# 1st off

#### Obama’s PC is holding off sanctions now – but failure guarantees Iran prolif and war with Iran

Sargent 12/19 (Greg, columnist for the Washington Post. “White House to Senate Dems: Your Iran sanctions bill makes war more likely” http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2013/12/19/white-house-to-senate-dems-your-iran-sanctions-bill-makes-war-more-likely/)

With Senate Dems increasingly likely to introduce and even vote on a bill imposing new

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it would put the prospects of a long term diplomatic breakthrough in doubt.

#### Economic engagement with Mexico’s politically divisive

Wilson ’13 Associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International. Center for Scholars (Christopher E., January, “A U.S.-Mexico Economic Alliance: Policy Options for a Competitive Region,” http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/new\_ideas\_us\_mexico\_relations.pdf)

At a time when Mexico is poised to experience robust economic growth, a manufacturing

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action to support regional exporters more politically divisive than it ought to be.

#### Obama will need to keep spending PC to stop sanctions

LA Times 12/10 (“Congress assails Iran nuclear deal, but one bid for sanctions falters” http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-fg-iran-congress-20131211,0,4356317.story#axzz2nJiRdgWp)

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State John F. Kerry faced sharp complaints from House lawmakers

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said. "We're at one of those really hinge points in history."

#### Global nuclear war in a month if talks fail – US sanctions will wreck diplomacy

Press TV 11/13 “Global nuclear conflict between US, Russia, China likely if Iran talks fail”, <http://www.presstv.ir/detail/2013/11/13/334544/global-nuclear-war-likely-if-iran-talks-fail/>

A global conflict between the US, Russia, and China is likely in the

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taking away sanctions. We are not rolling them back," Psaki added.

# 2nd off

#### A. Interpretation – “economic engagement” means the aff must be an exclusively economic action – it cannot encompass broader forms of engagement

Jakstaite, 10 - Doctoral Candidate Vytautas Magnus University Faculty of Political Sciences and Diplomacy (Lithuania) (Gerda, “CONTAINMENT AND ENGAGEMENT AS MIDDLE-RANGE THEORIES” BALTIC JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS VOLUME 3, NUMBER 2 (2010), DOI: 10.2478/v10076-010-0015-7)

The approach to engagement as economic engagement focuses exclusively on economic instruments of foreign policy

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other types of engagement, such as the conditional-unconditional economic engagement.

#### B. Violation – the affirmative literally exchanges information with Mexico, this is neither predictable nor fair.

#### C. Voting issue for fairness, education and jurisdiction –

#### 1. Limits – they explode the topic – blurring the lines between economic and other forms of engagement makes any positive interaction with another country topical. It’s impossible to predict or prepare

#### 2. Ground – the economic limit is vital to critiques of economics, trade disads, and non-economic counterplans

# 3rd off

#### Text: The Director of the Western Hemisphere affairs Bureau of the United States Department of State should issue and publish in the Federal Register a policy memorandum that relevant United States entities should substantially increase its Automatic Exchange of Information and Trade Transparency Units with Mexico.

#### Competes---the CP’s policy statement is not legally binding---it doesn’t enact the plan, it simply recommends its mandates

Charles H. Koch 5, the Dudley W. Woodbridge Professor of Law, William and Mary School of Law, Spring 2005, “Policymaking by the Administrative Judiciary,” Alabama Law Review, 56 Ala. L. Rev. 693, p. lexis

n110 E.g., Consol Edison Co of New York v. FERC, 315 F.3d 316, 323 (D.C. Cir 2003)

"Policy statements" differ from substantive rules that carry the "force of law," because they lack "present binding effect" on the agency. When an agency hears a case under an established policy statement, it may decide the case using that policy statement if the decision is not otherwise arbitrary and capricious.

Id.

n111 One brand of nonlegislative rule, "statements of policy," may not have a binding effect on the agency, resulting in even more ambiguous application to administrative judges Several courts distinguish statements of policy from other nonlegislative rules because the latter are not "binding norms" which control the agency For example, the D.C. Circuit described a statement of policy in these terms

An agency policy statement does not seek to impose or elaborate or interpret a legal norm. It merely represents an agency position with respect to how it will treat--typically enforce--the governing legal norm By issuing a policy statement, an agency simply lets the public know its current enforcement or adjudicatory approach . . . Policy statements are binding on neither the public, nor the agency

Syncor Int'l Corp v. Shalala, 127 F.3d 90, 94 (D.C. Cir. 1997).

