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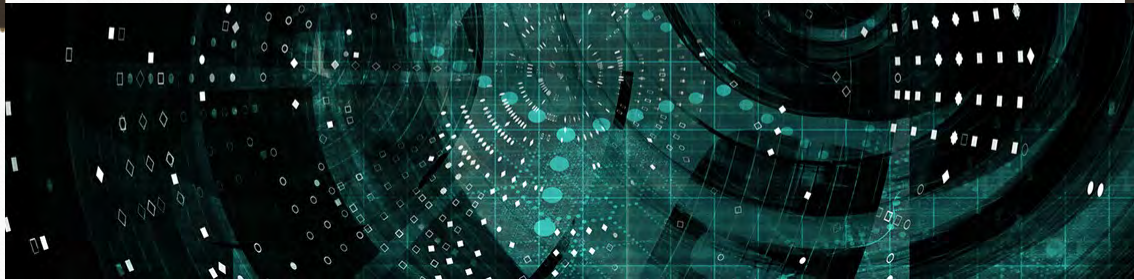
- Professor at Baylor University
- Former President, American Forensic Association
- College Debate Coach for 25 Years
- Member of the National Federation of High Schools and National Speech and Debate Association Hall of Fame
- Author of *Policy Debate Quarterly*
- Author of *Competitive Debate: The Official Guide*



1

NATO/EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES TOPIC AFFIRMATIVE

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its security cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in one or more of the following areas: artificial intelligence, biotechnology, cybersecurity.



2

NEGATIVE TOOLBOX

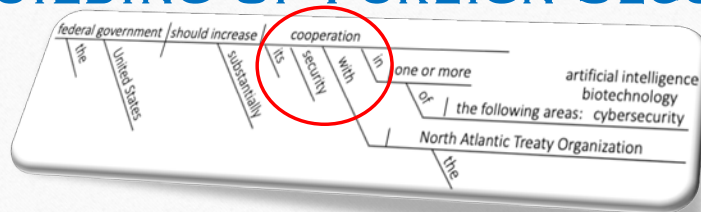
- ❖ Topicality
- ❖ Disadvantages
- ❖ Case
- ❖ Counterplans
- ❖ Kritiks



A brief look at Topicality, Disadvantages, and Case Arguments will be provided here; Counterplans will be briefly discussed in another slide series. Kritiks will not be discussed here unless directly related to a case.

3

TOPICALITY: “SECURITY COOPERATION” = BUILDING UP FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

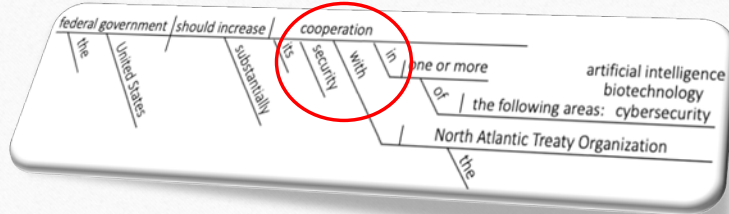


Cases that have nothing to do with the security forces of other NATO countries are not topical.

U.S. Department of Defense, DOD LAUNCHES SECURITY COOPERATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, Jan. 2, 2020. Retrieved May 29, 2022 from <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/2048832/dod-launches-security-cooperation-certification-program/> Security cooperation is the effort to advance U.S. national security and foreign policy interests by building the capacity of foreign security forces to respond to shared challenges. That effort involves, among other things, building and maintaining military-to-military relationships, combined training efforts, and foreign military sales.

4

TOPICALITY: “SECURITY COOPERATION” MUST BE CONDUCTED BY THE DOD



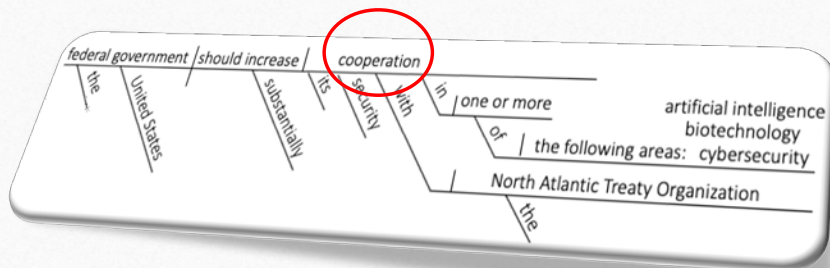
Cases that involve non-military applications of emerging technologies are not topical.

