==1AC DS - Woodward==

===Plan Text===

====Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its infrastructure investment toward Mexico through the North American Development Bank.====

===Contention 1: Economy — Woodward===

====The economy is trapped in a cycle of stagnation – collapse is inevitable without manufacturing and jobs growth====

* Manufacturing has slumped – weak job reports indicate job market is taking a turn for the worst and economic growth is slow
* Job creation for manufacturing is half average for past two years

\*\*Boak \*\*2/9/\*\*14\*\*

Josh Boak, Associated Press economics Writer. "US economy may be stuck in slow lane for long run" February 9, 2014. news.yahoo.com/us-economy-may-stuck-slow-151732277.html

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the 4½ years since the Great Recession ended

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, who has researched eight centuries of crises with her colleague Ken Rogoff.

====Border infrastructure is failing—inefficient ports of entry are eroding our competitiveness====

* Infrastructure at border ports of entry are inefficient
  + long waiting times
  + immense lines
* Nadbank is key to map ports of entry and prioritize projects
* Border region needs to be more competitive to keep up with top competitors ie Europe, and China

\*\*Taylor \*\*12/6/\*\*13\*\* (Steve Taylor, Rio Grande Guardian, citing Ana Luisa Fajer Flores, director general for North America Affairs in the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Fajer Flores: Border ports of entry simply not efficient enough" December 6, 2013. www.riograndeguardian.com/business\_story.asp?story\_no=5)

BROWNSVILLE, December 6 - An official with the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs said

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and quality of life. From these we want punctual and precise recommendations."¶

====Congestion at the border undermines important trade flows between the US and Mexico – infrastructure is key for both countries~’ economies====

* Shared commerce between US-Mexico is critical for both economies
* Production sharing allows materials and parts to cross back and forth factories on each side of the border
* Congestion undermines competiveness on region
  + costly, long, unpredictable wait times

\*\*Lee and Wilson 12 \*\*(Erik, Associate Director at the North American Center for Transborder Studies (NACTS) at Arizona State University, and Chris, Associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He develops the Institute~’s research and programming on regional economic integration and U.S.-Mexico border affairs. "Whole Nations Waiting" Site Selection Magazine, July 2012. www.siteselection.com/issues/2012/jul/us-mex-border.cfm)

Commerce between the United States and Mexico is one of the great — yet underappreciated

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costing the United States and Mexican economies many billions of dollars each year.

====Plan is key to resolve congestion and boost border infrastructure for both the US and Mexico ====

* Infrastructure investment map out entry ports and develop regional transportation networks to facilitate trade

\*\*Wilson 12\*\* (Christopher Wilson, associate at the Mexico Institute of teh Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. "U.S. Competitiveness: The Mexican Connection" 2012. www.issues.org/28.4/p\_wilson.html)

Policy for a competitive region¶ The border. With an integrated regional manufacturing sector

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entire border would best facilitate the competitiveness of the United States and Mexico.

====Infrastructure constraints create business uncertainty – it~’s reverse causal====

\*\*Donohue and Zozaya 11\*\* (Thomas Donohue, President and CEO of the US Chamber of Commerce, José Zozaya President American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, 2011, "Steps to a 21st Century U.S.-Mexico Border A U.S. Chamber of Commerce Border Report" online @ http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/reports/2011\_us\_mexico\_report.pdf

Businesses rely on just-in-time inventory management and depend on predictability and

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face regulators in reforming policy; however, more needs to be done.

====Loss of confidence creates a negative feedback cycle annihilating the economy====

\*\*Rubin et al 4\*\* – PhD Economics, Senior Fellow of the Brookings Institute and Chief Global Economist at Decision Economics inc. (Robert E. Rubin, Chairman of Citigroup Financial, Peter R. Roszag, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institute, and Allen Sinai, Decision Economics, "Sustained Budget Deficits: The Risks of Financial and Fiscal Disarray" Paper presented The Andrew Brimmer Policy Forum, "National Economic and Financial Policies for Growth and Stability," Sunday, 1/4/04)

The loss of investorand creditorconfidence, both at home and abroad, may cause investorsand

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cause a further loss of confidence andpotentiallyspark another round of negative feedback effects.

