

Instructions for Writing Research Paper

Optional Topic outline due in D2L dropbox on or before September 9

Final version of paper due in D2L dropbox on or before October 15

The general theme of the research paper is to address one of the following two questions: (1) Should the United States government enact a national policy to reduce US emissions of carbon dioxide? (2) Assuming that the United States is going to enact a policy to reduce carbon emissions, which policy would be best? Two of the most popular policy ideas are carbon cap and trade and carbon tax, though others have been proposed. The general questions posed are much too broad for a short research paper, though. You are expected to research this issue, select a focused, debatable topic (or topic question) within this general theme. In the paper you are expected to include arguments, with references, on both sides of your focused topic, not just the side you may agree with.

In past semesters the biggest problem with student papers has been failure to follow or understand the directions for the content of the paper, so I want to state it clearly. The type of paper you are expected to write is what I would call a “discussion-type” paper. However, if you do a web search for discussion paper, you will find a variety of definitions. These two links describe the type of paper that I want you along with some writing tips and suggestions, [How to Write a Discussion Essay](#) and [How to Write a Good Discussion Essay](#). You must select a topic that fits under the general themes stated above and is debatable. A debatable topic is one in which valid arguments can be presented on both sides. The main purpose of this paper is to learn about and discuss arguments on both sides of the topic with supporting references. You are informing the reader of both sides without your opinion. This is not a persuasive paper in which you are trying to convince the reader to your point of view. You are asked to briefly state your opinion in the conclusion, but that is not the focus of this paper.

Selecting a focused topic of interest to you is perhaps the most important aspect of writing this paper. The specific topic of your paper needs to be narrow as the general theme questions posed above are much too broad. For example consider this broad general topic question: Has President Obama been an good president? Focused topics under this theme could be: Have President Obama’s economic policies been successful? Have President Obama’s foreign policies been successful? Has President Obama helped the nation’s poor? Has President Obama effectively dealt with the immigration issue? Has President Obama done a good job uniting the country? Has the Obama administration negotiated a good deal with Iran? Each of these focused issues has two clear sides to debate. With research you could find references supporting each side of those questions, e.g., some claiming that the president’s economic policies have worked, while others claiming that they have not.

Examples of possible topics for this paper are provided near the end of this document. This is purely a research paper based on out of class material. We will not cover the topic of possible human caused climate change until after the paper is due. You may, of course, contact me with any questions you have as you are researching for your paper. While you may focus on any proposed governmental policy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, *if you do not know where to begin, I suggest you begin your research with carbon cap and trade*. In previous semesters, I required students to write about carbon cap and trade. This semester I am trying to open up the topic to include other possible topics and policies for reducing carbon dioxide emissions. I have found that some students have already written multiple papers about carbon cap and trade and would like to write about something a little different. If you are not at all familiar with carbon cap and trade, then I suggest that you select a specific topic related to enacting a carbon cap and trade policy. If you are completely unfamiliar with carbon cap and trade or emissions trading schemes in general, easy-to-understand summaries are provided in [What is emissions trading?](#) and [The Basic Design Elements of Cap and Trade Systems](#). Since this is a highly controversial subject, there are many biased articles out there, so I suggest that you read multiple descriptions of carbon cap and trade. After a little background reading, you should have no trouble selecting a suitable topic that you can easily understand.

Background

Many, but certainly not all, people believe that human-caused emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere will result in significant global warming and catastrophic climate changes. Thus, many believe that humans must severely reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. To address this potential environmental problem, many countries and local regions within countries, have implemented policies to reduce emissions, see [State & Trends Report Charts Global Growth of Carbon Pricing](#). The United States has not enacted a legally binding national policy to reduce emissions. On June 26, 2009, the [US House of Representatives passed a Carbon Cap and Trade Bill](#) by a slim 219 - 212 vote. However, the US Senate put off a vote on Carbon Cap and Trade, most likely to avoid such a controversial issue, and it never became law. The closeness of the House vote shows how divided the country is on this issue. A Carbon Cap and Trade policy is supported by the Obama administration. The debate over a national carbon cap and trade policy has been out of the spotlight recently because of the struggling economy, but it will likely resurface. Meanwhile several state and regional governing authorities have passed and enacted carbon emission reduction policies within the United States.

