=1AC – Bronx Science DM=

===1AC – Centralized Injustice===

====Contention one is centralized injustice====

====Centralized solar energy is inevitable globally – especially in Mexico====

\*\*Parkinson 13\*\*, founding editor of RenewEconomy.com.au, an Australian-based website that provides news and analysis on cleantech, carbon, and climate issues. (Giles Parkinson "How the Solar PV Industry Became a Global Phenomenon" 9/12/13 [[http://cleantechnica.com/2013/09/12/how-the-solar-pv-industry-became-a-global-phenomenon/-http://cleantechnica.com/2013/09/12/how-the-solar-pv-industry-became-a-global-phenomenon/]]) //NKG

The recent slew of quarterly reports from the world~’s major solar PV manufacturers have delivered

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generate a return in the "higher mid teens" for these projects.

====Status-quo efforts to provide energy access have failed – millions of rural communities in Mexico face energy poverty that strikes at the heart of human quality of life – the plan alleviates it ====

\*\*Ilaca and Santos 11\*\* (Christiane llaca is Co-Manager Project Ciudad Rural, Puebla Mexico and SEDESO Ministry of Social development, Puebla, Mexico. Carlos Santos has a Masters in Science, Florida Institute of Technology, the U.S.A. and Systems Engineer, UDLA, Mexico. He is also a freelance IT consultant "Sustainable Development as an Aid in Fighting Poverty" 2011 [[http://www.interpv.net/market/market\_view.asp?idx=753%26part\_code=)//NKG-http://www.interpv.net/market/market\_view.asp?idx=753%26part\_code=)//NKG]]

During the last decade, few projects related to PV technology have been made to

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changes; poor people just need the tools to be able to develop.

====Specifically, indigenous communities in Mexico are disproportionately affected by water deprivation and elite commodification of nature – allowing resource autonomy sustains indigenous culture and is a pre-requisite to environmental justice====

\*\*Carruthers, 8\*\* Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at San Diego State University (David V. Carruthers "Environmental Justice in Latin America: Problems, Promise, and Practice" February 2008) //NKG

Today we call the ongoing expansion of the capitalist world system "globalization." Globalization

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we ought to interpret and interact with nature are constructed by all peoples.

====This system of environmental injustice creates disposable populations and threatens an emerging apocalypse that demands challenging short term catastrophe focus - visible violence develops from subterranean structures of inequity====

\*\*Nixon ~’9\*\* ~~[Rob, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, "NEOLIBERALISM, SLOW VIOLENCE, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PICARESQUE", MFS Modern Fiction Studies, Volume 55 number 3, Fall 2009, [[http://sustainabilityparadox.commons.gc.cuny.edu/files/2010/09/Nixon-Neoliberalism2.pdf-http://sustainabilityparadox.commons.gc.cuny.edu/files/2010/09/Nixon-Neoliberalism2.pdf]]~~]

The picaresque proves uncannily effective at dramatizing another critical dimension to the environmentalism of the

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and are pursued into their very dreams by the anxiety of a "nuclear

holocaust" . . . Dangerous, hostile substances lie concealed behind the harmless facades

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casualties claimed, as at Bhopal, by the forces of slow violence.

====This outweighs any impact on probability and magnitude – risk assessment is epistemologically biased towards white male elites who discount the severity of localized environmental hazards in destroying marginalized communities.====

\*\*Verchick 96\*\* ~~[Robert, Assistant Professor, University of Missouri — Kansas City School of Law; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1989, "IN A GREENER VOICE: FEMINIST THEORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE" 19 Harv. Women~’s L.J. 23~~]

Because risk assessment is based on statistical measures of risk, policymakers view it as

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military~’s poisoning of Indian land as genocide. n330 ~~[\*85~~] 3.

====And, focus on underlying structures producing violence outweighs a one shot linear cause for conflict====

Hendrick 9 (Diane, University of Bradford, Dept of Peace Studies, "Complexity Theory and Conflict Transformation: An Exploration of Potential and Implications", Centre for Conflict Resolution, June)

John Paul Lederach, drawing on Wheatley, has found the notion of ―process

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of those patterns". (Senge, 1990; 2006 p. 2)

====Uncertainty and nonlinearity are inevitable due to inherent complexity within systems====

Ramalingam et al 8 ~~[Ben, Senior Research Associate at the Overseas Development Institute, and Harry jones at ODI, "Exploring the science of complexity: Ideas and Implications for development and humanitarian efforts" [[http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/833.pdf-http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/833.pdf]] ~~] 10

Concept 4: Nonlinearity5 ‘... the darkest corner of science [is] the realm of non-linear problems

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have ‘fallen under the enchantment of [delivering] clear, specific, measurable outcomes’ (Westley et al., 2006).

====Energy decision-making avoids complexity – it facilitates a constantly shifting form of organization that adapts and combats injustice====

\*\*Gilchrist 2k\*\* ~~[Alison, BA and MS, Regional Links Manager (England) for the Community Develop- ment Foundation, advising the emerging regional authorities on their strat- egies for community involvement in a variety of government funding programmes and policy initiatives, "The well-connected community: networking to the edge of chaos", COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL VOL. 35 NO. 3 July 2000 pp. 264–275~~]

Organizational studies suggest that network forms of organization provide the most effective means of coping

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of contemporary or contested values of social justice. Oppression, prejudice and social

exclusion hinder and distort communication of information across the system and constrain potentially advantageous collaborative

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participation in community activities and the strength- ening of local democratic processes.

