===Inherency===

Current cross-border transmission fails

Wood et al 13 ~~[January 13; [[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/new\_ideas\_us\_mexico\_relations.pdf-http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/new\_ideas\_us\_mexico\_relations.pdf]]; Duncan Wood, ~~[Director of the Mexico Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, professor and the director of the International Relations Program at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), researcher at the Centro de Derecho Económico Internacional (CDEI) at ITAM., member of the Mexican National Research System (level 2), a member of the editorial board of Foreign Affairs Latinoamerica and has been an editorial advisor to Reforma newspaper, technical secretary of the Red Mexicana de Energia, Senior Associate with the Simon Chair and the Americas Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies~~]

In order to get electricity from Texas to Mexico, however, some major investments

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however, if the true potential for electricity trade is to be realized.

====Political will and US investment are key to develop Mexico~’s energy sector====

\*\*Wood\*\*, professor and director of the International Relations Program at the Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, leads the Renewable Energy Initiative at the Wilson Center~’s Mexico Institute, PhD in Political Studies from Queen~’s University, \*\*13\*\*

~~[Duncan, January 2013, "Growing Potential for U.S.-Mexico Energy ¶ Cooperation", Wilson Center Mexico Institute, [[http://wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/wood\_energy.pdf-http://wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/wood\_energy.pdf]], Accessed 8/18/13, ML~~]

Looking ahead to the next six years of interaction between governments of Mexico and the

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-emissions policy ¶ are two issues can bring benefits for both partners.

====Thus the plan: The United States federal government should offer investment for collaboration on integrated, cross-border transmission infrastructure and advanced transmission management systems in Mexico. ====

===Manufacturing===

====Mexican Electricity prices destroy manufacturing sector-only the plan solves====

\*\*Wood, \*\*Director of the Mexico Institute\*\*, 8/31\*\*

~~[Duncan, 2013, Wilson Center, "Growing Potential for U.S-Mexico Energy Cooperation," http://wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/wood\_energy.pdf, p 41, Accessed 8/31/13, CB~~]

Mexico~’s electricity sector has gone through significant changes over the past twenty years since the

passing of the 1992 Ley de Servicio Publico de Energia Electrica, in which private electricity generation

was permitted under certain circumstances. During that time the private sector has become responsible for around 30% of installed capacity in the country, although the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE)

remains the dominant player in the market through its monopoly over transmission and distribution.

Electricity prices remain high in the country, particularly for commercial customers, and this is widely seen as a limiting factor on Mexican business competitiveness. At the same time, although 97% of the Mexican population is connected to the national grid, this means that almost 5 million Mexicans still do not have reliable access to electricity.

At the present time Mexico is a net exporter of electricity to the United States

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Texas, which has seen and rapid growth in capacity in recent years.

====Military aerospace is in decline- onshore manufacturing partnerships are key to rebound====

\*\*Fitzpatrick\*\*, Aerospace and Defense Practice Leader at AlixPartners, \*\*6/19\*\*

~~[David A., June 19th 2013, Time Magazine, "The Military Aerospace Market: Sky~’s No Longer the Limit," [[http://nation.time.com/2013/06/19/the-military-aerospace-market-skys-no-longer-the-limit/-http://nation.time.com/2013/06/19/the-military-aerospace-market-skys-no-longer-the-limit/]], Accessed 9/6/13, CB~~]

 Virtually every part of the aerospace and defense business is taking another look at costs, searching for efficiencies and struggling to stay ahead of the changing environments in which they do business. With the huge number of changes happening all at once, identifying and keeping ahead of trends is what will generate long-term success.

– With China and Russia being largely inaccessible to Western defense companies, this phenomenon is further squeezing the market for Western companies. This is expected to drive intense competition to capture export business in accessible emerging markets, such as Brazil and India. Furthermore, traditional selling strategies are coming under great pressure and competitions in export markets – particularly for combat aircraft – are increasingly becoming ~’winner-takes-all~’ deals.

– Those with more balanced portfolios, such as lower-tier suppliers, will more easily be able to tackle the challenges of this new environment than will most OEMs, many of whom today are 80% reliant on defense and 75% of whom are dependent on U.S. and European markets. Moreover, the cyber security market – viewed by many as the "saving grace" of Western defense companies – will likely not grow enough to compensate for declining defense spending.

The key to not only compete but thrive in this environment may very well be for defense firms to focus on improving both domestic programs~’ affordability and competitiveness in emerging markets. Selling defense solutions in growing emerging markets, however, requires more complex technology and manufacturing partnerships as those countries seek to develop their own A%26D industries.

