Topicality

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its military and/or police presence in one or more of the following: South Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Turkey.

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\*\*\*Violations\*\*\*

Violation—Substantially=25%

A. Interpretation—A substantial reduction is defined by a decrease of at least 25% of the total quantity

DoD 3 (“Operation of Defense Acquisition System”, www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/Docs/DoDI50002signedMay1203.doc)

The DoD Components shall not terminate or substantially reduce participation in international cooperative ACAT ID programs under signed international agreements without USD(AT&L) approval; or in international cooperative ACAT IAM programs without ASD(C3I) approval. A DoD Component may not terminate or substantially reduce U.S. participation in an international cooperative program until after providing notification to the USD(AT&L) or the ASD(C3I). As a result of that notification, the USD(AT&L) or the ASD(C3I) may require the DoD Component to continue to provide some or all of the funding for that program in order to minimize the impact on the international cooperative program. Substantial reduction is defined as a funding or quantity decrease of 25 percent or more in the total funding or quantities in the latest President's Budget for that portion of the international cooperative program funded by the DoD Component seeking the termination or reduced participation.

B. Violation—The affirmative decreases military presence by less than 25%

C. Standards:

1. Predictability—Allowing for affs that only remove a small amount of presence from countries makes it unpredictable because they could remove small groups or a couple soldiers that would explode the neg research burden.

2. Ground—Small affirmatives are able to spike out of politics links and perception links by claiming they are small enough of a policy no one would perceive or care, skewing DA ground.

D. Voter for fairness and education— evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Violation—Substantial=W/O Material Qualifications

A. Interpretation—Substantially is without material qualification

NC Court of Appeals 3 (http://www.aoc.state.nc.us/www/public/coa/opinions/1999/980989-1.htm)

For the New York offense of driving while ability impaired to qualify as "substantially equivalent" to the North Carolina offense of driving while under the influence of an impairing substance, the respective statutes need not be identical in each and every respect. Substantially is defined as "[e]ssentially; without material qualification[.]" Black's Law Dictionary 1428 (6th ed. 1990).

B. Violation—The aff materially qualifies the reduction

C. Standards:

1. Predictability—Allowing materially qualified affs explodes the topic by creating thousands of unpredictable affs, such as presence in certain areas, certain types of presence, and in one or more of 6 countries, creating thousands of possible affs.

2. Education—Affs with material qualification destroy education by killing in depth education on the topic because you can’t predict which of the thousand affs will be read.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

**Violation**—Reduce=/=Eliminate

A. Interpretation—Reduce means to make something smaller in size—it is distinct from eliminate

Words and Phrases 2(Volume 36B, p. 80)

The word “reduce” is its ordinary signification does not mean to cancel, destroy, or bring to naught, but to diminish, lower, or bring to an inferior state. Green v. Sklar, 74 N.E. 595, 188 Mass. 363

B. Violation—The aff eliminates presence rather than reducing it.

C. Standards:

1. Grammatical Predictability—it is impossible to predict an elimination of troops, destroying the negatives ability to generate ground.

2. Education— It is not real world to remove all presence from nations, eliminating military presence ignores the in-depth real-world debate about the strategy behind military withdrawals.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Violation—Reduce=/=Consolidate

A. Interpretation—Reduce means to decrease or diminish

EnglishTest.net (http://www.english-test.net/toeic/vocabulary/words/086/toeic-definitions.php, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

Definition of reduce (verb) forms: reduced; reduced; reducing to lessen; to diminish; to decrease

B. Violation—The affirmative consolidates troops.

C. Standards:

1. Predictability—Consolidation is unpredictable because it is impossible to predict where the negative would consolidate, allowing the aff to generate non-reciprocal offense.

2. Ground—The aff is able to claim advantages from the relocation of the troops, while stealing neg ground based on perception and where the troops would be relocated.

3. Extra-Topical—The resolution doesn’t give the aff ground to decide where the troops go when removed—relocating is extra topical. Extra topicality is an independent voting issue because it allows the aff to gain advantages of actions outside the resolution while destroying predictable link ground for the neg.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Reduce=/=Consolidate 2nd Lines—Predictability

75 bases in Iraq—could consolidate to any of them, it’s unpredictable

Gerson 7 (Joseph, Director of Programs and Director of the Peace and Economic Security Program for the AFSC in New England, http://www.forusa.org/fellowship/winter07/josephgerson.html)

Post-invasion, the U.S. military established 110 bases in Iraq. By spring 2006 the Pentagon had “reduced the size of its footprint” by consolidating them into approximately 75 bases across the country. As authority is turned over to the central government in Baghdad or seized by competing Shi’a, Sunni, and Kurdish mini-states, the Pentagon is working feverishly to further consolidate the U.S. military presence to 14 “enduring bases” in Northern Iraq (Kurdistan), Baghdad, Anbar province (home to Sunni Fallujah, Ramadi, and Tikrit), and Shi’a-dominated southern approaches to Baghdad.

The US occupies over 700 bases in Afghanistan—they could relocate to all of them

Turse 10 (Nick, editor and award winning writer, 2/10, http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2010/02/10/opinion/main6193925.shtml)

A spokesman for the U.S.-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) tells TomDispatch that there are, at present, nearly 400 U.S. and coalition bases in Afghanistan, including camps, forward operating bases, and combat outposts.  In addition, there are at least 300 Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) bases, most of them built, maintained, or supported by the U.S.  A small number of the coalition sites are mega-bases like Kandahar Airfield, which boasts one of the busiest runways in the world, and Bagram Air Base, a former Soviet facility that received a makeover, complete with Burger King and Popeyes outlets, and now serves more than 20,000 U.S. troops, in addition to thousands of coalition forces and civilian contractors.

Violation—Presence=/=Weapons

A. Interpretation—Presence refers to physical experience, not technology

Steur 92 (Jonathon, PhD Stanford, transcriptions.english.ucsb.edu/archive/courses/liu/ english25/materials/class26notes.html)

"The key to defining virtual reality in terms of human experience rather than technological hardware is the concept of presence. Presence can be thought of as the experience of one's physical environment; it refers not to one's surroundings as they exist in the physical world, but to the perception of those surroundings as mediated by both automatic and controlled mental processes (Gibson, 1979): Presence is defined as the sense of being in an environment. Many perceptual factors help to generate this sense, including input from some or all sensory channels, as well as more mindful attentional, perceptual, and other mental processes that assimilate incoming sensory data with current concerns and past experiences (Gibson, 1966). Presence is closely related to the phenomenon of distal attribution or externalization, which refer to the referencing of our perceptions to an external space beyond the limits of the sensory organs themselves (Loomis, 1992)."

B. Violation—Weapons are not a part of our presence.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Limits—Allowing weapons to count as presence explodes the topic by allowing any object to be topical, exponentially expanding the topic, killing the neg's ability to generate stable offense.

2. Education—Without a predictable definition for what is considered presence, it’s impossible to generate stable negative ground, destroying clash and in-depth debate of the topic.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Presence=/=Weapons 2nd Line—Limits

Weapons explode the topic—justifies this list in Iraq alone

Iraq War 9(Iraq War info website, Iraq Weapons, http://www.iraq-war.ws/weapons/)

Iraq War Weapons

Coalition Weapons

 Ground Weapons

 \* M16A2 semiautomatic rifle

 \* M4/M4A1 carbine

 \* M4/M4A1 Special Operations modified

 \* M203 grenade launcher

 \* M249 squad automatic weapon (SAW)

 \* M60E3 machine gun

 \* M240G medium machine gun

 \* M40A1 sniper rifle

 \* M24 sniper rifle

 \* M82A1M special application scoped rifle

 \* M2 .50 caliber machine gun

 \* M9 pistol

 \* MP-5N 9mm submachine gun

 \* AN/PVS-5 night vision goggles

 \* AN/PVS-7B night vision goggles

 \* M252 81mm medium extended range mortar

 \* M224 60 mm lightweight mortar

 \* M120 mortar

 \* Stinger missile

 \* Shoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon (SMAW)

 \* AT4 antitank weapon

 \* AN/PVS14 night vision goggles

 \* MK-19 grenade launcher

 \* M1A1 Abrams battle tank

 \* M2A3 Bradley fighting vehicle

 \* M6 Bradley linebacker

 \* Humvee

 \* M109A6 Paladin howitzer

 \* M270 multiple launch rocket system

 \* Patriot missile system

 \* Avenger Humvee

 \* Light Armored Vehicle

 \* M88A2 Hercules Recovery Vehicle

 \* Challenger II battle tank

 \* Warrior combat vehicle

 \* Saxon armored personnel carrier

 \* Scimitar reconnaissance vehicle

 \* Striker anti-armor vehicle

 \* Sabre reconnaissance vehicle

 \* Land Rover light truck

 \* SA-80 rifle

 \* AS 90 Braveheart howitzer

 Munitions

 \* JDAM air-to-surface precision bomb

 \* JSOW air-to-surface precision bomb

 \* GBU laser-guided bombs

 \* GBU-28/37 "bunker-buster" bomb

 \* "Daisy cutter" 15,000-pound bomb

 \* MK82 500-pound bomb

 \* MK84 2,000-pound bomb

 \* Thermobaric weapon

 \* Tomahawk/AGM-86 cruise missiles

 \* Have Nap missile

 \* Maverick air-to-surface missile

 \* HARM anti-radar missile

 \* AIM-120 air-to-air missile

 \* Hellfire air-to-surface missile

 \* TOW anti-armor missile

 \* Stinger anti-aircraft missile

 \* Massive Ordnance Air Blast bomb (MOAB)

 Warships

 \* USS Abraham Lincoln

 \* USS Constellation

 \* USS Kitty Hawk

 \* USS Harry S. Truman

 \* USS Theodore Roosevelt

 \* Carrier battle group ships

 \* Guided-missile cruiser

 \* Guided-missile destroyer

 \* Attack submarine

 \* Guided missile

 \* Amphibious assault ship

 \* Oiler

 \* Fast combat support ships

 \* Amphibious transport/dock ship

 \* Landing craft, air cushioned

 Aircraft

 \* See Iraq War Aircraft

 Weapons Of Mass Destruction

 \* Chemical and biological defense

 \* Nuclear, biological, chemical detection

 \* Tactical nuclear warheads

Presence=/=Weapons 2nd Line—Limits

Over fifty different types of equipment in Afghanistan alone

Wikileaks 7 (TBC 6/24/10 http://content.wuala.com/contents/WikiLeaks/leaks/Afghanistan\_OEF\_Property\_List/WATGH7.html)

METAL DETECTOR, ACORN IED JAMMER, COMPUTER SET,DIGITA COMPUTER SET,DIGITA Q COM SE AN/UYK-128(V)3 D T D ANCYZ-10 V3 DETECTOR MTL H/HELD EN DEC TACLANE KG 175 LOADER,SCOOP TYPE-(673725) IRIDIUM SATELLITE TELEPHONE: 950 RADIO PORTABLE HAND HELD: HT750 RADIO PORTABLE: 512 NAVIGATION SET,SATE VSAT VERTEX : 1.5 METER SPEAKER AND SIREN FOR PUBLIC WAR EXPLOSIVES, DETECTOR PORTABLE: INSRTS ENHNCD SM XS INSRTS ENHNCD SM S INSRTS ENHNCD SM MED INSRTS ENHNCD SM XLG INSRTS ENHNCD SM LG MG 50 M2 HB FL GD/VEH Y MG 50 M2 HB FL GD/VEH MT MAC GUN 40MM MK93 MONO NI VIS AN/PVS-14 36 MG GRENAD MK19 MODIII MACH GUN 7.62MM M240B NAVIGATION SET: SAT NAV SET SAT AN/PSN- 3 NAV SET SAT AN/PSN-13 SPIKE STRIP, TIRE DEFLATION DEVI RT-1523E(C)/U REC TR RT-1523A(C)/U REC RT-1523B(C)/U RADIO SET AN/VRC-92F RDO SET AN/PSC-5RADIO SET AN/VRC-91D RT-1523D(C)U Z RADIO VRC-103 RT-1796 SI THE AN/PAS-13B(V)2 SI THE AN/PAS-13B(V)3 TR 1 1/4T 4X4 M998P1 TR CAR/T C 1 M998A1P1 TR W CR 1 1/4T M966P1 TRK UTIL HMMWV M1114 TRK UTIL HMMWV M1114 Q TPE TRK UTIL HMMWV M1114 CARRIER XM1151P1 TRIPOD GROUND MTD TBL HT 60PNG 60HZ 93W TELEPHONE SET TA-1/PT TOOL KIT MMTK Y LTT 1 TLR CGO 3/4 T M101A2 TLR CGO 3/4 T M101A2 TRAILER WTR M149A2 TRK CGO D/S M923 UTILITY VEHICLE,4WD-(JOHN DEER 6 UTILITY VEHICLE,4WD-(JOHN DEER 6

Violation—Presence=/=PMC’s

A. Interpretation— Presence is military and police personnel

MSN/Encarta No date (http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary\_1861737158/presence.html)

A group of official personnel, especially police, military forces, or diplomats, present or stationed in a place to represent their country and maintain its interest.  *maintained a heavy military presence in the capital*.

Military personnel requires active duty designation

Office of the Secretary of Defense 88 (http://law.justia.com/us/cfr/title32/321.1.1.4.46.html.)

Military Personnel. Includes all U.S. military personnel on active duty, U.S. National Guard or Reserve personnel on active duty, and Military Service Academy cadets and midshipmen.

B. Violation—The aff reduces contractors.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Ground—The aff is able to claim offense from reducing contracted soldiers, allowing them to co-opt offense against generic troop withdrawal, denying the neg stable ground.

2. Education—The lack of predictable ground skews clash, eliminating education by skewing depth because we have to debate generic arguments rather than specific DA’s and CP’s to the aff.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Presence=/=PMC’s 2nd Lines

Contractors explode the topic—serve other funcitons

Singer 8 (Peter W. Singer JUNE 05, 2008 Director, 21st Century Defense Initiative Forbes http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/0605\_military\_contractors\_singer.aspx TBC 6/24/10)

The vast bulk of these contractors handle military support functions: building and operating military bases, maintaining and repairing military equipment and vehicles, and moving massive convoys of supplies that are both vital to the operation's survival (like gas and ammunition) and not so vital (like Pizza Hut Personal Pan Pizza). Getting those jobs done has incurred a great cost, both financial and human; according to Department of Labor insurance claims, 1,292 contractors have been killed and 9,610 wounded as of April 2008. Contracting out logistics has brought the skills and resources of hundreds of companies from around the world to support the war effort. But, much like when a business outsources too much of its supply chain, this process has caused a loss of control. While companies only perform the jobs specified in their contract, war is an environment in which flexibility is needed most.

Contractors explode the topic – innumerable unpredictable functions

Lendman 10 (Stephen Lendman 1-19-10 esearch Associate of the Centre for Research on Globalization Outsourcing War - Rise Of Private Military Contractors (PMCs) http://www.rense.com/general89/outs.htm TBC 6/24/10)

By privatizing the military, America pierced the last frontier to let private mercenaries serve in place of conventional forces. Singer defines three types of companies: 1. "Military provider firms" Whatever their functions, they're used tactically as combatants with weapons performing services formerly done exclusively by conventional or special forces. 2. Military consulting companies They train and advise, much the way management consulting firms operate for business. They also provide personal security and bodyguard services. 3. Military support firms They perform non-lethal services. They're "supply-chain management firms....tak(ing) care of the back-end, (including) logistics and technology assistance...." They also supply intelligence and analysis, ordnance disposal, weapons maintenance and other non-combat functions.

