

# CRS Issue Brief for Congress

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## **Peacekeeping and Related Stability Operations: Issues of U.S. Military Involvement**

**Updated May 18, 2006**

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## Peacekeeping: Issues of U.S. Military Involvement

### SUMMARY

The second session of the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress may well face decisions regarding the preparation of U.S. military forces for stability missions, a broad doctrinal term of which a major subset is peace operations. A November 28, 2005, Department of Defense (DOD) directive that designates stability operations as “core missions” of the U.S. military marks a major shift on the future necessity of performing peacekeeping and related stability operations (also known as stabilization and reconstruction operations).

For over a decade, some Members of Congress expressed reservations about U.S. military involvement in peacekeeping operations. The Bush Administration initially opposed such missions and took steps to reduce the commitment of U.S. troops to international peacekeeping. This action reflected a major concern of the 1990s: that peacekeeping duties had overtaxed the shrinking U.S. military force and were detrimental to military “readiness” (i.e., the ability of U.S. troops to defend the nation). Many perceived these tasks as an inefficient use of U.S. forces, better left to other nations while the U.S. military concentrated on operations requiring high-intensity combat skills. Others thought that the United States should adjust force size and structure to accommodate the missions.

The events of September 11, 2001, brought new concerns to the fore and highlighted the value to U.S. national security of ensuring stability around the world. The 9/11 Commission report, which cited Afghanistan, where the Administration has limited U.S. involvement in peacekeeping and nation-building, as a sanctuary for terrorists, pointed to the dangers of allowing actual and potential terrorist sanctuaries to exist. In 2003, the U.S.-led occupation of Iraq, often referred to

as a “stabilization and reconstruction” operation (which manifests some characteristics of a peace operation), reinforced the argument.

Thousands of U.S. military personnel currently serve in or support peacekeeping operations. The number of troops serving in U.N. operations has decreased dramatically since the mid-1990s. About 28 U.S. servicemembers are serving in five operations under U.N. control. In the Balkans, U.S. troops were largely withdrawn from Bosnia with the December 2004 withdrawal of the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) there. Some 1,800 remain with the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR). About 35,000 more serve in or support peacekeeping operations in South Korea, and roughly 700 serve in the Sinai. In Iraq, some U.S. troops are involved in low-intensity combat while at the same time performing “nation-building” tasks that have been undertaken in some peacekeeping operations, as are a few hundred U.S. troops in Afghanistan. DOD refers to the latter two as “stabilization” or “stability” operations.

With some policymakers and analysts arguing that the uncertainties of the post-September 11 world demand a greater U.S. commitment to curbing ethnic instability, a major issue Congress continues to face is what, if any, adjustments should be made in order for the U.S. military to perform peacekeeping and stability missions — in Afghanistan, Iraq, or elsewhere — with less strain on the force, particularly the reserves. Of particular interest is whether the size and configuration of U.S. forces, especially the Army, should be further modified. Additional issues are whether to augment civilian and international capabilities in order to take on more of the burden.

## MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) version of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2007 (otherwise known as the FY2007 Department of Defense (DOD) authorization act, S. 2766, S.Rept. 109-254, reported May 9) contains various authorities requested by the Bush Administration to train foreign troops and promote interoperability with foreign forces. The House version of the bill (H.R. 5122, H.Rept. 109-452, as passed May 11) does not contain these provisions. Both versions contain varying provisions to improve civilian capabilities and civil-military coordination. Both bills provide for an increase of 30,000 in Army end-strength.

## BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

On November 28, 2005, the Department of Defense (DOD) issued a directive setting forth a new DOD policy regarding stability operations, particularly peacekeeping and related post-conflict operations. In line with the directive, the Administration announced plans on January 18, 2006, to eliminate six National Guard combat brigades in order to create more of the support forces deemed necessary for stability operations.

Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 3000.05 sets forth a radically new policy regarding missions known as “stability” operations, a major subset of which are peacekeeping and other peace operations. The *Directive on Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations* designates stability operations as “a core U.S. military mission.” By elevating stability missions to the same priority level as combat missions, DOD seems to acknowledge expectations that future operations will regularly include missions to stabilize areas during transitions from war to peace and to assist with reconstruction during those transitions. For several years, some military officers and defense analysts have argued that such efforts required the systematic development of doctrine, training, education, exercises, and planning capabilities to enable the armed forces to perform those operations proficiently, as well as the reconfiguration and acquisition of organizations, personnel, facilities, and matériel to support them. The directive catalogues such needs and calls for the development of specific recommendations to fulfill them.

Two more recent documents make no mention of any further steps to enhance DOD capabilities for such operations. The DOD 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review report (QDR), released on February 6, 2006, did not specifically address the issue of post-conflict operations. (DOD officials state privately, however, that proposals regarding these types of operations are being considered under the category of “irregular warfare” because of problems arriving at a consensus on the appropriate terminology for categorizing them.) The newly released March 2006 National Security Strategy mentions the development of U.S. civilian and international military capabilities to carry out post-conflict operations, but does not mention augmenting U.S. military capabilities.

The February 2006 QDR, the document in which senior DOD civilian and military leaders identify the capabilities and resources needed to carry out a comprehensive defense strategy, does not specifically mention peacekeeping and post-conflict operations. It does,

however, endorse the continued changes to “rebalance” active and reserve forces and to create a “modular” Army, discussed below, that are viewed as facilitating such operations. It also cites a need for quick preventive actions to deal with conflict and for DOD to be given the authorities and resources to enhance “partnership capacity” (i.e., the ability of other nations’ forces to carry out such operations), and makes a few force structure proposals which may be related to conflict transitions and post-conflict stability operations (see end of this report). The QDR 2006 report also states that it is “not an end state in itself” but an interim report which will be subject to “continuous reassessment and improvement with periodic updates in coming years....” (pp. 1-2)

The U.S. military, particularly the Army, has made many adjustments over the past several years to enable troops to perform more effectively in peacekeeping operations in places such as Bosnia and Kosovo. Nevertheless, events in Iraq since the United States invaded in 2003 have reinforced arguments that still greater efforts must be made to raise the possibilities for successful transitions. The directive provides the basis for instituting significant changes and dedicating substantial resources to prepare troops to perform proficiently in such missions, although the eventual effect on armed services is not known. The directive calls for changes in a wide variety of areas, some of which could be implemented in short order, others of which would take considerable time. There are still areas where the directive lays out policy, but DOD currently is unsure of the steps that it will take to implement it. DOD may bring to Congress during 2006 and 2007 several requests for changes in laws, authorities, and regulations necessary to implement the directive and the QDR, as well as for additional funding.

