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# **Topicality**

#### And/or means either one or the other or both

Collins Essential English Dictionary 6

[http://www.thefreedictionary.com/and%2for](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/and/or).

either one or the other or both

#### 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

#### Third, we meet: MLPs are ‘for energy production’- production MLPs have it as their primary purpose

Nelson 12

[Gabriel Nelson, E&E reporter, Greenwire, “Senate Bill Offers New Tax Option for Wind, Solar”, 6.7.12, p. ln //wyo-tjc]

Congress first authorized companies to use the master limited partnership model in the 1980s as part of a plan to spur domestic energy production with gasoline and electricity prices still soaring from the energy crisis of the previous decade. It was limited to resources that can be depleted, such as fossil fuels and timber operations. Since then, it has proved particularly popular with the "midstream" companies that run pipelines, natural gas processing plants and storage facilities. The number of publicly traded companies that are structured this way has grown from a dozen in 1996 to about 75 today, and most of them are involved in the distribution of fossil fuels. When another wave of high energy prices arrived in 2008, lawmakers opened the door to ethanol, biodiesel and other biofuels. They also decided to let companies use the partnership model if they are producing, transporting or storing carbon dioxide gas for an industrial use, such as coaxing oil out of soon-to-be-depleted wells. Some policymakers want to get rid of these special business structures, arguing that they skew the tax code. Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) and Rep. Keith Ellison (D-Minn.), two fervent supporters of renewables, have proposed that master limited partnerships be scrapped altogether in the energy industry with the reasoning being that under current law they give an unfair advantage to fossil fuels. Still, in the past few months, support has grown among clean energy advocates for the master limited partnership model. Among them are the clean energy research group at the moderate Democratic group Third Way and the Maguire Energy Institute at Southern Methodist University, which put out a report this week in favor of the idea.

#### Fourth, prefer our interpretation:

#### Contextually true for wind production

D’Alessandro 8.20

[Laura, staff writer, SNL Electric Utility Report, “MLP structure for renewables could mobilize capital, lead to consolidation”, p. ln//wyo-tjc]

According to the Maguire Energy Institute at Southern Methodist University, master limited partnerships could bring nearly $6 billion of capital to the industry between 2012 and 2021 if federal law is amended to expand the tax structure to include renewable energy production. In May, the Maguire Energy Institute released a report highlighting the potential benefits of extending the MLP status to renewable energy investments.

#### Education- they exclude cases that link tools across fuel sources, decreasing education about interlinkages between energy types

#### C-Arbitrary limit- The ‘direct’ interpretation is arbitrary and overlimiting because of the way the government organizes the tax code- they would exclude basic extraction cases

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 manufacturers. 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.

# Solvency

#### We solve the link to the disad—we create sustainable sources of financing that don’t dry up and MLPs require competitive business planning, avoiding the problems of picking winners

Bullock 8.10

[Bruce, director of the Maguire Energy Institute SNL Electric Utility Report, “MLP structure for renewables could mobilize capital, lead to consolidation”, p. ln//wyo-tjc]

SNL Energy: What would be the overall benefits to the renewables industry if developers could take advantage of the master limited partnership structure?

Bruce Bullock: I think there are a couple of things. One is that it would bring capital into the industry simply because there's a lack of entity-level taxation through MLPs, which essentially means the income is passed through to limited partners or partnership shares and it's taxed at the partner level, and those shares are actually traded on the exchanges. So you have the tax benefits of a partnership, meaning there's no corporate tax, but you have the liquidity benefits of a publicly traded security. It provides renewable energy companies an additional source of capital to go to as some of their other sources have dried up over the past couple of years. That's one benefit.

And the second benefit is it does, to a certain extent, rebut the argument of subsidies wherein the government picks winners and losers. If you organize yourself as an MLP, you are subjecting yourself to capital market discipline. You have to have a business plan that shows continual growth in cash flow that you will return to your unit holders or shareholders. Otherwise, you are not going to be able to put those shares on the market and raise the capital. So that kind of sustainable business plan is going to be required to be able to get this benefit, which means the successful, profitable companies will benefit just like they do in the oil and gas sector and the ones that are not successful will not get the benefit, and that, quite frankly, avoids the [Solyndra Inc.] type of arguments.

#### Solves boom/bust: MLPs are a competitive structure that will create renewable producer stabilization and consolidation, allowing economies of scale to be achieved

Bullock 8.10

[Bruce, director of the Maguire Energy Institute SNL Electric Utility Report, “MLP structure for renewables could mobilize capital, lead to consolidation”, p. ln//wyo-tjc]

Analysts are going to look at it, scrutinize it and try to determine if those things are in place and then they'll also look at other things - good companies, good management teams, are they backed by parent companies that might be able to underwrite some of the risk in the event of a default? They'll look at them very closely, and there will be some companies that will do very well and others that don't. The good companies, well-run companies that are able to put together a good business plan in this area, will do well. And also because MLPs over time have to show increases in distributions to their unit holders, it will also become an opportunity for some consolidation among renewable energy companies. There will be companies that will buy others to build some scale and increase distributions.