The June 2009 Carbon Cap and Trade legislation would have required the United States to severely reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide over the next four decades to a level 83% below what the US emitted in the year 2005. Of course that would be great if there were no costs involved. However, there is little doubt that this would greatly increase the cost of energy. Those in favor of Cap and Trade or some other carbon emission reduction legislation believe action must be taken now to avoid or at least reduce the potential harm from human-caused global warming and climate change that will occur if we do not reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The basic environmental concern related to human emissions of greenhouse gases is described simply in [What is the Greenhouse Effect?](#) Many of those against Carbon Cap and Trade either do not think emission controls are necessary at all (not worried about potential human-caused climate change) or that Cap and Trade is too expensive to justify against the possible benefits.

This issue is obviously relevant to all of us. I think it is important to learn about Carbon Cap and Trade or similar legislation and personally decide whether or not it is a good plan. Armed with this understanding, we can then discuss our feelings on this issue with our elected representatives and other concerned citizens.

The Assignment

Your assignment is to come up with an acceptable debatable topic or question within the general theme, research both sides of your topic, and write a short discussion-type paper. You should aim for a paper length equivalent to 4-6 double-spaced pages. For 12 point font and one inch margins, this translates into a word count of 1000 to 1500 words. Your paper does not need to be a strongly technical or scientific paper, so chose a topic that you can easily understand. However keep in mind, this is a research paper, meaning that you are expected to research (through reading and study) the specific issue you write about. If you are comfortable writing a more technical paper, then feel free to do that. All are expected to follow the instructions for the content of the paper described below.

The paper should consist of three main sections: an introduction, body, and conclusion. The individual sections should not be labeled separately, but rather incorporated into a single, coherent paper. In the introduction you are expected to clearly and succinctly explain the general issue of why many believe that carbon emission controls are necessary and something about the current actions being taken worldwide. In the introduction you should introduce your specific debatable topic (i.e., the issue or questions that you are going to discuss/debate in the body) and describe how it fits into the larger theme. The introduction should not be longer than one or two paragraphs.

In the body of the paper, you will focus on the specific debatable issue or question that you stated in the introduction and discuss it in detail. You are expected to present arguments supporting both sides of the issue that you identify, not just the side you may agree with. You are learning about and informing the reader about both sides of the issue or question. This is the section of the paper where you will need to incorporate outside research into your paper. You will need to cite reference

material where required. **A partial list of possible, specific issues is provided below. The list is only a sample of potential issues. There are many debatable issues on this subject.** While the body must contain arguments on both sides of your issue of question, you can decide how to present the information. Each paragraph can be a point/counterpoint format comparing the relative pros and cons of each side or you can write several paragraphs supporting one side followed by several paragraphs supporting the other side.

Finally, in the conclusion, I would like you to summarize the main points and state your opinion on which side you stand with regard to your debatable issue. Just briefly state your reasons. You are not expected to make a persuasive argument. The largest part of the paper is the body where you provide arguments on both sides of your specific debatable topic. The conclusion should not be longer than one or two paragraphs.

In doing your research, you may come across papers that are highly technical and difficult to understand. You do not need to include this material in your paper. You should be able to find plenty of understandable reference material. A simple web search will find thousands of articles and links concerning carbon cap and trade and other emission reduction strategies. **In order to find specific information for your topic, it is helpful to do refined web searches. For example, instead of searching for “Cap and Trade” which is vague, search for something like “Carbon cap trade economic benefits.”** You may use all internet-accessible references in this paper if you like; however, consider using printed reference material as well. Something that you will have to consider while doing research for your paper, especially for internet-only articles, is that the author of an article may be biased. In trying to push a personal agenda, some authors will misrepresent supporting and refuting evidence. You should be aware of this possibility when doing your research and make sure to consult multiple sources.