Questions for the second session of the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress range from basic (i.e., what is “peacekeeping” and how does it relate to “stability operations,” “stabilization and reconstruction,” and “nation-building”?) to strategic (how and when do such efforts serve U.S. interests?). Practical questions include: What tasks must be performed by the U.S. military in such operations and which can be delegated to other entities? How should the U.S. armed forces be resized, reorganized, educated, trained and equipped to perform these operations effectively without detracting from its ability to perform combat missions? This issue brief will provide an overview of these issues and references to other sources which explore them.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Although the costs of peacekeeping assistance and participation are not as salient an issue as in the 1990s, when the United States participated in or provided substantial military assistance to several U.N. peacekeeping operations, the incremental costs (i.e., costs over and above the cost of maintaining, training, and equipping the U.S. military in peacetime) of the larger stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are a continuing concern. This issue brief does not address cost issues. For more information on incremental costs and attempts to create more efficient methods of funding such operations, see CRS Report 98-823, *Military Contingency Funding for Bosnia, Southwest Asia, and Other Operations: Questions and Answers*, by Nina M. Serafino; and CRS Report RL32141, *Funding for Military and Peacekeeping Operations: Recent History and Precedents*, by Jeffrey Chamberlin. For information on the cost of U.N. operations, see CRS Issue Brief IB90103, *United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress*, by Marjorie Ann Browne.

## The Definitional Problem

Over the past decade and a half, there has been an evolution in the vocabulary used to refer to activities that are undertaken to maintain, enforce, promote and enhance the possibilities for peace in unstable environments. “Peacekeeping” has been the traditional generic term for the operations undertaken for those purposes by the United Nations and other international organizations, and sometimes *ad hoc* coalitions of nations or individual nations. More recently, in an attempt to capture their ambiguity and complexity, and perhaps also to avoid the stigma of failure attached to peacekeeping, they have become known as “stabilization and reconstruction” operations, or, more simply, “stability” operations. Use of any term with the word “peace” created a semantic dilemma, conveying the misleading impression that an operation is without risk, when in fact, peacekeeping operations can place soldiers in hostile situations resembling war. As knowledge increased about the conditions needed to establish peace, operations increasingly included extensive nation-building (or state-building as some prefer to call it) components to build or reform government structures.

The term “peacekeeping” gained currency in the late 1950s, when U.N. peacekeeping mostly fit a narrow definition: providing an “interpositional” force to supervise the keeping of a cease-fire or peace accord that parties in conflict had signed, but it continued to be used as the range of activities grew. In 1992, the U.N. began to use a broader terminology to describe the different types of activities in securing and keeping peace. It created the term “peace enforcement” to describe operations in unstable situations where peacekeepers are allowed to use force to maintain peace because of a greater possibility of conflict or a threat to their safety.<sup>2</sup> “Peacebuilding” was adopted as a term for activities that are designed to prevent the resumption or spread of conflict, including disarmament and demobilization of warring parties, repatriation of refugees, reform and strengthening of government institutions (including re-creating police or civil defense forces), election-monitoring, and promotion of political participation and human rights. Organizing and providing security for humanitarian relief efforts can be a part of peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations.

During the 1990s and early 2000s, the United States participated with significant forces in several such operations either as part of a U.N. or NATO force or leading a multilateral coalition force: Bosnia (from 1992-2004), Haiti (1994-1996 and again in 2004), and Somalia (1992-1994). These were generally referred to by the generic term of “peacekeeping” by Congress, even though U.S. executive branch agencies replaced “peacekeeping” with “peace operations” as the generic term.

Recently, such operations have been referred to by an Army doctrinal term “stability operations” that also encompasses the diverse missions of operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. This may be a more precise terms for such operations, as many include not only peace operations (i.e., peacekeeping and peace enforcement), but also related missions such as humanitarian and civic assistance, counterterrorism, counter-drug, and counter-insurgency (i.e., foreign internal defense) efforts, all of which also are included under the term “stability

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<sup>2</sup> (For some analysts, there is virtually no difference between peace enforcement operations and low-intensity conflict, save the existence of a peace plan or agreement that has a degree of local consent.

operations.”<sup>3</sup> Stability operations are sometimes referred to “Phase IV” or “post-conflict” operations, although reoccurrences of conflict are often possible.

The November 2005 DOD stability operations directive cites the specific tasks of rebuilding indigenous institutions (including various types of security forces, correctional facilities, and judicial systems) necessary to stabilize a situation; reviving or building the private sector, including bottom-up economic activity and constructing necessary infrastructure, and developing representative government institutions as among those tasks that are performed in stability operations. These tasks are also part of the continuum of activities that fall under the term “stabilization and reconstruction” (S&R) which also has been used to describe these complex operations.

## **Current U.S. Military Participation in Peacekeeping and Related Stability Missions**

### **Reduced Numbers Serve in Peacekeeping Missions**

The level of U.S. military participation in peacekeeping is much reduced from the 1990s, if the occupation force in Iraq is excluded. Still, thousands of U.S. military personnel participate full-time in a variety of activities that fall under the rubric of peacekeeping operations, most endorsed by the U.N. Very few U.S. military personnel currently serve under U.N. command. As of April 30, 2006, 28 U.S. military personnel were serving in five U.N. peacekeeping or related operations. These operations are located in the Middle East (3 U.S. military observers or “milobs” in the Sinai operation), Georgia (2 milobs), Ethiopia/Eritrea (7 milobs), Liberia (7 milobs and 5 troops), and Haiti (4 troops). Other U.S. forces are deployed in unilateral U.S. operations and coalition operations, most undertaken with U.N. authority. As of the end of 2004, U.S. troops were largely withdrawn from Bosnia with the December 2, 2004 end of the NATO operation there, but as of April 2006 some 220 U.S. troops supported the European Union operation there as part of NATO’s supporting headquarters unit. A U.S. peacekeeping contingent, numbering 1,800 as of April 2006, remains with the 16,800 troop NATO operation in Kosovo, with others supporting them from Macedonia. (Numbers in Kosovo fluctuate by the hundreds with rotations.) Roughly 700 U.S. troops serve in the Sinai-based coalition Multilateral Force (MFO), which has no U.N. affiliation. As of April 2006, about 170 U.S. military personnel support the NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

