## 1AC- Plan

#### Text: The United States federal government should substantially increase its investment in bilateral, non-hydrocarbon renewable energy production and distribution projects with the United Mexican States.

## 1AC- Adv

#### Renewables solve warming and are market competitive with fossil fuels

**R**enewable **E**nergy **W**orld **12**(No author; renewable energy world. 1/24/07. Renewable Energy World.com - started in 1998 by a group of Renewable Energy professionals who wanted their work to relate to their passion for renewable energy. With this passion and the desire to create a long term sustainable business, we have created perhaps the single most recognized and trusted source for Renewable Energy News and Information on the Internet. http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/corporate/about)

Landmark analysis released by Greenpeace USA, European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) and other **climate and energy advocates shows that the United States can indeed address global warming**

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**Energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy must play leading roles in the world's energy future**. For the sake of a sound environment, political stability, and thriving economies, now is the time to commit to a truly secure and sustainable energy future - a future built on clean technologies, economic development, millions of new jobs, and a livable environment. Arthouros Zervos, European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) John Coequyt, Climate & Energy Unit, Greenpeace USA January 2007

#### Grid integration between Mexico and the U.S. would solve transmission efficiency to spur renewable energy developments

Wood, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Full Professor, Director of the Program in International Relations and Director of the¶ Canadian Studies Program at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) in Mexico City, 10’ (Duncan, “Environment, Development and Growth: ¶ U.S.-Mexico Cooperation in Renewable energies,.,<http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources_files/USMexico_Cooperation_Renewable_Energies.pdf>, accessed 7/1/13, LLM).”

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

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For the United States, the development of the RE sector in Mexico offers hope¶ to states such California as they seek to satisfy growing demand for renewable energy. Continued¶ cooperation in the areas of geothermal wind, solar, and biofuels are therefore vital if Mexico’s true¶ potential is to be fully realized.

#### The plan ensures Mexican renewable energy development is modeled globally- it will fail now without sufficient investment

W.W.F., 6/4/13, (World Wildlife Fund), "WWF welcomes Mexico's 2050 Climate Vision; now global funding must be made available to implement such strategies," <http://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?208932/WWF-welcomes-Mexicos-2050-Climate-Vision-now-global-funding-must-be-made-available-to-implement-such-strategies>

Mexico’s launch today of a 2050 Climate Change Vision report is a welcome next step in its path to a low-carbon future

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Mexico to achieve what they have set themselves to achieve. Otherwise our global efforts to keep global warming below 2°C will be thwarted,” she added.

#### US action is necessary for modeling – drives down the price of tech and gets China and India on board

**Pascual and Zambetakis 2010** (Carlos [US Ambassador to Mexico, Served as VP of foreign policy @ Brookings] and Evie [Brookings]; The Geopolitics of Energy: From Security to Survival; Energy Security; 26-27; kdf)

Among these groups, **the United States has the capacity to play a pivotal**¶ **role**.

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**its failure to act will come back to U.S.**¶ **borders in a way that will make the Katrina disaster seem relatively tame.**

#### Renewable energy dependence solves deforestation- specifically, rainforests

Wright et al. NO DATE (David Wright, Heather LaRocca, Grant DeJongh, researchers for the University of Michigan, “Amazon Deforestation and Farming”, <http://sitemaker.umich.edu/sec005group6/renewable_energy>)

In March of 2007, President Bush met with leaders of Brazil twice and even traveled there to look into the Brazilian biofuels market (Tilman). Brazil is a world leader in the production of biofuels, using the large amount of sugar cane produced in the country to convert it into ethanol to power vehicles.  As the world looks alternative energy sources, they begin to look to Brazil for sugar cane to produce biofuels.

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we can help to protect the rainforests. This is not saying we should completely avoid biofuels, but rather we should not pressure Brazil to expand its sugar cane production so that it can export the sugar to other countries to produce this ethanol. Rather, countries should look inside their own boarders to produce the necessary components, and not ask Brazil to start clearing the rain forests for more sugar cane production.

#### Latin American electricity integration decreases incentives for deforestation by solving energy poverty

Burgos, Department of Sustainable Development, Organization of American States, 2007

(Francisco J., August, Department of Sustainable Development, “Regional Electricity Cooperation and Integration in the Americas: Potential Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits,” <http://www.oas.org/dsd/Documents/RegionalElectricityCooperationandIntegration.pdf>, accessed 7-19-13, EB)

Annual growth in electricity generation in the Americas will continue increasing during the years between 2004 and 2030. During that period, it is estimated that power generation in Central and South America will increase from 882 billion kWh in 2004 to 1,838 billion kWh in 2030, representing an increase of 2.9 percent per year. In North America the annual growth in electricity generation is expected to change by 1.5 percent per year during this period (EIA, 2007). This increase in electricity generation will involve substantial capital investment,

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deforestation in the rural area can be avoided by expanding electricity services to rural areas as part of a regional electricity cooperation approach. Other environmental benefit accrues from increased electricity integration is the mitigation of negative environmental impacts generated by new power sector facilities, which can be avoided through the interconnection of the existent power infrastructures (Zhu et al., 2004) and by the adequate operational management of these facilities, which entails the harmonization of technical and legal standards (Seymour et al., 2005). In general, regional electricity cooperation and integration can constitute a singular opportunity for environmental protection in the sense that any trends for cooperation in the electricity sector will be measure for its optimal potential outcomes, including environmental protection and climate change mitigation.

