#### Capital Inflows from the US causes political instability --- it empowers ideological diverse groups spurring political divides.

Hernandez, 2012 (Cuba’s Leading Social Sciences professor and researcher at the University of Havana and the High Institute of International Relations; Director of U.S. studies at the Centro de Estudios sobre America; and a Senior Research Fellow at the Instituto cubano de Investigacion Cultural “Juan Marinello” in Havana. “Debating U.S-Cuban Relations”)

As far as costs are concerned, although many Cubans favor detente and appreciate its

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dealing effectively with "communist regimes" but its sense of superpower omnipotence.

#### Cuban instability causes Caribbean instability, democratic backsliding, and refugee flows

Gorrell, 2005 (Tim, Lieutenant Colonel, “CUBA: THE NEXT UNANTICIPATED ANTICIPATED STRATEGIC CRISIS?” 3/18, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074)

Regardless of the succession, under the current U.S. policy, Cuba’s

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in an effort to facilitate a manageable transition to post-Castro Cuba?

#### Caribbean terrorism leads to attack on the US---they’ll use bioweapons

Bryan, 2001 (Anthony T. Bryan, director of the North-South Center’s Caribbean Program, 10-21-2001. CFR, Terrorism, Porous Borders, and Homeland Security: The Case for U.S.-Caribbean Cooperation, <http://www.cfr.org/publication/4844/terrorism_porous_borders_and%20_homeland_%20security.html>)

Terrorist acts can take place anywhere. The Caribbean is no exception. Already the

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else to the clandestine manufacture and deployment of biological weapons within national borders.

#### Bioterror leads to extinction

Sandberg, 2008 (Anders, a James Martin Research Fellow at the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University; Jason G. Matheny, PhD candidate in Health Policy and Management at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and special consultant to the Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Milan M. Ćirković, senior research associate at the Astronomical Observatory of Belgrade and assistant professor of physics at the University of Novi Sad in Serbia and Montenegro, 9/8/8, “How can we reduce the risk of human extinction?,” Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,<http://www.thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/how-can-we-reduce-the-risk-of-human-extinction>)

The risks from anthropogenic hazards appear at present larger than those from natural ones.

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may increase as biotechnologies continue to improve at a rate rivaling Moore's Law.