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\*\*1NC Shell (1/2)\*\*

PMCs have dropped by 30%

Schwartz 10 (Moshe, specialist in defense acquisition, 1-19, *Congressional research service*, http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R40835.pdf ) ET

Over the last nine quarters, the number of troops dropped from a high of 169,000 in September 2007 to 130,000 in September 2009, a decrease of 23%. The total number of contractors dropped from a high of 163,000 in September 2008 to 114,000 in September 2009, a decrease of 30%. The number of PSCs peaked at 13,232 in June 2009. As reflected in Figure 2, even as overall contractor and troop levels were generally falling, the number of PSCs was increasing. This trend was reversed in the most recent quarter when the number of armed security contractors in Iraq decreased by 2,070, or 16%. As discussed above, DOD officials anticipate that the number of armed contractors in Iraq will continued to decrease, much as the overall number of contractors and troops in Iraq has also decreased. As of September 2009, armed security contractors made up 10% of all contractors. However, armed contractors made up only about 5% of DOD’s workforce in Iraq.23

Withdrawal of troops causes a surge of Contractors- they are used to make the forces larger

Rand Organization 8 ( Think Tank, September 8 http://www.calameo.com/books/000009779b2bf4b448369) MT

As we have noted throughout this report, contractors have become an institutionalized addition to U.S. military forces over the past few decades due to their supposedly benefi cial eff ects on the force. Indeed, Army Field Manual (FM) 3-100.21 considers contractors to provide a valuable means of augmenting capabilities and to generate a force multiplier eff ect (Department of the Army, 1999). Greater support from contractors permits the Army to deploy fewer combat service support personnel and allows the operational commander greater leeway in designing a force. Experiences from the Balkans provide a vivid example: Increasing levels of contractor support and smaller numbers of military logistical support personnel were able to successfully produce more “tooth” and less “tail” (Palmer, 1999). When both logistical support contractors and private security contractors substituted for military support units, more combat units could be deployed: In Bosnia . . . the Army replaced soldiers at the gate and base perimeter with contracted security guards. In Kosovo, the Army replaced its fi refi ghters with contracted fi refi ghters as the number of troops authorized to be in Kosovo decreased. By using contractors, the military maximizes its combat forces in an area (GAO, 2003, p. 8). Before Iraq, most force multiplier experiences entailed replacing combat troops with unarmed contractors in a generally stable environment. According to one view, private security contractors produce the very same eff ect when they perform security tasks in the unstable setting of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Leon Sharon, a representative of Falcon Security, explains: All of the work that’s being conducted here in Iraq by private security companies would have to be conducted by somebody, and that somebody is U.S. military personnel. . . . If you had 500 soldiers here, that’s 500 less soldiers that you have on the battlefi eld (Fainaru, 2007b, p. A01).

\*\*1NC Shell (2/2)\*\*

PMC dependency will perpetuate and intensify any war and create instability.

Thurer and Maclaren 7 (DANIEL THÜRER & MALCOLM MACLAREN\* Military Outsourcing as a Case Study in the Accountability and Responsibility of Power”, The Law of International Relations - Liber Amicorum Hanspeter Neuhold, p 353, http://www.ivr.uzh.ch/lstthuerer/forschung/FSNeuholdt.pdf)KM

The potentially adverse effects of PMC’s’ growing power on the international system, national societies, and the rule of law are manifold and serious, as the incidents cited at the outset indicate. An uncontrolled military industry: poses a threat to world peace and stability by accelerating the end of the exclusive entitlement of states to use force in international relations. Normative concerns that led states to establish this pillar of the modern international system in the aftermath of the Thirty Years War and to try to end the use of mercenaries in the 20th century remain relevant. State control is the most effective means of limiting violence and its loss might well lead to an increase in the incidence and intensity of confl ict, by rendering recourse to arms easier, by providing additional means with which to fi ght and by making equilibrium between the confl ict parties harder to reach.17 In particular, there is the danger that PMC’s could aid a corrupt regime in suppressing a people’s right to self-determination or lend support to rebels, warlords, organized criminals, and terrorists in undermining legitimate regimes; that the growth of the private military industry might weaken the enforceability of arms control / reduction agreements through the resultant links between PMC’s and armed forces; and fi nally, that the employment of PMC’s will lead to small arms proliferation and contribute to greater instability in particular areas.18

The use of PCMs for war is bad- hurts human rights and encourages prolongued violence for profit

Hynes 10 (Patricia- Pres of NY bar association, *War Times,*1/8/10) ET

After 9/11 one of the few sectors to enjoy growth was the young market niche of private military contractors, known as “privatized military companies” or PMC’s. These are lean, nimble global companies formed and managed in many cases by former military men and specialized in armed conflict services. They offer "expertise" for combat in conventional and counterinsurgency warfare; intelligence and spying; war logistics and strategy; training militaries and operating drones; building and servicing military bases; post-war de-mining operations and peacekeeping. Their clients include governments of all ilk from “democratic” to “rogue,” the UN and NGOs, rebel groups, paramilitaries and drug cartels. Sometimes they contract with both sides of a conflict. Some garner business concessions in oil and natural resources in client countries, thus the cachet of conflict in resource-rich countries. According to Allison Stanger, author of One Nation Under Contract (2009), PMC’s have made the U.S. wars in Iraq and Afghanistan possible, given the low support of Allies. Stanger observes that the core pillars of national security – intelligence, diplomacy, development and defense - are increasingly handled by private contractors, a troubling trend unremarked by most Americans. Peter Singer of the Brookings Institute generated a detailed taxonomy of their militarized services and case examples of their clients and covert activities in his book Corporate Warriors (2003). He raises many vital concerns about the impact of war profiteering by military mercenaries - namely the jeopardizing of human rights in war, the increased traffic in arms, the profit motive as stimulant for armed conflict, and little public scrutiny.

\*\*Uniqueness\*\*

UQ: PMCs ↓- Budget Cuts

And defense cuts has reduced defense contractors- they’ve been laying off workers

Volpe June 27th (Michael, staff writer @ Business Week, http://www.ocbj.com/news/2010/jun/27/defense-aerospace-contractors-shed-5-oc-workers/ , *Business Week,* 6.27.10) ET

An overall industry damper led the 25 largest aerospace and defense contractors here to cut jobs in the past year, according to this week’s Business Journal list. The companies cut workers by 5%, to roughly 24,000, for the 12 months through June. The list ranks companies based or operating here by Orange County employees. Some entries are listed by their parent companies and then are broken up by subsidiaries operating here. A commercial aviation slowdown, delays in new planes from Boeing Co. and Airbus SAS, and a shift in military priorities have made for a transition period for aerospace and defense contractors. Things could have been worse. Some companies were buoyed by government spending on defense technology, a backlog of orders for new planes and updated technology for existing planes. No. 1 Chicago-based Boeing, which has operations in Huntington Beach, Anaheim, Irvine, Seal Beach and Cypress, dominates the list with more than a third of the total workers. Boeing, which is navigating a shift away from the Bush administration’s focus on big war equipment to the Obama administration’s emphasis on cyber warfare, shed 1.2% of its local workforce, or 111 jobs, for 9,100 OC employees. The decline came from a shift in contracts and baby boomer workers retiring, according to Boeing.

And, defense contractors have had losses- budget cuts

Volpe June 27th (Michael, staff writer @ Business Week, http://www.ocbj.com/news/2010/jun/27/defense-aerospace-contractors-shed-5-oc-workers/ , *Business Week,* 6.27.10) ET

Defense contractors braced for the worst last year, fearing the Obama administration would cut military spending. Instead, the administration has shifted priorities. “If you look closely at the defense budgets, they haven’t gone down dramatically in the past year and next year isn’t targeted to be down significantly either,” said David Reed, president of North American operations at No. 14 Costa Mesa-based Ceradyne Inc., a maker of bulletproof vests.

Spending has shifted away from big-ticket fighter jets to smaller, sophisticated equipment such as satellites, unmanned planes and other vehicles.nStill, pressure to cut costs to combat the federal deficit did impact local operations. “There is pressure on every segment of the government, military included, to try to look at reducing expenditures given the state of the economy and national debt,” Reed said.

And defense contractors are getting cut in the new defense budget

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

For years, defense contractors girded for military spending cuts that largely failed to materialize. Until now. Driven to pare down mounting government debt, governments are looking to cut defense spending. In the United States, the world's largest defense market, programs are facing increasing pressure as the Pentagon struggles with growing personnel and operations costs while the topline is largely flat.So companies are doing what they've been doing for years: bracing for a future without the big budgets of the past decade.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Budget Cuts

Defense contractors are getting cut- they’re cutting everything but ISR tech, UAVs , and network-centric warfare

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

"Defense companies were really frozen for awhile in a wait-and-see mode," Richter said. "I wouldn't say that there's still perfect visibility, but I think there's a greater understanding that important programs will continue, particularly those at the upper end of the food chain - ISR technologies and UAVs and network-centric warfare," Richter said.

The downturn of budgets is forcing the majority of contractors out

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

"Just buying back shares and saying you're going to grow your international business isn't a strategy," Epstein said. "Everybody's going to go after international business, but they all can't win." Those that succeed are companies that "really do have a strategy to deal with the downturn," he said. "Doing nothing or going on a diet isn't going to do it.

Contractors suffered so many cuts- can’t be revitalized

Deady 4 ( tim, Washington Diplomat editor, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, 6.20.4) ET

Michael Dardia, an analyst with Rand Corp., the Santa Monica-based think tank, said he could not say that the cuts have gone too deep but he agreed that local aerospace/defense contractors have changed their employment practices in recent years.In addition to hiring temporary contract workers to complete specific jobs, Dardia said, contractors are buying more parts from suppliers rather than making the equipment themselves..Many local analysts feared the cuts have gone so deep that the local industry could never be brought back even if there were a sudden increase in defense and aerospace spending."Too much of the infrastructure has been removed and I wonder if we could gear it back up if there was a global threat," said Lambert.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Columbia

And the worldwide PMC presence is decreasing- Columbia

Southern Pulse June 21st (*Southern Pulse-* information gathering and dissemination organization that uses field contacts and in country media sources to gather open source information on security, politics, energy, and business, 6-21-10, http://www.southernpulse.com/\_webapp\_3146224/US\_military\_presence\_decreasing ) ET

The United States military presence in Colombia has decreased over the past three years. 563 American soldiers and 440 contractors operated on nine bases in 2007, whereas only 227 soldiers and 257 contractors remain in 2010. Colombian law allows a maximum of 800 American military personnel and 600 contractors to carry out Plan Colombia

UQ: PMCs ↓- Costs

Cuts will continue now- contractors get cut first

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Cuts like those President Barack Obama made at the start of his administration are likely to continue, especially as the U.S. deficit forces reductions at a time when military pay and benefits have been increasing, said Loren Thompson, an analyst and defense consultant with the Lexington Institute. "Once the political system grasps that it is living beyond its means and must make budget cuts, it comes quickly to the conclusion that the defense is easier to cut than entitlements and within defense, weapons are easier to cut than people," Thompson said.

Rising spending on health care by the Pentagon has meant big revenue growth for health care companies. Health care companies Humana, Health Net and Triwest Healthcare Alliance Group make up three of the largest 20 contractors to the Pentagon. The Humana division that is a contractor for TRICARE, the U.S. military's health care program, saw its revenues rise by more than $1 billion from 2003 to 2009 to $3.4 billion last year.

Breaking up contractors now- cost efficient

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Another sign of a more cost-conscious Pentagon is the breaking up of large services contracts, said Michael Strianese, chairman, president and CEO of L-3 Communications (No. 9). Military services contracting is becoming particularly competitive, Strianese said. "There's a number of [services] programs where the size has gotten very, very large, billions of dollars," Strianese said. "When they come up for recompetition, instead of going to a single source, they're breaking up the work. The government will qualify several offerers to do the work and then every time there's a task order, you simply submit a price. And it's going to the low bidder in every case."

Budget cuts are hurting contractors’ incomes- forcing them out

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

To deal with budget pressures at home, companies are looking increasingly at international sales. Boeing's defense unit hopes to increase its international sales to 25 percent of its revenues, from 16 percent a year ago, with sales of fighter aircraft to Brazil, India and perhaps the Middle East, and with sales of Chinook and Apache helicopters and its C-17 cargo plane, as well as with work in intelligence and reconnaissance, Muilenburg said. Another tactic is selling units that no longer align with growth plans, as Lockheed did with its PA&E and Enterprise Integration Group units."The biggest players seem as inclined to sell things right now as to buy them," Thompson said. "There's a sense that now is the time to unload businesses that aren't a good fit or face a difficult future."

UQ: PMCs ↓- Costs

Contractors losing money now- will decrease

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

"The lower end of the food chain, ship building, more asset-laden sectors and lower-end defense manufacturing services continue to be difficult from an M&A perspective." Prime contractors, while they're also looking at acquisitions, are re-examining their portfolios and in some cases looking at divestitures, he added. "The prime contractors have been so cash rich and really didn't have the resources or the time to devote to divestitures which would appear to make sense," Richter said.

Contractors will leave once profit is not high enough-

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Companies may just be starting to feel the squeeze of budget pressures because defense spending, at least in the United States, hasn't yet decreased. And until it does, defense firms won't be driven to make major changes to become more efficient, he said. Companies are starting to react to a tighter budget environment, but it's really, really hard to change a big company overnight," Epstein said. Strategies like increasing international business and focusing on cybersecurity can't work for all companies and don't constitute a major strategy change that can greatly increase efficiency.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Defense re-allocation

And accounts that used to be for defense contractors are getting re-allocated- defense contractors will decrease

Keller 10 (John, staff writer, *Military & Aerospace Electronics,* http://www.militaryaerospace.com/index/display/article-display/312296/articles/military-aerospace-electronics/volume-18/issue-11/news/news/defense-spending-to-decrease-over-next-decade-procurement-and-rdtampe-to-be-hit-hard.html) ET

Procurement and RDT&E-the so-called “investment accounts”-contain the lion’s share of U.S. defense spending for electronics, electro-optics, and other advanced technologies. Among the reasons for expected cuts in procurement and RDT&E are anticipated political pressures to increase non-defense spending in the decade ahead, as well as increases in the defense budget for operations and sustainment, which is rising at rates higher than inflation, GEIA analysts say.Operations and sustainment accounts include costs for military salaries, clothing, medical expenses, ammunition, food, and fuel. Most experts are anticipating an increase in the number of military personnel over the next several years. Each new soldier in the field must be fed, clothed, and armed, and these costs will add up, analysts say.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Defense Cuts

And contractors will decrease- pentagon reigning in their spending habits

Madrak June 29th (Susie, staff writer, http://crooksandliars.com/susie-madrak/gates-tells-defense-contractors-incre, *Crooks & Liars*, 6.29.10) ET

Translation: "Santa Claus doesn't live here anymore, boys!" I remember doing a defense story years ago and being surprised to learn that defense contractors typically use a research and development approach of several teams working on the same program at once, something they said enabled them to pick best practices from each team. Oh yeah, and it's an extraordinarily expensive approach virtually unheard of in the private sector: The Pentagon on Monday told the US defense industry to bring down costs and find more savings in a "new era" of more modest military spending.

Arm buyer of the pentagon told defense contractors that they are getting cut- contractors are decreasing in the squo

Madrak June 29th (Susie, staff writer, http://crooksandliars.com/susie-madrak/gates-tells-defense-contractors-incre, *Crooks & Liars*, 6.29.10) ET

Ashton Carter, chief arms buyer for the Pentagon, delivered the belt-tightening message to a gathering of hundreds of defense chief executives and senior managers at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington think tank. The appeal for cost savings was part of an initiative announced by Defense Secretary Robert Gates last month to free up funds for weapons and other vital military needs, amid increasing pressure on the federal budget.

