# Debt Ceiling DA

## \*\*\*1NC\*\*\*

### Delay CP

**Plan Text:** The United States Federal Government should remove the severity, prosecution cooperation, and single employer requirements of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and amend the Act to rely on a self-application process.
**Plan Text:** In the United States, all adults and juveniles will be treated in a criminal justice system that emphasizes rehabilitation over retribution through Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) with anger control and interpersonal problem solving components as a mandatory program for convicted high risk offenders. **(Cut from Harker's Wiki, full disclosure is there.)**
**Plan Text:** The United States Federal Government will allow prisoners in the United States criminal justice system to receive Pell Grants by repealing Section 20411 of the VCCLEA. **(Cut from Adam Tomasi's Wiki, full disclosure is there.)**
**Plan Text:** The United States Criminal Justice System will abolish the use of solitary confinement for offenders under the age of eighteen.

#### A. Text: The United States Federal Government should \_\_(the plan)\_\_ after a new debt ceiling deal has been passed in the United States congress.

#### B. Competition:

1. I compete temporally: they say we should do the aff now while I say to do it later. It is impossible to do both.

2. I compete on net benefits

#### C. Solvency: As long as I prove their impacts brinks will occur after the debt ceiling deal, then I solve in the same way the aff does.

#### D. The net benefit is a debt ceiling DA.

### Shell

#### A. The debt ceiling deal will pass next month because Republican leadership is disconnected and without a plan.

Hooper April 26 (Molly [Political correspondent at The Hill] “GOP Angst Grows Over Leadership Fumbles” The Hill, April 26, 2013, MG)

The failure of House Republican leaders to pass a healthcare measure this week exposes a GOP weakness going into the high-profile debt-ceiling talks this summer. A number of high-ranking Republican lawmakers close to the whip operation told The Hill, on the condition of anonymity, that there has been a “disconnect” with leadership lately. Unless rectified, that disconnect could hamper Republican efforts to go toe-to-toe with President Obama on raising the debt ceiling. Obama has steadfastly refused to negotiate on the issue while Republicans in the House and Senate are demanding cuts to accompany any debt-limit hike. Several members of the GOP deputy whip team said House Majority Whip Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) alerted Majority Leader Eric Cantor (R-Va.) last week that there were not enough votes to pass a bill aimed at revamping a portion of ObamaCare. Regardless, sources said Cantor — who has been pushing for a kinder, gentler GOP national image — opted to move the measure forward. It passed the Rules Committee Tuesday night after being cleared by the Energy and Commerce panel on a party-line vote last week. But lacking the votes, GOP leaders on Wednesday had to pull the bill, which would have transferred funds from the Affordable Care Act to pay for an extension of the high-risk federal insurance pool for individuals with pre-existing conditions. Cantor’s office maintains that the measure could come up again in May, though GOP lawmakers are very skeptical that it will get a vote in the House this year. Democrats strongly oppose the measure, which was introduced by Rep. Joe Pitts (R-Pa.) and attracted a White House veto threat earlier this week. One veteran Republican lawmaker said of the decision to hold a vote on the controversial measure: “They’ve lost their minds.” Cantor’s office on Thursday disputed any split with McCarthy. Cantor Deputy Chief of Staff Doug Heye said, “We work hand-in-glove with the whip and all leadership offices to ensure that we’re all moving forward, together, in the same direction. That was true with the Helping Sick Americans Now Act and is true of all measures brought to the floor. In addition to the monthly and quarterly legislative memos, at every conference meeting the majority leader reviews the agenda for the coming weeks and months so that every member of the Republican conference is aware and engaged as we move forward.” McCarthy spokeswoman Erica Elliott said that leadership will continue discussing how to move the bill forward. “Leaders engage in ongoing conversations throughout the legislative process to determine, evaluate and refine our strategic approach. This was and will continue to be the case during our consideration of the Helping Sick Americans Now Act,” Elliott said.Conservative critics of the Pitts bill note that it moved very quickly from introduction to committee to the floor. The legislation was first unveiled on April 15. When House GOP leaders schedule floor votes on legislation and then are forced to retreat, the party loses political leverage. That happened when Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) couldn’t pass his “Plan B” bill during the so-called fiscal cliff negotiations late last year. Boehner’s fingerprints aren’t on the GOP ObamaCare measure, which some critics on the right have dubbed “CantorCare.” Part of the problem behind the failure to get the votes is that Cantor is thinking nationally while many conservatives in gerrymandered districts are thinking locally. Furthermore, rank-and-file Republicans are still grumbling that GOP leaders called for a vote on the Senate’s Violence Against Women Act, which was opposed by 138 House Republicans. On Thursday, some House Republicans were scratching their heads over the handling of the Pitts bill. “[Cantor and Boehner] didn’t listen to the whip who [has] said they didn’t have the votes for this. They brought it up, then they whipped it, then they lost. This is like the fourth time they’ve done this where they underestimate when the whip’s said, ‘We don’t have the votes for this,’ ” a senior GOP lawmaker told The Hill. On Thursday morning, McCarthy met with his deputy whip team and kicked staffers out of the room to have “an open, frank conversation about the way forward,” according to one of the participants. “The one real frustrating thing is that the impending [debt-limit debate] that we’re about to have — there’s no plan for that. There’s no meeting, no discussions ...” the Republican lawmaker [Whip McCarthy] said.

