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

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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

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

====Still doesn~’t solve the aff – no framework for renewables 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

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

Plan

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

=Heg=

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

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

====First scenario is energy diplomacy====

Plan causes transition to renewables- that~’s key to PEMEX reform

Melgar 2012 (Lourdes Melgar, director of the Center for Sustainability and Business at EGADE Business School of the Tecnológico de Monterrey.)("The Future of PEMEX", Summer 2012, Americas Quarterly, http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/3781)

The time is ripe for a historic transformation of Mexico~’s energy sector. The 2008

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in 2007. PEP is repeatedly the number-one client of Schlumberger.

====Specifically- PEMEX reform is key to US energy diplomacy====

\*\*Collier 9/17\*\*(Abe is an analysis for Praemon, The US Stake in Mexican Energy Reform, September 17, 2013, [[http://praemon.org/2013/09/17/the-us-stake-in-mexican-energy-reform/-http://praemon.org/2013/09/17/the-us-stake-in-mexican-energy-reform/]])//SHO

But the US stands to gain much as well if the centrist PRI plan is

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on the international stage and help further US interests in diplomacy and trade.

====Third, Joint Cooperation and development of renewables with Mexico promotes US energy diplomacy====

\*\*Johanna Forman et al\*\*, 2/8/\*\*2013\*\*, Center for Strategic and International Studies, "recommendations for a new administration: give hemispheric energy policy a strategic vision,"[[http://csis.org/files/publication/130207\_JMForman\_Energy\_HemFocus\_0.pdf-http://csis.org/files/publication/130207\_JMForman\_Energy\_HemFocus\_0.pdf]]

Four years ago, U.S. energy policy in the Americas arose from

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fostering competition that allows access to clean energy in areas that are still undereserved

Independently solves conflict

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 heg====

====New renewables would use microgrids— causes military adoption and solves blackouts====

By Melissa C. \*\*Lott, \*\*Dawn \*\*Santoianni December 18, 2012\*\* — Lott is an engineer and researcher who works at the intersection of energy, environment, technology, and policy, Dawn is is a combustion engineer who has worked on energy and environmental issues for 20 years. She has conducted air pollution research as a contractor for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and testified before a Congressional subcommittee on a proposed environmental regulation. Dawn currently works as technical writing consultant through her company, Tau Technical Communications LLC ("Guest Post: Are Microgrids the Key to Energy Security?"http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/2012/12/18/guest-post-are-microgrids-the-key-to-energy-security///AKP)

"Energy independence" is a concept that has become part of the political lexicon

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.40 billion, a nearly three-fold increase from 2012 investments.¶

We~’ll isolate 3 internals

First – plan improves operational readiness

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

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

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

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. 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

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

And our evidence is reverse causal- oil dependency bogs down our military- only transition to renewables solves.

\*\*Wald and Captain 09\*\*  
 General Charles F. Wald (USAF Ret) Director and Senior Advisor, Aerospace and Defense Industry, Tom Captain Vice Chairman, Global and U.S. Aerospace and Defense Industry Leader, " Energy Security America~’s Best Defense" 2009, [[http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/AD/us\_ad\_EnergySecurity052010.pdf-http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local Assets/Documents/AD/us\_ad\_EnergySecurity052010.pdf]], Caplan

Energy security and national security are closely interre - lated: threats to the former

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tankers, mine resistant armored vehicles, and net-centric sensing technologies.

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

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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

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

=China=

====China curbing excess capacity— plan reversal solves solar panel prices====

\*\*Bloomberg\*\* News Editors, September 18, 20\*\*13\*\* —-"China Limits Solar Manufacturing, May Drive Consolidation" http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2013/09/china-limits-solar-manufacturing-drives-consolidation//AKP, 1/23/14,

BEIJING — China, the world~’s biggest maker of solar panels, will limit construction

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every 10 solar panels produced worldwide, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

====Chinese Solar Market depends on exports—- internal domestic growth will fail====

Bruce \*\*Einhorn\*\* , March 15, 20\*\*12\*\*—(Einhorn is Asia regional editor in Bloomberg Businessweek~’s Hong Kong bureau. "Focus On Energy Firing Up China~’s Solar Market",http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2012-03-15/firing-up-chinas-solar-market//AKP, 1/23/14

China~’s solar panel industry has become the world~’s biggest thanks to a simple formula:

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capacity this year, the country~’s panel makers are refocusing on domestic sales.¶

====Specifically, US investment in Latin American renewables solves chinese solar manufacturing ====

