aren’t Transportation Infrastructure 11](#_Toc328543722)

[\*\*\*Transportation Infrastructure Isn’t Space (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 12](#_Toc328543723)

[The US Chamber of Commerce definition excludes space exploration from the definition of transportation infrastructure. 12](#_Toc328543724)

[Transportation Infrastructure Excludes Space 13](#_Toc328543725)

[Transportation Infrastructure Isn’t Space Extensions 14](#_Toc328543726)

[\*\*\*1nc: Transportation Infrastructure Doesn’t Include Energy Infrastructure (Shell)\*\*\* 15](#_Toc328543727)

[1nc: Transportation Infrastructure Doesn’t Include Energy Infrastructure (Extensions) 16](#_Toc328543728)

[\*\*\*\*\*Investment Violations\*\*\*\*\* 17](#_Toc328543729)

[\*\*\*1nc: Investment is Money (Shell)\*\*\* 18](#_Toc328543730)

[Investment is Money Extensions 19](#_Toc328543731)

[\*\*\*\*\*Its Violations\*\*\*\*\* 20](#_Toc328543732)

[Its Means No Privates (1nc Shell) 21](#_Toc328543733)

[Its Means No Joint Projects (1nc Shell) 22](#_Toc328543734)

[Its Means Referring to Itself 23](#_Toc328543735)

[\*\*\*\*\*Increase Violations\*\*\*\*\* 24](#_Toc328543736)

[\*\*\*Increase Isn’t Create (1nc Violation)\*\*\* 25](#_Toc328543737)

[\*\*\*Increase is Net Increase (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 26](#_Toc328543738)

[Increase: Net Increase Extensions 27](#_Toc328543739)

[\*\*\*\*\*Substantially Violations\*\*\*\*\* 28](#_Toc328543740)

[\*\*\*Substantially Means Fifty Percent (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 29](#_Toc328543741)

[\*\*\*Substantially Means No Conditions (1nc Shell)\*\*\* 30](#_Toc328543742)

[\*\*\*\*\*AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\* 31](#_Toc328543743)

[\*\*\*\*\*AFF: Transportation Infrastructure\*\*\*\*\* 32](#_Toc328543744)

[AFF: Infrastructure Bank is Transportation Infrastructure 33](#_Toc328543745)

[Infrastructure Doesn’t Have to Be Physical 34](#_Toc328543746)

[AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration 35](#_Toc328543747)

[AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration 36](#_Toc328543748)

[AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration 37](#_Toc328543749)

[AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes 38](#_Toc328543750)

[AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes 39](#_Toc328543751)

[AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes 40](#_Toc328543752)

[AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes 41](#_Toc328543753)

[AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes 42](#_Toc328543754)

[AFF Answers: AT: “Increase is not create” 43](#_Toc328543755)

[Increase Counter-Interpretations 44](#_Toc328543756)

[\*\*\*\*\*Investment AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\* 45](#_Toc328543757)

[AFF Answers: Infrastructure Bank is Investment 46](#_Toc328543758)

[Investment AFF Definitions 47](#_Toc328543759)

[Invest AFF Definitions 48](#_Toc328543760)

[\*\*\*\*\*Its AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\* 49](#_Toc328543761)

[Bank is “Its” Infrastructure Investments AFF 50](#_Toc328543762)

[\*\*\*\*\*Federal Government AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\* 51](#_Toc328543763)

[Federal Government AFF Answers--Can Include States 52](#_Toc328543764)

[\*\*\*\*\*Substantially AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\* 53](#_Toc328543765)

[Substantially AFF Answers (Front-Line) 54](#_Toc328543766)

[Substantially AFF Definitions 55](#_Toc328543767)

# \*\*\*\*\*Transportation Infrastructure Violations\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*\*Infrastructure Isn’t Vehicles (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Neg interpretation.

Infrastructure refers to underlying foundations.

Kathleen Thompson **Hill, 2001** (Visiting Scholar, U. of Berkeley’s Institute of Governmental Studies), FACTS ON FILE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POLITICS, 2001, 147.

Infrastructure: Substructure or underlying foundation.

## B. Violation: Infrastructure does not include motor vehicles or aircraft.

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 6.

Our definition of infrastructure distinguishes between the structures of infrastructure systems and the equipment of the organizations using the infrastructure to deliver public services, such as private motor vehicles and aircraft.

## C. Standards:

**1. Fair limits:** allowing vehicles allows the AFF to invest in every kind of vehicle, exploding the topic.

**2. Ground:** They avoid disads specific to infrastructure investment.

## D. Voting issue: for fairness & education.

# Infrastructure Means Foundations: Not Vehicles (Extensions)

## (--) Infrastructure is the basic structural foundations:

Erin **McKean, 2003** (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 765 Infrastructure: The basic structural foundations of a society or enterprise; substructure or foundation.

# \*\*\*1nc: Transportation Infrastructure is for people and goods (Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Neg. interpretation:

## Transportation infrastructure is defined as any facility designed for transporting people and goods.

**City of Denver** Public Works Department, 20**11** COMPLETE STREETS, May 17, 2011. Retrieved Mar. 7, 2012 from <http://www.completestreets.org/webdocs/policy/cs-co-denver-policy.pdf>.

Transportation infrastructure is defined as any facility designed for transporting people and goods including, but not limited to, sidewalks, trails, bike lanes, highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railroads, mass transportation, and parking systems.

## B. Violation: The AFF invests in non-transportation related infrastructure.

## C. Standards

## 1. Fair limits: they explode the topic to include power plants, manufacturing, etc. Our list of topical cases provides a good limit.

## 2. Ground: they ignore topic specific disads to infrastructure.

## D. Voter

## Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# Transportation Is For People and Goods (Extensions)

## (--) Transportation infrastructure is any fixed physical asset designed for transporting people and goods.

Ryan **Orr, 2008** (Dir., Collaboratory for Research on Global Projects), ENABLING USER-FEE BACKED TRANSPORTATION FINANCE IN CALIFORNIA, Jan. 2008. Retrieved Mar. 7, 2012 from <http://crgp.stanford.edu/publications/working_papers/Orr_Keever_Enabling_User_Fee_Backed_Transportation_Finance_wp0041.pdf>.

Here transportation infrastructure is defined as “any fixed physical asset designed for transporting people and goods including highways, arterial streets, bridges, tunnels, and mass transportation systems.

## (--) Transportation is the way people and goods move from place to place

Elizabeth **Raum, 2011** (Journalist), TRANSPORTATION: FROM WALKING TO HIGH SPEED RAIL, 2011, 4. Transportation is the way people and goods move from place to place. We travel on foot, by bicycle, or in a car. In cities, public transportation includes buses, trams, and trains. Ships, planes, and spacecraft make it possible for people and goods to travel great distances.

## (--) Transportation is the flow of people and goods.

**U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008** COMMERCIAL REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES: APPLICATION TO TRANSPORTATION, Dec. 28, 2008. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://wwwghcc.msfc.nasa.gov/land/ncrst/dot_nasa_brochure.pdf>.

Transportation is the flow of people and goods between geographically separated locations.

## (--) Transportation means to be conveyed:

Erin **McKean,2003** (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 1626. Transportation: The act of conveying or the process of being conveyed.

## (--) Transportation means a means of conveyance:

Jean **McKechnie,1979** (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 1941. Transportation: A means of conveyance.

# \*\*\*Infrastructure is Physical—Not Immaterial (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Neg. Interpretation:

Infrastructure is defined as long-lived physical assets.

Ronald Utt (Heritage Foundation Analyst) “Infrastructure 'Crisis' is About Socialism,” Dec. 13, 2011. Retrieved Apr. 21, 2012 at <http://www.heritage.org/research/commentary/2011/12/infrastructure-crisis-is-about-socialism>

Infrastructure is defined as long-lived physical assets that provide a flow of valuable services to people over time. It includes such things as residential housing, roads, power plants, telephone poles, railroads, manufacturing facilities, office buildings, hotels, shopping centers, transit systems, water supply and treatment systems, airports, airplanes, cars, public housing, trucks, farms and buses, to name just a few.