Violation—Presence=Bases

A. Interpretation—Military Presence is defined as a U.S. military bases

Meernik 94 (James, University of North Texas, 1994, Presidential Decision Making and the Political Use of Military Force, *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol 38, p. 127)

The level of American involvement in an area in which an opportunity takes place is perhaps the most visible demonstration of US commitment. US military involvement as defined includes: (1) an established American military presence, defined as a U.S. military base, (2) the furnishing of military aid to some state or organization, or (3) a prior use of force. Such investment represents American interest and obligation to allies, enemies, and neutral parties alike.

B. Violation—the aff reduces troops.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Limits—Inclusion of troops in the topic justifies removal of different types of troops from different areas from any number and combination of topic countries, killing predictability and exploding the topic. Bases are more predictable because there are a limited number of bases that allow for more predictable research.

2. Education—Bases allow for more in-depth debate because we can debate the merit of each specific base, while there is less literature on the individual troop battalions that the aff removes.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Presence=Bases Second Line—A2: Underlimits

Bases don’t underlimit—there are hundreds in topic countries

Vine 9(David, Assistant professor of Anthropology@American University, February 25, “Too Many Overseas Bases”, http://www.fpif.org/articles/too\_many\_overseas\_bases)

Officially the Pentagon counts 865 base sites, but this notoriously unreliable number omits all our bases in Iraq (likely over 100) and Afghanistan (80 and counting), among many other well-known and secretive bases. More than half a century after World War II and the Korean War, we still have 268 bases in Germany, 124 in Japan, and 87 in South Korea. Others are scattered around the globe in places like Aruba and Australia, Bulgaria and Bahrain, Colombia and Greece, Djibouti, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, and of course, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba — just to name a few. Among the installations considered critical to our national security are a ski center in the Bavarian Alps, resorts in Seoul and Tokyo, and 234 golf courses the Pentagon runs worldwide.

Violation—Presence=Material(No Security Guarantees)

A. Interpretation— Presence requires the physical existence of something

Encarta 9(http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary\_1861737158/presence.html)

pres·ence [ prézz'nss ] (plural pres·ences) noun Definition: 1. existence in place: the physical existence or detectability of something in a place at a particular time.

And security guarantees are distinct from presence

Russell 9 (James, Naval Postgraduate School, http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/summary.cfm?q=814)

The United States confronts the altered regional security environment with a strategy that remains rooted in its Cold War experience which featured collective defense arrangements backed by security guarantees, forward military presence, and strong U.S.?host nation military relations. In order to mitigate threats to regional security, the United States must first come to grips with the linkages between the intrastate, interstate, and global environments in the region. With the linkages established, the threats to regional security and stability as suggested in the Davos Forum?s formulation make perfect sense: geopolitical instability, energy supply disruptions, weapons proliferation, and international terrorism. To contain these threats, the United States must reconnect its security strategy to the regional environment, recognizing that it cannot simply apply ?capabilities portfolios? to complex political and military problems bounded by history and regional circumstances. The analysis presented here suggests that state behavior in the region is the product of an altered security dilemma, in which internal political pressures are discouraging regional states from entrusting responsibility for their strategic security to outside powers, and instead are moving them to redirect their security efforts inward.

B. Violation—The aff removes a security guarantee.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Limits—Affs such as security guarantees explodes the topic, allowing any military agreement to be topical,

2. Ground—Security agreements destroy predictable link ground because the literature is distinct between troops/weapons/bases and security guarantees.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Violation—Police Presence=/=Non-Military Agencies

A. Interpretation—‘Police presence’ is military forces referred to in police roles

Bauschard 10(Stefan, Author of the Topic Paper, April 4, “Introductory Topic Essay” http://www.planetdebate.com/blogs/view/819)

According to Wikipedia, a “police” force is a “a public force empowered to enforce the law and provide security through the legitimized use of force.”  In relation to foreign military service, police usually refers to “military police,” “a military corps that enforces discipline and guards prisoners “ (Wordnet), but it can also include training and support of civilian police forces, such as US training of the Iraqi police. The term  “police” was added to the resolution because in some countries, particularly Iraq, many of the individuals that articles refer to as being part of the US military presence are really “police.”   This term was largely added to enable affirmatives to topically reduce all of the US presence that could be described as “military,” even if it was technically not military.  Although the term was added for that reason, it is likely that some affirmatives may find specific policing operations and reduce those.

B. Violation—The aff reduces something apart from the military

C. Standards:

a. Predictable Limits—there are thousands of different agencies in the U.S. that could act internationally in law enforcement, allowing them explodes the topic by allowing thousands of agencies that are not germane or in context of the resolution.

b. Ground—The neg loses all ground based off of the reductions in presence of U.S. combat forces.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

Police Presence=/=Non-Military Agencies 2nd Line—A2: Overlimits

Doesn’t overlimit—many police operations conducted by the DoD

Steele 8(Robert, Founder of the Marine Corps Intelligence Center, Strategic Studies Institute, *War and Peace in the Digital Era)*

Although the US has not declared war since the World War II, it has been involved in several dozen war-like circumstances occasioning the death of soldiers and others. These range from the UN Police Action in Korea (1950+), to Military Assistance in Vietnam (1961–72), to All Necessary Means under UN Security Council Resolution 678 (UNSCR 678) in Iraq (1991), to the present Iraq liberation (2003+) based in UNSCR 687, the cease-fire conditions for the 1991 action. Because very few profit from war, it is often bad press to start one. This may explain few wars but very many police actions, military operations, pre-emptive strikes and responses to something the enemy did. Also – to use scurrilous logic -- if war is not declared it cannot be lost, there can be no war crimes, no blame for starting a war (which is against international law), no obligation to obey rules of war, or rules for treatment of combatants, or rules for the protection of Cultural Property under the Hague Convention (1899, 1954).

DoD doesn’t overlimit —lead on narcotics

Sprankle 7(Laurie, Lecturer@Penn State, Security and International Relations in the 21st Century: United States’ Continuum of Counterinsurgency: Anti-Communism to Anti-Terrorism, http://www.forumonpublicpolicy.com/archive07/sprankle.pdf)

Facing a changing foreign policy paradigm with the disintegration of the Soviet Union by 1990, then President George H. W. Bush codified U.S. anti narcotic efforts providing a multilateral program focused on the provision of training, equipment, and economic assistance to foreign nations in the international war on drugs. The “Andean Strategy To Control Cocaine” implemented by the Bush administration in 1990 represented the most comprehensive program to date. With an operational budget of $423 million in FY 91, The Andean Strategy offered economic, military, and law enforcement assistance to participant nations. 48 At its core, the Andean Strategy relied on the use of the U.S. military to supplement such programs based on the designation by Congress that the Department of Defense represented the lead agency in the battle against drugs by 1988. 49 Nevertheless, the State Department in 1990 argued that the Bush counter narcotics policy “should not be characterized as a ‘militarized effort, but rather one that seeks to provide legitimate governments with the tools and assistance to help defend their political sovereignty.” 50

Doesn’t overlimit —DoD uses counterinsurgency efforts too

Schwartz 9(Michael, Specialist in defense acquisition, August 13, “Department of Defense Contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan: Background and Analysis”, http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128824.pdf)

According to the Army Field Manual on counterinsurgency, one of the fundamental strategies in counterinsurgency operations – such as those undertaken by DOD in Iraq and Afghanistan – is to retain legitimacy by winning the hearts and minds of the local population. 37 Conversely, the field manual argues that abusing or mistreating the population undermines counterinsurgency efforts, stating Though firmness by security forces is often necessary to establish a secure environment, a government that exceeds accepted local norms and abuses its people... generates resistance to its rule. People who have been maltreated or have had close friends or relatives killed... may strike back at their attackers. Security force abuses... can be major escalating factors for insurgencies. 38 In accordance with the manual’s assertion that the local population will ultimately determine the winner of the conflict, abuses and crimes committed by armed private security contractors and interrogators against local nationals may have undermined U.S. efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. 39

Doesn’t overlimit —DoD has intelligence systems

Pike 97(John, Director of Globalsecurity.org, July 5, “Department of Defense (DoD) Intelligence Information System(DoDIIS)”, **http://www.fas.org/irp/program/core/dodiis.htm)**

The Department of Defense (DOD) Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) defines the standards for intelligence systems and applications interoperability. The DODIIS provides, within limits, an integrated strategic to tactical user environment for performing identical intelligence functions on compatible systems. This DIA managed program incorporates the DISN secure networks under a single architecture. The system's primary components include the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET), the JWICS, and the JDISS.

Police Presence=/=Non-Military Agencies 2nd Line—They Underlimit

Federal agencies underlimit—there are many of them

Wikipedia 2010(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\_law\_enforcement\_in\_the\_United\_States, accessed on 6/24/10)

The federal government of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) empowers a wide range of [law enforcement agencies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_agency) to maintain law and public order related to matters affecting the country as a whole. [Federal police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_police) possess full federal authority as given to them under [United States Code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Code) (U.S.C.). Federal Law Enforcement Officers are authorized to enforce various laws not only at the federal level, but also state, county, and local in many circumstances. Both types operate at the highest level and are endowed with police roles, both may maintain a small component of the other (for example, the [FBI Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation_Police)). The agencies have nationwide jurisdiction for enforcement of federal law. All federal agencies are limited by the U.S. Code to investigating only matters that are explicitly within the power of the federal government. However, federal investigative powers have become very broad in practice, especially since the passage of the [USA PATRIOT Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA_PATRIOT_Act) in October [2001](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001). The [Department of Justice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Justice) is the largest and most pronounced law enforcement agency, and handles most law enforcement duties at the federal level.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_law_enforcement_in_the_United_States#cite_note-langeluttig-p9-0) It includes the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation), the [Drug Enforcement Administration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_Enforcement_Administration), and the [Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bureau_of_Alcohol%2C_Tobacco%2C_Firearms%2C_and_Explosives), among others.

Too many federal agencies—unlimits the topic

New London(http://www.newlondonohio.com/federal.htm, no date, “Federal Law Enforcement Career Resources”)

[Federal Bureau of Investigation](http://www.fbi.gov) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigates violations of all Federal laws that are not covered in the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies. These investigations may include bank roberies, kidnapping, treason, civil rights violations, extortions, and the assaulting or killing of any Federal Government employee. The FBI runs a national crime lab, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and maintains a centralized system of fingerprint identification. This is probably the most varied and interesting of all criminal justice careers. [Drug Enforcement Administration](http://www.usdoj.gov/dea) The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) enforcesstatutes and laws relating to the unlawful distribution and use of narcotics such as heroin, opium, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogenes, and synthetic (man made) narcotics such as methamphetamines and barbiturates. The main emphasis is on stopping the the narcotics trade at the source both in the United States and abroad. Agents may work a significant amount of their careers undercover. [United States Postal Service Inspector](http://www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect) The U.S. Postal Service Inspector investigates over 250 different types of illegal activities involving the mail. These may include mail theft, mail fraud, and illegal drug trafficking or money laundering through the mails. The U.S. Postal Service investigative agency is the oldest Federal Law Enforcement agency still in existence. [United States Marshals Service](http://www.usdoj.gov/marshals) Deputy United States Marshals supervise the security of Federal Court Proceedings by maintaining order, guarding prisoners, and serving orders of the courts. They also run the Federal Witness Protection Program, and transport all Federal Prisoners to court proceedings, as well as transport inmates from one Federal Prison to another. Deputy Marshals are well paid and have significant opportunites for career advancements. [Federal Bureau of Prisons](http://www.bop.gov) The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the fastest growing Federal Agency. Federal Law Enforcement career opportunities are greater in the Bureau of Prisons than any of the other agencies on this list. The Bureau of Prisons provides a safe and secure living environment for the inmates that have been sentenced in Federal Court. These are the inmates that were caught and prosecuted by the other Federal Law Enforcement officers on this page. Career advancement opportunites, a stable work environment, and the opportunities to transfer to any area of the country are reasons to consider a career with the Bureau of Prisons.For Bureau of Prisons History visit [Alcatraz - The Warden Johnston Years](http://www.alsirat.com/alcatraz.html?clicktrade=42050) - The Rock in the Age of the Public Enemies: historical documents, photographs, articles, and biographies about America's Devil's Island. [Internal Revenue Service](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod) The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service investigates tax fraud, and the failure of individuals or companies to file tax returns. A second unit called Internal Security Inspectors investigate suspected cases of employee misconduct or illegal activities. [Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms](http://www.atf.treas.gov) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) agents investigate and enforce laws that relate to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Agents may work undercover and may coordinate raids on firearms an explosive smugglers. An exciting and potentially dangerous career awaits all new ATF agents. [United States Customs Service](http://www.customs.ustreas.gov) The U.S. Customs service is a part of the Department of the Treasury. It's agents collect duties and taxes on goods and services exported from or imported into the United States, and perform investigations in revenue thefts, cargo thefts, and the smuggling of illegal narcotics. Agents are employed mainly in port cities and cities with international airports, as well as along the border states located next to Mexico and Canada. [Immigration and Naturalization Service](http://www.ins.usdoj.gov) The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) enforces our countries immigration and naturalization laws. They are enforced by Border Patrol Agents and Criminal Investigatiors. They prevent illegal entries into the United States, and determine the immigration status of persons applying for citizenship. INS agents generally assist the U.S. Customs Service in preventing the importation of illegal goods and services. [United States Secret Service](http://www.ustreas.gov/treasury/bureaus/usss/usss.html) The United States Secret Service is charged with protecting the President of the United States, the Vice President, their families, former Presidents and their families, and heads of foreign states while in America. They also provide security for the White House, the Vice President's home, and the Treasury building. They have an investigation branch that investigates all crimes relating to currency, coin, stamp, government bonds, computer fraud and credit card fraud. [EPA Enforcement](http://es.epa.gov/oeca/enforcement/) it's a dirty job, but someone's got to do it!

Police Presence=/=Non-Military Agencies 2nd Line—They Underlimit

 The FBI has agents abroad

FBI.Gov(Accessed 6/25/10, http://www.fbi.gov/contact/legat/legat.htm)

For more than six decades, the FBI has stationed agents and other personnel overseas to help protect Americans back home by building relationships with principal law enforcement, intelligence, and services around the globe and facilitating a prompt and continuous exchange of information. Today, we have Legal Attaché offices—commonly known as Legats—and smaller sub-offices in 75 key cities around the globe, providing coverage for more than 200 countries, territories, and islands. Each office is established through mutual agreement with the host country and is situated in the U.S. embassy or consulate in that nation. Our Legal Attaché program is managed by the Office of International Operations at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. This office keeps in close contact with other federal agencies, Interpol, foreign police and security officers in Washington, and national and international law enforcement associations. International liaison and information sharing are conducted in accordance with Executive Orders, laws, treaties, Attorney General Guidelines, FBI policies, and interagency agreements.

