1AC

Inherency

Mexico has ENORMOUS untapped renewable energy potential.

Wood 10 – PhD in Political Studies @ Queen~’s, Professor @ ITAM in Mexico City

(Duncan, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources\_files/USMexico\_Cooperation\_Renewable\_Energies.pdf)//BB

The North American context¶ The North American economic region is experiencing an impact from

AND

and financial incentives for public or private sector¶ development of renewable resources.

====No disads – Obama already announced climate and energy initiatives in Mexico. ====

\*\*Fedrick 5/3\*\* ( James is a Business journalist based in Mexico City focusing on oil %26 gas and electric power sectors, May 3, 2013, Obama proposes closer renewable energy ties with Mexico, [[http://www.bnamericas.com/news/electricpower/obama-proposes-closer-renewable-energy-ties-between-us-mexico-http://www.bnamericas.com/news/electricpower/obama-proposes-closer-renewable-energy-ties-between-us-mexico]])SHO

US President Barack Obama has proposed closer collaboration between the US and Mexico on renewable

AND

to travel to Costa Rica later Friday to meet with President Laura Chinchilla.

====Still doesn~’t solve the aff – no framework for renewables gridding plan investment key====

\*\*Cichon 2012, \*\*( Meg Cichon Associate Editor, RenewableEnergyWorld.com , "Clear Horizon for Mexican Solar"\*\* \*\*December 14, 2012 http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2012/12/clear-horizon-for-mexican-solar, //AKP)

New Hampshire, USA — Northern Mexico is considered to have the world~’s third greatest

AND

down for solar – that is going to be a big incentive.~’

====Specifically, DoD energy targets will not be met====

Stacy \*\*Closson, October 2013\*\*, Pages 306–316 –( The military and energy: Moving the United States beyond oil, Emerging Leader in Environmental and Energy Policy by the Atlantic Council and is a Truman National Security Fellow, http://www.sciencedirect.com.proxy.cc.uic.edu/science/article/pii/S0301421513004576)

Throughout the 1970s and into the 1980s a series of congressional legislation was passed,

AND

Department had not significantly changed its way of doing business concerning energy usage.

Plan

====Text: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement towards the government of Mexico in the area of renewable energy.====

Hegemony

DoD dependence on oil high – current transitions failing

Karbuz 13 – Sohbet Karbuz is an engineer and an economist by education (BSc, MSc, PhD, PostDoc). He is currently working as director of hydrocarbons at an energy industry association in France (Sohbet, "HOW MUCH ENERGY DOES THE U.S. MILITARY CONSUME? – AN UPDATE", The Daily Energy Report, August 5 2013, [[http://www.dailyenergyreport.com/how-much-energy-does-the-u-s-military-consume-an-update/-http://www.dailyenergyreport.com/how-much-energy-does-the-u-s-military-consume-an-update/]])//CB

Operational energy use (the energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military

AND

strategies, which also pose several potential policy and oversight issues for Congress.

We~’ll isolate 2 internals

First – plan improves operational readiness

Zhao et al 2013- (Zhao, Ying; Brutzman, Don; MacKinnon

AND

LM-13-C10P05R03-061.pdf?sequence=1)

Studies evaluating the DoD~’s energy use have been conducted by the Institute for Defense Analyses

AND

. The overall goal is to reduce reliance on fossil fuels from overseas.

Second – renewables make DoD operations more cost effective

Parthemore and Nagl 10 (Christine Parthemore is a Fellow at the Center for a New American Security. Dr. John Nagl is President of the Center for a New American Security.) ( "Fueling the Future Force Preparing the Department of Defense for a Post-Petroleum Era" Center for a New American Security(CNAS) is located in Washington, and was established in February 2007 by co-founders Kurt M. Campbell and Michèle A. Flournoy. CNAS is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt nonprofit organization. Its research is independent and non-partisan. CNAS does not take institutional positions on policy issues. September 2010 [[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS\_Fueling%20the%20Future%20Force\_NaglParthemore.pdf-http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS\_Fueling the Future Force\_NaglParthemore.pdf]])

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) must prepare now to

AND

armed services to accomplish their missions in the years and decades to come.