And, the budget growth is no longer at the post 9/11 rate- means private contractors are getting cut- pentagon warrants

Madrak June 29th (Susie, staff writer, http://crooksandliars.com/susie-madrak/gates-tells-defense-contractors-incre, *Crooks & Liars*, 6.29.10) ET

The industry CEOs understood the fiscal climate had changed, Carter said after the closed-door meeting. "Everybody knows we're entering a new era," he told reporters. "They can do the math." The US defense budget would no longer grow at the same dramatic pace that marked the years after the September 11, 2001 attacks, and instead would expand at a more modest rate, said Carter, who also issued an open letter to industry. As a result, weapons programs and services from private contractors would have to be carried out more efficiently starting next year, he said. By slashing overhead, the Pentagon could increase funding for "war-fighting capabilities" by two to three percent, said Carter, or "in effect, doing more without more."

UQ: PMCs ↓- Defense Spending ↓- Obama Must

Obama has to decrease military spending or risk the rest of his agenda- it will be continuously cut- kills contractors

Baumann 9 (Nick- Assistant Editor, Feb 24, *Mother Jones*, http://motherjones.com/politics/2009/02/barney-frank-obama-cut-military-spending ) ET

Frank says that's a mistake. "To accomplish his goals of expanding health care and other important quality of life services without ballooning the deficit," Frank noted, Obama has no choice but to decrease military spending. He said that spending excessive amounts of money on the defense budget "precludes" the Obama administration from addressing other priorities: "If we do not get military spending under control, we will not be able to respond to important domestic needs."

UQ: PMCs ↓- DOD

DOD is reducing contractors- cost cutting measures

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

He added that as DoD gets more cost-conscious, so does Boeing."We're taking similar actions on the industry side to really drive affordability and accelerate change in terms of driving productivity and reducing cost for competitiveness' sake," such as cutting production and office costs, Muilenburg said.

And US defense secretary is cutting contractors- they are decreasing now

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Signs of DoD cost consciousness abound. U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Gates last month announced he wants $100 billion in savings over the next five fiscal years to cover rising internal costs on fixed topline budget. DoD withheld about $600 million in award fees from Lockheed on its largest program, the Joint Strike Fighter, because the contractor didn't meet performance targets. Some say the push for fixed-price contracting, even in the case of development programs, is increasing.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Iraq

Use of private military contractors is declining in Iraq now

Elliott 10 (Justin, Editor @ TPM, http://tpmmuckraker.talkingpointsmemo.com/2010/01/number\_of\_private\_security\_contractors\_in\_afghanis.php , *TPM*) ET

An Army Times story in December described how Afghan national security contractors were "wreaking havoc" along a convoy route in Kandahar, including "killing and wounding more than 30 innocent civilians." The numbers in this report do not account for security contractors working for agencies like the State Department and the CIA (for example the two Blackwater guards who were killed at a CIA base in Afghanistan earlier this month). Meanwhile, the number of security contractors is decreasing in Iraq, from 13,232 in June 2009 to 11,162 in September..

Contractors in Iraq have decreased by 16% and are going to continue decreasing

Schwartz 10 (Moshe, specialist in defense acquisition, 1-19, *Congressional research service*, http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R40835.pdf ) ET

According to DOD, from September 2007 to June 2009, the number of armed security contractors increased from 5,481 to a high of 13,232, an increase of 140%. That trend was reversed in the most recent quarter when the number of armed security contractors decreased by 2,070, or 16% (see Figure 1).

And, contractors in Iraq have been decreasing- new report proves

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, http://rebelreports.com/post/116277092/obama-has-250-000-contractors-in-iraq-and-afghan , *Rebel Reports*, 6-1-10) ET

At present there are 132,610 in Iraq and 68,197 in Afghanistan. The report notes that while the deployment of security contractors in Iraq is increasing, there was an 11% decrease in overall contractors in Iraq from the first quarter of 2009 due to the “ongoing efforts to reduce the contractor footprint in Iraq.”

UQ: PMCs ↓- Laying off PMCs

The biggest contractors have been cutting their forces- contractors down

Volpe June 27th (Michael, staff writer @ Business Week, http://www.ocbj.com/news/2010/jun/27/defense-aerospace-contractors-shed-5-oc-workers/ , *Business Week,* 6.27.10) ET

Ceradyne cut local workers 22%, or by 139 people, to 485—the most by percentage and third-largest drop by actual number of workers cut on the list. No. 8 Alcoa Fastening Systems in Fuller-ton, which makes fastening systems for planes, reported the largest drop in number of workers, going from 1,000 to 800 here.

No. 3 Portland, Ore.-based Precision Castparts Corp. is estimated by the Business Journal as also being down by 200 local workers, for a total of 1,375. Ceradyne has seen a decrease in orders for bulletproof vests from previous years with less fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. “All of the forces deployed worldwide have body armor now,” Reed said. “We’re in a stage of sustainment and replacement now with the military.”

And, permanent contractors have been laid off

Deady 4 ( tim, Washington Diplomat editor, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, 6.20.4) ET

Rather than hire those temporary workers, some permanent workers could have been kept on," said one local industry consultant who did not want to be identified because his clients include major contractors.

The source said he is currently working as a temporary consultant at a local defense company doing the job of two permanent and long-term workers laid off because of national spending cuts.

Defense contractors are getting laid off

Deady 4 ( tim, Washington Diplomat editor, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, 6.20.4) ET

"They may have been too quick to cuts costs and thereby cut people rather than take a risk by keeping workers on and trying to make a switch to commercial work," said Daniel Flaming, president of the Los Angeles-based Economic Roundtable, a nonprofit public policy research organization. Most local defense contractors did not return phone calls for comment on the subject of whether the cuts have gone too deep. Companies that did discuss the subject, as well as the national trade group that represents the contractors, denied that any of the tens of thousands of layoffs in the county have been unnecessary. "I can't think of a single instance where that's the case here," said Northrop Grumman Corp. spokesman Jim Hart. "I know we have hired some temporary workers for the F-18EF (a military fighter aircraft) project but I can't say that they're doing the jobs of people who have been laid off. They are highly skilled engineers and we probably would have done the same thing at the height of the industry back in the late 1980s."

UQ: PMCs ↓- Obama

Obama’s cutting military contractors now- they will be decreasing

Lipowicz 9 (Alice, Writes for Washington technology, *Federal Computer,* http://fcw.com/articles/2009/05/07/white-house-plans-defense-contract-workforce-cuts.aspx m 5.7.9) ET

White House officials today proposed cutting the number of contract workers at the Defense Department and collecting delinquent taxes from federal contractors more quickly as part of a plan to save $17 billion next year. The Obama administration said it intends to save $900 million in fiscal 2010 by decreasing DOD's use of contracted support service personnel and bringing many of those jobs in-house for federal employees to perform, according to a budget document. Under the plan, the DOD contractor workforce would drop to a pre-2001 level of 26 percent of the total defense workforce, down from the current 39 percent. DOD “expects to achieve savings by replacing selected contractors with 33,500 federal civilians by 2015,” the report states. The administration also said it will change procedures so the Treasury Department can more quickly collect unpaid taxes from federal contractors, for a total of $2 billion in 10 years. In 2007, the Government Accountability Office reported that about 60,000 federal contractors were delinquent on $7.1 billion in federal taxes. The plans are part of 121 proposals from the administration to save $17 billion next year by trimming and eliminating programs. “The administration identifies programs that do not accomplish the goals set for them, do not do so efficiently, or do a job already done by another initiative — and recommends these programs for either termination or reduction,” the report states.

And Obama has cut the defense budget- the military contractors are the people who got cut- they don’t follow conduct and go bye bye

Seaei 9 ( Sam, Civil Resistance Educator, Executive Producer, International Affairs Analyst, feb 3, *The Huffington Post*, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/sam-sedaei/obamas-10-defense-budget\_b\_162992.html ) ET

As President Obama prepares to give a speech to Congress on February 24 about the underlying goals for his first budget, a White House source has told this writer that the speech marks the point where the Pentagon is expected to meet recession. While the Obama administration is likely to allocate about 535 billion dollars for Pentagon (which does not show a major decrease), the Pentagon is likely to need an additional 70 billion dollars to carry the war in Iraq through the end of September. Since the spending cut cannot come out of the spending for the Iraq War, private defense contractors are the most likely segment of the military industrial complex to have to bear the cuts. There is still a certain level of uncertainty about the intentions of the administration, but if it is true, this decision can be not only an important component in addressing the economic recession, but also a great first step to fundamentally change America's approach in addressing terrorism.But now that we are talking about preserving America's image and getting military spending under control, let's cut off funding for Black Water and other private defense contractors that do not follow Pentagon's codes of conduct and end renditions as a counter-terrorism tool; and how about following through on campaign promises and not selecting recent defense lobbyists to key positions at the Pentagon?

UQ: PMCs ↓- Overall

Overall industry fell 4%- contractors are decreasing now

Beighley 9 (Dan, Orange County Business Journal Staff, *Orange County business* http://www.allbusiness.com/government/government-bodies-offices/12583979-1.html, 6.29.9) ET

Local aerospace and defense contractors held decently against a weakened economy as they posted worker losses that were slightly better than the county's employmentThe total worker count for the largest 25 employers in the industry fell 4% to 25,320 for the 12 months through May, according to this week's Business Journal list

Without Boeing, which dominates the list with more than a third of the total workers, the count would have feilen 3% to 16,109.Overall, the county lost 71,100 nonfarm jobs in May compared to a year earlier, a 4.7% decline.

Contractor industry falling- business journal

Beighley 9 (Dan, Orange County Business Journal Staff, *Orange County business* http://www.allbusiness.com/government/government-bodies-offices/12583979-1.html, 6.29.9) ET

Six of the companies on the list saw gains, nine saw losses and two were flat. Figures for eight of the companies were Business Journal estimates. The companywide count for the aerospace and defense contractors - which accounts for workers outside the county - fell 6% to 1.35 million. In the past several years local Pentagon contractors have benefited from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Most of them report stability this year as contracts doled out from the previous administration are carried out Some are concerned about next year, as many still are feeling out the Obama administration's defense policy. But that business began to slow down last year with the worldwide recession and was a driving force behind jobs lost among contractors.

.Defense contractors decreasing- Los Angeles proves

Deady 4 ( tim, Washington Diplomat editor, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, 6.20.4) ET

Los Angeles County has been hit extremely hard by cuts in defense and aerospace funding on a national level. According to the latest available figures from the Economic Roundtable, one of several private and public agencies that have tracked the numbers, aerospace employment in Los Angeles County has been cut in half from 241,700 in 1988 to about 120,800 as of April 1994. More cuts are expected. According to AIA figures, Los Angeles defense contractors have laid off far more workers than their counterparts in other parts of the country. In the four years between January 1990 and January 1994, there was a 33 percent decline in aerospace employment in the United States compared to a 50 percent drop in Los Angeles County between January 1989 and April 1994.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Pentagon

And, defense contractors are going to lose money and leave- interests conflict with the Pentagon’s

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Lockheed Martin again leads the Top 100 list, and the giant continues to streamline its portfolio, recently announcing the sale of its Pacific Architects & Engineers and Enterprise Integration Group. Although Lockheed bought PA&E just four years ago, CEO Robert Stevens said facilities construction and maintenance work isn't where the defense giant wants to grow, while EIG clashes with the Pentagon's new conflict of interest rules that prohibit serving as an adviser and product seller on the same program.

And, pentagon is making contractors cut costs, their businesses are retracting

Boessenkook June 28th (Antonie, Defense News Staff writer, *Defense News*, 6.28.10, http://www.defensenews.com/story.php?i=4689503&c=FEA&s=SPE ) ET

Getting closer to its Pentagon customer is exactly what Northrop Grumman (No. 4) and SAIC (No. 11) did, moving their headquarters from California to the Washington area. Streamlining operations was a priority for ITT (No. 13), which consolidated seven defense divisions into three and cut 3 percent of its work force. ATK (No. 27) and BAE Systems (No. 2) also reorganized to better tap growing defense markets.To meet the needs of "an increasingly cost-conscious marketplace," BAE Systems' U.S. business closed one of two operating group headquarters to eliminate a layer of management and reduce costs, CEO Linda Hudson said.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Recession

And, contractors are getting cut- recession affects them

Shanker 8 (Tom, New York Times staff writer, *New York Times*, http://www.khilafah.com/index.php/news-watch/america/4185-pentagon-expects-cuts-in-military-spending , 4-Nov-8) ET

Executives at the leading defense contractors say they realize that the Pentagon's spending is likely to be more restrained. Boeing's chief executive, W. James McNerney Jr., recently wrote in a note to his employees: "No one really yet knows when or to what extent defense spending could be affected. But it's unrealistic to think there won't be some measure of impact." Ronald D. Sugar, the chief executive of Northrop Grumman, told stock analysts last month that financing for the company's projects seemed locked in for the coming year. But, Mr. Sugar added, "Clearly the pressures are going to increase in the out years." A number of scholars who have examined the subject, including David C. Hendrickson, a political scientist at Colorado College, predict that "defense will not prove to be ‘recession proof.' "

UQ: PMCs ↓- R & D Budgets

And, they’re also cutting research by 29% - ensures contractors are going bye bye

Keller 10 (John, staff writer, *Military & Aerospace Electronics,* http://www.militaryaerospace.com/index/display/article-display/312296/articles/military-aerospace-electronics/volume-18/issue-11/news/news/defense-spending-to-decrease-over-next-decade-procurement-and-rdtampe-to-be-hit-hard.html) ET

Another big concern to defense contractors will be the projected 29 percent drop in U.S. defense procurement and research over the next 10 years. From fiscal 2008 to 2018, spending for procurement, as well as research, development, test, and engineering (RDT&E), should drop from $228 billion this year to $162 billion in 2018. Federal fiscal year 2008 began last Oct. 1.

UQ: PMCs ↓- Supplemental Budget

And, the supplemental defense budget is going to greatly decline- this means contractors will be the ones getting cut- it’s what they rely on

Keller 10 (John, staff writer, *Military & Aerospace Electronics,* http://www.militaryaerospace.com/index/display/article-display/312296/articles/military-aerospace-electronics/volume-18/issue-11/news/news/defense-spending-to-decrease-over-next-decade-procurement-and-rdtampe-to-be-hit-hard.html) ET

SPRINGFIELD, Va. - The U.S. defense budget will decline from a peak of $680 billion to $535 billion over the next decade-a drop of 21.3 percent-according to the Government Electronics & Information Technology Association’s (GEIA) annual 10-year forecast for defense spending. This decline includes a projected sharp drop in congressional supplemental spending to support the global war on terrorism. The defense supplemental this fiscal year is expected to be $197 billion, yet supplemental spending should decrease to $44 billion by 2018, GEIA analysts say. The Iraq War is expected to wind down over the next several years, but troops still could be engaged on a relatively small scale by the end of the forecast period. The GEIA released its annual 10-year forecast of defense spending last month at the organization’s Vision conference in Springfield, Va. It is the sharp projected drop in congressional supplemental spending that should be of primary concern to U.S. defense contractors, GEIA analysts say. The military services have come to rely on the supplemental budget. The Army, particularly, depends on supplementals for a large portion of its operations, maintenance, procurement, and even some short-term research and development.

