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Instances of Use of United States Armed Forces Abroad, 1798-2017

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Summary

This report lists hundreds of instances in which the United States has used its Armed Forces abroad in situations of military conflict or potential conflict or for other than normal peacetime purposes. It was compiled in part from various older lists and is intended primarily to provide a rough survey of past U.S. military ventures abroad, without reference to the magnitude of the given instance noted. The listing often contains references, especially from 1980 forward, to continuing military deployments, especially U.S. military participation in multinational operations associated with NATO or the United Nations. Most of these post-1980 instances are summaries based on presidential reports to Congress related to the War Powers Resolution. A comprehensive commentary regarding any of the instances listed is not undertaken here.

The instances differ greatly in number of forces, purpose, extent of hostilities, and legal authorization. Eleven times in its history, the United States has formally declared war against foreign nations. These 11 U.S. war declarations encompassed five separate wars: the war with Great Britain declared in 1812; the war with Mexico declared in 1846; the war with Spain declared in 1898; the First World War, during which the United States declared war with Germany and with Austria-Hungary during 1917; and World War II, during which the United States declared war against Japan, Germany, and Italy in 1941, and against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania in 1942.

Some of the instances were extended military engagements that might be considered undeclared wars. These include the Undeclared Naval War with France from 1798 to 1800; the First Barbary War from 1801 to 1805; the Second Barbary War of 1815; the Korean War of 1950-1953; the Vietnam War from 1964 to 1973; the Persian Gulf War of 1991; global actions against foreign terrorists after the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States; and the war with Iraq in 2003. With the exception of the Korean War, all of these conflicts received congressional authorization in some form short of a formal declaration of war. Other, more recent instances have often involved deployment of U.S. military forces as part of a multinational operation associated with NATO or the United Nations.

The majority of the instances listed prior to World War II were brief Marine Corps or Navy actions to protect U.S. citizens or promote U.S. interests. A number were engagements against pirates or bandits. Covert operations, disaster relief, and routine alliance stationing and training exercises are not included here, nor are the Civil and Revolutionary Wars and the continual use of U.S. military units in the exploration, settlement, and pacification of the western part of the United States.

For additional information, see CRS Report RL31133, *Declarations of War and Authorizations for the Use of Military Force: Historical Background and Legal Implications*, by Jennifer K. Elsea and Matthew C. Weed and CRS Report R41989, *Congressional Authority to Limit Military Operations*, by Jennifer K. Elsea, Michael John Garcia, and Thomas J. Nicola.

Contents

Introduction 1
Listing of Notable Deployments of U.S. Military Forces Overseas, 1798-2017 2
Related CRS Products 39
Sources 40

Contacts

Author Information..... 40
Acknowledgments 41

Introduction

The following list reviews hundreds of instances in which the United States has used military forces abroad in situations of military conflict or potential conflict to protect U.S. citizens or promote U.S. interests. The list does not include covert actions or numerous occurrences in which U.S. forces have been stationed abroad since World War II in occupation forces or for participation in mutual security organizations, base agreements, or routine military assistance or training operations. Because of differing judgments over the actions to be included, other lists may include more or fewer instances.[1]

These cases vary greatly in size of operation, legal authorization, and significance. The number of troops involved ranges from a few sailors or marines landed to protect American lives and property to hundreds of thousands in Korea and Vietnam and millions in World War II. Some actions were of short duration, and some lasted a number of years. In some examples, a military officer acted without authorization; some actions were conducted solely under the President's powers as Chief Executive or Commander in Chief; other instances were authorized by Congress in some fashion. In 11 separate cases (listed in **bold-face type**) the United States formally declared war against foreign nations. For most of the instances listed, however, the status of the action under domestic or international law has not been addressed. Most occurrences listed since 1980 are summaries of U.S. military deployments reported to Congress by the President as a result of the War Powers Resolution. Several of these presidential reports are summaries of activities related to an ongoing operation previously reported. Note that inclusion in this list does not connote either legality or level of significance of the instance described. This report covers uses of U.S. military force abroad from 1798 to October 2017. It will be revised as circumstances warrant.

[1] Other lists include Sen. Barry Goldwater, "War without Declaration: A Chronological List of 199 U.S. Military Hostilities Abroad without a Declaration of War. 1798-1972," *Congressional Record*, vol. 119, July 20, 1973: S14174-S14183; U.S. Department of State, "Armed Actions Taken by the United States Without a Declaration of War, 1789-1967," Research Project 806A, Historical Studies Division, Bureau of Public Affairs; John M. Collins, *America's Small Wars* (New York: Brassey's, 1991). For a discussion of the evolution of lists of military actions and legal authorization for various actions, see Francis D. Wormuth and Edwin B. Firmage, *To Chain the Dog of War; the War Power of Congress in History and Law* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1986), pp. 133-149.

Listing of Notable Deployments of U.S. Military Forces Overseas, 1798-2017

1798-1800	*Undeclared Naval War with France.* This contest included land actions, such as that in the Dominican Republic, city of Puerto Plata, where marines captured a French privateer under the guns of the forts. Congress authorized military action through a series of statutes.
1801-1805	*Tripoli.* The First Barbary War included the USS *George Washington* and *Philadelphia* affairs and the Eaton expedition, during which a few marines landed with United States Agent William Eaton to raise a force against Tripoli in an effort to free the crew of the *Philadelphia.* Tripoli declared war on the United States on May 10, 1801, and although Congress authorized U.S. military action by statute, they never voted on a formal declaration of war.
1806	*Mexico (Spanish territory)*. Captain Z. M. Pike, with a platoon of troops, invaded Spanish territory at the headwaters of the Rio Grande on orders from General James Wilkinson. He was made prisoner without resistance at a fort he constructed in present-day Colorado, taken to Mexico, and later released after seizure of his papers.
1806-1810	*Gulf of Mexico.* American gunboats operated from New Orleans against Spanish and French privateers off the Mississippi Delta, chiefly under Captain John Shaw and Master Commandant David Porter.
1810	*West Florida (Spanish territory).* Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne of Louisiana, on orders of the President, occupied with troops territory in dispute east of the Mississippi River as far as the Pearl River, later the eastern boundary of Louisiana. He was authorized to seize as far east as the Perdido River.
1812	*Amelia Island and other parts of east Florida, then under Spain.* Temporary possession was authorized by President Madison and by Congress, to prevent occupation by any other power; but possession was obtained by General George Matthews in so irregular a manner that his measures were disavowed by the President.
1812-1815	**War of 1812. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.** Among the issues leading to the war were British interception of neutral ships and blockades of the United States during British hostilities with France.
1813	*West Florida (Spanish territory).* On authority given by Congress, General Wilkinson seized Mobile Bay in April with 600 soldiers. A small Spanish garrison gave way. The United States advanced into disputed territory to the Perdido River, as projected in 1810. No fighting.
1813-1814	*Marquesas Islands.* U.S. forces built a fort on the Pacific island of Nuku Hiva, the largest of the Marquesas, to protect three prize ships which had been captured from the British.
1814	*Spanish Florida.* General Andrew Jackson took Pensacola Bay and drove out the British, in September 1814 with whom the United States was at war and pacified the Spanish governor of Florida. This capture of Pensacola was crucial to Jackson securing victory during the battle of New Orleans in November 1814.
1814-1825	*Caribbean.* Engagements between pirates and American ships or squadrons took place repeatedly, especially ashore and offshore about Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Yucatan. Three thousand pirate attacks on merchantmen were reported between 1815 and 1823. In 1822, Commodore James Biddle deployed a squadron of two frigates, four sloops of war, two brigs, four schooners, and two gunboats in the West Indies.
1815	*Algiers.* The second Barbary War was declared against the United States by the Dey of Algiers of the Barbary states, an act not reciprocated by the United States. Congress did authorize a military expedition by statutes. A large fleet under U.S. Commodore Stephen Decatur attacked Algiers and obtained indemnities. *Tripoli.* After securing an agreement from Algiers, Decatur demonstrated with his squadron at Tunis and Tripoli, where he secured indemnities for offenses during the War of 1812.
1816	*Spanish Florida.* United States forces destroyed Nicholls Fort, also called Negro Fort, located in present Franklin County, Florida, which harbored raiders making forays into United States territory.

1816-1818	*Spanish Florida—First Seminole War.* The Seminole Indians, whose area was a haven for escaped slaves and border ruffians, were attacked by troops under Generals Andrew Jackson and Edmund P. Gaines and pursued into northern Florida. Spanish posts were attacked and occupied, British citizens executed. In 1819, the Floridas were ceded to the United States.
1817	*Amelia Island (Spanish territory off northeast Florida).* Under orders of President James Monroe, United States forces landed and expelled a group of smugglers, adventurers, and freebooters.
1818	*Oregon.* The USS *Ontario* landed at the Columbia River and in August took possession of the Oregon territory. Britain had ceded sovereignty but Russia and Spain asserted claims to the area.
1820-1823	*Africa.* Naval units raided the slave traffic pursuant to the Act of 1819 by Congress which authorized U.S. armed vessels to interdict slave traders in an attempt to stop slave trade at its source and return slaves to Africa.
1822	*Cuba.* United States naval forces suppressing piracy landed on the northwest coast of Cuba and burned a pirate station.
1823	*Cuba.* Brief landings in pursuit of pirates occurred April 8 near Escondido; April 16 near Cayo Blanco; July 11 at Siquapa Bay; July 21 at Cape Cruz; and October 23 at Camrioca.
1824	*Cuba.* In October the USS *Porpoise* landed bluejackets near Matanzas in pursuit of pirates.
	Puerto Rico (Spanish territory). Commodore David Porter with a landing party of 200 attacked the town of Fajardo, which had sheltered pirates and insulted American naval officers forcing an apology. Commodore Porter was later court-martialed for overstepping his authority.
1825	*Cuba.* During March, cooperating American and British forces landed at Sagua La Grande, along the north coast of the Villa Clara province, to capture pirates.
1827	*Greece.* In October and November landing parties hunted pirates on the Mediterranean islands of Argentiere, Miconi, and Androse.
1831-1832	*Falkland Islands.* Captain Duncan of the USS *Lexington* investigated the capture of three American sealing vessels and sought to protect American interests.
1832	*Sumatra.* February 6 to 9. A naval force landed and stormed a fort to punish natives of the town of Quallah Battoo for plundering the American ship *Friendship.*
1833	*Argentina.* October 31 to November 15. A force was sent ashore at Buenos Aires to protect the interests of the United States and other countries during an insurrection.
1835-1836	*Peru.* December 10, 1835, to January 24, 1836, and August 31 to December 7, 1836. Marines protected American interests in Callao and Lima during an attempted revolution.
1836	*Mexico.* General Gaines occupied Nacogdoches (Texas), disputed territory, from July to December during the Texan war for independence under orders to cross the "imaginary boundary line" if an Indian outbreak threatened.
1838-1839	*Sumatra.* December 24, 1838, to January 4, 1839. A naval force landed to punish natives of the towns of Quallah Battoo and Muckie (Mukki) for depredations on American shipping.
1840	*Fiji Islands.* July. Naval forces landed to punish natives for attacking American exploring and surveying parties.
1841	*Taputeoiea (Tabiteuea) or Drummond's Island, Kingsmill Group.* A naval party landed to avenge the murder of Navy Seaman John Anderson by the native warriors.
	Samoa. February 24. A naval party landed and burned towns after the murder of an American sailor on Upolu Island. This was the second engagement with islanders of the Pacific Ocean during the United States Exploring Expedition.
1842	*Mexico.* Commodore T.A.C. Jones, in command of a squadron long cruising off California, occupied Monterey, CA, on October 19, believing war had come. That not being the case, he withdrew.
1843	*China.* Sailors and marines from the USS *St. Louis* were landed after a clash between Americans and Chinese at the trading post in Canton (now Guangzhong).

