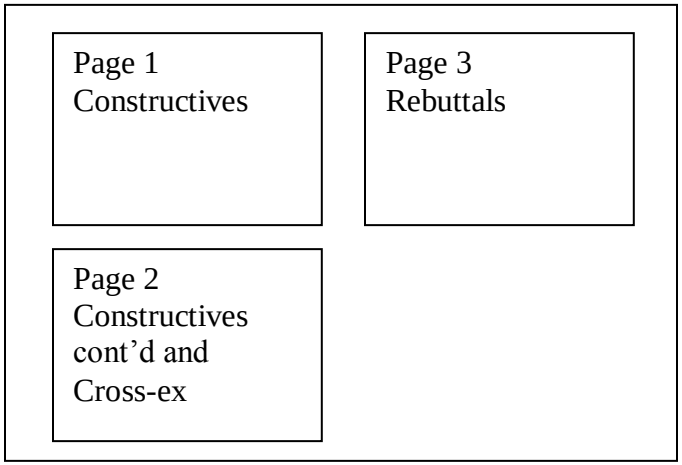
Flow Chart[1] of the Final Round: Connecticut Debate Association, Darien High School, December 10, 2011

Resolved: The U.S. should significantly increase investment in microgeneration.

The final round at Darien was between the New Canaan team of Megan Paul and Charlie Fryre on the Affirmative and the Daniel Hand team of Cathy Guo and Hank Cohen on the Negative. The debate was won by the Affirmative team from New Canaan.

Format Key

It's hard to reproduce notes taken on an 11" by 14" artist pad on printed paper. The three pages below are an attempt to do so. The first page covers the constructive speeches, the second page covers the cross-ex, and the third page covers the rebuttal. The pages are intended to be arranged as follows, which is how my actual flow chart is arranged:



Note that the first page containing the constructive speeches always has arguments related to the Affirmative contentions at the top, and those relating to the Negative contentions at the bottom. This is not how the speeches may have been presented, in that often a speaker will deal with Negative arguments prior to the Affirmative. The "transcript" version of this chart presents the arguments in each speech as presented.

The chart uses "A1," "N2," etc. to refer to the Affirmative first contention, the Negative second contention and so forth.

First Affirmative Constructive	First Negative Constructive	Second Affirmative Constructive	Second Negative Constructive
1) Introduction 2) Statement of the Resolution 3) Definition: "increase investment" as meaning to regulate, tax and subsidize. 4) A1[2]: The resolution taps into people's incentives a) The US will have the same success as the UK b) It may require tax increases, but results in tax refunds to installers c) Systems pay over time 5) A2: The US is falling behind on energy and this could lead to a hegemony collapse a) Page 2 says UK solar power is the equivalent of 5 nuclear power plants b) The numbers may be disputed, but solar is better than nuclear c) UK has displaced 30 million tons of carbon emissions, equal to 5% of its electricity supply d) US can move away from OPEC and Venezuelan oil e) This helps maintain US hegemony 6) A3: The status quo does not solve the global warming problem a) Microgeneration leads to carbon savings, helps US energy supplies, and overcomes fuel poverty b) The solution can be tailored to the region and the individual i) No widespread, one size fits all ii) Process gives individuals a voice c) Compare to a gov't funded giant wind farm d) Human survival is in the balance	1) Intro 2) Resolution	1) Intro 2) Resolution 3) Jevons Effect—packet says it is smaller today than during the industrial resolution 4) A3: Regardless of where we get the oil, Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, it is still dependence a) There is a regional benefit i) Hydro works in California but not Iowa ii) Solar works in Florida not Seattle b) Neg agreed there is a problem i) Status quo is not doing much 5) Neg said we would have to adjust tax rates a) No reason to have crazy rates. They would have to be stable b) Need support of the people c) People can take advantage of tax breaks as they choose 6) Microgeneration is environmentally safe 7) Some progress is better than none 8) A2: Four countries—Sweden, Austria, Germany and UK—have had success a) Diversity of the US implies greater success b) 5% decrease in emission in Sweden c) More in US	1) Intro 2) Resolution 3) I'm going to compare the Aff and Neg contentions 4) A1: Comparing the US to the UK and Sweden a) UK was ultimately unsuccessful b) Countries differ, other nations produce little carbon c) Same amount would mean a lower percentage in the US 5) Aff is using fear tactics: "climate disaster," "terrorists" a) Most of our oil comes from Canada 6) A3: assumes microgeneration used to replace energy a) Microgeneration adds to supply, doesn't reduce it i) Can't change without an incentive, and this is no incentive b) Microgeneration isn't completely clean i) It would remove the incentive to clean up our energy sources 7) A2: Microgeneration is not a big competitive field in the international economy a) Deaths from wind power are three times those from nuclear i) Chernobyl killed 30 people, was badly built and badly maintained b) Hydropower causes many deaths c) Solar power requires lithium batters which are toxic 8) Aff impact will be negligible a) Microgeneration is small and incremental, not a magic bullet
	1) N1: Microgeneration won't help the economy and may be detrimental a) UK required $21 billion in subsidies to start and $5 billion a year b) This would pay for 15% of UK electric output c) Nuclear power requires no subsidy and produces no carbon 2) N2: There will be minimal environmental gains a) Less than 1% decrease in carbon emissions b) Even a 15% reduction would have no ecological benefit 3) N3: Our dependence on fossil fuels will not decrease		

[2] "A1" indicates the Affirmative first contention, "N2" the Negative second contention and so forth.

	a) Fossil fuels are not sustainable b) But microgeneration won't change our dependency i) Purpose is small scale heat and power ii) Caters to a particular demographic iii) We would still use fossil fuels to supplement microgeneration c) Jevons Effect: increased efficiency leads to increased usage i) E.g., efficient coal technology leads to increased coal use		