Contractors depend on the supplemental budget- it’s decreasing and so will they

Keller 10 (John, staff writer, *Military & Aerospace Electronics,* http://www.militaryaerospace.com/index/display/article-display/312296/articles/military-aerospace-electronics/volume-18/issue-11/news/news/defense-spending-to-decrease-over-next-decade-procurement-and-rdtampe-to-be-hit-hard.html) ET

This supplemental budget has provided a growing supply of money for defense contractors during the Iraq War, and contractors must start planning now to adjust to supplemental decreases, which should drop to $70 billion in fiscal 2011 and should decrease down to $44 billion in 2017 and 2018, GEIA analysts say.

Supplemental and RDT & E Spending are both decreasing this next year

Keller 10 (John, staff writer, *Military & Aerospace Electronics,* http://www.militaryaerospace.com/index/display/article-display/312296/articles/military-aerospace-electronics/volume-18/issue-11/news/news/defense-spending-to-decrease-over-next-decade-procurement-and-rdtampe-to-be-hit-hard.html) ET

Spending for military procurement, including congressional supplementals, should decrease from $151 billion this year to $110 billion in 2018-a drop of 27.2 percent, or a combined annual shrinkage rate of 3.1 percent. Defense RDT&E spending, meanwhile, should decrease from $77 billion this year to $52 billion in 2018-a decrease of 32.4 percent, or a combined annual shrinkage rate of 3.9 percent, GEIA analysts say. Real effects from cuts in research should be kept to a minimum because of increases in previous years during the Bush Administration, analysts say

UQ: PMCs ↓- Supplemental Budget

And, the decline of supplemental funds ensures contractors are going to decline quickly right now

Siriwardane 8 (Venuri- NJ editor, *INC 500*, http://www.inc.com/inc5000/2008/articles/iraq.html ) ET

Steve Sliwa, CEO of Insitu, ranked No. 236 on the Inc. 500, is closely watching for changes in federal defense spending. His company develops robotic aircraft systems that collect intelligence in conflict zones. Sliwa expects to see a decline in supplemental funds, which are set aside in the defense allocations process to prevent the military from running out of money to cover war costs. "They're expecting those supplemental appropriation bills to be reduced or maybe go away over the next three or four years," he says. "And because of that, defense spending is going to flatten out. That's going to cause some challenges." As Iraq's grip on the industry weakens, contractors like Tim McCune are scrambling to diversify their businesses. McCune is the president of Integrated Wave Technology, a company that builds hands-free translators that work in tactical situations in Iraq and Afghanistan and is ranked No. 200 on the Inc. 500. "I don't know if you have a category for the quickest shrinking company, but maybe we'll be there in a couple of years," says McCune, whose firm draws 99.9 percent of its revenue from DOD. "We hopefully would be selling stuff for medical and police applications by then."

\*\*Links\*\*

Links- Iraq

Contractors need increases as troops decrease- Iraq war

Isenburg 9( David, Writer for Cato organization, September 9

http://www.cato.org/pubs/articles/isenberg-private%20military-contractors-2009.pdf)

Such findings should prompt the military to learn lessons from past mistakes but there is little evidence that is happening. The commission noted, “As military units withdraw from bases, the number of contractor employees needed to handle closing or transfer tasks and to dispose of government property will increase. Strong government oversight will be re- quired, but preparations for this major shift out of Iraq and into Afghanistan or other areas are sketchy.” 56 In fact, if every dark cloud has a silver lining, the Iraq war has had the beneficial effect of motivating the United States and other governments to concentrate on proper utilization and oversight of contractors. For example, since the release of the Gansler report the De- partment of Defense has taken a number of steps to better prepare its forces to work with contractors.57 The State Department has also sought to improve its use of private security contractors. 58 Brooks, however, is not the only one who has flagged the issue. Earlier this summer, Rep. Ike Skelton, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, is worried about the same thing. "Security contractors protect many facilities where US military forces are stationed and have protected convoys carrying supplies on which US military forces depend," he wrote in a letter to President Bush. "Have the private security contractors been consulted about restrictions that could be placed on their operations?" Has the Department of Defense studied what measures would have to be taken, and how many personnel would be required, to replace the security contractors if they no longer were willing or able to operate in Iraq? If the security contractors were willing to continue to operate in Iraq, will there be some sort of risk premium and what would the cost be? I’ll be curious to see what happens on January 1st. As we noted here earlier, demand for contractors may go up, not down, as U.S. forces draw down in Iraq.

PMCs will increase in Iraq if the security situation gets worse

Robb 8 (John, former USAF pilot in special operations. Author of *Brave New War*, http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com/globalguerrillas/counterterrorism/ , June 22, *Global Geurillas*) ET

PMC usage in Iraq will not go away, it will continue to grow quickly if the threat scenario continues to remain grim (if the threat situation increases beyond current limits, there will be a retrenchment phase as reconstruction contractors reevaluate their positions). Here's what this means over the long-run: An increasingly chaotic occupation effort if left unchanged. The incident involving Blackwater Security personnel in Fallujah is a harbinger of future problems. PMC forces are not, by and large, directly part of the US command structure in Iraq. They operate independently without much coordination between themselves and the US military. The chaos this creates will complicate US policy in Iraq. Current ad hoc efforts at coordination may yield improvement. This process needs to be formalized quickly in order to head off disasters in the future. As the chaos in Iraq spreads to adjoining countries, PMC growth will widen to protect the interests of multinational corporations and nation-states in jeopardy. The strong growth of new terrorist cells and guerrilla organizations in Iraq will likely not constrain their operations to Iraq. The chaos seen there will spread to adjoining countries (the gulf monarchies in particular) which will increase the demand for PMC services.

PMCs are used as military forces when needed to fill in

Robb 8 (John, former USAF pilot in special operations. Author of *Brave New War*, http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com/globalguerrillas/counterterrorism/ , June 22, *Global Geurillas*) ET

The occupation of Iraq represents a turning point for the use of PMCs. Traditionally, PMCs have been used in the small, dirty conflicts that fall below the radar of the great powers. In Iraq, PMCs are directly involved and play a major part in the world's most important conflict. Here is the current state of affairs in Iraq:

Best Link- Troop Withdrawal, Contractor Surge

And, troop withdrawal would cause a contractor surge

Scahill 9 (Jeremy, Puffin Writing Fellow at The Nation Institute, *alternet,* http://www.alternet.org/world/133676/283\_bases,\_170,000\_pieces\_of\_equipment,\_140,000\_troops,\_and\_an\_army\_of\_mercenaries:\_the\_logistical\_nightmare\_in\_iraq/?page=entire, Mar 30) ET

Then there are the facilities in Iraq currently being run by U.S. contractors. According to the GAO, Defense Contract Management Agency officials estimate "there is at least $3.5 billion worth of contractor-managed government-owned property in Iraq." Troops Withdrawal, Contractor Surge? Despite his much-celebrated troop withdrawal announcement, Obama has said nothing publicly about what he intends to do with the 163,000 "security contractors" deployed in Iraq, whose ranks outnumber U.S. troops. This is most likely because, as the GAO reports, there is no plan. "From late 2007 through July 2008, planning for the redeployment of U.S. forces did not include a theaterwide plan for redeploying contractors," the GAO report reveals. In fact, the GAO raises the prospect that Obama will actually increase reliance on private contractors -- including armed contractors like those who work for Blackwater -- particularly given the Obama administration's stated intention to increase diplomatic and reconstruction work in Iraq, which will create a greater need for "diplomatic security."

And, contractors will increase with troop withdrawal- Kosovo and Bosnia prove

Scahill 9 (Jeremy, Puffin Writing Fellow at The Nation Institute, *alternet,* http://www.alternet.org/world/133676/283\_bases,\_170,000\_pieces\_of\_equipment,\_140,000\_troops,\_and\_an\_army\_of\_mercenaries:\_the\_logistical\_nightmare\_in\_iraq/?page=entire, Mar 30) ET

"State's reliance on contractors may increase as the department currently depends on DOD to provide some services," says the GAO, citing the examples of Bosnia and Kosovo, where "contractors assumed responsibility for certain support functions that had been previously performed by military personnel."Of course, executives at private security companies have long suggested that a U.S. military draw down could mean a greater role for private forces in Iraq.

PMCs are used to fill in the “vacuum of need” caused by shortages of troops

Robb 8 (John, former USAF pilot in special operations. Author of *Brave New War*, http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com/globalguerrillas/counterterrorism/ , June 22, *Global Geurillas*) ET

The role of PMCs in Iraq has grown quickly over the last year, much more quickly than anticipated by the DoD planners for the occupation. This is due to a unique combination of drivers, which are: There is an insufficient number of uniformed forces in Iraq. A lack of sufficient allied support and an unwillingness (as well as an inability given that 8 out of 10 US ground divisions are currently allocated to rotation in Iraq) of the US to commit more forces to Iraq has created a vacuum of need.

Links- PMCs- fill Security Gap

PMC forces fill the security Gap

Towery 8 (Colonel Bobby professor at U.S. war army college www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/ksil520.pdf0

Since the summer of 2003, private security companies have played an ever-increasing role in providing security in Iraq. Though they have been beneficial in filling a security gap, they may also be undermining the legitimacy of, and eventually threaten, the Iraqi government. For this reason, and due to the increasing capability of the Iraqis to provide for their own security, private security contractors should be phased out. This paper proposes a strategy to eliminate private security firms in Iraq and replace them with an Iraqi special security force.

Links- PMCs- soldiers fill in

Contractors replace soldiers

Francioni 8 ( Francesco, Member of the EJIL Board of Editors , 09/28/08, http://ejil.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/short/19/5/961) MT

In contrast with this opinion, the trend in recent years has been progressively to privatize important sectors of governmental functions through the outsourcing of security and military services to private actors. Private military and security companies or ‘con- tractors’ thus replace soldiers and members of the armed forces in a variety of situations that include armed conﬂict, prolonged military occupation, peacekeeping, and territorial administration in post-conﬂict institutional building and intelligence gathering.

PMC forces provide unarmed support in many regions- withdrawing troops would force these to fill in

Kidwell 8 ( Debrah Assistant Professor of Military History at the US Army Command http://www.cgsc.edu/carl/download/csipubs/kidwell.pdf)

14 The shortage of uniformed personnel necessitated the use of contrac­tors to provide many goods and services—logistical support, transporta­tion, engineering, skilled and unskilled labor, maintenance, and technical expertise—and the scope of these duties increased dramatically. Congress enacted a number of legislative standards to address the “staggering” problems produced by the prolonged and intense war.22 The National Defense Expediting Act of 1940 relaxed existing regulations and pro­vided new opportunities for corruption to flourish. Government agencies were no longer required to advertise contracts, could approve payments in advance up to 30 percent, and the Secretary of War could, if necessary, build and operate industrial plants. Other legislation suspended routine fair labor practices such as the 8-hour maximum workday for government contractors and allowed generous tax amortization programs to encour­age business expansion. Congress lifted profit limitations and reduced taxes for war industries.23 The system did profit from better management and accountability through the War Production Board, who coordinated production, renegotiated contracts, recovered overcharges, and policed abuses.

Links- PMCs- trades off

And, PMCs are used to replace retracted troops- Blackwater executive warrants

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 Newly released Pentagon statistics show that in both Iraq and Afghanistan the number of armed contractors is rising. The DoD says it sees "similar dependence on contractors in future." A couple of years ago, Blackwater executive Joseph Schmitz seemed to see a silver lining for mercenary companies with the prospect of US forces being withdrawn or reduced in Iraq. "There is a scenario where we could as a government, the United States, could pull back the military footprint," Schmitz said. "And there would then be more of a need for private contractors to go in." When it comes to armed contractors, it seems that Schmitz was right.

Links- PMCs- Unarmed transition

PMC forces provide unarmed support in many regions- withdrawing troops would force these to fill in

Kidwell 8 ( Debrah Assistant Professor of Military History at the US Army Command http://www.cgsc.edu/carl/download/csipubs/kidwell.pdf)

14 The shortage of uniformed personnel necessitated the use of contrac­tors to provide many goods and services—logistical support, transporta­tion, engineering, skilled and unskilled labor, maintenance, and technical expertise—and the scope of these duties increased dramatically. Congress enacted a number of legislative standards to address the “staggering” problems produced by the prolonged and intense war.22 The National Defense Expediting Act of 1940 relaxed existing regulations and pro­vided new opportunities for corruption to flourish. Government agencies were no longer required to advertise contracts, could approve payments in advance up to 30 percent, and the Secretary of War could, if necessary, build and operate industrial plants. Other legislation suspended routine fair labor practices such as the 8-hour maximum workday for government contractors and allowed generous tax amortization programs to encour­age business expansion. Congress lifted profit limitations and reduced taxes for war industries.23 The system did profit from better management and accountability through the War Production Board, who coordinated production, renegotiated contracts, recovered overcharges, and policed abuses.

Links- PMCs- Withdrawal/ Surge

Withdrawal of the military would be replaced by contractors

Schall 8 (Jeremy, investigative journalist/ author, *Blackwater: the Rise of the World’s Most Powerful Mercenary Army*, accessed via google books) ET

As the United States debates on Iraq withdrawal, blackwater doesn’t appear threatened, some leading democrats have advocated a gradual military withdrawal that would leave in place a counterterrorism “strike force”, the Green Zone, and security for U.S. Embassy personnel, who would staff the largest embassy in the world- potentially tens of thousands of armed forces. In fact, one of the blackwaters senior executives, Joseph Schmitz, seemed to find a gold lining for blackwater and other war contractors in U.S. withdrawal from Iraq. “ There is a scenario where we could as a government, the United States, could pull back the military footprint and there would then be more of a need for private contractors to go in.

\*\*Impacts\*\*

Impacts-Conflict Multiplier

PMC’s make every conflict escalate faster – they prompt first strikes and free market arms races

Singer 2 (P.W. Director of the 21st Century Defense Initiative at the Brookings Institution. Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry and Its Ramifications for International Security International Security 26.3 186-220 TBC 6/26/10)

The privatized military industry lies beyond any one state's control. Further, the layering of market uncertainties atop the already-thorny issue of net assessment creates a variety of complications for determining the balance of power, particularly in regional conflicts. Calculating a rival's capabilities or force posture has always been difficult. In an open market, where the range of options is even more variable, likely outcomes become increasingly hard to discern. As the Serbs, Eritreans, Rwandans, and Ugandans (whose opponents hired PMFs prior to successful offensives) all learned, not only can once-predictable deterrence relationships rapidly collapse, but the involvement of PMFs can quickly and perhaps unexpectedly tilt local balances of power. In addition, arms races could move onto the open market and begin to resemble instant bidding wars. (In the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict, a new spin on the traditional arms race emerged when both countries competed first on the global military leasing market before taking to the battlefield.) The result is that the pace of the race is accelerated, and "first-mover" advantages are heightened. Indeed such changes could well influence the likelihood of war initiation. 57 Conventional arms control is also made more difficult with the existence of this market, because actual force capacities can be lowered without reducing the overall threat potential.

Impacts- Fraud

PMC’s commit fraud – monetary and through stealing

Media Matters 6/21 (June 21, 2010, <http://mediamatters.org/research/201006210047>)KFC

DOD audits of KBR's Iraq and Afghanistan contract found at least $3.2 billion in questioned and $1.5 billion in unsupported costs. The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) –– a Department of Defense agency that audits Pentagon contracts –– presented a report in May 2009 on its audits of KBR's contract for troop support in Iraq and Afghanistan, which found more than $3.2 billion in questioned costs and $1.5 billion in unsupported costs out of $28.7 billion in audited task orders claimed under the contract. DCAA suspended or disapproved more than $553 million in costs claimed by KBR through the contract. Blackwater accused of taking weapons designated for Afghan police. During a February 24 Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Sen. Carl Levin stated that Blackwater had acquired, without any apparent authorization, hundreds of weapons from a U.S.–operated facility that stores weapons and ammunition for use by the Afghan National Police. Levin said that in one transfer of weapons, "[r]eceipts show that the guns were issued to an 'Eric Cartman' or 'Carjman' from 'BW CNTU' –– shorthand for Blackwater, Counter Narcotics Training Unit. ... In a February 4, 2010 letter to the Committee, a lawyer for Blackwater said it has no records of a person named Eric Cartman or Carjman having ever been employed by the company." Eric Cartman is the name of a character in the TV show South Park.