A statement might not be binding because it serves the dual purpose of "informing

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Administrative Open Mind, 41 DUKE L J 1497, 1503 (1992).

#### Solves the Case---the practical result is the same as binding law---the policy statement sends the signal of the plan and causes agencies to implement it

James Hunnicutt 99, J.D., Boston College Law School, December 1999, “NOTE: Another Reason to Reform the Federal Regulatory System: Agencies' Treating Nonlegislative Rules as Binding Law,” Boston College Law Review, 41 B.C. L. Rev 153, p. lexis

Depending on whether a rule is adopted with or without notice-and-comment process, the rule will have different legal effects. n113 Legislative rules produced after notice-and-comment procedures constitute substantive law and legally bind both agencies and private parties in future legal and administrative proceedings. n114 Conversely, nonlegislative rules generally may not have binding legal effects. n115 Nonlegislative rules, however, sometimes have practical legal effects. n116

[\*171] A. Nonlegislative Rules Generally Cannot Have Binding Legal Effects

Rules created without process--interpretative rules, general statements of policy, rules of agency organization and other nonlegislative rules--generally cannot have legally binding effects. n117 In administrative and judicial proceedings, nonlegislative rules are not treated as law, but as influential agency thought that may factor into a proceeding's outcome. n118

According to the courts, nonlegislative rules cannot be the decisive factor in a court

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EPA to force the generating states to revise their air pollution controls. n127

The court found that the letter constituted a rule within the meaning of the APA

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effects. n131 Reality, however, may differ from this principle. n132

B. Agencies May Try to Apply Nonlegislative Rules as Law Against Private Parties

When agencies treat a nonlegislative rule as law, those rules will have the practical effect of binding law because people tend to acquiesce to that which the government informs them constitutes the law. n133 Most members of the public assume all agency rules constitute legitimate law, so they simply conform to all rules. n134 By treating nonlegislative [\*173] rules as law, agencies can convince the public into following nonlegislative rules. n135

Occasionally, agencies rely upon nonlegislative rules for enforcement actions. n136 For example,

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agencies can utilize nonlegislative rules to influence programs administered by the states. n146

As the trial court did in Picciotto, courts sometimes agree with the agencies and

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notice-and-comment became binding law for the Red Cross. n151

[\*175] C. Analysis of the Legal Effects of Nonlegislative Rules

The situation in Red Cross must be avoided because it robs the public of the

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will affect many people, including patients in need of blood transfusions. n154

When courts allow nonlegislative rules to have substantive effects on the public, they undermine

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the rule in court and have given up on the appeals process. n156

#### The CP avoids politics---but the plan and perm link

Connor N. Raso 10, J.D., Yale Law School, January 2010, “Note: Strategic or Sincere? Analyzing Agency Use of Guidance Documents,” The Yale Law Journal, 119 Yale L.J. 782, p. lexis

Guidance documents generally attract less attention from Congress and the President, giving agency leaders

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cases where Congress and the President are likely to intervene against the agency.

# 4th off

#### Text: The National Banking and Securities Commission should increase anti-money laundering efforts by adopting the supervisory review in the Basel II recommendation.

#### CP solves case

Viñals and Ezyaguirre 11

Jose and Nicolás, International Monetary Fund, Mexico, "Financial System Stability Assessment", reflects the work undertaken in the context of joint IMF/World Bank FSAP Updates missions to Mexico City in September and October 2011, December 7, 2011, www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2012/cr1265.pdf

The CNBV’s organization, regulations, and prudential supervision have been ¶ significantly overhauled since

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inspections, to provide ¶ benchmarks against which business practices can be judged.

