### 2AC A2 Not a Direct Financial Incentive

First, we meet: MLPs are restricted legally, that is our Morman**n and Reicher, 6-2-12**

#### Second, counter-interp: Restriction is a legal barrier

Free Legal Dictionary, accessed 12

[http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/restriction //wyo-tjc]

restriction n. any limitation on activity, by statute, regulation or contract provision. In multi-unit real estate developments, condominium and cooperative housing projects, managed by homeowners' associations or similar organizations are usually required by state law to impose restrictions on use. Thus, the restrictions are part of the "covenants, conditions and restrictions," intended to enhance the use of common facilities and property, recorded and incorporated into the title of each owner.

#### Third, we meet: Wind/Solar producers are banned from organizing as MLPs by law- it is a restriction

Holshouser 12

[Paul, Finance Policy Manager at AWEA, “SMU study: Expanded partnership access could unlock $6 billion in wind energy investment”, p. <http://www.awea.org/blog/index.cfm?customel_dataPageID_1699=16735> //wyo-tjc]

An MLP is a publicly-traded limited partnership in which regular investors can purchase shares in the partnership (called MLP units) just like stock shares. These investments have long been utilized by the oil and gas industry, but renewable projects have been excluded by federal tax law from using them. The SMU team shows that $5 billion to $6 billion is currently sidelined by arbitrary restrictions in the tax code, and also details other strengths of an MLP-based policy:

#### prefer our interpretation:

#### The topic says and/or- they have to prove we are neither a restriction NOR an incentive

#### Sufficient ground- it is a restriction grounded in law, requiring congressional action to remove it, ensures sufficient ground.

#### Sixth, we also meet reduce:

#### Reduce is to diminish in size, amount or extent and to consolidate

Merriam Webster, no date

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

transitive verb

1 a : to draw together or cause to converge : consolidate <reduce all the questions to one>

b (1) : to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number <reduce taxes> <reduce the likelihood of war> (2) : to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling <add the wine and reduce the sauce for two minutes>

c : to narrow down : restrict <the Indians were reduced to small reservations>

d : to make shorter : abridge

#### The Plan would put an end to a restricted state and consolidate the tax code

Chambers 10

[Letitia Chambers, Coalition of Publicly Traded Partnerships, and Chambers Associates Incorporated, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, Committee on Ways and Means, House Testimony, 6.13, p. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-107hhrg74229/html/CHRG-107hhrg74229.htm> //wyo-tjc]

In practical terms, this means that when existing PTPs [publicly traded partnerships, also referred to as master limited partnerships or MLPs] want to issue equity, or energy businesses want to create new PTPs, in order to finance their plans for acquisition of new assets, broadening their infrastructure, and more efficiently meeting the country's energy needs, they can do so only to the extent that individual investors are willing and able to buy them. As a result, PTP managers wishing to raise a certain amount of capital must do it in several smaller offerings instead of one large one, increasing the cost of capital, or must assume more debt than they would prefer. They must even check to be sure that none of the other PTPs are planning an offering that is near in time to theirs, because the retail market can only absorb so many PTP units at a time. Needless to say, this hampers, delays, and increases the cost of every major project or acquisition that these companies wish to undertake.

Conclusion. There is no reason for PTP managers to be limited in this way when there is such a need for the energy infrastructure that they could be financing. The Publicly Traded Partnership Equity Act (H.R. 1463) would put an end to this restrictive situation and modernize this bit of the tax code by simply adding income derived from PTPs to the qualifying income list in the RIC rules. H.R. 1463, which has been sponsored in past years by Chairman Thomas, has been introduced this year by Rep. Wally Herger and a bipartisan group of cosponsors. It has been approved by Congress already, as part of the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999, which was vetoed by President Clinton.

#### Seventh, their interpretation is bad:

#### Over limits- there are no explicit production restrictions for solar or wind outside of transmission and generation- they moot those two fuels from the topic

[insert specific attacks]

#### Eight, Err affirmative—the topic is massively neg-biased because of a lack of fed-key warrants and the states counterplan, and huge backfile generics because of past energy policies

#### Ninth, Competing interpretations is bad—comparisons are just as subjective as reasonability and their frame encourages a race to the bottom. We shouldn’t lose if our aff makes debate harder as long as it is still possible and educational.

Fin incentives

#### , counter-interpretation: financial incentives include tax-incentives to leverage private sector resources

Clean and Secure Energy Action Report 10

[staff, 2010 update, “Financial Incentives - Loans, Rebates, Taxes, Bonds, Etc.”, p. <http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/1008CLEANENERGYELECTRICITYINCENTIVES.PDF> //wyo-tjc]

Financial incentives can help states address market barriers and leverage private sector resources for greater investment in energy efficiency or renewable energy systems. Types of financial incentives state governments offer include: tax incentives, grants, loans, rebates, industry recruitment/support, bond programs, green building incentives, leasing/lease purchase programs, and production incentives.

#### we meet the counter-interp- MLPs are a tax incentive

Bradford 7.30

[Travis, staff writer, New MLP Parity Act Could Give a Boost to Geothermal/Renewable Energy Investors, p. <http://prometheus.org/2012/07/30/new-mlp-parity-act-could-give-a-boost-to-geothermalrenewable-energy-investors/> //wyo-tjc]

WASHINGTON, D.C. — U.S. Senators Chris Coons (D-Del.) and Jerry Moran (R-Kan.) have introduced legislation, S. 3275, or Master Limited Partnerships (MLP) Parity Act, which gives renewable energy projects access to a tax incentive available now only to oil, gas, and coal projects.

The act could “level the energy playing field by giving investors in renewable-energy projects access to a decades-old tax advantage now available only to investors in fossil fuel-based energy projects,” they noted in their press release. ”The Master Limited Partnerships Parity Act is a straightforward, powerful tweak to the federal tax code that could unleash significant private capital by helping additional energy-generation and renewable fuels companies form master limited partnerships, which combine the funding advantages of corporations and the tax advantages of partnerships.”

Senator Coons said: “Despite all the political rhetoric about the need for an all-of-the-above energy strategy, our current tax code clearly picks winners and losers in the energy space.” He told press, “The MLP Parity Act helps level the playing field by giving investors in renewables and non-renewables access to the same highly attractive master limited partnership business structure. Congress should be setting a realistic and stable policy pathway to sustain innovations in domestic energy development, and help the market work to its fullest potential. That starts with leveling the playing field and giving renewable energy the same shot at market success as fossil fuels.”