#### Deforestation causes over a quarter of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions annually

Houghton, Ph.D in biology, Senior Scientist Woods Hole Research Center, 2005

(Richard A., edited by Paulo Moutinho and Stephan Schwartzman, Amazon Institute for Environmental Research, “Tropical deforestation as a source of greenhouse gas emissions,” http://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/4930\_TropicalDeforestation\_and\_ClimateChange.pdf, p. 13, EB)

Tropical deforestation, including both the permanent conversion of forests to croplands and pastures and the temporary or partial removal of forests for shifting cultivation and selective logging, is estimated to have released on the order of 1-2 PgC/yr (15-35% of annual fossil fuel emissions) during the 1990s. The magnitude of emissions depends on the rates of deforestation

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This paper reviews the contribution of tropical deforestation and subsequent land use to emissions of greenhouse gases. The emphasis is on carbon (principally, CO2 ).

#### Warming is occurring now- CO2 is the main cause, a consensus of scientists agree it’s anthropogenic, studies rule out solar radiation variation, and their evidence is flawed

**Plait 13**

(Phil; New study; Climate scientists Overwhelmingly Agree Global Warming is Real and Our Fault; May 17; http://www.slate.com/blogs/bad\_astronomy/2013/05/17/global\_warming\_climate\_scientists\_overwhelmingly\_agree\_it\_s\_real\_and\_is.html)

[A new study has just come out](http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/8/2/024024/article" \t "_blank) that looked at nearly 12,000 professional scientific journal papers about global warming, and found that—of the papers expressing a stance on global warming—97 percent endorse both the reality of global warming and the fact that humans are causing it.¶

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carbon dioxide is increasingly heating us up: we are warming at a rate faster than in the past 11,000 years, and most likely far longer than that.¶ And it’s our fault. It’s well past time we do something about it, and we need to get past this false controversy. For more information, go to The Consensus Project, and see what we can do about it.¶

#### Warming causes extinction, makes all their impacts inevitable, and no adaptation- that outweighs any benefits of warming on timeframe

Tickell 8 (Oliver Tickell is an environmental Researcher. He is the founder of the Kyoto2 climate initiative, a researcher of the Oxford Climate Associates and specialized in international climate policy. Published August 11th, 2008 (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange>)

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming,

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Lush subtropical forests grew in polar regions, and sea levels rose to 100m higher than today. It appears that an initial warming pulse triggered other warming processes. Many scientists warn that this historical event may be analogous to the present: the warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth.

#### CO2 emissions cause warming and also independently cause extinction through ocean acidification

Joe Romm 12 is a Fellow at American Progress and is the editor of Climate Progress, “Science: Ocean Acidifying So Fast It Threatens Humanity’s Ability to Feed Itself,” 3/2/2012, http://thinkprogress.org/romm/2012/03/02/436193/science-ocean-acidifying-so-fast-it-threatens-humanity-ability-to-feed-itself/?utm\_source=feedburner&utm\_medium=email&utm\_campaign=Feed%3A+climateprogre

**The world’s oceans may be turning acidic faster** today **from human carbon emissions** than they did during four major extinctions in the last 300 million years, when natural pulses of carbon sent global temperatures soaring, says a new study in Science.

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But **if CO2 goes into the oceans too quickly, it can deplete the carbonate ions that corals, mollusks and some plankton need for reef and shell-building.**

## 1AC- Adv 2

#### US Mexican relations are at a potential reset point- the US must act now to ensure a productive economic and climate partnership­­- cooperation over anything else doesn’t solve

**PBS 12** (“How U.S.-Mexico Relations May Shift Under President-Elect Enrique Pena Nieto” PBS Newshour, November 27 2012, http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/world/july-dec12/mexico1\_11-27.html) MR

RAY SUAREZ: As cameras flashed, the newly re-elected U.S. president met this afternoon with the newly elected president of Mexico, Enrique Pena Nieto, who takes office Saturday. BARACK OBAMA: Mexico has become not simply an important bilateral partner, but is today a very important multilateral, multinational leader on a whole range of issues from energy to climate change.