====A US-Mexico border that doesn~’t stifle commerce is critical for our economy—exports generate billions in revenue for our manufacturing sector====

\*\*Marczak et al 13 \*\*

Jason, AS/COA directory of policy, Andreina Seijas, AS/COA policy associate, Leani Garcia, the AS/COA Integration and Immmigration Initiative, "Get the Facts: Five Reasons Why the U.S.-Mexico Border Is Critical to the Economy", July 30 2013, www.as-coa.org/articles/get-facts-five-reasons-why-us-mexico-border-critical-economy

The U.S.-Mexico border offers unparalleled economic opportunities for Americans who live

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labor force made up of 3.1 million people. ~~[[[18~~]-http://www.as-coa.org/articles/get-facts-five-reasons-why-us-mexico-border-critical-economy]]¶

====Manufacturing is the backbone of the economy — it undergirds growth, innovation, knowledge generation and generates a spillover effect====

\*\*Creticos and Sohnen 13\*\* — Peter A. Creticos, President and Executive Director of the Institute for Workand the Economy, a Chicago-based think tank specializing in national and regionalworkforce and economic development policies. He is also Principal of the policyconsultancy Peter A. Creticos, Ltd. He recently finished a four-year appointmentas Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of NotreDame. Dr. Creticos is an adjunct faculty member of the University of Illinois at ChicagoCollege of Urban Planning and Public Administration, at the Illinois Instituteof Technology Stuart School of Business, and in the Department of Political Scienceand Public Administration at Roosevelt University. Prior to establishing theInstitute in 2000, Dr. Creticos served in senior positions in state and local government and nationaland state nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).Dr. Creticos earned his PhD at the McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at NorthwesternUniversity, where he conducted research on job matching. He also earned an MM atNorthwestern~’s Kellogg Graduate School of Management, an MA in political science from theUniversity of Missouri at St. Louis, and a BA in philosophy from Washington University in St. Louis, and Eleanor Sohnen, Policy Analyst at the Migration Policy Institute, where sheworks for the Regional Migration Study Group. Her research interests include theinteraction of source-country education and workforce systems and migration,and the social and economic integration of intraregional labor migrants in LatinAmerica.Ms. Sohnen previously served as a consultant to the Inter-American DevelopmentBank (IDB), designing and implementing workforce development and capacity-buildingprojects in public employment services and migration management.While at IDB, she coauthored Crossing Borders for Work: New Trends and Policies in Labor Migrationin Latin America and the Caribbean (IDB, 2012); On the Other Side of the Fence: Changing Dynamicsof Migration in the Americas (MPI, 2010); and The Financial Crisis and Latin American and CaribbeanLabor Markets: Risks and Policy Responses (IDB, 2009).She holds a master~’s degree from Johns Hopkins University~’s Nitze School of Advanced InternationalStudies in international relations and international economics with a focus on Latin America anddevelopment economics, and a bachelor~’s degree in Latin American Studies from Oberlin College (Peter A. Creticos, Eleanor Sohnen, Wilson Center — Migration Policy Institute, "MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES,MEXICO, AND CENTRAL AMERICA:Implications for Competitivenessand Migration", January 2013, [[http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/RMSG-Manufacturing.pdf-http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/RMSG-Manufacturing.pdf]])

The importance of manufacturing to the US economy is equaled by its importance in the

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may have the potential to maintain or expand employment in the United States.

====Increasing US manufacturing output prevents a global economic collapse—2008 put us on the brink====

* Global accounts 11% of global trade and 20% of global manufacturing
* Collapse of manufacturing will destroy global trade

\*\*Lagarde 13 \*\*

Christine, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, speech in front of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "The Interconnected Gklobal Economy: Challenges and Opportunities for the United States—and the World", Sept 19 2013, www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2013/091913.htm

The United States plays a unique role in the global economy. I am thinking

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economy and a strong global economy are two sides of the same coin.

Global economic decline leads to miscalculation and crisis escalation

* Creates unsustainable multilateral institutions
* Terrorist groups are radicalized
* Economically-induced drawdown of US military presence will lead irrational states to pursue nuclear weapons => escalating conflict

Harris and Burrows, ~’09 ~~[Mathew, PhD European History at Cambridge, counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC) and Jennifer, member of the NIC~’s Long Range Analysis Unit "Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis" [[http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f\_0016178\_13952.pdf-http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f\_0016178\_13952.pdf]]~~]

Increased Potential for Global Conflict Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and

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within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

Broad studies prove our argument

Royal, ~’10 ~~[2010, Jedediah Royal is the Director of Cooperative Threat Reduction at the U.S. Department of Defense, "Economic Integration, Economic Signaling and the Problem of Economic Crises, Economics of War and Peace: Economic, Legal and Political Perspectives", ed. By Goldsmith and Brauer, p. 213-215~~]

Less intuitive is how periods of economic decline may increase the likelihood of external conflict

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not featured prominently in the economic-security debate and deserves more attention.

====Economic rationality is inevitable – Individuals will always attempt to survive off of limited resources. ====

\*\*Shughart, 2006\*\* (William, Professor of Economics at the University of Mississippi, "Terrorism in rational choice perspective," No date listed, latest citation from 2006 home.olemiss.edu/~~shughart/Terrorism%20in%20rational%20choice%20perspective.pdf~~]

In the economist~’s model of rational human behavior, all individuals are assumed to be

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short, amenable to explanation by the economist~’s model of demand and supply.