FBI agents investigate bombings and provide humanitarian support—massively underlimits the topic

FBI.gov(http://www.fbi.gov/contact/legat/accomplishments.htm, accessed 6/25/10)

Through the years FBI agents, analysts, and other personnel overseas have made major contributions to solving cases, disabling worldwide terrorist and criminal networks, bringing fugitives to justice, and ensuring the safety of global events. Here is a small sampling of some of their accomplishments: Legat Beijing coordinated the FBI’s role in the 2008 Summer Olympic Games. Legat Tbilisi was intimately involved during the [investigation into the attempted assassination of President George W. Bush](http://www.fbi.gov/page2/jan06/grenadeattack011106.htm) during a speech in 2005. In the wake of the tsunami of 2004, the Office of International Operations played a crucial role in facilitating FBI involvement throughout Southeast Asia, providing various forms of humanitarian and laboratory support. Legat Madrid provided investigative assistance following the string of bombings in 2004 on mass transit systems in Spain. Legat Jakarta collaborated with Indonesian law enforcement partners during the investigation of the Bali nightclub bombing in 2002. The Office of International Operations and Legat Nairobi coordinated the deployment of FBI personnel in the aftermath of the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania.

Allowing non-military agencies underlimits—justifies enforcement of treaties with Japan, like this

U.S. Fish and WildLife Services No Date(http://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/treaty.html)

Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan(Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment; 25 UST 3329; TIAS 7990) as amended -- This 1972 Convention is designed to provide for the protection of species of birds which are common to both countries, or which migrate between them by (1) enhancement of habitat, (2) exchange of research data, and (3) regulation of hunting. It was signed in Tokyo on March 4, 1974, with ratification advised by the Senate of March 27, 1973, and documents of ratification exchanged September 19, 1972. The Convention entered into force September 19, 1974. An agreement amending the annex to the Convention by adding the Maloy Bittern was effected by exchange of notes September 19, 1974, entering into force December 19, 1974 (25 UST 3373; TIAS 7990). This exchange also included a list of endangered birds as provided for in Article IV of the Convention.

Violation—In=Throughout

A. Interpretation—In means throughout.

Words and Phrases 1904(*Judicial and Statutory Definitions of Words and Phrases*, Volume 4, pg. 3465)

In the act of 1861 providing that justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction “in” their respective counties to her and determine all complaints, etc., the word “in” should be construed to mean “throughout” such counties. Reynolds v. Larkin, 14 Pac. 114, 117, 10 Colo. 126.

B. Violation—They only reduce presence in certain areas.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Limits—There are thousands of areas the U.S. has troops—it is impossible to predict what areas the aff would remove from, and all the permutations of these areas exponentially increase the topic.

2. Ground—Removing troops in certain areas allows the aff to spike out of perception links and DA’s by having more specific evidence about the area than the neg.

D. Voter for fairness and education—evaluate under competing interpretations—it forces debate about what the topic should look like, while reasonability is arbitrary.

ASPEC

A. Interpretation— The USFG is the 3 branches

The Government of New Zealand 9 (http://www.library.auckland.ac.nz/subjects/law/pdfs/ RetrievingLegalMaterialsOrganisedbyRegion.pdf)

The United States federal government consists of the legislative branch (the House of Representatives and the Senate), the judicial branch (a hierarchy of courts), and the executive branch (the elected President).

B. Violation—The affirmative doesn’t specify which agent enacts the plan.

C. Standards:

1. Predictable Ground—Not specifying allows the aff to spike out of agent DA’s or eliminate competitiveness on counterplans by choosing an agent in the 2ac.

2. Education—We lose education that is based off the real-world implementation of the aff.

D. Voter for fairness and education.

Presence SPEC

A. Interpretation— Presence is all military and police personnel

MSN/Encarta No date (http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary\_1861737158/presence.html)

A group of official personnel, especially police, military forces, or diplomats, present or stationed in a place to represent their country and maintain its interest.  *maintained a heavy military presence in the capital*.

B. Violation—The aff doesn’t define what part of military and/or police presence it reduces.

C. Standards:

1. Ground—The negative can’t read DA’s or PICs to specific types of presence, because the aff could specify what they did in the 2ac to shift out of offense.

2. Education—We lose education about the specific types of military presence, because there is no discussion of the effectiveness of specific types of presence and whether or not the specific type should be removed.

3. No Solvency—They can’t solve because solvency is contingent on what type of military presence they reduce.

D. Voter for fairness and education.

\*\*\*A2: Violations\*\*\*

A2: Substantial=25%

**1. Counter-Interpretation—Substantial is qualitative, not quantitative**

**Lands 99** (Robert, 12-1, Finer Stephens Innocent Solicitors, http://www.theaoi.com/Mambo/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=226&Itemid=26)

If you copy the whole of another person’s work, you will probably infringe their copyright. You will probably infringe their copyright if you copy a substantial part of another’s work. What is substantial is determined by the quality of the portion used, not just the quantity. In other words, if you copy the most important part of a work, it will be substantial even if it’s only a small percentage of the whole.

2. Prefer our interpretation

1. Percentages are arbitrary—they will move the goalpost to make it so the affirmative is never topical, making it impossible to win on the aff.
2. No ground loss—we don’t spike any of their links because we don’t reduce by 25%.
3. Education—qualitative reductions are better, you get to learn about reductions that are effective, and military strategy.
4. Lit Checks—must be significant literature for an aff, limiting out unpredictable affs.

A2: Substantial=W/O Material Quals

1. Counter-Interpretation—Substantial is to a great extent

Compact Oxford Dictionary (http://www.askoxford.com/concise\_oed/substantially?view=uk)

Substantially • adverb 1 to a great or significant extent. 2 for the most part; essentially.

2. Prefer our interpretation

a. Ground—Not materially qualifying gives the negative infinite unpredictable PIC ground, making it impossible to defend the aff.

b. Real World Education—We lose in-depth discussion about specific military policies because the neg can run generics based off the resolution, rather than links off of the plan.

c. Education—Real-World decision makers don’t uniformly withdraw—they skew education about specifics.

A2: Reduce=/=Eliminate

1. We reduce to zero--It’s used in a policy context

Rudd 10 (Kevin Prime minister of Australia 19 February 2010 Transcript of Interview on Channel Seven's Sunrise Program The Prime Minister was interviewed by Melissa Doyle on Channel Seven's Sunrise Program)

PM: Well let me be absolutely blunt with you Ray, in terms of dealing with the challenge of getting rid of commercial whaling in the Southern Ocean, and particularly in the Australian Whale Sanctuary - we oppose it. What we've said we've done for the last two years is work diplomatically with the Japanese to try and get them to agree to an outcome. Specifically, what we're putting to the Japanese is to take where they are now, which is the slaughter of some hundreds of whales each year and reduce that to zero. If we don't get that as a diplomatic agreement, let me tell you, we'll be going to the International Court of Justice. Secondly, on the timeline question which you asked about, can I say this to you Ray - if we don't reach a landing point with the Japanese diplomatically, that action will occur well before the commence of the next whaling season, which is this November, OK? So, we have put ourselves onto a timeline, we're working it through with the Japanese, but if they don't come at this agreement to reduce to zero, we will initiate that action.

2. Counter-Interpretation—reducing to zero is grammatical

American Heritage Dictionary 9 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/zero+out

zero out 1. To eliminate (a budget or budget item) by cutting off funding. 2. To reduce to zero.

3. Counter-Standards—

 a. Ground—their links are magnified because we remove more presence.

b. Education—real world policy wouldn’t exclude removing all presence from the discussion—allowing reduction to zero increases education.

c. No Ground/Predictability loss—everything done is part of the resolution, they can still garner links off of removing all presence.

A2: Reduce=/=Consolidate

1. Counter-Interpretation—Reduce means to consolidate

Merriam Webster (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce, 2010, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

transitive verb 1 a : to draw together or cause to converge : [consolidate](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consolidate) <reduce all the questions to one> b (1) : to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number <reduce taxes> <reduce the likelihood of war> (2) : to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling <add the wine and reduce the [sauce](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce) for two minutes> c : to narrow down : [restrict](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/restrict) <the Indians were reduced to small reservations> d : to make shorter : [abridge](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/abridge)]

2. Counter-Standards

a. Education—part of the reduction of military presence necessitates it is relocated—we introduce educational discussion about the relocation.

b. Ground—they still get their links—we removed presence in areas of topic countries.

c. More predictable—it’s more predictable than not specifying and claiming they go somewhere else through normal means.

A2: Presence=/=Weapons

1. Counter-Interpretation—Presence is equipment, facilities, and troops

Hajjar 2 (Sami, Strategic Studies Inst., *U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects,* p. 201) 

2. Counter-Standards—

a. Context—our interpretation is talking in the context of military presence, not some vacuous difference between experience.

b. Education—Weapon systems are better for education because you have discussion about the effectiveness of weapons rather than just whether troops are good.

A2: Presence=/=PMC’s

1. We meet—PMC’s hired by the U.S. are part of U.S. military presence

Sandel 9(Michael, Proffessor@Harvard University, *Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do?,* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\_Sandel)

The recruitment of foreign troops is not the only way the logic of the market plays out. Once you view military service as a job like any other, there is no reason to assume the hiring must be done by the government. In fact, the United States now outsources military functions to private enterprises on a large scale. Private military contractors now play an increasing role in conflicts around the world, and form a substantial part of the U.S. military presence in Iraq.

2. Counter-interpretation—Presence is defined as all forces

Henry 6 (Ryan, Frmr Undersec of Defense, *Naval War College Review*, 59(2), http://www.comw.org/pda/fulltext/0603henry.pdf)

Finally, operational access comprises the presence, global management, and surging of our forces overseas, all enabled by the political and geographic access we enjoy with hostnation partners. Presence is defined by the permanent and rotational forces that conduct military activities (training, exercises, and operations) worldwide, from security cooperation to crisis response. That presence consists of both small units working together in a wide range of capacities and major formations conducting elaborate exercises to achieve proficiency in multinational operations. Second, our posture supports our new approach to force management, which seeks both to relieve stresses on our military forces and their families and to manage our forces on a global, rather than regional, basis. Combatant commanders no longer "own" forces in their theaters; rather, forces are managed according to according to global priorities. Third, managing our military forces globally also allows us to surge a greater percentage of the force wherever and whenever necessary.

3. Counter-Standards

a. Education—Not allowing PMC’s eliminates vital discussion of the types of U.S. troops deployed, and ignores questions of which are more effective—allowing PMC’s allows for better breadth and depth.

b. Predictable—no offensive reason why PMC’s aren’t predictable—lit checks, and the massive number deployed.

c. Ground—they still maintain the links to all their DA’s and K’s, while garnering links to PMC’s good DA’s.

A2: Presence=Bases

1. Counter-Interpretation—Presence includes all military and police personnel

MSN/Encarta No date (http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary\_1861737158/presence.html)

A group of official personnel, especially police, military forces, or diplomats, present or stationed in a place to represent their country and maintain its interest.  *maintained a heavy military presence in the capital*.

2. Counter-Standards

a. Lit-Base—There is more literature on troops than bases, means troops are a more predictable mechanism and the lack of in-depth literature on bases kills specific education.

b. Ground—Removing troops gives the negative more link ground through relocation DA’s and DA’s to why troop deployment is good.

A2: Presence=Material(No Security Guarantees)

1. Counter-Interpretation—Presence does not require physical reality, only perception

Patrick 2 (Andrew, Nat’l Research Council, http://www.andrewpatrick.ca/virtualpresence/presenceideas.html.)

The term "presence" is defined as "the fact or condition of being present" or "something… felt or believed to be present" (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1981). Thus, "presence" may indicate a true condition when an object is actually present in the physical world (the first definition). The term "presence" may also connote a personal perception of the real world, embodied in a feeling or belief (the second definition). This perception may be wrong at times when a perception of presence occurs when an object is not present in the real world. This case we will call the "illusion of presence" (Heeter, 1992), and our interest is in how products can create the illusion of presence and use it for positive outcomes.

2. Counter-Standards

a. Fair Limits—We provide the best limits by allowing discussion of both physical and non-physical presence, while not exploding the topic—adding perceptual military presence only adds our aff.

b. Education—Key to learn about the nature of our military presence—removing forces doesn’t educate about how our alliances.

A2: Police Presence=/=Non-Military Agencies

1. Counter-Interpretation—Police presence includes Law enforcement representatives, agencies and individuals working on the war on drugs

Beare 8(Margaret, June 6, Professor of Law@York University, THE HISTORY AND THE FUTURE OF THE POLITICS OF POLICING, https://ozone.scholarsportal.info/bitstream/1873/8910/1/273589.pdf)

In several notable cases, the lead (formally or informally) on international enforcement oriented committees or in the various policing operations is taken by the United States. Ethan Nadelmann describes the global US police presence that includes a vast array of law enforcement representatives in foreign countries, a multitude of separate law enforcement agencies, each with their own reasons for operating abroad, and the US linking of their “war on drugs” with “national security” which served to “export” criminal investigatory techniques. This influence of the US upon Canada is not always merely passively received or resisted but is also often actively sought by Canadian law enforcement. Canadian police officers attend training courses within the US, belong to associations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and attend conferences such as the International Asian Organized Crime Conference, which moves between Canada and the US for their annual meetings. Policing weaponry is advertised in Canadian police magazines and is displayed at policing conferences within Canada and serves as the basis for some of the arguments put forth by the police for enhanced fire power, wider diversity of weapons and in some cases even the appearance of the uniforms.

2. Counter-Standards

a. Limits—They underlimit the topic by only allowing for discussion on military affairs and not about other international presence.

b. Education—Only allowing military agencies destroys education, destroying breadth, while allowing agencies wouldn’t undermine depth.

A2: In=Throughout

1. Counter-Interpretation: In means within the limits of something
Merriam Webster (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

1 a —used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits <in the lake> <wounded in the leg> <in the summer> b :[into](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/into) 1 <went in the [house](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in)>

2. Counter-Standards:

a. Education—Reducing presence uniformly kills discussion about troop withdrawal in certain areas—this discussion is key to education about our forces in these countries.

b. Lit Base—There must be a strong lit base to run an aff about a specific area, checking back limits.

c. Impossible—We only have one military base in Turkey, for example, making the resolution impossible.

A2: ASPEC

1. No Resolutional basis—their interpretation justifies us having to specify every senator’s vote, forcing the aff to read 8 minutes of plan text.

2. Ground—Specification destroys negative ground because the aff could specify an unpredictable agency to do the plan.

3. No Ground loss—just because they don’t get agent CPs and DA’s doesn’t mean they were entitled to them.

4. Cross-x checks abuse—they could have just asked us.

A2: Presence Spec

1. No resolutional basis—justifies us having to specify down to what specific weapon is removed, forcing an 8 minute plan text.

2. Cross-x checks abuse—they could have asked what we defended after the 1ac.

3. No Ground Loss—They still have ground against military presence, it doesn’t matter what type we are.

4. Solvency literature checks—our solvency defines what would be required to solve, proves a stable check.

\*\*\*Definitions\*\*\*

USFG Definitions

The USFG is the 3 branches

The Government of New Zealand 9 (http://www.library.auckland.ac.nz/subjects/law/pdfs/ RetrievingLegalMaterialsOrganisedbyRegion.pdf)

The United States federal government consists of the legislative branch (the House of Representatives and the Senate), the judicial branch (a hierarchy of courts), and the executive branch (the elected President).