The United States has other troops abroad in operations that are related to, but not counted as, peacekeeping. Roughly some 35,000 U.S. troops have been serving in South Korea under bilateral U.S.-Republic of Korea agreements and U.N. authority. (Although technically “peacekeeping,” this deployment has long been treated as a standard U.S. forward presence mission.) A drawdown is scheduled to reduce the number to 25,000 in 2006. Less than 100 U.S. troops are attached to the NATO peacekeeping operation in Afghanistan,

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<sup>3</sup> The other types of operations are security assistance, support to insurgencies, noncombatant evacuations, arms control and shows of force. For further information on the activities which fall under each of these types of operations, see Army Field Manual FM-307, *Stability Operations and Support Operations*, February 2003.

providing various forms of U.S. assistance for ISAF peacekeeping. (Some 11,000 U.S. troops are present in Afghanistan in other roles, however, including a few hundred involved in nation-building activities. See section on Afghanistan, below.)

## The Bush Administration's Policy

Despite President Bush's stated dislike for open-ended "nation-building" missions involving U.S. ground forces during his first presidential campaign, as President he has been willing to maintain troops in peacekeeping missions to the extent he deems necessary. (For a discussion of candidate and President Bush's statements on peacekeeping, see CRS Report RL31109, *NATO: Issues for Congress*.) During his Administration, Bush has sought and achieved substantial reductions in Bosnia and Kosovo and thus far has resisted calls to provide U.S. troops for the international peacekeeping force in Afghanistan.

In the wake of the coalition invasion of Iraq, the debate over the appropriate role for the United States military in activities encompassed by the term peacekeeping has again moved to the forefront. Although the current military occupation of Iraq falls in a gray area that defies easy definition, with a level of instability that many define as low-intensity conflict rather than peace enforcement, many of the activities that the U.S. military has undertaken there also have been undertaken in past peacekeeping operations. Critics of the Bush Administration have charged that its disdain for peacekeeping has led it to ignore the lessons of past operations and to err in its judgment of the number and type of forces necessary in Iraq, putting the United States and its allies at risk of "losing the peace" there.

**Reductions in Bosnia and Kosovo.** The Bush Administration sought to minimize forces in the two NATO Balkans peacekeeping operations through negotiations with U.S. allies, following established NATO procedures. The U.S. presence in Bosnia dropped steadily during the Bush Administration from some 4,200 participating in the NATO Bosnia Stabilization Force (SFOR) at the beginning of 2001 to under 1,000 in 2004. U.S. participation ended on December 2, 2004, when the European Union assumed responsibility for the operation. U.S. troops may continue to play some role as NATO continues to support the EU with intelligence and assistance in apprehending indicted war criminals. (See CRS Report RS21774, *Bosnia and the European Union Military Force (EUFOR): Post-NATO Transition*.) Similarly, the U.S. presence in Kosovo has dropped from some 5,600 involved in the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) in early 2001 to about 1,800 of the total 17,000 KFOR force from about 36 nations. (These numbers can fluctuate by the hundreds due to rotations.) In both cases, these reductions have taken place in the context of an overall reduction of forces serving in the NATO peacekeeping missions.

**NATO Peacekeeping and U.S. Operations in Afghanistan.** For some time, the Bush Administration has maintained that no U.S. troops would participate in peacekeeping operations in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), despite calls by some analysts for a U.S. role. With some 8,800 troops contributed by about 37 NATO and non-NATO nations as of May 2005 (<http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/040628-factsheet.htm>), ISAF patrols Kabul and its immediate surrounding areas under a U.N. Chapter VII authorization and is expanding throughout the country. (NATO assumed command of ISAF on August 11, 2003, just over 18 months after ISAF was formed in January 2002 as an *ad hoc* coalition operation of some 5,000 troops from 18 nations under British command.) The United States has some 11,000 soldiers deployed in Afghanistan,



according to DOD, most in continuing combat (hunting Al Qaeda), but others in support, training, and reconstruction missions. U.S. troops provide some assistance to the ISAF (i.e., logistical, intelligence, and quick reaction force support), but they do not engage in ISAF peacekeeping. U.S. troops do, however, provide training and assistance for the formation of an Afghani national military force, an activity which some analysts label “nation-building.”

Hundreds of U.S. troops have been involved since December 2002 in the establishment and operation of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), which were designed to create a secure environment for aid agencies involved in reconstruction work in areas outside Kabul. Each team includes 60-100 U.S. military personnel (Special Forces and civil affairs reservists) and civilians. As of April 2006, the United States operates 13 PRTs, one of which is scheduled to be turned over to the United Kingdom and another to the Netherlands during the summer of 2006. ISAF involvement in PRTs began on January 6, 2004, when ISAF (by now under NATO) marked the beginning of its operations outside Kabul by taking over the German-led PRT in Konduz. (As of the end of May 2005, ISAF ran 8 PRTs and two forward support bases and planned to take on two more PRTs in the near future.) Although the U.S. military role in PRTs is not identified as “peacekeeping,” its objectives — enhancing security, extending the reach of the central government, and facilitating reconstruction — are similar to those of peacekeeping operations. Some analysts consider it “nation-building.” Thus far, the PRTs have not proven controversial in Congress, although some humanitarian organizations have taken issue with them. (For more on PRTs, see CRS Report RL30588, *Afghanistan: Post-War Governance, Security, and U.S. Policy*, the United States Institute of Peace’s Special Report 147, *Provincial Reconstruction Teams and Military Relations with International and Nongovernmental Organizations in Afghanistan*, and the section on nation-building below.)

**Airlift in Africa.** The United States military occasionally provides airlift assistance for peacekeeping missions in Africa. For instance, the United States has participated under NATO in airlifting African Union troops to the AU mission in Darfur, Sudan.