#### B. Shift in criminal justice policy kills the Democrats political capital and unifies the republicans for five reasons.

Tridnick 12 (Richard [Oxford Jurisprudence graduate] “Why Won’t the Candidates Talk About Prisons” article-3.com, Oct 17, 2012, MG)

1) It’s [Criminal Justice policy is] politically toxic. Any move to alter the current tough stance on criminal justice is inevitably viewed as being ‘soft on crime’, regardless of how much sense a new policy might make or how much it might reduce crime in the long-run. No politician, especially one running in a race as close as the current match-up, wants to be seen as ‘soft on crime’. For Republicans, “the party of law and order”, it would be sacrilege to even suggest a change in policy. For Democrats, especially Obama, the aim appears to be to avoid looking “weak and liberal” and avoid alienating middle-class white voters. In addition, it lacks appeal — few voters (read ‘people likely to vote in swing states’) care about the issue as they perceive that it does not affect them and it requires hard choices to be made. 2) People don’t like to have to think about it. This relates to the point above about having to make hard choices, but there is more to it. By its very nature, criminal justice is difficult and unpleasant to think about and so most people shy away from it — who wants to think about prison and criminals when there’s the new series of Homeland? The majority of people will have no interaction with the criminal justice system, especially not on the ‘wrong’ side of it, and so they shut their eyes, pretend they cannot see the problem and hope it will go away. The politicians and media know this and cater to the demands of their audiences. 3) Changes would require the states and the Federal government to work together. This shouldn’t be a deal-breaker, but it adds more complexity to an already difficult area. Both states and the federal government maintain prisons and any systematic attempt to reduce the prison population would require co-operation and negotiation between all the parties. In gridlocked Washington, this would be unlikely even if the topic was not so politically explosive. 4) Criminal justice policy is hard. Really hard. What should be the moral basis for imprisoning criminals — Deterrence? Rehabilitation? Proportionate punishment? Public protection? Retribution? Economic reality? Most countries follow a mix of these, but a different balance of the justifications can alter dramatically the policy pursued in a particular jurisdiction. Agreeing on the precise balance is something fraught with potential for disagreement, even among those who have no political concerns, like academics. On top of this, of course, is the fact that a different weighting of the justifications can have real cost implications — for example, both rehabilitation programmes and capital punishment are hugely expensive. 5) The overlap with drug policy does not help. Realistically the only way the USA is going to reduce its prison population by a meaningful amount is either to legalise (some) drugs or to impose far lighter (non-custodial) sentences for most drug related offences. While legalisation of (some) drugs may be a good idea, it is hardly an uncontroversial one and few, if any, politicians have the gumption, or the political capital, to take on both reform of the criminal justice system and drug legalisation.