## B. Violation: Plan deals with non-physical structures.

## C. Standards:

## 1. Bright line: It’s clear what is topical and what isn’t under this interpretation—they blur the line.

## 2. Fair Ground: They explode the topic to include education, enforcement, and immaterial forms of infrastructure.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness, Education, Ground.

# Infrastructure is Physical Extensions

## (--) Infrastructure includes only physical systems.

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 5.

The definition of infrastructure can seem abstract and apply to different types of systems. To avoid a fuzzy definition, the book focuses on the constructed assets in six systems: the built environment itself, transportation, communications, energy, water, and waste management systems. This definition **leaves out** nonphysical categories, such as economic and social infrastructure systems.

## (--) Infrastructure is composed of the physical and technical structures that support the day-to-day functioning of society.

Jena Baker **McNeill, 2008** (Policy Analyst @ Heritage Foundation) “Building Infrastructure Resiliency: Private Sector Investment in Homeland Security,” September 23, 2008. Retrieved Apr. 13, 2012 at <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports> /2008/09/building- infrastructure-resiliency-private-sector-investment-in-homeland-security

Defining Infrastructure Infrastructure is composed of the physical and technical structures that support the day-to-day functioning of society. Traditional infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, dams, and power plants, and non-traditional infrastructure, such as the Internet, work together to keep America moving. Although infrastructure is constantly changing in the face of new technology, politics, and security concerns, this is clear: Infrastructure is the lifeline of our financial institutions, emergency responders and health care system, military defense, and much more. Power generators only work so long, potentially compromising the ability of hospitals to provide medical care in the event of a power outage. Police, firemen, and medical teams must be able to communicate with each other.

## (--) Infrastructure is physical assets:

Ronald **Utt, 2011** (Senior Research Fellow in Economic Policy Studies @ Heritage Foundation) “Infrastructure 'Crisis' is About Socialism,” Dec. 13, 2011. Retrieved Apr. 13, 2012 at <http://www.heritage.org/> research/commentary/2011/12/infrastructure-crisis-is-about-socialism

Infrastructure is defined as long-lived physical assets that provide a flow of valuable services to people over time. It includes such things as residential housing, roads, power plants, telephone poles, railroads, manufacturing facilities, office buildings, hotels, shopping centers, transit systems, water supply and treatment systems, airports, airplanes, cars, public housing, trucks, farms and buses, to name just a few.

## (--) Infrastructure is fixed assets:

Jay M. **Shafritz,1992** (Editor), THE HARPERCOLLINS DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS, 1992, 296.

 Infrastructure: A general term for a jurisdiction’s fixed assets, such as bridges, highways, tunnels, and water treatment plant.

# Infrastructure Has to Be Physical (Extensions)

## Education and enforcement are not infrastructure:

**National Center for Safe Routes to School, 2011** FEDERAL SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL PROGRAM: PROGRESS REPORT, Aug. 2011, 19.

SAFETEA-LU established that not less than 70 percent and not more than 90 percent of allocated funds were to be spent on infrastructure projects such as sidewalk improvements and pedestrian and bicycle crossing improvements, and that not less than 10 percent and not more than 30 percent was to be used to conduct **non-infrastructure activities** including education, encouragement and enforcement measures (2005). Some states offered funds for planning and this was considered non-infrastructure as well.

## Education and enforcement aren’t infrastructure:

Anne **Moudon,2010** (Prof., Urban Planning, U. Washington), Safe Routes to School (SRTS): Statewide Mobility Assessment, Jan. 2010, A-3.

To ensure that disadvantaged schools were not underfunded, SAFETEA-LU established a 100 percent federal share for SRTS projects — no matching state or local funds are required. The National Safe Routes to School Task Force, however, recommended that future SRTS legislation allow matching funds for infrastructure projects to stimulate state and local spending while maintaining the full federal funding for projects that serve disadvantaged schools or schools in areas where child pedestrians are at a higher risk. Funds are to be split between infrastructure, such as street crossing improvements and sidewalk installation, and **non-infrastructure activities**, such as bicycle education programs and increased traffic enforcement in school zones. No less than 10 percent and no more than 30 percent of funds are to be spent on non-infrastructure activities Infrastructure improvements must be located within bicycling and walking distance of school, defined as 2 miles

## Transportation Infrastructure doesn’t include the electrical grid:

Alex **Tabarrok, 2008** (Prof., Economics, George Mason University), INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS AND THE SMART GRID, Dec. 9, 2008. Retrieved Mar. 7, 2012 from <http://marginalrevolution.com/marginalrevolution/2008/12/infrastructure.html>.

Even more valuable than **transportation infrastructure** would be greater investment in electricity infrastructure, a smart grid.  Consider that in 2003 a massive, widespread, power outage threw 50 million people in the Northeastern states and Ontario, Canada out of power – disrupting lives and the economy.

## Infrastructure must be physical:

Pamela **Collins, 2009** (Prof., Homeland Security, Eastern Kentucky U.), HOMELAND SECURITY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, 2009, 5.

The term "infrastructure," as defined by the Oxford Pocket Dictionary of Current English, is the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

# Bikes Aren’t Transportation Infrastructure

## Bike paths aren’t transportation infrastructure:

Mary **Peters, 2007** (U.S. Secretary of Transportation), PBS NEWSHOUR, Aug. 15, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/transportation/july-dec07/infrastructure_08-15.html>.

There's about probably some 10 percent to 20 percent of the current spending that is going to projects that really **are not transportation**, directly transportation-related. Some of that money is being spent on things, as I said earlier, like **bike paths or trails.**

## Infrastructure doesn’t include bicycles:

Mary **Peters, 2007** (Former U.S. Secretary of Transportation, being interviewed by PBS journalist, Gwein Ifill), PBS NEWSHOUR, Aug. 15, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/transportation/july-dec07/infrastructure_08-15.html>.

GWEN IFILL: Explain what you mean when you say earmarks. MARY PETERS: Well, an earmark is a project that's designated by a member of Congress specifically to a project generally in his or her district or state. And the level of earmarking has increased substantially over the last couple of decades in terms of the highway bill. The last highway bill that was passed, in the summer of 2005, contained over 6,000 of those marks, those specially designated projects. And the cost of those projects just in that bill alone was $24 billion, almost a tenth of the bill. GWEN IFILL: Aren't many of those projects, even though they're special interest projects, aren't they roads and bridges, often? MARY PETERS: Gwen, some of them are, but many of them are not. There are museums that are being built with that money, bike paths, trails, repairing lighthouses. Those are some of the kind of things that that money is being spent on, **as opposed to** our infrastructure.

# \*\*\*Transportation Infrastructure Isn’t Space (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Neg. Interpretation:

The US Chamber of Commerce definition excludes space exploration from the definition of transportation infrastructure.

Susanne **Trimbath, 2011** (Prof., Economics, Bellevue U.), TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: PAVING THE WAY, 2011, 9.

The process, detailed in the [U.S. Chamber of Commerce] Technical Report last summer (US Chamber 2010), is basically this: Clearly define “transportation infrastructure” as the underlying structures that support the delivery of inputs to places of production, goods and services to customers, and customers to marketplaces. The structures are: transit, highways, airports, railways, waterways (ports), intermodal links.

## B. Violation: the plan deals with space exploration.

## C. Standards

## 1. Resolutional context: should prefer US federal government definitions of what transportation infrastructure is, since the USFG must increase its investment.

## 2. Fair ground: they make the entire space exploration resolution topical, doubles the size of the resolution.

## 3. Preserves benefits of topic rotation: we shouldn’t debate space every year to preserve topic specific education.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness & Education

# Transportation Infrastructure Excludes Space

## (--) Transportation infrastructure includes six different areas, not space:

Pamela **Collins, 2009** (Prof., Homeland Security, Eastern Kentucky U.), HOMELAND SECURITY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, 2009, 95.