And more examples of PMC fraud.

Media Matters 6/21 (June 21, 2010, <http://mediamatters.org/research/201006210047>)KFC

A Halliburton worker pleaded guilty to taking kickbacks on Iraqi subcontracts. According to an August 23, 2005, Washington Post article, Glenn Allen Powell, a KBR employee in Iraq from October 2003 to January 2005, "admitted to taking 20 percent off the top of a subcontract, or more than $110,000." The Post also noted: "While the scheme was ongoing, KBR had been unwittingly billing the U.S. government an inflated amount for reimbursement because of the 20 percent kickback. The difference has since been refunded."KBR employee pleaded guilty to participating in kickback scheme with a Kuwaiti contractor. In July 2007, the Houston Chronicle reported that former KBR employee Anthony Martin "pleaded guilty to participating in a kickback scheme related to the award of a $4.7 million contract in 2003 to a Kuwaiti firm, the Department of Justice said." The Chronicle reported that Martin told a federal jury that in 2003, "he worked with the manager of the Kuwaiti firm to hide more than $50,000 in kickbacks within a subcontract for heavy trucks and refrigerator trailers."

Impact- Global Instability

PMCs bad- push for global instability

Robb 8 (John, former USAF pilot in special operations. Author of *Brave New War*, http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com/globalguerrillas/counterterrorism/ , June 22, *Global Geurillas*) ET

The current alignment between US policy and the PMC industries objectives will break down. The US policy objective is to see the spread of global peace (which would result in the elimination of the need for PMCs). In contrast, the PMC industry is driven by an increase in instability. Aligning these contrasting desires is going to be one of the greatest policy issues of the 21st century.

Impacts- National Security

PMC’s compromise national security by taking over inherently governmental functions.

Isenberg 8 (David Isenberg, United Press International, May 9th, 2008 http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=15028) km

Second, on April 29 CorpWatch, an Oakland, Calif.–based group that investigates various corporate crimes, issued a report on L–3, a U.S. defense contractor that plays a key role in staffing and maintaining what was once considered an inherently governmental function: the acquisition and analysis of human intelligence during war. The company is now probably the second–largest U.S. contractor in Iraq, after Kellogg, Brown & Root. The report found that "there are significant problems with L-3's Iraq contracts, notably with the hiring and vetting practices of both interrogators and translators, many of who are unqualified or poorly qualified for the work. This failure has the potential to seriously compromise national security." While outsourcing of various military functions is now generally accepted as a given, some tasks, such as interrogation, are still considered to be a job for government, not private sector, employees. After all, in the aftermath of Abu Ghraib it was reported that the use of private contractors as interrogators there and in other prisons in Iraq violated an Army policy that requires such jobs to be filled by government employees because of the "risk to national security." An Army policy directive published in 2000 and still in effect today classifies any job that involves "the gathering and analysis" of tactical intelligence as "an inherently governmental function barred from private sector performance."

And, PMCs even control national security documents

Scahill 7 (Jeremy, Puffin Foundation Writing Fellow at The Nation Institute, is the author of the bestselling Blackwater, *The Independent,* Aug 10, http://www.uruknet.info/?p=35239 ) ET

Perhaps it is no surprise then that the current head of the DNI is Mike McConnell, the former chair of the board of the Intelligence and National Security Alliance, the private intelligence industry’s lobbying arm. Hillhouse also revealed that one of the most sensitive U.S. intelligence documents, the Presidential Daily Briefing, is prepared in part by private companies, despite having the official seal of the U.S.

intelligence apparatus.

Impacts- Racism/ KGB

PMC’s are staffed by people like the KGB and Apartheid security forces and cannot be prosecuted

Singer 2 (P.W. Director of the 21st Century Defense Initiative at the Brookings Institution. Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry and Its Ramifications for International Security International Security 26.3 186-220 TBC 6/26/10)

There may also be an adverse selection mechanism at work in the industry that attracts disreputable players looking for the cover of legitimacy. PMFs provide a new outlet for individuals who may be naturally drawn to mercenary work or have been forced out of the public sphere. It is not reassuring, for example, that many of the major actors in the Iran-Contra illegal arms trade and the BCCI bank fraud scandals are currently affiliated with the industry. As employers, PMFs want to hire individuals who will be effective, even if this sometimes means casting a blind eye on past human rights abuses. As a result, many members of the most ruthless military and intelligence units once affiliated with either the communist regime in the Soviet Union or the apartheid regime in South Africa have found employment in the industry. Even when firms scrupulously screen prospective employees (which is easier said than done, given that most CVs do not have an "atrocities committed" section), it is still difficult to monitor troops in the field. If employees do commit violations, there is little incentive for firms to report them. A firm that does so risks scaring off both clients and prospective employees. The ultimate problem with PMFs is that they diffuse responsibility. Questions about who monitors, regulates, and punishes employees or companies that go astray are still to be fully answered. That many of these firms are chartered in offshore accounts complicates matters even further. Traditionally, a state's security institutions are responsible for enforcing the laws within its sovereign territory. However, it is usually the very weakness of these institutions that results in the hire of a PMF. Furthermore, even if external legal action or sanction were attempted, it is doubtful whether any firm would ever allow its employees to be tried in a weak client state's judicial system. 71 Moreover, even when a PMF operates with good intent, there is no assurance that its employees and their military skills will not be used in ways unanticipated by either the PMF or its client. For example, a number of soldiers in the Croatian army who received MPRI military training subsequently resigned to join the rebel Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). Among those who resigned was the KLA's commander. Many of these same soldiers have since become involved in the Macedonian conflict across the border. In sum, privatization provides no greater assurance of moral military behavior. It may even produce countervailing incentives. Just as state institutions can serve both good and evil ends, so too can PMFs. [End Page 215]

 Impacts- Rape

PMC’s fail to install ethical standards in training and create trained genocidal forces.

Beutel 5 (PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES: THEIR EMERGENCE, IMPORTANCE, AND A CALL FOR GLOBAL REGULATION by M. Dee Beutel A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Norwich University, June 2005, http://princess.digitalfreaks.org/thesis/beutelmdthesis.pdf)KM

Even the most professional of companies are careful of public fear and perception; MPRI does everything it can to avoid being labeled a mercenary. Tom Marks, a writer for Soldier of Fortune, views this overly cautious attitude in a very derogatory manner. “They’re a glorified transportation corps, as opposed to a military outfit. They’re like the FedEx of government service.”196 Yet it was this “glorified transportation corps” that became affiliated with ethnic cleansing in Croatia. There are few labels worse than “mercenary;” “Ethnic cleansing” is one of them. Training a military to the standards of the developed world when the country does not have a history of upholding humanitarian rights is risky. Additionally, bringing a military force to a level of training and technology that its neighbors do not possess is dangerous to the stability of the region. In Croatia, the United States and MPRI were irresponsible in their training of the national armed forces that promptly returned to the ideas of ethnic cleansing. The last thing the world needs is well–equipped, well–trained armies who believe genocide is acceptable. The Rwandan genocide took place with machetes, sticks, and handmade weapons. If they had been a trained force, rather than an unruly mob, their efficiency would have been even more devastating.

PMC’s are the Al Capone of Afghan – they terrorize Afghan citizens.

Gaston 8 (E. L., J.D Harvard Law School, Harvard International Law Journal, 49 (1), pg 229, <http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/documents/HARVARDILJ_mercenarism.pdf>)KFC

Much of the controversy surrounding PMSCs has been due to frequent reports of unpunished criminal misconduct, human rights abuses, and potential war crimes by PMSC personnel. In the 1990s, DynCorp employees hired to represent the U.S. contingent in the U.N. Police Task Force in Bosnia were involved in a sex-trafficking scandal.33 During many of its oper- ations in Africa, the private military firm Executive Outcomes was criticized for using cluster bombs and other military methods that were questionable under international humanitarian law.34 In the context of PMSC involve- ment in Iraq, security contractors employed as interrogators by CACI Inter- national and Titan were involved in the Abu Ghraib prison abuses.35 A few months after Abu Ghraib, a video surfaced on the Internet showing Aegis contractors on patrol in Iraq apparently arbitrarily shooting at Iraqi civil- ians.36 In February 2007, a former CIA contractor named David Passaro was convicted in U.S. federal court for beating an Afghan prisoner to death.37 In the fall of 2007, Blackwater contractors came under heavy fire for the appar- ently unjustified killing of 17 Iraqi civilians in September 2007 while they were providing mobile convoy protection for USAID employees.38 Investiga- tions spurred by this Blackwater incident revealed evidence of even more widespread, and perhaps unjustified, attacks against Iraqi civilians or Iraqi civilian property.39 Beyond these more serious incidents of abuse, many have argued that PMSC contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan generally treated local civilians disrespectfully and exacerbated local hostility to coalition operations.40 As one journalist described it, Blackwater’s thugs with guns now push and punch Iraqis who get in their way: Kurdish journalists twice walked out of a Bremer press con- ference because of their mistreatment by these men. . . . [T]here is a disturbing increase in reports that mercenaries are shooting down inno- cent Iraqis with total impunity.41 In Afghanistan, the PMSC originally hired to protect Afghan President Hamid Karzai, DynCorp, was fired because of repeated incidents of disre- spect or abuse to local Afghans.42 The fact that DynCorp actually suffered some financial repercussions for misconduct on the Karzai contract is nota- ble because for most incidents PMSCs and their employees have suffered no legal or financial consequences. Of the thousands of PMSC contractors that have served in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001, only one has ever been prosecuted.43

Impact- Turns Case 🡪 Corruption- Afghanistan

And the Afghanistan government says corruption is due to PMCs- plan increases corruption of the government

World Military Forum June 1st ( *World Military Forum- Latest Military News*, 6.1.10, http://www.armybase.us/2010/07/u-s-senate-confirms-gen-petraeus-to-lead-afghan-war/ ) ET

On Wednesday, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder traveled to Kabul and urged Afghan leaders to do more to improve governance and enforce the rule of law in Afghanistan as its government tries to curtail corruption.

Holder met with Afghan President Hamid Karzai and other top officials in the first trip to Afghanistan by a U.S. attorney general. Holder said the United States is committed to working with Afghanistan to achieve long-term stability by following the rule of law. He said fighting corruption was a top priority for the Obama administration. Holder also said all Afghans should have access to a fair, efficient and transparent judicial system.

On Monday, U.S. Representative Nita Lowey, the chair of the House subcommittee for foreign aid, said she was blocking nearly $4 billion dollars in funding for Afghanistan following media reports that large amounts of U.S. aid were being diverted by Afghan officials and taken out of the country. Afghan Finance Minister Mohammad Omar Zakhailwal rejected the allegations Wednesday and instead blamed corruption on foreign contractors.

Impact- Turns Case 🡪 Instability

PMC’s are economically inclined to perpetuate instability to make more profits – this outweighs any short term gains they bring.

SALZMAN 9 (“PRIVATE MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND THE TAINT OF A MERCENARY” REPUTATION ZOE New York University School of Law INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLITICS [Vol. 40:853 May 14, http://law.nyu.edu/ecm\_dlv4/groups/public/@nyu\_law\_website\_\_journals\_\_journal\_of\_international\_law\_and\_politics/documents/documents/ecm\_pro\_058877.pdf)KM

Similarly, there is often a vast difference between the public good that the state’s use of force is meant to achieve and the private good that is the desired result for a PMC.118 A PMC is a corporation and, like any other corporation, it “work[s] for the shareholder . . . [and its] job is to go out and make the most money for those people.”119 Unlike a state, which is under pressure to resolve conflicts, there is little incentive for private contractors to encourage the resolution of the conflicts120 that motivated their hire in the first place. Thus, when military force is sold as a commodity on the market, there is a risk that private contractors, who “directly benefit from the existence of war and suffering,”121 will aggravate a conflict situation in order to keep their profits high.122 For example, “[t]here have. . .been allegations that Halliburton has run additional but unnecessary supply convoys through Iraq because it gets paid by the trip”—a clear case of a company’s incentive to turn a higher profit leading it to risk aggravating the conflict.123 In sum, “[s]oldiers serve their country; contractors serve their managers and shareholders.”124 Nevertheless, a PMC does have reputational concerns that generally encourage it to perform its contract successfully, which in many cases may help resolve the conflict.125 Even if their participation can sometimes assist in the immediate, short-term resolution of a given conflict, however, on a broader level contractors can “worsen the conditions for long-term stability.”126 Private contractors can be used to “help prop up rogue regimes, resist struggles for self-determination, and contribute to the proliferation and diffusion of weaponry and soldiers around the world—axiomatically a destabilizing and thus undesirable phenomenon.”127 In addition, private contractors sometimes remain in a country after the conflict (and their contract) has ended. This happened in Sierra Leone, where the government paid for the contractors’ services in mining subsidiaries, leading the PMC Executive Outcomes to retain a militarized presence in Sierra Leone long after its contract had ended in order to protect these mining assets.128 This militarized presence destabilized the already vulnerable country by creating a parallel force that ultimately became a challenge to the national army.129

Impact- Turns Case🡪 Stability- Afghanistan

Private Military contractors breed instability in Afghanistan- local population hatred and diverting of needed humanitarian funds

Prado 8 (José L. Gómez del, UN working group on the use of mercenaries, *Global Research.CA,* http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va&aid=10523 , Oct 11) ET

Humanitarian and aid-type assistance risk becoming associated with an intervening force and PMSCs which may be perceived as biased. It is paradoxical to see that reconstruction and infrastructure building in post conflict situations which need to be implemented in the long term are more and more given to PMSC whose commercial motivations drive them to obtain the maximum profit in the shortest-term possible. The perception of PMSCs by the Afghan local population, for example, indicate that employees of PMSCs may contribute to insecurity by perpetuating a “culture of war”, and raise concerns as to the lack of transparency blurring responsibility and accountability of PMSCs and their employees. The local population in Afghanistan also appears to consider that PMSCs are diverting needed funds for reconstruction to pay private security companies, which thus paradoxically may in effect prevent the stabilization of peace in the country.1 Private military and security companies blur their activities and elude responsibilities through a network of affiliates for financial purposes to not pay taxes by registering in financial havens but also to deceive local populations which are against their activities. “Private contractors” working for PMSCs may commit abuses and human rights violations while fulfilling their activities in situations of violent or low-intensity conflict. The potential for human rights abuses in such situations is an ever present threat, and it is nearly impossible to hold PMSC employees accountable for their actions. In a conflict area with active hostilities fought in the heart of cities with unclear distinctions between combatant and non combatant, it is impossible to distinguish defensive from offensive roles.