Cross-ex of First Affirmative	Cross-ex of First Negative	Cross-ex of Second Affirmative	Cross-ex of Second Negative
1) You say we should diversify our energy to avoid dependency? Yes, currently we depend on risky suppliers 2) Doesn't Canada produce more oil for US than the countries you named? Saudi Arabia and Venezuela provide 60% 3) The largest suppliers are Canada, Mexico ten Venezuela. Is there a question? 4) Aff will raise taxes? Depends on the region. Can vary the plan based on local finances. Those who implement microgeneration will get a tax refund 5) What about those who can't afford microgeneration? Subsidies get repaid from energy savings 6) What about the studies in the UK? We also cited Germany 7) Doesn't Germany import two-thirds of its energy? Yes, but we could draw other parallels.	1) Didn't we say the plan was incremental so we could scale it back if the economy was poor? The initial installation fee is hard to pay 2) The plan is regional, so why can't we adjust to each location? Then you need someone to decide for each location 3) Doesn't catering to demographics allow us to change the tax rate? Some demographics can't afford it 4) Doesn't a long-term plan permit adjustments to be made? You are assuming you can fix any problem, and you can't be sure 5) How much CO2 is due to all energy used, as opposed to just those that can be replaced by microgeneration? I don't know if the statistics in the package inflate or deflate the answer. The cost is still too high for the benefit 6) Do you think one size fits all for the US? That isn't pertinent 7) But our plan is tailored by region? There is more cost to tailor it to each region	1) If it cost the UK $21 billion, how much will it cost for all of the US? It doesn't have to be done all at once. It's a long-term plan, 10-20-40 years. 2) Who audits, decides, the plan for each region? There are educated environmentalists who can do this. The tax rate can be set so rich areas like Fairfield County pays more 3) Packet says microgeneration is for families and small businesses? Plans can be made on a community scale 4) The packet says a small business will need $12,000 subsidy for a $20,000 system? There is more to the plan than subsidies 5) So it will cost more? 6) Isn't using nuclear power a different plan? Nuclear power is still bad to have 7) Do you think microgeneration is always safer? The detriments of nuclear power are worse than the benefits 8) What about the problems with wind power in Germany? That was due to a minor mechanical error	1) Aren't there flaws in everything? Just as you say 2) Aren't you contradicting yourself when you say the status quo will not solve the problem? The status quo is better than the damage microgeneration will cause 3) In the constructive, didn't you concede the status quo was dangerous? Yes, but your plan is worse 4) Why? Because it distracts people from the real problem 5) Isn't a small improvement better than the status quo? It ignores the larger issues, and the downside to the economy 6) Aren't the statistics you quote on CO2 biased, and we will get the same percentage improvement in the US? The US and UK are different 7) But won't the same measures lead to the same results? We disagree. Correlation is not causation. We would rather stay the same than make things worse.

First Negative Rebuttal	First Affirmative Rebuttal	Second Negative Rebuttal	Second Affirmative Rebuttal
1) Intro 2) N1: Microgeneration won't help the economy a) Taxes and threshold costs will be detrimental 3) N2: It won't solve the environmental problems a) Negligible impact on carbon footprint 4) N3: Won't help eliminate dependency on fossil fuels a) It will not change the incentive to use them 5) Aff assumes green energy will be affordable a) Assumes it will be efficient b) Assumes individuals will use it c) Assumes it will be safe i) We've noted deaths from natural gas compared to wind and hydro 6) Aff's explanation of regionalism is vague 7) Neg wants change, but not this costly, misguided plan	1) Intro 2) Neg agreed in cross-ex that status quo does not solve environmental and energy problems a) 2NC[3] says stay with the status quo b) That means little benefit and serious peril 3) N1: Economy crashed due to bank loans not gov't loans a) Neg argument on economy not relevant b) Aff expenditures are incremental, scaled to the situation c) No one is required to switch; they are offered incentives 4) N2: The 1% reduction in CO2 is an underestimate a) How much CO2 due to sources like cars b) Microgeneration will have a greater impact on CO2 we can affect c) The packet says micro CHP will displace conventional energy sources with a CO2 benefit 5) N3: Aff addresses fossil fuel problem better than Neg a) Neg says we are in serious peril b) Deaths of animals c) Hydropower is macro not micro	1) Intro 2) Aff wants us to take a step backwards 3) Neg is not required to provide a plan to solve problems 4) The purpose of debate is to find true knowledge a) Microgeneration is not feasible, helpful or practical 5) Aff is using fear tactics a) Neg admitted to some flaws 6) Aff talks about regions, but cites single instances 7) Aff avoids the big issue a) Resolution will help destroy the environment b) Microgeneration is a step backward c) It's an attempt to trick people into energy conservation 8) A1: People want more energy 9) A2: Small energy systems are not competitive 10) A3: Global warming is a distraction a) Nuclear power gets a bad rap b) Wind/hydro/solar are not "good energy" 11) I love the environment, trees, blue sky, the grandchildren I may have one day a) I don't love microgeneration b) I don't love letting people pretend they are saving the environment while putting gas in their SUV c) I don't want a 50 ft tower in the living room	1) Intro 2) Can we cater to particular demographics? a) We said that we could 3) 1NR said they didn't believe people would follow incentives a) People are eager to take advantage of tax breaks 4) Aff never claimed microgeneration would solve everything a) Small means we can adapt to new technology as it arises and improve over time 5) Neg claims we used fear tactics a) We didn't say those things b) Neg used words like "peril" and "gas in the SUV" 6) Neg shoots down any plan a) Sitting around doing nothing is not progress b) Better to make a plan the American people will accept c) And a plan that can be sold on the world market

[3] "2NC" is the Second Negative Constructive.