Kevin D. Scott, (Vice Admiral, US Navy), SECURITY COOPERATION. May 23, 2017. Retrieved May 29, 2022 from https://www.jcs.mil/Portals/36/Documents/Doctrine/pubs/jp3_20_20172305.pdf

Security cooperation (SC) encompasses all Department of Defense (DOD) interactions, programs, and activities with foreign security forces (FSF) and their institutions to build relationships that help promote US interests; enable partner nations (PNs) to provide the US access to territory, infrastructure, information, and resources; and/or to build and apply their capacity and capabilities consistent with US defense objectives.

5

TOPICALITY: “COOPERATION” = BOTH SIDES WANT THE END THAT IS ACHIEVED



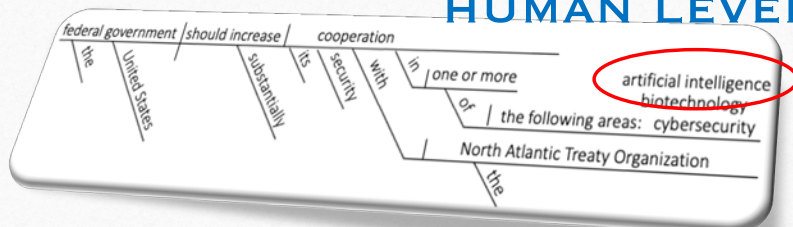
Cases that attempt to change NATO's position on an issue are not topical.

Stephen Bullon, (Ed.), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 4th Ed., 2005, 347.

Cooperation: When you work with someone to achieve something that you both want.

6

TOPICALITY: “ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE” MEANS A COMPUTER SYSTEM CAPABLE OF HUMAN LEVEL COGNITION



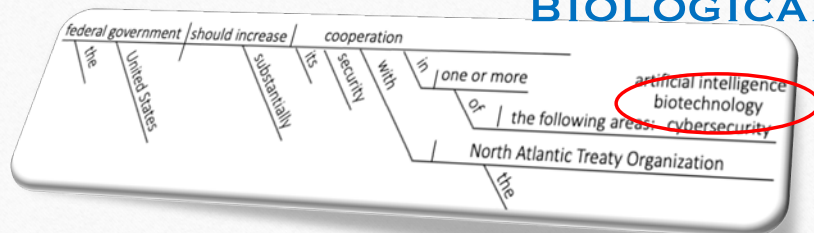
Cases that deal with things other than advanced computer systems are not topical.

Kelley Saylor, (Analyst in Advanced Technology & Global Security, U.S. Congressional Research Service), EMERGING MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS, Aug. 4, 2020, 2.

Although the U.S. government has no official definition of artificial intelligence, policymakers generally use the term AI to refer to a computer system capable of human-level cognition.

7

TOPICALITY: “BIOTECHNOLOGY” MEANS THE PROCESSING OF MATERIALS MADE BY BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

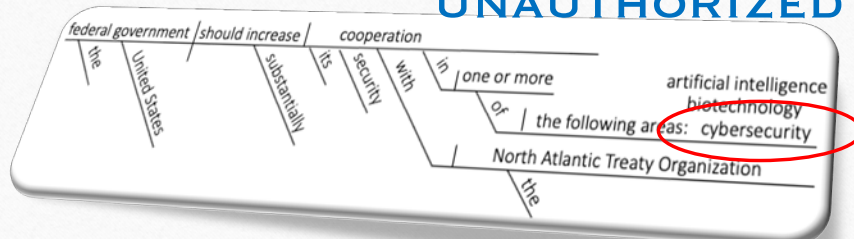


Cases that deal with research and not “applications” are not topical

Ronit Langer, (Research Analyst at Talus Analytics), THE BLESSING AND CURSE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY: A PRIMER ON BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY. Nov. 20, 2020. Retrieved May 19, 2022 from <https://carnegieendowment.org/2020/11/20/blessing-and-curse-of-biotechnology-primer-on-biosafety-and-biosecurity-pub-83252> Biotechnology, as defined by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, refers to “the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by biological agents to provide goods and services.”