More ev…

UC San Diego 7 (http://vcsa.ucsd.edu/spja/sls/SLSHandbook-Constitutional\_Law.pdf)

The United States federal government is composed of three branches: the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch. Each branch serves a separate function. The powersof each branch are described in the first three Articles of the Constitution. Mechanisms called“checks and balances” exist to prevent each of the three branches from having so much power

that the other branches cannot legitimately serve their constitutional functions.

More ev...

Free Dictionary No Date (http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Federal+government+%28US%29)

The federal government of the United States is the centralized United States governmental body established by the United States Constitution. The federal government has three branches: the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Through a system of separation of powers or "checks and balances", each of these branches has some authority to act on its own, some authority to regulate the other two branches, and has some of its own authority, in turn, regulated by the other branches. The policies of the federal government have a broad impact on both the domestic and foreign affairs of the United States. In addition, the powers of the federal government as a whole are limited by the Constitution, which leaves a great deal of authority to the individual states.

US Definitions

The U.S. is the 50 states and DC

DiPaoloa 2k (Frank, Tax Accountant – Tax Form Processing LLC, taxformprocessing.com/tax/faq/tax26.htm)

You AND your spouse (if filing jointly) MUST have lived in the United States for more than half of the tax year (AT LEAST 183 days or AT LEAST 184 days if a leap year – These days do NOT need to be consecutive). The United States is defined as any of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The federal government controls territory beyond the 50 states

American Patriot Network 95 (http://www.civil-liberties.com/pages/howcome.html)

Again, the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is defined as property owned by the United States, not the States themselves. This is further clarified in Hooven v. Evatt in which the Court said, "In exercising its constitutional power to make all needful regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States, Congress...is not subject to the same constitutional limitations as when legislating for the United States"

The U.S. refers to the states, territories, and possessions of the U.S.

Dorsey & Whitney LLP 3 (http://www.dorsey.com/files/tbl\_s21Publications/PDFUpload141/198/SECRulesRegs\_AnlystCert\_2\_26\_03pdf.pdf, review of SEC hearing on U.S. bounds)

U.S. Person is defined by Regulation S Rule 902(k) and includes among others, all residents of the United States, all legal entities organized within the United States, any account of a U.S. person managed or held by a foreign entity, and trusts for which a U.S. person is a trustee. The United States is defined as the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

Should Definitions

Should means ought

Dictionary.com (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/should)

must; ought (used to indicate duty, propriety, or expediency): You should not do that.

More ev…

Merriam-Webster Online (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/should)

2 —used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency <'tis commanded I should do so — Shakespeare> <this is as it should be — H. L. Savage> <you should brush your teeth after each meal>

The past tense of shall definition is uncommon and out of regular use

Dictionary.com (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/should)

Rules similar to those for choosing between shall and will have long been advanced for should and would, but again the rules have had little effect on usage. In most constructions, would is the auxiliary chosen regardless of the person of the subject: If our allies would support the move, we would abandon any claim to sovereignty. You would be surprised at the complexity of the directions. Because the main function of should in modern American English is to express duty, necessity, etc. (You should get your flu shot before winter comes), its use for other purposes, as to form a subjunctive, can produce ambiguity, at least initially: I should get my flu shot if I were you. Furthermore, should seems an affectation to many Americans when used in certain constructions quite common in British English: Had I been informed, I should (American would) have called immediately. I should (American would) really prefer a different arrangement. As with shall and will, most educated native speakers of American English do not follow the textbook rule in making a choice between should and would.

More evidence on past tense of shall

Dictionary.com (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/should)

Like the rules governing the use of shall and will on which they are based, the traditional rules governing the use of should and would are largely ignored in modern American practice. Either should or would can now be used in the first person to express conditional futurity: If I had known that, I would (or somewhat more formally, should) have answered differently. But in the second and third persons only would is used: If he had known that, he would (not should) have answered differently. Would cannot always be substituted for should, however. Should is used in all three persons in a conditional clause: if I (or you or he) should decide to go. Should is also used in all three persons to express duty or obligation (the equivalent of ought to): I (or you or he) should go. On the other hand, would is used to express volition or promise: I agreed that I would do it. Either would or should is possible as an auxiliary with like, be inclined, be glad, prefer, and related verbs: I would (or should) like to call your attention to an oversight. Here would was acceptable on all levels to a large majority of the Usage Panel in an earlier survey and is more common in American usage than should. · Should have is sometimes incorrectly written should of by writers who have mistaken the source of the spoken contraction should've.

Should = Recommendation

Should implies a recommendation

VDH (Virginia Department of Health, <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/EnvironmentalHealth/Wastewater/wwtechnology/definitions.htm>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK) Should - means a recommendation.

Should means recommended

Linux Foundation (<http://refspecs.freestandards.org/LSB_3.0.0/LSB-Core-generic/LSB-Core-generic/def.html>

Linux Foundation, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
it is recommended that; ought to

Should means recommended

Business Dictionary (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/should.html>date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
In general, recommended but not [mandatory](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/mandatory.html).

Should = Obligation

Means a mandatory obligation

CERN Internal Audit 8 (<http://internal-audit.web.cern.ch/internal-audit/method/glossary.html>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Should - The use of the word "should" in the Standards represents a mandatory obligation.

Should means that the following action is obligated to occur

Wiktionary (<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/should>, April 28, 2010, date accesed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

 Used to indicate that an action is considered by the speaker to be obligatory.You should go.

Means the following action is to occur

Institute of Internal Auditers(<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/full-standards/?i=8317>, date accessed: 6/25/2010)
The Standards use the word "should" where conformance is expected unless, when applying professional judgment, circumstances justify deviation.

Should means that the following action is to occur

Studio Cabrini (http://www.studiocabrini.com/index\_file/GMP\_Glossary.htm, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Should: Auxiliary verb indicating a lesser obligation to comply with the main verb that follows.  Used when there is recognition that although bound by duty, there may be circumstances that warrant not proceeding as stated.

Should means that the following action must occur

Dictionary.com(http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/should, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

3. must; ought (used to indicate duty, propriety, or expediency): You should not do that.

Should means an obligation

Yourdictionary.com(<http://www.yourdictionary.com/should>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
used to express obligation, duty, propriety, or desirability: you should ask first, the plants should be watered weekly

Substantially Definitions

Large or for the most part

Compact Oxford Dictionary (http://www.askoxford.com/concise\_oed/substantially?view=uk)

Substantially • adverb 1 to a great or significant extent. 2 for the most part; essentially.

Large

MacMillan Online (http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/american/substantially)

1 by a large amount or degree

Considerably

Encarta (http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861716589)

sub·stan·tial·ly [ səb stánsh'lee ] adverb Definition: 1. considerably: in an extensive, substantial, or ample way

Great amount

Princeton wordnet(http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=substantially, date accessed 6/24/2010, AJK)

well: to a great extent or degree; "I'm afraid the film was well over budget"; "painting the room white made it seem considerably (or ...in a strong substantial way; "the house was substantially built"

Supreme Court defines substantially as to a larger degree

Brennan (Jacquie, http://english.disabilitylawlowdown.com/shownotes/DLLPod18.php, “Show 18 Transcript- ADA Amendments Act, date accessed 6/24/2010, AJK)

And then a few years later in 2002 in a case called Toyota v. Williams, the Supreme Court focused on the word “substantially” from the definition of the “disability” and gave us a definition of “substantially” that meant “considerably” or “to a large degree”. At the same time, the court also narrowed the scope of “major life activity” saying that if you’re going to say that a major life activity is limited, what that major life activity must be is something that is of central importance to most people’s daily lives.

Means to ‘a large degree’

Supreme Court 2 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/00-1089.ZS.html>, TOYOTA MOTOR MFG., KY., INC. V. WILLIAMS (00-1089) 534 U.S. 184 (2002) 224 F.3d 840, reversed and remanded, date accessed 6/24/2010, AJK)

The Court’s consideration of what an individual must prove to demonstrate a substantial limitation in the major life activity of performing manual tasks is guided by the ADA’s disability definition. “Substantially” in the phrase “substantially limits” suggests “considerable” or “to a large degree,” and thus clearly precludes impairments that interfere in only a minor way with performing manual tasks. Cf. Albertson’s, Inc. v. Kirkingburg, [527 U.S. 555](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct-cgi/get-us-cite?527+555), 565. Moreover, because “major” means important, “major life activities” refers to those activities that are of central importance to daily life. In order for performing manual tasks to fit into this category, the tasks in question must be central to daily life. To be substantially limited in the specific major life activity of performing manual tasks, therefore, an individual must have an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the individual from doing activities that are of central importance to most people’s daily lives. The impairment’s impact must also be permanent or long-term. See 29 CFR §§1630.2(j)(2)(ii—iii).

Substantially = Specific Numbers (1/2)

Substantially means at minimum 25,000 troops

Depetris 2010 (<http://depetris.wordpress.com/2010/01/14/general-odierno-u-s-troop-reduction-depends-on-success-of-iraqi-elections/>, [Daniel R. DePetris: The Political Docket](http://depetris.wordpress.com/)

[General Odierno: U.S. Troop Reduction Depends on Success of Iraqi Elections](http://depetris.wordpress.com/2010/01/14/general-odierno-u-s-troop-reduction-depends-on-success-of-iraqi-elections/)

, Jan 14, 2010, date accessed: 6/24/2010, AJK)

Understandably, General Odierno would not declassify any information concerning the specific logistics of the withdrawal.  But in an interview with the Associated Press a few weeks ago, he disclosed something that most Americans can take to heart; the U.S. Military plans to withdraw 12,500 troops per month after the Iraqi elections are completed in March.  By this estimate, the United States can expect a substantial troop reduction from Iraq in the first few months of this year.

Substantial means a reduction of 11,000 troops

Joyner 6 ([JAMES JOYNER](http://www.outsidethebeltway.com/author/site_admin/) | FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 2006, U.S. Troop Reduction in Iraq <http://www.outsidethebeltway.com/us_troop_reduction_in_iraq_>, date accessed: 6/24/2010, AJK)

Casey, who said more than once last year that he expected to see “fairly substantial” U.S. troop reductions during spring and summer of 2006, noted that the force has dropped from about 138,000 in March to 126,900 now. “Whether that’s ‘fairly substantial’ enough, I’ll leave to your judgment,” he said. “As I said, I think there will be continued gradual reductions here as the Iraqis take on a larger and larger role.”

**Substantial reduction means 20,000-30,000**

 **Reid 5** (Robert, AP writer, http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1734&dat=20050809&id=nU8qAAAAIBAJ&sjid=IFMEAAAAIBAJ&pg=5683,3242513, “U.S. troop reductions likely next year”, date accessed: 6/24/2010, AJK)

The broad outlines are emerging of what a top U.S. commander calls a “fairly substantial” reduction in troop strength in Iraq next year, as the U.S.-led coalition gradually hands over security responsibility to newly trained Iraqi forces. But the plan- contingent on political progress in Iraq, improvements in Iraqi forces and an absence of growth in the insurgency- will leave a sizable American military presence in the most dangerous parts of this country. The drawdown will likely begin slowly in Shute and Kurdish areas of the country that are largely untouched by the Sunni Arab insurgency. Only when the insurgency declines substantially are sizable numbers of U.S. troops likely to leave Sunni Triangle flashpoints. That means the Bush administration could find itself facing the November 2006 midterm elections with American forces still fighting and dying in Iraq. U.S. officials have been speaking publically about the possibility of a troop cutback next year as the Iraqis scramble to finalize their new constitution and plan for elections in December. That would give Iraq its first fully constitutional government since the 2003 collapse of Saddam Hussein’s regime. At the same time, the Bush administration is giving a renewed push toward training and upgrading a credible Iraqi force capable of assuming a greater role in security and bearing the brunt of the fighting. Last month, Gen George Casey, the most senior commander of coalition forces in Iraq, said that if all goes according to plan, it should be possible to begin a “fairly substantial” troop reduction by the spring and summer of next year. Casey spoke as Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld met with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad to encourage them to meet next Monday’s deadline for parliamentary approval of the new constitution. It appeared Rumsfeld’s message was intended in part as a warning to quarrelsome Iraqi leaders that they need to get their house in order to prepare for the day when the Americans are no longer there to back them up. “The patience of the international community, the patience of the Iraqi people and the patience of the American people will begin to impact on the ability to sustain operations,” retired Maj. Gen. Bill Nash told National Public Radio on Friday. “Likewise, of course, by next summer we’ll be getting ready for congressional elections in the United States. So the administration is quite anxious, of course, to get this problem, if you will, behind them and turn it over to the Iraqis.” Although Casey did not offer an estimate of how troops could go home next year, Pentagon officials have mentioned a figure of 20,000 to 30,000 troops. That would still leave about 100,000 Americans in Iraq well into next year.

Substantially = Specific Numbers (2/2)

**A substantial change in troop deployment is 20,000**

Gordon 8 (Troop 'Surge' in Iraq Took Place Amid Doubt and Intense Debate, MICHAEL R. GORDON, August 31, 2008, query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C0CE4DD103BF932A0575BC0A96E9C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=2)

The briefing called for a substantial troop increase, which Mr. Luti later defined as sending 20,000 additional troops -- about five brigades -- to Baghdad and other hot spots in Iraq. The National Security Council staff was trying to walk a fine line under a Bush White House that cast staff members as coordinators, not advocates. Stephen J. Hadley, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, later gave a copy to Gen. Peter Pace, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and asked for his assessment

Substantially = 5%

Substantial means 5%

Schroeder 8

(Peter Schroeder, 10/21/08, “Regulation: NABL to Treasury: Clarify Small PAB Issuances,” The Bond Buyer, Lexis Nexis)

Market participants have complained in the past that the Treasury has not defined what constitutes a "substantial" change. In response to the complaints, Treasury proposed two safe harbors, one of which would define a "substantial" deviation as a change of more than 5% in the amount of bonds issued from the approved amount.

Substantially = 25%

Military context proves substantially is 25% or more

DoD 3 (“Operation of Defense Acquisition System”, www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/Docs/DoDI50002signedMay1203.doc)

The DoD Components shall not terminate or substantially reduce participation in international cooperative ACAT ID programs under signed international agreements without USD(AT&L) approval; or in international cooperative ACAT IAM programs without ASD(C3I) approval. A DoD Component may not terminate or substantially reduce U.S. participation in an international cooperative program until after providing notification to the USD(AT&L) or the ASD(C3I). As a result of that notification, the USD(AT&L) or the ASD(C3I) may require the DoD Component to continue to provide some or all of the funding for that program in order to minimize the impact on the international cooperative program. Substantial reduction is defined as a funding or quantity decrease of 25 percent or more in the total funding or quantities in the latest President's Budget for that portion of the international cooperative program funded by the DoD Component seeking the termination or reduced participation.