	Africa. November 29 to December 16. Four United States vessels demonstrated and landed various parties (one of 200 marines and sailors) to discourage piracy and the slave trade along the Ivory Coast and to punish attacks by the natives on American merchant seamen and shipping.
1844	*Mexico.* U.S. President John Tyler deployed U.S. forces to protect Texas against Mexico, pending Senate approval of a treaty of annexation (later rejected). He defended his action against a Senate resolution of inquiry.
1846-1848	**Mexican War. On May 13, 1846, the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Mexico.** After the annexation of Texas in 1845, the United States and Mexico failed to resolve a boundary dispute, and U.S. President James K. Polk said that it was necessary to deploy forces in Mexico to meet a threatened invasion.
1849	*Smyrna (İzmir, Turkey).* In July, a naval force gained release of an American seized by Austrian officials.
1851	*Turkey.* After a massacre of foreigners (including Americans) at Jaffa in January, a demonstration by the Mediterranean Squadron was ordered along the Turkish (Levant) coast.
	Johanns Island (east of Africa). August. Forces from the U.S. sloop of war USS *Dale* exacted redress for the unlawful imprisonment of the captain of an American whaling brig.
1852-1853	*Argentina.* February 3 to 12, 1852; September 17, 1852, to April 1853. Marines were landed and maintained in Buenos Aires to protect American interests during a revolution.
1853	*Nicaragua.* March 11 to 13. U.S. forces landed to protect American lives and interests during political disturbances.
1853-1854	*Japan.* Commodore Matthew C. Perry and his naval expedition made a display of force leading to the "opening of Japan."
	Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. Commodore Perry on three visits before going to Japan and while waiting for a reply from Japan made a naval demonstration, landing marines twice, and secured a coaling concession from the ruler of Naha on Okinawa. Perry also held a naval demonstration in the Bonin Islands, an archipelago of over 30 subtropical and tropical islands over 600 miles south of Tokyo, with the purpose of securing facilities for commerce.
1854	*China.* April 4 to June 15 to 17. American and English ships landed forces to protect American interests in and near Shanghai during Chinese civil strife.
	Nicaragua. July 9 to 15. Naval forces bombarded and burned San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to avenge an insult to the American Minister to Nicaragua.
1855	*China.* May 19 to 21. U.S. forces protected American interests in Shanghai and, from August 3 to 5, fought pirates near Hong Kong.
	Fiji Islands. September 12 to November 4. An American naval force landed to seek reparations for depredations on American residents and seamen.
	Uruguay. November 25 to 29. United States and European naval forces landed to protect American interests during an attempted revolution in Montevideo.
1856	*Panama, Republic of New Grenada*. September 19 to 22. U.S. forces landed to protect American interests during an insurrection.
	China. October 22 to December 6. U.S. forces landed to protect American interests at Canton (now Guangzhong) during hostilities between the British and the Chinese and to avenge an assault upon an unarmed boat displaying the United States flag.
1857	*Nicaragua.* April to May, November to December. In May, Commander C.H. Davis, with some marines, received the surrender of William Walker, who had been attempting to gain control of the country and protected his men from the retaliation of native allies who had been fighting Walker. In November and December of the same year, United States vessels *Saratoga*, *Wabash*, and *Fulton* opposed another attempt by William Walker to take control of Nicaragua. Commodore Hiram Paulding's act of landing marines and compelling the removal of Walker to the United States was tacitly disavowed by Secretary of State Lewis Cass, and Paulding was forced into retirement.
1858	*Uruguay.* January 2 to 27. Forces from two United States warships landed to protect American property during a revolution in Montevideo.

	Fiji Islands. October 6 to 16. A U.S. marine expedition burned a native village in retaliation for the murder of two American traders on the island of Waya.
1858-1859	*Turkey.* The Secretary of State requested a display of naval force along the Levant after a massacre of Americans at Jaffa and mistreatment elsewhere "to remind the authorities (of Turkey) of the power of the United States."
1859	*Paraguay.* Congress authorized a naval squadron to seek redress for an attack on a naval vessel in the Parana River during 1855. Apologies were made after a large display of force.
	Mexico. Two hundred United States soldiers crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of the Mexican bandit Juan Cortina.
	China. July 31 to August 2. A naval force landed to protect American interests in Shanghai.
1860	*Angola, Portuguese West Africa*. March 1. American residents at Kissembo called upon American and British ships to protect lives and property during problems with natives.
	Colombia (Bay of Panama). September 27 to October 8. Naval forces landed to protect American interests during a revolution.
1863	*Japan.* July 16. The USS *Wyoming* retaliated against a firing on the American vessel *Pembroke* at Shimonoseki.
1864	*Japan.* July 14 to August 3. Naval forces protected the United States Minister to Japan when he visited Yedo to negotiate American claims against Japan and to make his negotiations easier by impressing the Japanese with American power.
	Japan. September 4 to 14. Naval forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands compelled Japan and the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the Straits of Shimonoseki to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.
1865	*Panama.* March 9 and 10. U.S. forces protected the lives and property of American residents during a revolution.
1866	*China.* From June 20 to July 7, U.S. forces punished an assault on the American consul at Newchwang (Yingkou).
	Mexico. To protect American residents, General Sedgwick and 100 men in November compelled the surrender of Matamoras. Three days later, he was ordered to withdraw and the act was repudiated by the President.
1867	*Nicaragua.* Marines occupied Managua and Leon.
	Formosa. June 13. A naval force landed and burned a number of huts to punish the murder of the crew of a wrecked American vessel.
1868	*Japan (Osaka, Hiolo, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Negata).* February 4 to 8, April 4 to May 12, June 12 and 13. U.S. forces were landed to protect American interests during the civil war in Japan.
	Uruguay. February 7 and 8, 19 to 26. U.S. forces protected foreign residents and the customhouse during an insurrection at Montevideo.
	Colombia. April. U.S. forces protected passengers and treasure in transit at Aspinwall (Colón) in the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the president of Colombia.
1870	*Mexico.* June 17 and 18. U.S. forces destroyed the pirate ship *Forward*, which had run aground in the Rio Tecapan.
	Hawaiian Islands. September 21. U.S. forces landed and placed the American flag at the Honolulu consulate at half-mast upon the death of Queen Kalama.
1871	*Korea.* June 10 to 12. A U.S. naval force attacked and captured five forts to punish natives for depredations on Americans, particularly for murdering the crew of the USS *General Sherman* and burning the schooner and for later firing on other American small boats taking soundings up the Salee River.
1873	*Colombia (Bay of Panama).* May 7 to 22, September 23 to October 9. U.S. forces protected American interests during hostilities between local groups over control of the government of the State of Panama.
1873-1896	*Mexico.* United States troops crossed the Mexican border repeatedly in pursuit of cattle thieves and other brigands. There were some reciprocal pursuits by Mexican troops into border territory.

	Mexico protested frequently. Notable cases were at Remolina in May 1873 and at Las Cuevas in 1875. While Washington often supported these excursions, formal agreements between Mexico and the United States, the first in 1882, finally legitimized such raids. They continued intermittently, with minor disputes, until 1896.
1874	*Hawaiian Islands.* February 12 to 20. Detachments from American vessels were landed to preserve order and protect American lives and interests during the coronation of a new king.
1876	*Mexico.* May 18. Marines were sent to police the town of Matamoros temporarily to protect American citizens and property while it was without other government.
1882	*Egypt.* July 14 to 18. American forces landed to protect American interests during warfare between British forces and Egyptians and the looting of the city of Alexandria by Arabs.
1885	*Panama (Colón).* January 18 and 19. U.S. forces were used to guard valuables in transit over the Panama Railroad and the safes and vaults of the Panama Railroad company during revolutionary activity. From March through May in the cities of Colón and Panama City, U.S. forces helped reestablish freedom of transit during revolutionary strife.
1888	*Korea*. June. A naval force was sent ashore to protect American residents in Seoul during unsettled political conditions when an outbreak of the populace was expected.
	Haiti. December 20. A display of force persuaded the Haitian government to give up an American steamer that had been seized on the charge of breach of blockade.
1888-1889	*Samoa.* November 14, 1888, to March 20, 1889. U.S. forces were landed to protect American citizens and the consulate during a native civil war.
1889	*Hawaiian Islands.* July 30 and 31. U.S. forces protected American interests at Honolulu during a revolution.
1890	*Argentina.* A naval party landed to protect the U.S. consulate and legation in Buenos Aires.
1891	*Haiti.* U.S. forces sought to protect American interest in *guano*, an organic fertilizer, on the uninhabited Navassa Island.
	Bering Strait. June 22 to October 5. The Bering Sea Squadron, combined operations by the U.S. and British navies, sought to stop seal poaching by boarding and expelling dozens of merchant vessels around the Aleutian islands.
	Chile. August 28 to 30. The USS *Baltimore* and USS *San Francisco* landed a party commanded by Captain William S. Muce, USMC, to guard the U.S. Consulate at Valparaiso during the Chilean civil war.
1893	*Hawaii*. January 16 to April 1. Marines were landed ostensibly to protect American lives and property, but many believed actually to promote a provisional government under Sanford B. Dole. This action was disavowed by the United States.
1894	*Brazil*. January. A display of naval force sought to protect American commerce and shipping at Rio de Janeiro during a Brazilian civil war.
	Nicaragua. July 6 to August 7. U.S. forces sought to protect American interests at Bluefields following a revolution.
1894-1895	*China.* In March 1894, Marines from the gunboat USS *Monocacy* provided an honor guard for the Chinese viceroy's official visit to the U.S. consulate at Tientsin (now Tianjin).
	China. A naval vessel was beached and used as a fort at Newchwang (now Yingkou) for protection of American nationals.
1894-1896	*Korea*. July 24, 1894, to April 3, 1896. A guard of marines was sent to protect the American legation and American lives and interests at Seoul during and following the Sino-Japanese War.
1895	*Colombia*. March 8 to 9. Lieutenant Ben Hebard Fuller led a landing party at Boca del Toro to protect American lives and property threatened by a political revolt.
1896	*Nicaragua*. May 2 to 4. U.S. forces protected American interests in Corinto during political unrest.
1898	*Nicaragua*. February 7 and 8. U.S. forces protected American lives and property at San Juan del Sur.