**The Extended U.S. Military “Stabilization” Presence in Iraq.** U.S. troops in Iraq are engaged in a wide variety of activities, the most visible of which are counterinsurgency operations, but some of which are generally classified as peacekeeping duties. The activities undertaken by U.S. troops varies from area to area, and some commanders have noted that their troops are doing a mix of both types of operations. (For more on this presence, see CRS Report RL31701, *Iraq: U.S. Military Operations*; and CRS Report RL31339, *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post-Saddam Governance*.)

## Apportioning Responsibilities

**Debate over U.S. Military Involvement in Nation-Building.** In the wake of U.S. military action in Iraq, the question of continued U.S. military involvement has been framed in terms of whether the U.S. military should do “nation-building,” and if it does, how it should prepare for it. Like peacekeeping, nation-building is not a precise term, but rather one that is used for both a concept and a variety of activities. On one level, nation-building is used to refer to the concept of creating (or a decision to create) a democratic state, often in a post-conflict situation. The term is also used, however, to refer to any of the range of activities that militaries or civilians undertake to advance that goal. (A 2003 RAND report,

*America's Role in Nation-Building from Germany to Iraq*, uses the term to encompass the full range of activities undertaken by the United States, including by its military forces, in operations that have been variously known as an occupation, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and S&R.)

As most often used when referring to the U.S. military, nation-building refers to a range of activities to assist civilians beyond providing security and humanitarian aid in emergency situations. These can include projects such as the repair, maintenance, or construction of economic infrastructure, such as roads, schools, electric grids, and heavy industrial facilities, and of health infrastructure, such as clinics and hospitals, and water and sewage facilities. They can also include the provision of a variety of services, such as medical services to refugee and impoverished populations, and training and assistance to police, the military, the judiciary, and prison officials as well as other civil administrators.

During the early to mid-1990s, the U.S. military was involved in several peacekeeping operations with significant nation-building components, especially Somalia and Haiti. In Somalia, besides assisting in the delivery of humanitarian aid, the U.S. led-UNITAF was engaged in road and bridge building, well-digging, and the establishment of schools and hospitals. In Haiti, in the absence of civilian personnel, the U.S. military became involved in revamping the police, judicial, and prison systems as part of their primary task of establishing security. These two experiences stigmatized peacekeeping and nation-building for many Members as an inefficient use of military resources.

Nevertheless, some policymakers and analysts assert the need for military involvement in such tasks, particularly when others are not available to undertake them in the immediate aftermath of major combat. Nation-building tasks are often viewed as essential elements in stabilizing post-conflict situations because they provide the physical and organizations infrastructure populations need to help re-establish normal lives. Such activities are also viewed as enhancing the legitimacy and extending the presence of weak central governments as they try to assert control in such situations, and as reassuring local populations of the friendly intent of foreign military forces. Sometimes, involvement in such activities may enable armed forces to make more informed judgments about the security situation in an area. Some analysts view U.S. military nation-building as an essential element in the U.S. toolkit to respond to the 9/11 Commission's recommendation (p. 367) to use all elements of national power "to keep possible terrorists insecure and on the run...."

In immediate post-conflict situations, or extremely dangerous environments, military forces may be the only personnel available to perform such tasks. In hostile environments, armed forces may be needed to provide security for relief workers providing such assistance. In less problematic circumstances, however, some argue that the use of the military for such tasks can be detrimental to humanitarian and reconstruction tasks. Such critics feel that the use of troops for such purposes can detract from a sense of returning normality and establishment of civilian control. Where military and civilians are delivering assistance in the same areas, some civilians feel that the military presence confuses the civilian role, and makes them targets of armed opponents. Because of that, humanitarian groups have objected to the concept of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) that are well established in Afghanistan and are being set up in Iraq.

## Stability Operations Directive's Mandates to Improve Military Capabilities

DOD is beginning to develop specific proposals to implement Directive 3000.05. The House Armed Services Committee (HASC), in its report accompanying the FY2007 DOD authorization act (H.R. 5122, H.Rept. 109-452) noted that it was pleased that DOD had issued the directive and stated its belief that DOD “should integrate, to the greatest extent possible, SSTR-related requirements across its doctrine, training logistics, organization, materiel, personnel, and facilities (DTLOM-PF).” HASC directed the Secretary of Defense to submit to the armed services committees of both chambers an implementation report for all items, with “a special focus on professional military education and training, including but not limited to revisions to Academy and War College curricula, if any; training plans at the service and joint operational levels; the possible creation of SSTR [Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction] fellowships within the Agency for International Development or related organizations (including non-governmental organizations); and any reorganization that will be required to implement the Directive.” The following is a summary of the directive in key military capability areas.

**Military Personnel and Contractors.** The directive reflects longstanding concerns that the U.S. armed services may not possess enough people with the skills necessary for stability operations, in particular peace operations. The directive calls on the department to identify the personnel needed for such operations and to develop methods to recruit, select, and assign current and former DOD personnel with relevant skills. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is directed to recommend all necessary changes in laws, authorities, and regulations to accomplish this. In particular, the directive reflects concern about developing enough foreign area officers, enlisted regional specialists, civil affairs personnel, military police, engineers, and psychological operations personnel. These specialities have long been noted as having insufficient personnel to meet the demands of the dozen years. The Defense Science Board Task Force charged with examining needed changes for *Institutionalizing Stability Operations within DOD*, as its September 2005 report is named, recommended that DOD develop special recruiting strategies, “targeted at mid-career, 35-45 year old professionals, with the skills actually needed for stability operations” to recruit suitable Civil Affairs officers.

Certain points of the directive also suggest that DOD may wish to depend on contractors for any additional personnel needed in stability operations. In addition to the mandate mentioned above that would bring former DOD personnel into the mix of persons participating in stability operations, the directive mandates a check for adequate oversight of contracts in stability operations and in the ability of U.S. commanders in foreign countries to obtain contract support quickly. The DSB Task Force on institutionalizing stability operations labeled the private sector as DOD’s “fifth force provider” for stability operations (in addition to the four branches of the armed services) and recommended that DOD design a new institution that would effectively use the private sector in stability operations.