===1AC – Scalar Politics===

====Contention two is scalar politics====

====The plan~’s shifting of the scale of energy decision-making spurs social movements despite complexity====

\*\*Miller 9\*\* ~~[Clark, associate director of the Consortium for Science, Policy %26 Outcomes and associate director of the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at Arizona State University. He is also an associate professor in the School of Politics and Global Studies at ASU. He serves on the advisory committee for the Nanotechnology Informal Science Education Network and the Bovay Center for Engineering, Ethics, and Society at the National Academy of Engineering. In 2003, he served as a consultant to the United Nations Environment Programme and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Miller is the co-editor of Changing the Atmosphere: Expert Knowledge and Environmental Governance, "ENERGY JUSTICE", July 21, http://www.aucegypt.edu/gapp/cairoreview/pages/articledetails.aspx?aid=164~~]

The fight over Keystone XL is thus as much about justice as it is about

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of the future are not only more environmentally friendly but also more just.

====Shifting the scale fosters empirically successful grassroots movements against the environmental injustice of elites====

\*\*Towers 2k\*\* ~~[George, PhD and professor of human geography at Concord University, "Applying the Political Geography of Scale: Grassroots Strategies and Environmental Justice\*", Professional Geographer, 52(1) 2000, pages 23–36~~]

The grassroots environmental movement is defined by geographical scale. The thou- sands of

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the landscape taught the community the language of systemic environ- mental justice.

====Current policies are framed through an elite scale that over codes local struggles with elite interests – the framing of the 1AC around injustice challenges this top-down managerialism====

\*\*McCan 3\*\* ~~[Eugene, Professor of Geography – Ohio State University, "FRAMING SPACE AND TIME IN THE CITY: URBAN POLICY AND THE POLITICS OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCALE" JOURNAL OF URBAN AFFAIRS, Volume 25, Number 2, pages 159–178~~]

My purpose is to consider how a burgeoning literature in critical human geography can provide

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the city has important, if unpredictable, implications for policy and politics.

CONTINUES

Three specific points can be drawn from this literature that relate directly to the politics

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these strategies and the use of scale as a framework for political persuasion.

CONTINUES

The first aspect of the politics of scale in Austin revolves around conflicting attempts to

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sorts of scalar arguments that were, for instance, exhibited in Austin.

===1AC – Plan===

====Thus the plan: The United States federal government should provide decentralized integrated photovoltaic electrification assistance to Mexico.====

===1AC – Solvency===

====Contention three is solvency====

====The past MREP focused on Solar Home Systems====

\*\*van Campen et al, 2k\*\* Environment and Natural Resources Service, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Bart Van Campen; Daniele Guidi, Renewable Energy Consultant; Gustavo Best, Environment and Natural Resources Service "Solar Photovoltaics for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development" 2000 [[http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar%20photovoltaic%20for%20SARD.pdf-http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar photovoltaic for SARD.pdf]]) //NKG

The Mexico Renewable Energy Programme (MREP) is managed by Sandia National Laboratories (

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MREP complements programmes by the Mexican Government mainly focusing on Solar Home Systems.

====That~’s why integrated PV assistance solves best – it~’s distinct from past policies since it goes beyond SHS and promotes local integration====

\*\*van Campen et al, 2k\*\* Environment and Natural Resources Service, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Bart Van Campen; Daniele Guidi, Renewable Energy Consultant; Gustavo Best, Environment and Natural Resources Service "Solar Photovoltaics for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development" 2000 [[http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar%20photovoltaic%20for%20SARD.pdf-http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar photovoltaic for SARD.pdf]]) //NKG

The findings of this study have led the authors to believe that the time is

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organizations. PV systems adapt easily to these different types of institutional arrangements.

====Multiple mechanisms ensure that the plan solves – it spills over====

ASES, 99 leads national efforts to increase the use of solar energy, energy

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1999 solar.nmsu.edu/publications/mexicopaper.pdf)//NKG

Many of the principles on which the Mexico Renewable Energy Program are based stem from

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Mexico for the last five or so years. Its fundamental aspects are:

• Partnerships

• Capacity Building

• Technical Assistance

• Implementation of Pilot Projects

• Replication, and

• Monitoring.

Partnerships

Partnerships, especially with in-country organizations and individuals, are critical to progress

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the environment into a coherent set of activities would be impossible without it.

Capacity Building

Building in-country institutional and/or community capacity to deploy, use,

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little capacity-building of its own in order to do business internationally.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance contributes to, but is different from, capacity building. It involves

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need less and less assistance and eventually are able to handle everything themselves.

Implementation of Pilot Projects

A key feature of the Mexico Renewable Energy Program is that it uses pilot projects

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, the program enters the project replication phase, which is described below.

Project Replication

Project replication, or growing sustainable markets, is the program~’s ultimate measure of success

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result, the various activities could also be undertaken separately or in sequence.

Monitoring

Monitoring the results of the program is necessary to evaluate its effectiveness, to learn

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provides accurate and meaningful information with which to assess and manage the program.