8

TOPICALITY: “CYBERSECURITY” MEANS TO PROTECT NETWORKS AND DEVICES FROM UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS



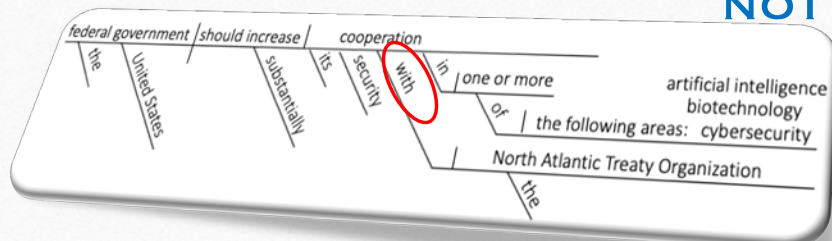
Cases that deal with computers having nothing to do with unauthorized access are not topical.

Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, WHAT IS CYBERSECURITY?, Nov. 14, 2019. Retrieved Mar. 21, 2022 from <https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/ncas/tips/ST04-001>

Cybersecurity is the art of protecting networks, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use and the practice of ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.

9

TOPICALITY: “WITH” MEANS ACTION IN COORDINATION: UNILATERAL ACTIONS ARE NOT TOPICAL



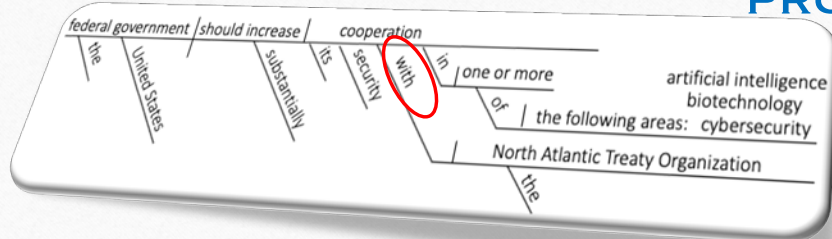
Cases that involve purely U.S. actions are not topical

Carol-June Cassidy, (Ed.), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 1005.

With: Preposition used of people or things that are together or doing something together.

10

TOPICALITY: “SUBSTANTIALLY” MEANS DEALING WITH SUBSTANCE AND NOT PROCEDURE



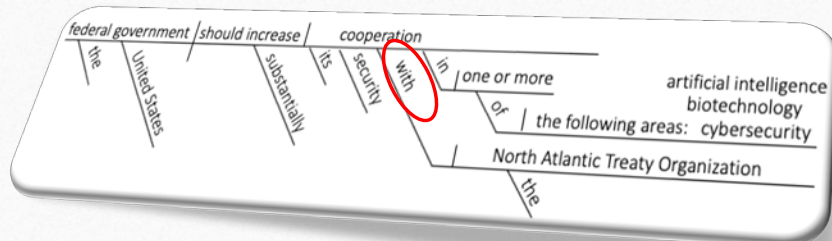
Cases that establish a procedure for invoking Article Five are not topical.

Merriam-Webster, 2020. Retrieved May 21, 2020 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/legal/substantial%20right>

Legal Definition of substantial right : an important or essential right that merits enforcement or protection by the law : a right related to a matter of substance as distinguished from a matter of form

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TOPICALITY: “SUBSTANTIALLY” MEANS WITHOUT QUALIFICATION



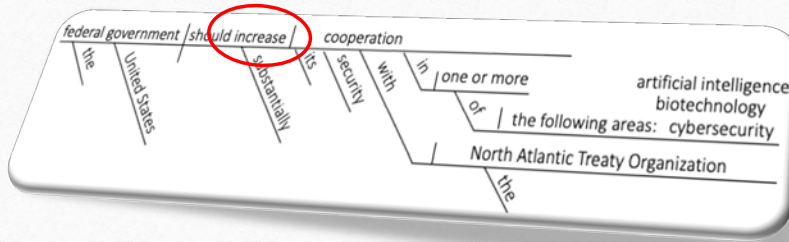
Cases that condition the plan on a response from NATO are not topical

Keith T. Smith & Shawn H.T. Denstedt, (Bennett Jones Verchere, Calgary), ALBERTA LAW REVIEW, 1992. Retrieved from HeinOnline, May 15, 2018.