#### , prefer our interpretation:

#### Topic says and/or- they have to win we are neither a restriction nor an incentive

#### Arbitrariness- their interp of incentives excludes core tax incentive and credit affs like the ITC and PTC

#### Education- they exclude tax incentives that are deductions, not just credits

BASE 5

[Business Alliance for Sustainable Energy, “A Guide to U.S. Federal, Oregon, and Local Financial Incentives Available to Firms Engaged in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency”, 2005, p. <http://www.3estrategies.org/Documents/IncentivesforSEcompaniesguide--3-06_000.pdf> //wyo-tjc]

U.S. FEDERAL LEVEL FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Assistance is available in the following forms: grants, loans (typically, loan guarantees), and tax incentives (in the form of tax credits or special tax deductions). The government also buys goods and services through procurement contracts.

#### Fifth- their interp is flawed [insert specifics]

#### Sixth, Err affirmative—the topic is massively neg-biased because of a lack of fed-key warrants and the states counterplan, and huge backfile generics because of past energy policies

#### Seventh, Competing interpretations is bad—comparisons are just as subjective as reasonability and their frame encourages a race to the bottom. We shouldn’t lose if our aff makes debate harder as long as it is still possible and educational.

#### for

#### First, we meet: plan in a vacuum is for wind power production- their definition only operationalizes words in the plan

#### Second, counter-interpretation: ‘for’ refers to ‘those things designed or meant for a specific purpose

Collins English Dictionary, no date [http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/for#wordorgtop]

for (fɔː, ( unstressed ) fə)

— prep

1. intended to reach; directed or belonging to: there's a phone call for you

2. to the advantage of: I only did it for you

3. in the direction of: heading for the border

4. over a span of (time or distance): working for six days ; the river ran for six miles

5. in favour of; in support of: those for the proposal ; vote for me

6. in order to get or achieve: I do it for money ; he does it for pleasure ; what did you do that for?

7. appropriate to; designed to meet the needs of; meant to be used in: these kennels are for puppies

#### Tax incentives are direct financial incentives

Al-Juaied, 10 - Former Visiting Scholar, Energy Technology Innovation Policy Research Group, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School (Mohammed, “Analysis of Financial Incentives for Early CCS Deployment,” October, http://www.southwestcarbonpartnership.org/\_Resources/PDF/Al-Juaied\_Analysis\_of\_Financial\_Incentives\_web.pdf)

2. FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Federal and state governments have frequently used direct and indirect incentives to mobilize private sector investment in projects and to advance policy objectives in numerous sectors of the economy. Types of direct incentives have included tax-based incentives, loan guarantees, and other forms of direct government participation such as grants. Indirect incentives can also be valuable tools for mobilizing private sector investment, such as permitting acceleration, and other indirect forms of risk sharing.

#### The ‘direct’ interpretation is arbitrary and overlimiting because of the organization of the tax code

Sherlock 11

[Molly, CRS Analyst in Economics, “Energy Tax Incentives: Measuring Value Across Different Types of Energy Resources”, CRS Reports, Aug 10, p. <http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/R41953.pdf> //wyo-tjc]

A number of tax provisions that support energy are not energy specific The U.S. energy sector benefits from a number of tax provisions that are not targeted at energy. For example, the production activities deduction (§ 199) benefits all domestic manufacturersjjjj. For the purposes of the § 199 deduction, oil and gas extraction is considered a domestic manufacturing activity. Certain energy-related activities may also benefit from other tax incentives that are available to non-energy industries, such as the ability to issue tax-exempt debt, the ability to structure as a master limited partnership, or tax incentives designed to promote other activities, such as research and development.

**Warming**

#### Accelerating warming kills agriculture and threatens food production in critical areas

Scheffran and Battaglini 10

(Jürgen Scheffran is professor at the Institute of Geography of University of Hamburg and head of the Research Group Climate Change and Security (CLISEC) in the Excellence Initiative “Integrated Climate Systems Analysis and Prediction” Antonella Battaglini works for the Postdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. “Climate and conﬂicts: the security risks of global warming” 31-32 http://www.springerlink.com/content/c6tvh7116070x190/fulltext.pdf//wyoccd)

More than 850 million people are undernourished, and agricultural areas are overexploited in many parts of the world. Climate change will likely reduce crop productivity and worsen malnutrition and food insecurity, with signiﬁcant variations from region to region. The German Advisory Council anticipates that a global warming of between 2 and 4 degrees Celsius would lead to a drop of agricultural productivity worldwide and that this decrease will be substantially reinforced by desertiﬁcation, soil salinization, and water scarcity (WBGU 2007). Food production is most severely threatened by global warming in lower latitudes, particularly through loss of cereal harvests and insufﬁcient adaptive capacities (IPCC 2007). A temperature rise of 4C or more can be expected to have major negative impacts on global agriculture. Climate change in developing countries will likely result in an increase in drylands and areas under water stress. According to FAO (2005), 65 developing countries could lose a cereal production potential of some 280 million tonnes, a loss valued at US$ 56 billion or about 16% of the agricultural gross domestic product of these countries in 1995. In India alone, 125 million tonnes (or 18%) of rainfed cereal production potential could be destroyed. Africa’s food production is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The per-capita area of agricultural land fell between 1965 and 1990 from 0.5 to 0.3 hectare, and percapita food production has declined for more than 20 years on the continent. Poor water supply or water scarcity (for drinking water and irrigation) could signiﬁcantly reduce yields from rain-fed agriculture injjjjj some African countries, severely compromising access to food in the coming decades, according to the IPCC (2007). This may well trigger regional food crises, a global increase in food prices and further undermine the economic performance of weak and unstable states. The predicted loss of agricultural land in the region due to climate change could lead to a signiﬁcant additional decline in food production with potentially serious implications. For instance, soil degradation, population growth and unequal land distribution transformed the environmental crisis in Rwanda into a nationwide crisis, giving radical forces an opportunity to escalate ethnic rivalries into a genocide (Percival and Homer-Dixon 1995).