Specifically, Mexican Manufacturing is key to cost-control

Mecham 7/16 (Michael is apace writer for Gannett News, California Bureau Chief and correspondent for Congress, Aviation Week, 7/16/13, "Mexico~’s Welcome Mat Attracts Aerospace Manufacturers", [[http://www.aviationweek.com/Article.aspx?id=/article-xml/AW\_04\_01\_2013\_p44-562383.xml-http://www.aviationweek.com/Article.aspx?id=/article-xml/AW\_04\_01\_2013\_p44-562383.xml]]\

The aerospace influx has not happened overnight. Its roots date to the mid-

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good startup. We got a lot of support up front and afterward."

====Mexican manufacturing key to the aerospace industry====

\*\*PR Newswire 11\*\* ("Mexico Becoming a New Manufacturing World Hub in the Aerospace Market", PR Newswire. 7/28/11. LexisNexis Library)

 Mexico has a strong framework to become a leading world manufacturing hub for the

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size of operation and is the right place to be," he concluded.

====Aerospace key to hegemony====

\*\*Lexington Institute 13\*\*

~~[Public policy think tank, "America Is A Superpower Because It Is An Air Power", 1/24, [[http://www.defense-aerospace.com/article-view/release/142016/air-power-makes-america-a-superpower.html-http://www.defense-aerospace.com/article-view/release/142016/air-power-makes-america-a-superpower.html]]~~]

There is no question that the United States has the best military in the world

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that it is air dominance that enables this country to remain a superpower.

====The pursuit of hegemony is inevitable, sustainable, and prevents great power war ====

\*\*Brooks, Ikenberry, and Wohlforth 13\*\* – \*Stephen G. Brooks is Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College, \*\*John Ikenberry is Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University and Global Eminence Scholar at Kyung Hee University in Seoul, \*\*William C. Wohlforth is Daniel Webster Professor of Government at Dartmouth College ("Lean Forward: In Defense of American Engagement", January/February 2013, Foreign Affairs, [[http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138468/stephen-g-brooks-g-john-ikenberry-and-william-c-wohlforth/lean-forward-http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138468/stephen-g-brooks-g-john-ikenberry-and-william-c-wohlforth/lean-forward]])

Since the end of World War II, the United States has pursued a single

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an engaged and liberal leading power. The results could well be disastrous.

==== Transition war makes all of your impacts inevitable====

\*\*Brzezinski 04 \*\*(Zbigniew Brzezinski (National Security Advisor in the Carter Administration, Professor of Foreign Policy at Johns Hopkins University), The Choice: Global Domination or Global Leadership, 2004, pg. 2-4)

History is a record of change, a reminder that nothing endures indefinitely. It

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rendered all the more dangerous by the dissemination of weapons of mass destruction.

===Climate Change===

====Climate change is driven by fossil fuel consumption ====

\*\*Wood\*\*, professor and director of the International Relations Program at the Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, leads the Renewable Energy Initiative at the Wilson Center~’s Mexico Institute, PhD in Political Studies from Queen~’s University, \*\*10\*\*

~~[Duncan, "Environment, Development and Growth: ¶ U.S.-Mexico Cooperation in Renewable energies,[[http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources\_files/USMexico\_Cooperation\_Renewable\_Energies.pdf-http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources\_files/USMexico\_Cooperation\_Renewable\_Energies.pdf]], accessed 7/1/13, ML~~]

It is by now common knowledge that the world is facing a climate change crisis

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alternative sources of energy is a crucial component of climate change mitigation strategies.

====Renewables offset fossil fuels use ====

\*\*Goggin\*\*, electrical industry analyst and Manager of Transmission Policy for AWEA, et al., \*\*9\*\*

~~[Michael, February 2009, American Wind Energy Association and Solar Energy Industries Association, "Green Power Superhighways: Building a Path to America~’s Clean Energy Future", [[http://www.smartgrid.gov/sites/default/files/doc/files/Green\_Power\_Superhighways\_Building\_Path\_to\_America\_Clean\_E\_200911.pdf-http://www.smartgrid.gov/sites/default/files/doc/files/Green\_Power\_Superhighways\_Building\_Path\_to\_America\_Clean\_E\_200911.pdf]], Accessed 8/18/13, ML~~]

Without a more robust transmission grid, our country will ¶ fail to realize the

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¶ new transmission capacity will be needed to tap ¶ these resources.6

====Smart grid and transmission investment key to effective utilization of renewable resources to stimulate further development in the renewables industry ====

\*\*Adder\*\*, Economist for the Department of Energy~’s National Energy Technology Laboratory, \*\*11\*\*

~~[Justin, 1/10/11, National Energy Technology Laboratory, "Environmental Impacts of Smart Grid", [[http://www.netl.doe.gov/energy-analyses/pubs/EnvImpact\_SmartGrid.pdf-http://www.netl.doe.gov/energy-analyses/pubs/EnvImpact\_SmartGrid.pdf]], Accessed 8/18/13, ML~~]

Renewable generation sources have clear advantages in terms of minimizing overall ¶ environmental impacts,

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national scale T%26D will be best realized using the Smart Grid.