1898	**The Spanish-American War. On April 25, 1898, the United States declared war with Spain.** The war followed a Cuban insurrection against Spanish rule and the sinking of the USS *Maine* in the harbor at Havana.
1898-1899	*China*. November 5, 1898, to March 15, 1899. U.S. forces provided a guard for the legation at Peking and the consulate at Tientsin during contest between the Dowager Empress and her son.
1899	*Nicaragua.* American and British naval forces were landed to protect national interests at San Juan del Norte, February 22 to March 5, and at Bluefields a few weeks later in connection with the insurrection of General Juan P. Reyes.
	Samoa. February-May 15. American and British naval forces were landed to protect national interests and to take part in a bloody contention over the succession to the throne.
1899-1901	*Philippine Islands.* U.S. forces protected American interests following the war with Spain and conquered the islands by defeating the Filipinos in their war for independence.
1900	*China*. May 24 to September 28. American troops participated in operations to protect foreign lives during the Boxer rising, particularly at Peking. For many years after this experience, a permanent legation guard was maintained in Peking and was strengthened at times as trouble threatened.
1901	*Colombia (State of Panama)*. November 20 to December 4. U.S. forces protected American property on the Isthmus and kept transit lines open during serious revolutionary disturbances.
1902	*Colombia*. April 16 to 23. U.S. forces protected American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.
	Colombia (State of Panama). September 17 to November 18. The United States placed armed guards on all trains crossing the Isthmus to keep the railroad line open, and stationed ships on both sides of Panama to prevent the landing of Colombian troops.
1903	*Honduras*. March 23 to 30 or 31. U.S. forces protected the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortez during a period of revolutionary activity.
	Dominican Republic. March 30 to April 21. A detachment of marines was landed to protect American interests in the city of Santo Domingo during a revolutionary outbreak.
	Syria. September 7 to 12. U.S. forces protected the American consulate in Beirut when a local Moslem uprising was feared.
1903-1904	*Abyssinia.* Twenty-five marines were sent to Abyssinia to protect the U.S. Consul General while he negotiated a treaty.
1903-1914	*Panama.* U.S. forces sought to protect American interests and lives during and following the revolution for independence from Colombia over construction of the Isthmian Canal. With brief intermissions, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus from November 4, 1903, to January 21, 1914, to guard American interests.
1904	*Dominican Republic*. January 2 to February 11. American and British naval forces established an area in which no fighting would be allowed and protected American interests in Puerto Plata and Sosua and Santo Domingo City during revolutionary fighting.
	Tangier, Morocco. A squadron demonstrated to force the release of a kidnapped Americans Ion Hanford Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley. Marines were landed to protect the consul general.
	Panama. November 17 to 24. U.S. forces protected American lives and property at Ancon at the time of a threatened insurrection.
1904-1905	*Korea*. January 5, 1904, to November 11, 1905. A guard of Marines was sent to protect the American legation in Seoul during the Russo-Japanese War.
1906-1909	*Cuba*. September 1906 to January 23, 1909. U.S. forces sought to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after serious revolutionary activity.
1907	*Honduras.* March 18 to June 8. To protect American interests during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, troops were stationed in Trujillo, Ceiba, Puerto Cortez, San Pedro, Laguna, and Choloma.
1910	*Nicaragua*. May 19 to September 4. U.S. forces protected American interests at Bluefields.
1911	*Honduras*. January 26. American naval detachments were landed to protect American lives and interests during a civil war in Honduras.

	China. As the nationalist revolution approached, in October an ensign and 10 men tried to enter Wuchang to rescue missionaries but retired on being warned away, and a small landing force guarded American private property and consulate at Hankow. Marines were deployed in November to guard the cable stations at Shanghai; landing forces were sent for protection in Nanking, Chinkiang, Taku, and elsewhere.
1912	*Honduras.* A small force landed to prevent seizure by the government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortez. The forces were withdrawn after the United States disapproved the action.
	Panama. U.S. troops, on request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.
	Cuba. June 5 to August 5. U.S. forces protected American interests on the Province of Oriente, and in Havana.
	China. August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at Camp Nicholson. U.S. forces protected Americans and American interests during revolutionary activity.
	Turkey. November 18 to December 3. U.S. forces guarded the American legation at Constantinople during a Balkan War.
1912-1925	*Nicaragua.* August to November 1912. U.S. forces protected American interests during an attempted revolution. A small force, serving as a legation guard and seeking to promote peace and stability, remained until August 5, 1925.
1912-1941	*China.* The disorders which began with the overthrow of the dynasty during Kuomintang rebellion in 1912, which were redirected by the invasion of China by Japan, led to demonstrations and landing parties for the protection of U.S. interests in China continuously and at many points from 1912 on to 1941. The guard at Peking and along the route to the sea was maintained until 1941. In 1927, the United States had 5,670 troops ashore in China and 44 naval vessels in its waters. In 1933 the United States had 3,027 armed men ashore. The protective action was generally based on treaties with China concluded from 1858 to 1901.
1913	*Mexico*. September 5 to 7. A few marines landed at Ciaris Estero to aid in evacuating American citizens and others from the Yaqui Valley, made dangerous for foreigners by civil strife.
1914	*Haiti*. January 29 to February 9, February 20 to 21, October 19. Intermittently, U.S. naval forces protected American nationals in a time of rioting and revolution.
	Dominican Republic. June and July. During a revolutionary movement, United States naval forces by gunfire stopped the bombardment of Puerto Plata, and by threat of force maintained Santo Domingo City as a neutral zone.
1914-1917	*Mexico.* Undeclared Mexican-American hostilities followed the Dolphin affair and Villa's raids and included capture of Vera Cruz and later Pershing's expedition into northern Mexico.
1915-1934	*Haiti*. July 28, 1915, to August 15, 1934. U.S. forces maintained order during a period of chronic political instability.
1916	*China.* American forces landed to quell a riot taking place on American property in Nanking.
1916-1924	*Dominican Republic*. May 1916 to September 1924. American naval forces maintained order during a period of chronic and threatened insurrection.
1917	*China.* American troops were landed at Chungking to protect American lives during a political crisis.
1917-1918	**World War I. On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war with Germany and on December 7, 1917, with Austria-Hungary.** Entrance of the United States into the war was precipitated by Germany's submarine warfare against neutral shipping.
1917-1922	*Cuba.* U.S. forces protected American interests during an insurrection and subsequent unsettled conditions. Most of the United States Armed Forces left Cuba by August 1919, but two companies remained at Camaguey until February 1922.
1918-1919	*Mexico.* After withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, U.S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits at least three times in 1918 and six times in 1919. In August 1918 American and Mexican troops fought at Nogales.
1918-1920	*Panama.* U.S. forces were used for police duty according to treaty stipulations, at Chiriqui, during election disturbances and subsequent unrest.

	Soviet Russia. Marines were landed at and near Vladivostok in June and July to protect the American consulate and other points in the fighting between the Bolshevik troops and the Czech Army, which had traversed Siberia from the western front. A joint proclamation of emergency government and neutrality was issued by the American, Japanese, British, French, and Czech commanders in July. In August 7,000 men were landed in Vladivostok and remained until January 1920, as part of an allied occupation force. In September 1918, 5,000 American troops joined the allied intervention force at Archangel and remained until June 1919. These operations were in response to the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and were partly supported by Czarist or Kerensky elements.
1919	*Dalmatia.* U.S. forces were landed at Trau at the request of Italian authorities to police order between the Italians and Serbs.
	Turkey. Marines from the USS *Arizona* were landed to guard the U.S. Consulate during the Greek occupation of Constantinople.
	Honduras. September 8 to 12. A landing force was sent ashore to maintain order in a neutral zone during an attempted revolution.
1920	*China*. March 14. A landing force was sent ashore for a few hours to protect lives during a disturbance at Kiukiang.
	Guatemala. April 9 to 27. U.S. forces protected the American legation and other American interests, such as the cable station, during a period of fighting between Unionists and the government of Guatemala.
1920-1922	*Russia (Siberia)*. February 16, 1920, to November 19, 1922. A Marine guard was sent to protect the United States radio station and property on Russian Island, Bay of Vladivostok.
1921	*Panama-Costa Rica.* American naval squadrons demonstrated in April on both sides of the Isthmus to prevent war between the two countries over a boundary dispute.
1922	*Turkey*. September and October. A landing force was sent ashore with consent of both Greek and Turkish authorities to protect American lives and property when the Turkish Nationalists entered Smyrna.
1922-1923	*China.* Between April 1922 and November 1923 marines were landed five times to protect Americans during periods of unrest.
1924	*Honduras*. February 28 to March 31, September 10 to 15. U.S. forces protected American lives and interests during election hostilities.
	China. September. Marines were landed to protect Americans and other foreigners in Shanghai during Chinese factional hostilities.
1925	*China*. January 15 to August 29. Fighting of Chinese factions accompanied by riots and demonstrations in Shanghai brought the landing of American forces to protect lives and property in the International Settlement.
	Honduras. April 19 to 21. U.S. forces protected foreigners at La Ceiba during a political upheaval.
	Panama. October 12 to 23. Strikes and rent riots led to the landing of about 600 American troops to keep order and protect American interests.
1926-1933	*Nicaragua*. May 7 to June 5, 1926; August 27, 1926, to January 3, 1933. The coup d'état of General Chamorro aroused revolutionary activities leading to the landing of American marines to protect the interests of the United States. United States forces came and went intermittently until January 3, 1933.
1926	*China*. August and September. The Nationalist attack on Hankow brought the landing of American naval forces to protect American citizens. A small guard was maintained at the consulate general even after September 16, when the rest of the forces were withdrawn. Likewise, when Nationalist forces captured Kiukiang, naval forces were landed for the protection of foreigners November 4 to 6.
1927	*China*. February. Fighting at Shanghai caused American naval forces and marines to be increased. In March a naval guard was stationed at the American consulate at Nanking after Nationalist forces captured the city. American and British destroyers later used shell fire to protect Americans and other foreigners. Subsequently additional forces of marines and naval vessels were stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai and Tientsin.

1932	*China.* American forces were landed to protect American interests during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.
1933	*Cuba.* During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.
1934	*China.* Marines landed at Foochow to protect the American Consulate.
1940	*Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana.* Troops were sent to guard air and naval bases obtained by negotiation with Great Britain. These were sometimes called lend-lease bases.
1941	*Greenland.* Greenland was taken under protection of the United States in April. *Netherlands (Dutch Guiana).* In November the President ordered American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana, but by agreement with the Netherlands government in exile, Brazil cooperated to protect aluminum ore supply from the bauxite mines in Surinam. *Iceland.* Iceland was taken under the protection of the United States, with consent of its government, for strategic reasons. *Germany.* Sometime in the spring the President ordered the Navy to patrol ship lanes to Europe. By July U.S. warships were convoying and by September were attacking German submarines. In November, the Neutrality Act was partly repealed to protect U.S. military aid to Britain.
1941-1945	**World War II. On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war with Japan, on December 11 with Germany and Italy, and on June 5, 1942, with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania.** The United States declared war against Japan after the surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor, and against Germany and Italy after those nations, under the dictators Hitler and Mussolini, declared war against the United States. The United States declared war against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania in response to the declarations of war by those nations against the United States.
1945	*China.* In October 50,000 U.S. Marines were sent to North China to assist Chinese Nationalist authorities in disarming and repatriating the Japanese in China and in controlling ports, railroads, and airfields. This was in addition to approximately 60,000 U.S. forces remaining in China at the end of World War II.
1946	*Trieste.* President Truman ordered the augmentation of U.S. troops along the zonal occupation line and the reinforcement of air forces in northern Italy after Yugoslav forces shot down an unarmed U.S. Army transport plane flying over Venezia Giulia. Earlier U.S. naval units had been dispatched to the scene.
1948	*Palestine.* A marine consular guard was sent to Jerusalem to protect the U.S. Consul General. *Berlin.* After the Soviet Union established a land blockade of the U.S., British, and French sectors of Berlin on June 24, 1948, the United States and its allies airlifted supplies to Berlin until after the blockade was lifted in May 1949.
1948-1949	*China.* Marines were dispatched to Nanking to protect the American embassy when the city fell to Communist troops, and to Shanghai to aid in the protection and evacuation of Americans.
1950-1953	*Korean War.* The United States responded to North Korean invasion of South Korea by going to its assistance, pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions. U.S. forces deployed in Korea exceeded 300,000 during the last year of the conflict. Over 36,600 U.S. military were killed in action.
1950-1955	*Formosa (Taiwan).* In June 1950 at the beginning of the Korean War, President Truman ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to prevent Chinese Communist attacks upon Formosa and Chinese Nationalist operations against mainland China.
1954-1955	*China.* Naval units evacuated U.S. civilians and military personnel from the Tachen Islands.
1956	*Egypt.* A marine battalion evacuated U.S. nationals and other persons from Alexandria during the Suez crisis.
1958	*Lebanon.* Marines were landed in Lebanon at the invitation of its government to help protect against threatened insurrection supported from the outside. The President's action was supported by a congressional resolution passed in 1957 that authorized such actions in that area of the world.