Black's Law Dictionary defines "substantially" to mean: Essentially; without material qualification; in the main; in substance; materially; in a substantial manner. About, actually, competently, and essentially.

12

TOPICALITY: “INCREASE” MEANS THE PLAN MUST INCREASE EXISTING COOPERATION WITH NATO



Cases that “create” a new program of cooperation with NATO are not topical.

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.”

13

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS OF A DISADVANTAGE ARGUMENT?

Uniqueness: Explain (with evidence) why the disadvantage is not happening in the present system.

Link: Explain (with evidence and/or by citing claims made in the Affirmative case) why the adoption of the plan will cause the disadvantage.

Impact: Establish (with evidence) why the disadvantage would cause great harm.



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RUSSIA/CHINA BREAKOUT

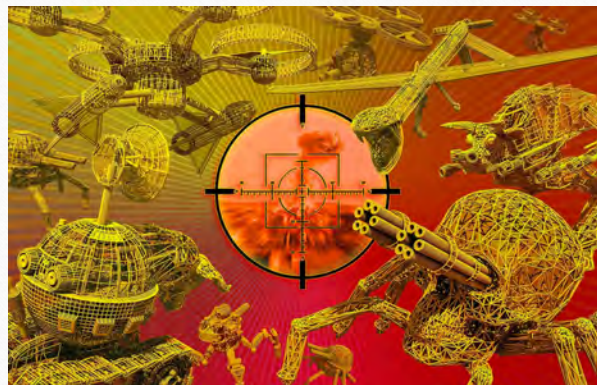
Unilaterally disarming in such areas as Lethal Autonomous Weapons, Offensive Cyber Capability, or genetic enhancement of military personnel will signal weakness and result in war



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RUSSIA/CHINA ARMS RACE

Building new emerging technology capabilities for deployment in NATO will trigger an arms race with Russia and/or China that will lead to war by miscalculation or accident.



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DETERRENCE DISADVANTAGE

Taking up controversial policies (seeking a precise definition of Article V, banning lethal autonomous weapons, banning offensive cyber, etc.) will become divisive issues within the NATO Alliance, undermining deterrence.

Division of the NATO Alliance will trigger attacks on NATO countries, most likely starting with the Baltics. All-out war will result.



17

POLITICS DISADVANTAGE

In the present system, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action will be renegotiated with Iran and passed by Congress.

Security cooperation with NATO will cost Biden the political capital he needs to implement the Iran deal, which is necessary to stop a war with Iran that will escalate out of control.



18

U.S. HEGEMONY BAD DISADVANTAGE

At present, China's peaceful rise benefits world peace.

Increased U.S. security cooperation with NATO will advance U.S. hegemony and interrupt the peaceful rise of China.

Interrupting the peaceful rise of China results in war.



19

BAN LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPONS SYSTEMS (LAWS)

Key Arguments: LAWS are good; more humane; will save lives; primarily useful in defensive operations

Frank Kelly, (JD), BROOKLYN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2018, 396. While proportionality and distinction are often questioned, there is little doubt that LAWS will be more adept than humans in following laws prohibiting certain acts. A LAWS would be incapable of violating human rights unless programmed to do so. On the battlefield, soldiers can become victims of their own emotions and prejudice. A LAWS on the other hand, will never be able to become overwhelmed by emotions in ways that affect its efficiency as a soldier or that might lead it to commit IHL violations.



20

AI INTEROPERABILITY

Key Arguments: NATO has already agreed on ethical principles, focusing on specifics will be divisive.