#### Global warming has increased water and food borne disease along with vector borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever

Kurane 10

(Ichiro Kurane is a medical doctor at the National Institute of Infectious Disease in Tokyo, Japan. “The Effect of Global Warming on Infectious Diseases” Osong Public Health and Research Perspectives

Volume 1, Issue 1, December 2010, Pages 4–9. Science Direct//wyoccd)

2.1. Effect of global warming on water- and foodborne infectious diseases It has been predicted that the number of the patients with water- and foodborne infectious diseases is heavily affected by global warming. The number of cholera cases was increased by both high and low rainfalls in Bangladesh.3 The number of non-cholera diarrhoeal disease cases is also increased by high and low rainfalls and by higher temperature in Bangladesh.4 However, the degree of the effects on water- and foodborne infectious diseases depends on the levels of the social infrastructure. In the countries where water and food supply systems and sewage system are well established, the effect on water- and foodborne infectious diseases is expected to be less affected. Thus, the effect is assumed to be greater in developing countries but less in developed countries. 2.2. Effect of global warming on vector-borne infectious diseases Vector-borne infectious diseases are caused by the pathogens transmitted by arthropods. Mosquitoes and ticks are the main vectors. The effect of global warming on vector-borne infectious diseases is indirect. Global warming affects geographical distribution and activity of the vectors. Thus, the levels of the influence depend on the kind of vectors. The major mosquito-borne infectious diseases that have been reported to be affected by global warming include malaria, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis (JE), and tick-borne encephalitis. 2.2.1. Malaria Malaria has been considered to be the most important vector-borne infectious disease in the world. It has been reported that global warming changes the distribution, intensity of transmission, and seasonality of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. [5] and [6] Association between inter-annual variability in temperature and malaria transmission was detected in Africa. In Kenya, the number of malaria cases was associated with rainfall and high maximum temperature in preceding 3–4 months.7 In Ethiopia, malaria epidemics were associated with high minimum temperatures in the preceding months.8 On the other hand, there have also been reports that suggest no evident association between climate change and malaria in South America1 or in the Russian Federation.9 Thus, it is possible that the potential impact of global warming on malaria varies at local levels.1 2.2.2. Dengue fever Dengue fever is an important vector-borne viral infectious disease in the world. There have been reports that suggest an association between global warming and epidemics of dengue fever. [10], [11], [12] and [13] However, there also have been reports that suggest the absence of an association between global warming and epidemics of dengue fever. This is probably because of the presence of multiple other factors in addition to climate factors or the effect of global warming on dengue fever epidemics vary in the study regions. The model of vector abundance demonstrated a good agreement with the distribution of reported dengue cases in some areas in the world.14 Thus, it is predicted that the positive effect of global warming on the abundance and distribution of vector mosquitoes eventually leads to increase in the number of dengue patients and expansion of dengue virus endemic areas. 2.2.3. Other vector-borne infectious diseases There have been reports on climate-related shifts in the distribution of ticks that may transmit tick-borne encephalitis virus in the regions. Northern or altitudinal shifts in tick distribution have been reported in Sweden and Canada [15], [16] and [17] and also altitudinal shifts in the Czech Republic.18 Severe outbreak of Murray Valley encephalitis caused by a mosquito-borne virus has been reported to occur after heavy rainfall and flooding in southern Australia.19 Heavy rain or flood can cause outbreak of Ross River fever caused by another mosquito-borne virus because of increased breeding of mosquitoes.20 It has been reported that the number of chikungunya patients increased after draught rather than heavy rainfall. There also have been reports on the effect of climate change on JE. [21] and [22] The effects of climate change on vector-borne infectious diseases are complex. The available data until today in general support the conclusion that global warming increases the number of patients with vector-borne viruses. This effect is caused by expanded distribution or increase in the number and activity of the responsible vectors.

#### Disease risks extinction—increased transmission

Steinbruner 98

[John D. Steinbruner, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, “Biological Weapons: A Plague Upon All Houses,” FOREIGN POLICY n. 109, Winter 1997/1998, pp. 85-96, ASP.]

It is a considerable comfort and undoubtedly a key to our survival that, so far, the main lines of defense against this threat have not depended on explicit policies or organized efforts. In the long course of evolution, the human body has developed physical barriers and a biochemical immune system whose sophistication and effectiveness exceed anything we could design or as yet even fully understand. But evolution is a sword that cuts both ways: New diseases emerge, while old diseases mutate and adapt. Throughout history, there have been epidemics during which human immunity has broken down on an epic scale. An infectious agent believed to have been the plague bacterium killed an estimated 20 million people over a four-year period in the fourteenth century, including nearly one-quarter of Western Europe's population at the time. Since its recognized appearance in 1981, some 20 variations of the HIV virus have infected an estimated 29.4 million worldwide, with 1.5 million people currently dying of AIDS each year. Malaria, tuberculosis, and cholera - once thought to be under control - are now making a comeback. As we enter the twenty-first century, changing conditions have enhanced the potential for widespread contagion. The rapid growth rate of the total world population, the unprecedented freedom of movement across international borders, and scientific advances that expand the capability for the deliberate manipulation of pathogens are all cause for worry that the problem might be greater in the future than it has ever been in the past. The threat of infectious pathogens is not just an issue of public health, but a fundamental security problem for the species as a whole.

#### Carbon dioxide good authors are bias and ignore environmental destruction and the offsetting of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

Prothero 12

(Donald R. Prothero is a Professor of Geology at Occidental College and Lecturer in Geobiology at the California Institute of Technology. “How we know global warming is real and human caused” Winter 2012. Academic OneFile//wyoccd)

\* "Carbon dioxide is good for plants, so the world will be better off." Who do they think they're kidding? The Competitive Enterprise Institute (funded by oil and coal companies and conservative foundations (17)) has run a series of shockingly stupid ads concluding with the tag line "Carbon dioxide: they call it pollution, we call it life." Anyone who knows the basic science of earth's atmosphere can spot the gross inaccuracies in this ad. (18) True, plants take in carbon dioxide that animals exhale, as they have for millions of years. But the whole point of the global warming evidence (as shown from ice cores) is that the delicate natural balance of carbon dioxide has been thrown off balance by our production of too much of it, way in excess of what plants or the oceans can handle. As a consequence, the oceans are warming (19,20) and absorbing excess carbon dioxide making them more acidic. Already we are seeing a shocking decline in coral reefs ("bleaching") and extinctions in many marine ecosystems that can't handle too much of a good thing. Meanwhile, humans are busy cutting down huge areas of temperate and tropical forests, which not only means there are fewer plants to absorb the gas, but the slash and burn practices are releasing more carbon dioxide than plants can keep up with. There is much debate as to whether increased carbon dioxide might help agriculture in some parts of the world, but that has to be measured against the fact that other traditional "breadbasket" regions (such as the American Great Plains) are expected to get too hot to be as productive as they are today. The latest research (21) actually shows that increased carbon dioxide inhibits the absorption of nitrogen into plants, so plants (at least those that we depend upon today) are not going to flourish in a greenhouse world. It is difficult to know if those who tell the public otherwise are ignorant of basic atmospheric science and global geochemistry, or if they are being cynically disingenuous.