Substantial means a 25% reduction in troops

AP 7 (<http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2007/jul/23/commander_northern_iraq_proposes_troop_reduction/?more_like_this> , Commander in northern Iraq proposes troop reduction

The Associated Press, July 23, 2007 , date accessed: 6/24/2010, AJK)

That, however, could mark the beginning of a phased move away from the heavy combat role that U.S. troops have played, at a cost of more than 3,600 U.S. deaths, for more than four years. That, in turn, could lead to the first substantial U.S. troop reductions beginning in the spring or summer - a far slower timetable than many in Congress are demanding. Mixon is not the only U.S. commander contemplating a repositioning or reduction of U.S. troops in the months ahead. Col. John Charlton, commander of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, who leads a task force of 6,000 U.S. soldiers in a section of Anbar province that includes Ramadi, said in an interview Friday that by January he might be ready to take a 25 percent troop cut if the Iraqi police, numbering about 6,000 now, are made stronger by then.

Substantially = 50%

Substantially means a 50% reduction

State of Minnesota 2k (9-12, http://www.hsem.state.mn.us/uploadedfile/recovery\_handbook/Chapter14/Toolkit/FAQ.pdf)

What is substantial damage (SD)? A building is considered to be substantially damaged when the total cost of repair equals or exceeds 50% of the pre-damage market value of the structure. This includes an estimated fair market value for all donated labor and materials and the cost of any repairs that are deferred to a future date. Land value is excluded from this determination.

Substantially = WO Material Qualification

Substantially is without material qualification

NC Court of Appeals 3 (http://www.aoc.state.nc.us/www/public/coa/opinions/1999/980989-1.htm)

For the New York offense of driving while ability impaired to qualify as "substantially equivalent" to the North Carolina offense of driving while under the influence of an impairing substance, the respective statutes need not be identical in each and every respect. Substantially is defined as "[e]ssentially; without material qualification[.]" Black's Law Dictionary 1428 (6th ed. 1990).

Substantially- Japan

There are about 50,000 US troops in Japan
McCurry 2010 (Justin, May 24, “Japan in U-turn on US marine base in Okinawa

Japan's prime minister blames rising tensions between North and South Korea for decision”, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/may/24/japan-uturn-us-base-okinawa>, date accessed: 6/27/2010, AJK) Despite the agreement between Tokyo and Washington, some analysts believe the plan could still fail amid growing opposition on the island, which hosts about half of the 50,000 US troops in Japan.

There are about 50,000 US troops in Japan
Washington Times 2010 (May 25, “EDITORIAL: Obama to Okinawa: Abandon hope and change

Regional security necessitates U.S. troops on Japanese island”, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2010/may/25/obama-to-okinawa-abandon-hope-and-change/>, date accessed: 6/27/2010, AJK) The 65-year-old U.S.-Japanese alliance, which improbably was forged after bitter conflict in World War II, is durable, useful and necessary. Both countries have significant mutual security and economic interests in East Asia, and Okinawa is a prime location for basing a credible deterrent force with the capacity to respond swiftly to any military threat. The alternatives - such as moving the force to mainland Japan, which already hosts around half of the U.S. commitment of about 50,000 troops in Japan; or simply withdrawing altogether - would diminish the deterrent capacity of the U.S. presence and consequently increase the potential that they might have to actually fight.

There are 47,000 US troops in Japan
Alabaster 2010 (Jay, May 16, “17,000 Japanese circle US base in peaceful protest”, <http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5islkPj_84APsquFWNdqr2kuTwDQwD9FNU9DG0>, date accessed: 6/27/2010, AJK)
Futenma is home to only about 2,000 U.S. Marines but has long been a symbol of the U.S. presence on Okinawa. The island hosts more than half of the 47,000 U.S. troops in Japan.

Substantially- Iraq

A substantial troop reduction in Iraq would be 25,000 troops
VandeHei and Goldfarb 6 ([http://web.lexis-nexis.com/scholastic/inline=y&smi=LOGOS&key=12311&componentseq=1&type=logo](http://web.lexis-nexis.com/scholastic/inline%3Dy%26smi%3DLOGOS%26key%3D12311%26componentseq%3D1%26type%3Dlogo)Jim and Zachary, August 27, Washington Post, “Democrats Split Over Timetable For Troops; In Close Races, Most Reject Rapid Pullout”, http://web.lexis nexis.com/scholastic/document?\_m=231a651a63eb1c046c24b3c1a9e57c1a&\_docnum=2&wchp=dGLzVzb-zSkVk&\_md5=6ad3f95b084810bacbc45b6193cd3057, date accessed: 6/27/2010, AJK)
Of the 59 Democrats in hotly contested House and Senate races, a majority agree with the Bush administration that it would be unwise to set a specific schedule for troop withdrawal, and only a few are calling for substantial troop reductions to begin this year, according to a Washington Post survey of the campaigns. The large number of Democrats opposed to a strict timeline for ending the military operations runs contrary to the assertion by President Bush and top Republicans that Democrats want to "cut and run" amid mounting casualties and signs of civil war. At the same time, the decision by many Democrats to refrain from advocating a specific plan for withdrawal complicates their leaders' efforts to convince voters that they offer a clear new direction for the increasingly unpopular war.  "It is like dropping a raw egg and asking me what my plans are for putting it back together," said Chris Murphy, the Democrat challenging Rep. Nancy L. Johnson (R-Conn.). Murphy favors bringing home National Guard and reserve units, or about 25,000 of the 138,000 U.S. troops stationed in Iraq, beginning next year, and leaving it to Bush's military commanders to determine the rest of the exit strategy.

There are 92,000 troops in Iraq
Strategy Page 2010 (May 27, “Iraq Fades But Does Not Disappear”, <http://www.strategypage.com/htmw/htmurph/articles/20100527.aspx>, date accessed: 6/27/2010, AJK) For the first time since 2003, there are more American troops in Afghanistan than in Iraq (or Kuwait). As of May 24, there were 94,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan, and 92,000 in Iraq. In the last two years, American troop strength in Afghanistan has gone from 30,000 to nearly 100,000 (a number that will be reached by the end of the year). In that same time, troop strength in Iraq has gone from 150,000 to, in a few months, 50,000.

Substantially – Kuwait

**There are 80,000 troops in Kuwait**

ABC 2010 (http://abcnews.go.com/GMA/story?id=125373&page=1)

In the desert kingdom of Kuwait, a country that is smaller than New Jersey, there are already more than 50,000 U.S. troops nearly at the ready, with thousands more pouring in daily.

Every couple of hours, hundreds of new soldiers arrive in military camps where the heartbeat of a giant force with no time to waste before war seems to pound out loud. Situated on Iraq's southeast border, Kuwait would be the main launching pad for a U.S.-led invasion, though for now, it serves as a rehearsal stage.

"Large parts of western Kuwait can be used to do things like fire practice, test our artillery, conduct small maneuvers," ABCNEWS military analyst Anthony Cordesman told Good Morning America. "We can't do that in places like Turkey or in most other places in the Middle East."

The U.S. military is maintaining 10 bases around the tiny emirate, including a command headquarters, a logistics center and two Air Force bases. More than a quarter of Kuwait has been cordoned off to make room for American exercises and troop movements.

Kuwait, the target of an Iraqi invasion in 1991, has not mended fences with its neighbor. By the end of February, 80,000 troops are expected to be in place there.

Substantially – South Korea

**30,000 troops in SK**

Pessin 2010 (Al, Pentagon, http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/asia/US-Announces-New-Military-Exercises-with-South-Korea-94757294.html)

Joint U.S.-South Korean exercises always anger North Korea, but there are nearly 30,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and they exercise with their South Korean counterparts all the time.  Last week, the top U.S. military officer, Admiral Mike Mullen said the troops in South Korea had not been put on any heightened state of alert as a result of the ship sinking, but that they are in a constant state of readiness.

**Substantially – Afghanistan**

There are 94,000 troops in afghanistan.

Foreign Policy 10 (May 25, Katherine Tiedmann, http://afpak.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2010/05/25/daily\_brief\_more\_us\_troops\_in\_afghanistan\_than\_iraq)

For the first time since the United States invaded Iraq in 2003, there are more U.S. troops deployed in Afghanistan than Iraq -- 94,000 compared with 92,000 ([**BBC**](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/us_and_canada/10151175.stm), [**AP**](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100524/ap_on_go_ca_st_pe/us_us_afghanistan_iraq), [**AFP**](http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20100524/pl_afp/usafghanistaniraqmilitary), [**Tel**](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/7762893/US-troops-in-Afghanistan-surpass-number-in-Iraq.html)). The total number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan is expected to reach 98,000 later this year, and has roughly tripled under the Obama administration.

Substantially – Turkey

5000 total military personnel in Turkey

Sariibrahimoglu 7 (LALE SARIIBRAHIMOGLU 06.09.2007 http://www.turkishweekly.net/news/48156/us-congress-should-weigh-importance-of-incirlik-base.html TBC 6/24/10)

The US also has a very large presence at İncirlik and İskenderun, with around 5,000 men in total, including some engineers and workers. US C-17 cargo planes have been flying in and out of İncirlik carrying military equipment to Iraq while using the base as a depot for various goods to be carried to the region.

3000 troops in Turkey

Xinhuanet 3 (3/21, http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2003-03/21/content\_792693.htm)

BEIJING, March 21 (Xinhuanet) -- Although the Turkish parliament Thursday approved the motion on sending troops to northern Iraq and opening Turkish airspace to US planes, Ankara and Washington have yet to reach a final agreement over the issue. However, the US troops in Turkey are using the Incirlik air base and a depot atAnkara as military bases. Located in the southern province of Adana and about 56 km from the Mediterranean Sea, the Incirlik air base is the operational equipment and material reserve center for US troops in the event of an attack on the north of Iraq. More than 3,000 US troops, mainly from the US Air Force's 39th expeditionary joint force and support units for forces patrolling the "security zone" in northern Iraq, are stationed at the air base which has a main runway of over 3,000 meters and an off-duty runway of over 2,700 meters. About 500 troops, mainly from the US Air Force's No.7217 base contingent, are stationed at the Ankara depot, five kilometers from the center of Ankara, the Turkish capital. Their major task is also to provide aid for troops patrolling the "security zone" in Iraq. Enditem

Aff – Substantially Reduce – Big Percentages Bad (1/2)

No precise percentage standard for a substantial reduction – 20% is a good cut-off

Supreme Court of Arkansas 2 (12-18, http://courts.state.ar.us/opinions/2002b/20021218/e01-293.html.)

Unemployment compensation -- statement by Board of Review as to when substantial reduction in pay is good cause for quitting employment -- consistent with previous holding by court of appeals. -- The Board of Review stated that the general rule was that a substantial pay reduction gives an employee good cause for quitting; the Board found that there was no set percentage or bright-line rule that made a reduction in pay "substantial"; however, the weight of authority appeared to be that a reduction of over twenty percent was so substantial as to compel an employee to quit a job and have good cause to do so, but a reduction of less than twenty percent was not; the Board's decision was consistent with the appellate court's earlier holding that there was no talismanic percentage figure that separated a substantial reduction in salary from one that was not.

**Substantially is imprecise – 10-20% is sufficient**

**Army Logistics Management College 98** (12-22, https://akss.dau.mil/askaprof-akss/qdetail2.aspx?cgiSubjectAreaID=7&cgiQuestionID=2688)

The FAR states that best value procurements can be awarded based upon adequate price competition if the offeror provides the greatest value to the Government and price is a substantial factor in source selection. Has the term "substantial factor" been defined? Since price is only one element to be scored (in addition to technical, management, etc.) could a situation where price represents 10% of the overall best value score be "substantial"? 20%? There is no published guidance on what is "substantial." It can best be defined as whatever the contracting officer or Program Executive decide substantial is. In FAR 15.304 (c) it states "The evaluation factors and significant subfactors that apply to an acquisition and their relative importance are within the broad discretion of agency acquisition officials......" Rationale: The question asks for a definition that is highly subjective in nature. One of the acquisition improvements that has come about is that the contracting/program personnel are empowered to make determinations within a broader scope of their authority.

**Context is critical – No universal definition of substantial**

**Ferrera 7** (6-18, Lucas, LLP @ Finkelstein, Newman, Ferrera, http://www.nyrealestatelawblog.com/2007/06/what\_is\_material\_made\_of\_1.html.)

According to established precedent, terms like "material" or "substantial" don't lend themselves to a precise, all-encompassing definition. Our favorite quote on the topic can be found in the case of Park East Land Corporation v. Finkelstein, 299 N.Y. 70 (1949), wherein our state's highest court -- the New York State Court of Appeals -- noted as follows: 'Substantial' is a word of general reference which takes on color and precision from its total context. Having little if any meaning when considered in abstract or in vacuum, it must be defined with reference to the peculiar legal and factual setting in which it occurs .... In other words, what is "substantial" will vary from case to case, depending on the underlying facts and circumstances. However, when the parties to a lease agree that certain conduct will comprise a "substantial obligation," or that misconduct may be deemed a "substantial breach," such private agreements have been honored and enforced by the courts in the absence of some statutory prohibition or affront to some public-policy consideration.

Aff – Substantially Reduce – Big Percentages Bad (2/2)

**Substantially is context-dependent – Reasonability is critical**

**Commonwealth of Australia 8** (http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/816379?pageDefinitionItemId=86167)

In various cases ‘substantial’ has been defined as large, weighty, big, real or of substance, or not insubstantial. It is not straightforward. Its meaning depends on the context. It is an important concept in trade practices law because it arises in so many provisions. Many sections of the Act will only be breached where the effect or likely effect of the conduct will be to ‘substantially lessen competition in a market’. The term ‘substantial’ is used elsewhere in the Act, for example:

deciding whether a merger would result in a substantial lessening of competition in a substantial market in determining whether a corporation has misused its market power, it must first be established that the corporation has a substantial degree of power in the relevant market

in determining whether goods are a product of Australia, whether they have been substantially transformed. Basically, the term must be understood in a relative sense—whether the effect in question is important or weighty in relation to the size of the particular market. In Stirling Harbour Services Pty Ltd v Bunbury Port Authority [2000] FCA 38; (2000) ATPR 41-752 Justice French said that to work out whether competition is being substantially lessened ‘there [must] be a purpose, effect or likely effect of the impugned conduct on competition which is substantial in the sense of meaningful or relevant to the competitive process’.

**Aff – Substantially = Quality, Not Quantity**

**Substantially relates to quality, not quantity**

**Design & Artists Copyright Society 3** (http://www.dacs.org.uk/index.php?c=86&m=5&s=5.)

Copyright is infringed when an individual carries out one of the copyright owner's exclusive rights (see FAQ 5 above) without the permission of the copyright owner in relation to the whole or a substantial part of the artistic work. The test to determine what is substantial is a qualitative test and not a quantitative one. This means that there may be an infringement even if a small but distinctive portion of the original artwork was copied.

**More ev…**

**Lands 99** (Robert, 12-1, Finer Stephens Innocent Solicitors, http://www.theaoi.com/Mambo/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=226&Itemid=26)

If you copy the whole of another person’s work, you will probably infringe their copyright. You will probably infringe their copyright if you copy a substantial part of another’s work. What is substantial is determined by the quality of the portion used, not just the quantity. In other words, if you copy the most important part of a work, it will be substantial even if it’s only a small percentage of the whole.