1959-1960	*The Caribbean.* 2d Marine Ground Task Force was deployed to protect U.S. nationals during the Cuban crisis.
1962	*Thailand.* The 3d Marine Expeditionary Unit landed on May 17, 1962, to support that country during the threat of Communist pressure from outside; by July 30 the 5,000 marines had been withdrawn. *Cuba.* On October 22, President Kennedy instituted "quarantine" on the shipment of offensive missiles to Cuba from the Soviet Union. He also warned the Soviet Union that the launching of any missile from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere would bring about U.S. nuclear retaliation on the Soviet Union. A negotiated settlement was achieved in a few days.
1962-1975	*Laos.* From October 1962 until 1975, the United States played an important role in military support of anti-Communist forces in Laos.
1964	*Congo.* The United States sent four transport planes to provide airlift for Congolese troops during a rebellion and to transport Belgian paratroopers to rescue foreigners.
1964-1973	*Vietnam War.* U.S. military advisers had been in South Vietnam for a decade, and their numbers had been increased as the military position of the Saigon government became weaker. After citing what he termed were attacks on U.S. destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf, President Johnson asked in August 1964 for a resolution expressing U.S. determination to support freedom and protect peace in Southeast Asia. Congress responded with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, expressing support for "all necessary measures" the President might take to repel armed attack against U.S. forces and prevent further aggression. Following this resolution, and following a Communist attack on a U.S. installation in central Vietnam, the United States escalated its participation in the war to a peak of 543,000 military personnel by April 1969.
1965	*Dominican Republic.* The United States intervened to protect lives and property during a Dominican revolt and sent more troops as fears grew that the revolutionary forces were coming increasingly under Communist control.
1967	*Congo.* The United States sent three military transport aircraft with crews to provide the Congo central government with logistical support during a revolt.
1970	*Cambodia.* U.S. troops were ordered into Cambodia to clean out Communist sanctuaries from which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacked U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in Vietnam. The object of this attack, which lasted from April 30 to June 30, was to ensure the continuing safe withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and to assist the program of Vietnamization.
1974	*Evacuation from Cyprus.* United States naval forces evacuated U.S. civilians during hostilities between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces.
1975	*Evacuation from Vietnam.* On April 3, 1975, President Ford reported U.S. naval vessels, helicopters, and marines had been sent to assist in evacuation of refugees and U.S. nationals from Vietnam.[2] *Evacuation from Cambodia.* On April 12, 1975, President Ford reported that he had ordered U.S. military forces to proceed with the planned evacuation of U.S. citizens from Cambodia. *South Vietnam.* On April 30, 1975, President Ford reported that a force of 70 evacuation helicopters and 865 marines had evacuated about 1,400 U.S. citizens and 5,500 third country nationals and South Vietnamese from landing zones near the U.S. embassy in Saigon and the Tan Son Nhut Airfield. *Mayaguez incident.* On May 15, 1975, President Ford reported he had ordered military forces to retake the SS *Mayaguez*, a merchant vessel en route from Hong Kong to Thailand with a U.S. citizen crew which was seized by Cambodian naval patrol boats in international waters and forced to proceed to a nearby island.
1976	*Lebanon.* On July 22 and 23, 1974, helicopters from five U.S. naval vessels evacuated approximately 250 Americans and Europeans from Lebanon during fighting between Lebanese factions after an overland convoy evacuation had been blocked by hostilities.

[2] This and subsequent mentions of presidential reports or notifications refer to reports the President submitted to Congress related to the War Powers Resolution (P.L. 93-148, November 7, 1973). Background information on the discussion of the War Powers Resolution and various types of reports required under it was included in CRS Report R42699, *The War Powers Resolution: Concepts and Practice*, by Matthew C. Weed, and the War Powers Collection, Law Library, Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/law/help/war-powers.php.

	Korea. Additional forces were sent to Korea after two American soldiers were killed by North Korean soldiers in the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea while cutting down a tree.
1978	*Zaire.* From May 19 through June 1978, the United States utilized military transport aircraft to provide logistical support to Belgian and French rescue operations in Zaire.
1980	*Iran.* On April 26, 1980, President Carter reported the use of six U.S. transport planes and eight helicopters in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue American hostages being held in Iran.
1981	*El Salvador.* After a guerilla offensive against the government of El Salvador, additional U.S. military advisers were sent to El Salvador, bringing the total to approximately 55, to assist in training government forces in counterinsurgency.
	Libya. On August 19, 1981, U.S. planes based on the carrier USS *Nimitz* shot down two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra after one of the Libyan jets had fired a heat-seeking missile. The United States periodically held freedom of navigation exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, claimed by Libya as territorial waters but considered international waters by the United States.
1982	*Sinai.* On March 19, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of military personnel and equipment to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. Participation had been authorized by the Multinational Force and Observers Resolution, P.L. 97-132.
	Lebanon. On August 21, 1982, President Reagan reported the dispatch of 800 marines to serve in the multinational force to assist in the withdrawal of members of the Palestine Liberation force from Beirut. The Marines left September 20, 1982.
1982-1983	*Lebanon.* On September 29, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of 1,200 marines to serve in a temporary multinational force to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty. On September 29, 1983, Congress passed the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (P.L. 98-119) authorizing the continued participation for 18 months.
1983	*Egypt.* After a Libyan plane bombed a city in Sudan on March 18, 1983, and Sudan and Egypt appealed for assistance, the United States dispatched an AWACS electronic surveillance plane to Egypt.
1983-1989	*Honduras.* In July 1983 the United States undertook a series of exercises in Honduras that some believed might lead to conflict with Nicaragua. On March 25, 1986, unarmed U.S. military helicopters and crewmen ferried Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border to repel Nicaraguan troops.
1983	*Chad.* On August 8, 1983, President Reagan reported the deployment of two AWACS electronic surveillance planes and eight F-15 fighter planes and ground logistical support forces to assist Chad against Libyan and rebel forces.
	Grenada. On October 25, 1983, President Reagan reported a landing on Grenada by Marines and Army airborne troops to protect lives and assist in the restoration of law and order and at the request of five members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.
1984	*Persian Gulf.* On June 5, 1984, Saudi Arabian jet fighter planes, aided by intelligence from a U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft and fueled by a U.S. KC-10 tanker, shot down two Iranian fighter planes over an area of the Persian Gulf proclaimed as a protected zone for shipping.
1985	*Italy.* On October 10, 1985, U.S. Navy pilots intercepted an Egyptian airliner and forced it to land in Sicily. The airliner was carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro,* who had killed an American citizen during the hijacking.
1986	*Libya.* On March 26, 1986, President Reagan reported to Congress that, on March 24 and 25, U.S. forces, while engaged in freedom of navigation exercises around the Gulf of Sidra, had been attacked by Libyan missiles and the United States had responded with missiles.
	Libya. On April 16, 1986, President Reagan reported that U.S. air and naval forces had conducted bombing strikes on terrorist facilities and military installations in Libya.
	Bolivia. U.S. Army personnel and aircraft assisted Bolivia in anti-drug operations.
1987-1988	*Persian Gulf.* After the Iran-Iraq War resulted in several military incidents in the Persian Gulf, the United States increased U.S. joint military forces operations in the Persian Gulf and adopted a policy of reflagging and escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Gulf. President Reagan reported that U.S. Navy ships had been fired upon or struck mines or taken other military action on September 23, October 10, and October 20, 1987, and April 19, July 4, and July 14, 1988. The United States gradually reduced its forces after a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq on August 20, 1988.

1988	*Panama.* In mid-March and April 1988, during a period of instability in Panama and as pressure grew for Panamanian military leader General Manuel Noriega to resign, the United States sent 1,000 troops to Panama, to "further safeguard the canal, U.S. lives, property and interests in the area." The forces supplemented 10,000 U.S. military personnel already in Panama.
1989	*Libya.* On January 4, 1989, two U.S. Navy F-14 aircraft based on the USS *John F. Kennedy* shot down two Libyan jet fighters over the Mediterranean Sea about 70 miles north of Libya. The U.S. pilots said the Libyan planes had demonstrated hostile intentions.
	Panama. On May 11, 1989, in response to General Noriega's disregard of the results of the Panamanian election, President Bush ordered a brigade-sized force of approximately 1,900 troops to augment the estimated 11,000 U.S. forces already in the area.
	Andean Initiative in War on Drugs. On September 15, 1989, President Bush announced that military and law enforcement assistance would be sent to help the Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru combat illicit drug producers and traffickers. By mid-September there were 50-100 U.S. military advisers in Colombia in connection with transport and training in the use of military equipment, plus seven Special Forces teams of 2-12 persons to train troops in the three countries.
	Philippines. On December 2, 1989, President Bush reported that on December 1 U.S. fighter planes from Clark Air Base in the Philippines had assisted the Aquino government to repel a coup attempt. In addition, 100 marines were sent from the U.S. Navy base at Subic Bay to protect the U.S. embassy in Manila.
1989-1990	*Panama.* On December 21, 1989, President Bush reported that he had ordered U.S. military forces to Panama to protect the lives of American citizens and bring General Noriega to justice. By February 13, 1990, all the invasion forces had been withdrawn.
1990	*Liberia.* On August 6, 1990, President Bush reported that a reinforced rifle company had been sent to provide additional security to the U.S. embassy in Monrovia, and that helicopter teams had evacuated U.S. citizens from Liberia.
	Saudi Arabia. On August 9, 1990, President Bush reported that he had ordered the forward deployment of substantial elements of the U.S. Armed Forces into the Persian Gulf region to help defend Saudi Arabia after the August 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. On November 16, 1990, he reported the continued buildup of the forces to ensure an adequate offensive military option.
1991	*Iraq.* On January 18, 1991, President Bush reported that he had directed U.S. Armed Forces to commence combat operations on January 16 against Iraqi forces and military targets in Iraq and Kuwait, in conjunction with a coalition of allies and U.N. Security Council resolutions. On January 12 Congress had passed the Authorization for Use of Military Force against Iraq Resolution (P.L. 102-1). Combat operations were suspended on February 28, 1991.
	Iraq. On May 17, 1991, President Bush stated in a status report to Congress that the Iraqi repression of the Kurdish people had necessitated a limited introduction of U.S. forces into northern Iraq for emergency relief purposes.
	Zaire. On September 25-27, 1991, after widespread looting and rioting broke out in Kinshasa, U.S. Air Force C-141s transported 100 Belgian troops and equipment into Kinshasa. U.S. planes also carried 300 French troops into the Central African Republic and hauled back American citizens and third country nationals from locations outside Zaire.
1992	*Sierra Leone.* On May 3, 1992, U.S. military planes evacuated Americans from Sierra Leone, where military leaders had overthrown the government.
	Kuwait. On August 3, 1992, the United States began a series of military exercises in Kuwait, following Iraqi refusal to recognize a new border drawn up by the United Nations and refusal to cooperate with U.N. inspection teams.
	Iraq. On September 16, 1992, President Bush stated in a status report to Congress that he had ordered U.S. participation in the enforcement of a prohibition against Iraqi flights in a specified zone in southern Iraq, and aerial reconnaissance to monitor Iraqi compliance with the cease-fire resolution.
	Somalia. On December 10, 1992, President Bush reported that he had deployed U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia in response to a humanitarian crisis and a U.N. Security Council Resolution determining that the situation constituted a threat to international peace. This operation, called Operation Restore Hope, was part of a U.S.-led United Nations Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and came to an end on May 4, 1993. U.S. forces continued to participate in the successor United Nations Operation

in Somalia (UNOSOM II), which the U.N. Security Council authorized to assist Somalia in political reconciliation and restoration of peace.

1993

Iraq. On January 19, 1993, President Bush said in a status report that on December 27, 1992, U.S. aircraft had shot down an Iraqi aircraft in the prohibited zone; on January 13 aircraft from the United States and coalition partners had attacked missile bases in southern Iraq; and further military actions had occurred on January 17 and 18. Administration officials said the United States was deploying a battalion task force to Kuwait to underline the continuing U.S. commitment to Kuwaiti independence.

