===1===

====A. Violation-There are 11 types of financial incentives-The affirmative fails to specify what they increase. ====

\*\*Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency 12\*\*

[[http://www.dsireusa.org/glossary/-http://www.dsireusa.org/glossary/]]

DSIRE organizes incentives and policies that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency into two general categories — (1) Financial Incentives and (2) Rules, Regulations %26 Policies — and roughly 30 specific types of incentives and policies. This glossary provides a description of each specific incentive and policy type.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES (click to collapse section)

Corporate Tax Incentives

Corporate tax incentives include tax credits, deductions and exemptions. These incentives are available

AND

equipment, are categorized as "Industry Recruitment/Support" in DSIRE.)

Grant Programs

States offer a variety of grant programs to encourage the use and development of renewables

AND

and energy efficiency projects for end-users. Grants are usually competitive.

Green Building Incentives

Green buildings are designed and constructed using practices and materials that minimize the impacts of

AND

under other DSIRE incentive categories, such as tax incentives and grant programs.)

Industry Recruitment/Support

To promote economic development and the creation of jobs, some states offer financial incentives

AND

include a sunset provision to encourage the industries to become self-sufficient.

Loan Programs

Loan programs provide financing for the purchase of renewable energy or energy efficiency systems or

AND

offered loans and/or loan guarantees for renewables and energy efficiency projects.

PACE Financing

Property-Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing effectively allows property owners to borrow money to pay for renewable energy and/or energy-efficiency improvements. The amount borrowed is typically repaid over a period of years via a special assessment on the owner~’s property. In general, local governments (such as cities and counties) that choose to offer PACE financing must be authorized to do so by state law.

Performance-Based Incentives

Performance-based incentives (PBIs), also known as production incentives, provide cash

AND

eligible commercial facility are categorized as "Corporate Tax Incentives" in DSIRE.)

Personal Tax Incentives

Personal tax incentives include income tax credits and deductions. Many states offer these incentives

AND

the federal government has offered personal tax credits for renewables and energy efficiency.

Property Tax Incentives

Property tax incentives include exemptions, exclusions, abatements and credits. Most property tax

AND

local taxing authorities the option of allowing a property tax incentive for renewables.

Rebate Programs

States, utilities and a few local governments offer rebates to promote the installation of renewables and energy efficiency projects. The majority of rebate programs that support renewables are administered by states, municipal utilities and electric cooperatives; these programs commonly provide funding for solar water heating and/or photovoltaic (PV) systems. Most rebate programs that support energy efficiency are administered by utilities. Rebate amounts vary widely by technology and program administrator.

Sales Tax Incentives

Sales tax incentives typically provide an exemption from, or refund of, the state sales tax (or sales and use tax) for the purchase of a renewable energy system, an energy-efficient appliance, or other energy efficiency measures. Several states have established an annual "sales tax holiday" for energy efficiency measures by annually allowing a temporary exemption – usually for one or two days – from the state sales tax.

====B. Voting issue====

====1-Ground-Failure to specify guts negative disad and counterplan ground by making it impossible for us to test specific incentives mechanisms against the status quo or alternative mechanisms. That ground is the heart of the topic and key to fair and balanced debates. ====

====2-Education-Their interpretation turns the topic into financial incentives good/bad and misses the important debates surrounding different types of incentives like tax credits, loans, and grants. ====

====3-Makes solvency indeterminate-Vote negative on presumption . It is impossible to evaluate solvency claims in the abstract without evaluating the specific incentive. ====

===2===

====A. Definition-The United States includes the 50 states and D.C. ====

\*\*Dictionary.com\*\*

[[http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/united+states-http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/united+states]]

United States

noun

a republic in the N Western Hemisphere comprising 48 conterminous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska in North America, and Hawaii in the N Pacific. 267,954,767; conterminous United States, 3,022,387 sq. mi. (7,827,982 sq. km); with Alaska and Hawaii, 3,615,122 sq. mi. (9,363,166 sq. km). Capital: Washington, D.C. Abbreviation: U.S., US