====Scenario 1 is Asia====

====Primacy is the lynchpin of Asian stability—decline risks war, deterrence breakdowns, and prolif====

\*\*Lieber 2005\*\* – PhD from Harvard, Professor of Government and International Affairs at Georgetown, former consultant to the State Department and for National Intelligence Estimates (Robert, "The American Era", page 158)

Parallels between America~’s role in East Asia and its involvements in Europe might seem far

AND

the long-term potential to emerge as a true major power competitor.

====CCP instability causes WMD war====

Renxing 05 (San Renxing, Epoch Times. 8-5-05. "The CCP~’s Last-ditch Gamble: Biological and Nuclear War" [[http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-8-5/30931.html-http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-8-5/30931.html]])

Since the Party~’s life is "above all else," it would not be surprising

AND

now plans to hold one billion people hostage and gamble with their lives.

Scenario 2 is GPC

Independently, Collapse of heg causes great power conflicts- no alternatives can solve

Brooks et al 13

~~[Stephen G. Brooks is Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College.G. John Ikenberry is the Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University in the Department of Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He is also a Global Eminence Scholar at Kyung Hee University.William C. Wohlforth is the Daniel Webster Professor in the Department of Government at Dartmouth College. "Don~’t Come Home, America: The Case against Retrenchment", Winter 2013, Vol. 37, No. 3, Pages 7-51, [[http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/ISEC\_a\_00107-http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/ISEC\_a\_00107]]~~]

A core premise of deep engagement is that it prevents the emergence of a far

AND

that of potential rivals is by many measures growing rather than shrinking. 85

Even anti-hegemonic authors agree that the US won~’t change their global strategy

Mearsheimer 11 John J. Mearsheimer, the "R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago" Jan/Feb 2011 "Imperial By Design" http://mearsheimer.uchicago.edu/pdfs/A0059.pdf

The downward spiral the United States has taken was anything but inevitable. Washington has

AND

would see the United States as a benign hegemon serving their own interests.

Total rejection of u.s. leadership would increase imperialism and colonialism.

Christian REUS-SMIT IR @ Australian Nat~’l ~’4 American Power and World Order p. 121-123

My preference here is to advocate a forward-leaning, prudential strategy of institutionally

AND

have transformative potential, even if this is only now being creatively exploited.

Our form of hegemony is ethical

Christian REUS-SMIT IR @ Australian Nat~’l ~’4 American Power and World Order p. 109-115

The final ethical position — the polar opposite of the first — holds that the

AND

is needed than the simple yet enticing propos­ition that might is never right.

Renewables

US transmission investment creates cross boarder transmission capacity via Mexico~’s renewables

Ibarra-Yunez 12 (Dr. Alejandro, Professor of Economics and Public Policy – Instituto Tecnologico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (Mexico), "Economic and Regulatory Challenges and Opportunities for US-Mexico Electricity Trade and Cooperation," Policy Research Project Report 174, May, [[http://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/17560/prp\_174-econ\_reg\_challenges\_US\_Mex\_electricity-2012.pdf?sequence=5-http://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/17560/prp\_174-econ\_reg\_challenges\_US\_Mex\_electricity-2012.pdf?sequence=5]])

Congestion in the ERCOT region reached a record high in 2008 when system inefficiency reached

AND

a yet-to-be-utilized connection are harder to determine.

====Scenario 1 is Energy Diplomacy====

====Investment in Mexico~’s renewable energy boosts our energy diplomacy====

\*\*Johnson et al 13\*\* (Stephen Johnson is a senior fellow with the CSIS Americas Program, and Johanna Mendelson Forman is a senior associate and program director. Michael Graybeal is the program coordinator.)(2/08/13, "Recommendations for a New Administration:

Give Hemispheric Energy Policy a Strategic Vision" pdf)(PLeon)

One important change during the first Obama term was a greater recognition that energy security

AND

all tools of government dealing with energy diplomacy, investment, and trade.