 The Transportation Systems Sector consists of six key subsectors, or modes: 1. Aviation includes aircraft, air traffic control systems, and approximately 450 commercial airports and 19,000 additional airfields. This mode includes civil and joint use military airports, heliports, short takeoff and landing ports, and seaplane bases. 2. Maritime Transportation System consists of about 95,000 miles of coastline, 361 ports, more than 10,000 miles of navigable waterways, 3.4 million square miles of Exclusive Economic Zone to secure, and intermodal landside connections, which allow the various modes of transportation to move people and goods to, from, and on the water. 3. Highway encompasses more than four million miles of roadways and supporting infrastructure. Vehicles include automobiles, buses, motorcycles, and all types of trucks. 4. Mass Transit includes multiple-occupancy vehicles, such as transit buses, trolleybuses, vanpools, ferryboats, monorails, heavy (subway) and light rail, automated guideway transit, inclined planes, and cable cars designed to transport customers on local and regional routes. 5. Pipeline Systems include vast networks of pipeline that traverse hundreds of thousands of miles throughout the country, carrying nearly all of the nation's natural gas and about 65 percent of hazardous liquids, as well as various chemicals. 6. Rail consists of hundreds of railroads, more than 143,000 route-miles of track, more than 1.3 million freight cars, and roughly 20,000 locomotives.

## (--) Infrastructure doesn’t include space:

Jeffrey W. Monroe,2005 (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MARITIME AND TRANSPORTATION TERMS, 2005, 223.

Infrastructure: System of roads, waterways, airfields, ports, and/or telecommunication networks in a certain area.

## (--) Infrastructure refers to connecting the United States—wouldn’t include space:

Kathleen Thompson **Hill, 2001** (Visiting Scholar, U. of Berkeley’s Institute of Governmental Studies), FACTS ON FILE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POLITICS, 2001, 147. 147.

Infrastructure: The American network of highways, bridges, rail systems, and anything else that connects parts of the vast United States, its utilities, and economies.

## (--) Transportation infrastructure excludes space exploration:

David **Kerr, 2010** (Sr. Vice President, Special Investments, Government of Singapore), THE HANDBOOK OF INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTING, 2010, 19.

Transportation-related infrastructure—roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, canals, seaports, and airports—is such a fundamental cornerstone of the modern economy that we hardly think of the central role it plays in our global society.

## (--) CBO analysis of transportation infrastructure excludes space:

 Nathan **Musick,2010** (Economist, Congressional Budget Office), PUBLIC SPENDING ON TRANSPORTATION AND WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, 2010, 2.

For the purposes of CBO's analysis, "transportation infrastructure" includes the systems and facilities that support the following types of activities: Vehicular transportation: highways, roads, bridges, and tunnels; Mass transit: subways, buses, and commuter rail; Rail transport: primarily the intercity passenger service provided by Amtrak; Civil aviation: airport terminals, runways, and taxiways, and facilities and navigational equipment for air traffic control; and Water transportation: waterways, ports, vessels, and navigational systems.

# Transportation Infrastructure Isn’t Space Extensions

## Transportation infrastructure doesn’t include space:

Laura **Braden, 2011** (Staff, Building America’s Future Educational Fund), BUILDING AMERICA’S FUTURE, 2011. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.bafuture.org/>.

America's transportation infrastructure includes our highways, bridges, tunnels, railways, airports, transit systems, ports, and freight goods movement.

# \*\*\*1nc: Transportation Infrastructure Doesn’t Include Energy Infrastructure (Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Negative interpretation: Homeland security officially distinguishes transportation from energy infrastructure:

Stephen **Caldwell, 2010** (Dir., Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office), SAFE PORT ACT REAUTHORIZATION: SECURING OUR NATION'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, Senate Hrg., July 21, 2010, 25.

Critical infrastructure are systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 divided up the critical infrastructure in the United States into 17 industry sectors, such as **transportation, energy,** and communications, among others.

## B. Violation: Plan increases investment in energy production.

## C. Standards:

## 1) Resolutional context: Homeland Security is an arm of the US government, meaning it should be preferred when dealing with “its” investment.

## 2) Fair ground: Shouldn’t have to be prepared to debate energy & transportation.

## D. Voting issue: fairness & education.

# 1nc: Transportation Infrastructure Doesn’t Include Energy Infrastructure (Extensions)

## Energy generation isn’t part of transportation infrastructure—it is part of utilities infrastructure:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 2.

Much of the interest in infrastructure is focused on the construction industry, but infrastructure involves more than construction. One business letter, the Infrastructure Investor, wrote that infrastructure "covers the man-made facilities that ensure any economy can operate" and that it includes transportation (railways, roads, and airports), utilities (energy generation and distribution, water, and waste processing, and telecommunications), and social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, and state housing).

# \*\*\*\*\*Investment Violations\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*\*1nc: Investment is Money (Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Neg. Interpretation: Infrastructure investment constitutes spending:

## Infrastructure investment encompasses spending on projects.

Peter **Orszag, 2009** (Dir., Congressional Budget Office), INFRASTRUCTURE: REBUILDING, REPAIRING AND RESTRUCTURING, 2009, 2-3.

Under any definition, "infrastructure investment" **encompasses spending** on a variety of projects. Transportation networks and various utilities promote other economic activities: An adequate road, for example, facilitates the transport of goods from one place to another and thereby promotes economic activity; utilities that provide such services as electricity, telecommunications, and waste disposal are also essential to modem economies. (Appendix A describes spending on research and development and on education. Those categories form the basis for supporting intellectual and human capital, respectively, and can provide benefits that are similar to those generated by infrastructure spending.)

## B. Violation: Investment is money—they don’t provide increased spending on transportation infrastructure:

Jean **McKechnie, 1979** (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 966. Investment: The laying out of money in the purchase of some kind of property.

## C. Standards:

## 1) Bright line: Cases that spend money are topical, whereas those that don’t aren’t.

## 2) Ground: Need spending links and politics links off the spending of money.

## D) Voting issue: Fairness & education.

# Investment is Money Extensions

## Investments for transportation infrastructure are money:

Phillip **Herr, 2012** (Dir., Physical Infrastructure Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office), CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS, Mar. 29, 2012. Retrieved Apr. 6, 2012 from Nexis. The Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) expenditures are budgeted to continue to exceed forecasted revenues from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund in future years. FAA operation expenditures not covered by trust-fund revenues are projected to be paid for by general revenues from the U.S. Treasury. According to the President's fiscal year 2013 budget, roughly 20 percent of FAA's total annual expenditures for about the next 10 years might have to be paid for by general revenues. As the federal budget continues to be constrained, Congress may face difficult choices regarding reducing FAA's appropriations, which could increase FAA's total costs and delay the benefits associated with investments such as NextGen.

## Transportation infrastructure investments are money:

Randolph **Babbitt, 2011** (Administrator, FAA), CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS, NOV. 7, 2011. Retrieved Apr. 6, 2012 from Nexis.

Between 2007 and 2011, approximately $2.8 billion has been appropriated for NextGen. The FAA estimates the development of NextGen will require between $15 and $22 billion from 2012 to 2025. These figures represent important investments with substantial returns. Our latest estimates show that by 2018, NextGen air traffic management improvements will reduce total delays, in flight and on the ground, by approximately 35 percent, compared with what would happen if we maintained our current system. This delay reduction will provide $23 billion in cumulative benefits through 2018 to aircraft operators, the traveling public, and the FAA. Additionally, we will save about 1.4 billion gallons of aviation fuel during this period, cutting carbon dioxide emissions by 14 million tons.

## Investment is money:

Ian **Brookes, 2006** (Sr. Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 2006, 784.

Investment: Any placing of money to secure income or profit.

## Invest means to put money into:

 Jean **McKechnie, 1979** (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 966.

Invest: To put money into business, real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., for the purpose of obtaining an income or profit.