Reduce Definitions

Reduce means to diminish

Define.com (<http://define.com/reduce>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

1. To [bring](http://define.com/bring) or [lead](http://define.com/lead) [back](http://define.com/back) to [any](http://define.com/any) [former](http://define.com/former) [place](http://define.com/place) or [condition](http://define.com/condition). [[Obs](http://define.com/Obs).] And to [his](http://define.com/his) [brother](http://define.com/brother)'s [house](http://define.com/house) [reduced](http://define.com/reduced) [his](http://define.com/his) [wife](http://define.com/wife). --[Chapman](http://define.com/Chapman).
The [sheep](http://define.com/sheep) [must](http://define.com/must) of [necessity](http://define.com/necessity) [be](http://define.com/be) [scattered](http://define.com/scattered), [unless](http://define.com/unless) the [great](http://define.com/great) [Shephered](http://define.com/Shephered) of [souls](http://define.com/souls) [oppose](http://define.com/oppose), or some of [his](http://define.com/his) [delegates](http://define.com/delegates) [reduce](http://define.com/reduce) and [direct](http://define.com/direct) [us](http://define.com/us).[Evelyn](http://define.com/Evelyn). 2.To [bring](http://define.com/bring) to [any](http://define.com/any) [inferior](http://define.com/inferior) [state](http://define.com/state), [with](http://define.com/with) [respect](http://define.com/respect) to [rank](http://define.com/rank), [size](http://define.com/size), [quantity](http://define.com/quantity), [quality](http://define.com/quality), [value](http://define.com/value), [etc](http://define.com/etc).; to [diminish](http://define.com/diminish); to [lower](http://define.com/lower); to [degrade](http://define.com/degrade); to [impair](http://define.com/impair); as, to [reduce](http://define.com/reduce) a [sergeant](http://define.com/sergeant) to the [ranks](http://define.com/ranks); to  [reduce](http://define.com/reduce) a[drawing](http://define.com/drawing); to [reduce](http://define.com/reduce) [expenses](http://define.com/expenses); to [reduce](http://define.com/reduce) the [intensity](http://define.com/intensity) of [heat](http://define.com/heat). ''An [ancient](http://define.com/ancient) but [reduced](http://define.com/reduced) [family](http://define.com/family).'' --[Sir](http://define.com/Sir) W. [Scott](http://define.com/Scott).

Reduce means to decrease or diminish
EnglishTest.net (http://www.english-test.net/toeic/vocabulary/words/086/toeic-definitions.php, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Definition of reduce (verb) forms: reduced; reduced; reducing to lessen; to diminish; to decrease

Reduce means to make something smaller in size

Dictionary.com (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/reduce>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

1.to bring down to a smaller extent, size, amount, number, etc.: to reduce one's weight by 10 pounds.

2.to lower in degree, intensity, etc.: to reduce the speed of a car.

Reduce means to diminish in size or to prevent war

Merriam Webster (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce, 2010, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

transitive verb 1 a : to draw together or cause to converge : [consolidate](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consolidate) <reduce all the questions to one> b (1) : to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number <reduce taxes> <reduce the likelihood of war> (2) : to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling <add the wine and reduce the [sauce](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce) for two minutes> c : to narrow down : [restrict](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/restrict) <the Indians were reduced to small reservations> d : to make shorter : [abridge](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/abridge)]

Reduce – Can Eliminate

Reducing to zero is grammatical

American Heritage Dictionary 9 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/zero+out

zero out 1. To eliminate (a budget or budget item) by cutting off funding. 2. To reduce to zero.

It’s used in a policy context

Rudd 10 (Kevin Prime minister of Australia 19 February 2010 Transcript of Interview on Channel Seven's Sunrise Program The Prime Minister was interviewed by Melissa Doyle on Channel Seven's Sunrise Program)

PM: Well let me be absolutely blunt with you Ray, in terms of dealing with the challenge of getting rid of commercial whaling in the Southern Ocean, and particularly in the Australian Whale Sanctuary - we oppose it. What we've said we've done for the last two years is work diplomatically with the Japanese to try and get them to agree to an outcome. Specifically, what we're putting to the Japanese is to take where they are now, which is the slaughter of some hundreds of whales each year and reduce that to zero. If we don't get that as a diplomatic agreement, let me tell you, we'll be going to the International Court of Justice. Secondly, on the timeline question which you asked about, can I say this to you Ray - if we don't reach a landing point with the Japanese diplomatically, that action will occur well before the commence of the next whaling season, which is this November, OK? So, we have put ourselves onto a timeline, we're working it through with the Japanese, but if they don't come at this agreement to reduce to zero, we will initiate that action.

Reduce – Can Consolidate

Counter-Interpretation—Reduce means to consolidate

Merriam Webster (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce, 2010, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)

transitive verb 1 a : to draw together or cause to converge : [consolidate](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consolidate) <reduce all the questions to one> b (1) : to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number <reduce taxes> <reduce the likelihood of war> (2) : to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling <add the wine and reduce the [sauce](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce) for two minutes> c : to narrow down : [restrict](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/restrict) <the Indians were reduced to small reservations> d : to make shorter : [abridge](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/abridge)]

**Its Definitions**

**Its =**

**Collins Essential English Dictionary 6** (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/its)

Adjective: of or belonging to it: its left rear wheel, I can see its logical consequence

**American Heritage 2k** (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/its)

adj. The possessive form of it. Used as a modifier before a noun: The airline canceled its early flight to New York.

Military Presence T – Personnel Interpretation (1/2)

Presence includes all military and police personnel

MSN/Encarta No date (http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary\_1861737158/presence.html)

A group of official personnel, especially police, military forces, or diplomats, present or stationed in a place to represent their country and maintain its interest.  *maintained a heavy military presence in the capital*.

Military personnel refers to anyone who wears a uniform and can perform serve under military command

European Defence Agency 7 (www.eda.europa.eu/WebUtils/downloadfile.aspx)

Military Personnel: Authorised strengths of all active military personnel; includes nonMOD personnel in uniform who can operate under military command and can be deployed outside national territory.

Military personnel requires active duty designation

Office of the Secretary of Defense 88 (http://law.justia.com/us/cfr/title32/321.1.1.4.46.html.)

Military Personnel. Includes all U.S. military personnel on active duty, U.S. National Guard or Reserve personnel on active duty, and Military Service Academy cadets and midshipmen.

Military personnel does not include temporary assignments

Alaska Air 98 (http://www.alaskaair.com/as/www2/company/tariff/domestic/tariff\_domestic\_section1.asp)

U.S. Military Personnel Unless otherwise indicated, refers only to active duty military personnel, and means: 1) Military personnel of the United States military agencies holding a valid active duty armed forces of the United States green identification card, on active duty status and traveling on authorized furlough, leave or pass. 2) Military personnel does not include personnel on temporary duty orders traveling to or from their temporary duty station.

Personnel are publicly employed

Brainy Quote.com No Date (http://www.brainyquote.com/words/pe/personnel201602.html)

Personnel: The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; distinguished from materiel.

Military Presence T – Personnel Interpretation (2/2)

Personnel must have a military rank

US Code #101, 2004 (http://vlex.com/vid/secdefinitions19217472)

Personnel Generally. The following definitions relating to military personnel apply in this title: (1) The term "officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer. (2) The term "commissioned officer" includes a commissioned warrant officer. (3) The term "warrant officer" means a person who holds a commission or warrant in a warrant officer grade. (4) The term "general officer" means an officer of the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps serving in or having the grade of general, lieutenant general, major general, or brigadier general. (5) The term "flag officer" means an officer of the Navy or Coast Guard serving in or having the grade of admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or rear admiral (lower half). (6) The term "enlisted member" means a person in an enlisted grade. (7) The term "grade" means a step or degree, in a graduated scale of office or military rank, that is established and designated as a grade by law or regulation. (8) The term "rank" means the order of precedence among members of the armed forces. (9) The term "rating" means the name (such as "boatswain's mate") prescribed for members of an armed force in an occupational field.

This is interpreted to exclude contractors

Carney 6 (Heather, J.D. GW Law, 74 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 317, Lexis)

See 10 U.S.C. 101 (2000) (definition of military personnel does not include contractors working alongside military forces)

DOD includes civilian employees as personnel

DOD Dictionary of Military Terms 9 (http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod\_dictionary/)

Personnel: Those individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission.

Military Presence T – Includes Equipment

Military presence includes equipment

Hajjar 2 (Sami, Strategic Studies Inst., *U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects,* p.20)



More ev…

Hajjar 2 (Sami, Strategic Studies Inst., *U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects,* p. 201) 

Military Presence T – Excludes Contractors

Presence is contextually juxtaposed to contract work

Henry 6 (Ryan, Frmr Undersec of Defense, *Naval War College Review*, 59(2), http://www.comw.org/pda/fulltext/0603henry.pdf)

We also will need access to a broader range of facilities with little or no permanent American presence. Relying instead on periodic service, contractor, or hostnation support, cooperative security locations provide contingency access and serve as focal points for security cooperation activities. A good example is Dakar, Senegal, where the Air Force has negotiated contingency landing, logistics, and fuel contracting arrangements, and which served as a staging area staging area for the 2003 peace operation in Liberia. A June 2005 Atlantic Monthly article by Robert Kaplan discusses presence in the Pacific in a way that captures the idea behind CSLs:

We will want unobtrusive bases that benefit the host country much more obviously than they benefit us. Allowing us the use of such a base would ramp up power from a country rather than humiliating it.... Often the key role in managing a CSL is played by a private contractor[,] ... [u]sually a retired American noncom.... He rents his facilities at the base from the host country military, and then charges a fee to the U.S. Air Force pilots transiting the base. Officially he is in business for himself, which the host country likes because it can then claim it is not really working with the American military.... [T]he very fact that a relationship with the U.S. armed forces is indirect rather than direct eases tensions.

Military Presence T – Forces/Troops/People

Presence is defined as forces

Henry 6 (Ryan, Frmr Undersec of Defense, *Naval War College Review*, 59(2), http://www.comw.org/pda/fulltext/0603henry.pdf)

Finally, operational access comprises the presence, global management, and surging of our forces overseas, all enabled by the political and geographic access we enjoy with hostnation partners. Presence is defined by the permanent and rotational forces that conduct military activities (training, exercises, and operations) worldwide, from security cooperation to crisis response. That presence consists of both small units working together in a wide range of capacities and major formations conducting elaborate exercises to achieve proficiency in multinational operations. Second, our posture supports our new approach to force management, which seeks both to relieve stresses on our military forces and their families and to manage our forces on a global, rather than regional, basis. Combatant commanders no longer "own" forces in their theaters; rather, forces are managed according to according to global priorities. Third, managing our military forces globally also allows us to surge a greater percentage of the force wherever and whenever necessary.

Presence is limited to troops and requires a formal agreement

Mahaney 83(Mike, Major – US Marines, http://www.dtic.mil/cgibin/GetTRDoc? AD=ADA391840&Location =U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf)

Two final terms require clarification. The first of those terms is presence. Although repeatedly tied to the concept of peace operations, the word is never defined, and cannot be found in Joint Publication 102, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. The importance of this word in 1983 and today cannot be overstated. Presence is defined by the dictionary as "The state or fact of being present," and "The immediate proximity in time and space." The second term frequently associated with peace operations is interposition. Like presence, interposition is currently not defined by the Department of Defense. The most commonly used and generally accepted definition is to impose a physical presence between the hostile parties. Benis Frank, while writing the definitive history of the Marine operation in Lebanon, associated the term presence with the international law concept of interposition. He defined interposition as "…the commonly accepted tenet in international law of 'interposition' which results when a major power provides military assistance in the form of troops at the request of a legally constituted and established government unable to protect foreign citizens and property.

Presence is people

American Heritage 9 (dictionary.reference.com/browse/presence)

The diplomatic, political, or military influence of a nation in a foreign country, especially as evidenced by the posting of its diplomats or its troops there: "The American diplomatic presence in London began in 1785 when John Adams became our first minister" (Nancy Holmes).

More ev…

Macmillan Dictionary Online (http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/presence)

a group of people, especially soldiers or police, who are in a place for a particular purpose. *We intend to maintain a presence in the country until there is peace*.

military/police presence: There is still a large British military presence in the region.

Military Presence T – Requires Formal Agreement

Presence requires formal agreement

Henry 6 (Ryan, Naval War College, *Transforming the U.S. Global Defense Posture,* http://www.comw.org/pda/fulltext/0603henry.pdf, p. 223)

The set of bilateral and multilateral legal arrangements pertaining to our military personnel and activities worldwide constitutes the formal framework for our military presence, access, and activities in other countries. It defines the rights and obligations of the parties, sets the terms for military access and activities, and provides protections for American personnel. Some of our planned posture changes require a foundation of new and more flexible legal arrangements. Our new legal arrangements tend to be more concise than the elaborate arrangements we entered into after World War II, addressing only key things the United States needs for an expeditionary (rather than permanent) presence. These include operational flexibility, training, logistics, financial arrangements, and status coverage for our forces. Critical to our success in this effort has been close collaboration by the State and Defense departments to develop a solid inter-agency team and a good diplomatic structure for consultations and negotiations.

Military Presence T – Means Proximate and Personal

Presence is proximate and personal

Andrus 10 (Veda, EdN-RN, Nursing Specialist, http://nursing.advanceweb.com/regional-articles/features/therapeutic-presence.aspx)

What is Presence? By definition, presence is "attendance or company; immediate vicinity; proximity; ability to project a sense of ease."

Military Presence T – Must Be Physical

Presence must be physical—military interpretation

Metz 10(Steven, Chairman of the Regional Strategy and Planning Department and Research Professor of National Security Affairs at the Strategic Studies Institute, E-Mail Response, posted online at: http://abnormalmeans.com/2010/06/nuclear-deterrence-is-not-military-presence/)

Normally the military distin­guishes presence from influence. So any long range strike capability–nuclear or otherwise–would provide influence, but presence implies some­thing physical and tangible.

Presence requires mareriality

**Pennel 9** (Joe, Retired United Methodist Bishop, 9/28/9, <http://www.umportal.org/article.asp?id=5796>) JPG

How do you define “presence”?
I would define presence as being both physically and emotionally present to people who are suffering, looking for a spiritual connection to people who are suffering in one way or another. An e-mail doesn’t quite do as much as a knock on the door.

Presence requires the ability to acknowledge one’s presence

LectLaw.com No Date (The ‘Lectric Law Library, <http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/p147.htm>) JPG

The existence of a person in a particular place. In many contracts and judicial proceedings it is necessary that the parties should be present in order to reader them valid; for example, a party to a deed when it is executed by himself, must personally acknowledge it, when such acknowledgment is required by law, to give it its full force aud effect, and his presence is indispensable, unless, indeed, another person represent him as his attoruey, having authority from him for that purpose.