That independently de-escalates multiple flash points now-prevent nuclear war

\*\*Klare 12\*\* (Michael, professor of peace and world security studies at Hampshire College) ("Michael Klare: Oil Wars On The Horizon" May 10, 2012, [[http://peakoil.com/publicpolicy/michael-klare-oil-wars-on-the-horizon/-http://peakoil.com/publicpolicy/michael-klare-oil-wars-on-the-horizon/]])

How Energy Drives the World All of these disputes have one thing in common: the conviction of ruling elites around the world that the possession of energy assets — especially oil and gas deposits — is essential to prop up national wealth, power, and prestige.

This is hardly a new phenomenon. Early in the last century, Winston Churchill

AND

1990-91 and its inevitable sequel, the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

The years since World War II have seen a variety of changes in the

AND

the existing system of collaboration among private and state-owned energy leviathans.

But that energy equation is changing ominously as the challenge of fueling the planet grows

AND

countries lacking adequate domestic reserves (and joy among those with an abundance).

The world has long been bifurcated between energy-surplus and energy-deficit states, with the former deriving enormous political and economic advantages from their privileged condition and the latter struggling mightily to escape their subordinate position. Now, that bifurcation is looking more like a chasm. In such a global environment, friction and conflict over oil and gas reserves — leading to energy conflicts of all sorts — is only likely to increase

. Looking, again, at April~’s six energy disputes, one can see clear

AND

localized dispute that might undermine its claim to sovereignty over the entire region.

Egypt, although not a major energy producer, clearly seeks to employ its

AND

resources, even if this means inflaming tensions with Spain and Great Britain.

And these are just some of the countries involved in significant disputes over energy

AND

Caspian Sea and in globally warming, increasingly ice-free Arctic regions.

The seeds of energy conflicts and war sprouting in so many places simultaneously suggest that we are entering a new period in which key state actors will be more inclined to employ force — or the threat of force — to gain control over valuable deposits of oil and natural gas. In other words, we~’re now on a planet heading into energy overdrive.

====Scenario 2 is Water====

====Renewable Energy Grids are key to powering Wastewater treatment centers====

\*\*King et al ~’11\*\*, C.W. King, K.M. Twomey, A.S. Stillwell, and M.E. Webber are lead writers for the Webber Energy Group. December 2011. "Clean Energy and Water: Assessment of Mexico for improved water services with renewable energy" [[http://www.webberenergygroup.com/publications/clean-energy-and-water-assessment-of-mexico-for-improved-water-services-with-renewable-energy/-http://www.webberenergygroup.com/publications/clean-energy-and-water-assessment-of-mexico-for-improved-water-services-with-renewable-energy/]] //SKx

Mexico is a diverse nation with an estimated population of over 113 million people.

AND

and energy can help encourage sustainable operation of established water and energy systems.

\*\*====Lack of access to clean water causes mass disease spread and death====\*\*

\*\*Erklam, 13\*\* (Franziska Erklam, Aarhus School of Business, University of Aarhus, Peer reviewed by Academic Supervisor: Christian Bjørnskov, "To which extent is water shortage a key ¶ determinant for a retarded economic growth? A case study of Mexico City", 7/19/13,

http://pure.au.dk/portal-asb-student/files/7926/Franziska\_Erlekam\_-\_Master\_Thesis.pdf //SKx

Despite institutional efforts, the supply of clean water is neither nationwide, nor fairly

AND

a boom in the sale ¶ of bottled water in the last decade.

\*\*====Failure to prevent disease spread causes total extinction====\*\*

\*\*DUJS, 9\*\*, (Dartmouth Journal of Science) "Human Extinction: The Uncertainty of Our Fate" May 22, 2009. [[http://dujs.dartmouth.edu/spring-2009/human-extinction-the-uncertainty-of-our-fate~~%23.Uthh5hBdVbU-http://dujs.dartmouth.edu/spring-2009/human-extinction-the-uncertainty-of-our-fate]] //SKx