# \*\*\*\*\*Its Violations\*\*\*\*\*

# Its Means No Privates (1nc Shell)

## A. Negative interp:

## 1. “Its” is the possessive form—“its transportation infrastructure investment” is referring to investment by the federal government of the United States.

Carol-June **Cassidy, 2008** (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.

## 2. Private industry isn’t the USFG:

Eban **Goodstein, 2008** (Prof., Economics, Lewis & Clark College), ECONOMICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, 2008, 399.

Photovoltaic power is so attractive that, in the long run, it is likely to be developed by private industry **regardless** of U.S. government policy. The question really is when and by whom?

## B. Violation: the plan deals with private investment—not USFG investment.

## C. Standards:

## 1) Fair limits: Explodes the topic to include thousands of commercial entitites.

## 2) Key to ground: Can’t link disads off of private agencies.

## 3) Grammar: Its modifies USFG in the resolution.

## D. Voting issue: Fairness & education.

# Its Means No Joint Projects (1nc Shell)

## A) Negative interp:

## Its means belonging to:

Stuart **Flexner, 1987** (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1017. Its: The possessive form of it.

## B. Violation: Plan is a joint project

## C. Standards:

## 1. Fair limits: Multiple private corporations and other nations means their interp explodes the topic.

## 2. Fair ground: They make us research the government and joint projects.

## 3. Bright line: only USFG action is topical, anything else is non-topical.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness & Education.

# Its Means Referring to Itself

## Its means of itself:

Erin **McKean, 2003** (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 798.

Its: Of itself.

# \*\*\*\*\*Increase Violations\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*\*Increase Isn’t Create (1nc Violation)\*\*\*

## A) Negative Interpretation:

## Increase is distinct from create:

**WORDS AND PHRASES, 1960**, 381.

“Increased,” as used in West’s Ann.Cal. Const. art. 12, § 11, providing that the stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased without the consent of the person holding the larger amount of the stock, **does not include or apply to the first creation** of bonded indebtedness. To give it such meaning would be to inject into the provision the word “create.”

## B. Violation: Plan creates a new infrastructure policy.

## C. Standards

## 1. Fair limits: Allows them to create any new policy from scratch—better to limit them to increases in programs that already exist.

## 2. Precision: Increase is fundamentally different than create—only we preserve grammatical precision.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness, Education & Ground.

# \*\*\*Increase is Net Increase (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A) Negative Interp:

## Increase means a net increase—no trade-offs allowed:

**WORDS AND PHRASES 2007** CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, 309. Increase: Term “increase” as used in statute giving the Energy Commission modification jurisdiction over any alteration, replacement, or improvement of equipment that results in “increase” of 50 megawatts or more in electric generating capacity of existing thermal power plant, refers to “net increase” in power plant’s total generating capacity in deciding whether there has been the requisite 50-megawatt increase as a result of new units being incorporated into the plant. Department of Water & Power v. Energy Resources Conservation & Development Com., 3 Cal.Rptr.2d 289, 2 Cal.App.4th 206.

## B. Violation: Plan is a trade-off not a net increase.

## C. Standards

## 1) Division of ground: They eliminate politics and spending disads based on the controversy of increasing infrastructure investment.

## 2) Bright line: If they increase the net amount of dollars, they are topical, if they trade-off they aren’t.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness & Ground.

# Increase: Net Increase Extensions

## An increase is a net increase:

**WORDS AND PHRASES** CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, 19**76** Vol. 20A, 07, 76.

 Increase: Within insurance company’s superintendent’s employment contract, “increase” meant net increase in premiums generated by agent calculated by subtracting “lapses” or premiums lost on policies previously issued. Lanier v. Trans-World Life Ins. Co., 258 So.2d 103.

# \*\*\*\*\*Substantially Violations\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*\*Substantially Means Fifty Percent (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A) Negative Interp:

## 1) In the context of transportation policy, substantially means 50%

Anthony **Perl, 2010** (Dir., Urban Studies Program, Simon Fraser U.), THE POST CARBON READER: MANAGING THE 21ST CENTURY’S SUSTAINABILITY CRISIS, 2010, 348.

"Substantial change" means one or both of the following: an ongoing transport activity increases or decreases dramatically, **say by 50 percent,** or a new means of transport becomes prevalent to the extent that it is made use of by 10 percent or more of the society's population.

## 2) Substantially must be measured in comparison to the entirety of the surrounding circumstances.

**Words & Phrases, 67**, 759. “

‘Substantial’ is a relative term, the meaning of which is to be gauged by **all the circumstances** surrounding the transaction, in reference to which the expression has been used. It imports **a considerable amount** or value in opposition to that which is inconsequential or small.”

## B. Violation: Current budget is $476 billion—plan must be at least a $238 billion increase:

Edward **Glaeser, 2012** (staff writer) “Spending Won’t Fix What Ails U.S. Infrastructure,” Feb. 13, 2012. Retrieved May 12, 2012 at <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-02-14/spending-won-t-fix-what-ails-u-s-transport-commentary-by-edward-glaeser.html>

President Barack Obama’s announcement yesterday of a six-year, $476 billion surface transportation reauthorization bill, as part of his 2013 budget, is the latest demonstration of a longstanding presidential propensity for transportation projects.

## C. Standards:

## 1) Fair limits: potentially thousands of tiny AFF’s exist—we limit these out.

## 2) A somewhat arbitrary limit is better than no limit: they make substantially meaningless.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness, Education, Ground.

# \*\*\*Substantially Means No Conditions (1nc Shell)\*\*\*

## A. Negative Interp:

## Substantially means without qualification:

DON **BLEWETT, 1976** (Chairperson California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, Young v. Laura Scudder’s Pet, Inc. January 29, 1976. www.cuiab.ca.gov/precedent/pb181.doc.)

 "Substantially. Essentially; without material qualification; in the main; in substance; materially; in a substantial manner. Kirkpatrick v. Journal Pub. Co., 210 Ala. 10, 97 So. 58, 59; Gibson v. Glos, 271 I11. 368, I11 N.E. 123, 124; McEwen v. New York Life Ins. Co., 23 Cal. App. 694, 139 P. 242, 243. About, actually, competently, and essentially. Gilmore v. Red Top Cab Co. of Washington, 171 Wash. 346, 17 P. 2d 886, 887."

## B. Violation: Plan conditions the increase of investment.

## C. Standards:

## 1. Bright line: easy to figure out which cases are topical and which cases aren’t—a condition makes the plan not topical.

## 2. Fair ground: Potentially thousands of cases exist—this interp allows us to debate unconditional increases.

## D. Voting Issue:

## Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# \*\*\*\*\*AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*\*\*\*AFF: Transportation Infrastructure\*\*\*\*\*

# AFF: Infrastructure Bank is Transportation Infrastructure

## 1) We meet: we specify the bank is only used for transportation infrastructure.

## 2) Counter-interpretation: Transportation infrastructure includes roads, bridges, etc—that’s all the bank would be used to fund:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 66.

One way to think about the transportation sector is as a combination of all related infrastructures (roads, bridges, airports, ports, waterways, rail lines, transit hubs, and pipelines) and all transportation service organizations, such as those listed in the Dow Jones Transportation Average.

## 3) We meet the counter-interpretation: An infrastructure bank is an infrastructure INVESTMENT:

Clifford **Winston ,2010** (Sr. Fellow, Brookings Institution), LAST EXIT: PRIVATIZATION AND DEREGULATION OF THE U.S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, 2010, 164.

Policymakers, however, are currently focused on national fundraising strategies for **infrastructure investments**—**particularly for highways**—that include a **National Infrastructure Bank**, grants from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (popularly known as the stimulus bill), and taxes on vehicle-miles traveled. As noted, $8 billion of stimulus funds has already been appropriated to expand high-speed rail service without conducting any serious economic analysis. Such spending would do little to address the vast inefficiencies in the system and would entail considerable waste.