# Case

## Stability

#### Their mechanism of solving turns the Aff impacts – reforms in Mexico have empirically increased the size of the drug industry

Mercille, 11 – lecturer in the School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy at Univeristy College Dublin, PhD from UCLA (Julien, “Violent Narco-Cartels or US Hegemony? The political economyof the ‘war on drugs’ in Mexico,” Third World Quarterly, Vol. 32 No. 9, 2011, pp 1637–1653, Taylor & Francis Online)

From the 1980s onwards four developments converged to increase dramatically the size of the drugs

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in a city of poverty, filth, violence, and despair?’23

#### U.S. policies promote Mexican corruption in drug enforcement

Freeman and Luis Sierra, 05 (\*Laurie, Director for Yemen at the National

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The impact of U.S. Policy”, Rienner, Google Books)

Mexico’s growing importance in the drug trade triggered a number of U.S.

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corruption. Their creation has diverted effort and attention from more comprehensive reform.

#### Investment and personnel can’t solve – empirics

Astorga and Shirk, 10 (Luis Astorga is a researcher at the Institute of Social Research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). He is also coordinator of the UNESCO Chair on Economic and Social Transformations Connected with the International Drug Problem; David A. Shirk, PhD,  joined the University of San Diego in July 2003. Shirk’s teaching covers a wide range of subject areas, mainly concentrated in comparative politics, international political economy, Latin American studies, and U.S.-Latin American relations, with a concentration in Mexico and border politics. He conducts research on Mexican politics, U.S.-Mexican relations, and law enforcement and security along the U.S.-Mexican border. Shirk also directs the Trans-Border Institute, which works to promote greater analysis and understanding of Mexico, U.S.-Mexico relations, and the U.S.-Mexico border region; 1/1/10; “Drug Trafficking Organizations and Counter-Drug Strategies in the U.S.-Mexican Context”; <http://usmex.ucsd.edu/assets/024/11632.pdf>)

For its part, the United States has sought to assist Mexico by channeling aid

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accessible, more widely utilized, and more potent than ever before.6

#### Mexican economy resilient

Nevaer, 09

(Lous—New America Media, News Report, “In Global Economic Crisis, Mexico Is Resilient”) http://news.newamericamedia.org/news/view\_article.html?article\_id=b8dc03d6f2792eba9e84392106c2c6f4>

MERIDA, Mexico – The economic crisis sweeping the globe has spared no nation,

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dollars this year, enough to sustain social spending without massive federal deficits.

#### 2. Investor confidence low now, but economy set to pick up, investment will follow.

Amaral Fundweb Writer 7-17-13

(Rodrigo, Fundweb, “Emerging markets fight for survival” http://www.fundweb.co.uk/fund-strategy/issues/17th-july-2013/emerging-markets-fight-for-survival/1074132.article accessed 7-17-13 KR)

In Conway’s view, the decision of diving into the market should really be linked to the time horizon that each investor has in their investment strategy. “Money invested today will show a very good return in a three-year horizon,” he says. “The problem is between now and the end of the year, when you could still see some underperformance of emerging markets. There could be in the very near term a better buying opportunity.”

“At the moment, emerging markets do not have a lot of upside,” Pidcock says. “But once we leave the current phase, they will have good upside again.”

When investors feel confident the tide has tuned again, the question is where they

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like Thailand, Philippines, India and Mexico, will probably do better.”

LGIM’s Coulton, for his part, likes the perspectives for India. It is

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which is a huge deal in a country like India,” he says.

India has also recently improved the way it approves investment projects and has allowed foreign direct investment to be made in the vital retail sector. Coulton also points out that India’s trade deficit looks close to peaking and growth, at less than 5 per cent a year, is probably as low as it is likely to get. He expects therefore some rebounding of the Indian economy.

A worry for investors in India is the weakness of the rupee but that is hardly a peculiarity of the South Asian country. “If you want to invest in India, and probably most other emerging markets for that matter, you should hedge the currency,” Crawl says. “Emerging market currencies could continue to devalue against the dollar, given we anticipate a strong US dollar.”

In any case, it is necessary to look around and pick and chose the right opportunities in the emerging world, she points out. “Mexico has gone through some structural reforms.

It has proximity with the US and offers a cheap labour force, so it is a good area to invest in,” she says.