Iraq. On January 21, 1993, shortly after his inauguration, President Clinton said the United States would continue the Bush policy on Iraq, and U.S. aircraft fired at targets in Iraq after pilots sensed Iraqi radar or anti-aircraft fire directed at them.

Bosnia. On February 28, 1993, the United States began an airdrop of relief supplies aimed at Muslims surrounded by Serbian forces in Bosnia.

Bosnia. On April 13, 1993, President Clinton reported U.S. forces were participating in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air action to enforce a U.N. ban on all unauthorized military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Iraq. In a status report on Iraq of May 24, President Clinton said that on April 9 and April 18 U.S. planes had bombed or fired missiles at Iraqi anti-aircraft sites that had tracked U.S. aircraft.

Somalia. On June 10, 1993, President Clinton reported that in response to attacks against U.N. forces in Somalia by a factional leader, the U.S. Quick Reaction Force in the area had participated in military action to quell the violence. On July 1 President Clinton reported further air and ground military operations on June 12 and June 17 aimed at neutralizing military capabilities that had impeded U.N. efforts to deliver humanitarian relief and promote national reconstruction, and additional instances occurred in the following months.

Iraq. On June 28, 1993, President Clinton reported that on June 26 U.S. naval forces had launched missiles against the Iraqi Intelligence Service's headquarters in Baghdad in response to an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate former President Bush in Kuwait in April 1993.

Iraq. In a status report of July 22, 1993, President Clinton said on June 19 a U.S. aircraft had fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft site displaying hostile intent. U.S. planes also bombed an Iraqi missile battery on August 19, 1993.

Macedonia. On July 9, 1993, President Clinton reported the deployment of 350 U.S. soldiers to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate in the U.N. Protection Force to help maintain stability in the area of former Yugoslavia.

Haiti. On October 20, 1993, President Clinton reported that U.S. ships had begun to enforce a U.N. embargo against Haiti.

1994

Bosnia. On February 17, 1994, President Clinton reported that the United States had expanded its participation in United Nations and NATO efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict in former Yugoslavia and that 60 U.S. aircraft were available for participation in the authorized NATO missions.

Bosnia. On March 1, 1994, President Clinton reported that on February 28 U.S. planes patrolling the "no-fly zone" in former Yugoslavia under NATO shot down four Serbian Galeb planes.

Bosnia. On April 12, 1994, President Clinton reported that on April 10 and 11, U.S. warplanes under NATO command had fired against Bosnian Serb forces shelling the "safe" city of Gorazde.

Rwanda. On April 12, 1994, President Clinton reported that combat-equipped U.S. military forces had been deployed to Burundi to conduct possible non-combatant evacuation operations of U.S. citizens and other third-country nationals from Rwanda, where widespread fighting had broken out. By September 30, 1994, all U.S. troops had departed from Rwanda and surrounding nations. In the Defense Appropriations Act for FY1995 (P.L. 103-335, signed September 30, 1994), Congress barred use of funds for U.S. military participation in or around Rwanda after October 7, 1994, except for any action necessary to protect U.S. citizens.

Macedonia. On April 19, 1994, President Clinton reported that the U.S. contingent in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had been augmented by a reinforced company of 200 personnel.

Haiti. On April 20, 1994, President Clinton reported that U.S. naval forces had continued enforcement of the U.N. embargo in the waters around Haiti and that 712 vessels had been boarded since October 20, 1993.

Bosnia. On August 22, 1994, President Clinton reported the use on August 5 of U.S. aircraft under NATO to attack Bosnian Serb heavy weapons in the Sarajevo heavy weapons exclusion zone upon request of the U.N. Protection Forces.

Haiti. On September 21, 1994, President Clinton reported the deployment of 1,500 troops to Haiti to restore democracy in Haiti. The troop level was subsequently increased to 20,000.

Bosnia. On November 22, 1994, President Clinton reported the use of U.S. combat aircraft on November 21, 1994, under NATO, to attack bases used by Serbs to attack the town of Bihac in Bosnia.

Macedonia. On December 22, 1994, President Clinton reported that the U.S. Army contingent in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continued its peacekeeping mission and that the current contingent would soon be replaced by about 500 soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, and 1st Armored Division from Kirchgons, Germany.

1995

Somalia. On March 1, 1995, President Clinton reported that on February 27, 1995, 1,800 combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces personnel began deployment into Mogadishu, Somalia, to assist in the withdrawal of U.N. forces assigned there to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). This mission was completed on March 3, 1995.

Haiti. On March 21, 1995, President Clinton reported that U.S. military forces in Haiti as part of a U.N. Multinational Force had been reduced to just fewer than 5,300 personnel. He noted that as of March 31, 1995, approximately 2,500 U.S. personnel would remain in Haiti as part of the U.N. Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

Bosnia. On May 24, 1995, President Clinton reported that U.S. combat-equipped fighter aircraft and other aircraft continued to contribute to NATO's enforcement of the no-fly zone in airspace over Bosnia-Herzegovina. U.S. aircraft, he noted, were also available for close air support of U.N. forces in Croatia. Roughly 500 U.S. soldiers continued to be deployed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as part of the U.N. Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). U.S. forces continued to support U.N. refugee and embargo operations in this region.

Bosnia. On September 1, 1995, President Clinton reported that "U.S. combat and support aircraft" had been used beginning on August 29, 1995, in a series of NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina that were threatening the U.N.-declared safe areas of Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Gorazde. He noted that during the first day of operations, "some 300 sorties were flown against 23 targets in the vicinity of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Gorazde and Mostar."

Haiti. On September 21, 1995, President Clinton reported that currently the United States had 2,400 military personnel in Haiti as participants in UNMIH. In addition, 260 U.S. military personnel were assigned to the U.S. Support Group Haiti.

Bosnia. On December 6, 1995, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had "ordered the deployment of approximately 1,500 U.S. military personnel" to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia as part of a NATO "enabling force" to lay the groundwork for the prompt and safe deployment of the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR)," which would be used to implement the Bosnian peace agreement after its signing. The President also noted that he had authorized deployment of roughly 3,000 other U.S. military personnel to Hungary, Italy, and Croatia to establish infrastructure for the enabling force and the IFOR.

Bosnia. On December 21, 1995, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had ordered the deployment of approximately 20,000 U.S. military personnel to participate in IFOR in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and approximately 5,000 U.S. military personnel would be deployed in other former Yugoslav states, primarily in Croatia. In addition, about 7,000 U.S. support forces would be deployed to Hungary, Italy, and Croatia and other regional states in support of IFOR's mission.

1996

Haiti. On March 21, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress that beginning in January 1996 there had been a "phased reduction" in the number of United States personnel assigned to UNMIH. As of March 21, 309 U.S. personnel remained a part of UNMIH. These U.S. forces were "equipped for combat."

Liberia. On April 11, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress that on April 9, 1996, due to the "deterioration of the security situation and the resulting threat to American citizens" in Liberia he had ordered U.S. military forces to evacuate from that country "private U.S. citizens and certain third-country nationals who had taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy compound."

Liberia. On May 20, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress the continued deployment of U.S. military forces in Liberia to evacuate both American citizens and other foreign personnel, and to

respond to various isolated "attacks on the American Embassy complex" in Liberia. The President noted that the deployment of U.S. forces would continue until there was no longer any need for enhanced security at the embassy and a requirement to maintain an evacuation capability in the country.

Central African Republic. On May 23, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress the deployment of U.S. military personnel to Bangui, Central African Republic, to conduct the evacuation from that country of "private U.S. citizens and certain U.S. Government employees," and to provide "enhanced security for the American Embassy in Bangui."

Bosnia. On June 21, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress that United States forces totaling about 17,000 remain deployed in Bosnia "under NATO operational command and control" as part of the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR). In addition, about 5,500 U.S. military personnel were deployed in Hungary, Italy, and Croatia, and other regional states to provide "logistical and other support to IFOR." The President noted that it was the intention that IFOR would complete the withdrawal of all troops in the weeks after December 20, 1996, on a schedule "set by NATO commanders consistent with the safety of troops and the logistical requirements for an orderly withdrawal." He also noted that a U.S. Army contingent (of about 500 U.S. soldiers) remained in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as part of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

Rwanda and Zaire. On December 2, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress that to support the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations regarding refugees in Rwanda and the Great Lakes Region of Eastern Zaire, he had authorized the use of U.S. personnel and aircraft, including AC-130U planes to help in surveying the region in support of humanitarian operations, although fighting still was occurring in the area, and U.S. aircraft had been subject to fire when on flight duty.

Bosnia. On December 20, 1996, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had authorized U.S. participation in an IFOR follow-on force in Bosnia, known as SFOR (Stabilization Force), under NATO command. The President said the U.S. forces contribution to SFOR was to be "about 8,500" personnel whose primary mission is to deter or prevent a resumption of hostilities or new threats to peace in Bosnia. SFOR's duration in Bosnia was expected to be 18 months, with progressive reductions and eventual withdrawal.

1997 *Albania.* On March 15, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that on March 13, 1997, he had utilized U.S. military forces to evacuate certain U.S. government employees and private U.S. citizens from Tirana, Albania, and to enhance security for the U.S. embassy in that city.

Congo and Gabon. On March 27, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that, on March 25, 1997, a standby evacuation force of U.S. military personnel had been deployed to Congo and Gabon to provide enhanced security for American private citizens, government employees, and selected third country nationals in Zaire, and to be available for any necessary evacuation operation.

Sierra Leone. On May 30, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that on May 29 and May 30, 1997, U.S. military personnel were deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone, to prepare for and undertake the evacuation of certain U.S. government employees and private U.S. citizens.

Bosnia. On June 20, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that U.S. Armed Forces continued to support peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and other states in the region in support of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). He reported that currently most U.S. military personnel involved in SFOR were in Bosnia, near Tuzla, and about 2,800 U.S. troops were deployed in Hungary, Croatia, Italy, and other regional states to provide logistics and other support to SFOR. A U.S. Army contingent of about 500 also remained in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as part of the UNPREDEP.

Cambodia. On July 11, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that in an effort to ensure the security of American citizens in Cambodia during a period of domestic conflict there, he had deployed a Task Force of about 550 U.S. military personnel to Utapao Air Base in Thailand. These personnel were to be available for possible emergency evacuation operations in Cambodia as deemed necessary.

Bosnia. On December 19, 1997, President Clinton reported to Congress that he intended "in principle" to have the United States participate in a security presence in Bosnia when the NATO SFOR contingent withdrew in the summer of 1998.

1998 *Guinea-Bissau.* On June 12, 1998, President Clinton reported to Congress that, on June 10, 1998, in response to an army mutiny in Guinea-Bissau endangering the U.S. embassy, U.S. government employees, and U.S. citizens in that country, he had deployed a standby evacuation force of U.S.

military personnel to Dakar, Senegal, to remove such individuals, as well as selected third country nationals, from the city of Bissau. The deployment continued until the necessary evacuations were completed.

Bosnia. On June 19, 1998, President Clinton reported to Congress regarding activities in the last six months of combat-equipped U.S. forces in support of NATO's SFOR in Bosnia and surrounding areas of former Yugoslavia.

Kenya and Tanzania. On August 10, 1998, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had deployed, on August 7, 1998, Joint Task Force of U.S. military personnel to Nairobi, Kenya, to coordinate the medical and disaster assistance related to the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He also reported that teams of 50-100 security personnel had arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to enhance the security of the U.S. Embassies and citizens there.

Albania. On August 18, 1998, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had, on August 16, 1998, deployed 200 U.S. Marines and 10 Navy SEALS to the U.S. embassy compound in Tirana, Albania, to enhance security against reported threats against U.S. personnel.