## 4) They over-limit: limit out the heart of the debate about funding infrastructure in the United States.

## 5) The potential for the bank to be used to fund other infrastructure only makes us extra-topical at best—extra-T is good

##  A) Increases education: gives us more to research.

##  B) Increases ground: more for them to run disads off of.

## 6) Reasonability: AFF only needs to be reasonably topical.

## 7) No in-round abuse: They had disads, counterplans, etc.

# Infrastructure Doesn’t Have to Be Physical

## (--) Infrastructure includes protection against terrorism:

Pamela **Collins,2009** (Prof., Homeland Security, Eastern Kentucky U.), HOMELAND SECURITY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, 2009, 5.

After the World Trade Center (WTC) and Oklahoma City Federal Building terrorist attacks in the 1990s there was an increased interest on the Nation's infrastructure, and discussions went beyond the concern regarding the adequacy of these systems to a focus on how to better protect them. The term **infrastructure was broadened** to include this new domestic threat of international and domestic terrorism.

## (--) Infrastructure includes the defense and economic security of the US:

Pamela **Collins, 2009** (Prof., Homeland Security, Eastern Kentucky U.), HOMELAND SECURITY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, 2009, 5-6.

On July 15, 1996, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13010, which established the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (PCCIP) and expanded the definition of infrastructure to include: "A framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions (including people and procedures), and distribution capabilities that provide a reliable flow of products and services essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of government at all levels, and society as a whole."

# AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration

## Transportation infrastructure includes space:

Jeff Krukin, (Staff, NewSpace Nation), SHOULD THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAVE A DEPARTMENT OF SPACE?, Feb. 23, 2009. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.jeffkrukin.com/index.php?option=com\_content&task=view&id=73&Itemid=1. The paper lays out the deficits of NASA's implementation of the Vision for Exploration (VSE) announced by President George Bush in January 2004, and explains why NASA cannot possibly succeed in building an affordable space transportation infrastructure and open the space frontier.

## Transportation infrastructure includes space exploration:

Michael Lembeck, (Dir., Northrup Grumman’s Space Exploration System), WHY SPACE EXPLORATION IS IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES, June 15, 2006. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.space.com/2481-space-exploration-important-united-states.html>. So maybe space exploration is important because of Teflon, Velcro, and Tang after all. But not because they are rightly or wrongly identified as spin-offs from the space program. Tomorrow, new Teflons, Velcros, and Tangs will follow along with the other new discoveries enabled by NASA's transportation infrastructure. And they will ultimately be important because we can sell them.

## Space exploration is part of transportation infrastructure.

NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, ARES I UPPER STAGE, Aug. 8, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.nasaimages.org/luna/servlet/detail/nasaNAS~9~9~58917~162762>. Under the goals of the Vision for Space Exploration, Ares I is a chief component of the cost-effective space transportation infrastructure being developed by NASA's Constellation Program. This transportation system will safely and reliably carry human explorers back to the moon, and then onward to Mars and other destinations in the solar system.

## Transportation infrastructure includes space exploration.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, CONSTELLATION PROGRAM, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.lpi.usra.edu/lunar/constellation/ares/a5\_factsheet.pdf. Under the goals of NASA’s exploration mission, Ares V is a vital part of the cost-effective space transportation infrastructure being developed by NASA’s Constellation Program to carry human explorers back to the moon, and then onward to Mars and other destinations in the solar system.

## Transportation infrastructure includes commercial space exploration

 Patricia Smith, (FAA Commissioner for Commercial Space Transportation), MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FAA AND NASA, May 8, 2002. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.faa.gov/about/office\_org/headquarters\_offices/ast/media/FAA\_NASA\_MOA\_Final\_Signed\_c.pdf. The objective of this MOA [Memorandum of Agreement] is to establish an expanded working relationship between NASA and the FAA, and to provide a mechanism for the most effective use of limited resources in advancing the development of the national commercial space transportation infrastructure. For the purposes of this MOA, commercial space transportation infrastructure development includes activities associated with the research, design, development, demonstration, and/or technology transfer of technologies, systems, equipment, processes, operating concepts, and facilities associated with spaceports and ranges.

# AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration

## Transportation infrastructure includes passenger space exploration:

Patrick Collins, (Prof., Azabu U., Japan), SPACE FUTURE, July 17, 2003. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.spacefuture.com/archive/space_tourism_market_demand_and_the_transportation_infrastructure.shtml>. It is a great pleasure and a great privilege to be invited to contribute to the Centenary celebration of one of the truly world-changing inventions of the 20th century -- Orville and Wilbur Wright's development of controlled, powered flight. It is also a particular pleasure to speak at the session on space tourism, of which I am confident the theme will be recognized in coming years as the most significant at this Symposium. The topic I was invited to discuss is the market demand and transportation infrastructure for space tourism, but it seems only appropriate to begin by giving some thought to the relation of this subject, passenger space travel, to the Wright brothers' achievement and vision.

## Transportation infrastructure includes passenger space exploration:

Patrick Collins, (Prof., Azabu U., Japan), SPACE FUTURE, July 17, 2003. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from <http://www.spacefuture.com/archive/space_tourism_market_demand_and_the_transportation_infrastructure.shtml>. If the actual cost of developing the transportation infrastructure required for passenger space travel was even ten times higher, this would be only of the same order of magnitude as the international space station ( ISS), which has little measurable economic value (particularly since its future depends on an unreliable transportation system).

## Transportation infrastructure includes passenger space exploration:

Paul Spudis, (Planetary Scientist, Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD), THE SPACE REVIEW, Jan. 22, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.thespacereview.com/article/791/1. The Vision for Space Exploration is different from any previous space policy. By design it is incremental and cumulative. We make “steady progress” no matter how slowly we may be forced to proceed at any given time by fiscal constraints. Small steps that build upon each other create new capability over time. Our activities will teach us not merely how to survive, but how to thrive off-planet. Such a task includes inhabiting planetary surfaces, doing useful work while we are there, and extracting what we need from the material and energy resources we find. We will use these new skills and techniques to build a space transportation infrastructure that permits routine access to the Moon and all of cislunar space.

## Transportation infrastructure includes passenger space exploration:

Paul Spudis, (Planetary Scientist, Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD), THE SPACE REVIEW, Jan. 22, 2007. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.thespacereview.com/article/791/1. We are going to the Moon for one clear and understandable reason—to be able to do everything else that we want to do in space. The Moon is our school, laboratory, and foundry. The Vision begins by building a highway through the heart of cislunar space, creating a transportation infrastructure for diverse users: scientists, miners, sellers and buyers, and ultimately, settlers.

## Transportation infrastructure includes economic uses of space:

Paul Spudis, (Staff), SPACEREF, Sept. 15, 2009. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewnews.html?id=1349. We can make space part of our economic sphere of activities; indeed, this is the exact phrase used by Dr. John Marburger, one of the architects of the VSE, in several speeches on space and to the Augustine Commission. The idea that NASA needs to excite the public with a big space spectacle misreads history (Apollo never had that), misunderstands the present (most of the public doesn't follow space), and does not comprehend the future (we need to develop a true space transportation infrastructure; railroad building doesn't excite people.) NASA's constant attempt to become an exciting entertainment venue, rather than the technological R&D entity it should be, has resulted in fifty years of spinning our wheels in space.

# AFF: Transportation Infrastructure Includes Space Exploration

## Transportation infrastructure includes economic uses of space:

Paul Spudis, (Staff), SPACEREF, Sept. 15, 2009. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2012 from http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewnews.html?id=1349. Routine access to these satellites and sensor platforms will revolutionize the spaceflight paradigm from one-off satellites, launched on expendable rockets and then abandoned when worn out, to the development and use of maintainable, upgradeable, and extensible systems. The creation of this space transportation infrastructure can be scaled to needs and available resources.

