1NC Transportation Infrastructure is not Military

1. Interpretation

### “Infrastructure” must be available for public use --- military equipment is excluded

Fourie 6 (Johan, Chief Operating Officer – ArcelorMittal South Africa, “Economic Infrastructure: A Review of Definitions, Theory, and Empirics”, South African Journal of Economics, 74(3), September, Wiley Online Library)

One way to define infrastructure is to describe it in terms of its characteristics. A perhaps sufficiently succinct definition of infrastructure, also called ‘social overhead capital’, is provided by Hirschman (1958). He defines infrastructure as “capital that provides public services”. In essence, infrastructure therefore consists of two elements –‘capitalness’ and ‘publicness’. The first element is used to distinguish between infrastructure (defined as a stock variable) and public goods (defined as a flow variable) (Rietveld and Bruinsma, 1998:18). The latter element involves the general properties of non-rivalry and non-excludability. A distinction can, thus, be made between infrastructure and public capital where infrastructure would include goods that have a capital character, but are not necessarily public. Such goods could include privately owned telecommunications, but would exclude publicly owned military equipment (which are public capital, but does not provide public services). Thus, a common feature of infrastructure seems to be that there is at least a strong public involvement in the use thereof (Rietveld and Bruinsma, 1998:19). Economists label such goods physical infrastructure, or infrastructure capital, while urban planners might refer to them as transportation modalities and utilities.”

1. Violation
2. Limits – In an expansive topic, military infrastructure would literally double the topic. Every kind of infrastructure can be used both for public and military purposes. Plus, the ability to make infrastructure *exclusively* military would triple the topic because you can make any aff public, military, or multi-purpose. Unlimiting the topic makes it *impossible* for the negative to prepare for the debate.
3. Topicality is a voting issue for education and fairness.

No Military

U.S. law defines “infrastructure” as only non-military

National Infrastructure Improvement Act 7 (National Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2007 – Passed by the Senate, http://uspolitics.about.com/od/legislation/l/bl\_s775.htm)

(4) INFRASTRUCTURE-

(A) IN GENERAL- The term `infrastructure' means a nonmilitary structure or facility and equipment associated with that structure or facility.

(B) INCLUSIONS- The term `infrastructure' includes--

(i) a surface transportation facility (such as a road, bridge, highway, public transportation facility, and freight and passenger rail), as the Commission, in consultation with the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission established by section 1909(b)(1) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59; 119 Stat. 1471), determines to be appropriate;

(ii) a mass transit facility;

(iii) an airport or airway facility;

(iv) a resource recovery facility;

(v) a water supply and distribution system;

(vi) a wastewater collection, treatment, and related facility;

(vii) waterways, locks, and dams;

(viii) a levee and any related flood-control facility;

(ix) a dock or port; and

(x) a solid waste disposal facility.

Even broad definitions of infrastructure exclude the military

Ford 91 (Robert, Principal Administrator in Country Studies III Division – OECD, and Pierre Port, Principal Administrator in the Capital Movements – OECD, “Infrastructure and Private-Sector Productivity”, Economic Studies, 17, Autumn, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/48/34257626.pdf)

Although Aschauer concentrated on public-sector capital, this does not necessarily cover all infrastructure investment and, moreover, the split between publicly-provided and privately-provided infrastructure varies widely from country to country, perhaps for historical reasons. Therefore, two concepts of infrastructure were constructed. The “narrow” definition is the capital stock of “producers of government services”, and the “broad” definition includes, in addition, equipment and structures in electricity, gas and water, and structures in transport and communication (these are subtracted from the private-sector capital stock in the relevant regressions). The broad definition is somewhat more internationally comparable. Neither definition includes the military capital stock.

Contextually, infrastructure is distinct from military goods

Activist Post ‘12

http://www.activistpost.com/2012/03/new-obama-executive-order-seizes-us.html

In a stunning move, on March 16, 2012, Barack Obama signed an Executive Order stating that the President and his specifically designated Secretaries now have the authority to commandeer all domestic U.S. resources including food and water. The EO also states that the President and his Secretaries have the authority to seize all transportation, energy, and infrastructure inside the United States as well as forcibly induct/draft American citizens into the military. The EO also contains a vague reference in regards to harnessing American citizens to fulfill “labor requirements” for the purposes of national defense.

2NC

All technology is dual use

Raymond D. **Duvall**, and Jonathan **Havercroft** , University of Minnesota & University of Victoria, March 22-25,**2006** (“Taking Sovereignty Out of This World: Space Weaponization and the Production of Late-Modern Political Subjects,” International Studies Association. <http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/0/9/8/6/8/pages98680/p98680-1.php> ).

The weaponization of space—the act of placing weapons in outer space—has an intimate relationship to space exploration, in that the history of the former is embedded in the latter, while the impetus for space exploration, in turn, is embedded in histories of military development. Since the launch of Sputnik, states that have ability to access— and hence to explore—outer space have sought ways in which that access could improve their military capabilities. Consequently, militaries in general and the U.S. military in particular have had a strong interest in the military uses of space for the last half century. Early on, the military interest in space had two direct expressions: enhancing surveillance; and developing rocketry technologies that could be put to use for earthbased weapons, such as missiles. Militaries also have a vested interest in the “dual-use” technologies that are often developed in space exploration missions. While NASA goes to great lengths in its public relations to stress the benefits to science and the (**American) public of its space explorations, it is noteworthy that many of the technologies developed for those missions also have potential military use.**

Yes Military

“Transportation” includes the military

Kim 9 (Brian, Wyle Laboratories, Inc., et al., “Guidebook on Preparing Airport Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories”, Airport Cooperative Research Program – Report 11, http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/acrp/acrp\_rpt\_011.pdf)

Transportation Sector: Consists of private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations.

Infrastructure includes the military installations of a country

Dictionary.com Accessed 6/2012

in·fra·struc·ture

   [in-fruh-struhk-cher] Show IPA

noun

1. the basic, underlying framework or features of a system or organization.

2. the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, as transportation and communication systems, power plants, and schools.

3. the military installations of a country.

Even if you accept the public standards, military infrastructure still qualifies

Inderst 9

Georg Inderst 2009 “Pension Fund Investment in Infrastructure” OECD Working Papers on Insurance and Private Pensions http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/9/42052208.pdf

The definition of infrastructure investment seems intuitive. The OECD uses a simple and general definition for infrastructure as the system of public works in a country, state or region, including roads, utility lines and public buildings. A standard dictionary's definition is:

'The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons." (American Heritage Dictionary).

Infrastructure assets are traditionally defined by their physical characteristics. One can split them into two main categories, and a range of sectors within those:

Economic infrastructure

• transport (e.g. toll roads, airports, seaport, tunnels, bridges, metro, rail systems)

• utilities (e.g. water supply, sewage system, energy distribution networks, power plants, pipelines, gas storage)

• communication (e.g. TV/ telephone transmitters, towers, satellites, cable networks)

• renewable energy

Social infrastructure

• education facilities

• health (hospitals and health care centres)

• security (e.g. prisons, police, military stations)

• others (e.g. parks).