#### ===Advantage 1: Manufacturing===

#### ====U.S.-Mexico trade is outpacing current border infrastructure, making the relationship unsustainable – plan bolsters efficiency, relations, and rescues manufacturing ====

\*\*Wilson 9/13\*\*

~~[Christopher Wilson, Associate, Mexico Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, September 13, 2013, "Ad-Hoc Hearing: Redefining Border Security: Border Communities Demand to be Heard in the Comprehensive Immigration Debate", http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Border%20Trade%20Testimony\_0.pdf~~] AS

In addition to being immense, U.S. trade with Mexico is unique

AND

and efficiency needs of the official ports of entry could exacerbate this issue.

#### ====Absent the plan delays threaten production shut-downs – kills manufacturing sector and disrupts global supply chains====

\*\*Wilson 13\*\*

~~[Christopher E. Wilson, Associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, where he develops the Institute~’s research and programming on regional economic integration and U.S.-Mexico border affairs. He is the author of Working Together: Economic Ties between the United States and Mexico (Wilson Center, 2011), and an editor and author of the Institute~’s forthcoming State of the Border ReportWilson Center — Mexico Institute, January 2013, "New Ideas for a New Era: Policy Options for the Next Stage in U.S.-Mexico Relations", http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/new\_ideas\_us\_mexico\_relations.pdf~~]

The United States and Mexico have become profoundly integrated, and the two countries are

AND

potential to shut down production until the needed parts arrive at their destination.

#### ====Manufacturing is key to defense technology that~’s the foundation of military primacy====

\*\*O~’Hanlon 12\*\*

~~[Michael O~’Hanlon, January 2012, The Brookings Institution, "The Arsenal of Democracy and How to Preserve It: Key Issues in Defense Industrial Policy", http://www.brookings.edu/~~/media/research/files/papers/2012/1/26%20defense%20industrial%20base/0126\_defense\_industrial\_base\_ohanlon~~]

The current wave of defense cuts is also different than past defense budget reductions in

AND

civilian and military export opportunities for the United States in a globalized marketplace.

#### ====The pursuit of hegemony is inevitable, sustainable, and prevents great power war ====

\*\*Ikenberry, Brooks, and Wohlforth 13\*\*

~~[\*Stephen G. Brooks is Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College, \*\*John Ikenberry is Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University and Global Eminence Scholar at Kyung Hee University in Seoul, \*\*William C. Wohlforth is Daniel Webster Professor of Government at Dartmouth College ("Lean Forward: In Defense of American Engagement", January/February 2013, Foreign Affairs, http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138468/stephen-g-brooks-g-john-ikenberry-and-william-c-wohlforth/lean-forward~~]

Of course, even if it is true that the costs of deep engagement fall

AND

an engaged and liberal leading power. The results could well be disastrous.

We~’ll isolate two scenarios –

#### ====U.S.-Mexican trade sustains integrated joint-production — that~’s key to U.S. aerospace and auto industry====

\*\*NAFTA Works 13\*\*

(NAFTA Works, a monthly newsletter on NAFTA and related issues March 2013, "US - Mexico Trade Reached New Highs", Volume 18, Issue 3, http://www.naftamexico.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/mar13.pdf, Accessed 07-30-2013 ~| AK)

Since the implementation of NAFTA, Mexico has become a major market for a wide

AND

solidifying a reciprocal exchange cycle between Mexican and U.S. exports.

#### ====Aerospace key to airpower decline risks global instability and conflict====

\*\*Pfaltzgraff 10\*\*

~~[Robert L, Shelby Cullom Davis Professor of International Security Studies at. The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and President of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, et al., Final Report of the IFPA-Fletcher Conference on National Security Strategy and Policy, "Air, Space, %26 Cyberspace Power in the 21st-Century", p. xiii-9~~]

Deterrence Strategy In stark contrast to the bipolar Cold War nuclear setting, today~’s security

AND

to war • A nuclear North Korea that escalates tensions on the Korean peninsula

What all of these have in common is the indispensable role that airpower would play in U.S. strategy and crisis management.

#### ====The auto industry is key to military readiness====

\*\*Thoma 9\*\*

~~[Mark Thoma, economics professor @ University of Oregon, New York Times, April 30, 2009, "Does the U.S. Need an Auto Industry?", http://roomfordebate.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/04/30/does-the-us-need-an-auto-industry/?\_r=0~~]

Does America need an auto industry? I believe that specialization and trade generally makes

AND

auto production crosses the safety line, and I worry that it would.