**Stability Operations Curricula.** The directive calls on DOD to ensure that military schools and training centers incorporate stability operations curricula in joint and individual service education and training programs at all levels. It particularly calls for developing and incorporating instruction for foreign language capabilities and regional area expertise, including “long-term immersion in foreign societies.” It would also broaden the exposure

of military personnel to U.S. and international civilians with whom they would work in stability operations by providing them with tours of duty in other U.S. agencies, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

**Inter-Agency and International Participation in Education and Training.**

Responding to calls to enhance the ability of the wide variety of participants in stability operations to work together, the directive provides a number of ways to incorporate military personnel and civilians of many backgrounds in education and training courses, including personnel from U.S. departments and agencies, foreign governments and security forces, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and members of the private sector in stability operations planning, training, and exercises. It also proposes that DOD ensure that instructors and students from elsewhere in the U.S. government be able to receive or provide instruction in stability operations at military schools.

**Training Other Nations' Security Forces.** The directive also calls for DOD to support the development of other countries' security forces in order to ensure security domestically and to contribute forces to stability operations elsewhere. This includes helping such forces, including police forces, develop "the training, structure, processes, and doctrine necessary to train, equip, and advise large numbers of foreign forces in a range of security sectors...." The Senate has introduced legislation regarding this point, as a floor amendment to the Senate version of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006, which is now in conference. DOD objects to the amendment as adopted, preferring an earlier version which gave it greater flexibility and leadership for train and equip activities.

**Improving Coordination.** The directive calls for the creation of "a stability operations center to coordinate operations research, education and training, and lessons-learned." The U.S. military has two institutions currently devoted exclusively to such operations, neither of which serves a coordinating function: the U.S. Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI) at Carlisle Barracks, PA, and the Naval Post-Graduate School's Center for Stabilization and Reconstruction Study (CSRS). PKSOI assists with the development of Army doctrine at the strategic (i.e., the leadership and planning) and operational levels, and helps the Army's senior leadership develop operational concepts. It works with the UN, U.S. government interagency groups, inter-service groups, and foreign militaries (<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/divisions/pksoi/>). CSRS's mission, according to its website, is "to educate the full spectrum of actors" involved in S&R activities through educational, research, and outreach activities (<http://www.nps.edu/CSRS/>).

## **Legislation to Improve Civilian Capabilities and Improve Coordination**

**Civilian Capabilities to Perform Nation Building Tasks.** Several proposals to build civilian capabilities to perform nation-building tasks, especially rule of law tasks, in peacekeeping operations have been advanced. No legislation was passed in the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress despite the introduction of three bills, but some of the proposed ideas were taken into consideration in the State Department's establishment, in July 2004, of a new Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS). S/CRS' function is to develop mechanisms to enhance civilian capabilities, and to improve inter-agency coordination in planning and conducting S&R operations. (For further details on S/CRS and

relevant legislation, see CRS Report RL32862, *Peacekeeping and Conflict Transitions: Background and Congressional Action on Civilian Capabilities.*)

Defense analysts and military experts have provided much of the impetus for the concept of developing civilian capabilities for S&R missions. The DSB's summer 2004 study entitled *Transition to and from Hostilities* supported the development of civilian capabilities. According to the unclassified version published in December 2004, the study described the S&R mission as "inescapable, its importance irrefutable" and argued that both DOD and the Department of State need to augment S&R capabilities and to develop "an extraordinarily close working relationship." In addition, the study found that the State Department needs "to develop a capacity for operational planning [that] it does not currently possess" and to develop "a more robust capacity to execute such plans." (pp 38-39. The report can be accessed through the DSB website [<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dsb>].) The follow-up September 2005 DSB study on institutionalizing stability operations expressed concern that S/CRS "is not getting anywhere near the level of resources and authority needed." If DOD actions in critical areas where there is an overlap between DOD and civilian responsibilities "are not complemented by growth of capabilities in other agencies, the overall U.S. ability to conduct successful stability operations will be far less than it should be." (pp. 5-6.) The February 2006 QDR stated that DOD will support "substantially increased resources" for S/CRS and for the establishment of a Civilian Reserve Corps and a conflict response fund. (p 86)

The Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), in its report accompanying the FY2006 DOD authorization bill (S. 1042, S.Rept. 109-69), commended DOD's "active support of and cooperation with" S/CRS and urged DOD "to continue to deepen its coordination with the Department of State on planning for and participating in post-conflict stability operations and reconstruction efforts. The conference version of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006 (H.R. 1815, P.L. 109-163) provided authority to transfer up to \$100 million in defense articles, services, training or other support to the Department of State and other federal agencies for reconstruction, security or stabilization assistance. The Administration had requested \$200 million for a State Department Conflict Response Fund for such purposes, but neither authority nor funding was provided in non-military legislation. According to a DOD official, this authority is intended to support S/CRS in carrying out possible activities

**FY2007 Legislation.** The House version of the FY2007 DOD authorization bill (S. 5122) contains a provision (Section 1034) requiring the President to submit to Congress by February 1, 2007, a report identifying the interagency capabilities needed to achieve 21<sup>st</sup> century national security goals and objectives. The president is to formulate specific legislative proposals for improving interagency coordination.

The SASC version of the FY2007 DOD authorization act (S. 2766) contains a provision (Section 1222) requiring the President to submit to Congress "a plan to establish interagency operating procedures for federal agencies to plan and conduct stabilization and reconstruction operations" within six months of enactment. This plan would include a delineation of the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of federal departments and agencies in stabilization and reconstruction operations. The SASC bill also contains a requirement (Section 864) for "the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Department of State and the heads of other appropriate agencies," to develop "an interagency plan for contingency program management

during combat operations and post-conflict operations.” The plan is to be submitted no later than one year after enactment. In report language (S.Rept. 109-254), the SASC directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to develop greater interagency presence in the staffs of combatant commands: The current presence of civilians in those commands “is usually limited in number and serves primarily as a liaison from the parent organization....”