## Official government definitions include space exploration as part of transportation infrastructure:

U.S. CODE, 2012; Title 51, Subtitle V, Chapter 511. Retrieved Mar. 7, 2012 from Lexis. §51101.  Definitions: In this chapter [[51 USCS §§ 51101](http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezproxy.baylor.edu/lnacui2api/mungo/lexseestat.do?bct=A&risb=21_T14140704728&homeCsi=6362&A=0.8662356709620745&urlEnc=ISO-8859-1&&citeString=51%20USC%2051101&countryCode=USA&_md5=00000000000000000000000000000000) et seq.]--
   (1) the definitions in section 50501 of this [title [51 USCS § 50501](http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezproxy.baylor.edu/lnacui2api/mungo/lexseestat.do?bct=A&risb=21_T14140704728&homeCsi=6362&A=0.8662356709620745&urlEnc=ISO-8859-1&&citeString=51%20USC%2050501&countryCode=USA&_md5=00000000000000000000000000000000)] apply. (2) "commercial space transportation infrastructure development" includes--(A) construction, improvement, design, and engineering of space transportation infrastructure in the United States; and (B) technical studies to define how new or enhanced space transportation infrastructure can best meet the needs of the United States commercial space transportation industry.

## Official government definitions include space exploration as part of transportation infrastructure:

U.S. CODE, 2012; Title 51, Subtitle II, Chapter 201, Subchapter I, Paragraph 8. Retrieved Mar. 7, 2012 from Lexis. The strengthening and expansion of the Nation's space transportation infrastructure, including the enhancement of launch sites and launch site support facilities, are essential to support the full range of the Nation's space-related activities.

# AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes

## Air traffic control systems are transportation infrastructure:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 84. The infrastructure for air transportation comprises airports and air traffic control systems for commercial, military, and civil aviation.

## Ocean shipping, ports, and harbors are part of transportation infrastructure

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 91. The water transportation system comprises ocean shipping, ports and harbors, the Intracoastal Waterway, and navigation along river systems. Increasing international trade requires ports and harbors as intermodal nodes where goods can pass to rail or truck systems. Ports are important for military and economic reasons, and cities compete for traffic. Ports require infrastructure for berthing of ships, loading and unloading, and transportation of goods inland.

## Information based solutions are part of transportation infrastructure:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 94. While all infrastructures are adapting smart management systems, transportation, with its massive infrastructures and demands, is the focal point for implementation of information-based solutions to overcome capacity bottlenecks and improve efficiency.

## Railway structures are part of transportation infrastructure:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), ECONOMICS AND FINANCE FOR ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS: MANAGING INFRASTRUCTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 2010, 63. Transportation infrastructure can be classified into road, air, mass transit, rail, and water transportation subsectors for the different modes. Each of these has its own industry and unique facilities. Examples of facilities for various modes are: roads and highways: all rural and urban highways, roads, and streets; air: all airports, airways, and the associated infrastructure; mass transit: all intracity bus and rail lines; rail: intercity passenger and freight rail lines; water: rivers and waterways, maritime shipping, and ports and harbors; pipeline: pipelines to transport liquids and slurries; bicycle, pedestrian: bicycle lanes and trails, sidewalks, and paths; and „ intermodal: terminals to facilitate transfer between modes.

## Railway structures are part of transportation infrastructure:

Neil **Grigg, 2010** (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 6. In the case of rail companies, infrastructure includes structures and railcars.

## Multiple types of transportation infrastructure:

Neil Grigg, 2010 (Prof., Environmental Engineering, Colorado State U.), INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE: THE BUSINESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 2010, 66. The publicly provided transportation infrastructure comprises roads, airports, ports, and waterways.

# AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes

## Multiple types of transportation infrastructure:

Chris **Edwards, 2011** (director of tax policy studies at Cato Institute) “PPPs and Privatization for Infrastructure,”Nov. 17, 2011 Retrieved Apr 13, 2012 at [http://www.cato-at-liberty.org/ppps-and-privatization- for-infrastructure/](http://www.cato-at-liberty.org/ppps-and-privatization-%20for-infrastructure/)

I testified to the congressional Joint Economic Committee on Wednesday regarding infrastructure, which means roads, bridges, pipelines, railroads, and other such assets.

## Multiple types of transportation infrastructure:

Anne **Moudon, 2010** (Prof., Urban Planning, U. Washington), Safe Routes to School (SRTS): Statewide Mobility Assessment, Jan. 2010, A-30.

The California legislature created a state-level SRTS program in 1999 to address the decline in numbers of children walking or bicycling to school and the potential risk of injury for those who do. It created competitive grants for roadway improvement projects designed to reduce child injuries and fatalities near schools and increase walking and bicycling activity among students at elementary, middle, and high schools. Five types of infrastructure projects were funded: sidewalk improvements, traffic calming devices, traffic signal installation, pedestrian and bicycle crossing improvements, and bicycle path and facility construction. Initially, funding was only available for construction projects.

## Intracoastal waterways are part of transportation infrastructure:

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2010** INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION: VALUE TO THE NATION, Jan. 2010, 7.

The nearly 12,000 miles of U.S. inland and intracoastal waterways maintained by the Corps include 191 commercially active lock sites with 237 operable lock chambers. Some locks have more than one chamber, often of different dimensions. These locks provide the essential infrastructure that allows tows to "stair-step" their way through the system and reach distant inland ports such as Minneapolis, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

## A carbon tax could be used for infrastructure investment:

JayEtta Hecker, 2010 (Dir., Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office), SURFACE TRANSPORTATION: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SAFETY, 2010, 98-99.

Some transportation stakeholders have suggested exploring the potential of using a carbon tax, or other carbon pricing strategies, to help fund infrastructure investments. In a system of carbon taxes, fossil fuel emissions would be taxed, with the tax proportional to the amount of carbon dioxide released in its combustion. Because a carbon tax could have a broad effect on consumer decisions, we have previously reported that it could be used to complement Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards, which require manufacturers meet fuel economy standards for passenger cars and light trucks to reduce oil consumption. A carbon tax would create incentives that could affect a broader range of consumer choices as well as provide revenue for infrastructure.

# AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes

## The US Interstate system represents transportation infrastructure investment:

James **Oberstar, 2010** (Former Chair, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure), TOO BIG TO FALL: AMERICA’S FAILING INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE WAY FORWARD, 2010, xi.

Nearly sixty years after much of the interstate highway system was constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, we are now seeing many facilities become stretched to the limit of their design life and beyond. The world-class surface transportation system passed on by previous generations of Americans has reached the age of obsolescence and now needs to be rebuilt. Mounting costs just to maintain these assets are consuming a growing share of the nation's overall investment in surface transportation infrastructure. Meanwhile, the demands placed on the network and the cost to address new challenges continue to grow more rapidly each year.

## The stimulus package is an example of transportation infrastructure investment:

Clifford **Winston, 2010** (Sr. Fellow, Brookings Institution), LAST EXIT: PRIVATIZATION AND DEREGULATION OF THE U.S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, 2010, 7. Certain government regulations and expenditures appear to single out transportation as the lifeblood of the U.S. economy. For instance, Congress passed the Railway Labor Act in 1926 and later amended it in 1936 to force airline and railroad workers to resolve labor disputes by engaging in arbitration instead of significantly disrupting interstate commerce by going on strike. The federal government's recent investments in transportation infrastructure and services have been a critical component of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (popularly known as the stimulus bill) to spur the nation's growth.

## High speed rail is an investment in transportation infrastructure:

U.S. Department of the Treasury, AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT, Oct., 11, 2010, 12. The business and labor communities have also expressed a desire for more transportation infrastructure investment. Proposals from the American Public Transport Association (APTA), the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and AFL-CIO call for greater infrastructure investment. APTA advocates for nearly $15 billion of investment for federal public transportation programs, and at least $2.5 billion to be put towards high speed and intercity rail systems.

## Bicycle trails are transportation infrastructure:

Kristen **Swanson, 2012** (Analyst, Alliance for Biking and Walking), BICYCLING AND WALKING IN THE UNITED STATES, 2012, 184.