====B. Violation-The plan give incentives everywhere. ====

====C. Negative Interpretation is Superior====

====1-Limits-The affirmative interpretation explodes the topic by including areas under varying degrees of United States jurisdiction like territories, possessions, military bases, embassies, naval vessels. This undermines predictable and manageable research burdens. ====

====2-Ground-Including peripheral areas like bases and possessions undermines links to core generics like the energy disadvantages and onto entirely new advantage areas like military readiness and Guam culture. ====

====3-Education-The negative interpretation focuses the debates onto core issues regarding the topic i.e. domestic energy production. You should err negative as this literature base is uniquely timely and valuable. ====

====D. Topicality is a voting issue-Fairness to the Negative ====

===3===

====A. Definitions====

====First, Energy production includes electricity production, production of fuels including nuclear, and heating and cooling by renewable resources. ====

\*\*NASA S%26T Info Project no date\*\*

(NASA Scientific and Technical Information Project, "Scope and Subject Category Guide," http://www.sti.nasa.gov/sscg/44.html

Definition

Energy Production – The production of electricity, combustible fuels, nuclear and thermonuclear fuels, and heating and cooling by renewable resources.

====Second, For indicates purpose====

\*\*Merriam Webster Online \*\*

[[http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/for-http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/for]]

used as a function word to indicate purpose <a grant for studying medicine\*\*>\*\*

====B. Violation-There is a distinction between investment and production incentives-the plan must be an incentive directly tied to the production of electricity generation. ====

\*\*Doris, 12\*\* – National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Elizabeth, "Policy Building Blocks: Helping Policymakers Determine Policy Staging for the Development of Distributed PV Markets," Paper to be presented at the 2012 World Renewable Energy Forum, 5/13-5/17, http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/54801.pdf)

3.3 Market Expansion

This stage of policy development targets the development of projects and includes both incentives that

AND

the design and implementation of effective market incentives. Specific policy types include:

• Incentives. In the context of this framework, incentives are defined as direct

AND

is prepared for project development. There are three primary types of incentives:

• Investment incentives directly alter the first cost of technologies. These incentives can take

AND

direct capital investment, but instead prioritizes reduction in pay-back period.

• Production incentives provide payment for electricity produced from the distributed electricity. These are

AND

incentives have the potential to be invested in projects that do not materialize).

• Feed-in-Tariffs. This incentive type reduces investment risk by providing fixed payments for projects based on the levelized cost of renewable energy generation. This (among other design characteristics) distinguishes feed-in-tariffs from production-based incentives, which are based on monetizing the value of the electricity to the grid or the value to the electricity purchaser.

• Removing Siting Restrictions or Ensuring Broad Market Access. Siting restrictions can be stipulated

AND

date, market development has not been limited by these types of regulations.

• Streamlined Permitting. Permitting for solar facilities has traditionally been the jurisdiction of localities

AND

, so it is not currently considered a primary policy for developing markets.

====C. Negative Interpretation is Superior ====

====1-Limits-Our interpretation allows a fair number of cases that increase incentives directly tied to energy production. Their interpretation explodes the topic by allowing a large number of mechanisms that indirectly promote production. ====

====2-Ground-Our interpretation locks in core links to core arguments like energy disadvantages and focuses the debate on the site of production. Their interpretation allows affirmatives the dodge the central question of the topic by only indirectly relating to the production of energy. ====

====D. Topicality is a voting issue-Fairness to the Negative ====

===4===

====Text —- The United States federal government should hold a binding national policy referendum over whether to substantially increase financial incentives for subdermal solar panels and should implement the result. ====

====We reserve the right to clarify.====

====—-Genuine citizen engagement in energy policy formation is critical to solvency. ====

\*\*Hendriks 2009\*\*

Carolyn M., Crawford School of Economics and Government @ Australia National University, Securing public legitimacy for long-term energy reforms, PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK CONFERENCETHE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA29-30 JANUARY

Integrate policy development with empowered forms of citizen engagement A more radical strategy would be

AND

have to reconsider their views on the role of citizens in energy politics.