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Mexico is coming and wanting to bring this fully on to the agenda. It played second fiddle to security over the last presidency of President Calderon. So, they're coming and saying, this is a big issue for Mexico. It's also a big issue for the United States. So, that was front and center today and will be as these teams go forward talking to each other.

#### The President of Mexico has been pushing for broader economic ties with the US since his election, and relations predicated upon anything else are unsustainable

**Shoichet 5/2**/13 (Catherine E. Shoichet, “U.S., Mexican presidents push deeper economic ties; security issues still key” CNN, May 2 2013, http://www.cnn.com/2013/05/02/world/americas/mexico-obama-visit) MR

Two issues -- security and immigration -- often get too much attention

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Nieto emphasized the importance of reducing violence, and also the importance of Mexico's relationship with the United States extending beyond the drug war. "We don't want to make this relationship targeted on one single issue," he said. "We want to place particular emphasis on the potential in the economic relationship between Mexico and the United States."

#### Energy cooperation will make or break US-Mexico relations, and Obama’s rhetoric with the Calderon administration should’ve triggered your DA’s

**Meacham,** Director for the Center for Strategic and International Studies Americas Program, **2013** (Carl, May 9th, CSIS, “Presdient Obama’s Trip to Mexico and Costa Rica: What was the Outcome?, accessed 7/9/2013, J.Y.)

In many ways, President **Obama’s** three-day **trip to Mexico** and Costa Rica last week **was an effort to redefine the** U.S. **relationship with the region**,

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.¶ **Both countries stressed that a financial architecture to mobilize investment in climate-friendly technologies is crucial to a successful agreed outcome** in Copenhagen. Several countries have made specific proposals on financial mechanisms, including Mexico. Recognizing Mexico’s leadership on climate change, the United States announced its support for Mexico to host the Sixteenth United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 16) in 2010. The United States was also pleased that Mexico will host a meeting of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) in preparation for a Leaders meeting to take place in July after the G-8 meeting in Italy.

#### Only the plan solves – climate cooperation between the US and Mexico must be sustainable

Mabey 9 (Nick Mabey, Founder of E3G, a foundation that wants to excel the sustainable future of the world, What does the Security Community need from a ¶ Global Climate Regime?, <http://www.e3g.org/docs/E3G_What_does_the_Security_Community_need_from_a_Global_Climate_Regime.pdf>, November 2009, 8/1/13, //CW)

The grid above presents four scenarios looking at different combinations of ¶ uncertainty over climate sensitivity (the response level of the climate system to a ¶ particular level of greenhouse gas concentrations) and the success of global ¶ mitigation policies. The scenarios illustrate the 2100 outcome assuming the ¶ current “consensus” scientific target of aiming for a 50:50 chance of achieving ¶ 2°C in 2100 (450ppm CO2 eqv). The temperatures given are global averages, ¶ but fragile regions such as Africa will experience rises at least 50% higher. An ¶ average global temperature rise of 4°C would make subsistence agriculture ¶ unviable

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¶ It is highly unlikely that the current relatively benign global security ¶ environment – with largely open trade, travel, investment and declining conflict ¶ and poverty levels – would be maintained under the pressures of a high climate ¶ sensitivity and low cooperation environment; whatever security interventions ¶ are undertaken.

#### US –Mexico relations are essential to US hegemony

Pastor, former US national security advisor, 2012

(Robert, July/August 2012, The American Interest, “Beyond the Continental Divide,” http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=1269, accessed 7/10/13, CBC)

The best strategy to compete against China, double our exports and invigorate our economy is to deepen economic integration with our neighbors and to do it together rather than apart. AND

For all three countries, it would allow a more cooperative and effective approach to transnational issues like transportation, infrastructure, immigration, anti-narcotics policies and the environment.

#### That solves great power war and nuclear escalation

Kagan 12 – Senior Fellow @ the Brookings Institution, Robert, The importance of U.S. military might shouldn’t be underestimated, Washington Post, 2-2, http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-importance-of-us-military-might-shouldnt-be-underestimated/2012/02/02/gIQAX5pVlQ\_story.html

These are sensible arguments. Power takes many forms, and it’s smart to make use of all of them. But there is a danger in taking this wisdom too far and forgetting just how important U.S. military power has been in building and sustaining the present liberal international order.

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If the United States begins to look like a less reliable defender of the present order, that order will begin to unravel. People might indeed find Americans very attractive in this weaker state, but if the United States cannot help them when and where they need help the most, they will make other arrangements.

#### No backlash- US heg creates bandwagoning- others beg us to solve their problems- only decline causes aggression

Thayer 2006 – PhD, professor of security studies at Missouri State, Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard (Bradley, The National Interest, “In defense of primacy”)

A grand strategy based on American primacy means ensuring the United States stays the world's number one power the diplomatic, economic and military leader. Those arguing against primacy claim that the United States should retrench, ei¬ther because the United States lacks the power to maintain its primacy and should withdraw from its global commitments, or because the maintenance of primacy will lead the United States into the trap of "imperial overstretch."