Afghanistan and Sudan. On August 21, 1998, by letter, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had authorized airstrikes on August 20 against camps and installations in Afghanistan and Sudan used by the Osama bin Laden terrorist organization. The President did so based on what he viewed as convincing information that the bin Laden organization was responsible for the bombings, on August 7, 1998, of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Liberia. On September 29, 1998, President Clinton reported to Congress that on September 27, 1998, he had, due to political instability and civil disorder in Liberia, deployed a stand-by response and evacuation force of 30 U.S. military personnel to augment the security force at the U.S. embassy in Monrovia, and to provide for a rapid evacuation capability, as needed, to remove U.S. citizens and government personnel from the country.

Iraq. During the period from December 16-23, 1998, the United States, together with the United Kingdom, conducted a bombing campaign, termed Operation Desert Fox, against Iraqi industrial facilities deemed capable of producing weapons of mass destruction, and against other Iraqi military and security targets.

1998-1999 *Iraq.* Beginning in late December 1998, and continuing during 1999, the United States, together with forces of the coalition enforcing the "no-fly" zones over Iraq, conducted military operations against the Iraqi air defense system on numerous occasions in response to actual or potential threats against aircraft enforcing the "no-fly" zones in northern and southern Iraq.

1999 *Bosnia.* On January 19, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress that he was continuing to authorize the use of combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces in Bosnia and other states in the region as participants in and supporters of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). He noted that the U.S. SFOR military personnel totaled about 6,900, with about 2,300 U.S. military personnel deployed to Hungary, Croatia, Italy, and other regional states. Also, some 350 U.S. military personnel remain deployed in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) as part of UNPREDEP.

Kenya. On February 25, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress that he was continuing to deploy U.S. military personnel in that country to assist in providing security for the U.S. embassy and American citizens in Nairobi, pending completion of renovations of the American embassy facility in Nairobi, subject of a terrorist bombing in August 1998.

Yugoslavia. On March 26, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress that, on March 24, 1999, U.S. military forces, at his direction, and in coalition with NATO allies, had commenced air strikes against Yugoslavia in response to the Yugoslav government's campaign of violence and repression against the ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo.

Yugoslavia/Albania. On April 7, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress that he had ordered additional U.S. military forces to Albania, including rotary wing aircraft, artillery, and tactical missiles systems to enhance NATO's ability to conduct effective air operations in Yugoslavia. About 2,500 soldiers and aviators are to be deployed as part of this task force. The President also reported the deployment of U.S. military forces to Albania and Macedonia to support humanitarian disaster relief operations for Kosovar refugees.

Yugoslavia/Albania. On May 25, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the war Powers Resolution," that he had directed "deployment of additional aircraft and forces to support NATO's ongoing efforts [against Yugoslavia], including several thousand additional U.S.

Armed Forces personnel to Albania in support of the deep strike force located there." He also directed that additional U.S. forces be deployed to the region to assist in "humanitarian operations."

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On June 12, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that he had directed the deployment of about "7,000 U.S. military personnel as the U.S. contribution to the approximately 50,000-member, NATO-led security force (KFOR)" currently being assembled in Kosovo. He also noted that about "1,500 U.S. military personnel, under separate U.S. command and control, will deploy to other countries in the region, as our national support element, in support of KFOR."

Bosnia. On July 19, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that about 6,200 U.S. military personnel were continuing to participate in the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia, and that another 2,200 personnel were supporting SFOR operations from Hungary, Croatia, and Italy. He also noted that U.S. military personnel remain in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to support the international security presence in Kosovo (KFOR).

East Timor. On October 8, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that he had directed the deployment of a limited number of U.S. military forces to East Timor to support the U.N. multinational force (INTERFET) aimed at restoring peace to East Timor. U.S. support has been limited initially to "communications, logistics, planning assistance and transportation." The President further noted that he had authorized deployment of the amphibious ship USS *Belleau Wood*, together with its helicopters and her complement of personnel from the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) (MEU SOC), to the East Timor region, to provide helicopter airlift and search and rescue support to the multinational operation. U.S. participation was anticipated to continue until the transition to a U.N. peacekeeping operation was complete.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On December 15, 1999, President Clinton reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that U.S. combat-equipped military personnel continued to serve as part of the NATO-led security force in Kosovo (KFOR). He noted that the American contribution to KFOR in Kosovo was "approximately 8,500 U.S. military personnel." U.S. forces were deployed in a sector around Urosevac in the eastern portion of Kosovo." For U.S. KFOR forces, "maintaining public security is a key task." Other U.S. military personnel are deployed to other countries in the region to serve in administrative and logistics support roles for U.S. forces in KFOR. Of these forces, about 1,500 U.S. military personnel are in Macedonia and Greece, and occasionally in Albania.

1999-2000

Iraq. At various times during 1999, and continuing throughout 2000, the United States, together with forces of the coalition enforcing the "no-fly" zones over Iraq, conducted military operations against the Iraqi air defense system on numerous occasions in response to actual or potential threats against aircraft enforcing the "no-fly" zones in northern and southern Iraq.

2000

Bosnia. On January 25, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that the United States continued to provide combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces to Bosnia-Herzegovina and other states in the region as part of the NATO led Stabilization Force (SFOR). The President noted that the U.S. force contribution was being reduced from "approximately 6,200 to 4,600 personnel," with the U.S. forces assigned to Multinational Division, North, around the city of Tuzla. He added that approximately 1,500 U.S. military personnel were deployed to Hungary, Croatia, and Italy to provide "logistical and other support to SFOR" and U.S. forces continue to support SFOR in "efforts to apprehend persons indicted for war crimes."

East Timor. On February 25, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that he had authorized the participation of a small number of U.S. military personnel in support of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which has a mandate to maintain law and order throughout East Timor, and to facilitate establishment of an effective administration there, delivery of humanitarian assistance, and support the building of self-government. The President reported that the U.S. contingent was small: three military observers, and one judge advocate. To facilitate and coordinate U.S. military activities in East Timor, the President also authorized the deployment of a support group (USGET), consisting of 30 U.S. personnel. U.S. personnel would be temporarily deployed to East Timor, on a rotational basis, and through periodic ship visits, during which U.S. forces would conduct "humanitarian and assistance activities throughout East Timor." Rotational activities should continue through the summer of 2000.

Sierra Leone. On May 12, 2000, President Clinton, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," reported to Congress that he had ordered a U.S. Navy patrol craft to deploy to Sierra Leone to be ready to support evacuation operations from that country if needed. He also authorized a U.S. C-17

aircraft to deliver "ammunition, and other supplies and equipment" to Sierra Leone in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations there.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On June 16, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States was continuing to provide military personnel to the NATO-led KFOR security force in Kosovo. U.S. forces were numbered at 7,500, but were scheduled to be reduced to 6,000 when ongoing troop rotations were completed. U.S. forces in Kosovo are assigned to a sector centered near Gnjilane in eastern Kosovo. Other U.S. military personnel are deployed to other countries serving in administrative and logistics support roles, with approximately 1,000 U.S. personnel in Macedonia, Albania, and Greece.

Bosnia. On July 25, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that combat-equipped U.S. military personnel continued to participate in the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, being deployed to Bosnia and other states in the region in support of peacekeeping efforts in former Yugoslavia. U.S. military personnel levels have been reduced from 6,200 to 4,600. Apart from the forces in Bosnia, approximately 1,000 U.S. personnel continue to be deployed in support roles in Hungary, Croatia, and Italy.

East Timor. On August 25, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States was currently contributing three military observers to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) that is charged by the U.N. with restoring and maintaining peace and security there. He also noted that the United States was maintaining a military presence in East Timor separate from UNTAET, comprised of about 30 U.S. personnel who facilitate and coordinate U.S. military activities in East Timor and rotational operations of U.S. forces there. U.S. forces currently conduct humanitarian and civic assistance activities for East Timor's citizens. U.S. rotational presence operations in East Timor are presently expected, the President said, to continue through December 2000.

Yemen. On October 14, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that on October 12, 2000, in the wake of an attack on the USS *Cole* in the port of Aden, Yemen, he had authorized deployment of about 45 military personnel from U.S. Naval Forces Central Command to Aden to provide "medical, security, and disaster response assistance." The President further reported that on October 13, 2000, about 50 U.S. military security personnel arrived in Aden, and that additional "security elements" may be deployed to the area, to enhance the ability of the U.S. to ensure the security of the USS *Cole* and the personnel responding to the incident. In addition, two U.S. Navy surface combatant vessels are operating in or near Yemeni territorial waters to provide communications and other support, as required.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On December 18, 2000, President Clinton reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States was continuing to provide approximately 5,600 U.S. military personnel in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo as part of KFOR. An additional 500 U.S. military personnel are deployed as the National Support Element in Macedonia, with an occasional presence in Albania and Greece. U.S. forces are assigned to a sector around Gnjilane in the eastern portion of Kosovo. The President noted that the mission for these U.S. military forces is maintaining a safe and secure environment through conducting "security patrols in urban areas and in the countryside throughout their sector."

2001 *East Timor.* On March 2, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that U.S. Armed Forces were continuing to support the United Nations peacekeeping effort in East Timor aimed at providing security and maintaining law and order in East Timor, coordinating delivery of humanitarian assistance, and helping establish the basis for self-government in East Timor. The United States currently has three military observers attached to UNTAET. The United States also has a separate military presence, the U.S. Support Group East Timor (USGET), of approximately 12 U.S. personnel, including a security detachment, which "facilitates and coordinates" U.S. military activities in East Timor.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On May 18, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States was continuing to provide approximately 6,000 U.S. military personnel in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo as part of KFOR. An additional 500 U.S. military personnel are deployed as the National Support Element in Macedonia, with an occasional presence in Greece and Albania. U.S. forces in Kosovo are assigned to a sector around Gnjilane in the eastern portion. President Bush noted that the mission for these U.S. military forces is maintaining a safe and secure environment through conducting security patrols in urban areas and in the countryside through their sector.

Bosnia. On July 25, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that about 3,800 combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces continued to be deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and other regional states as part of SFOR. Most were based at Tuzla in Bosnia. About 500 others were based in Hungary, Croatia, and Italy, providing logistical and other support.

Iraq. At various times throughout 2001, the United States, together with forces of the coalition enforcing the "no-fly" zones over Iraq, conducted military operations against the Iraqi air defense system on numerous occasions in response to actual or potential threats against aircraft enforcing the "no-fly" zones in northern and southern Iraq.

East Timor. On August 31, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that U.S. Armed Forces were continuing to support the United Nations peacekeeping effort in East Timor aimed at providing security and maintaining law and order in East Timor, coordinating delivery of humanitarian assistance, and helping establish the basis for self-government in East Timor. The United States currently has three military observers attached to UNTAET. The United States also has a separate military presence, USGET, of approximately 20 U.S. personnel, including a security detachment, which "facilitates and coordinates" U.S. military activities in East Timor, as well as a rotational presence of U.S. forces through temporary deployments to East Timor. The President stated that U.S. forces would continue a presence through December 2001, while options for a U.S. presence in 2002 are being reviewed, with the President's objective being redeployment of USGET personnel, as circumstances permit.

Terrorism threat. On September 24, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" and "Senate Joint Resolution 23," that in response to terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon he had ordered the "deployment of various combat-equipped and combat support forces to a number of foreign nations in the Central and Pacific Command areas of operations." The President noted in efforts to "prevent and deter terrorism" he might find it necessary to order "additional forces into these and other areas of the world." He stated that he could not now predict "the scope and duration of these deployments," or the "actions necessary to counter the terrorist threat to the United States."