Presence requires materiality

Merriam Webster Online Dictionarty10 (http://mw2.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/presence) JPG

Pronunciation: \ˈpre-zən(t)s\

Function: noun

Date: 14th century

1 : the fact or condition of being present
2 a : the part of space within one's immediate vicinity b : the neighborhood of one of superior especially royal rank
3 archaic : [company](http://mw2.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/company) 2a
4 : one that is present: as a : the actual person or thing that is present b : something present of a visible or concrete nature
5 a : the bearing, carriage, or air of a person; especially : stately or distinguished bearing b : a noteworthy quality of poise and effectiveness <the actor's commanding presence>
6 : something (as a spirit) felt or believed to be present

Military Presence T – A2: Must Be Physical

Presence does not require physical reality, only perception

Patrick 2 (Andrew, Nat’l Research Council, http://www.andrewpatrick.ca/virtualpresence/presenceideas.html.)

The term "presence" is defined as "the fact or condition of being present" or "something… felt or believed to be present" (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1981). Thus, "presence" may indicate a true condition when an object is actually present in the physical world (the first definition). The term "presence" may also connote a personal perception of the real world, embodied in a feeling or belief (the second definition). This perception may be wrong at times when a perception of presence occurs when an object is not present in the real world. This case we will call the "illusion of presence" (Heeter, 1992), and our interest is in how products can create the illusion of presence and use it for positive outcomes.

Presence is both material and normative

Morgan 8 (Matthew, *The American Military After 9/11: Society, State, and Empire,* Florida State U., p. 75)

In Part 1 we were introduced to the increasingly incompatible values systems of the military and greater society. From the state perspective, the significant issue affecting the relationship with the armed forces was salience rather than comparability. Rather than the growing disparity between civilian and military values, it was the waning presence of the military in the lives of most Americans that caused it to decline in prominence. Institutional presence is defined in term of both a material dimension (social contract) and a moral dimension (normative ordering of priorities for what constitutes a good society).

Military Presence T – Includes Training, Exchanges, & Sales

Presence includes training, officer exchanges, and military sales

Thomason 2 (James, Institute for Defense Analysis, http://www.dtic.mil/cgibin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA415954&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf, p. i23)

This is generally consistent, for example, with B. Dismukes’ formulation: “Overseas presence encompasses a variety of activities…. In addition to permanent and rotational forces forward on the ground, forces deployed at sea, and prepositioned equipment, overseas presence includes: exercises and training of US forces with those of friends and allies; unilateral training by US forces on foreign soil; US C3I systems, especially in their bilateral and multilateral roles; arrangements for access by US forces to facilities overseas; stationing and visits abroad by senior US military and defense officials; visits to port and airfields by US naval and air forces; public shows by demonstration teams such as Thunderbirds and a host of public affairs activities, including military musical groups; stafftostaff talks and studies with foreign military organizations and analytical groups; exchanges of military people between the US and friends and allies; military training of foreign personnel in the US and in their home countries; training of military officers of former totalitarian and some developing states in the roles of the military in a civil society; foreign military sales and funding and coproduction of military equipment with other nations.” [pp. 13–14]

Military Presence T – Broad Definitions

Presence is an umbrella term, broadly including the sum of U.S. military activities overseas

Graham 93 (James, *NonCombat Roles for the U.S. Military in the Post ColdWar Era*, U of Wisconsin Madison, p. 17)

Forward presence is a cumulative term. It includes forward stationing, the actual stationing of U.S. military forces on the ground at U.S. military installations, as in Japan and Korea today. Forward deployment includes these forces, plus embarked Marine AirGround Task Forces, Navy carrier battle groups, and Air Force squadrons on temporary deployment abroad. Finally, Forward Presence includes all of the above plus ship visits, security assistance exercises, and the wide variety of ways the U.S. military interacts with the Asian community.

Presence has been redefined in the post-Cold War era to include more than troops – Their definitions are outmoded

Widnal & Fogleman 95 (Sheila & Ronald – Dir USAF & USAF Chief of Staff, http://www.airforcemagazine.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/1995/June%201995/0695verb.aspx)

[T]he Air Force has reconceptualized "presence." . . . Our concept of presence includes all peacetime applications of military capability that promote US influence, regardless of service. Correspondingly, the way we exert presence is changing. . . . Our space and airborne collection platforms help provide global situational awareness. Sometimes this information by itself can promote US influence. In other cases, information linked to forces that can react swiftly with the right mix of joint capabilities anywhere on the globe reduces the need for traditional physical presence. Our bomber force, for instance, can deliver incredible firepower anywhere on Earth in less than twenty hours. . . . Of course, permanent presence is still imperative in many areas, . . . but the United States doesn't need and cannot afford to be everywhere at once.

Military Presence T – Excludes Tech/Weapons

Presence refers to physical experience, not technology

Steur 92 (Jonathon, PhD Stanford, transcriptions.english.ucsb.edu/archive/courses/liu/ english25/materials/class26notes.html)

"The key to defining virtual reality in terms of human experience rather than technological hardware is the concept of presence. Presence can be thought of as the experience of one's physical environment; it refers not to one's surroundings as they exist in the physical world, but to the perception of those surroundings as mediated by both automatic and controlled mental processes (Gibson, 1979): Presence is defined as the sense of being in an environment. Many perceptual factors help to generate this sense, including input from some or all sensory channels, as well as more mindful attentional, perceptual, and other mental processes that assimilate incoming sensory data with current concerns and past experiences (Gibson, 1966). Presence is closely related to the phenomenon of distal attribution or externalization, which refer to the referencing of our perceptions to an external space beyond the limits of the sensory organs themselves (Loomis, 1992)."

Military Presence T – Broad Definitions Bad

Expansive definitions overstretch the topic – Contextual evidence proves

Moghadam 6 (Assaf, Tufts & Harvard IR, www.laits.utexas.edu/tiger/moghadam\_globalizationofmartyrdom.pdf)

Pape overstretches his argument that occupation is at the root of suicide terrorism by attempting to place these globalized attacks within a framework better suited to traditional conflicts. To that end, he loosens his definition of occupation later in the book when he writes that “American military presence” exists not only in those regions where American forces are physically present, but also “where the United States provides an explicit or widely understood security guarantee that could be implemented using its forces in an adjacent country” (109). By doing so, however, Pape casts such a wide net over his definition of “military presence” that this concept becomes so widely applicable as to render it almost meaningless. Under Pape’s loosened definition, U.S. “military presence” would apply not only to countries such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia, but to virtually any country in the Western hemisphere, any NATO member country, and any other country with which the United States has friendly (or pragmatic) relations. Given this wide definition of “American military presence,” it is difficult to imagine a suicide attack in any country that Pape could not conceivably describe as a “response to foreign occupation.”

Military Presence T – Bases Interpretation

Presence means bases

The Random House Dictionary

Presence: The military or economic power of a country as reflected abroad by the stationing of its troops, sale of its goods, etc.: the American military presence in Europe.

More ev…

Meernik 94 (James, University of North Texas, 1994, Presidential Decision Making and the Political Use of Military Force, *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol 38, p. 127)

The level of American involvement in an area in which an opportunity takes place is perhaps the most visible demonstration of US commitment. US military involvement as defined includes: (1) an established American military presence, defined as a U.S. military base, (2) the furnishing of military aid to some state or organization, or (3) a prior use of force. Such investment represents American interest and obligation to allies, enemies, and neutral parties alike.

More ev…

Lutz 9 (Catherine, Anthropology-Brown, *The Bases of Empire: The global struggle against U.S. military posts*, ed. Catherine Lutz, p. 6)

Bases are the literal and symbolic anchors, and the most visible centerpieces, of the U.S. military presence overseas.

Military Presence T – Bases, and more

Military presence is U.S. Bases, attaches, advisory teams, naval port calls, and advisory teams

Metz 10(Steven, Chairman of the Regional Strategy and Planning Department and Research Professor of National Security Affairs at the Strategic Studies Institute, E-Mail Response, posted online at: http://abnormalmeans.com/2010/05/the-best-definition-of-military-andor-police-presence-so-far/)

Unfor­tu­nately, the Department of Defense itself does not define military presence.  Personally, I would use bases as the benchmark.  The Wikipedia article on this is useful (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_military_bases>).  There is more detail at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/index.html>.  While it’s probably more detail than you want to get into, here a full report on U.S. bases: [www.fas.org/irp/agency/dod/obc.pdf](http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/dod/obc.pdf) It does, though, explain the geostrategic rationale for the network of bases. In general, the U.S. has three kinds of overseas military bases: 1) main oper­ating bases which are large sites with perma­nently stationed service members and their families;l 2) forward oper­ating sites, which are smaller but expandable sites that can support rota­tional forces and pre-positioned equipment; and 3) coöper­ative security loca­tions are are small, rapidly expandable sites with little or no permanent U.S. presence. In coun­tries without an American base, the military presence would include the attaché or attaches in the embassy, a team to manage the security assis­tance program, advisory teams, teams to manage facil­ities which the U.S. has access to but which is not normally manned at full strength, naval port calls, and a range of short term training teams.  These can range from a couple of guys holding seminars to full scale units.  But they ebb and flow constantly.

Military Presence T – Contrasted w Security Guarantees

Military presence is distinct from declaratory policy

Russell 9 (James, Naval Postgraduate School, http://www.nps.edu/ccc/conferences/recent/extendeddeterrenceOct09.pdf)

One contributor proposed that successful extended deterrence required at least three components: adequate military capability, resolve to act in specified circumstances, and communication of that resolve to allies and potential adversaries. Others noted that the history of extended deterrence in practice revealed the importance of Continuous, active engagement among security partners, including effective consultative mechanisms; Persistent military contact, cooperative planning, and engagement; A sustained U.S. military presence, which, as several participants noted, has been declining in recent years outside of Iraq; and Diverse political, cultural, and economic linkages that have characterized the Atlantic alliance since the 1950s. Although effective extended deterrence must rest upon firm declaratory policies, the truly credible signaling of its reality could only be accomplished by these kind of continuous and diverse interactions.

More contextual evidence that security guarantees are distinct from presence

Russell 9 (James, Naval Postgraduate School, http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/summary.cfm?q=814)

The United States confronts the altered regional security environment with a strategy that remains rooted in its Cold War experience which featured collective defense arrangements backed by security guarantees, forward military presence, and strong U.S.?host nation military relations. In order to mitigate threats to regional security, the United States must first come to grips with the linkages between the intrastate, interstate, and global environments in the region. With the linkages established, the threats to regional security and stability as suggested in the Davos Forum?s formulation make perfect sense: geopolitical instability, energy supply disruptions, weapons proliferation, and international terrorism. To contain these threats, the United States must reconnect its security strategy to the regional environment, recognizing that it cannot simply apply ?capabilities portfolios? to complex political and military problems bounded by history and regional circumstances. The analysis presented here suggests that state behavior in the region is the product of an altered security dilemma, in which internal political pressures are discouraging regional states from entrusting responsibility for their strategic security to outside powers, and instead are moving them to redirect their security efforts inward.

Military Presence T – Not Nuclear Deterrence

Presence requires something physical or tangible—influence and nuclear deterrence are not topical

Metz 10(Steven, Chairman of the Regional Strategy and Planning Department and Research Professor of National Security Affairs at the Strategic Studies Institute, E-Mail Response, posted online at: http://abnormalmeans.com/2010/06/nuclear-deterrence-is-not-military-presence/)

Normally the military distin­guishes presence from influence. So any long range strike capability–nuclear or otherwise–would provide influence, but presence implies some­thing physical and tangible.

Military Presence T – Default Reasonability

Default to reasonability—even the military doesn’t have a set definition of military/police presence

Metz 10(Steven, Chairman of the Regional Strategy and Planning Department and Research Professor of National Security Affairs at the Strategic Studies Institute, E-Mail Response, posted online at: http://abnormalmeans.com/2010/06/nuclear-deterrence-is-not-military-presence/)

Normally the military distin­guishes presence from influence.  So any long range strike capability–nuclear or otherwise–would provide influence, but presence implies some­thing physical and tangible. I’m not sure what inter­pre­tation by Dr. Johnson you mean. But what you’ve touched on here is an issue that has divided the U.S. military services for some time. The Air Force has tended to stress influence. The Navy stresses influence and what might be called episodic presence (e.g. port calls, occa­sional combined exer­cises, and short term training missions). The Army in particular has made the argument that an enduring presence shows a more signif­icant commitment to a partner than either episodic presence or influence.

And/Or Definition

And/or means one or more

Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/And/or)

And/or is a phrase used to indicate that one or more of the stated cases may occur. For example, the sentence "He will eat cake, pie, and/or brownies" indicates that although the person may eat any of the three listed desserts, the choices are not exclusive; the person may eat one, two, or all three of the choices.

More ev…

Brians 10 (Paul, Princeton, *Common Errors in English Usage*, http://www.wsu.edu/~brians/errors/errors.html)

The legal phrase “and/or,” indicating that you can either choose between two alternatives or choose both of them, has proved irresistible in other contexts and is now widely acceptable though it irritates some readers as jargon. However, you can logically use it only when you are discussing choices which may or may not both be done: “Bring chips and/or beer.” It’s very much overused where simple “or” would do, and it would be wrong to say, “you can get to the campus for this morning’s meeting on a bike and/or in a car.” Choosing one eliminates the possibility of the other, so this isn’t an and/or situation.

Police Presence T – Visibile Presence

Police presence is the visible availability of police officers

Fagan & Wilkinson 2k (Jeffrey & Deanna, Nat’l Inst of Justice, http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/194120.pdf)

In a small proportion of cases the police are involved in controlling, mediating, and sanctioning participants in violent events. The classification of police presence for this domain includes any mention of the actual or anticipated presence of police including seeing a car or officer, hearing sirens, direct confrontations with police officer, and after the fact investigations. Using this conservative definition of police presence, respondents report that police were presence in 47.1 % of the 172 valid cases. In the majority of these situations, the police arrive well after the actors have fled the scene of the violent incident. As shown in Table 5-10, the police are more likely to be present (typically after the fact) if a weapon is involved. Of the 81 valid cases for gun events, the police are classified as “present” at 49 events or 60.5% and 15 or 62.5% of the other weapon events.

Police presence means seeing officers

Ferguson & Mindel 6 (Kristen & Charles, USC, *Crime & Delinquency*, 46, http://socialwork.usc.edu/~kmfergus/CD\_Fear.pdf)

Police presence. The concept of police presence in the neighborhood is defined as the frequency of occasions in which residents have seen a police officer or officers in the neighborhood. Police presence in the neighborhood is operationalized by four indicators, which were selected from the original seven survey items on the basis of construct validity. CFA produced factor loadings that ranged from .54 to .69. Responses were scored so that higher values represent greater police presence in the neighborhood (see Table 1).

More ev…

Asia Union 9 (Australian Police Code, http://asia-union.org/code\_police/article\_0270.htm.)

The first and most important responsibility of police is to maintain a constant and responsive public presence.

The presence of a responsive police force is the greatest physical deterrent to a breakdown in law and order and the commitment of crime.

In contrast, a police force that is only intermittently seen because it is hidden in large police stations or occasional patrols is less visible and therefore can lead to an increase in street crime and other forms of social disorder.

Constant Strong Police Presence

In contrast, a strong and constant police presence means that police are seen in public places constantly and throughout neighborhoods on such regular basis that the commission of a street crime is likely to result in an immediate arrest.