Requirements and Assessment

Your paper should be composed of an introduction, body, and conclusion as described above. The individual sections should not be labeled separately, but rather incorporated into a single, coherent paper.

It should conform to the following requirements:

- Paper should have a title centered above the first line of text. Title page is not required. Please don't forget to place your name at the top of the first page.
- 4 - 6 pages typed, double-spaced, 12 point font suggested, excluding graphs or charts and bibliography. A suggested word count would be 1000 to 1500 words. You are free to include any graphs, tables, or figures that you consider necessary in your paper. These do not count against the page limit. The maximum page limit for text is 6 pages. Six pages can be fairly short for a paper like this. You need to be concise and figure out how you are going to convey your thoughts given the page limitation.
- Bibliography or list of references cited correctly along with parenthetical citations when needed. In other words you **MUST** cite references where required. For the most part, references should not be necessary in the introductory paragraph since that information would be considered common knowledge, unless, of course, you cite statistics. You absolutely need references in the body of the paper where you will be incorporating data and ideas of others. Given that this is a research paper, you should have at least several references in your bibliography. Ideally you will have references corresponding to each side of your debatable issue. There are no strict formatting rules for in-line citations or the bibliography, however, you **MUST** reference where required and the reader should be able to easily locate the material listed in the bibliography. Thus, while in-line citations and a bibliography are required, no specific style is required. If you need guidance on proper use of citations and the bibliography, I suggest that you refer to [Research and Citation Resources](#) from the University of Purdue's Online Writing Lab and use either the MLA or APA style formats, which are described in separate links. The bibliography does not count against the page limit.

- No grammatical or spelling errors. Besides using a spell checker, it is a good idea to have others read over your paper before you turn it in.

We will use the criteria above in addition to the following to assess your work:

- One-sixth of the grade is awarded for submitting the paper on time. This is 3% of your overall class grade.
- Is the paper easy to understand? *Please keep it simple. Do not try to make it sound “technical” or “academic.” You should not select a topic or try to write about something that you do not understand.*
- Does the introduction clearly describe the general issue and clearly set up the focused issue that you are going to write about in the body of the paper?
- Did you clearly describe and discuss a single debatable issue in more detail? Are both sides of the specific issue clearly presented? *Important here that you do not mix together multiple debatable issues. You should focus on one specific question or issue and discuss both sides of that issue.*
- Did you sufficiently research the specific issue you discussed in the body of the paper? *Since this is a research paper, ideally you will have supporting references for each side of the specific issue you discuss within the body of the paper.*
- Does conclusion provide a good, concise summary of paper?
- Are your opinions clearly stated in the conclusion?
- Overall, is the paper well written and laid out?
- You are not graded on the length of your paper (unless it falls outside the 4 – 6 page range), so don't feel like you must write 6 pages to get a good grade. It is more important that you write your paper well. Don't unnecessarily repeat yourself to fill space.

Notes on Plagiarism

- Papers will be run through turnitin.com, so you will not get away with copying from the works of others without proper reference
- You must use your own words unless you are directly quoting from a reference. Copying phrases directly from another work without proper citation will be dealt with severely.
- Please refer to the “Student Code of Integrity” section in the syllabus

Optional Research Paper Topic assignment

Due by end of the day on Wednesday, September 9, 2015. Submit to assigned D2L dropbox. You can submit any time before the due date to receive feedback sooner.