Simona Soare, (Defense Specialist, International Institute for Strategic Studies), ALGORITHMIC POWER, NATO AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, Nov. 18, 2021.

<https://www.iiss.org/blogs/military-balance/2021/11/algorithmic-power-nato-and-artificial-intelligence>

NATO defence ministers have formally adopted [the Alliance's first artificial intelligence \(AI\) strategy](#). The document lays out six 'baseline' principles for 'responsible' military use of AI – lawfulness, responsibility and accountability, explainability and traceability, reliability, governability, and bias mitigation.



21

DEFENCE INNOVATION ACCELERATOR FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC (DIANA)

Key Arguments: DIANA is all about “small business” – startups, non-government efforts.

Laurens Boven, (Reporter, Innovation Origins), NATO WANTS TO PUT A BILLION EUROS INTO DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE MILITARY TECH, Apr. 11, 2022. Retrieved May 29, 2022 from <https://innovationorigins.com/en/nato-wants-to-put-a-billion-euros-into-developing-innovative-military-tech/>

The fund that will make the investments will be formally established later this year. It will be an independent organization governed by an external management team made up of civil society experts.



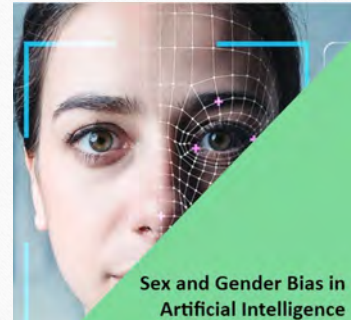
22

REMOVING GENDER BIAS FROM MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEMS

Key arguments: Yes, gender bias is pervasive in society. But machine learning actually offers a corrective.

International Women's Day Committee, GENDER AND AI: ADDRESSING BIAS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, Mar. 25, 2022. <https://www.internationalwomensday.com/Missions/14458/Gender-and-AI-Addressing-bias-in-artificial-intelligence>

Bias may be an unavoidable fact of life, but let's not make it an unavoidable aspect of new technologies. New technologies give us a chance to start afresh - starting with AI - but it's up to people, not the machines, to remove bias. According to the Financial Times, without the training human problem solvers to diversify AI, algorithms will always reflect our own biases. So hopefully women, together with men, will play a large and critical role in shaping the future of a bias-free AI world.



23

AI AND THE SMART ELECTRICAL GRID

Key Arguments: The plan can't topically fund renewable energy; that would have nothing to do with AI. The smart grid only enables renewable energy – it doesn't build wind or solar plants. The growth in wind and solar is already rapid. U.S. greenhouse reductions already lead the world. the smart grid also is more subject to cyber attacks.

Melissa Wheeler, (JD), LSU JOURNAL OF ENERGY LAW AND RESOURCES, Spr. 2018, 512. Computerization of the electric industry makes it more vulnerable to cyberattack because companies rely on information management and computer systems. Computerization has reduced the need for personnel at key facilities such as electric substations and congested transmission corridors and has increased reliance on unsecured telecommunications or Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems. SCADA systems allow automatic remote access to utilities and are designed to increase functionality rather than security. Because of their connection to the Internet, SCADA systems are extremely susceptible to cyber-intrusion.



24

QUANTUM COMPUTING

Key Arguments: The U.S. has already developed quantum-safe encryption methods. Quantum development offers an optimal opportunity for collaboration between China and the U.S. rather than competition. Private U.S. firms are best able to develop quantum computers – we have Microsoft, Google, and Apple on our side.

Daniel Garisto, (Staff, Scientific American), CHINA IS PULLING AHEAD IN GLOBAL QUANTUM RACE, NEW STUDIES SUGGEST, July 15, 2021.

Retrieved Apr. 25, 2022 from <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/china-is-pulling-ahead-in-global-quantum-race-new-studies-suggest/> As tensions between the two nations continue to rise, quantum research occupies an awkward spot: although it remains basic research with limited current applications, its future strategic potential is clear and immense. “What are the rules of the road for scientific exchanges going forward in any field, let alone quantum?” Ambrose asks. Hawkish funding of quantum technology could further inflame relations, but it could also stimulate more cooperation and transparency between competing countries seeking to prove their quantum prowess.