Afghanistan. On October 9, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" and "Senate Joint Resolution 23," that on October 7, 2001, U.S. Armed Forces "began combat action in Afghanistan against Al Qaida terrorists and their Taliban supporters." The President stated that he had directed this military action in response to the September 11, 2001, attacks on U.S. "territory, our citizens, and our way of life, and to the continuing threat of terrorist acts against the United States and our friends and allies." This military action was "part of our campaign against terrorism" and was "designed to disrupt the use of Afghanistan as a terrorist base of operations."

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On November 19, 2001, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States was continuing to provide approximately 5,500 U.S. military personnel in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo as part of KFOR. An additional 500 U.S. military personnel are deployed as the National Support Element in Macedonia, with an occasional presence in Greece and Albania. U.S. forces in Kosovo are assigned to a sector around Gnjilane in the eastern portion. President Bush noted that the mission for these U.S. military forces is maintaining a safe and secure environment through conducting security patrols in urban areas and in the countryside through their sector.

2002

Bosnia. On January 21, 2002, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that about 3,100 combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces continued to be deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and other regional states as part of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). Most American forces were based at Tuzla in Bosnia. About 500 others were based in Hungary, Croatia, and Italy, providing logistical and other support.

East Timor. On February 28, 2002, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that U.S. Armed Forces were continuing to support the United Nations peacekeeping effort in East Timor aimed at providing security and maintaining law and order in East Timor, coordinating delivery of humanitarian assistance, and helping establish the basis for self-government in East Timor. The United States currently has three military observers attached to UNTAET. The United States also has a separate military presence, USGET, composed of approximately 10 U.S. personnel, including a security detachment, which "facilitates and coordinates" U.S. military activities in East Timor, as well as a rotational presence of U.S. forces through temporary deployments to East Timor. The President stated that U.S. forces would continue a presence through

2002. The President noted his objective was to gradually reduce the "rotational presence operations," and to redeploy USGET personnel, as circumstances permitted.

Terrorism threat. On March 20, 2002, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," on U.S. efforts in the "global war on Terrorism." He noted that the "heart of the al-Qaeda training capability" had been "seriously degraded," and that the remainder of the Taliban and the al-Qaeda fighters were being "actively pursued and engaged by the U.S., coalition and Afghan forces." The United States was also conducting "maritime interception operations ... to locate and detain suspected al-Qaeda or Taliban leadership fleeing Afghanistan by sea." At the Philippine government's invitation, the President had ordered deployed "combat-equipped and combat support forces to train with, advise, and assist" the Philippines' Armed Forces in enhancing their "existing counterterrorist capabilities." The strength of U.S. military forces working with the Philippines was projected to be 600 personnel. The President noted that he was "assessing options" for assisting other nations, including Georgia and Yemen, in enhancing their "counterterrorism capabilities, including training and equipping their armed forces." He stated that U.S. combat-equipped and combat support forces would be necessary for these efforts, if undertaken.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On May 17, 2002, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the U.S. military was continuing to support peacekeeping efforts of KFOR. He noted that the current U.S. contribution was about 5,100 military personnel, and an additional 468 personnel in Macedonia, with an occasional presence in Albania and Greece.

Bosnia. On July 22, 2002, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the U.S. military was continuing to support peacekeeping efforts of SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina and other regional states. He noted that the current U.S. contribution was "approximately 2,400 personnel." Most U.S. forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina are assigned to the Multinational Division, North, headquartered in Tuzla. An additional 60 U.S. military personnel are deployed to Hungary and Croatia to provide logistical and other support.

Terrorism threat. On September 20, 2002, President Bush reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that U.S. "combat-equipped and combat support forces" had been deployed to the Philippines since January 2002 to train with, assist, and advise the Philippines' Armed Forces in enhancing their "counterterrorist capabilities." He added that U.S. forces were conducting maritime interception operations in the Central and European Command areas to combat movement, arming, or financing of "international terrorists." He also noted that U.S. combat personnel had been deployed to Georgia and Yemen to help enhance the "counterterrorist capabilities" of their armed forces.

Cote d'Ivoire. On September 26, 2002, President Bush reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that in response to a rebellion in Cote d'Ivoire he had on September 25, 2002, sent U.S. military personnel into Cote d'Ivoire to assist in the evacuation of American citizens and third country nationals from the city of Bouake; and otherwise assist in other evacuations as necessary.

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On November 15, 2002, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that the United States was continuing to deploy combat equipped military personnel as part of KFOR. Currently there are approximately 4,350 U.S. military personnel in Kosovo, with an additional 266 military personnel in Macedonia. The United States also has an occasional presence in Albania and Greece, associated with the KFOR mission.

2003

Bosnia. On January 21, 2003, President George W. Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that about 1,800 U.S. Armed Forces personnel continued to be deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and other regional states as part of SFOR. Most were based at Tuzla in Bosnia. About 80 others were based in Hungary and Croatia, providing logistical and other support.

Terrorism threat. On March 20, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," as well as P.L. 107-40, and "pursuant to" his authority as Commander-in-Chief, that he had continued a number of U.S. military operations globally in the war against terrorism. These military operations included ongoing U.S. actions against al-Qaeda fighters in Afghanistan; collaborative anti-terror operations with forces of Pakistan in the Pakistan/Afghanistan border area; "maritime interception operations on the high seas" in areas of responsibility of the Central and European Commands to prevent terrorist movement and other activities; and military support for the armed forces of Georgia and Yemen in counter-terrorism operations.

Iraq War. On March 21, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," as well as P.L. 102-1 and P.L. 107-243, and "pursuant to" his authority as Commander-in-Chief, that he had "directed U.S. Armed Forces, operating with other coalition forces,

to commence operations on March 19, 2003, against Iraq." He further stated that it was not possible to know at present the duration of active combat operations or the scope necessary to accomplish the goals of the operation "to disarm Iraq in pursuit of peace, stability, and security both in the Gulf region and in the United States."

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On May 14, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that combat-equipped U.S. military personnel continued to be deployed as part of KFOR. He noted that about 2,250 U.S. military personnel were deployed in Kosovo, and additional military personnel operated, on occasion, from Macedonia, Albania, and Greece in support of KFOR operations.

Liberia. On June 9, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that on June 8 he had sent about 35 combat-equipped U.S. military personnel into Monrovia, Liberia, to augment U.S. embassy security forces, to aid in the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens if necessary. The President also noted that he had sent about 34 combat-equipped U.S. military personnel to help secure the U.S. embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and to assist in evacuation of American citizens if required. They were expected to arrive at the U.S. embassy by June 10, 2003. Back-up and support personnel were sent to Dakar, Senegal, to aid in any necessary evacuation from either Liberia or Mauritania.

Bosnia. On July 22, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that the United States continued to provide about 1,800 combat-equipped military personnel in Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of NATO's SFOR and its peacekeeping efforts in this country.

Liberia. On August 13, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that in response to conditions in Liberia, on August 11, 2003, he had authorized about 4,350 U.S. combat-equipped military personnel to enter Liberian territorial waters in support of U.N. and West African States efforts to restore order and provide humanitarian assistance in Liberia.

Terrorism threat. On September 19, 2003, President Bush reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," that U.S. "combat-equipped and combat support forces" continue to be deployed at a number of locations around the world as part of U.S. anti-terrorism efforts. American forces support anti-terrorism efforts in the Philippines, and maritime interception operations continue on the high seas in the Central, European, and Pacific Command areas of responsibility, to "prevent the movement, arming, or financing of international terrorists." He also noted that "U.S. combat equipped and support forces" had been deployed to Georgia and Djibouti to help in enhancing their "counterterrorist capabilities."

Yugoslavia/Kosovo. On November 14, 2003, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that the United States was continuing to deploy combat equipped military personnel as part of the NATO-led international security force in Kosovo (KFOR). Currently there are approximately 2,100 U.S. military personnel in Kosovo, with additional American military personnel operating out of Macedonia, Albania and Greece, in support of KFOR operations.

2004

Bosnia. On January 22, 2004, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that the United States was continuing to deploy combat equipped military personnel Bosnia and Herzegovina in support of NATO's SFOR and its peacekeeping efforts in this country. About 1,800 U.S. personnel are participating.

Haiti. On February 25, 2004, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that, on February 23, he had sent a combat-equipped "security force" of about "55 U.S. military personnel from the U.S. Joint Forces Command" to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to augment the U.S. embassy security forces there and to protect American citizens and property in light of the instability created by the armed rebellion in Haiti.

Haiti. On March 2, 2004, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution" that on February 29 he had sent about "200 additional U.S. combat-equipped, military personnel from the U.S. Joint Forces Command" to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for a variety of purposes, including preparing the way for a U.N. Multinational Interim Force, and otherwise supporting U.N. Security Council Resolution 1529 (2004).

Terrorism/Bosnia and Haiti. On March 20, 2004, the President reported to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of multiple on-going United States military deployments and operations "in support of the global war on terrorism (including in Afghanistan)," as well as operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Haiti. In this report, the President noted that U.S. anti-terror related activities were underway in Georgia, Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Eritrea. He further noted that U.S. combat-equipped military personnel

continued to be deployed in Kosovo as part of the NATO-led KFOR (1,900 personnel); in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the NATO-led SFOR (about 1,100 personnel); and approximately 1,800 military personnel were deployed in Haiti as part of the U.N. Multinational Interim Force.

Terrorism threat/Horn of Africa/Kosovo/Bosnia/Iraq. On November 4, 2004, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of multiple ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the global war on terrorism." These deployments, support or military operations include activities in Afghanistan, Djibouti, as well as Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo. In this report, the President noted that U.S. anti-terror related activities were underway in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Eritrea. He further noted that U.S. combat-equipped military personnel continued to be deployed in Kosovo as part of the NATO-led KFOR (1,800 personnel); and in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the NATO-led SFOR (about 1,000 personnel). Meanwhile, he stated that the United States continued to deploy more than 135,000 military personnel in Iraq.

2005

Terrorism threat/Horn of Africa/Kosovo/Bosnia. On May 20, 2005, the President sent to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of multiple ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the global war on terrorism," as well as operations in Iraq, where about 139,000 U.S. military personnel were deployed. U.S. forces are also deployed in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea, and Djibouti assisting in "enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities" of these nations. The President further noted that U.S. combat-equipped military personnel continued to be deployed in Kosovo as part of the NATO-led KFOR (1,700 personnel). Approximately 235 U.S. personnel are also deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo who assist in defense reform and perform operational tasks, such as counter-terrorism and supporting the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia.

Terrorism threat/Horn of Africa/Kosovo/Bosnia/Iraq. On December 7, 2005, the President sent to Congress "consistent" with the War Powers Resolution, a consolidated report giving details of multiple ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the global war on terrorism," and in support of the Multinational Force in Iraq, where about 160,000 U.S. military personnel were deployed. U.S. forces were also deployed in the Horn of Africa region—Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Djibouti—assisting in "enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities" of these nations. The President further noted that U.S. combat-equipped military personnel continued to be deployed in Kosovo as part of the NATO-led KFOR (1,700 personnel). Approximately 220 U.S. personnel were also deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo who assist in defense reform and perform operational tasks, such as "counter-terrorism and supporting the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia."

2006

Terrorism threat/Kosovo/Bosnia/Iraq. On June 15, 2006, the President sent to Congress, "consistent" with the War Powers Resolution, a consolidated report giving details of multiple ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," and in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as part of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Iraq. About 131,000 military personnel were deployed in Iraq. U.S. forces were also deployed in the Horn of Africa region, and in Djibouti to support necessary operations against al-Qaida and other international terrorists operating in the region. U.S. military personnel continue to support the NATO-led KFOR. The U.S. contribution to KFOR was about 1,700 military personnel. The NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo was established in November 22, 2004, as a successor to its stabilization operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina to continue to assist in implementing the peace agreement. Approximately 250 U.S. personnel were assigned to the NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo to assist in defense reform and perform operational tasks, such as "counter-terrorism and supporting the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia."