## Improving International Capabilities

**The Global Peace Operations Initiative.** The Bush Administration proposed a five-year, multilateral Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), to prepare other, largely African, nations to participate in peacekeeping operations. GPOI’s primary goal is to train and equip some 75,000 military forces, and to develop gendarme forces (also known as constabulary police, i.e., police with military skills) to participate in peacekeeping operations. The Administration estimated the U.S. cost at \$661 million from FY2005-FY2009. For 2005, Congress appropriated some \$100 million for GPOI in the Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 4818/P.L. 108-447). The Bush Administration requested \$114 million in State Department funding for GPOI in FY2006; there was no earmarked appropriation, but the estimated FY2006 allocation is \$100.4 million. The FY2007 request is \$102.6 million. (For more information on GPOI and relevant legislation, see CRS Report RL32773, *The Global Peace Operations Initiative: Background and Issues for Congress.*)

**QDR Urges Greater Support.** The February 2006 QDR report stated that DOD would continue to support initiatives such as GOPI. It specifically mentioned its support for the African Union’s development of a humanitarian crisis intervention capability. It also stated DOD “stands ready to increase its assistance” to the U.N. peacekeeping operations department for doctrine, training, strategic planning, and management. The QDR also states that DOD supports efforts to develop a NATO stabilization and reconstruction capability and a European constabulary force. (p 88)

**Greater U.S. Support of U.N. Missions Urged by Congressionally-Appointed Panel.** While the reduction in U.S. troops involved in peacekeeping, especially U.N. peacekeeping, from the early 1990s responded to perceptions that peacekeeping excessively strained U.S. forces without significantly serving U.S. interests, some analysts continue to argue that greater participation of U.S. forces in U.N. peacekeeping would be desirable. In June 2005, the Congressionally-mandated Task Force on the U.N., chaired by former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich and former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, called for greater U.S. support of U.N. operations. The Task Force report recommended that U.N. Member States should substantially increase the number of trained and equipped forces for rapid deployment for peace operations and that the Department of Defense should “prepare options for additional means to support U.N. peace operations with logistics, capacity-building assistance, and other means” and “for U.S. engagement in peace operations consistent with U.S. national interests.” It specifically recommended that the United States “consider upgrading its participation” in the U.N. Stand-by Arrangements system, through which countries volunteer capabilities for U.N. peace operations. (*American Interests and U.N. Reform: Report of the Task Force on the United Nations.* Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace, June 2005. Quotes taken from pp. 11, 24 and 97.)

Some military analysts argue that the U.N. does not necessarily need more U.S. troops to place in field-level observer slots in U.N. missions. What is needed, they say, are staff

officers at the headquarters command level whose training and mindset enables them to think proactively about dealing with developing problems. Others believe that U.S. soldiers with engineering and skills using advanced communications technologies would also be useful.

**FY2007 Legislation for U.S. Military Education and Training Support for Foreign Military Forces, and Other Purposes.** The SASC version of the FY2007 DOD authorization act (S. 2766) provides, with some modifications, legislation requested by DOD for increasing the capacities of foreign military forces through education and training programs. These are undertaken not only to increase the ability of foreign forces to take part in operations, but also to increase the “interoperability” (i.e., the ability of military forces to communicate and otherwise interact effectively in order to avoid losses due to increased confusion in hostile situations). Section 1206, Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Military and Security Forces, would amend legislation approved in the FY2006 DOD authorization bill (H.R. 1815, P.L. 109-163, signed January 6, 2006) to allow training of foreign military forces for counterterrorism operations and for military and stability operations in which U.S. armed forces participate. The Section 1206 amendment would provide increased flexibility by permitting the Secretary of Defense to approve the training rather than requiring a presidential order. SASC did not broaden the authority to other security forces nor raise the amount of funding, as DOD proposed. Section 1206 would authorize annual expenditures of \$200 million (\$50 million per geographical combatant commander) in FY2007 and FY2008 for training purposes.

Two related sections, 1207 (Participation in Multilateral Military Organizations) and Section 1208 (Interoperability Development and Training) provide new authorities: Section 1207 provides authority to for the Secretary of Defense to assist multilateral Centers of Excellence with operations and maintenance funds and the provisions of logistics, supplies, and services, to develop doctrine, education, training and to test new concepts. Section 1208 allows DOD to provide electronic educational materials, along with related technology and software, for the education and training of military and civilian government personnel of foreign countries and of internationally recognized non-governmental organizations.

## **Military Capabilities Issue: Readiness vs. Adequacy**

Congressional debate over U.S. military capabilities to perform peacekeeping and related stability operations has taken two different forms. During the 1990s, critics of the commitment of U.S. military personnel to peacekeeping operations drove the readiness debate. As the U.S. military was increasingly called upon to perform peacekeeping and other non-combat missions — at the same time as it was downsized significantly — many Members questioned whether U.S. military forces could perform their “core” war-fighting mission if they engaged extensively in other activities. Opponents of non-combat commitments, particularly in areas they regarded as irrelevant to key U.S. interests, argued that they impaired the military’s capability or “readiness” to defend the nation.<sup>4</sup> More

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<sup>4</sup> There were a variety of reasons for declines in the ratings which measured combat readiness in the 1990s, some of which were addressed by changes in military practices: (1) military personnel could not practice all their combat skills while engaged in peacekeeping operations; (2) in the 1990s, the U.S. military performed these operations at the same time the armed forces, particularly the army, (continued...)

recently, those who view such missions as a necessary role for U.S. armed forces have reframed the debate, arguing that the services should be structured and sized to perform such operations without undue stress on soldiers and units. In addition, they recommend that readiness ratings encompass the armed forces' preparedness not only for combat, but also for stability operations. (The 2005 DSB report on institutionalizing stability operations stated that the forthcoming Defense Readiness Reporting System could provide the framework for monitoring readiness in both combat and stability operations, if it were so employed.)

## Assessing and Adjusting U.S. Forces for Stability Missions

The military's ability to perform peacekeeping and related stability operations while retaining its preparedness to fight wars depends on several factors. Most salient among them are the size of the force, the numbers of troops devoted to specific tasks (force structure), the size, length, and frequency of deployments (operational tempo), and opportunities for training in combat skills while deployed on peacekeeping and related operations.