====Economics describe the world – Historical analysis proves any alternative dooms us to disastrous consequences. ====

\*\*Morriss, 2008\*\* (Andrew, University of St. Thomas Law Journal, Volume 5, Issue 1 2008 Article 8, "The Necessity of Economics: The Preferential Option for the Poor, Markets, and Environmental Law," [[http://ir.stthomas.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1140%26context=ustlj-http://ir.stthomas.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1140%26context=ustlj]])

Economics offers many insights into how the world around us works, much more than

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short, tradeoffs matter, and we need to pay attention to them.

===Contention 2: Relations - Woodward===

====US-Mexico relations are outdated—engagement re-brands our relationship to focus on economic opportunity—security should not continue to be prioritized====

\*\*Montealegre 13 \*\*

Diplomatic Courier Contributor and a freelancer specializing in Latin American markets, finance, economics, and geopolitics ~~[Oscar Montealegre (MA in International Relations from the University of Westminster-London and a Certificate in International Trade and Commerce from UCLA), "U.S.-Mexico Relations: Love Thy Neighbor," The Diplomatic Courier, ~| 24 January 2013, pg. http://www.diplomaticourier.com/news/regions/latin-america/1331

It is not common knowledge that Mexico is the United States~’ third largest trading partner

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political corruption. But don~’t India and China have corruption problems as well?¶

====Increasing infrastructure investment at the border is key====

\*\*Pritzker\*\* 2/8/\*\*14\*\*

Penny, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, "Commerce Secretary Pritzker on U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations", Feb 7 2014, iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2014/02/20140208292506.html~~%23axzz2stYLtlLo

Let me be clear: U.S. businesses are here today, they

AND

challenge, we need to develop a model that is financeable and sustainable.

====Actions speak louder than words—a long-term investment prevents Obama from continuing a policy of neglect—the rest of the world is watching====

\*\*Condon 13 \*\*

Staff writer covering the White House for National Journal, citing Lee Hamilton, 17 term congressman, longtime chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, director of the Center on Congress at the University of Indiana, and Ricardo Zuniga, the president~’s new top Latin America adviser on the National Security Council, "Why Mexico Will Always Play Second Fiddle," National Journal, Updated: May 9, 2013 ~| 9:19 p.m. pg. http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/why-mexico-will-always-play-second-fiddle-20130509

It was a dramatic reminder that events—more than even presidents—set agendas

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. A new generation of leaders across the hemisphere will be watching expectantly.

====Efficient travel across the border enhances ecosystem protection and prevents environmental degradation====

\*\*PCIC 09\*\*

International affairs organization focused on West Coast policy issues, task force co-chaired by Robert Bonner, former commissioner of U.S. CBP and former administrator of the DEA, and Andrés Rozental, former deputy foreign minister of Mexico and founder of the Mexican Council on Foreign Relations, "Managing the United States-Mexico Border: Cooperative Solutions to Common Problems," Pacific Council on International Policy, report by the Binational Task Force on the United States-Mexico Border, 2009,[[http://pacificcouncil.org/page.aspx?pid=326-http://pacificcouncil.org/page.aspx?pid=326]], pp. 8-9)

The 1,952-mile Mexico-U.S. border is unique

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along the border, but it is incomplete, uneven, and unsystematic.

====It~’s key to act—border biodiversity is being drastically lost and reaching points of irreversibility====

\*\*Van Schoik 04\*\*

Rick, teaches international environmental security, science, and policy at San Diego State University, California ("Biodiversity on the U.S.-Mexican Border," World Watch Institute, [[http://www.worldwatch.org/node/567)-http://www.worldwatch.org/node/567)]]

The U.S.-Mexican border region has the highest rate of species endangerment

AND

-that the border is starkly visible to people flying over in airliners.

====Mexico~’s biodiversity is remarkably high – it is the fifth most biologically rich country in the world ====

\*\*Martinez et al ~’06\*\* (Maria Luz, is PhD in Biological Sciences from the Autónoma University of Madrid, "The Evolution of Ecology in Mexico: Facing Challenges and Preparing for the Future", Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 259-267, Published by: Ecological Society of America, June. 2006, [[http://www.jstor.org/stable/3868792-http://www.jstor.org/stable/3868792]], SD)

As these early explorers noted, the region~’s biodiversity ¶ is remarkably high. Seven

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¶ et al. 2000; Dirzo 2001; Sarukhan and Dirzo 2001).

====Biodiversity loss outweighs and turns their impacts====

\*\*Chen, 2K \*\*

~~[Jim, Prof of law U of Minnesota, Now Dean of Law School at Louisville "Globalization and Its Losers", 9 Minn. J. Global Trade 157~’ HeinOnline~~]

The spread of Homo sapiens around the earth have brought about mass extinctions and related

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by Homo sapiens - in ten million years, perhaps a hundred million.