Point value: Up to 5% extra credit on your research paper grade

You are expected to at least briefly describe the specific debatable issue that you plan to write about in the body of your research paper. For some topics it is helpful to try to pose a question. It would be helpful if you also list a few points on both sides of the debatable issue that you are considering to include in your paper. An draft outline of your paper would be best, but is not required. A preliminary list of references that you have found can be included as well. The purposes of the assignment are to make sure that you have selected a suitable topic and to give you incentive to begin working on the paper sooner rather than later. Dr. Ward will reply with comments and suggestions about your topic on D2L using the feedback for dropbox submissions.

Submitting your final paper for grading

Printed copy of your paper is due in class on Thursday, October 15, 2015. You must also submit to assigned D2L dropbox. You can turn in your paper at any time prior to the due date.

Point value: 20% of your overall class grade.

Information on Possible Topics

Selecting a focused topic of interest to you is perhaps the most important aspect of writing this paper. If we were to make lists of all the pros and cons for enacting an emissions reduction policy like carbon cap and trade, the lists would be tremendous. There are far too many issues to consider within one short paper. A list of some possible focused issues is given below. *You do not have to choose one of the items listed below as there are many other possibilities.* You can certainly modify one of the examples below to fit your interests. You will need to do some research to select your topic. You are expected to find reference material for both sides of the issue and include arguments from the reference material in your paper. In other words, do not read one of the issues below and start writing off the top of your head. You are expected to use in-line citations in the body of your paper to references in your bibliography. **For this paper you are expected to write about both sides of a focused issue with supporting references, not just the side you may agree with. The purpose of the paper is more to inform the reader about both sides of an issue rather than to sway the reader toward your point of view.**

In many cases it may be helpful to try to pose a question concerning the specific debatable issue you are going to write about, e.g., “Should the United States act enact aggressive reductions in carbon emissions without worrying about what the rest of the world does or should we only do it if the rest of the world agrees to similar aggressive reductions?” You may want to state one side of a potential topic question, perhaps based on a position that you currently hold, and then think about the counterarguments to that point. For example many say “We should not enact carbon cap and trade because it would be bad for the economy.” However, others make counterarguments like “the expansion of green technologies will be good for the economy.” As another example, many argue that “We should enact carbon cap and trade to avoid catastrophic climate changes,” but there are counterarguments such as “Increases in CO₂ will not result in harmful climate change.” The reason I want you to focus on one specific issue is that the question of whether or not the US should enact carbon dioxide regulations, and if so which particular policy, is somewhat complex in that there are too many individual concerns to try to tackle all of them. Rather than just listing or brushing over all the issues you can find, I want you to research one specific aspect that hopefully you find interesting.

Please refrain from mixing issues. For example, arguing that Cap and Trade should not be enacted because it is bad for the economy, then countering with Cap and Trade should be done for environmental reasons, would be mixing issues. A counterargument to the economics issue would be that Cap and Trade would benefit the economy or at least not be that bad for the economy, while a counterargument for the environmental issue would be that human emissions of carbon dioxide are not going to cause harmful climate changes. You can choose an issue about the economics, politics, science, or whatever interests you. Again many other issues not mentioned here could be discussed in your paper. Feel free to write about an issue not listed here. You may also consult with the instructor about the suitability of a topic. In general, given the short length of this paper, the more focused the issue, the better the paper.

A partial list of possible topics is given below. For most of the topics listed, it would be best to focus on just a few point-counterpoint arguments, and not try to cover everything listed. In all cases you may substitute another emission control policy in place of carbon cap and trade, such as a carbon tax. You may also come up with different arguments for and against each of the example issues provided.

1. Should the United States enact policy to aggressively cut carbon emissions, such as carbon cap and trade, or should we only do it if the rest of the world agrees to similar aggressive reductions? While the US certainly would not be the first country to enact a national policy, as many countries have already enacted policy, many believe current policies do not go nearly far enough to make a significant difference with regard to future climate change. The question here is whether or not the US should be the leader in making huge cuts in carbon emissions that are much beyond what other countries have so far done. No matter how much the US cuts, though, there will still be the issue

that unless other countries join, the effect on future global emissions and climate change may be small.