#### CO2 fert ineffective—while crops may respond positively, the effects of global warming will reduce yields—leads to undernourishment

Gregory et al 9

[Gregory, Peter J., Scott N. Johnson, Adrian C. Newton, and John S. I. Ingram. "Integrating pests and pathogens into the climate change/food security debate." *Journal of Experimental Botany*. 60.10 (2009): n. page. Web. 10 Jul. 2012. <http://jxb.oxfordjournals.org/content/60/10/2827.full>. //Wyo-BF]

Current research suggests that while many crops may respond positively to increased atmospheric CO2 concentrations in the absence of climate changes (Long et al., 2004), the associated effects of higher temperatures and altered patterns of precipitation will probably combine to reduce yields (Easterling et al., 2007). Estimates of the CO2 fertilization effect vary depending on which experimental approach is used (Long et al., 2006; Tubiello et al., 2007a; Ziska and Bunce, 2007; Ainsworth et al., 2008), but current estimates for increases in crop yield are 10–20% for C3 crops and 0–10% for C4 crops (Ainsworth and Long, 2005). However, it is widely recognized that these figures are likely to represent an overestimate in actual field and farm level responses because they are derived from experiments and crop models that do not necessarily take limiting factors such as pests and pathogens, competition, nutrient competition, and soil water fully into account (Gregory et al., 1999; Tubiello et al., 2007b).

### Growth Sustainable-

#### Growth has regulatory components and profit motives that encourage sustainable growth and use of resources

Fleisher, 2009

[Chris, Valley news service, “Is Capitalism Sustainable?: Short Answer: Yes, but With Better Regulation.” Valley news, 1-18-2009, Accessed online via academic search premier] /WFI-MB

"Capitalism is sustainable in every sense of the term," said Anant Sundaram, a professor of business administration at Tuck, during the opening chat last week. "With extremely important caveats." The conference, which ran Thursday and Friday, posed the question of whether capitalism is sustainable, as an economic system and force on the environment. In panel discussions, professors, consultants, investment analysts and other corporate leaders considered the question and did their best to offer a way forward. Even if the economic circumstances surrounding the question are not pleasant, most of the panelists agreed with Sundaram that capitalism could function without destroying the natural world. But it might not be sustainable in its current form. If it is going to survive as a system of production and exchange, it would have to change, become much more forward thinking and acknowledge new restrictions to keep from gobbling itself whole. The question is more than a conversation topic for a Tuck-sponsored salon. It is being considered by plenty of people in the Upper Valley every day. "One thing that comes immediately to mind when you talk about the topic is our whole floodplain on 12A is covered with buildings," said Judy Macnab, chairwoman of the Lebanon Conservation Commission, in reference to the Upper Valley's most notorious commercial strip. That development along the Connecticut River is what happens when capitalist impulses are given unchecked access to the natural environment, and a testament to the need for strong zoning laws, she said. Commercial interests are at stake, too. Poor design and heavy traffic have made West Lebanon's Route 12A an unpleasant place to visit, she said, driving shoppers away whenever possible. A better approach would be the path two other developers have taken in Lebanon. One is David Clem of Lyme Timber Co., she said, who has solicited feedback from residents in redeveloping the former Bailey Brothers building on Route 10. Another is a project planned near the crest of Route 120. The landowner, L-A Suncook LLC, owns 289 acres off the eastern side of Route 120, behind the former Wilson Tire building. Suncook, a Philadelphia-based private equity firm, intends to set aside 223 acres for preservation and develop the rest for offices and a hotel. "Both of those are much appreciated for their willingness to work with us, instead of push things down our throats," Macnab said of the two projects. The incentive to do something that the community wants has some real economic value, according to P.K. Knights, local operating partner of L-A Suncook. The company might realize a higher profit if it were to pack all 289 acres with single-family homes, but there is also value in avoiding a long fight with the city by doing something the community wants. "It might be better to create something the community accepts and move forward in the near future," Knights said. Going Green More than proper land use, however, there are the buildings themselves. Sustainable development, as it relates to so-called "green building," was the subject of one Friday morning panel at Tuck. Environmentally sustainable construction is yet another area where profit motives and environmental concerns are becoming increasingly aligned, even during a recession, according to the panelists. "Growth (in the industry) is unbelievable," said Jim Boyle, founder and CEO of Sustainability Roundtable Inc., a sustainable real estate consultant. The value of green building construction was estimated at $12.3 billion in 2008, according to the U.S. Green Building Council, and projected to be $60 billion in 2010. Dartmouth College has supported a number of sustainable projects and has three buildings on campus certified under the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program, a benchmark for green buildings. There are different certification levels that consider a building's energy efficiency, use of native materials and other initiatives to reduce its environmental impact. LEED certification has become attractive to companies that want to advertise sensitivity to the environment. But beyond the marketing opportunities, it doesn't always make sense to get certified, said Paul Olsen, of Dartmouth's Real Estate office, who was one of the panelists. Getting certified is expensive, costing as much as $100,000 for a project. "In order to be a green building, it doesn't have to get certified," Olsen said. "That money could be better spent." The financial advantages of going green are something Wayne Bonhag considers every day as a principal of Bonhag Associates. His Lebanon-based engineering firm is working on several LEED projects for Southern New Hampshire University, which is watching its bottom line carefully amid the recession. "We are very much aware that we don't want to spend any more money on the capital side of things that won't be coming back to us in the short term," Bonhag said. Sometimes it doesn't make sense, he said. One industrial client in New Hampshire wanted to line its roof with solar panels. But when Bonhag crunched the numbers, solar just didn't seem to make sense. It was too expensive. However, he was able to find another renewable energy option. "In this particular case, I was able to negotiate a wind purchase," Bonhag said. "It's still green, and yet we were able to do this so they can buy power." Not every problem is so neatly resolved. Especially in the financial sector. Socially responsible investing has grown in popularity in the past few years, but has been tested in this recession. The Wilderhill New Energy Global Innovation Index -- a benchmark for green investing -- is down 56 percent since June 30. By comparison, the S&P 500 was down 31 percent over the same six months. Carey Callaghan manages the Energy Alternatives Fund, a mutual fund through American Trust Co. in Lebanon. As its name suggests, the fund invests in companies that, in one way or another, address the twin concerns of climate change and energy supply shortages. Since it was launched last June, the fund has declined 44 percent, Callaghan said. The financial crisis has hurt short-term prospects for some of his companies, as addressing climate change takes a back seat to other pressing concerns. The collapse in energy prices has also affected perceptions about the need to develop alternative fuel. Still, he believes the need for solar technology and alternative fuel sources will not go away. And new regulations that result from this crisis -- for fuel standards, emissions and energy consumption -- could play to his advantage. If the crisis has resulted in anything, he said, it is a healthy skepticism of unbridled capitalism and calls for tighter regulation. "The blind faith of many adherents to capitalism has been put to the test because it's clear capitalism has flaws," he said. "You need to impose some limits on capitalism." Impure Capitalism The panelists at Tuck largely agreed. One speaker -- Greg Hintz of the consulting company McKinsey & Co. -- began his introduction with a couple straw polls. First, he asked the audience of about 60 whether capitalism -- simply as a system of exchanging goods -- was sustainable. Most raised their hands in agreement. Then, he wondered whether capitalism, in its pure form -- an open-market free-for-all, with no regulation -- was sustainable in terms of social and environmental needs, able to regenerate the resources upon which it fed. The other panelists wouldn't let him get that far. "No regulation?" Sundaram asked. Pure capitalism, Hintz repeated. The discussion broke down into a series of qualifying questions. No regulation at all? No contracts? Nothing? The question never made it to a vote, and Hintz moved on with his talk. But the provocative suggestion of "pure capitalism" never went away. Later, regulation came up again, and Hintz suggested that if capitalism relied so much on rules and law, then the answer to the conference's question was "no." Capitalism wasn't sustainable. "I completely disagree," Sundaram said. It is a system that needs regulation to function, even to establish a clearinghouse where trade can happen, the other panelists suggested. It requires policing to keep its practitioners' safe from their own worst impulses. The economic system upon which our modern world relies would be unworkable otherwise. "I won't accept a definition of capitalism that doesn't have a regulatory component," said Michael Dworkin, a professor at Vermont Law School. "It becomes meaningless."