#### No historical connection between economic collapse and conflict

Ferguson, 06

M.A., Laurence A. Tisch Professor of History at Harvard University, Resident faculty member of the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Senior Research Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford University, and a Senior Fellow of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University (Niall, “The Next War of the World”, Foreign Affairs, September-October 2006, May 21st 2010, KONTOPOULOS)

Nor can economic crises explain the bloodshed. What may be the most familiar causal

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economic catastrophe, and some severe economic crises were not followed by wars.

#### 1. There is no bioterrorist threat. The most sophisticated terrorist group ever tried attacking with a biological agent 9 times and the attacks were so bad no one even noticed they were happening.

Mueller, 05

(John, Professor of Political Science at OhioState. May 2005. International Studies Perspectives, Volume 6 Issue 2 Page 208-234, Simplicity and Spook: Terrorism and the Dynamics of Threat Exaggeration)

Properly developed and deployed, biological weapons could indeed, if thus far only in

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—in fact, nobody even noticed that the attacks had taken place.

#### 2. Terrorists are not pursuing WMD – it is impractical and against their moral code

Parachini, 03

(RAND Policy Analyst, The Washington Quarterly, Putting WMD Terrorism into Perspective, Volume 26 Issue 4, 2003, http://www.twq.com/03autumn/docs/03autumn\_parachini.pdf)

An apparent lack of interest on the part of terrorist groups in acquiring unconventional weapons

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on Israeli territory and to eliminate Israel as a state is decidedly political.

No impact to Mexican instability

Seelee and Shirt, 10 – \*director of theMexicoInstitute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars AND \*\* fellow at the center and an associate professor at the University of San Diego (Andrew Selee, David Shirk, 3/27/10, " Five myths about Mexico's drug war ", Washington Post, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/03/26/AR2010032602226.html>)

The country has certainly seen a big rise in drug violence, with cartels fighting

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over the federal government. Mexico is not turning into a failed state.

## Regime

#### Their impact is biased towards the status quo—privileging a systemic impact because it’s happening now doesn’t assume that the world changes due to a large-scale impact like a nuclear war—massive impacts will have catastrophic, unpredictable, systemic effects which would overwhelm their impact even if the initial catastrophe didn’t

#### Intervening actors solve magnitude—their impact may add up over time, but this only increases the chance that some action will eventually be taken to solve it

#### Systemic threats do not outweigh extinction—the availability heuristic causes us to underestimate both magnitude and probability

Yudkowsky 2006

(Eliezer, Singularity Institute for Artificial Intelligence, “Cognitive biases potentially Affecting judgment of global risks,” forthcoming in Global Catastrophic Risks, August 31)

A general principle underlying the heuristics-and-biases program is that human beings

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since, obviously, humanity has never yet encountered an extinction event.2

#### Systemic impacts cannot outweigh nuclear war—it would have systemic effects, killing billions more in future years

Nissani, 92

(Moti, Professor at Wayne State, Lives in the Balance: The Cold War and American Politics 1945-1991, http://www.is.wayne.edu/mnissani/pagepub/CH2.html)

Human Populations. The direct effects of war on human populations have already been discussed

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like this one cannot possibly convey the countless individual tragedies these numbers imply.)

There is no reason for a global spillover—Their evidence only talks about the US Candaa.

#### 5. The world economy is more resilient than ever – one issue can’t cause economic collapse

Behravesh, 06

(Nariman Chief economist and executive vice prez @ global insight, 2006, “the great shock absorber; Good macroeconomic policies and improved microeconomic flexibility have strengthened the global economy's 'immune system.'”, Newsweek, p. lexis)

The U.S. and global economies were able to withstand three body blows

AND

London bombings would probably have an even smaller impact on overall GDP growth.

#### 7. Economy shortfalls are natural part of the business cycle, it’ll bounce back

Cooley, 11/25/09

Ph.D. in Economics, Professor of Economics and Dean of New York University's Stern School of Business (Thomas, Financial booms and busts 'are inevitable'; Academic expects the next economic crisis to follow the same path as the one the world is experiencing now and it will involve a similar breakdown in confidence", South China Morning Post, November 25th 2009, December 1st 2009, Lexis Nexis, KONTOPOULOS)

Another financial crisis is inevitable because booms and busts are simply part of the business

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, but what they don't do is occur with predictability," he said.