# Warming/Ice Age

#### Warming Is Already Collapsing The North Atlantic Ocean Current By Causing Large Scale Induction Of Freshwater Into The Oceans. This Will Collapse The Global Ocean Circulation Patterns And Devastate The Global Climate

Mcguire ‘03

(Bill, Benfield Professor of Geophysical Hazards and director of the Benfield Hazard Research Centre at University College London, “Will global warming trigger a new ice age?” Guardian 11/13/03 pg. Lexis //wyo-ef)

Is this really true, or could the rapidly accelerating warming that we are experiencing actually hasten the onset of a new ice age? A growing body of evidence suggests that, at least for the UK and western Europe, there is a serious risk of this happening - and soon. The problem lies with the ocean current known as the Gulf Stream, which bathes the UK and north-west Europe in warm water carried northwards from the Caribbean. It is the Gulf Stream, and associated currents, that allow strawberries to thrive along the Norwegian coast, while at comparable latitudes in Greenland glaciers wind their way right down to sea level. The same currents permit palms to flourish in Cornwall and the Hebrides, whereas across the ocean in Labrador, even temperate vegetation struggles to survive. Without the Gulf Stream, temperatures in the UK and north-west Europe would be five degrees centigrade or so cooler, with bitter winters at least as fierce as those of the so-called Little Ice Age in the 17th to 19th centuries. The Gulf Stream is part of a more complex system of currents known by a number of different names, of which the rather cumbersome North Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (Namoc) is probably the most apt. This incorporates not only the Gulf Stream but also the cold return currents that convey water south wards again. As it approaches the Arctic, the Gulf Stream loses heat and part of it heads back to warmer climes along the coast of Greenland and eastern Canada in the form of the cold, iceberg-laden current responsible for the loss of the Titanic. Much, however, overturns - cooling and sinking beneath the Nordic seas between Norway and Greenland, before heading south again deep below the surface. In the past, the slowing of the Gulf Stream has been intimately linked with dramatic regional cooling. Just 10,000 years ago, during a climatic cold snap known as the Younger Dryas, the current was severely weakened, causing northern European temperatures to fall by as much as 10 degrees. Ten thousand years before that, at the height of the last ice age, when most of the UK was reduced to a frozen wasteland, the Gulf Stream had just two-thirds of the strength it has now. What's worrying is that for some years now, global climate models have been predicting a future weakening of the Gulf Stream as a consequence of global warming. Such models visualise the disruption of the Namoc, including the Gulf Stream, as a result of large-scale melting of Arctic ice and the consequent pouring of huge volumes of fresh water into the North Atlantic, in a century or two. New data suggest, however, that we may not have to wait centuries, and in fact the whole process may be happening already. So that the warm, saline surface waters of the Gulf Stream can continue to push northwards, there must be a comparable, deep return current of cold, dense water from the Nordic seas. Disturbingly, this return current seems to have been slowing since the middle of the last century. Bogi Hansen at the Faroese fisheries laboratory, and colleagues in Scotland and Norway, have been monitoring the deep outflow of cold water from the Nordic seas as it passes over the submarine Greenland-Scotland ridge that straddles the North Atlantic at this point. Their results show that the outflow has fallen by 20% since 1950, which suggests a comparable reduced inflow from the Gulf Stream. Although there is as yet no direct substantiation of this, and his colleagues point to reports of the cooling and freshening of the Norwegian Sea and to temperatures that are already falling in parts of the region as possible evidence of contemporary Gulf Stream weakening. It also seems that it is not only the intensity of the outflow of cold water that is changing. Bob Dickson of the Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science at Lowestoft, and colleagues, have reported a sustained and widespread freshening of returning deep waters south of the Greenland-Scotland ridge, which appears to have been going on for the past three or four decades. Already the freshening is extending along the North American eastern seaboard towards the equator, in the so-called Deep Western Boundary current. One of the scariest aspects of the current dramatic changes occurring in the system of North Atlantic currents is that the deep, southward-flowing limb of the Namoc can be thought of as representing the headwaters of the worldwide system of ocean currents known as the Global Thermohaline Circulation. The possibility exists, therefore, that a disruption of the Atlantic currents might have implications far beyond a colder UK and north-west Europe, perhaps bringing dramatic climatic changes to the entire planet.

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#### EXTINCTION OF THE SPECIES IS THE MOST HORRIBLE IMPACT IMAGINEABLE, PUTTING RIGHTS FIRST IS PUTTING A PART OF SOCIETY BEFORE THE WHOLE

Schell 1982

(Jonathan, Professor at Wesleyan University, *The Fate of the Earth*, pages 136-137 uw//wej)

Implicit in everything that I have said so far about the nuclear predicament there has been a perplexity that I would now like to take up explicitly, for it leads, I believe, into the very heart of our response-or, rather, our lack of response-to the predicament. I have pointed out that our species is the most important of all the things that, as inhabitants of a common world, we inherit from the past generations, but it does not go far enough to point out this superior importance, as though in making our decision about ex- tinction we were being asked to choose between, say, liberty, on the one hand, and the survival of the species, on the other. For the species not only overarches but contains all the benefits of life in the common world, and to speak of sacrificing the species for the sake of one of these benefits involves one in the absurdity of wanting to de- stroy something in order to preserve one of its parts, as if one were to burn down a house in an attempt to redecorate the living room, or to kill someone to improve his character. ,but even to point out this absurdity fails to take the full measure of the peril of extinction, for mankind is not some invaluable object that lies outside us and that we must protect so that we can go on benefiting from it; rather, it is we ourselves, without whom everything there is loses its value. To say this is another way of saying that extinction is unique not because it destroys mankind as an object but because it destroys mankind as the source of all possible human subjects, and this, in turn, is another way of saying that extinction is a second death, for one's own individual death is the end not of any object in life but of the subject that experiences all objects. Death, how- ever, places the mind in a quandary. One of-the confounding char- acteristics of death-"tomorrow's zero," in Dostoevski's phrase-is that, precisely because it removes the person himself rather than something in his life, it seems to offer the mind nothing to take hold of. One even feels it inappropriate, in a way, to try to speak "about" death at all, as. though death were a thing situated some- where outside us and available for objective inspection, when the fact is that it is within us-is, indeed, an essential part of what we are. It would be more appropriate, perhaps, to say that death, as a fundamental element of our being, "thinks" in us and through us about whatever we think about, coloring our thoughts and moods with its presence throughout our lives.