### General Disease Shell

#### Economic Crises Directly increase rate of disease transmission

Stuckler 11

[Marc Suhrcke Norwich School of Medicine, University of East Anglia, David Stuckler- Harvard School of Public Health, Jonathan E. Suk- Future Threats and Determinants Section, Scientific Advice Unit, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Monica Desai- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Michaela Senek- Norwich School of Medicine, University of East Anglia, Martin McKee- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Svetla Tsolova- (ECDC), Sanjay Basu- Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, Ibrahim Abubakar- Norwich School of Medicine, University of East Anglia, Paul Hunter- Norwich School of Medicine, University of East Anglia, Boika Rechel- Norwich School of Medicine, University of East Anglia, Jan C. Semenza- (ECDC), (2011) The Impact of Economic Crises on Communicable Disease Transmission and Control: A Systematic Review of the Evidence. PLoS ONE data base, \\wyo-bb]

We found evidence that crises often increased direct and indirect contact rates among human hosts or common vehicles and between human hosts and disease vectors (Figure 1) [13], [34], [46], [47]. We also observed that crises can lead to changes in host behaviour that decrease host immunity [30], [48], [49], [50], [51], [52]. As concerns direct human-to-human transmission, economic downturns may lead to increased crime, especially against property (although this can be mitigated by effective policing [53] and by increased social welfare spending, as occurred in the Great Depression [54]), as well as to increased prison populations. Prisons, in turn, have been shown to act as incubators for tuberculosis, for example, with overcrowding playing a key role, and subsequent spill-overs to the general population [12], [13], [34], [55]. Indirect transmission through a common vehicle was documented in Uzbekistan subsequent to the breakup of the former Soviet Union [56]. High diarrheal disease rates during the summer months were recorded in Nukus, an administrative centre of a region in Uzbekistan. A randomized intervention trial using home chlorination pinpointed the source of these high disease rates: cross-connections between the municipal water distribution system and sewer lines were implicated as the common vehicle in disease transmission. Leaky pipes and lack of water pressure are manifestations of a failing infrastructure, mismanaged during times of economic hardship, which can cross-contaminate the drinking water supply. The political, social and economic upheaval at the time resulted in deterioration of water treatment and distribution systems in Uzbekistan, with serious implications for public health. Environmental changes in vector habitats may occur due to economic downturns, which could increase contact rates between humans and disease vectors. One study found that mortgage foreclosures in the Californian housing market in California in 2007 caused homes with swimming pools to be abandoned, increasing breeding habitats for mosquitoes. This was linked to an unexpectedly early seasonal increase in West Nile Virus cases [46]. A study of the economic crisis in Kosovo in 1999–2000 found that economic dislocation resulted in the abandonment of food stores. Subsequent rises in rodent populations led to the emergence of tularaemia [47]. An ecologic study suggested that people in Central and Eastern Europe who returned to subsistence agricultural productions, in particular mushroom harvesting, were at greater risk of tick-borne encephalitis [13]. Behavioural changes induced by economic downturns may lead to increased exposure to disease. Loss of income, involuntary unemployment and job insecurity appear to lead to increased tobacco consumption, substance abuse and hazardous drinking, all of which could impair immunity [52]. For example, tobacco use increases the immediate risk of TB mortality and longer-term risk of TB spread and reactivation [35], [51]. Alcohol can increase susceptibility to some infectious diseases, such as pneumonia and tuberculosis [38]. However, some research has suggested that risky behaviours associated with affluent lifestyles can decrease during recessions [27], [57], depending on the price and availability of the substances in question [30], [45]. The implications for infectious disease are not, however, known. Other factors may also reduce immunity during an economic downturn, but the links are indirect. There is some evidence linking stress to impaired immunological status, by virtue of the cortisol response, increasing susceptibility to certain infectious diseases, [49] [48] although responses to stress vary greatly between individuals [58]. Meanwhile, governments which do not provide food subsidies to indigent populations when faced with rising food prices risk impairing nutrition, a risk factor for several infectious diseases that appears to reflect weakening immunological defences against latent infections, for example, reactivation of tuberculosis [38].