**Deployment Strains.** The increased "optempo" demanded by peacekeeping takes time from necessary maintenance, repairs, and combat training, and can shorten the useful life of equipment. The "perstempo" problem is regarded as particularly severe for the Army. For several years, the Army was deploying the same units over and over to peacekeeping operations, and the pace of deployment was viewed as too demanding, affecting morale by keeping personnel away from families for too long, and, some argue, affecting recruitment.<sup>5</sup>

The Army took steps to deal with some of its problems by the realignment and better management of its resources, as did the Air Force. In recent years, the army addressed perstempo strains by limiting deployments to six months (although this was overridden by deployments to Iraq), and including national guard and reserve units among those on the roster to serve in the Balkans, thus attempting to reduce the optempo of active combat duty units. The Air Force, beginning in 1999, established Air Expeditionary Units to deploy

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<sup>4</sup> (...continued)

were reduced substantially; (3) funds for training and equipment were diverted in the past to fund peacekeeping operations; and (4) units were disrupted by the deployment of an individual or a small number of individuals. If one looked at the larger readiness problem of the 1990s and early 2000s, that is the perception that U.S. military personnel were overworked, that military equipment was in poor shape, that spare parts were in short supply, and that the military could not recruit and retain needed personnel, the relationship of peacekeeping to readiness was less pronounced, according to some analysts. Some have argued that the readiness problem was exaggerated or non-existent, given the successful combat performances of U.S. troops in Afghanistan in 2001 and in Iraq in 2003.

<sup>5</sup> In one of the first publicly-available studies of peacekeeping stresses, in March 1995 the GAO reported (GAO/NSIAD-95-51) that increased deployments due to peacekeeping together with reduced force structure taxed certain Navy and Marine Corps units, and "heavily" stressed certain Army support forces (such as quartermaster and transportation units) and specialized Air Force aircraft critical to the early stages of a major regional contingency (MRC) to an extent that could endanger DOD's ability to respond quickly to an MRC. A July 2000 GAO report (GAO/NSIAD-00-164) found shortages in forces needed for contingency operations, including active-duty civil affairs personnel, Navy/Marine Corps land-based EA-6B squadrons, fully-trained and available Air Force AWACS aircraft crews, and fully-trained U-2 pilots.



under a predictable rotation system. In some cases, however, these solutions generate other problems. For instance, the Army's attempts to relieve the stresses of frequent deployments on its active forces by deploying reservists may have, some analysts worry, affected Guard and Reserve personnel recruitment and retention. Some analysts suggest that more resource management reforms could ease stresses. Others prefer to change force size or structure.

## **Force Adjustments for Peacekeeping and Related Stability Operations**

The appropriate size and structure for the military depends largely on the types of wars that it is expected to fight and the range of missions that it is expected to perform. Since the early 1990s, many defense analysts, military officers, and policymakers have questioned whether the military, especially the Army, is appropriately sized and structured to perform all the tasks assigned to it. As the deployment strains, noted in the GAO reports cited above, became evident, many Members argued that the U.S. military was too small and too stretched to take on peacekeeping operations. The continued stresses on the force of extended U.S. presences in stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan has intensified this debate. The November 2005 stability operations directive points to possible increases in the numbers of certain specialties in high demand in peacekeeping and related stability operations (i.e., civil affairs officers, foreign area specialists, military police, engineers, and psychological operations personnel) as mentioned above, but no further changes in size or structure. Others have urged more extensive changes in the force to better accommodate such missions.

**Debate Over Force Size.** Concerns that the United States does not have sufficient military forces to maintain a presence in Iraq and Afghanistan as long as needed, and to carry out a full range of possible concurrent future missions has given new prominence to the issue of force size. The size of the U.S. military is controversial in large part because the basic cost of each added soldier is high, averaging \$100,000 per year for an active duty troop, according to a CBO estimate. In the mid- to late 1990s, some policymakers and military experts suggested that 520,000 to 540,000 troops would be a more appropriate size for the Army if it were to prevail in the scenario involving two major theater wars (which was then the standard for sizing force structure) and also to engage in peacekeeping missions. (For the 14 years after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975 through the end of the Cold War in 1989, the Army had averaged some 778,000, with fluctuations.) Other policymakers would prefer further cuts in personnel to conserve funds for modernizing equipment and weapons systems.

Beginning in FY2005, Congress has mandated increases in Army end-strength, which had been set at 480,000 for several years; these increases too may be only temporary. The September 2005 DSB report on institutionalizing stability operations notes that DOD lacks "a sizing concept" that would enable the department to prepare "for concurrent domestic stability operations, foreign stability operations and foreign combat operations; all of which will call upon some of the same resource base." (p. 11.) The 2006 QDR report states that Army end-strength should be stabilized at 482,400 Active and 533,000 reserve component personnel by FY2011. (p. 43) For FY2007, the House and Senate versions of the National Defense Authorization bills (H.R. 5122 and S. 2766) would increase the active duty Army end-strength to 512,400, an increase of 30,000. The legislation would also increase the size of the Marine Corps by either 5,000 (House) or 10,000 (Senate). (For further information, see CRS Report RL33405, *Defense: FY2007 Authorization and Appropriations*, by Stephen

Daggett, and CRS Report RS21754, *Military Forces: What is the Appropriate Size for the United States?*, by Edward F. Bruner.)

**Debate over Army Force Structure and Restructuring Proposals.** Size is not the only consideration, and some would argue it is but a secondary consideration, for providing the capabilities needed for stability operations and relieving stress on the armed forces. For several years, analysts have advanced proposals to restructure U.S. Army forces to increase capabilities for peacekeeping and related operations. These proposals would build on the extensive overhaul that the Army began in 2003 to convert to a “modular force” and shift some 100,000 positions by 2011.<sup>6</sup> For the most part, such proposals have centered on an increase in the number of personnel in “low-density, high-demand” units (i.e., those most heavily taxed by peacekeeping), which are now stressed by “stability” operations in Iraq, and which to this point have been concentrated in the reserve component. These include civil affairs, psychological operations (PSYOPS), and military police units. Many of the proposals involve creating specialized units that are dedicated, at least part time, to preparing for and deploying to such missions.<sup>7</sup> The Army has long rejected proposals for dedicated peacekeeping forces, primarily on the grounds that it would divert resources from combat functions. Members of Congress interested in augmenting stabilization personnel may wish to examine non-military options.