#### C. Hitting the debt ceiling means economic collapse.

Coombes 1-4 (Andrea [is a personal-finance writer and editor in San Francisco] “Debt ceiling debacle threatens jobs, economy” The Wall Street Journal Market Watch, Jan 4, 2013, MG)

The question now is: how will the coming debt-ceiling debate affect the economy? U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner said the country hit its borrowing limit on New Year’s Eve. The Treasury has ways to finagle borrowing and spending so that it stays under the cap for about two more months. But any drawn-out fight in Congress over raising the debt ceiling bodes ill for the economy, some say. Remember the summer of 2011? That’s when lawmakers’ impasse on raising the debt ceiling, followed by ratings agency Standard & Poor’s downgrade of U.S. government bonds on Aug. 5, helped drive the S&P 500 down 17% from about mid-July to mid-August. Still, the long-term effect on the economy seemed minimal. A second downgrade may not be so easy. “If we have a second downgrade, that has a categorically different impact than the first,” said Kessler, of Moody’s Analytics. (Kessler noted that he has no connection to or inside knowledge of credit-ratings analyses by Moody’s Investors Service, which is Moody’s Corp.’s credit ratings firm.) “For the last 60-ish years, U.S. Treasury bonds have been the foundational rock of the entire world financial markets. A second downgrade could be like an earthquake on that financial rock,” Kessler said. “U.S. bonds have been considered a zero-risk investment. If you live in a world where there is no longer a zero-risk investment, that will shake things up in ways that we can’t really tell.”

#### D. Economic collapse means multiple scenarios for nuclear conflict, extinction.

Friedberg and Schoenberg 8 (Aaron [Prof of Politics and IR at Princeton], Gabriel [senior editor for commentary at WSJ] “The Dangers of a Diminished America” Wall Street Journal, 2008, MG)

Then there are the dolorous consequences of a potential collapse of the world's financial architecture. For decades now, Americans have enjoyed the advantages of being at the center of that system. The worldwide use of the dollar, and the stability of our economy, among other things, made it easier for us to run huge budget deficits, as we counted on foreigners to pick up the tab by buying dollar-denominated assets as a safe haven. Will this be possible in the future?¶ Meanwhile, traditional foreign-policy challenges are multiplying. The threat from al Qaeda and Islamic terrorist affiliates has not been extinguished. Iran and North Korea are continuing on their bellicose paths, while Pakistan and Afghanistan are progressing smartly down the road to chaos. Russia's new militancy and China's seemingly relentless rise also give cause for concern.¶ If America now tries to pull back from the world stage, it will leave a dangerous power vacuum. The stabilizing effects of our presence in Asia, our continuing commitment to Europe, and our position as defender of last resort for Middle East energy sources and supply lines could all be placed at risk.¶ In such a scenario there are shades of the 1930s, when global trade and finance ground nearly to a halt, the peaceful democracies failed to cooperate, and aggressive powers led by the remorseless fanatics who rose up on the crest of economic disaster exploited their divisions. Today we run the risk that rogue states may choose to become ever more reckless with their nuclear toys, just at our moment of maximum vulnerability.¶ The aftershocks of the financial crisis will almost certainly rock our principal strategic competitors even harder than they will rock us. The dramatic free fall of the Russian stock market has demonstrated the fragility of a state whose economic performance hinges on high oil prices, now driven down by the global slowdown. China is perhaps even more fragile, its economic growth depending heavily on foreign investment and access to foreign markets. Both will now be constricted, inflicting economic pain and perhaps even sparking unrest in a country where political legitimacy rests on progress in the long march to prosperity.¶ None of this is good news if the authoritarian leaders of these countries seek to divert attention from internal travails with external adventures.

#### And this takes out AC solvency, they need to be able to fund the new programs going into place, but that’s impossible if we hit the debt ceiling.

#### Fiat isn’t durable in this instance because the political shift occurs post fiat.

## \*\*\*Oldies\*\*\*

#### A. Democrats will overpower republicans on the debt ceiling but only if their political capital can remain strong NOW.