25

AUTONOMOUS SWARMING DRONES

Key Arguments: Turkish drones are already being supplied to Ukraine, Georgia, and other states on the Russian border. These drones are constraining Russian aggression. Autonomous drones risk accidental war.

Steve Chapman, (Staff, Chicago Tribune), THE IDEA THAT PUTIN PLANS TO INVADE COUNTRIES WEST OF UKRAINE DOESN'T MAKE A LICK OF SENSE, Apr. 8, 2022. Retrieved May 10, 2022 from

<https://www.chicagotribune.com/opinion/commentary/ct-column-putin-ukraine-nato-countries-chapman-20220408-ipzrcgmeonbgbgwogvan3levya-story.html>

The belief in some quarters, though, is that if he succeeds with the first option, he will proceed to Option No. 2. That makes about as much sense as supposing that having invaded Ukraine, he will march on Beijing. Putin launched this war on the assumption that he could win it in short order with minimal resistance. He would have to assume exactly the opposite if he attacked a NATO country — which is a solid guarantee that he won't.



26

FACIAL RECOGNITION & PRIVACY PROTECTION

Key Arguments: Facial recognition and big data sorting software is more beneficial than harmful: stops trafficking, identifies child predators, finds missing persons. This is only a tool that can be used for good or ill, as with pretty much every other technology.



Justin Hurwitz, (Prof., Law, U. of Nebraska College of Law), PEPPERDINE LAW REVIEW, 2020, 962. After all, our framers never once thought that our private spaces were forever invulnerable against government access; to the contrary, they specifically provided for such access, setting up a system of neutral, third-party magistrates and specific legal standards to be met before the government might obtain such access. The final lesson we've learned about modern privacy advocacy is that privacy overreach--of the variety practiced by most (if not all) of today's modern advocacy groups--is often likely to result in worse outcomes for privacy, regardless of the noble intent of those promoting such efforts.

27

ARTIFICIAL GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & THE SINGULARITY

Key Arguments: Any attempt to stop scientific research is a fools errand. It is not only practically impossible, but also unwise.

Edward Rubin, (Prof., Law, Vanderbilt U. Law School), "Beneficial Precaution: A Proposed Approach to Uncertain Technological Dangers," VANDERBILT JOURNAL OF ENTERTAINMENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW, Winter 2020. Retrieved May 15, 2022 from Nexis. It seems likely, moreover, that any effective ban would need to be instituted by all the national governments acting in concert. Any single nation that attempted to ban the industrial progress would simply lose its competitive position in the global economy and would soon need to abandon the effort. And banning the progress of automation would deny society the wonderful new benefits that this progress might provide, including freedom from repetitive, unfulfilling jobs and new machine-made products that make current technological marvels look quaint.



28

BAN GERMLINE GENETIC ENGINEERING

Key Arguments: All medical interventions could be viewed as "playing God." Technologies with the potential to cure genetic disorders, or even cancer, should not be banned.

Rebecca Rodriguez, (JD Candidate), "Beyond Dr. Frankenstein's Monster: Human Germline Editing and the Implications of Waiting to Regulate," *NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW*, 2018, 613. Some opponents argue that editing the human germline is like "playing God" and should never be allowed. This philosophical argument does not withstand practicality. Modern medicine intervenes on a daily basis with life-saving surgeries and prescription medicines. "Do not resuscitate" orders are the exception, not the standard. The possibility that CRISPR-Cas9 can be used to treat cancer patients and eradicate debilitating genetic diseases by modifying the human germline outweighs any abstract reasoning against the process because, as the ASHG statement proposes, all clinical applications of this technology must meet stringent standards.



29

BIOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT OF SOLDIERS

Key Arguments: When properly selected, biological enhancements have the potential to save lives and restore lost limbs and mental capabilities.