Example arguments Against. Cap and Trade in the United States will not be very effective in reducing worldwide CO₂ emissions unless all countries participate, since many energy intensive industries will simply move to a country that does not have a cap and trade policy, particularly China and India. If this happens, the U.S. loses jobs, and there is no net reduction in worldwide CO₂ emissions. Even if the US completely eliminated emissions, the predicted effect (based on climate model projections) on global average temperature would be less than a few tenths of a degree Celsius by the end of this century. Some say all this effort and cost increase is not worth the small effect on global average temperatures. The reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that some say are required to significantly slow down or stop global warming is more than the US and the rest of the world can or will do. Currently, the largest increases in global emissions are coming from developing countries. Some argue that the decrease in US emissions would be more than made up for by increases in emissions from the developing world.

Example arguments For. The US should do it regardless of what the rest of the world decides either because it is the right thing to do or simply to take the lead and later worry about convincing other countries to enact a similar policy. Acting first will force the United States to be a leader in alternative energy, giving us the advantage in the future. While US action alone may not have a huge effect on global climate change, it is an important first step for us and important in getting the rest of the world on board with us. It is also important to just get started toward reducing carbon emissions, start with baby steps and move toward stricter controls in the future.

2. Can the government fairly and effectively administer a carbon cap and trade system? You may substitute another proposed carbon emission reduction policy for carbon cap and trade.

Example arguments against. A government run cap and trade system will not work well because of bureaucratic waste, fraud, and corruption. This is common in many government programs. Keep in mind that the government sets the limits and the penalties for non-compliance, which can be influenced by lobbying and special interest groups. A Cap and Trade system would necessarily require vast new bureaucracies to monitor emissions and enforce rules. It is then common for companies to employ people to come up with innovative ways to “beat” or “scam” or “profit from” the system, rather than using innovation to become more energy efficient. Some cynics would say that the reason some governmental officials want to pass carbon cap and trade is not about environmental concerns, but rather as a means of gaining revenue, power, and control. This also true of for some companies and individuals who are poised to profit from new regulations, e.g., speculators in carbon emission credits, consultants that advise on how to exploit governmental regulations, and the brokers of the new carbon markets (the equivalent of Wall Street brokers who profit on all stock trades). The concern here is the transfer of wealth to entities that in essence produce nothing. It is also conceivable that the corruption would be so great that the actual emission reduction would be far less than expected (or promised), but still be quite costly.

Example arguments for. The government is the only entity that can administer a cap and trade program. Not enough companies will reduce emissions voluntarily. We will just have to be watchful for fraud. Perhaps ideas could be presented on how to combat fraud and waste that are common with government programs. Besides Cap and Trade works within free markets and successful companies will be rewarded for coming up with innovative ways to reduce carbon emissions.

3. Economics of carbon cap and trade (or another proposed system)

This is always a popular topic. There are so many possible angles to argue that could be classified as economic arguments that you need to be careful to focus and not just brush over all of them.

Some against arguments include: a cap and trade policy will raise the price (possibly by a large amount) of almost everything since almost everything we buy or do requires energy. This would likely require many to change their lifestyles to adapt. The increased costs of energy and goods will most hurt the poor who simply cannot afford any increase in cost of living and therefore cap and trade should not be done. Besides, given the struggling economy, now is not the time to implement a new government program that will raise costs.

Some for arguments include: We should pay for the environmental damages related to our actions of using energy that produces greenhouse gases. Some would say that these costs should be paid by the users of the energy. Current versions of a US cap and trade policy have provisions for using some of the revenue to government to help the poor deal with higher energy costs. There are many who say carbon cap and trade is a good economic system because it works within our market based economy. There is an economic incentive for companies to reduce emissions (less permits required or can sell extra permits). One can also argue that this increases the economic incentives to develop alternative energy or at least reduce waste. The development of alternative energy could in itself spur economic growth. Some say that even though costs will go up, they will not go up as much as predicted because the free market will find innovative ways to reduce costs and thus the benefits outweigh the slight economic costs.