Horowitz 13 (David [is an American defense attorney who has represented several high-profile clients including talk show host Michael Savage and is a frequent commentator in the media on criminal cases in the news] “Staring Down the Schoolyard Bully” RedState, Jan 9, 2013, MG)

Whether Republicans ultimately hold the line or not (fat chance) is yet to be determined. However, one thing that has changed due the ephemeral tough talk from Republicans is a sense of fear from Obama and the Democrats. We are now hearing noise from the left about using a convoluted interpretation of the 14th Amendment to unilaterally raise the debt ceiling. They are talking about using the courts to settle the fight. They are even pushing the magic $1 trillion titanium coin to service more debt. Why the sudden sense of panic from the left? Behind the irascible bravado and confidence in Republicans taking the blame for a partial government shutdown, Democrats know that a fight about spending and debt, when articulated properly by Republicans, will reflect badly on them. Until now, they always operated with the certitude that Republicans will ultimately cave. They probably will cave in the end once again, but here is what concerns Democrats: House Republicans were willing to humiliate Boehner over the fiscal cliff by scuttling “Plan B” and forcing him to pass the final deal with Democrat support. Another group of at least two dozen members were willing to join a coup to oust Boehner from the speakership. As a result of getting a raw deal on the fiscal cliff, in conjunction with nothing to show from the entire 112th Congress, a growing body of the membership is ticked..really ticked. If you’re Obama, you’re thinking that these guys will not let Boehner cave, whether he likes it or not. One more budget cave, and these guys will toss him. Obama was counting on using the sequester as a hostage during the debt ceiling fight. He planned on holding it over Republicans for raising the debt ceiling or raising taxes. Now, most Republicans are rightfully saying they are willing to shoot the hostage. In other words, whether they ultimately follow through with it or not, Obama and his fellow bullies are finally getting the feeling that someone is willing to stare them down. The more they continue starring him down every time he screams “default” or “government shutdown,” the more he will buckle. Ultimately, brinkmanship is the only thing that will give us a chance to exact transformational change. And this is the sort of brinkmanship we must embrace.

#### A. The debt-ceiling solution will be negotiated by May, but Republicans are only on-board because they have no political capital left to spend – absent this deficit, they’ll go back to their hard-line stance.

Silverstein Feb 1 (Alan [CNN Congressional Producer] “Senate Delays Debt Ceiling Deadline, Feb 1, 2013, CH)

**The** Democratic-controlled **Senate passed legislation** on Thursday **extending the federal government's ability to borrow new money through** mid-**May**, delaying a partisan standoff that some analysts warn could derail a fragile economic recovery. The bill, which passed in a 64-34 vote, cleared the Republican-run House of Representatives last week. It now advances to President Obama's desk to be signed into law. While the measure suspends Washington's $16.4 trillion debt ceiling through May 19, some budget analysts estimate it will give the U.S. Treasury the ability to meet all federal spending obligations through at least the end of July. In exchange for temporarily suspending the debt ceiling, the bill requires lawmakers in both chambers of Congress to pass a budget by mid-April or have their pay withheld. The requirement was added at the insistence of congressional Republicans, who wanted to highlight the failure of Senate Democrats to pass a budget resolution since 2009. Democrats note that such resolutions are not binding, and insist they would have been superseded by the 2011 Budget Control Act, which established budgetary restrictions for the last two fiscal years. Top Capitol Hill Democrats have been divided over the bill. Some railed against the pay withholding provision -- calling it a political gimmick -- while others supported the measure as a whole because it removes an immediate threat of default and at least temporarily divorces the debt ceiling from GOP spending cut demands. For their part, **top Republicans have** essentially **conceded that a fight over raising the debt ceiling is not the best political avenue for achieving their** twin deficit and **spending** reduction **goals**. Most political analysts believe that a **[because] 2011** debt ceiling fight, which led to the passage of the Budget Control Act, **did not play to the GOP's political advantage.** That partisan fight led to a downgrade in the gold-plated U.S. credit rating and was thought to have slowed the fragile economic recovery.

## \*\*\*Links\*\*\*

#### And, Pell Grants DEFINITELY LINK, last time we had a debt ceiling fight republicans stopped everything when they noticed extra Pell Grant spending.

Bolton 11 (Alexander [Senate Reporter for the Hill] “Conservatives Angry Over Pell Grant Funding” The Hill, July 28, 2011, MG)

House conservatives who have stalled legislation to raise the national debt limit are angry that it includes $17 billion in supplemental spending for Pell Grants, which some compare to welfare. Legislation crafted by House Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) to raise the debt limit by $900 billion would directly appropriate $9 billion for Pell Grants in 2012 and another $8 billion in 2013. This has shocked some conservative House freshmen who say they were elected to cut spending, not increase it. Some House Republicans think of it as being akin to welfare.