Impact- Turns Case🡪 Stability- Generic

Private military contractors make long term stability impossible

Prado 8 (José L. Gómez del, UN working group on the use of mercenaries, *Global Research.CA,* http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va&aid=10523 , Oct 11) ET

As of August 2007, over 1,000 private contractors would have died since 2003, according to figures of the United States Department of Labor, and more than 8,000 injured. At the international level the outsourcing of functions which were till not long ago inherently governmental and which are now being carried out by private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and security services have not only effects on the enjoyment of human rights but also blurs the situations where these non State actor operate with regard to such important issues as transparency, monitoring, responsibility and accountability. These new emerging non-State entities transcend the power of Governments and are eroding the traditional concept of sovereignty and the monopoly of the use of force. PMSCs the main aim of which is profit-making do not provide a sound basis for long-term stability. As has been recounted by a former British SAS who worked in Iraq for a private military company, the more Iraq descended into chaos and anarchy, the more reconstruction funds have been diverted into the pockets of private military companies. Contracting out externally logistical, training and operational elements have become integrated parts of modern military tactics and strategy. States should establish appropriate red lines regarding what types of military and security activities, in the fields of logistics, training and direct operations in low intensity armed conflicts and post-conflict situations should be banned and what can be contracted out. Once the functions that can be contracted out externally have been defined and limited, national regulations for these cases should be established as well as the adoption of legislation and mechanisms for the control and monitoring of these activities.

And, contractors breed instability in Iraq- turns case

Rand June 16th (*Rand Institute,* 6.16.10, http://civiliancontractors.wordpress.com/2010/06/16/use-of-armed-private-security-contractors-in-iraq-draws-mixed-reviews/ ) ET

A survey of staffers from the U.S. military and the U.S. State Department who worked in Iraq during 2003 to 2008 found that a sizeable minority viewed the widely reported abuses of power and the killing of civilians by security contractors as potentially detrimental to the overall American mission in the country. “While U.S. government workers don’t believe these armed private security companies are ‘running wild’ in Iraq, they do have serious concerns about behavior that is unnecessarily threatening or belligerent,” said Molly Dunigan, an author of the study and an associate political scientist with RAND, a nonprofit research organization. Most U.S. officials surveyed said they had not witnessed power abuses by contractors, but having even a few officials observe such behavior is troubling, particularly in the context of a continuing stability operation in which poor contractor behavior can very quickly become detrimental to U.S. goals.

Impact- Turns Case 🡪 Stability- Generic

 And, reliance on contractors leads to instable regions due to trying to fight the wars on the cheap

Bellamy 8 ( Paul, UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, *Know Your Law*, http://www.knowyourlaw.com/Uploads/docs/Private%20Military%20Firms%20in%20Occupation.pdf ) ET

David Isenberg in a recent assessment of PMFs in Iraq, notes: „…while over-reliance on private firms providing inadequately trained personnel certainly contributed to the scandal at Abu Ghraib, it is an issue that reflects broader policy failings. The Bush administration has tried to fight a war and nation-build on the cheap. It has failed to commit the necessary number of trained and qualified personnel and failed to supply the necessary resources required for an occupation force under international law. In such a scenario, failure and criminal behaviour by both private and public actors was virtually inevitable‟. The Abu Ghraib prison incidents and the consequent blame-game by the military and civilian chains, explain part of this theory in that the Coalition, it seems, is trying to distance itself from the actual occupation.

Impact- Turns Case🡪 undermines US foreign relations

And private military contractors are bad- they undermine our relationships with foreign government and our military missions

Schakowsky 10 (Jan, congresswomen, Feb 23, *Jan Schakowsky*, http://schakowsky.house.gov/index.php?option=com\_content&task=view&id=2689&Itemid=16 ) ET

“The American people have always prided themselves on the strength, conduct, and honor of our United States military. I therefore find it very disturbing that now, in the midst of two wars and a global struggle against terrorism, we are relying more and more on private security contractors – rather than our own service members – to provide for our national defense,” Sanders said. “The behavior of private contractors has endangered our military, hurt relationships with foreign governments, and undermined our missions overseas,” Schakowsky added.

Impacts- Turns NATO

PMCs turn any NATO NB – PMC’s undermine functions that should be exclusive to the state, rendering security coalitions obsolete.

Scahill 7 (Jeremy Scahill August 15, 2007 from Indypendent Website, http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol\_blackwater08.htm)KM

This unprecedented funding of such enterprises, primarily by the U.S. and U.K. governments, means that powers once the exclusive realm of nations are now in the hands of private companies with loyalty only to profits, CEOs and, in the case of public companies, shareholders. And, of course, their client, whoever that may be. CIA–type services, special operations, covert actions and small-scale military and paramilitary forces are now on the world market in a way not seen in modern history. This could allow corporations or nations with cash to spend but no real military power to hire squadrons of heavily armed and well–trained commandos. “It raises very important issues about state and about the very power of state. The one thing the people think of as being in the purview of the government — wholly run and owned by — is the use of military power,” says Rep. Jan Schakowsky. “Suddenly you’ve got a for-profit corporation going around the world that is more powerful than states, can effect regime possibly where they may want to go, that seems to have all the support that it needs from this administration that is also pretty adventurous around the world and operating under the cover of darkness. “It raises questions about democracies, about states, about who influences policy around the globe, about relationships among some countries. Maybe it’s their goal to render state coalitions like NATO irrelevant in the future, that they’ll be the ones and open to the highest bidder. Who really does determine war and peace around the world?”

Impact- Turns Case🡪 Undermines War- Iraq

Contractors hurt our war on Iraq

Singer 7 (P.W. Senior Fellow and Director of the 21st Century Defense Initiative at the Brookings Institution, *Salon*)

Our dependency on military contractors shows all the signs of the last downward spirals of an addiction. If we judge by what has happened in Iraq, when it comes to counterinsurgency and the use of private military contractors, the U.S. has locked its national security into a vicious cycle. It can't win with them, but can't go to war without them. When the U.S. military shifted to an all-volunteer professional force in the wake of the Vietnam War, military leaders set up a series of organization "trip wires" to preserve the tie between the nation's foreign policy decisions and American communities. Led by then Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton Abrams (1972-74), they wanted to ensure that the military would not go to war without the sufficient backing and involvement of the nation. But much like a corporate call center moved to India, this "Abrams Doctrine" has since been outsourced. The use of contractors in Iraq is unprecedented in both its size and scope. Estimates of the number of contract personnel in Iraq vary widely. In 2006, the United States Central Command estimated the number to be around 100,000. (That it turned out to be such a perfectly round figure indicated that the estimate was actually what researchers call a "WAG," short for "wild ass guess.") In 2007, an internal Department of Defense census on the industry found almost 160,000 private contractors were employed in Iraq (roughly equal to the total U.S. troops at the time, even after the troop "surge"). Yet even this figure was a conservative estimate, since a number of the biggest companies, as well as any firms employed by the State Department or other agencies or NGOs, were not included in the census.

Impact🡪 War

PMC’s cause the government to start more conflicts- less political backlash

Boemcken 3 ( Marc Von,  BICC's Project Leader in the field of arms, *Peace and Conflict Monitor*, Dec 13) ET

Maybe the figure will be even much higher. With an incessantly rising body count of US soldiers in Iraq paralleled by a growing unpopularity of the Bush administration, the prospect of further accelerating the privatization of military tasks in the Gulf may appear to behold some distinct advantages. Outsourcing the provision of security in Iraq to private companies could give the US government a much-needed exit-strategy, thus avoiding a strenuous entanglement of American soldiers. The death of private employees generally attracts a lot less media attention than the killing of soldiers wearing US uniforms (see Yeoman, 2003). Indeed, given the approaching presidential elections, such concerns are likely to be high on the administration's agenda. In particular, PMCs can be expected to be heavily involved in Iraqi security sector reform. Halliburton's contract in Iraq has already been extended to January 2004 (Margasak, 2003). And the controversial company DynCorp, which was allegedly implicated in the sex and arms trade on the Balkans and is presently also providing close protection for Afghan President Hamid Karzai, was tasked to train the Iraqi police force. More contracts of a similar nature are likely to follow suit in due course. Other corporate consultants are reportedly going to facilitate the build-up of the new Iraqi military (Singer, 2003b). Moreover, in the long run, the increasing employment of PMCs by the Pentagon could considerably lessen the United States' inhibitions concerning the use of force in many other areas of the world, since the political risks associated with such operations are much lower.

Impacts- War

PMC dependency will perpetuate and intensify any war and create instability.

Thurer and Maclaren 7 (DANIEL THÜRER & MALCOLM MACLAREN\* Military Outsourcing as a Case Study in the Accountability and Responsibility of Power”, The Law of International Relations - Liber Amicorum Hanspeter Neuhold, p 353, http://www.ivr.uzh.ch/lstthuerer/forschung/FSNeuholdt.pdf)KM

The potentially adverse effects of PMC’s’ growing power on the international system, national societies, and the rule of law are manifold and serious, as the incidents cited at the outset indicate. An uncontrolled military industry: poses a threat to world peace and stability by accelerating the end of the exclusive entitlement of states to use force in international relations. Normative concerns that led states to establish this pillar of the modern international system in the aftermath of the Thirty Years War and to try to end the use of mercenaries in the 20th century remain relevant. State control is the most effective means of limiting violence and its loss might well lead to an increase in the incidence and intensity of confl ict, by rendering recourse to arms easier, by providing additional means with which to fi ght and by making equilibrium between the confl ict parties harder to reach.17 In particular, there is the danger that PMC’s could aid a corrupt regime in suppressing a people’s right to self-determination or lend support to rebels, warlords, organized criminals, and terrorists in undermining legitimate regimes; that the growth of the private military industry might weaken the enforceability of arms control / reduction agreements through the resultant links between PMC’s and armed forces; and fi nally, that the employment of PMC’s will lead to small arms proliferation and contribute to greater instability in particular areas.18

The use of PCMs for war is bad- hurts human rights and encourages prolongued violence for profit

Hynes 10 (Patricia- Pres of NY bar association, *War Times,*1/8/10) ET

After 9/11 one of the few sectors to enjoy growth was the young market niche of private military contractors, known as “privatized military companies” or PMC’s. These are lean, nimble global companies formed and managed in many cases by former military men and specialized in armed conflict services. They offer "expertise" for combat in conventional and counterinsurgency warfare; intelligence and spying; war logistics and strategy; training militaries and operating drones; building and servicing military bases; post-war de-mining operations and peacekeeping. Their clients include governments of all ilk from “democratic” to “rogue,” the UN and NGOs, rebel groups, paramilitaries and drug cartels. Sometimes they contract with both sides of a conflict. Some garner business concessions in oil and natural resources in client countries, thus the cachet of conflict in resource-rich countries. According to Allison Stanger, author of One Nation Under Contract (2009), PMC’s have made the U.S. wars in Iraq and Afghanistan possible, given the low support of Allies. Stanger observes that the core pillars of national security – intelligence, diplomacy, development and defense - are increasingly handled by private contractors, a troubling trend unremarked by most Americans. Peter Singer of the Brookings Institute generated a detailed taxonomy of their militarized services and case examples of their clients and covert activities in his book Corporate Warriors (2003). He raises many vital concerns about the impact of war profiteering by military mercenaries - namely the jeopardizing of human rights in war, the increased traffic in arms, the profit motive as stimulant for armed conflict, and little public scrutiny.

A2: Impacts- Defense- PMC’s Good

Even if PMC’s give short term flex they constrain long term options

Avant 7 (Deborah Avant Professor, Political Science and International Affairs, George Washington University, “Contracting to Train Foreign Security Forces: Benefits, Risks and Implications for US Efforts in Iraq” http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/congress/2007\_hr/070425–avant.pdf)KM

The private option also enables US government officials to forgo investment in (or reorganization of) military forces for new problems – using PSCs one time make it more likely that they will be used in the future.25 While the private option provides flexibility in the short run, then, it is harder to control and frequently more costly than its public alternative and reduces incentives to reorganize the force.26 This is dramatically illustrated by the US use of DynCorp for fielding international civilian police. Initially DynCorp allowed the US to field a force of international civilian police in Haiti that it had no other way of fielding. Over the long term, however, the DynCorp option has allowed the US government to avoid the creation of an international civilian police capacity – despite the fact that such forces have been routinely sent abroad over the last 10 years and much evidence that these forces lack the requisite strategic vision for effective action.27

The violations by contractors of the security contract result in a 100% turnover rate, undermining any possible change

Schulman 9 (Daniel, assistant editor at Columbia Journalism Review, Sep 1-9, *Mother jones*) ET

Underscoring the scope of the problems within ArmorGroup's Afghanistan operation, POGO says that nearly a tenth of the company's 450-man embassy security force contacted the watchdog group to "express concerns about and provide evidence of a pattern of blatant, longstanding violations of the security contract, and of a pervasive breakdown in the chain of command and guard force discipline and morale." In the letter to Clinton, POGO executive director Danielle Brian writes: This environment has resulted in chronic turnover by U.S./ex-pat guards. According to the State Department, "nearly 90% of the incumbent US/Expats left within the first six months of contract performance." According to POGO sources, the U.S./ex-pat guard turnover may be as high as 100 percent annually. This untenable turnover prevents the guard force from developing team cohesion, and requires constant training for new replacement recruits. The guards have come to POGO because they say they believe strongly in the mission, but are concerned that many good guards are quitting out of frustration or being fired for refusing to participate in the misconduct, and that those responsible for the misconduct are not being held accountable

No impact to reputation

Chesterman and Lehnardt 7 (Simon and Chia, Prof. of Law at Univ. of Singapore, consultant at Institute for International Law and Jusstic, *From Mercenaries to Market. The Rise and Regulation of Private Military Companie,* pp. 9-10) GAT

The fourth and last part turns on the role of market mechanisms in regulation. The commercial military sector falls short of being a fully developed market in several areas. Chapter ten, by Deborah Avant, examines the emergence of this market, focusing on the peculiarities of the industry — in particular the lack of competition and transparency, and the tendency of individuals to move easily between firms — and the limitations of market mechanisms when applied to extreme situations where the security of a state is threatened. The lack of other regulatory tools has increased the importance of the market, but this potential tool is too weak to maintain specific standards, since clients tend to disagree about the relevant benchmarks. The diversity of interests among PMC clients therefore significantly diminishes the importance of reputational costs of the industry.

A2: Impacts- Profit Motive Bad

Profit motive arguments should be rejected – they disregard empirical and analytical analysis of the benefits of PMC’s and cause policymakers to perpetuate those flaws.

Sullivan 10 (*CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW* VOLUME 42 FEBRUARY 2010 NUMBER 3, “Private Force / Public Goods” SCOTT M., Assistant Professor of Law, LSU, http://connecticutlawreview.org/documents/ScottM.Sullivan-PrivateForce-PublicGoods.pdf)KM

Arguments against PMCs share a foundation characterizing the motivation of the private sector—profit—as a fountainhead of harms in projecting state force.194 This foundation should be unequivocally rejected. Emphasis on profit as the relevant factor of analysis ignores dimensions more directly indicative of the normative character of privatized services and, paradoxically, encourages policy makers to pass over decisions directly affecting the underlying policies that contractors are said to offend. Eschewing the attempt to transform profit-motive into a placeholder for other intrinsic qualities, this Article encourages a view of national security privatization firmly planted upon analytic pillars of domestic accountability and national security efficacy. The rejection of profit motive as a relevant factor in favor of the observable traits of privatized service providers avoids the theoretical and empirical fallacies outlined in Parts II and III. Further, it produces a more flexible and effective utilization of privatized military service that leads to both conventionally unsurprising and counterintuitive results.

PMC’s don’t prefer profit over peace – they don’t intentionally aggravate conflict to increase profits.