\*\*Brandt\*\*, DECEMBER 20\*\*12\*\*, "Chinese Engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean: Implications for US Foreign Policy", Derek Hottle, Nicole Adams Nav Aujla, Christina Dinh Kirsten Kaufman Devin Kleinfield-Hayes Wanlin Ren, Andrew Tuck, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE,http://www.american.edu/sis/usfp/upload/Chinese-Engagement-in-LAC-AU\_US-Congress-FINAL.pdf//AKP, 1/23/14

F. Energy Policies and Quest for Future Energy Security¶ Resulting from three decades of continuous economic growth, urbanization and a massive social transformation, China is one of the world~’s most important players in the LAC energy sector. However, with only one percent of the world~’s proven oil reserves and the second largest in terms of consumption, the country has no option but to secure sustainable supply sources elsewhere. Countries in Latin America (especially Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela) are among China~’s premier investment destinations. 74% of all Chinese lines of credit to LAC is in oil loans to guarantee future energy supply and energy security.28 While China~’s quest for energy security is not a direct threat to US energy security, the relationship between China and Latin American oil exporters should be closely monitored.¶ One area of potential growth and trilateral cooperation is in renewable energy investment. Historically speaking, the United States has led the way in renewable energy investment, but over the past several years, China has made remarkable advances with a surge of new investment in and emphasis on renewable energy technology. Investments in renewable energy reached new heights in 2011, topping %24257 billion, up from only %2439.4 billion in 2004 (552 percent increase in eight years).29 China has surpassed the US in the volume of renewable energy investment, is second behind the EU, and is looking to expand its markets for renewable energy.¶ China and other Asian countries have set ambitious targets for renewable energy as part of their primary energy portfolios. Government grants, subsidies and other tax incentives have prompted a wave of Chinese manufacturing in wind turbines, solar photovoltaic panels and other renewable products. For example, Chinese solar panel production has actually outpaced demand globally and the Chinese are aggressively trying to develop Latin America~’s market for solar panels. Latin America provides an attractive market for Asia in the renewable sector and there is great potential to foster increased cooperation in the energy security of both regions as they strive to become less dependent on expensive and dwindling hydrocarbons. Alternative energy provides a green platform to promote closer economic ties, ultimately helping to mitigate the all-inclusive threat of climate change.¶ 28 Kevin Gallagher, Amos Irwin, and Katherine Koleski. "The New Banks in Town: Chinese Finance in Latin America." Global Development and Environment Institute at Tufts University. ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/rp/GallagherChineseFinanceLatinAmerica.pdf (accessed September 20, 2012)¶ 29 "Who~’s funding the green energy revolution?" CNN.com. http://www.cnn.com/2012/06/12/world/renewables-finance-unep/index.html (accessed November 8, 2012).¶ 10¶ Beijing and Washington have similar concerns in their energy policies and face the same set of challenges: high dependency on foreign sources of energy, rising energy-related environmental impacts, how to achieve energy conservation and efficiency, and the effect on their economies of energy price spikes. Although China and the United States do not rely on each other for energy supplies, as the two largest oil-consuming countries they are natural energy bedfellows in coping with similar challenges. They should cooperate, through joint or parallel action, to keep global energy supplies open, secure, and at an affordable price level. Both countries would win if they choose to cooperate rather than confront each other in their pursuit of energy security and efficiency. If the US and China can promote the expansion of renewable energy in Latin America, it will help exporters and producers within the US and China by expanding trade and investment opportunities throughout the LAC region. By partnering with capital-rich China and an innovative US, Latin America has the opportunity to expand its own knowledge and manufacturing base and grow its renewable energy market into one that can provide sustainable solutions for the region whose diverse climate should take full advantage of the benefits of renewable energy. The US should take the lead in coordinating trilateral trade fairs and business forums, an initiative often pursued bilaterally or intra-regionally.¶

====Chinese alternative energy is the only internal link to solve CCP instability====

\*\*McMahon 2k13\*\*, 1/27/13 (Tamsin, Diploma in European Journalism from the Hogeschool van Utrecht, B.A. from Ryerson University, reporter for the National Post, "How China is going to save the world", MacLean~’s, January 27, 2013, http://www2.macleans.ca/2013/01/27/business/, JKahn)

Last week the U.S. Embassy in Beijing upgraded its official reading of

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, but for the rest of the world, a breath of fresh air

.

====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

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

=Solvency=

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

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

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

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

US financing and expertise is key

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

Over the last 15 years, contributions by United States government agencies to the development

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sector as it is currently¶ comparatively stagnated due to lack of funds.

Plan promotes joint energy co-operation on both sides of the border

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 deepen

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