#### Disease causes extinction.

Yu 9

(Victoria, Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science, 5-22, <http://dujs.dartmouth.edu/spring-2009/human-extinction-the-uncertainty-of-our-fate>)

A pandemic will kill off all humans. In the past, humans have indeed fallen victim to viruses. Perhaps the best-known case was the bubonic plague that killed up to one third of the European population in the mid-14th century (7). While vaccines have been developed for the plague and some other infectious diseases, new viral strains are constantly emerging — a process that maintains the possibility of a pandemic-facilitated human extinction. Some surveyed students mentioned AIDS as a potential pandemic-causing virus. It is true that scientists have been unable thus far to find a sustainable cure for AIDS, mainly due to HIV’s rapid and constant evolution. Specifically, two factors account for the virus’s abnormally high mutation rate: 1. HIV’s use of reverse transcriptase, which does not have a proof-reading mechanism, and 2. the lack of an error-correction mechanism in HIV DNA polymerase (8). Luckily, though, there are certain characteristics of HIV that make it a poor candidate for a large-scale global infection: HIV can lie dormant in the human body for years without manifesting itself, and AIDS itself does not kill directly, but rather through the weakening of the immune system. However, for more easily transmitted viruses such as influenza, the evolution of new strains could prove far more consequential. The simultaneous occurrence of antigenic drift (point mutations that lead to new strains) and antigenic shift (the inter-species transfer of disease) in the influenza virus could produce a new version of influenza for which scientists may not immediately find a cure. Since influenza can spread quickly, this lag time could potentially lead to a “global influenza pandemic,” according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (9). The most recent scare of this variety came in 1918 when bird flu managed to kill over 50 million people around the world in what is sometimes referred to as the Spanish flu pandemic. Perhaps even more frightening is the fact that only 25 mutations were required to convert the original viral strain — which could only infect birds — into a human-viable strain (10).

### Prolif

#### Economic growth solves proliferation

Burrows and Windram 94

(William & Robert, Critical Mass, p. 491-492)

Economics is in many respects proliferation’s catalyst. As we have noted, economic desperation drives Russia and some of the former Warsaw Pact nations to peddle weapons and technology. The possibility of considerable profits or at least balanced international payments also prompts Third World countries like China, Brazil, and Israel to do the same. Economics, as well as such related issues as overpopulation, drive proliferation just as surely as do purely political motives. Unfortunately, that subject is beyond the scope of this book. Suffice it to say that, all things being equal, well-of, relatively secure societies like today’s Japan are less likely to buy or sell superweapon technology than those that are insecure, needy, or desperate. Ultimately, solving economic problems, especially as they are driven by population pressure, is the surest way to defuse proliferation and enhance true national security.

#### And, prolif causes extinction from arms races and miscalculations

Utgoff 2

(Deputy Director of the Strategy Forces, and Resources Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses, Victor, “Proliferation, Missile Defence, and American Ambitions,” Survival, Volume 44, Number 2, Summer)

In sum, widespread proliferation is likely to lead to an occasional shoot-out with nuclear weapons, and that such shoot-outs will have a substantial probability of escalating to the maximum destruction possible with the weapons at hand. Unless nuclear proliferation is stopped, we are headed toward a world that will mirror the American Wild West of the, late 1800s. With most, if not all, nations wearing nuclear 'six-shooters' on their hips, the world may even be a more polite place than it is today, but every once in a while we will all gather on a hill to bury the bodies of dead cities or even whole nations.

### DA- Russia

Russia’s Economy’s collapse inevitable, Multiple Warrants

Aleksashenko 11

[Sergei Aleksashenko, former deputy minister of finance of the Russian Federation and former deputy governor of the Russian central bank, is a scholar-in-residence in the Carnegie Moscow Center’s Economic Policy Program. “Russia: Stable but Critical”, July 21, 2011, <http://carnegieendowment.org/2011/07/21/russia-stable-but-critical/419w>, \\wyo-bb]

After a brief spurt of intensive recovery from summer 2009 through the first quarter of 2010, **Russia’s GDP growth has slowed** but remains solid compared to developed economies—about 4 percent in 2010 and 4.1 percent in the first quarter of 2011, according to official data. **However, this growth is twice as low as before the crisis and, more importantly, official numbers must be treated with caution**.1 Nevertheless, few things seem capable of deterring Russia’s growth in the short run (aside from another global crisis, of course). In the medium term, however, **Russia’s “modern” growth** model—which combines stagnating exports and reduced demand for domestically produced goods and services—**is not sustainable**. Inventory accumulation—which cannot drive growth for long—accounted for 130–140 percent of growth in 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. **Meanwhile, consumption rose, but most of the new demand went to imports. Increased revenue from import taxes accounted for an additional 30–40 percent of growth as a result, but imports cannot drive any economy.** Most worryingly, **investment volumes declined in early 2011. The decline was partly due to an increase in payroll taxes,** which was introduced in 2011 **and hit small businesses particularly hard, as their tax rate increased from 14 percent to 34 percent.** This hike compelled firms to reduce investment, as weak demand prevented them from raising prices to pass the cost on to consumers. **Growing corruption and racketeering by government officials further discouraged investment, while political uncertainty**—which has increased sharply with the 2010 campaign—**intensified capital outflows**. Since August 2010, more than $75 billion (more than 5 percent of 2010 GNP) have fled the country. **Economic growth cannot occur without investment**. Already, **investment is relatively low in Russia**, making up only 21 to 22 percent of GDP, compared to the 25 to 30 percent needed in most developing economies. **But investment is not likely to grow until Russia’s investment climate improves dramatically; this will require political reform**,2 the active opening of the economy, and the pursuit of foreign investment. **Moreover, two huge, recently enacted programs** (for social services and the military) **forced cuts in infrastructure, science, public health, and education spending—all sectors essential to the economy’s future. Demographics may also hurt Russia’s growth soon, as the labor force is set to decline faster than the overall population.**

High Oil Prices Spike Inflation Killing Russian Economy From within

Globe 11

[Paul Goble, Longtime specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia, served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and and at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, “Russia: Reform Depends On Rising Oil Prices – Analysis”, April 5, 2011, <http://www.eurasiareview.com/russia-reform-depends-on-rising-oil-prices-analysis-05042011/> \\wyo-bb]

**Many observers had assumed that recent increases in the price of oil and gas would boost living standards in the Russian Federation, a major exporter**, but in fact, according to Moscow’s statistical agency, living standards there are again beginning to fall as is public confidence in the future. In an article in today’s “Svobodnaya pressa,” Lev Ivanov and Dmitry Ivanov use **Rosstat data to show that “despite the growing prices for oil and gas, the standard of living of Russians fell in March compared to a year earlier by 3.4 percent and that popular expectations about the future declined** as well (svpressa.ru/economy/article/42654/). Moreover, the two journalists point out, “**if one looks at the graph of monetary incomes of the population offered by Rosstat, then it is obvious that this spring, the statistically average Russian lives approximately at the level of the height of the crisis, the winter of 2008/2009” and has not benefitted from the rise in the price of oil and gasssssws.** Last month, compared to a year earlier and with inflation taken into account, the two “Svobodnaya pressa” writers say, average pay for Russians fell by 0.4 percent. They note that “**the main reason” for this trend is not a decline in pay but rather “the continuing growth of the cost of living.” And that trend in turn has sent consumer confidence tumbling.** According to Rosstat, **that index fell three percent in the first quarter of 2011, with only 13 percent of the population now expecting an improvement in their material position over the next 12 months, 23 percent expecting a decline, and 53 percent anticipating little change.** These figures, Ivanov and Ivanov say, put Russia in the range of the crisis countries of the European Union, Greece and Portugal, rather than with those EU states which are coming out of the recent economic crisis. And what is worse, they suggest, is that **this decline in standard of living “correlates with the worsening situation of the Russian economy as a whole.”GDP is falling as is investment, and the growth in incomes from the sale of oil and gas is not having an impact on the standard of living of ordinary Russians**. Using Rosstat figures, they show that those at **the top of the income pyramid are benefitting** from these sales but those in the middle and bottom are not – or at least are not at a rate higher than inflation.