Avant 6 (Deborah political science and international affairs @ George Washington University, “Think Again: Mercenaries”, May 26, http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5433934)KM

"Contractors Value Profits More than Peace" Not always. Although many critics argue that military contractors have an economic interest in prolonging conflict rather than reducing it, employees of private military companies rarely have been accused of aggravating conflict intentionally to keep profits flowing. Indeed, many human rights advocates regard such organizations as a way to hasten interventions that Western powers might otherwise avoid, such as the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

\*\*Aff Answers\*\*

\*Aff- Non UQ\*

Aff- N/UQ- Afghanistan

And surge of 56,000 to Afghanistan in December makes DA non unique

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

The surge of 30,000 U.S. troops into Afghanistan could be accompanied by a surge of up to 56,000 contractors, vastly expanding the presence of personnel from the U.S. private sector in a war zone, according to a study by the Congressional Research Service.

and, congressional reports warrant that number of contractors was increase to 160,000 last December in Afghanistan alone- non unique

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

CRS, which provides background information to members of Congress on a bipartisan basis, said it expects an additional 26,000 to 56,000 contractors to be sent to Afghanistan. That would bring the number of contractors in the country to anywhere from 130,000 to 160,000. The tally "could increase further if the new [administration] strategy includes a more robust construction and nation building effort," according to the report, which was released Monday and first disclosed on the Web site Talking Points Memo.

Contractors make up more than half of Afghanistan’s military force- non unique

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

The CRS study says contractors made up 69 percent of the Pentagon's personnel in Afghanistan last December, a proportion that "apparently represented the highest recorded percentage of contractors used by the Defense Department in any conflict in the history of the United States." As of September, contractor representation had dropped to 62 percent, as U.S. troop strength increased modestly. As the Pentagon contracts out activities that previously were carried out by troops in wartime, it has been forced to struggle with new management challenges. "Prior to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, contracting was done on an ad-hoc basis and was not adequately incorporated into the doctrine -- or culture -- of the military," according to the CRS report. Today, according to Defense Department officials, "doctrine and strategy are being updated to incorporate the role of contractors in contingency operations."

And, contractors are increasing so much in Afghanistan that they are making a subcommittee for them in the senate

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

The Pentagon's Joint Contracting Command in Afghanistan has increased the size of its acquisition workforce and is adding staff to monitor performance. To enhance oversight, Congress has appropriated $8 million for an electronic system that will track all contract-related information for Iraq and Afghanistan. On Thursday, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ad-hoc subcommittee on contracting oversight, led by Sen. Claire McCaskill (D-Mo.), is scheduled to hold a hearing on the increase in the number and value of Afghanistan contracts. She plans to focus on ensuring that contracts are adequately managed and "whether contracting oversight lessons learned from Iraq are being applied in Afghanistan," according to her staff members.

Aff- N/UQ > 50% Now

And, PMCs are on the rise now- make up more than half the forces and have been growing progressively in proportion during each war

Lendman 10 ( Stephen, Progressive Radio News Hour on The Progressive Radio Network, *The People’s Voice*, Jan19-10, http://www.thepeoplesvoice.org/TPV3/Voices.php/2010/01/19/outsourcing-war-the-rise-of-private-mili ) ET

The Current Proliferation of PMCs According to PW Singer, author of "Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry:" Included are companies offering "the functions of warfare....spanning a wide range of activities. They perform everything from tactical combat to consulting (to) mundane logistics....The result is that (the industry) now offers every function that was once limited to state militaries."Warfare, in part, has been privatized so that "any actor in the global system can access these skills and functions simply by writing a check." In the 1991 Gulf War, the Pentagon employed one PMC operative per 50 troops. For the 1999 Yugoslavia conflict, it was one for every 10, and by the 2003 Iraq War, PMCs comprised the second largest force after the US military.

Aff- N/UQ- Going Global

And, PMC’s have been increasing in global conflict- look at relative empirics in civil wars

Lendman 10 ( Stephen, Progressive Radio News Hour on The Progressive Radio Network, *The People’s Voice*, Jan19-10, http://www.thepeoplesvoice.org/TPV3/Voices.php/2010/01/19/outsourcing-war-the-rise-of-private-mili ) ET

They've also been used in numerous civil wars globally in nations like Angola, Sierra Leone, the Balkans throughout the 1990s, Papua New Guinea, and elsewhere. From 1990 - 2000, they participated in 80 conflicts, compared to 15 from 1950 - 1989.

And, PMCs increasing now- downsizing military- non unique

Lendman 10 ( Stephen, Progressive Radio News Hour on The Progressive Radio Network, *The People’s Voice*, Jan19-10, http://www.thepeoplesvoice.org/TPV3/Voices.php/2010/01/19/outsourcing-war-the-rise-of-private-mili ) ET

Singer cites three reasons why, combined into "one dynamic:" 1. Supply and demand Since the Cold War ended in 1991, the US military downsized to about two-thirds its former size, a process Dick Cheney, as defense secretary, called BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure, followed by privatizing military functions. But given America's permanent war agenda, the Pentagon needed help, especially because of the proliferation of small arms, over 550 million globally or about one for every 12 human beings, and their increased use in local conflicts.

And, privatization is rapidly increasing- it’s a mentality that’s going global (DJ Russell)

Lendman 10 ( Stephen, Progressive Radio News Hour on The Progressive Radio Network, *The People’s Voice*, Jan19-10, http://www.thepeoplesvoice.org/TPV3/Voices.php/2010/01/19/outsourcing-war-the-rise-of-private-mili ) ET

3. The "privatization revolution" Singer calls it a "change in mentality, a change in political thinking, (a) new ideology that" whatever governments can do, business can do better so let it. The transformation is pervasive in public services, including more spent on private police than actual ones in America. And the phenomenon is global. In China, for example, the private security industry is one of its fastest growing. By privatizing the military, America pierced the last frontier to let private mercenaries serve in place of conventional forces

Aff- N/UQ- Hidden Contracts

And, we are always uncovering more contracts- your claims about decreasing don’t assume the hidden contracts USAID makes all the time

Entous 9 (Adam, journalist, 22 Apr, *Reuters*, http://paltelegraph.com/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=620:usaid-contracts-with-firms-headed-by-abbass-sons&catid=43:world-economics&Itemid=160 ) ET

April 23 (Reuters) - Among the business dealings of companies headed by Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas's sons are previously undisclosed U.S. government-funded contracts to repair America's image and the West Bank's roads. Here are the details about the contacts: PUBLIC RELATIONS Records show USAID's prime contract with Tarek Abbas's Sky Advertising took effect on May 5, 2006, following Hamas's victory in a Palestinian parliamentary election that January.

And, US also hires private contractors for image building- means demand will always be up non unique

Entous 9 (Adam, journalist, 22 Apr, *Reuters*, http://paltelegraph.com/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=620:usaid-contracts-with-firms-headed-by-abbass-sons&catid=43:world-economics&Itemid=160 ) ET

Kareem Shehadeh, a lawyer for Tarek and his brother, said bidding on the contract began before the election

The Sky contract was supposed to total $659,600 (455,306 pounds). But Sky received $998,495 through September 2008, records show. Sky was hired as part of a campaign to bolster the U.S. government's image and "reduce the negative attitudes and scepticism held by many Palestinians towards economic assistance from the American people," according to the USAID contract. "The purpose of this activity is to increase the Palestinian people's awareness of the contributions of the American people to their well-being. The contractor will build and execute a strategy that effectively targets and reaches USAID's audience in the West Bank and Gaza," the contract states.

Aff- N/UQ- Military Complex

Contractors aren’t decreasing any time soon- they make up a vital part of the military complex that is used to compose national security

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

This complex, according to Tom Barry of the Center for International Policy, has now “morphed into a new type of public-private partnership — one that spans military, intelligence, and homeland-security contracting — that amounts to a ‘national security complex’.” Over the past three decades, despite the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the end of the Cold War, U.S. presidents have done next to nothing to challenge or limit the national security complex, which continues to drain the federal treasury and block any potential political threat to the military-industrial status quo.

Aff- N/UQ- Rising Now

Non Unique- contractors rising in afghanistan and iraq and DoD says trend will continue now

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 Newly released Pentagon statistics show that in both Iraq and Afghanistan the number of armed contractors is rising. The DoD says it sees "similar dependence on contractors in future." A couple of years ago, Blackwater executive Joseph Schmitz seemed to see a silver lining for mercenary companies with the prospect of US forces being withdrawn or reduced in Iraq. "There is a scenario where we could as a government, the United States, could pull back the military footprint," Schmitz said. "And there would then be more of a need for private contractors to go in." When it comes to armed contractors, it seems that Schmitz was right.

Non Unique- 29% increase in last year alone

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 According to new statistics released by the Pentagon, with Barack Obama as commander in chief, there has been a 23% increase in the number of "Private Security Contractors" working for the Department of Defense in Iraq in the second quarter of 2009 and a 29% increase in Afghanistan, which "correlates to the build up of forces" in the country. These numbers relate explicitly to DoD security contractors. Companies like Blackwater and its successor Triple Canopy work on State Department contracts and it is unclear if these contractors are included in the over-all statistics. This means, the number of individual "security" contractors could be quite higher, as could the scope of their expansion.

Non Unique- contractors are on the rise- they now make up half of american forces abroad in the middle east

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 Overall, contractors (armed and unarmed) now make up approximately 50% of the "total force in Centcom AOR [Area of Responsibility]." This means there are a whopping 242,657 contractors working on these two US wars. These statistics come from two reports just released by Gary J. Motsek, the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Program Support): "Contractor Support of U.S. Operations in USCENTCOM AOR, IRAQ, and Afghanistan and "Operational Contract Support, 'State of the Union.'"

Non Unique- contractors will continue rising- size unfixed makes them more convenient

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 "We expect similar dependence on contractors in future contingency operations," according to the contractor "State of the Union." It notes that the deployment size of both military personnel and DoD civilians are "fixed by law," but points out that the number of contractors is "size unfixed," meaning there is virtually no limit (other than funds) to the number of contractors that can be deployed in the war zone.

The deployment is rising in Iraq now even if there was an overall decrease

Scahill June 1st (Jeremy, Puffin foundation writing fellow @ National Institute, *Truthout*, http://www.truth-out.org/060309B , 6.1.10) ET

 At present there are 132,610 in Iraq and 68,197 in Afghanistan. The report notes that while the deployment of security contractors in Iraq is increasing, there was an 11% decrease in overall contractors in Iraq from the first quarter of 2009 due to the "ongoing efforts to reduce the contractor footprint in Iraq."

Aff- N/UQ- UN Sending them In too

And the UN is now using contractors- means they increase with or without US

Lynch 10 (Colum, WA post staff writer, *Foreign Policy*, Jan 17.10, http://turtlebay.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/01/17/un\_embraces\_private\_military\_contractors ) ET

For years, the U.N.'s top peacekeepers have been among the world's staunchest critics of private security contractors, often portraying them as unaccountable mercenaries. Now they are clients. As the U.N. prepares to expand its operations in Afghanistan, it is in talks with a British security firm to send in scores of additional Nepalese Gurkhas to the country to protect them.

The UN accelerates worldwide use of contractors

Lynch 10 (Colum, WA post staff writer, *Foreign Policy*, Jan 17.10, http://turtlebay.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/01/17/un\_embraces\_private\_military\_contractors ) ET

The U.N.'s top security official, Gregory Starr, the former head of U.S. State Department Security, has

also been advocating an increase in the use of private security firms in Pakistan, where U.N. relief workers have been the target of kidnappings and killings, according to U.N. officials. The embrace of a private security contractor marks a shift for the United Nations, which has relied on governments to supply peacekeepers to protect U.N. staff. In Iraq, the U.N. used a contingent of Fijian peacekeepers for protection. But it has accelerated its move toward hired guns in Pakistan since the Taliban launched an October attack against a U.N. residence, killing five U.N. employees, including two Afghan security guards, and triggered the withdrawal of U.N. personnel from the country.

UN’s top security advisor defends contractors- builds their reputation worldwide

Lynch 10 (Colum, WA post staff writer, *Foreign Policy*, Jan 17.10, http://turtlebay.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/01/17/un\_embraces\_private\_military\_contractors ) ET

Those officials will return along with an additional 800 U.N. staff that have been budgeted for the Afghan mission. The latest drive has been led by Starr, who relied heavily on private security contractors to protect American diplomats in Iraq and Afghanistan. Starr who joined the U.N. last May, once defended the security company Xe Services, formerly known as Blackwater USA, following allegations that it killed Iraqi civilians. "Essentially, I think they do a very good job," he told Reuters in 2008.

The UN is backing contractors and uses them in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Lynch 10 (Colum, WA post staff writer, *Foreign Policy*, Jan 17.10, http://turtlebay.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/01/17/un\_embraces\_private\_military\_contractors ) ET

Starr declined to discuss the U.N.'s policy. But a U.N. spokesman, Farhan Haq, responded on behalf of Starr. "He wanted you to know that our understanding of the current usage of the term ‘Private Security Contractors' typically refers to contractors doing close protection work for movement security, such as Blackwater/Xe, Triple Canopy, Dyncorps, Aegis, and many other companies providing this type of service. However, the U.N. doesn't avail itself of this type of service. We do use some private companies to provide static security guards at some sites in Afghanistan and Pakistan, but primarily rely on host countries to provide our security."

Aff- N/UQ- UN Sending them

The UN is transitioning from peacekeepers to PMCs – makes PMC surge inevitable

Lynch 10 (Colum, WA post staff writer, *Foreign Policy*, Jan 17.10, http://turtlebay.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/01/17/un\_embraces\_private\_military\_contractors ) ET

But a study by the Humanitarian Policy Group of security by the U.N. and other humanitarian organizations shows that U.N. peacekeepers have been quietly turning to private security, particularly in hazard stations like Somalia and Afghanistan. And the U.N.'s secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, recently confirmed that his organization will have to turn to the private sector to protect its people. In Afghanistan, the U.N. has contracted an Afghan subsidiary of the London-based company, IDG Security Ltd., to provide 169 Gurkhas, according to figures compiled by the U.N. Mission in Afghanistan (some U.N. officials say there may be as many as 400 Gurkhas protecting U.N. officials). They are charged with supplementing security provided by the Afghan National Police.

Aff- N/UQ A2: Budget Cuts

And, their budget cut arguments don’t apply- this budget is the highest defense budget in post WWII history

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

Through this period, reaching from Ronald Reagan to Obama, military spending has continued to increase, with the United States outspending the entire rest of the world on weapons systems. The $708 billion defense budget for 2011 is higher than at any point in America’s post-World War II history. It is 16 percent higher than the 1952 Korean War budget peak and 36 percent higher than the 1968 Vietnam War budget peak in constant dollars. Yet some Pentagon leaders see this spending level as restraint. Defense Secretary Robert Gates argues that the budget plan “rebalances” spending by emphasizing near-term challenges of counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism, and stabilization operations.

And the budget increases defend spending and grows each year

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

But the current budget plan makes no effort at prioritizing these near-term commitments against funding for long-term commitments. Instead, it increases funding for both near-term and long-term programs. Despite complaints from deficit hawks, the military-industrial hawks still rule the roost. Overall procurement spending will rise by nearly 8 percent in the 2011 budget, covering virtually all of the equipment the services wanted. Historically, the costs to operate and maintain the U.S. military tend to grow at about 2.5 percent. Not this year. The basic defense budget request seeks more than $200 billion, or an 8.5 percent increase, in funding for Operations and Maintenance.