4. What are the political chances that a carbon cap and trade policy (or just an emission control policy in general) will be passed in the US?

Will EPA act independently of congress and enact legislation?

Provide arguments of how it can be passed into law on one side, while on the other side provide arguments for why it will not be passed into law. You can base your arguments on the actions and thoughts of the president and lawmakers. You can consider different time frames ... will it pass before the end of President Obama's term or perhaps after Obama is out of office? Here you can look at Democrats and Republicans (both party platform and powerful individuals) and how things do or do not get done in Washington with regard to the possibility of carbon cap and trade legislation becoming law. \

Another question to consider is "will an agency like the EPA act independently of congress and enact legislation to force emission reductions?" If the EPA does take this action, another interesting topic would be to consider whether or not it would stand up to a supreme court challenge.

5. Should a national emissions control policy, such as carbon cap and trade, be implemented based on the science or our current understanding of the possibility that human emissions of carbon dioxide have caused or may cause significant and catastrophic climate change?

Example arguments against. There is so much that we do not understand about the Earth's climate and possible human caused climate change due to adding carbon dioxide that we should not act now. We should wait until we know for sure that our actions are causing or will cause future environmental disasters. The Earth's surface temperature has always gone through natural cycles of warm and cold periods, which can be provided as evidence that current changes in temperature (with increased CO₂ in the atmosphere) look just like past natural changes in temperature and thus increased CO₂ is not responsible for recent climate changes.

Example arguments for. We know enough now that action is immediately necessary. Or one can argue that since there is much we do not understand, why take the risk of continuing to add more carbon dioxide? Climate models indicate the climate is very sensitive to carbon dioxide increases. The recent warming looks different than past temperature changes.

There are many who don't think human emission of carbon dioxide have caused or will cause much if any climate change, while others are convinced that we have already gone past the point of no return and catastrophic climate change is inevitable. This in itself is a huge debate ... entire books are written on this subject alone. There are many arguments for significant global warming and climate change due to human emissions of CO₂ and many arguments

against increased CO₂ being a huge factor in climate change. If you choose this topic, please be careful to keep your arguments focused to a particular issue within this debate. For example, you could focus on possible ocean acidification or possible increases in severe weather events instead of just changes in global average temperature. I expect that for some of you this topic will be too difficult to understand well enough to write about.

6. Should carbon cap and trade be passed because it will force us to transition to use more alternative fuels? You can substitute another emissions control policy for carbon cap and trade.

Example arguments against. Some people think that all we need to do is spend some money and get serious about using renewable energy (like wind and solar) to replace our existing fossil fuel use. However, current solar and wind energy technologies are not capable of replacing the energy we now produce by burning fossil fuel. It is entirely possible that solar and wind will not be able to provide a large part of our energy demands. Thus, if we try to hold fast to future reduction goals, and we are unable to produce enough reliable energy from wind and solar (and/or other alternative energy technologies), there may be future energy shortages and/or extremely high energy prices. Bottom line is you cannot just legislate how energy is produced, the technology must be capable of providing the energy demands of the people. If the technology were advanced enough, we would already be using more alternative energy, so cap and trade is not necessary to foster a switch to more alternative energy.

Example arguments for. The technology will surely improve due to the economic incentive to reduce carbon emissions. And it need not be wind and solar, perhaps a currently unidentified method of energy production will be developed. Force people to find solutions and they will, otherwise we will just continue in our old ways of using fossil fuels.

7. What can we learn from the experiences that other countries have had in their implementation of emission control policies that could help us determine the potential effectiveness of a carbon cap and trade policy in the United States? Select a country or entity that has enacted a carbon cap and trade or other emission reduction policy. Discuss the pros and cons of current systems so far as reasons for and against the US taking similar action. The EU system is given as an example below. There are other countries that have attempted carbon emission reduction policies as well. It may be better to focus on the experiences of one or a couple of countries rather than trying to include all of them.