Kate McCord, (Prof., Life Sciences, Arizona State U), *EXPLAINING REGENERATION: CELLS AND LIMBS AS COMPLEX LIVING SYSTEMS, LEARNING FROM HISTORY*, Aug. 31, 2021. Retrieved May 20, 2022 from <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcell.2021.734315/full> We can surely learn about nerve regeneration, for example, by looking at stem cells in cancer, or germline regeneration, or limb regeneration in different organisms. We may be much closer to modeling regenerative processes overall, yet it will take work.



30

DEVELOPMENT OF VACCINES

Key Arguments: The present system actually developed multiple Covid-19 vaccines in record time. The problem was not the availability of vaccines, but vaccine hesitancy. Besides the crazy conspiracy theories, many level-headed people were skeptical because of the short time frame and shortened testing period. This would be made even worse by further shortening the period of human trials to vaccine deployment.

Jocelyn Solis-Moreira, (Staff, Medical News Today), HOW DID WE DEVELOP A COVID-19 VACCINE SO QUICKLY?, Nov. 12, 2021. Retrieved Apr. 10, 2022 from <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/how-did-we-develop-a-covid-19-vaccine-so-quickly> Creating a vaccine in under 1 year is no small feat. While the coronavirus pandemic made a new normal of mask-wearing and physical distancing, it also spurred global cooperation for vaccine research and distribution. However, a vaccine is only effective if people are willing to receive it. With rapid research development, some may be concerned that the vaccine was rushed, and with these concerns comes vaccine hesitancy.



31

BAN OFFENSIVE CYBER

Key Arguments: It is impossible to distinguish between offensive and defensive cyber operations. For example, during the 2020 presidential election, the U.S. blocked Internet access to Russian bot farms as a protective measure. Offensive cyber capability deters; if it is banned, it can no longer deter.

Angus King, (Co-Chair, Cyberspace Solarium Commission), CYBERSPACE SOLARIUM COMMISSION REPORT, Mar. 2020, iv. Today most cyber actors feel undeterred, if not emboldened, to target our personal data and public infrastructure. In other words, through our inability or unwillingness to identify and punish our cyber adversaries, we are signaling that interfering in American elections or stealing billions in U.S. intellectual property is acceptable. The federal government and the private sector must defend themselves and strike back with speed and agility.



32

INCREASE DEFENSIVE CYBER

Key Arguments: The threat of cyber attacks from Russia and China is exaggerated. The U.S. already leads the world in its cyber capability. U.S. corporations have learned how to defend against cyber attacks, and we are best served by keeping the government out of our cyber affairs (reference the NSA and Snowden revelations).

Richard Clarke & Robert Knake, (Official in charge of Cybersecurity Policy for President George W. Bush/Sr. Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations and Sr. Scientist, Northwestern U.), *THE FIFTH DOMAIN: DEFENDING OUR COUNTRY, OUR COMPANIES, AND OURSELVES IN THE AGE OF CYBERTHREATS*, 2019, 36. It's getting harder to find vulnerabilities in new systems and even harder to exploit them. Modern trusted systems can actually be trusted. Your iPhone, a ubiquitous commercial device, is far better defended than a state-of-the-art system from Aitel's early days on the offense. Even the latest version of the long-maligned Microsoft Windows operating system is pretty secure.



33

DESIGNATE SPACE AS CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Key Arguments: Designation of space as a “critical infrastructure” does nothing other than assign its cyber defense to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS is dysfunctional and the last place we should rely on to defend space assets. The superior option is the present approach, which assigns defense of space assets to the U.S. Space Force.

Jackson Barnett, (Staff, FedScoop), *SPACE FORCE STARTS TRANSITIONING CYBERSECURITY PROFESSIONALS INTO ITS RANKS*, Feb. 16, 2021. Retrieved May 18, 2022 from <https://www.fedscoop.com/space-force-cybersecurity-professionals-guardians/> Space Force acquisition professionals have also been at work to increase cybersecurity by inking new deals with private security companies. One recent deal with Xage security will build a zero trust-style security system to protect space assets.



34

CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION

Key Arguments: AI is replacing the need for cybersecurity personnel; STEM is especially irrelevant because it trains only entry level cybersecurity workers. There is no shortage at the entry level.