And the defense budget is growing and grew more than 50% in recent years- non unique

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

Over the past three decades, the military tool also has become the leading instrument of American statecraft. The defense budget is 13 times larger than all U.S. civilian foreign policy budgets combined, and the Defense Department’s share of U.S. security assistance has grown from 6 percent in 2002 to more than 50 percent in 2009, when Obama was inaugurated. There are more members of the military in marching bands than there are Foreign Service Officers, and the Defense Department spends more on fuel ($16 billion) than the State Department spends on operating costs ($13 billion). More than half of U.S. discretionary spending is in the defense budget, and war spending only accounts for half of the increase in defense spending since 1998.

Aff- N/UQ A2: Budget Cuts

All the US presidents have increased the budget since 81- non unique

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

All U.S. presidents since 1981 have contributed to the militarization of national security policy. President Ronald Reagan was responsible for unprecedented peacetime increases in defense spending even though the Soviet Union was in decline; he also endorsed the Goldwater-Nichols Act in 1986 that enhanced the political role of the regional commanders-in-chief (CINCs) and marginalized the State Department. President George H.W. Bush’s deployment of 26,000 troops (Operation Just Cause) to Panama only one month after the collapse of the Berlin Wall, indicated that the use of force would play a greater role in the new international environment, which Bush dubbed “the new world order.”

Aff- N/UQ A2: Budget- Supplemental

And contractors are 70% of the budget- they aren’t facing any cuts

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

 The attacks on 9/11 and the declaration of “the war on terror” brought a new dimension to the national security state: the formation of largely unaccountable security contractors, such as Blackwater, without any code of conduct, and various consulting agencies that act as intermediaries between the federal government and the defense contractors. The illegalities of Blackwater (now called Xe) are well known and, thanks to Tom Barry, we have a better understanding of the consulting agencies managed by former high-level officials of the Bush administration, including Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice, national security adviser Stephen Hadley, directors of homeland security Michael Chertoff and Tom Ridge, and CIA director Michael Hayden. Nearly a quarter of the federal budget is devoted to contracts to the private sector, with the new Department of Homeland Security and Office of National Intelligence serving as conduits for this money. Private contracts are now responsible for 70 percent of the intelligence budget, and private contractors represent more than half of the employees of the new National counterterrorism Center. The trumpeting of “cyber war” marks the next cash cow for the defense industry.

And pentagon is increasing intelligence funding- goes to PMCs

Goodman July 7th ( Melvin, senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and adjunct professor of government at Johns Hopkins University, http://www.consortiumnews.com/2010/070610c.html , *Consortium News* 7.7.10) ET

In addition to unprecedented military spending, the Pentagon has gained increased leverage over the $70 billion intelligence community as well as increased influence over the national security and foreign policies of the United States. With the State Department and the CIA in decline, the Pentagon’s role in intelligence, nation building, and Third World assistance grows significantly. Congressional armed services committees have become sounding boards for the Pentagon, and the increased absence of military experience on the part of congressional representatives contributes to less oversight. Recent presidents also have retreated from the principle of meaningful civilian control over military policy. George W. Bush, for instance, identified the chief lesson from the Vietnam War as the need to avoid interference from politicians in Washington with the military commanders on the ground. As for Obama, while deliberating whether to escalate the war in Afghanistan, he allowed himself to be blindsided by the self-serving leak of Gen. Stanley McChrystal’s recommendation for more troops, a policy also pushed by Gen. David Petraeus and one that Obama ultimately bowed to.

Aff- N/UQ A2: Funding Issues

Contracts are currently being given out hugely- military is awarding funding left and right

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

Contracts, in the meantime, continue to be solicited and awarded. Over the past week, the military awarded a $44.8 million contract to a Florida firm to provide dogs and their handlers for operational use in areas of southern Afghanistan along the Pakistan border, where some of the most violent fighting is taking place.

US government demand up now- budget is obviously not an issue

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

The U.S. command in Afghanistan also published a notice that it would be seeking intelligence analyst services from a contractor that include "collecting, analyzing and providing recommendations necessary for the government to produce and disseminate intelligence products in several subject areas." The contract would be for one year, plus options for four additional years.

Defense Agency hiring now

Pincus 9 (Walter, WA Post Staff writer, *Washington Post*, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/15/AR2009121504850.html , Dec 16-9) ET

The Defense Logistics Agency disclosed that it is looking for a contractor that can provide distribution and warehousing services for U.S. and NATO forces in the Kandahar area, which is near the center of fighting. The contractor is to supply the workforce needed to receive, store, inventory and prepare shipment of up to 4,000 items using government-provided warehousing facilities and open storage areas.

\*Aff- Impact Offense/Defense\*

A2: Impacts- Offense– Civil Unrest/Conflict Escalation

PMC’s solve civil unrest better than the UN – they are superior to peacekeeping troops in speed and skill.

Schreier and Caparini 5 (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) Occasional Paper - №6, “Privatising Security: Law, Practice and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies” Fred and Marina Geneva, March http://www.dcaf.ch/\_docs/op06\_privatising-security.pdf)KM

• PMCs and PSCs could improve the quality of UN missions. The UN is slow to deploy peacekeeping troops and the troops are often poorly trained and underequipped soldiers from developing countries. Not only are these types of operations less controversial when carried out by private companies, they are less costly. PMC operations in Sierra Leone cost about 4 percent of the costs of a subsequent UN peacekeeping operation.277 It is estimated that the intervention in Liberia would have cost 15 times more if US troops were used.278 One PMC claimed that it could have intervened to stop the killing in Rwanda within 14 days of hire at a cost of $600,000 per day. The UN Operation took much longer, cost $3 million per day and did not stop the genocide.279 A subsequent UN report emphasized the importance of rapid deployment and on-call expertise for peacekeeping operations.280

PMC’s stabilize failed states that international powers ignore – solves terrorism.

Schreier and Caparini 5 (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) Occasional Paper - №6, “Privatising Security: Law, Practice and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies” Fred and Marina Geneva, March http://www.dcaf.ch/\_docs/op06\_privatising-security.pdf)KM

PMCs can bring stability to conflicts in the developing world. Stabilizing “failed states” is important for reducing the threat of international terrorism and organized crime, and the provision of security is a prerequisite for such stabilization. Despite the prevailing distaste for mercenaries, the record of some PMCs speaks to their potential for resolving conflicts and establishing peace and order in countries that would otherwise be ignored by the world’s leading powers.282

PMC’s empirically solve conflicts before they escalate and allow for peace negotiations to be made.

Fitzsimmons 5 (*Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*, Fall , Vol. 8, Issue 1, 2005 “DOGS OF PEACE: A POTENTIAL ROLE FOR PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES IN PEACE IMPLEMENTATION” Scott , Department of Political Science, University of Calgary, http://www.ciaonet.org/olj/jmss/jmss\_2005/v8n1/jmss\_v8n1g.pdf)KM

In the twenty-one months that Executive Outcomes was deployed in Sierra Leone and with fewer than 500 foreign specialists, it was able to drive back rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) troops from around the capital, Freetown, retake key mines from the RUF, and destroy the RUF's headquarters. Furthermore, and most important in any discussion of security guarantees, EO was able to respond to threats from RUF forces geared towards disrupting the first official democratic election in Sierra Leonean history, thereby violating the November 1995 ceasefire. EO accomplished this by conducting reconnaissance missions to determine the location of RUF forces around Freetown and then eliminating them before a disruption of the election could spark a widespread outbreak of hostilities.11 This action had the additional benefit of bringing RUF leader Foday Sankhoh to the negotiating table and ultimately contributed to his signing a peace agreement with the government in November of 1996.12 EO's superior knowledge of military tactics appears to have greatly contributed to its successes. The style of warfare that characterized the Sierra Leonean conflict before EO's arrival was roadside ambushes followed by quick withdrawals. EO's tactics included constantly pursuing RUF forces from the air and on the ground and forcing the RUF to commit to standup battles that put the unskilled rebel force at a severe disadvantage.13 Veterans of EO's campaign described their tactics as being so effective that compelling the RUF to stop fighting was "child’s play."14 Similarly, P.W. Singer's assessment of EO actions in Sierra Leone concluded that the PMC’s small but tactically proficient force played a decisive role in compelling the RUF to stop fighting and negotiate with the government for the first time.15

A2: Impacts- Offense- Heg

And, contractors are key to US heg

Scahill 7 (Jeremy, Puffin Foundation Writing Fellow at The Nation Institute, is the author of the bestselling Blackwater, *The Independent,* Aug 10, http://www.uruknet.info/?p=35239 ) ET

"To the extent a population is called upon to go to war, there is resistance, a necessary resistance to prevent wars of self-aggrandizement, foolish wars and in the case of the United States, hegemonic imperialist wars. Private forces are almost a necessity for a United States bent on retaining its declining empire. Think about Rome and its increasing need for mercenaries."

And, getting rid of PMCs would destroy the military- downsizing

Lendman 10 (Stever, MA @ Harvard, *Steve Lendman Blog*, jan 19-10) ET

In the 1991 Gulf War, the Pentagon employed one PMC operative per 50 troops. For the 1999 Yugoslavia conflict, it was one for every 10, and by the 2003 Iraq War, PMCs comprised the second largest force after the US military. They've also been used in numerous civil wars globally in nations like Angola, Sierra Leone, the Balkans throughout the 1990s, Papua New Guinea, and elsewhere. From 1990 - 2000, they participated in 80 conflicts, compared to 15 from 1950 - 1989. Singer cites three reasons why, combined into "one dynamic:"

1. Supply and demand Since the Cold War ended in 1991, the US military downsized to about two-thirds its former size, a process Dick Cheney, as defense secretary, called BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure, followed by privatizing military functions. But given America's permanent war agenda, the Pentagon needed help, especially because of the proliferation of small arms, over 550 million globally or about one for every 12 human beings, and their increased use in local conflicts.

PMC’s are used more than military forces- Iraq and Afghanistan

Lendman 10 (Stever, MA @ Harvard, *Steve Lendman Blog*, jan 19-10) ET

In 2005, 80 PMCs operated there with over 20,000 personnel. Today, in Iraq and Afghanistan combined, it's grown exponentially, according to US Department of Defense figures - nearly 250,000 as of Q 3, 2009, mostly in Iraq but rising in Afghanistan to support more troops. Not included are PMCs working for the State Department, 16 US intelligence agencies, Homeland Security, other branches and foreign governments, commercial businesses, and individuals, so the true total is much higher. In addition, as Iraq troops are drawn down, PMCs will replace them, and in Afghanistan, they already exceed America's military force.

A2: Impacts- Offense – Profit Motive Good

Profit motive is good – PMC’s ensure the job gets done, while domestic peacekeeping forces don’t have enough invested in conflicts to solve them.

Fitzsimmons 5 (*Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*, Fall , Vol. 8, Issue 1, 2005 “DOGS OF PEACE: A POTENTIAL ROLE FOR PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES IN PEACE IMPLEMENTATION” Scott , Department of Political Science, University of Calgary, http://www.ciaonet.org/olj/jmss/jmss\_2005/v8n1/jmss\_v8n1g.pdf)KM

The final critical component of strong security guarantees is that intervention forces must be committed to the success of peace enforcement operations. As Barbara Walter rightly suggests, if potential belligerents are to believe in the strength of security guarantees, then outside interveners should be self-interested in upholding their promise to provide security even in the face of opposition from belligerents.66 Executive Outcomes' interests during its peacemaking operations were fairly obvious: if the company failed to coerce the rebel forces in Sierra Leone and Angola to stop fighting, it would not have been paid. Furthermore, the PMC's long-term reputation would have been tarnished and, as a result, its chances for securing future contracts while competing against other major private security firms like MPRI or Armourgroup would have been greatly reduced. Although pragmatically lacking the honour sometimes associated with public military service in defence of one's own state, long-term profit appears to have been a powerful motivating force in these cases. Indeed, the company stayed on largely unpaid until it was forced to leave Sierra Leone in 1996 due to pressure from an international community that had misinterpreted its role in the conflict.67 Faced with the prospect of being paid eventually by the Sierra Leonean government so long as EO could keep it in power or not being paid at all if EO stood back and allowed the RUF rebels to take over, the PMC rationally chose the former option.68 Similarly, EO only left Angola in 1995 because the MPLA cancelled its contract under pressure from the United States and the United Nations. The PMC had previously committed to maintaining a presence in the country as a stabilizing force for as long as was necessary.69 The United Nations' altruistic interest in providing security guarantees in Rwanda were seemingly far less powerful than EO's profit motive. For all the permanent members of the UNSC but France, Rwanda was largely a peripheral interest.70 To assess the priority placed on humanitarianism and security in Rwanda by the great powers, one has only to examine the efforts by the US delegation to the United Nations to initially cap the total number of peacekeepers sent to that country at a mere 500 personnel.71 With respect to Angola, no permanent UNSC member possessed significant interest in the fate of the Marxist MPLA or the UNITA rebels following the end of the Cold War. As a result, the UNSC denied the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' initial request for the 15,000 soldiers, police, and military observers to staff UNAVEM III.72 That body subsequently authorized a deployment of 7,000 total personnel.73 As discussed earlier, even fewer personnel were actually sent to Angola and the largest contribution from a permanent UNSC member was Russia's 151 soldiers followed by 15 soldiers from France.74

A2: Impacts- Offense – Profit Motive Good

PMC’s solve conflicts – profit motive makes up for lack of political will other militaries experience.

Fitzsimmons 5 (*Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*, Fall , Vol. 8, Issue 1, 2005 “DOGS OF PEACE: A POTENTIAL ROLE FOR PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES IN PEACE IMPLEMENTATION” Scott , Department of Political Science, University of Calgary, http://www.ciaonet.org/olj/jmss/jmss\_2005/v8n1/jmss\_v8n1g.pdf)KM

To provide strong security guarantees in a conflict zone, a third party intervener must be able to demonstrate resolve behind their commitments in the face of opposition.78 Executive Outcomes demonstrated resolve during its peacemaking operations in Angola and Sierra Leone through stationing a full battalion of elite soldiers with heavy air and ground combat equipment in each country or more than half of the company’s entire supply of readily available soldiers. The very presence of this force was a signal to all parties that stability and security would be provided even at a high cost. Furthermore, when EO's forces met with setbacks, such as the 20 deaths that the force suffered in Sierra Leone, the PMC pressed on and ultimately coerced the RUF to stop fighting and return to peace talks with the government.79 The 20 deaths suffered by the force in Angola appeared to strengthen rather than weaken the company's resolve to fulfill their contract. As EO's Colonel Hennie Blaauw argued, "once we had some of our people killed, they could see we were serious."80 This contrasts sharply with the UN forces' response to setbacks, for example, after the UNAMIR force experienced casualties in the spring of 1994. Following the planned murder of 10 Belgian soldiers, Brussels released a public statement on April 12, 1994, announcing that their entire force of 440 soldiers was dropping out of the mission, thus depriving UNAMIR of what was by far its strongest and most capable unit.81 The Belgian government also attempted at that time to persuade the Security Council to cancel the mission entirely, but were only successful in encouraging the mindset that led to a reduction of the mission to a mere 270 personnel.82

Profit motive is good – it provides the strongest incentive for PMC’s to fulfill their duties and actually solve conflicts.

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Based on EO's performance during its peacemaking operations, it is reasonable to deduce that if a third party like the UN contracted a PMC to provide security guarantees and if payment was contractually conditioned on successfully fulfilling this task, then the PMC could be expected to fulfill the contract even in the face of opposition from the belligerents. Indeed, reputation and profit could provide even stronger motivations for successful performance in operations where a PMC is contracted by the UN because the UN could possibly award additional contracts to good performing PMCs in the future. Even a single poor performance would reduce a PMC's competitiveness against other firms vying for a finite number of peace enforcement contracts. As a result, the contracted PMC would not only be motivated to perform well in order to be paid for each individual operation, it would also be motivated to perform well in order to be considered by the UN for additional future contracts.