#### ====Readiness is key to credible deterrence – absence risks great power wars====

\*\*Spencer 2K \*\*

~~[Jack Spencer, Policy Analyst for Defense and National Security, September 15, 2000, Heritage Foundation, "The Facts About Military Readiness", http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2000/09/bg1394-the-facts-about-military-readiness~~]

America~’s national security requirements dictate that the armed forces must be prepared to defeat groups

AND

from acting aggressively in regions of vital national interest, thereby preserving peace.

===Advantage 2: Border Security===

#### ====Land POEs can~’t keep pace with screening – wait times lead to "flushing traffic" undermining border enforcement ====

\*\*Meissner et al. 13 \*\*

~~[Doris Meissner, Senior Fellow and Director, MPI US Immigration Policy Program Muzaffar Chishti, Director, MPI Office at NYU School of Law Donald M. Kerwin, Executive Director, Center for Migration Studies Claire Bergeron Research Assistant with the US Immigration Policy Program at MPI, "Immigration Enforcement in the United States: The Rise of a Formidable Machinery," Migration Policy Institute, 2013, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/enforcementpillars.pdf~~]

Meeting the physical infrastructure needs at POEs has not kept pace with advances in documentation

AND

land POE inspections to be a weak link remains a critical enforcement challenge.

#### ====This makes the border a "welcome mat" for terrorists – even the DHS concedes they slip through====

\*\*Murdock 13\*\*

~~[Deroy Murdock, Columnist @ Scripps Howard News Service, Media Fellow @ Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace @ Stanford University, April 25, 2013, National Review, "The Southern Border: Our Welcome Mat for Terrorists" http://www.nationalreview.com/article/346591/southern-border-our-welcome-mat-terrorists~~]

There are at least 7,518 reasons to get the U.S./

AND

S. national security merits at least that much vigilance on our borders.

The roaring immigration-reform debate this year largely addresses Hispanic aliens who illegally cross the border. Far more worrisome, however, are the thousands who break into America from countries "where we have concerns, particularly about al-Qaeda affiliates," a top State Department official told CNN.

These include Cubans, Iranians, Sudanese, and Syrians whose governments are federally designated

AND

be vectors for the same militant Islam that literally tore Sudan in two.

In FY 2011, 108 Syrians were stopped at our borders; over ten years, the number is 1,353. Syria is a key supporter of Hezbollah, and Bashar Assad~’s unstable regime reportedly has attacked its domestic opponents with chemical weapons.

As for Iranians, 276 were caught in FY 2011, while 2,310 were captured over the previous ten years. Iran also backs Hezbollah, hates "the Great Satan," and craves atomic weapons.

The other ten "countries of interest" are Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Yemen, and:

Afghanistan: The Taliban~’s stronghold and current theater of America~’s longest war. Afghans halted in FY 2011: 106. Prior ten fiscal years: 681.

Nigeria: The land of underwear bomber Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab suffers under sharia law in its northern provinces. Respective data: 591, 4,525.

Pakistan: Hideaway of the Pakistani Taliban and the late Osama bin Laden. 525, 10,682.

Saudi Arabia: Generous benefactor of radical imams and militant mosques worldwide; birthplace of 15 of the 19 September 11 hijackers. 123, 986.

Somalia: Home of Indian Ocean pirates and al-Qaeda~’s al-Shabaab franchise. In October 1993, Islamic terrorists there shot down two Black Hawk helicopters, killed 18 U.S. soldiers, and dragged several of their bodies through Mogadishu~’s streets. 323, 1,524.

At a Capitol Hill hearing last July, Homeland Security secretary Janet Napolitano conceded that terrorists enter the U.S. via the U.S./Mexican border "from time to time."

The House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Oversight last November published A Line in the Sand: Countering Crime, Violence, and Terror at the Southwest Border. As this study explained:

The Congressional Research Service reports that between September 2001 and September 2012, there have been 59 homegrown violent jihadist plots within the United States. Of growing concern and potentially a more violent threat to American citizens is the enhanced ability of Middle East terrorist organizations, aided by their relationships and growing presence in the Western Hemisphere, to exploit the Southwest border to enter the United States undetected.

A Line in the Sand offers chilling portraits of some who treat the southern border as America~’s welcome mat.

• On January 11, 2011, U.S. agents discovered Said Jaziri

AND

Kurt Westergaard for creating what Jaziri called sacrilegious drawings of the Prophet Mohammed.