### DA Politics

#### Don’t buy statistical noise- Obama will win even post-debate slide

Silver Oct. 8th

[Nate Silver, political analyst, Amid Volatile Polling, Keep an Eye on Election Fundamentals, <http://fivethirtyeight.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/10/08/after-conventions-follow-the-bouncing-poll-numbers/>, uwyo//amp]

By the weekend, however — after the release of a favorable jobs report last Friday — Mr. Romney’s bounce seemed to be receding some. Tracking polls released on Monday by Gallup and Rasmussen Reports actually showed a shift back toward Mr. Obama, although another poll by Pew Research showed Mr. Romney with a four-point lead among likely voters. Polling data is often very noisy, and not all polls use equally rigorous methodology. But the polls, as a whole, remain consistent with the idea that they may end up settling where they were before the conventions, with Mr. Obama ahead by about two points. Such an outcome would be in line with what history and the fundamentals of the economy would lead you to expect.

#### Obama wins-consistent swing state polling

Silver Oct. 9th

[Nate Silver, political analyst, October 9th, 2012, Oct. 9: Romney Erases Obama’s Convention Bounce in Forecast, <http://fivethirtyeight.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/10/09/oct-9-romney-erases-obamas-convention-bounce-in-forecast/>, uwyo//amp]

However, the “now-cast” put Mr. Obama ahead by about five percentage points in advance of the debate, meaning that Mr. Romney’s gains are not quite enough to have erased Mr. Obama’s advantage entirely. The strongest evidence that the race is a true dead heat right now is from national polls. The 10 national polls that we added to our database on Tuesday showed an exact tie between the candidates, on average. Mr. Romney’s numbers are just slightly weaker in the majority of swing state polls, however. In the day just after the debate, Mr. Romney led in five of six polls between the top nine “tipping-point states,” but Mr. Obama has led in 10 of 14 such polls since then.

Obama’s already seen as pushing wind, DA non unique .

Belsie 10/4

(Laurent, Christian Science Monitor, “Romney zinger: Obama backs 'green' energy losers. Is he right? (+video),” October 4, 2012, <http://www.csmonitor.com/Environment/Energy-Voices/2012/1004/Romney-zinger-Obama-backs-green-energy-losers.-Is-he-right-video//wyo-mm>)

One of the clearest dividing lines in the 2012 presidential campaign is 'green' energy subsidies. President Obama has pushed them in his four years in office. Challenger Mitt Romney wants to eliminate them, under the theory that government should avoid tinkering with the private sector. At Wednesday night's presidential debate, GOP candidate Romney summarized the difference with this zinger: "You put $90 billion — like 50 years worth of tax breaks — into solar and wind, to Solyndra and Fisker and Tesla and Ener1," he told the president. "I had a friend who said: 'You don't just pick the winners and losers; you pick the losers.' " He has a point. In pushing green energy, Mr. Obama has pursued a high-risk strategy of handing out loan guarantees and other federal subsidies to green energy companies, a strategy most of his predecessors have avoided. The results have not always been pretty.

### CP MLP Specific

**1st is theory,**

50 State Fiat is bad **unless it contains a solvency advocate that assumes every level of fiat including uniformity.**

**No literature base kills education- No one advocates all 50 states making one action at the same time.**

**Voter for fairness and education**

**Conditionality is bad:**

**Time Skew: allows them to neutralize large chunks of 2ac time, hurting 1AR strat. The 2AC matters most because it puts out all the arguments that the aff can go.**

**Decrease Education: multiple worlds cause muddled debates that preclude consistency of education.**

**Voting issue: for ground, fairness, and education.**

**2nd, the counterplan can’t solve the aff**

**MLP’s are controlled by the IRS tax code, which prevents formation around renewables**

**Freed and Stevens 11**

(Josh and Mae, Freed is the Vice President of the Third Way Clean Energy Program and served for more than a decade as a political strategist for national, federal and local campaigns and was a senior staffer on Capitol Hill, Stevens is a Policy Advisor for the Third Way Clean Energy Program, Third Way, “A Small Tax Change, Big Clean Energy Results,” December 2011, <http://content.thirdway.org/publications/475/Third_Way_Idea_Brief_-_A_Small_Tax_Change_Big_Clean_Energy_Results.pdf//wyo-mm>)

**The IRS limits use of the MLP structure to businesses that derive, and then pass through, 90% of their income to their investors**. In practice, this means that **MLPs must be used for mature assets, like oil and gas extraction**. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 expanded the definition of income from qualifying sources to include the transportation of ethanol and biodiesel fuel. **Clean energy generation projects still do not qualify**. There is a simple fix. By **amending the Internal Revenue Code Section 7704 (d) to include revenues from the generation and sale of electricity produced from clean energy sources as qualifying income, clean energy projects could qualify as MLPs. This could bring substantial private capital off the sidelines to finance these renewable projects and would level the playing field between competing energy technologies**. **Large-scale electricity generation projects with power purchasing agreements** (PPAs), **including utility-scale solar, geothermal, on and off-shore wind, nuclear and, eventually, carbon capture and storage, could all benefit from this reform**.

**And, federal tax law trumps state tax law because of the supremacy clause and preemption**

**Zimmerman, 2005**

[Joseph, Professor of Political Science at the University at Albany, State University of New York, and the author of many books, including Interstate Economic Relations, also published by SUNY Press, “Congressional preemption: regulatory federalism.” May 2005, Online, SUNY Press] /Wyo-MB

**Authors commonly cite the interstate commerce clause and the supremacy of the laws clause as sources of authority for Congress to enact preemption statutes**. The former clause is not the only delegated power employable to remove authority from states. **Congress also is authorized to enact preemption statutes relating to** bankruptcy, natural- ization, copyrights, patents, and **taxation**. It is important to note the supremacy of the laws clause does not delegate a power to Congress and is limited to “conflict preemption,” that is, a court may invalidate a state constitutional or statutory provision if it conflicts with a congressional statute based upon a delegated power. Does invalidation of a specific state statute on the ground of a conflict deprive this state and sister states of all concurrent powers to regulate in the given field? The answer is no, but **state law enactments in the field subsequent to a court’s conflict decision**, of course, **may be subject to** court **challenges if they conflict with a congressional statute**. The reader should note it is the courts, not Congress, that determine whether there is a direct conflict between a federal law and a state law of a magnitude triggering activation of the supremacy of the laws clause (see chapter 6).