A2: Impact- Offense- Prolif w/ Impx Calc

PMC’s are critical to US counterproliferation efforts.

Smith 4 (Richard Victor University of Western Ontario “Can Private Military Companies replace Special Operational Forces?” http://www.cda-cdai.ca/cdai/uploads/cdai/2009/04/smith04.pdf)KM

In the case of the United States the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) was created on October 1, 1998 as part of the Defense Reform Initiative of the DoD. Its mandate is to coordinate DoD counterproliferation elements "into a single focal point, creating synergy between the programs and providing onestop shopping for information."36 DTRA involves several DoD entities that focus on "arms control verification, acquisition and development of counterproliferation technology, and implementation of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program." 37 This counterproliferation effort involves military and civil service personnel as well as government experts from other agencies, industry and academia. As early as 1999, this counterproliferation effort involved private advisors and private military contractors.38 The clearest way to example the role that these contractors take on in counterproliferation is to examine the disposing of Iraq munitions and weapons. On September the 14th , one American private military contractor was killed and two were wounded by a terrorist attack that Tuesday morning, north of Baghdad. These three men were employees of EOD Technology, Inc. and were working in Iraq under contract to provide project specific security to the Project and Contracting Office (PCO), formerly the Coalition Provisional Authority.39 In March, United States Army Corps of Engineers awarded a contract worth $3.45 million to help clear ordnance and explosives from Iraq. Under a pre-existing contract, EODT has also received tasks orders worth at least $66,947,670.95 for the disposing of Iraq munitions. 40

And, prolif causes extinction from arms races and miscalculations

Utgoff 2(Deputy Director of the Strategy Forces, and Resources *Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses, Victor*, Volume 44, Number 2, Summer) ET

In sum, widespread proliferation is likely to lead to an occasional shoot-out with nuclear weapons, and that such shoot-outs will have a substantial probability of escalating to the maximum destruction possible with the weapons at hand. Unless nuclear proliferation is stopped, we are headed toward a world that will mirror the American Wild West of the, late 1800s. With most, if not all, nations wearing nuclear 'six-shooters' on their hips, the world may even be a more polite place than it is today, but every once in a while we will all gather on a hill to bury the bodies of dead cities or even whole nations.

Proliferation is a conflict escalator

Taylor 1 (Theodore, Chairman of NOVA, Former Nuclear Weapons Designer, 2001, http://www-ee.stanford.edu/~hellman/Breakthrough/book/chapters/taylor.html) LL

Nuclear proliferation - be it among nations or terrorists - greatly increases the chance of nuclear violence on a scale that would be intolerable. Proliferation increases the chance that nuclear weapons will fall into the hands of irrational people, either suicidal or with no concern for the fate of the world. Irrational or outright psychotic leaders of military factions or terrorist groups might decide to use a few nuclear weapons under their control to stimulate a global nuclear war, as an act of vengeance against humanity as a whole. Countless scenarios of this type can be constructed. Limited nuclear wars between countries with small numbers of nuclear weapons could escalate into major nuclear wars between superpowers. For example, a nation in an advanced stage of "latent proliferation," finding itself losing a nonnuclear war, might complete the transition to deliverable nuclear weapons and, in desperation, use them. If that should happen in a region, such as the Middle East, where major superpower interests are at stake, the small nuclear war could easily escalate into a global nuclear war.

A2: Impacts- Offense – Surge Capacity/Disaster Response

PMC’s provide necessary surge capacity for rapid responses to natural disasters and catastrophes.

McCormick Tribune Foundation 6 (“Understanding the Privatization of National Security” http://www.mccormickfoundation.org/publications/privatization2006.pdf)KM

One area where cost is perhaps less relevant is when the government has an immediate mission and quickly needs “surge capacity.” “It’s a question of getting it done,” noted moderator Suzanne Spaulding. “It’s the need for speed,” added a private sector executive. Whether it’s responding to Hurricane Katrina, a bio-terrorism event, or an outbreak of violence in Iraq, private contractors play an important role in supplementing government capabilities during a crisis or emergency situation. “What private contractors can do very well is pull together highly qualified people and hand-pick them and task-organize them, and do it very quickly. And this is an enormous asset to our country,” noted a public policy expert. “We have chosen not to have a military draft,” added a defense industry expert. “Therefore, when there is a surge in demand… there’s an inevitability toward our use of contractors.”

PMC’s solve modern conflicts – they provide rapid surge capacity at a lower cost than state actors.

Sullivan 10 (*CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW* VOLUME 42 FEBRUARY 2010 NUMBER 3, “Private Force / Public Goods” SCOTT M., Assistant Professor of Law, LSU, http://connecticutlawreview.org/documents/ScottM.Sullivan-PrivateForce-PublicGoods.pdf)KM

2. Policy Advantages of National Security Privatization a. Surge and Diffusion Capacity The increased lethality of non-state insurgents and terrorist organizations enhances non-state actors’ ability to influence state action through isolated, but deadly, incidents of force. Identifying these decentralized threats is difficult; effectively countering them requires a degree of deployment flexibility and expediency that would be enormously difficult and expensive for the public military to attain. Similarly, private contractors do not have to be rotated out of theater as do public soldiers. Thus, the government can hire fewer contractors and receive more fulltime- equivalent service for their deployment than is possible with public troops. The ability to hire and deploy contractors quickly not only provides a needed surge capacity in the midst of armed conflict, but also facilitates the deployment of a small number of troops to parts of the world where the State has little presence.174

A2: Impacts- Offense – Terrorism

PMC’s key to war on terrorism.

Smith 4 (Richard Victor University of Western Ontario “Can Private Military Companies replace Special Operational Forces?” http://www.cda-cdai.ca/cdai/uploads/cdai/2009/04/smith04.pdf)KM

Combating Terrorism Similar to counterproliferation, combating terrorism also makes use of PMCs to augment SOF involvement. It has been estimated that the United States spends at least 30 cents on the dollar for PMCs in the fight against terrorism.41 The United States current War on Terrorism has provided according to D. B. Des Roches, spokesman for the Pentagon's Defense Security Cooperation Agency, an active source of employment for PMCs.42 "Contractors are indispensable," said John J. Hamre, deputy secretary of defense in the Clinton administration. "Will there be more in the future? Yes, and they are not just running the soup kitchens." From cleaners to providing protection to valuable public works, Private Military Corporations are filling an important necessitate for the war on terrorism. The United States department of defense issued two contracts worth $2,608,794.74 for MPRI to devise a plan to put ex-soldiers to work on public works programs.43 Military Professional Resources Incorporated (MPRI) is corporately structured "with a Board of Directors, President, Chief Financial Officer, corporate staff, three operating groups, and a full time staff of 800…MPRI provides an extensive array of services, including training and education, simulation and war gaming support, equipment fielding support, democracy-transition assistance, peacekeeping and humanitarian aid, antiterrorism, force protection, consequence management, and non-military services."44

A2: Impacts- Offense – War

Relying on PMC’s for the war is good – warfare has moved away from large interstate conflicts. Traditional ideas of state control of violence don’t apply anymore.

Douthat 7 (Ross is a senior editor at The Atlantic, 28 Sep, “Reihan: Why Private Military Contractors Are A Good Thing”, http://rossdouthat.theatlantic.com/archives/2007/09/reihan\_why\_private\_military\_co.php)KM

A debate has erupted over US reliance on private military contractors in Iraq and elsewhere. My sense is that the brilliant and decidedly uneven Robert Young Pelton, a staunch critic of PMCs, has set the tone for the debate. My own view is different. We do depend on PMCs, we're likely to depend on them even more over time, and this is a very good thing. Consider John Robb's thoughts on the subject. The defining fact of our time, as John Mueller has argued, is the decline of war. This, of couse, contradicts the Colin Gray view and I can see how it might seem strange given the bloody conflicts that dominate the headlines. But this doesn't change the normative shift that has taken place over the last century, from a time when military aggression was seen as both inevitable and acceptable to the present, when it is seen as an offense against all things good and decent. A similar normative shift was behind the decline of enslavement in the West, which began long before the vile practice became economically impracticable. Ideology matters. The kind of conflicts we're seeing and are likely to see are far more like crime, pervasive and opportunistic, than like conventional interstate warfare. The patriotic sentiments that motivated volunteer armies in the past are harder to apply to campaigns designed to strengthen vulnerable foreign states, or to limit the extent of bunkering and other criminal activities that have no obvious ideological valence. And so we will need to rely on skilled professionals to help police the world. To be sure, there are legitimate concerns about abuses committed by PMCs. That is a failure of the US and Iraqi governments, but not of PMCs as a matter of principle.

PMC’s fill the gap the military leaves – asymmetrical warfare and increased need for peacekeeping missions are more suited to entrepreneurship.

McCormick Tribune Foundation 6 (“Understanding the Privatization of National Security” http://www.mccormickfoundation.org/publications/privatization2006.pdf)KM

The increased use of unconventional warfare by our enemies is another key driver of privatization. “How do you fight a global war on terror?” asked a participant. The government is “doing the right thing by being very entrepreneurial. Just like any corporation, you would bring in experts on short-term contracts.” PMCs are often better suited to respond to asymmetric threats. “Al-Qaeda is basically a new war-making entity,” noted a law enforcement expert. “This is in fact a new form of warfare that’s evolving. It’s not state-on-state conventional warfare, but the new form of warfare that’s developing with non-state actors.” “This is a global change,” concurred another law enforcement official, “where you see crime and war blurred. You see domestic and foreign blurred. And this has particularly important ramifications.” One ramification is the need for better intelligence. “During the Cold War, information was hard to come by,” noted one expert. “Power came from the control of information. The world is becoming increasingly complex … and the intelligence function above all has to be accurate and it’s got to be fast. [The government] can’t cover everything.” As a result, contractors are increasingly being employed in the intelligence field. One industry leader noted that another big change is the increased need for peacekeeping missions. “The military, of course, hates doing peacekeeping,” he stated. “So what are we going to do about that? Well, we’re probably going to go to the private sector again. Do you need to send a hundred 1st Airborne to eastern Congo to do peacekeeping operations? Not necessarily.”

A2: Impacts- Defense – War

PMC’s don’t have a propensity for violence – they generally employ retired soldiers and demand high levels of experience.

Sullivan 10 (*CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW* VOLUME 42 FEBRUARY 2010 NUMBER 3, “Private Force / Public Goods” SCOTT M., Assistant Professor of Law, LSU, http://connecticutlawreview.org/documents/ScottM.Sullivan-PrivateForce-PublicGoods.pdf)KM

2. A Propensity for Violence? The claim that private actors threaten human rights and larger U.S. policy goals emanates from a presumption that contractors are intrinsically more likely to use force, both lawful and unlawful, in the field.97 At the institutional level, the perceived propensity for violence stems from the tie between destruction in the field and the need for reconstruction contracts. At the individual level, critics suspect that selection effects and responsibility to private authorities for job performance result in a contracting base that is especially prone to violence and is apathetic toward larger collective policy goals. Gideon Sjoberg has characterized the institutional concern as a military animation of “Joseph Schumpeter’s concept of creative destruction as the foundation of capitalist endeavor takes on new meaning in Iraq: the greater the destruction the greater the demand for goods and services.”98 Under this view, PMCs are inclined to inflict more damage than necessary as part of a larger commercial incentive to reap the benefits of the reconstruction contracts that would follow. The quintessential example of this pattern is Halliburton, which has garnered over $15 billion in reconstruction contracts in Iraq, often through no-bid administrative award processes.99 As part of their reconstruction costs, Halliburton sub-contracts security services to other PMCs like Blackwater Worldwide.100 In a different but related vein, MPRI, which offers a diverse portfolio of military services, has been accused of manipulating information of foreign political circumstances to secure foreign military training contracts, the result of which potentially increased the level of fighting on the ground.101 At the individual level, it is commonly accepted that “security contractors are more likely to commit violations of the laws of war when they become involved in difficult security operations.”102 The “prone to violence” claim against PMCs has also been cited by legislators as a fundamental basis for barring PMCs from certain activities.103 The data, however, does not bear out these claims. The likelihood of both PMCs and public soldiers using violence, especially unlawful violence, reflect independently associated variables such as training level and military experience.104 As in the public military, PMCs possess varying degrees of training and military experience. Over seventy percent of the PMCs employed in Iraq are believed to have served in a Western military institution.105 During the course of their military service, many future contractors act as part of their military’s special operations forces, requiring the highest level of training one typically receives in military life.106 Private contractor experience also provides crucial experience in military-oriented nation building roles, such as civilian policing, of which the public force is otherwise completely bereft.107

Demographics prove – PMC’s steer clear from illegal or unnecessary violence.

Sullivan 10 (*CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW* VOLUME 42 FEBRUARY 2010 NUMBER 3, “Private Force / Public Goods” SCOTT M., Assistant Professor of Law, LSU, http://connecticutlawreview.org/documents/ScottM.Sullivan-PrivateForce-PublicGoods.pdf)KM

Other demographic factors also tend to indicate that PMCs—especially security contractors—are no more likely to engage in unlawful violence in their employment. Demographic factors of age, education, marital status, and the presence of children correlate with a lower likelihood to engage in crime generally, and unlawful violence in particular.110 PMCs serving abroad are on average 54% older than their public soldier counterparts (averaging 40 years old in comparison to 26 years old for public soldiers in the Army).111 Contractors are more than twice as likely to have a post-high school diploma (67% of civilian contractors possess a post-high school diploma, compared to 32% of soldiers in the Army).112 PMCs are also more than twice as likely to be married at the time of their service (73% to 44%)113 and are almost twice as likely to have children than those in the public military (1.2% to 0.64%).114

A2: Impacts- Defense – War

PMC’s are driven by the desire to serve the public good – private motive arguments don’t apply.

Sullivan 10 (*CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW* VOLUME 42 FEBRUARY 2010 NUMBER 3, “Private Force / Public Goods” SCOTT M., Assistant Professor of Law, LSU, http://connecticutlawreview.org/documents/ScottM.Sullivan-PrivateForce-PublicGoods.pdf)KM

One might think that the overarching profit-motive aspect of private actors may somehow create selection effects that would render traditional gauges of violence propensity inapplicable. Specifically, the idea that PMCs work for monetary gain is manifestly different than the motivating factors for public troops.115 Such analysis ignores empirical evidence that pecuniary gain also serves as the predominant reason for individuals to join (and remain in) the armed forces. Similarly, the desire to serve the public good represents an equivalent reason for PMCs to become public soldiers and enlist.116

A2: Impacts- Defense- War

And, contractors are a stabilizing force- they keep stabilize governments

Bellamy 8 ( Paul, UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, *Know Your Law*, http://www.knowyourlaw.com/Uploads/docs/Private%20Military%20Firms%20in%20Occupation.pdf ) ET

Deborah Avant, associate professor of political science and international affairs at the George Washington University and eminent specialist, writes: „[..] military contractors do not always undermine State power. They can enhance the power of individual states, as when failed states like Sierra Leone essentially buy an army. Contractors are also quite useful to powerful nations such as the US, which is managing the chaos in Iraq with fewer troops than many believed necessary by increasing its (private) personnel pool. States that embrace private security have a flexible new foreign-policy tool partly because private forces ease the political restraints typical among democracies. Those states that do not tap into the market lose relative power. Ultimately however, contractors undermine states' collective monopoly on violence. The fact that the US, Britain, Australia, and the United Nations hire private security makes it hard for nations that oppose military contracting to restrict security firms based in their country.‟66