• Somalia~’s Ahmed Muhammed Dhakane told authorities in 2011 that he earned up to %2475,000 per day smuggling East Africans into America. His clients included three al-Shabaab terrorists. As the House report states: "Dhakane cautioned that each of these individuals is ready to die for their cause and would fight against the United States if the jihad moved from overseas to the U.S. mainland."

• On June 4, 2010, Anthony Joseph Tracy (a.k.

AND

some who are bad and i leave them to ALLAH . . . "

And remember: These anecdotes and statistics involve individuals whom authorities intercepted. No details exist about aliens from these countries who successfully have infiltrated America.

#### ====The plan facilitates the perception of a strong border and bolsters intelligence networks – that deters terrorists====

\*\*Willis et al. 10\*\*

— Henry H. Willis, the Director of the RAND Homeland Security and Defense Center, and professor at the Pardee RAND Graduate School, Ph.D. in engineering and public policy at Carnegie Mellon University, M.A. in environmental engineering and science at University of Cincinnati, B.A. in chemistry and environmental sciences at University of Pennsylvania; Joel B. Predd, engineer at the RAND Corporation, Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Princeton University, B.S. in electrical engineering at Purdue University; Paul K. Davis, senior principal researcher at the RAND Corporation and a professor of policy analysis in the Pardee RAND Graduate School, Ph.D. in chemical physics at MIT, B.S. at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Wayne P. Brown, 2010 ("Measuring the Effectiveness of Border Security Between Ports-of-Entry", Sponsored by the DHS, Technical Report, RAND Homeland Security and Defense Center, Available Online at http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical\_reports/2010/RAND\_TR837.pdf~~]

4.2.2 Contributions of Border Interdiction, Deterrence, and Networked Intelligence

AND

some of these dependencies and factors that moderate the effectiveness of border security.

#### ====Scenario One: Nuclear Terror====

#### ====High risk of nuclear terrorism – they can smuggle materials piece by piece====

\*\*McCaul 12\*\*

~~[Michael T. McCaul, November 2012, Sr., U.S. Representative for Texas~’s 10th congressional district, serving since 2005. "A LINE IN THE SAND: COUNTERING CRIME, VIOLENCE AND TERROR AT THE SOUTHWEST BORDER" http://mccaul.house.gov/uploads/Final%20PDF%20Line%20in%20the%20Sand.pdf~~]

Terrorism remains a serious threat to the security of the United States. The Congressional

AND

terrorist organizations who are lined up, and working together, to enter.

#### ====Nuclear attack results in retaliation – escalates to nuclear war====

\*\*Ayson 10 \*\*

~~[Robert, Professor of Strategic Studies and Director of the Centre for Strategic Studies: New Zealand at the Victoria University of Wellington, "After a Terrorist Nuclear Attack: Envisaging Catalytic Effects," Studies in Conflict %26 Terrorism, Volume 33, Issue 7, July, Available Online to Subscribing Institutions, InformaWorld~~]

But these two nuclear worlds—a non-state actor nuclear attack and a

AND

consultation from Washington that the latter found itself unable or unwilling to provide.

#### ====Escalation likely – terror attacks flip decision-making causing violent backlash====

\*\*Bostrom, Ackerman, and Potter 8\*\*

(Nick-Director of the future of humanity institute at oxford university, specializes

AND

p.430-31) \*We don~’t affirm the ableist discourse\*

Unlike the more tangible physical and economic effects of nuclear terrorism, it is almost

AND

the demise of the nation-state as we know it (1957).

#### ====Scenario Two: Bioterror====

#### ====Al Qaeda seeks to exploit undeveloped borders and unleash bioweapons====

\*\*The Washington Times 9\*\*

~~[The Washington Times, "Al Qaeda eyes bio attack from Mexico" June 3, 2009 http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/jun/3/al-qaeda-eyes-bio-attack-via-mexico-border/?page=all~~]

U.S. counterterrorism officials have authenticated a video by an al Qaeda recruiter

AND

follow such things know that al Qaeda has laboratories, just like Hezbollah.

#### ====Extinction====

\*\*Matheny 07\*\*

~~[Jason G. Matheny, Department of Health Policy and Management, Bloomberg

School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, "Reducing the Risk of Human Extinction", Risk Analysis, Vol. 27, No. 5, 2007~~]

Of current extinction risks, the most severe may be bioterrorism. The knowledge needed

AND

to respond to pandemics (Lam, Franco, %26 Shuler, 2006)..