====Reducing Latin American emissions is key to a global solution to climate change ====

\*\*Mance\*\*, lecturer in international development at Bogota~’s Rosario University, M.Phil in Development Studies from Oxford University, \*\*9\*\*

~~[Henry, 9/10/09, The Guardian, "Latin America must cut emissions too", [[http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/cif-green/2009/nov/10/latin-america-emissions-climate-change-http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/cif-green/2009/nov/10/latin-america-emissions-climate-change]], Accessed 8/18/13, ML~~]

When it comes to climate change negotiations, rich countries receive the brunt of the

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are not as strong as they might seem. First, it~’s true that

 middle-income countries~’ emissions are small in absolute and relative terms. But

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; they must bear some responsibility for the resulting emissions beyond their borders.

====Cooperation with Mexico on climate change gets modeled globally and regionally====

\*\*Selee, \*\*Vice President for Programs and Senior Advisor to the Mexico Institute, \*\*and Wilson\*\*, associate with the

Mexico Institute,\*\* 12\*\*

(Andrew and Christopher, November 2012, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, "A New Agenda With Mexico," [[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/a\_new\_agenda\_with\_mexico.pdf-http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/a\_new\_agenda\_with\_mexico.pdf]], Accessed 8/17/13, ML)

Over the past few years, the U.S. and Mexican governments have

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the developed and developing worlds, and between North America and Latin America.

====Climate change is real, anthropogenic, and causes extinction- outweighs all other threats====

\*\*Diebel\*\*, Professor of IR at National War College, \*\*7\*\*

~~[Terry L., Foreign Affairs Strategy, "Conclusion: American Foreign Affairs Strategy Today Anthropogenic – caused by CO2"~~]

Finally, there is one major existential threat to American security (as well as

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States, but potentially to the continued existence of life on this planet.

====Mexico is the ideal location for renewable investment, but SQ development is miniscule====

\*\*Wood\*\*, professor and director of the International Relations Program at the Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, leads the Renewable Energy Initiative at the Wilson Center~’s Mexico Institute, PhD in Political Studies from Queen~’s University, \*\*10\*\*

~~[Duncan, "Environment, Development and Growth: ¶ U.S.-Mexico Cooperation in Renewable energies,[[http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources\_files/USMexico\_Cooperation\_Renewable\_Energies.pdf-http://www.statealliancepartnership.org/resources\_files/USMexico\_Cooperation\_Renewable\_Energies.pdf]], accessed 7/1/13, ML~~]

Mexico enjoys one of the world~’s most privileged positions in terms of its potential to

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economic and financial incentives for public or private sector¶ development of renewable resources

====Prefer our methodology- overwhelming qualified consensus. Their authors are ideologically biased and funded by vested interests ====

Plait 5/17

(Phil; New study; Climate scientists Overwhelmingly Agree Global Warming is Real and Our Fault; May 17, 2013; 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]] that looked at nearly 12,000 professional

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to The Consensus Project, and see what we can do about it.¶

====It~’s not too late—emissions reductions can avoid and delay catastrophic impacts. ====

\*\*Chestney, \*\*senior environmental correspondent\*\*, 13\*\*

~~[Nina, 1/13/13, Huffington Post, "Climate Change Study: Emissions Limits Could Avoid Damage By Two-Thirds," [[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/13/climate-change-study-emissions-limits\_n\_2467995.html-http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/13/climate-change-study-emissions-limits\_n\_2467995.html]]~~]

The world could avoid much of the damaging effects of climate change this century if

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, transport systems and agriculture more resilient to climate change," Arnell said.

====Pragmatic warming policy is effective and key to prevent extinction====

\*\*Simpson 10\*\* (Francis, College of Engineering, Vanderbilt University, "Environmental Pragmatism and its Application to Climate Change The Moral Obligations of Developed and Developing Nations to Avert Climate Change as viewed through Technological Pragmatism", Spring 2010 ~| Volume 6 ~| Number 1)

Pragmatism and Footprinting¶ Environmental pragmatism is a relatively new field of environmental ethics that

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have a moral obligation to protect the future of humanity and the biosphere.

====Policy-Making is the only choice for engaging in environmental debate.  Any alternative fails and cedes the political====

Hicham-Stéphane \*\*Afeissa\*\*, program director at the Collège international de philosophie. His main current research fields are Anglo-American environmental ethics, "The Transformative value of Ecological Pragmatism. An Introduction to the Work of Bryan G. Norton", 200\*\*8\*\*, [[http://sapiens.revues.org/88-http://sapiens.revues.org/88]]

The first of these puts forward the necessarily militant component of environmental ethics in its

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sustainability principle". (Norton, B., 2003, p. 63)