**Related 2006 QDR Report Proposals.** The 2006 QDR report calls for further increases in certain specialties. It calls for increasing the number of Special Forces battalions by one-third starting in FY2007 and expanding psychological operations and civil affairs units by one-third (3,700 personnel). In another area that may be at least partially related to conflict transitions and post-conflict operations, it also calls for the establishment of a Marine Corps Special Operations Command of 2,600 personnel to train foreign military units and conduct direct action and special reconnaissance.

## Command Discretionary Field Funding: FY2007 Legislation

Many think tanks have recommended that Combatant Commanders be provided with discretionary funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction to benefit local populations, based on the model of the Commander’s Emergency Response Programs (CERP) in Afghanistan and Iraq. Section 1206 (c) of the SASC version of the FY2007 DOD authorization act (S. 2766) would authorize such funding in FY2007 and FY2008, with an annual limit of \$200,000 per commander.

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<sup>6</sup> For a full discussion of the modular force, see CRS Report RL32476, *U.S. Army’s Modular Redesign: Issues for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute. *Reshaping the Expeditionary Army to Win Decisively: The Case for Greater Stabilization Capacity in the Modular Force*. August 2005. Available through [<http://www.StrategicStudiesInstitute.army.mil>].

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James Jay Carafano. *Post Conflict Operations from Europe to Iraq*. Heritage Foundation Lecture #844. July 13, 2004. p. 8. Accessible through [<http://www.heritage.org>].

**DOD Incremental Costs of Peacekeeping and Security Contingency Operations, FY1991-FY2005**  
(Millions of current year dollars)

Operation	FY1991- FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005 (Est.)	TOTAL
<b>AREAS OF ONGOING OPERATIONS</b>												
<b>Southwest Asia/Iraq</b>												
Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)									38,322.0	52,148.0	56,200.0	146,670.0
Provide Comfort/Northern Watch	773.1	88.9	93.1	136.0	156.4	143.7	148.6	1,372.4	626.2	—	—	11,023.7
Southern Watch/Air Expeditionary Force	1,517.3	576.3	597.3	1,497.2	954.8	755.4	963.5					
Desert Strike/Intrinsic Action/Desert Spring			102.7	5.6	13.8	239.8	261.6					
Vigilant Warrior	257.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257.7
Desert Thunder (Force Buildup 11/98)					43.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.5
Desert Fox (Air Strikes, 12/98)					92.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.9
UNIKOM (UN/Iraq Observer Group)	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
<b>Total Southwest Asia/Iraq</b>	<b>2,580.5</b>	<b>665.2</b>	<b>793.1</b>	<b>1,638.8</b>	<b>1,261.4</b>	<b>1,138.9</b>	<b>1,373.5</b>	<b>1,372.4</b>	<b>38,948.2</b>	<b>52,148.0</b>	<b>56,200.0</b>	<b>158,120.0</b>
<b>Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom, OEF)</b>									<b>15,788.1</b>	<b>9,849.2</b>	<b>11,800.0</b>	<b>37,437.3</b>
<b>Former Yugoslavia (Kosovo)</b>												
Balkan Calm (Observer Mission, Pre-Air War)					34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.6
Eagle Eye (Air Verification, 10/98-03/99)					20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.3
Noble Anvil (Air War)					1,891.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,891.4
Joint Guardian (KFOR)					1,044.5	1,803.1	1,383.9	938.2	590.4	552.9	693.3	7,006.3
Sustain Hope (Refugee Assistance)					141.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	141.6
<b>Total Kosovo</b>					<b>3,132.4</b>	<b>1,803.1</b>	<b>1,383.9</b>	<b>938.2</b>	<b>590.4</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>9,094.2</b>
<b>Korea Readiness*</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>160.6</b>
<b>COMPLETED OPERATIONS</b>												
<b>Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia)</b>												
IFOR/SFOR/Joint Forge		2,231.7	2,087.5	1,792.8	1,431.2	1,381.8	1,213.4	932.9	742.2	667.8	150.7	14,405.1
Other Former Yugoslavia Operations*	784.0	288.3	195.0	169.9	155.4	101.3	79.4					
<b>Total Bosnia</b>	<b>784.0</b>	<b>2,520.0</b>	<b>2,282.5</b>	<b>1,962.7</b>	<b>1,586.6</b>	<b>1,483.1</b>	<b>1,292.6</b>	<b>932.9</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>667.8</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>14,405.1</b>
<b>Totals of Haiti, Somalia, Rwanda, Angola, Cambodia, Western Sahara, East Timor and Liberia</b>	<b>2,458.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,606.5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>5,983.3</b>	<b>3,272.1</b>	<b>3,075.6</b>	<b>3,601.5</b>	<b>5,981.9</b>	<b>4,481.8</b>	<b>4,050.0</b>	<b>3,243.5</b>	<b>56,072.0</b>	<b>63,217.9</b>	<b>68,844.0</b>	<b>221,823.6</b>

**Source:** Defense Finance and Accounting System data through FY2002; Office of the Secretary of Defense Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Budget Estimates: Justification for Component Contingency Operations and the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund, for FY2003; FY2004, and FY2005 (est) provided by the DOD Comptroller's Office, June 24, 2005. The FY2005 figures are from the FY2005 Supplemental Request of February 2005 and do not reflect approximately \$31.6 billion in other support and related costs applicable to OIF and OEF.

**Notes:** This chart consists of DOD incremental costs involved in U.S. support for and participation in peacekeeping and in related humanitarian and security operations, including U.S. unilateral operations (including OIF in Iraq and OEF in Afghanistan, which are combat/occupation operations), NATO operations, U.N. operations, and ad hoc coalition operations. U.N. reimbursements are not deducted. Some totals do not add due to rounding. Other Former Yugoslavia operations include Able Sentry (Macedonia), Deny Flight/Decisive Edge, UNCRO (Zagreb), Sharp Guard (Adriatic). Provide Promise (humanitarian assistance), Deliberate Forge. Because Korea Readiness has long been considered an on-going peacetime function of U.S. troops, DOD only counts above-normal levels of activity there as incremental costs. NA=Not Available.