Sead Fadilpašić, (Staff, IT ProPortal), AI SET TO REPLACE CYBERSECURITY PROFESSIONALS WITHIN A DECADE, Dec. 10, 2020. Retrieved Apr. 25, 2022 from <https://www.itproportal.com/news/ai-set-to-replace-cybersecurity-professionals-within-a-decade/> If you work in cybersecurity, chances are your current job will be performed by AI within a decade, according to a new report from Trend Micro. The company polled 500 IT directors, managers, CIOs and CTOs about what they believe cybersecurity will look like in 2030, and more than four in ten (41 percent) are confident AI will completely replace them within the next ten years.



35

AGREEMENT ON THE CYBER ATTACK TRIGGER FOR ARTICLE V

Key Arguments: This case is especially subject to topicality attack; the plan depends upon 30 NATO countries agreeing, when they have been unable to agree in the past on this issue. This also means no solvency, given the failure to agree.

Stephen Jackson, (Prof., Center for Infrastructure Protection and Homeland Security, George Mason U.), DETERMINING WHEN CYBER AGGRESSION QUALIFIES AS AN ARMED ATTACK, Aug. 16, 2016. Retrieved May 18, 2022 from <https://cip.gmu.edu/2016/08/16/nato-article-5-cyber-warfare-natos-ambiguous-outdated-procedure-determining-cyber-aggression-qualifies-armed-attack/> Currently, almost every NATO ally has an individual national security and defense strategy related to cybersecurity. These strategies vary in detail and scope, and lack uniformity in defining the elements of which cyber attacks warrant an aggressive response.



36

CYBER ATTRIBUTION (NAME & SHAME)

Key Arguments: Cyber attribution does not deter, with or without an evidence requirement. The U.S. itself is a sufficient demonstration – our offensive cyber attacks were outed in a major way by the Snowden revelations, but we didn't care and the attacks continued. There is no reason to believe Russia or China would be any different.

Richard Clarke & Robert Knake, (Official in charge of Cybersecurity Policy for President George W. Bush/Sr. Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations and Sr. Scientist, Northwestern U.), *THE FIFTH DOMAIN: DEFENDING OUR COUNTRY, OUR COMPANIES, AND OURSELVES IN THE AGE OF CYBERTHREATS*, 2019, 27-28. One way in which the U.S. government has decided to respond to these cyber-attacks by foreign militaries has been to "name and shame." At the risk of compromising what are called sources and methods, U.S. intelligence agencies have permitted Justice Department lawyers to name, show photographs of, and issue arrest warrants for individuals in foreign military cyber units involved in attacks inside the United States. This U.S. tactic is intended to demonstrate the extent of the problem, to give the appearance of doing something about it, and in rare instances to make it possible to arrest and interrogate the military personnel involved. We found no U.S. government or former U.S. government official who thought it would deter further attacks.

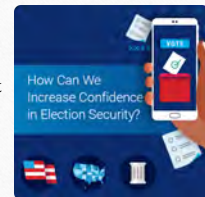


37

ELECTION PROTECTION: CYBER ATTACKS

Key Arguments: The 2020 elections were the most secure in our history; the public uncertainty among Republicans about election integrity had nothing to do with actual cyber attacks. The problem is political, not technical.

U.S. Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, JOINT STATEMENT FROM ELECTIONS INFRASTRUCTURE GOVERNMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL & THE ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR COORDINATING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES, Nov. 12, 2020. Retrieved May 2, 2022 from <https://www.cisa.gov/news/2020/11/12/joint-statement-elections-infrastructure-government-coordinating-council-election> The November 3rd election was the most secure in American history. Right now, across the country, election officials are reviewing and double checking the entire election process prior to finalizing the result. "When states have close elections, many will recount ballots. All of the states with close results in the 2020 presidential race have paper records of each vote, allowing the ability to go back and count each ballot if necessary. This is an added benefit for security and resilience. This process allows for the identification and correction of any mistakes or errors. There is no evidence that any voting system deleted or lost votes, changed votes, or was in any way compromised.



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NATO/EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES TOPIC AFFIRMATIVE

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its security cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in one or more of the following areas: artificial intelligence, biotechnology, cybersecurity.