Building infrastructure for bicycling and walking is also affordable. For the cost of 1 mile of four-lane urban highway, hundreds of miles of pedestrian and bicyclist facilities can be built. This investment, approximately $50 million, could complete the active transportation network of a mid-sized city.

## Bicycles and walking are transportation infrastructure:

Kristen **Swanson,2012** (Analyst, Alliance for Biking and Walking),

BICYCLING AND WALKING IN THE UNITED STATES, 2012, 95.

 Just as road infrastructure has been implemented to facilitate safe and accessible routes for motorized vehicles, so to is appropriate infrastructure critical for safe and accessible routes for bicycling and walking.

# AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes

## Airports are part of transportation infrastructure:

Milan **Janic,2009** (Prof., Engineering, Delft U. of Technology), AIRPORT ANALYSIS, PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2009, 12.

Airports represent a part of the air transport system's infrastructure. They can be of different size depending on the volume of traffic they accommodate in terms of the air passengers, airfreight shipments, and atm (air transport movements) during a given period of time (hour, day, year). Generally, each airport consists of the airside and the landside area.

## Airports are part of transportation infrastructure:

Milan **Janic,2009** (Prof., Engineering, Delft U. of Technology), AIRPORT ANALYSIS, PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2009, 12.

Airports are an essential component of the infrastructure of the air transport system. Regarding their actual function and according to terminology used in the theory of transport networks, airports are considered as the multimodal transport nodes facilitating the air mode and the other ground transport modes, thus enabling the users, i.e. passengers and freight shipments (air cargo), to change the transport mode during their door-to-door trips.

## CO2 sequestration is transportation infrastructure:

Clemens **Cremer, 2009** (Prof., Energy Policy, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology), THE HYDROGEN ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, 2009, 194.

Implementing CCS would create a whole new value chain of plants with CO2 capture, of CO2 transport and of CO2 storage. Carbon dioxide transport could be performed by pipelines on land or in the marine environment. For marine transport, ships could also be used. Creating a new CO2 infrastructure is a challenging task, similar to the build-up of a hydrogen infrastructure; that's why a combined build-up should be envisaged, where possible.

## CO2 sequestration is transportation infrastructure:

Ah-Hyung Alissa **Park,2009** (Prof., Engineering, Columbia U.), HYDROGEN FUEL: PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE, 2009, 588.

Once the CO2 is captured and compressed, it needs to be transported to the sequestration or utilization locations, unless the capture and sequestration processes are located at the same site. A CO2 transportation infrastructure could be done with a rather conventional approach.

## Power plants are infrastructure:

William Safire, 2008 (Staff, New York Times), SAFIRE’S POLITICAL DICTIONARY, 2008, 344.

Infrastructure: A political entity’s skeleton: the roads, communication systems, schools, power plants, and other facilities on which a modern community depends.

# AFF: Things Transportation Infrastructure Includes

## A hydrogen refueling station would be transportation infrastructure:

Jeff **Wise, 2009** (Staff, Popular Mechanics), RENEWABLE ENERGY: OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS, 2009, 111. When assessing the State of the Union in 2003, President Bush declared it was time to take a crucial step toward protecting our environment. He announced a $1.2 billion initiative to begin developing a national hydrogen infrastructure: a coast-to-coast network of facilities that would produce and distribute the hydrogen for powering hundreds of millions of fuel cell vehicles. Backed by a national commitment, he said, "Our scientists and engineers will overcome obstacles to taking these cars from laboratory to showroom, so that the first car driven by a child born today could be powered by hydrogen, and pollution-free."

## A hydrogen refueling station would be transportation infrastructure:

John **Ogden, 2009** (Prof., Environmental Science, U. of California, Davis), THE HYDROGEN ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, 2009, 464. To design and cost hydrogen infrastructure, it is necessary to specify where hydrogen demand would occur. We assume that early hydrogen infrastructure is likely to be built in a phased or regionalised manner where hydrogen vehicles and stations are initially introduced in selected large cities, beginning with those cities like Los Angeles and New York (with interest and motivation to implement hydrogen) and moving to other cities over time.

# AFF Answers: AT: “Increase is not create”

## 1) We meet: we don’t create transportation infrastructure, we just increase funding for it through the bank.

## 2) Counter-interpretation: An increase can happen from zero:

**WORDS AND PHRASES** CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, 19**76**, Vol. 20A, 07, 76.

Increase: Salary change of from zero to $12,000 and $1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively **was an “increase” in salary** and not merely the fixing of salary. King v. Herron, 243 S.E.2d36, 241 Ga. 5.

## 3) We meet the counter-interpretation: an infrastructure bank increases investments in infrastructure:

Erik **Pages**, 9-21-20**10** (staff writer, “Thoughts on the National Infrastructure Bank,” http://entreworks.net/blog/thoughts-on-the-national-infrastructure-bank/)

While the idea has been around for some time, President Obama’s recent proposal to create a new $50 million National Infrastructure Bank is rightly gaining a lot of attention. It was the subject of Congressional hearings today, and will likely get a lot of attention in the coming weeks. We need to find some means to address our pressing infrastructure challenges, and the Bank offers one useful method that can **increase investments** without breaking the bank. Enthusiasm for the concept is pretty strong, with some analysts, such as The New Republic’s Christopher Leinberger calling it a “triple win” that creates new infrastructure, new jobs, and economic development. Mark me down as supportive, but less wildly enthusiastic. While the Infrastructure Bank is a good idea, it could be even better. How so? First off, the Bank, as the proposal is currently structured, will primarly provide direct grants to projects. A more diverse set of financing options should be made available. Where possible, investments should be structured as loans so that funds are repaid and then recycled into additional investments. In addition, the Bank should be used to fund a variety of project types. While transportation infrastructure generates the most attention, many communities across the US face major challenges in areas such as sanitation, water conservation and the like. Finally, the Bank concept might be a model that could be used in other areas including economic development finance, rural development, and small business investments. Michael Lind of the New America Foundation has an intriguing proposal along these lines. While his plan may not be the final solution, it does show the potential of new approaches to public finance.

## 4) No ground loss: their disads link better off the creation of a new entity to fund transportation infrastructure.

## 5) They over-limit: limit out the heart of the debate about funding infrastructure in the United States.

## 6) Reasonability: AFF only needs to be reasonably topical.

## 7) No in-round abuse: They had disads, counterplans, etc.

# Increase Counter-Interpretations

## (--) Extending an existing program longer in time is an increase:

**WORDS AND PHRASES** CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, **76**. Increase: A durational modification of child support is as much an “increase” as a monetary modification. State ex rel. Jarvela v. Burke, 678 N.W.2d 68.

## (--) Increase can mean to improve the quality of:

Elizabeth **Jewell, 2007** (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Advance in quality, attainment, etc.

# \*\*\*\*\*Investment AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\*

# AFF Answers: Infrastructure Bank is Investment

## 1) We meet: the bank provides monetary funding for increased investment in infrastructure.

## 2) Counter-interpretation: transportation infrastructure investment requires monetary funding:

Neil **Planzer, 2009** (Vice President, Boeing Aircraft Management), NEXTGEN: A REVIEW OF THE RTCA MID-TERM IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE REPORT, House Hrg., Oct. 28, 2009, 176-177.

Leadership also includes accountability. Clear metrics must be established to measure the progress of the government as it quickly introduces NextGen. Without such measurable responsibility, we put at grave risk the necessary speed and effectiveness in bringing NextGen on line within the next few years. Finally, leadership means a very serious commitment to infrastructure investment. That is something we're all familiar with on the ground; now it needs to be applied to equipping aircraft to take advantage of NextGen technology. Given the cost of equipage and the length of time it could take for an individual user to see a payback in such an investment, such funding is crucial. This is **infrastructure investment** that can pay off in the next few years; that payoff is within our reach. To place this in perspective, were Congress to provide a level of funding comparable to its funding for high-speed rail projects in this year's stimulus legislation, NextGen would be an early reality. Without this leadership and funding, implementation of NextGen will drag on, and our nation will suffer even more from airport and airway congestion.