In the past, humans have indeed fallen victim to viruses. Perhaps the best

AND

— which could only infect birds — into a human-viable strain ¶

Scenario 3 is Grids

Renewable energy investment causes adoption of microgrids

Joyce Laird 8-1-2013 ——Joyce Laird has an extensive background writing about the electronics industry; semiconductor development, R%26D, wafer/foundry/IP and device integration into high density circuit designs—(" Can microgrids provide smooth renewable power integration and backup?" Renewable energy Focus USA, http://www.renewableenergyfocususa.com/view/33768/can-microgrids-provide-smooth-renewable-power-integration-and-backup/ AKP)

¶ Microgrids could provide a way to sustain power during disasters and allow isolated regions

AND

face a barrage of regula¬tory hurdles before it can even begin."

====Squo efforts corrupt grid expansions— reforming the grid solves blackout and overstretch ====

The Economist 11 ("Difference Engine: Disaster waiting to happen," Babbage, 9/16/11, http://www.economist.com/blogs/babbage/2011/09/reliability-grid)//SJF

Yet, further down the coast, 6m citizens of southern California and south-

AND

the country—from terrorist or technician—can only become more severe.

====Blackouts risks nuclear meltdowns====

\*\*Cappiello, 11\*\* (3/29/2011, Dina, "AP IMPACT: Long blackouts pose risk to US reactors," [[http://www.utsandiego.com/news/2011/mar/29/ap-impact-long-blackouts-pose-risk-to-us-reactors/)-http://www.utsandiego.com/news/2011/mar/29/ap-impact-long-blackouts-pose-risk-to-us-reactors/)]]

WASHINGTON — It~’s a nightmarish scenario - a days-long blackout at a nuclear power plant leading to a radioactive leak. Though the odds of that happening are extremely remote, an Associated Press investigation has found that some U.S. plants are more vulnerable than others.

Long before the nuclear emergency in Japan, U.S. regulators knew that a power failure lasting for days at an American nuclear plant, whatever the cause, could lead to a radioactive leak. Even so, they have only required the nation~’s 104 nuclear reactors to develop plans for dealing with much shorter blackouts on the assumption that power would be restored quickly.

In one simulation presented by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 2009, it would take

AND

plant, which is using other means to try to cool the reactors.

And like Fukushima Dai-ichi, the Peach Bottom plant has enough battery power

AND

two other two reactors, Units 5 and 6, the groups said.

The risk of a blackout leading to core damage, while extremely remote, exists

AND

S. power plants are as prepared as they could and should be.

As part of a review requested by President Barack Obama in the wake of the Japan crisis, a top Nuclear Regulatory Commission official said Tuesday that the agency will investigate whether the nation~’s nuclear reactors are capable of coping with station blackouts and whether regulatory requirements need to be strengthened.

Bill Borchardt, the agency~’s executive director for operations, said an obvious question is whether nuclear plants need enhanced battery supplies, or ones that can last longer.

"There is a robust capability that exists already, but given what happened in Japan there~’s obviously a question that presents itself: Do we need to make it even more robust," he said at a hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

"We didn~’t address a tsunami and an earthquake, but clearly we have known for some time that one of the weak links that makes accidents a little more likely is losing power," said Alan Kolaczkowski, a retired nuclear engineer who worked on a federal risk analysis of Peach Bottom released in 1990 and is familiar with the updated risk analysis.

Risk analyses conducted by the plants in 1991-94 and published by the commission in 2003 show that the chances of such an event striking a U.S. power plant are remote, even at the plant where the risk is the highest, the Beaver Valley Power Station in Pennsylvania.

These long odds are among the reasons why the United States since the late 1980s has only required nuclear power plants to cope with blackouts for four or eight hours. That~’s about how much time batteries would last. After that, it is assumed that power would be restored. And so far, that~’s been the case.

Equipment put in place after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks could buy more time. Otherwise, the reactor~’s radioactive core could begin to melt unless alternative cooling methods were employed. In Japan, the utility has tried using portable generators and dumping tons of seawater, among other things, on the reactors in an attempt to keep them cool.

A 2003 federal analysis looking at how to estimate the risk of containment failure said that should power be knocked out by an earthquake or tornado it "would be unlikely that power will be recovered in the time frame to prevent core meltdown."