#### ====Thus the plan: The United States federal government ought to implement the Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act.====

#### ===Solvency===

#### ====The Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act is key – facilitates public-private partnerships, bolsters staffing, and integrates security – Squo measures are not enough====

\*\*Cornyn 9/13 \*\*9/26/13

~~[John Cornyn, U.S. Senator (R-TX) since 2002, September 26, 2013, Statesman.com, "Long wait times at border hurt economy", http://www.statesman.com/news/news/local/long-wait-times-at-border-hurt-economy/nZ725/~~] AS

A component of comprehensive immigration reform that too often is overlooked in Washington is the

AND

rely on trade with Mexico, including over 460,000 in Texas.

Unfortunately, our ports of entry that span the Rio Grande have not kept pace with this swell in commerce. After meeting with stakeholders and local officials in communities all along the border I, along with then-U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, asked the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of our ports of entry.

The report was released in July and confirms what local leaders, businesses and residents on the border already know: Our ports of entry have been neglected for too long. Border wait times are under-reported, infrastructure and staff are mismanaged and stretched too thin, and it is becoming harder to ensure safe and efficient trade and travel.

Highways are the arteries of commerce, and our ports of entry are the valves that regulate its flow. Currently, they are clogged, and this is needlessly harming the economy while effectively making it easier to smuggle contraband into the country. A Bloomberg government study found that border delays cost the U.S. economy %247.8 billion in 2011. If corrective action is not taken, the annual damage is projected to rise to %2414.7 billion by 2020.

We must fix this.

I authored an amendment to the immigration bill that passed the Senate earlier this summer that aimed to achieve a reduction in wait times by 50 percent at our ports of entry. Unfortunately, it did not muster the 60 votes needed for adoption. But with renewed attention to the issue generated by the GAO report, I remain hopeful that a fix will be an integral part of the immigration debate.

Nevertheless, a fix need not be tied to the fate of immigration reform. Cities, counties and private bridge owners want their bridges to stay open longer and accommodate more traffic. Unfortunately, Customs and Border Protection doesn~’t have the resources, and Washington lacks the will to offer much help.

In response, organizations such as the Border Trade Alliance, Texas Border Coalition and other local stakeholders are exploring an innovative funding option: public-private partnerships. These would combine the resources of CBP with local governments and private companies or associations to improve services and conditions at ports of entry.

On the heels of the GAO report, CBP announced that it would initiate five such partnerships – four of which are in Texas – on a limited, provisional basis. This is commendable, but more needs to be done. CBP currently lacks the legal authority to enter into the long-term, robust agreements that are needed.

Earlier this year, I authored legislation, the Cross Border Trade Enhancement Act, which would give CBP the authority it needs. If signed into law, we would see such partnerships established in the Valley in short order.

Looking forward, I see reason for optimism. CBP is aware of the problem and seems willing to act. Communities along the border are eager to participate, and the GAO report will draw the attention of lawmakers as the immigration debate continues. I hope that the Obama administration will work with local leaders and with me to bring about these much needed upgrades to our ports of entry.

Until we do so, however, we cannot harness our full economic potential.

#### ====Fed key – ensures coordination, resources, and cross-border dialogue====

\*\*Lee et al. 13\*\*

~~[Erik Lee, Christopher E. Wilson, Francisco Lara-Valencia, Carlos A. de la Parra,

Rick Van Schoik, Kristofer Patron-Soberano, Eric L. Olson, Andrew Selee, May 2013, Wilson Center, "The State of The Border Report A Comprehensive Analysis of the U.S.-Mexico Border",~~]

Managing the U.S.-Mexico border is made particularly difficult by the large

AND

vital. To strengthen regional competitiveness and security, we need regional coordination.

#### ====A certain and coordinated investment is necessary — that solves growth, trade, and manufacturing====

\*\*Figueroa et al. 12\*\* — Alejandro Figueroa, Research and Policy Analyst at the North American Center for Transborder Studies at Arizona State University, and Erik Lee, Associate Director at the North American Center for Transborder Studies at Arizona State University, and Rick Van Schoik, Director of the North American Center for Transborder Studies at Arizona State University (Alejandro Figueroa, Erik Lee, Rick Van Schoik, North American Center for Transborder Studies — Arizona State University, 01-04-12, "Realizing the Full Value of Crossborder Trade with Mexico", http://21stcenturyborder.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/realizing-the-value-of-crossborder-trade-with-mexico2.pdf, Accessed 07-16-2013 ~| AK)

The U.S. and Mexico will be successful at enhancing a prosperous bilateral

AND

S., imagine what could be accomplished with a truly 21st century border.