Police Presence T – Military Personnel

Police presence is supplemental police officers to provide security for local populations

Dobbins et al 3(James, Director, International Security and Defense Policy Center@Rand, John G. McGinn, Keith Crane Seth G. Jones, Rollie Lal, Andrew Rathmell Rachel Swanger, and Anga Timilsina, RAND Corporation, “Americas Role in Nation-Building: From Germany to Iraq”, http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph\_reports/MR1753/MR1753.ch9.pdf)

INTERNATIONAL POLICE PRESENCE OVER TIME A more recent innovation has been dispatching U.S. and international police to supplement the efforts of military forces to provide security for local inhabitants. These initiatives have differed greatly in scope and scale. Some have principally consisted of training programs for local law enforcement officers; others have been major operations that have included deploying hundreds or thousands of armed international police to monitor, train, mentor, and even substitute for indigenous forces until the creation of a proficient domestic police force. Figure 9.3 shows numbers of foreign police per thousand inhabitants over time for the four cases that featured significant deployments of international police.

Police presence is defined as police officers

Korski 8(Daniel, Senior Policy Fellow@The European Council on Foreign Relations, “Afghanistan: Europe’s Forgotten War”, http://ecfr.3cdn.net/6f494e9a379a6444df\_85m6bt94n.pdf)

As with military-to-population ratios, the international police presence in Afghanistan falls short of the troop numbers deployed on previous similar missions: only 160 police ofﬁcers are slated to join EUPOL in Afghanistan, whereas the EU has 186 police ofﬁcers in Bosnia and Herzegovina – down from 500 between 2003 and 2005 – and 1,479 in the UN-run Kosovo mission, a ﬁgure set to increase when the EU takes over the mission in 2008.

Police Presence T – Law Enforcement Agencies

Police presence includes Law enforcement representatives, agencies and individuals working on the war on drugs

Beare 8(Margaret, June 6, Professor of Law@York University, THE HISTORY AND THE FUTURE OF THE POLITICS OF POLICING, https://ozone.scholarsportal.info/bitstream/1873/8910/1/273589.pdf)

In several notable cases, the lead (formally or informally) on international enforcement oriented committees or in the various policing operations is taken by the United States. Ethan Nadelmann describes the global US police presence that includes a vast array of law enforcement representatives in foreign countries, a multitude of separate law enforcement agencies, each with their own reasons for operating abroad, and the US linking of their “war on drugs” with “national security” which served to “export” criminal investigatory techniques. This influence of the US upon Canada is not always merely passively received or resisted but is also often actively sought by Canadian law enforcement. Canadian police officers attend training courses within the US, belong to associations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and attend conferences such as the International Asian Organized Crime Conference, which moves between Canada and the US for their annual meetings. Policing weaponry is advertised in Canadian police magazines and is displayed at policing conferences within Canada and serves as the basis for some of the arguments put forth by the police for enhanced fire power, wider diversity of weapons and in some cases even the appearance of the uniforms.

Police presence is U.S. law enforcement agencies

Fijnaut 93(Cyrille, Professor of Comparative Law@U Tilburg, *The Internationalization of police cooperation in Western Europe,* pg. 135-6)

The international law enforcement presence of the U.S. government within and without Europe is unique in at least three respects. No other government maintains law enforcement representatives in so many foreign countries. No other government possesses such a multitude of law enforcement agencies, each with its own reasons for operating and locating abroad. And no other government has exercised such a powerful influence during this century on the criminal laws, procedures and investigatory tactics of other countries. Britain and France may have exercised a more profound influence on the criminal justice systems of the lands they colonized and ruled during their imperial conquests; and Napoleonic France and Nazi Germany may have succeeded in briefly maintaining supranational police forces more powerful than anything in evidence today; but the United States is certainly the first to establish a global police presence as well as the first to play such a major role in shaping the criminal justice norms of countries both within and beyond Europe. There has, in short, been an Americanization of foreign criminal justice systems, the nature and implications of which I will elaborate upon below.

Police Presence T – Means People

Police are people

US Military Dictionary (via Answers.com, http://www.answers.com/topic/police)

n. 1. (usually the police) the civil force of a federal or local government, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.

2. members of a police force: there are fewer women police than men.

Police Presence T – Military Context Specific

Police presence in the military context clearly refers only to specific duties performed by soldiers

Dictionary.com (via Answers.com, http://www.answers.com/topic/police)

Police: 1. The cleaning of a military base or other military area: Police of the barracks must be completed before inspection.

2. The soldiers assigned to a specified maintenance duty.

Police Presence T – A2: Proximate, Visible, People

Police presence can be proximally distant and include markers, like cars and sirens, not just officers

Buerger, Cohn, & Petrosino 95 (Michael, Ellen, Anthony, Penn St. *Crime & Place*, http://www.popcenter.org/library/crimeprevention/volume\_04/11-Buerger.pdf)

The preceding discussion focuses primarily on the locations at which criminal or disorderly activity occurs, and in which it can be observed by a police officer. The original theoretical definitions of hot spots—all addresses within nighttime sight and sound of each other—center on the patrolling officer and what he or she could observe while on hot-spots patrol. Yet the concept of "police presence" depends more upon the ability of the residents of, and visitors to, the area to perceive the officer. The hot-spots discussions among field staff, and between field staff and the principal investigators, never addressed directly the abstract concept of "presence." In retrospect, a tacit assumption can be discerned, that a police officer (or a visible symbol, such as a marked patrol car) exerted a uniform level of "presence" or deterrent effect throughout the entire hot spot, regardless of where in the hot spot the officer was. That assumption extended to whether or not the officer moved around within the hot spot on foot patrol, or remained stationary in a parked vehicle.

Police Presence T – DoD Agencies

DoD police forces serve for police presence—provides a fair limt

BBC 3(May 21, “US Department of Defense and Law Enforcement”, http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A1047827)

Each branch of DoD uses service members as Military Police (MP). MPs maintain order on military bases. They function just as police officers in the civilian areas. They also help local police with troops off-base and maintain order in occupied areas. The [US Army Military Police](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.wood.army.mil/usamps/) and the [US Marine Corps Military Police](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.hqmc.usmc.mil/poswebpage.nsf) perform the military police function for their services. The [Air Force](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.af.mil/) refers to them as [US Air Force Security Forces](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/afsf.lackland.af.mil/). The [Navy](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.navy.mil/) refers to them as Masters-at-Arms or the Shore Patrol. In some areas, particularly overseas, service members who are not trained as police will be pressed into that role. They may be referred to as Unit Police. They are there to augment the military police. For instance, some small camps might not have a military police presence. The duty for Unit Police might rotate among the Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) to make sure that the service members in the adjoining community are under control. Some military police receive special investigations training and become Military Police Investigators (MPI). In the Air Force, they're called Security Forces Investigators. They handle misdemeanor crimes. Felonies are investigated by the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organisation (MICO). DoD Police There are numerous small law enforcement agencies in the DoD. They are also known as DoD Police. They protect facilities where military police are no longer used. Some examples include [United States Naval Academy Police Department](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.usna.edu/SecuInfoPers/police.htm). Several agencies are more specialised. The National Security Agency Police protect NSA facilities. The [Pentagon Force Protection Agency](http://www.bbc.co.uk/go/dna/h2g2/A1047827/ext/_auto/-/http%3A/www.dtic.mil/dps/) has absorbed the Defense Protection Agency[2](http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A1047827%22%20%5Cl%20%22footnote2%22%20%5Co%20%22Also%20known%20as%20the%20Pentagon%20Police.). It is responsible for protecting the Pentagon and DoD assets throughout the National Capital Region.

Police Presence T – DoD Overlimits

The DoD has a minimal law-enforcement role—it Overlimits

BBC 3(May 21, “US Department of Defense and Law Enforcement”, http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A1047827)

The Department of Defense (DoD) has multiple law enforcement agencies. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force1 do not generally involve themselves in civilian law enforcement. The military is generally responsible for the defence of the United States of America while law enforcement is left to the law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and primarily the local level. However, DoD has a very limited in the role that it can play in law enforcement.

Police Presence T--Reasonability

The line has blurred between police and military presence—prefer reasonability

Parry 7(John, Professor@Lewis and Clark University of Law, “Terrorism and the New Criminal Process”, accessed from http://ssrn.com/abstract=938179)

The paradigm for combating terrorism now involves the application of all elements of our national power and influence. Not only do we employ military power, we use diplomatic, financial, intelligence, and law enforcement activities to protect the Homeland and extend our defenses, disrupt terrorist operations, and deprive our enemies of what they need to operate and survive. We have broken old orthodoxies that once confined our counterterrorism efforts primarily to the criminal justice domain.2A war to create and maintain social order can have no end. It must involve the continuous, uninterrupted exercise of power and violence. In other words, one cannot win such a war, or, rather, it has to be won again every day. War has thus become virtually indistinguishable from police activity.

Police Action – Military Action Without War

A police action is a military action without a formal declaration of war

Answer.com (Police Action, http://www.answers.com/topic/police-action)

A localized military action undertaken without a formal declaration of war.

A military action without declaration of war

Wordnet 3.0(http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=police%20action)

a local military action without declaration of war; against violators of international peace and order

more evidence

Wikipedia(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police\_action, accessed 6/25/10)

Police action in [military](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military)/[security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security) studies and [international relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_relations) is a [euphemism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphemism) for a military action undertaken without a formal [declaration of war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_war).

In Definitions

In means within the limits of something
Merriam Webster (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
1 a —used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits <in the lake> <wounded in the leg> <in the summer> b :[into](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/into) 1 <went in the [house](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/in)>

In means within
Yourdictionary.com (<http://www.yourdictionary.com/in>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
contained or enclosed by; inside; within: in the room, inthe envelope

In means within the limits of
Dictionary.com (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
In–preposition: (used to indicate [inclusion](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/inclusion) within space, a place, or limits):walking in the park.

Countries List Definitions

Japan

Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Japan is an [island country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Island_country) in [East Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia). Located in the [Pacific Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean), it lies to the east of the [Sea of Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_of_Japan), [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China), [North Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea), [South Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea) and [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia), stretching from the [Sea of Okhotsk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_of_Okhotsk) in the north to the [East China Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_China_Sea) and [Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiwan) in the south. The [characters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanji) that make up [Japan's name](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_Japan) mean "sun-origin", which is why Japan is sometimes referred to as the "[Land of the Rising Sun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_of_the_Rising_Sun)". Japan is an [archipelago](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archipelago) of 6,852 islands.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan#cite_note-8) The four largest islands are [Honshū](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honsh%C5%AB), [Hokkaidō](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hokkaid%C5%8D), [Kyūshū](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ky%C5%ABsh%C5%AB) and [Shikoku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shikoku), together accounting for 97% of Japan's land area. Most of the islands are [mountainous](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain), many [volcanic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcano); for example, Japan’s highest peak, [Mount Fuji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Fuji), is a volcano. Japan has the world's [tenth-largest population](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population), with over 128 million people. The [Greater Tokyo Area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Tokyo_Area), which includes [the de facto capital city](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_of_Japan)of [Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo) and several surrounding [prefectures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan), is the [largest metropolitan area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_largest_cities) in the world, with over 30 million residents.

Iraq
Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Iraq (pronounced [/iːˈrɑːk/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AIPA_for_English) or /ɪˈræk/, [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): العراق Al-Irāq), officially the Republic of Iraq ([Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language):  [جمهورية العراق](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fd/Ar-al_Gumhuriyah_al_Iraqiya.ogg) ([help](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AMedia_help)·[info](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File%3AAr-al_Gumhuriyah_al_Iraqiya.ogg)) Jumhūrīyat Al-Irāq, [Kurdish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurdish_language): كؤماری عه‌راق‎, Komara Îraqê,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq#cite_note-articles1-1) [Neo-Aramaic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Aramaic_languages): ܥܸܪܵܩ) is a [country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country) in [Western Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Asia) spanning most of the northwestern end of the[Zagros mountain range](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zagros_Mountains), the eastern part of the [Syrian Desert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_Desert) and the northern part of the [Arabian Desert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Desert).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq#cite_note-2) Iraq is bordered by [Jordan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan) to the west, [Syria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syria) to the northwest, [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey) to the north, [Iran](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) to the east, and [Kuwait](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait) and [Saudi Arabia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) to the south. Iraq has a narrow section of coastline measuring 58 km (35 miles) on the northern [Persian Gulf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf). The capital city, [Baghdad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad) ([Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language):بغداد‎ Baġdād), is in the center-east of the country.

Afghanistan
Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
The [Islamic Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_republic) of Afghanistan is a [landlocked country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landlocked_country) in [South](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia)-[Central Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia).[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-Britannica-4) It is variously described as being located within South Asia,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-CIA-0)[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-SouthAsia-5) Central Asia,[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-6)[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-7) and sometimes [Western Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Asia) (or the [Middle East](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East)).[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#cite_note-8) It is bordered by [Pakistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) in the south and east,[Iran](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) in the west, [Turkmenistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkmenistan), [Uzbekistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbekistan) and [Tajikistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan) in the north, and [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) in the far northeast.

Kuwait
Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
The State of Kuwait ([Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): دولة الكويت‎, dawlat al-kuwayt) is a sovereign [Arab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab) [emirate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirate) situated in the northeast of the [Arabian Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Peninsula) in[Western Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Asia). It is bordered by [Saudi Arabia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) to the south and [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq) to the north and lies on the northwestern shore of the [Persian Gulf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf). The name Kuwait is derived from the [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language) "akwat", the plural of "kout", meaning fortress built near water.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait#cite_note-4) The emirate covers an area of 20,000 square kilometres (6,880 sq mi) and has a population of about 3.4 million.

Turkey
Wikipedia(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey>, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
Turkey ([Turkish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_language): Türkiye), known officially as the Republic of Turkey ( [Türkiye Cumhuriyeti](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/37/Tur-T%C3%BCrkiye_Cumhuriyeti.ogg) ([help](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AMedia_help)·[info](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File%3ATur-T%C3%BCrkiye_Cumhuriyeti.ogg))), is a [Eurasian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasia) [country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country) that stretches across the [Anatolian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolia) peninsula in [Western Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Asia) and [Thrace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrace) in the [Balkan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balkans) region of [southeastern Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Europe). Turkey is bordered by eight countries: [Bulgaria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgaria) to the northwest; [Greece](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece) to the west; [Georgia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28country%29) to the northeast; [Armenia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia), [Azerbaijan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan) (the [exclave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exclave) of [Nakhchivan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakhchivan)) and [Iran](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) to the east; and [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq) and [Syria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syria) to the southeast. The [Mediterranean Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_Sea) and [Cyprus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus) are to the south; the [Aegean Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegean_Sea) to the west; and the [Black Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Sea) is to the north.

Countries List Definitions

South Korea
Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South\_Korea, date accessed: 6/25/2010, AJK)
South Korea, officially the Republic of Korea (ROK) ([Korean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_language): 대한민국, pronounced [[tɛːhanminɡuk̚]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AIPA_for_Korean)  ( [listen](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/Ko_pronunciation_of_dae-han-min-guk.ogg))), is a country in [East Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia), located on the southern half of the [Korean Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_Peninsula). It is neighbored by [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) to the west, [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) to the east, and [North Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea) to the north. Its capital is [Seoul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul). South Korea lies in a [temperate climate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperate_climate) region with a predominantly mountainous terrain. Its territory covers a total area of 100,032 square kilometers and has a population of over 50 million.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea#cite_note-chosun1-4)