====—-Engagement with the people is a prerequisite to larger social change. ====

\*\*Löwy 2009\*\*

Michael, Fellow of the IIRE in Amsterdam and former research director of the French National Council for Scientific Research, Climate Change - a contribution to the debate, IV Online magazine : IV418, http://www.internationalviewpoint.org/spip.php?article1741

Ecosocialist planning must be based on democratic and pluralist debate, at every level of

AND

result of their struggles, their self-education and their social experience.

====—-The impact is American imperialism. ====

\*\*Cox 2012\*\*

William John, retired police officer, prosecutor, public interest lawyer, author and political activist, Global Research - Political Transformation in America: Effectuating Real Democracy by a Voters~’ Rights Amendment, http://thevoters.org/

A National Policy Referendum can produce a number of positive results: First, the

AND

democracy is no longer an option. It is a matter of survival%21

===5===

====—- Embracing the cyborg detaches our analysis from the material reality of phallocentrism and ensures the new cybernetic identities will just be assimilated into the larger structure of patriarchy. ====

\*\*Cook 2004\*\*

Peta S., Centre for Social Change Research, Queensland University of Technology, The Modernistic Posthuman Prophecy of Donna Haraway, Paper presented to the Social Change in the 21st Century Conference, http://eprints.qut.edu.au/646/1/cook\_peta.pdf

Similarly to Firestone~’s utopian social vision of a techno-based post-gender reality

AND

connection of Haraway~’s cyborg to the transhumanist and posthuman prophecies of the Extropians.

====—-The affirmative is uniquely bad —- Embracing cybernetic subjectivity within a framework of phallocentrism makes sexual violence and nuclear extinction inevitable. ====

ALAIMO, 1994

Stacy, Cyborg and Ecofeminist Interventions: Challenges for an Environmental Feminism, Feminist Studies, Vol. 20

More specifically, Haraway argues that the cyborg, precisely by blurring human-machine

AND

is crucial that feminism maintain an oppositional voice against the military industrial complex.

The impact is physical %26 mental annihilation of difference.

Irigaray 1994

Luce, Thinking the difference: for a peaceful revolution, pg 4-7

What does it mean for our entire culture to be threatened with destruction? There

AND

religious ones, destroying life seems to be as compulsory as giving life.

Our Alternative is to embrace feminist separatism —- Voting negative affirms the cyborg apart from the affirmatives phallocentric technology and solves the affirmative without requiring phallocentric view of the subject.

Weedon 1999

Chris, the Chair of the Centre for Critical and Cultural Theory at Cardiff University, Feminism, theory, and the politics of difference, p. 90-93

In the order of reason which has governed Western thought since the rise of Ancient

AND

nor their language can exist. (1994: 106; original 1989).

===1nc Case===

====—-Turn Surveillance —- Cyborg utopianism will be coopted by the state in favor of surveillance and total domination. ====

\*\*Cook 2004\*\*

Peta S., Centre for Social Change Research, Queensland University of Technology, The Modernistic Posthuman Prophecy of Donna Haraway, Paper presented to the Social Change in the 21st Century Conference, http://eprints.qut.edu.au/646/1/cook\_peta.pdf

Cyborg utopianism also ignores the vast and real potential of cyborg technologies to be used

AND

ethos of liberation (Haraway in Gray, 2002; Gray, 2000).

====—-Embracing state networks of technological surveillance causes extinction. ====

\*\*Chernus 1986\*\*

Ira, Professor of Religious studies at UC Boulder, Dr. Strangegod pg. 136-140

Yet we cannot be totally content with being machines. In fact as we saw

AND

and unlimited license for "our" machine to do whatever it wants.

====—-Turn Nihilism —- Their embrace of the cyborg destroys our relationship to death by transforming it into something that can be escaped via technology and makes the articulation of individual meaning impossible. ====

\*\*Smith-Windsor 2004\*\*

Jaimie, The Cyborg Mother: A Breached Boundary, Ctheory, http://www.ctheory.net/articles.aspx?id=409~~%23\_ednref19

The relationship between machine and body cannot sustain life endlessly. One must eventually overtake

AND

of the technological gaze it the most important political moment in becoming cyborgs.