In Japan, it was a one-two punch: first the earthquake, then the tsunami.

Tokyo Electric Power Co., the operator of the crippled plant, found other ways to cool the reactor core and, so far, avert a full-scale meltdown without electricity.

"Clearly the coping duration is an issue on the table now," said Biff Bradley, director of risk assessment for the Nuclear Energy Institute. "The industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will have to go back in light of what we just observed and rethink station blackout duration."

David Lochbaum, a former plant engineer and nuclear safety director at the advocacy group Union of Concerned Scientists, put it another way: "Japan shows what happens when you play beat-the-clock and lose."

At Tuesday~’s Senate committee hearing, he said the government and the nuclear power industry have to do more to cope with prolonged blackouts, such as having temporary generators on site - or at nearby military bases - that can recharge batteries.

A complete loss of electrical power, generally speaking, poses a major problem for a nuclear power plant because the reactor core must be kept cool, and back-up cooling systems - mostly pumps that replenish the core with water- require massive amounts of power to work.

Without the electrical grid, or diesel generators, batteries can be used for a time, but they will not last long with the power demands. And when the batteries die, the systems that control and monitor the plant can also go dark, making it difficult to ascertain water levels and the condition of the core. Eleven U.S. reactors are designed to cope with a station blackout lasting eight hours, while 93 are designed for four-hour blackouts.

====Impact is on par with nuclear warfare – fallout will be massive and global====

\*\*Drell, 9 \*\*Professor emeritus of theoretical physics at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory at Stanford University, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, and a member of the President~’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and Science Advisory Committee, 12 (THE NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE High-Consequence Accidents: How to Enhance Safety and Minimize Risks in Nuclear Weapons and Reactors, pg. 1-3)

We live in dangerous times for many reasons. Prominent among them is the existence

AND

the public by providing information on how to respond to such an event.

Solvency

====Accessibility – plan promotes equality – laundry list.====

Tully 6 – PhD from London School of Economics

(Stephen Tully, "The Contribution of Human Rights to Universal Energy Access," Northwestern Journal of International Human Rights, 4.3, Scholar)//BB

Although providing essential infrastructure services was omitted as an explicit target, access to energy

AND

such as fuelwood, from forests and ecosystems. Finally, a global partnership

for development depends upon the co-operative provision of energy. For example

AND

accessible to all at an affordable price and on an equitable basis." 7

A comprehensive bilateral agreement on renewable energy is key –spurs cooperation and investment necessary to catalyze growth in the cross-border renewable energy industries

Duncan Wood, December 2010, Wilson Center, "environment, development and growth: US-Mexico cooperation in renewable energies," [[http://wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Renewable%20Energy%20report.pdf-http://wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Renewable Energy report.pdf]]

The need for integration of North American ¶ renewable energy markets is real and immediate

AND

the United States in renewable energy is ¶ surprisingly long and multi-faceted

and it has ¶ been a vital, albeit unheralded, dimension to bilateral relations

AND

energy sector ¶ holds enormous potential to contribute even more in the future.

US financing and expertise key to joint-border cooperation over RE

Diana Rodriguez, 4/24/12, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "Enhancing the U.S.-Mexico Economic Partnership," [[http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/reports/1204EnhancingtheUS-MexicoEconomicPartnership.pdf-http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/reports/1204EnhancingtheUS-MexicoEconomicPartnership.pdf]]

In early 2009, President Calderón and President Obama announced ¶ plans to strengthen and

AND

to ¶ modernize their operations and/or invest further in their sector.

====Renewable Energy successful in Water Treatment plants, empirically proven in Singapore====

\*\*Foley ~’10\*\*. Kevin John Foley is writer on energy at the University of Texas – at Austin. 2010 "Wastewater treatment and energy : an analysis on the feasibility of using renewable energy to power wastewater treatment plants in Singapore" [[http://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/60765-http://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/60765]] //SKx

Wastewater treatment is a very energy intensive industry. Singapore has a state-of

AND

are site specific and should be analyzed on a location-specific basis.