## 3) We meet the counter-interpretation: the federal government provides money to the federal infrastructure bank.

## 4) The counter-interpretation provides better ground: gives them links to spending disads, politics, etc.

## 5) Reasonability: good is good enough on Topicality.

## 6) They overlimit: they limit out a core plan on the topic.

## 7) No in-round abuse: they had disads, counterplans, etc.

# Investment AFF Definitions

## Funding for Bicycles is an investment in transportation infrastructure:

Heidi Garrett-**Peltier, 2011** (Analyst, Political Economy Research Institute, U. Mass.), PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE: A NATIONAL STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS, June 2011, 3.

As noted by the Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences: Transportation planning and policy efforts at all levels of government aim to increase levels of walking and bicycling. To make the best use of limited transportation funds there is a critical need for better information about two important considerations relating to bicycle facilities. The first of these is the cost of different bicycle investment options. The second is the value of the effects such investments have on bicycle use and mode share, including the resulting environmental, economic, public health, and social benefits.

## Funds for hydrogen are infrastructure investments

Frank Marscheider-**Wiedemann, 2009** (Dir., Business Unit, Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research), THE HYDROGEN ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, 2009, 375-376.

The pressure to act is much greater here as well, owing to oil scarcity, pollutants from vehicles, noise nuisance, etc. Compared with stationary applications, the alternative technologies in the mobile sector are also much poorer. This is why fuel-cell vehicles remain a possibility, despite the enormous sectoral changes that accompany this alternative. The question is when will they achieve market penetration? One of the main obstacles that will have to be overcome is the attendant position of both the automobile industry and the infrastructure industry concerning the investment. Which one is prepared to make the first large-scale investment and thus enable the market penetration of the other? This is a classical example of the chicken-and-egg dilemma.

# Invest AFF Definitions

## (--) Investment can mean to put effort into:

Sidney **Landau, 2008** (Sr. Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd ed., 2008, 460. Invest: To put money or effort into something to make a profit or achieve a result.

# \*\*\*\*\*Its AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\*

# Bank is “Its” Infrastructure Investments AFF

## 1) We meet: the federal government funds the infrastructure bank.

## 2) Counter-interpretation: Its means associated with:

Augustus **Stevenson, 2010** (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 3rd Ed., 2010, 924.

Its: Belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

## 3) We meet: National Infrastructure Bank would increase America’s investment in infrastructure:

**Department of the Treasury**, 3/23/20**12** (“A NEW ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT,” <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/economic-policy/Documents/20120323InfrastructureReport.pdf>

President Obama’s FY 2013 Budget proposes a bold plan to renew and expand **America’s**

**infrastructure.** The plan includes a $50 billion **up-front investment** connected to a $476 billion

six-year reauthorization of the surface transportation program and the creation of a National

Infrastructure Bank.

## 4) Prefer the counter-interpretation: it limits out funding by private agencies and states while allowing the US to create a new agency to fund transportation infrastructure.

## 5) They overlimit: They limit out a core case on the topic.

## 6) Reasonability: good is good enough on topicality.

## 7) No in-round abuse: they have disads, counterplans, etc.

# \*\*\*\*\*Federal Government AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\*

# Federal Government AFF Answers--Can Include States

## Interstate compacts are the federal government:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 519-520. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) federal: of or formed by a compact; designating or of a union of states, groups, etc. in which each member agrees to subordinate its governmental power to that of the central authority in certain specified common affairs.

## (--) A government with divided powers is the federal government:

Bryan **Garner, 2006** (Editor-in-chief), BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 3rd Paperback Edition, 06, 283. Federal: Of or relating to a system of associated governments with a vertical division of governments into national and regional components having difference responsibilities.

## (--) A government with independent states is a federal government:

Christine **Lindberg, 2007** (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 501-502. (NY: Sparks Publishing)

Federal: Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

## (--) A federal government has divided but overlapping responsibilities:

 Susan Ellis **Wild, 2006** (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD LAW DICTIONARY, 06, 141. (Hoboken, NJ: Wiley)

Federal: Pertaining to a system of government such as that adopted in the United States, in which a national government oversees a federal of local governments, with distinctly designed but overlapping responsibilities.

## (--) Federal government has states give up some power to a federal authority:

Carol-June **Cassidy, 2008** (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 08, 308. Federal: A system of government in which states unite and give up some of their powers to a central authority.

## (--) The federal government is a union where states give up some power:

THE **AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY** OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 20**06** 4th Editon, 06, 647. Federal: Of, relating to, or being a form of government in which a union of states recognizes the sovereignty of a central authority while retaining certain residual powers of government.

# \*\*\*\*\*Substantially AFF Answers\*\*\*\*\*

# Substantially AFF Answers (Front-Line)

## 1) Counter-interpretation: substantially means 50%:

Anthony **Perl, 2010** (Dir., Urban Studies Program, Simon Fraser U.), THE POST CARBON READER: MANAGING THE 21ST CENTURY’S SUSTAINABILITY CRISIS, 2010, 348.

"Substantial change" means one or both of the following: an ongoing transport activity increases or decreases dramatically, **say by 50 percent,** or a new means of transport becomes prevalent to the extent that it is made use of by 10 percent or more of the society's population.

## 2) We meet the counter-interpretation:

## A) The federal government spends $87 billion a year on transportation infrastructure:

Nathan **Musick, 2010** (Economist, Congressional Budget Office), PUBLIC SPENDING ON TRANSPORTATION AND WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, 2010, 5.

In 2009, the federal government spent $87 billion on transportation and water infrastructure, an increase of $6 billion over the amount spent in 2007. Adjusted for inflation, that spending represented the first annual increase in federal outlays for such infrastructure since 2002. Of those expenditures, about $4 billion was fromappropriations contained in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

## B) The Bank provides $50 billion in funding for infrastructure:

**Department of the Treasury**, 3/23/20**12** (“A NEW ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT,” <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/economic-policy/Documents/20120323InfrastructureReport.pdf>

President Obama’s FY 2013 Budget proposes a bold plan to renew and expand **America’s**

**infrastructure.** The plan includes a **$50 billion** **up-front investment** connected to a $476 billion

six-year reauthorization of the surface transportation program and the creation of a National

Infrastructure Bank.

## 3) They overlimit: they limit out the core of the debate on transportation infrastructure.

## 4) Their interpretation allows for process counterplans which destroy AFF ground and topic specific education.

## 5) Their interpretation is arbitrary: they would always change the goalposts right before we meet it.

## 6) Reasonability: good is good enough on Topicality.

## 7) No in-round abuse: they have disads, counterplans, etc.

# Substantially AFF Definitions

## (--) Substantially means to a large degree:

 Carol-June **Cassidy, 2008** (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 08, 873. Substantially: To a large degree.

## (--) Substantially means having substance:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley)

Substantial: of or having substance.

## (--) Substantial means having substance:

THE **AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY** OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 20**06** 4th Editon, 06, 1727.

Substantial: Of, relating to, or having substance; material.

## (--) Substantial means real and actual:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley)

Substantial: real; actual; true; not imaginary.

## (--) Substantial means not imaginary:

Christine **Lindberg, 2007** (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing)

Substantial: Real and tangible rather than imaginary.

## (--) Substantial means strong or solid:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley)

Substantial: strong; solid; firm; stout.

## (--) Substantial means considerable in importance:

THE **AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY** OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,20**06** 4th Edition, 06, 1727. Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent: won by a substantial margin.

## Substantial means considerable or ample:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley)

Substantial: considerable; ample; large.

## (--) Substantial is of considerable worth or value:

Michael **Agnes, 2006** (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley)

Substantial: of considerable worth or value.

## (--) Substantially means to a great or significant extent:

Christine **Lindberg, 2007** (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing)

Substantially: to a great or significant extent.