**And Congress is key to amend to tax code to expand MLP’s only the aff can solve our level the playing field arguments**

**Clean Technica, 12**

“Leveling the Energy Playing Field: Senate Bill to Allow Renewable Energy MLPs” <http://cleantechnica.com/2012/06/08/leveling-the-energy-playing-field-senate-bill-to-allow-renewable-energy-mlps/>, accessed 8-24-12,WYO/JF

**As it is, the U.S. tax code confers preferential treatment on investors in oil, natural gas, coal extraction and pipeline projects** **— they’re the only ones allowed to form MLPs**. In fact, **natural gas and oil** companies are **have been benefiting from** being able to form **MLPs for nearly 30 years**. Odd as its seems, **the IRS code specifically excludes MLPs from investing in renewable energy companies and project portfolios,** [24/7 Wall St. points out](http://247wallst.com/2012/06/07/mlps-coming-to-green-energy-kmp-epd-fslr-spwr-rsol-west-bac-goog/). Coons’ wants to level the playing field. In addition to gaining support from the Obama Administration, his bill has garnered five Republican co-sponsors for his legislation. “**At a time when the United States needs to increase domestic energy production and leaders of both political parties say they support an ‘all of the above’ energy strategy, Congress should level the playing field and give all sources of domestic energy — renewable and non-renewable alike — a fair shot at success in the marketplace,”** Coons states. Fast-track passage of the [**Master Limited Partnerships** Parity Act](http://www.coons.senate.gov/issues/master-limited-partnerships-parity-act) (MLPPA) **couldn’t come at a more opportune time. Key federal renewable energy tax credits are on the wane and federal government stimulus spending enacted to avoid a banking system and economic collapse have run their course**. Meanwhile, persistent concerns about a debt-credit crisis spreading from Europe and efforts to rein in bank leverage and boost capital requirements are tightening credit and lending conditions.

**State governments fail at renewable energy policy—federal government superior—multiple reasons**

**Mann, 2011**

[Roberta, Professor and Dean’s Distinguished Faculty Fellow, University of Oregon School of Law, “FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TAX POLICIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: COORDINATION OR CROSS-PURPOSE?” 4-25-11, Lewis and Clark Law Review, Online, http://www.lclark.edu/live/files/8326-lcb152art4mann] /Wyo-MB

**Coordination of federal, state, and local tax policies** for climate ¶ change **raises concerns** similar to those raised by scholars contemplating ¶ the effect of comprehensive federal climate change legislation on ¶ existing regional, state, and local efforts to mitigate climate change. **What ¶ level of government should bear the primary responsibility for setting ¶ climate change policy**? **From a business perspective, setting climate** ¶ **change policy at the national level is efficient because it avoids the need ¶ to comply with a patchwork of state and local regulations**. **From a fiscal ¶ perspective, letting the federal government fund climate change efforts ¶ makes sense as well. The federal government can run a deficit; most State ¶ governments are constitutionally prohibited from doing so**¶ 12¶ **and are ¶ further limited by their inability to print money**. Recent federal economic stimulus legislation increased tax incentives ¶ for investments in renewable energy for individuals and businesses.¶ 13¶ At ¶ the same time, **budgetary concerns caused some states to consider ¶ cutting back energy tax incentives**.¶ 14¶ **Local governments facing budget ¶ shortfalls may consider reducing climate-friendly** public transportation ¶ **services** and increasing property taxes. On the other hand, state and local governments, while lacking revenue, may be well positioned to identify ¶ and encourage the use of locally abundant renewable energy sources.

**3rd, Perm Do both**

**Perm solves—coordination is most desirable and state and federal policy complement each other when used together**

**Mann, 2011**

[Roberta, Professor and Dean’s Distinguished Faculty Fellow, University of Oregon School of Law, “FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TAX POLICIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: COORDINATION OR CROSS-PURPOSE?” 4-25-11, Lewis and Clark Law Review, Online, http://www.lclark.edu/live/files/8326-lcb152art4mann] /Wyo-MB

¶ The conclusion of this Essay is unsurprising: **Coordination of federal**, ¶ ¶ **state, and local policies for climate change is preferable to ad hoc** ¶ ¶ **policymaking**, **which frequently leads to cross-purposes**. **Randomness** ¶ ¶ **leading to cross-purpose is a hazard of the democratic form of** ¶ ¶ **government**, famously described by Winston Churchill as “the worst form ¶ ¶ of Government except all those other forms that have been tried from ¶ ¶ time to time.”¶ ¶ 173¶ ¶ Tax legislation has less oversight at the federal level than ¶ ¶ other forms of government spending, which is probably why Congress ¶ ¶ increasingly uses tax legislation for “social” purposes.¶ ¶ 174¶ ¶ Tax expenditures ¶ ¶ for renewable energy, while inefficient and non-transparent, have the ¶ ¶ advantage of being a politically feasible method of addressing climate ¶ ¶ change. Tax incentives do not require specific appropriation of funds, ¶ ¶ and tend to be less politically contentious. Tax incentives can be capped ¶ ¶ to limit fiscal impacts. Tax incentives can be structured to target specific ¶ ¶ technologies. ¶ **A** **National Research Council study found that “the federal ¶ ¶ government has the responsibility and opportunity to lead and** ¶ ¶ **coordinate the response to climate change, not only to protect the** ¶ ¶ **nation’s national security, resources, and health, but also to provide a** ¶ ¶ **policy framework that promotes effective responses at all levels of ¶ ¶ American society.”¶ ¶** 175¶ ¶ **State tax incentives are typically not enough to** ¶ ¶ **support renewable energy without complementary federal incentives, so ¶ ¶ overlap is preferable to offset or exclusion**.¶ ¶ 176¶ ¶ **Different levels of ¶ ¶ government incentive may be better for certain types of responses. State ¶ ¶ sales tax incentives are superior for encouraging purchase of consumer ¶ ¶ products, land use policies are best implemented at the local level, and ¶ ¶ federal income tax incentives are best for driving technology shifts.**