The European Union Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading System (EU ETS) began operation in 2005? How has it worked so far? Present good and bad points. Does this tell us anything about the potential effectiveness of a carbon cap and trade policy in the United States? *Note. It is difficult to come to a consensus conclusion on the effectiveness of the EU system thus far. You will find some papers strongly arguing that it has been effective, some papers strongly arguing that it has been a complete failure, and many others in between. This is actually good for writing about this topic. Just be sure to include both points of view.*

8. Taking for granted that we must reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, which system will work better, a carbon cap and trade system or a straight carbon tax? You may also choose to debate between any two proposed government programs aimed at reducing US emissions of CO₂.

Arguments for a carbon tax over cap and trade. Some say a simple carbon tax (where each ton of carbon emissions is taxed at some rate) is a better system than Cap and Trade at actually reducing emissions. There are many arguments made that a carbon tax would be more effective than Cap and Trade, for reasons such as cost, simplicity, effectiveness at reducing emissions, etc.

Arguments for cap and trade over carbon tax. A Carbon Cap and Trade system is a market-based system that allows companies to decide for themselves whether and how to best reduce emissions or to just buy credits from other companies. While the government sets the total cap, thus meeting emission reduction goals, it is left to individual companies on how to deal with it,

which spurs innovation. There are many other arguments that can be made supporting a carbon cap and trade system over a carbon tax system.

9. Is a Federal law, such as cap and trade, necessary to accomplish emission reductions or is there a better way? You could debate federal vs more local control, e.g., states or regions, as being most effective in implementing an emission control system. You could also debate government programs in general vs grassroots-type public action as being most effective at accomplishing goals.

Example arguments for. The federal government is the only entity that can administer a cap and trade program. Not enough companies will reduce emissions voluntarily. If we try to rely on state or local governments, emitters will just move to areas with less strict emission controls, thus there would be no reduction in emissions countrywide. There are currently some state and local governments in the process of implementing carbon dioxide emission controls at the more local level. Problems with these local programs could be arguments for having the federal government run the program. There are currently some state and local governments in the process of implementing carbon dioxide emission controls at the more local level. Failures or problems with these local programs could be arguments for having the federal government run the program.

Example arguments against. Instead of forcing everyone to comply with laws, it would be better if the public makes voluntary choices to reduce emissions, such as what products they purchase or which companies they chose to work with. Some may argue that this requires a concerted public education campaign (funded by whom? Government? Wealthy?) One argument is that getting serious emission controls done will require public-initiated grassroots type efforts that are not part of government. Others argue that more significant progress could be made if the legislation were enacted at the state or local level. One reason is the difficulty in getting the entire country to agree on a bill. It would be easier to get a local community or state to agree. Another reason is that state and local governments can be more efficient in running an emission control program than the federal government. There are currently some state and local governments in the process of implementing carbon dioxide emission controls at the more local level. Successes with these local programs could be arguments for not having the federal government run the program.

10. Should carbon offsetting be allowed in carbon cap and trade and other emission reduction systems?

A carbon offset literally allows a company to “offset” some of its emissions by funding projects that reduce emissions elsewhere, e.g., funding renewable energy or tree-planting projects elsewhere. Suppose a company operating in a county with a carbon cap and trade law has used all of its allowed emissions for the year. Carbon offsets allow the company to continue to emit as long as it purchases a compensating (offsetting) amount of carbon offsets. There are many arguments for and against the use of carbon offsets with emission reduction policies, which makes this a suitable topic. For more on carbon offsets, see [Overview of Carbon Offsets](#).

Remember that there are many other good topics for debate on this general issue that are not included in this list. You should be able to find something that interests you. In most cases, the more focused your topic, the better the paper. If you have any questions about selecting a suitable topic, please contact Dr. Ward.