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American led wars in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq stand in contrast to the UN's inability to save the people of Darfur or even to conduct any military campaign to realize the goals of its charter. The quiet effectiveness of the PSI in dismantling Libya's WMD programs and unraveling the A.Q. Khan proliferation network are in sharp relief to the typically toothless attempts by the UN to halt proliferation. You can count with one hand countries opposed to the United States. They are the "Gang of Five": China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Venezeula. Of course, countries like India, for example, do not agree with all policy choices made by the United States, such as toward Iran, but New Delhi is friendly to Washington. Only the "Gang of Five" may be expected to consistently resist the agenda and ac¬tions of the United States. China is clearly the most important of these states because it is a rising great power.

## 1AC- Solvency

#### Mexican renewable energy development will remain limited through 2017- funding is necessary for wind, solar, and geothermal developments

Castano 11

(Ivan, financial and political writer who has appeared in Reuters and the Dow Jones International Finance Review, “Mexico Advances Renewable Goals But “Much More" Could Be Done,” Energy World.com, June 2 2011, <http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2011/06/mexico-advances-renewable-goals-but-much-more-could-be-done>) C.L.M.

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| --- |
| Mexico is on track to elevate its renewable power  AND  with wind accounting for 0.77%, geothermic 2%, nuclear 1.79%, hydraulic 19% (from 16% now) and solar too small a share to mention. |

#### Mexico says yes- energy cooperation is popular in the Mexican government and Nieto wants it

Amanda Maxwell, 11/30/2012, "US Mexico presidential meeting highlights opportunity for climate cooperation across the border," Switchboard, <http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/amaxwell/us_-_mexico_meeting_highlights.html>

Mexican President-elect Enrique Peña-Nieto visited U.S. President Barack Obama this week, just before taking office on December first. As Peña Nieto himself remarked, the meeting marked one of the rare occasions when the start of Mexican and American presidential terms nearly coincide.

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Obama have a unique opportunity to forge new bonds and initiatives to ramp up collaboration on securing a clean energy and low carbon future for our two countries.

#### The technology is feasible, cost-competitive and could eventually completely replace fossil fuels – we just need investment

**Green Energy News, 13** news and commentary related to clean, efficient and renewable energy for transportation, industry, government and home. (“Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Report: Renewable Energy Could Power all of Latin America and Caribbean.” June 22, 2013 – Vol.18 No. 14 <http://www.green-energy-news.com/nwslnks/clips613/jun13025.html>) // czhang

¶ Lower prices and new technologies are making solar, wind and other resources competitive with fossil fuels for power generation¶

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Latin America represented a modest 5.4 percent. To tap into its vast potential, the region must modernize its policy and regulatory frameworks and scale up investments.

#### Renewable energy is feasible, doesn’t pollute water, and is resistant to extreme weather- no blackouts

USC 4/08/13 (Union of Concerned Scientists, “Benefits of Renewable Energy Use”, <http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/our-energy-choices/renewable-energy/public-benefits-of-renewable.html>)

A More Reliable and Resilient Energy System

Wind and solar are less prone to large-scale failure because they are distributed and modular. Distributed systems are spread out over a large geographical area, so a severe weather event in one location will not cut off power to an entire region.

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Wind and solar photovoltaic systems do not require water to generate electricity, and they can help mitigate risks associated with water scarcity. (For more information, see [How it Works: Water for Electricity](http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/our-energy-choices/energy-and-water-use/water-energy-electricity-overview.html#Header2).) 

#### Methodologically robust studies conclude that emissions from renewables are small and lifetime energy savings outweigh

Lew et. al 12 (D. Lew and G. Brinkman, researchers for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and N. Kumar, P. Besuner, D. Agan, and S. Lefton, researchers for Intertek Engineering Services, “Impacts of Wind and Solar on Fossil Fueled Generators”, http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/53504.pdf)

Increased cycling on and off and ramping down to partial load of fossil-fueled generators have impacts on the costs and performance of those units. In this paper, aggregated results of top-down and bottom-up analyses for hundreds of plants have been synthesized and reported in a generic fashion to protect confidentiality while providing usable data for production simulation modeling. Startup costs, EFOR impacts, baseload VOM costs, and ramping costs are reported. The largest impacts are from on/off cycling, especially cold starts and small subcritical coal units. Generally speaking, ramping costs are relatively small, especially when units are ramped at normal ramp rates. There are many different methodologies for estimating emissions benefits of VG

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This will likely reduce the cycling and ramping of the fossil-fueled units from that in previous work where these costs and impacts were not considered to this degree. This should result in a deeper level of understanding of the real impacts of wind and solar power on the power system, other generators, and emissions.