Lebanon. On July 18, 2006, the President reported to Congress "consistent" with the War Powers Resolution, that in response to the security threat posed in Lebanon to U.S. embassy personnel and citizens and designated third country personnel, he had deployed combat-equipped military helicopters and military personnel to Beirut to assist in the departure of the persons under threat from Lebanon. The President noted that additional combat-equipped U.S. military forces may be deployed "to Lebanon, Cyprus and other locations, as necessary" to assist further departures of persons from Lebanon and to provide security. He further stated that once the threat to U.S. citizens and property has ended, the U.S. military forces would redeploy.

Terrorism threat/Horn of Africa/Kosovo/Bosnia. On December 15, 2006, the President sent to Congress, "consistent" with the War Powers Resolution, a consolidated report giving details of multiple ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," in Kosovo,

Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as part of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Iraq. About 134,000 military personnel are deployed in Iraq. U.S. forces were also deployed in the Horn of Africa region, and in Djibouti to support necessary operations against al-Qaida and other international terrorists operating in the region, including Yemen. U.S. military personnel continue to support the NATO-led KFOR. The U.S. contribution to KFOR was about 1,700 military personnel. The NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo was established in November 22, 2004, as a successor to its stabilization operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina to continue to assist in implementing the peace agreement. Approximately 100 U.S. personnel were assigned to the NATO Headquarters-Sarajevo to assist in defense reform and perform operational tasks, such as "counter-terrorism and supporting the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia."

2007

Terrorism threat/Kosovo/Afghanistan. On June 15, 2007, the President sent to Congress, "consistent" with the War Powers Resolution, a consolidated report giving details of ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," and in support of the NATO-led KFOR. The President reported that various U.S. "combat-equipped and combat-support forces" were deployed to "a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European (KFOR), and Southern Command areas of operation" and were engaged in combat operations against al-Qaida terrorists and their supporters. The United States is currently "pursuing and engaging remnant al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." U.S. forces in Afghanistan currently total approximately 25,945. Of this total, "approximately 14,340 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan." The U.S. military continues to support peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, specifically the NATO-led KFOR. Currently, the U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is approximately 1,584 military personnel.

Terrorism threat/Kosovo/Afghanistan. On December 14, 2007, the President sent to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," and in support of the NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR). The President reported that various U.S. "combat-equipped and combat-support forces" were deployed to "a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European, and Southern Command areas of operation" and were engaged in combat operations against al-Qaida terrorists and their supporters. The United States is currently "pursuing and engaging remnant al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." U.S. forces in Afghanistan currently total approximately 25,900. Of this total, "approximately 15,180 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan." The U.S. military continues to support peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, specifically, the NATO-led KFOR. Currently, the U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is approximately 1,498 military personnel.

2008

Terrorism threat/Kosovo/Afghanistan. On June 13, 2008, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," and in support of the NATO-led KFOR. The President reported that various U.S. "combat-equipped and combat-support forces" were deployed to "a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European, and Southern Command areas of operation" and were engaged in combat operations against al-Qaida terrorists and their supporters. The United States is actively "pursuing and engaging remnant al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." U.S. forces in Afghanistan currently total approximately 31,122. Of this total, "approximately 14,275 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan." The U.S. military continues to support peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, specifically, the NATO-led KFOR. Currently, the U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is approximately 1,500 military personnel.

Terrorism threat/Kosovo/Afghanistan. On December 16, 2008, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of ongoing United States military deployments and operations "in support of the war on terror," and in support of the NATO-led KFOR. The President reported that various U.S. "combat-equipped and combat-support forces" were deployed to "a number of locations in the Centrol, Pacific, European, Southern, and Africa Command areas of operation" and were engaged in combat operations against al-Qaida and their supporters. The United States is "actively pursuing and engaging remnant al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." U.S. forces in Afghanistan total approximately 31,000. Of this total, "approximately 13, 000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan." The U.S. military continues to support peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, specifically the NATO-led KFOR. The current U.S. contribution to KFOR in Kosovo is about 1,500 military personnel.

2009 *Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Iraq/Kosovo*. On June 15, 2009, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a supplemental consolidated report, giving details of "ongoing contingency operations overseas." The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 58,000," of which approximately 20,000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States continues to pursue and engage "remaining al-Qaida and Taliban forces in Afghanistan." The United States also continues to deploy military forces in support of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Iraq. The current U.S. contribution to this effort is "approximately 138,000 U.S. military personnel." U.S. military operations continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. Presently the United States contributes approximately 1,400 U.S. military personnel to KFOR. In addition, the United states continues to deploy "U.S. combat-equipped forces to help enhance the counterterrorism capabilities of our friends and allies" not only in the Horn of Africa region, but globally through "maritime interception operations on the high seas" aimed at blocking the "movement, arming and financing of international terrorists."

Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Iraq/Kosovo. On December 5, 2009, the President sent to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report, giving details of "global deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat." The report detailed "ongoing U.S. contingency operations overseas." The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 68,000," of which approximately 34,000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States continues to pursue and engage "remaining al-Qaida and Taliban forces in Afghanistan." The United States has deployed "various combat-equipped forces to a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European, Southern and African Command areas of operation" in support of anti-terrorist and anti-al-Qaida actions. The United States also continues to deploy military forces in Iraq to "maintain security and stability" there. These Iraqi operations continue pursuant to the terms of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Iraq, which entered into force on January 1, 2009. The current U.S. force level in Iraq is "approximately 116,000 U.S. military personnel." U.S. military operations continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. Presently the United States contributes approximately 1,475 U.S. military personnel to KFOR. In addition, the United States continues to deploy "U.S. combat-equipped forces to assist in enhancing the counterterrorism capabilities of our friends and allies" not only in the Horn of Africa region, but globally through "maritime interception operations on the high seas" aimed at blocking the "movement, arming and financing of international terrorists."

2010 *Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Iraq/Kosovo*. On June 15, 2010, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report giving details of "deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat." The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 87,000," of which over 62,000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States continues combat operations "against al-Qaida terrorists and their Taliban supporters" in Afghanistan. The United States has deployed "combat-equipped forces to a number of locations in the U.S. Central, Pacific, European, Southern and African Command areas of operation" in support of anti-terrorist and anti-al-Qaida actions. The United States also continues to deploy military forces in Iraq to "maintain security and stability" there. These Iraqi operations continue pursuant to the terms of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Iraq, which entered into force on January 1, 2009. The current U.S. force level in Iraq is "approximately 95,000 U.S. military personnel." U.S. military operations continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. Presently, the United States contributes approximately 1,074 U.S. military personnel to KFOR. In addition, the United States continues to "conduct maritime interception operations on the high seas" directed at "stopping the movement, arming and financing of international terrorist groups."

Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Iraq/Kosovo. On December 15, 2010, the President submitted to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a consolidated report, detailing "deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat." The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 97,500" of which over 81,500 were assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States is continuing combat operations "against al-Qaida terrorists and their Taliban supporters" in Afghanistan. The United States has deployed "combat-equipped forces to a number of locations in the U.S. Central, Pacific, European, Southern and African Command areas of operation" in support of anti-terrorist and anti-al-Qaida actions. In addition, the United States continues to conduct "maritime interception operations on the high seas in the areas of responsibility of the geographic combatant commands" directed at "stopping the movement, arming and financing of international terrorist groups." The United States also

continues to deploy military forces in Iraq in support of Iraqi efforts to "maintain security and stability" there. These Iraqi operations continue pursuant to the terms of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Iraq, which entered into force on January 1, 2009. The current U.S. force level in Iraq is "approximately 48,400 U.S. military personnel." U.S. military operations also continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. The United States currently contributes approximately 808 U.S. military personnel to KFOR.

2011 *Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Libya/Kosovo*. On June 15, 2011, the President sent to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a supplemental consolidated report giving details of "global deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat." The report detailed ongoing U.S. contingency operations overseas. The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 99,000," of which approximately 83,000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States continues to pursue and engage "remaining al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." The United States has deployed various "combat-equipped forces" to a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European, Southern and African Command areas of operation in support of anti-terrorist and anti-al-Qaida actions. This includes the deployment of U.S. military forces globally to assist in enhancing the counterterrorism capabilities of our friends and allies through maritime interception operations on the high seas "aimed at stopping the movement, arming and financing of certain international terrorist groups." A combat-equipped security force of about "40 U.S. military personnel from the U.S. Central Command" was deployed to Cairo, Egypt, on January 31, 2011, for the sole purpose of "protecting American citizens and property." That force remains at the U.S. embassy in Cairo. The United States also continues to deploy military forces in Iraq to help it "maintain security and stability" there. These Iraqi operations continue pursuant to the terms of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Iraq, which entered into force on January 1, 2009. The current U.S. force level in Iraq is "approximately 45,000 U.S. military personnel." In Libya, since April 4, 2011, the United States has transferred responsibility for military operations there to NATO, and U.S. involvement "has assumed a supporting role in the coalition's efforts." U.S. support in Libya has been limited to "intelligence, logistical support, and search and rescue assistance." The U.S. military aircraft have also been used to assist in the "suppression and destruction of air defenses in support of the no-fly zone" over Libya. Since April 23, 2011, the United States has supported the coalition effort in Libya through use of "unmanned aerial vehicles against a limited set of clearly defined targets" there. Except in the case of operations to "rescue the crew of a U.S. aircraft" on March 21, 2011, "the United States has deployed no ground forces to Libya." U.S. military operations continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. Presently the United States contributes approximately 800 U.S. military personnel to KFOR.

Libya. On March 21, 2011, the President submitted to Congress "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a report stating that at "approximately 3:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, on March 19, 2011," he had directed U.S. military forces to commence "operations to assist an international effort authorized by the United Nations (U.N.) Security Council and undertaken with the support of European allies and Arab partners, to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe and address the threat posed to international peace and security by the crisis in Libya." He further stated that U.S. military forces, "under the command of Commander, U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) began a series of strikes against air defense systems and military airfields for the purposes of preparing a no-fly zone." These actions were part of "the multilateral response authorized under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1973," and the President added that "these strikes will be limited in their nature, duration, and scope. Their purpose is to support an international coalition as it takes all necessary measures to enforce the terms of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1973. These limited U.S. actions will set the stage for further action by other coalition partners."

The President noted that United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 authorized Member States, under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya, including the establishment and enforcement of a "no-fly zone" in the airspace of Libya. United States military efforts are discrete and focused on employing unique U.S. military capabilities to set the conditions for our European allies and Arab partners to carry out the measures authorized by the U.N. Security Council Resolution.

The President stated further that the "United States has not deployed ground forces into Libya. United States forces are conducting a limited and well-defined mission in support of international efforts to protect civilians and prevent a humanitarian disaster." Accordingly, he added, "U.S. forces have targeted the Qadhafi regime's air defense systems, command and control structures, and other capabilities of Qadhafi's armed forces used to attack civilians and civilian populated areas." It was the

intent of the United States, he said, to "seek a rapid, but responsible, transition of operations to coalition, regional, or international organizations that are postured to continue activities as may be necessary to realize the objectives of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1970 and 1973." The President said that the actions he had directed were "in the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States." He took them, the President stated, "pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive."

Central Africa. On October 14, 2011, the President submitted to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a report stating that "he had authorized a small number of combat-equipped U.S. forces to deploy to central Africa to provide assistance to regional forces that are working toward the removal of Joseph Kony," leader of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), from the battlefield. For over two decades the LRA has murdered, kidnapped, and raped tens of thousands of men, women, and children throughout central Africa, and has continued to commit atrocities in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. The U.S. Armed Forces, the President noted, would be a "significant contribution toward counter-LRA efforts in central Africa." The President stated that on "October 12, 2011, the initial team of U.S. military personnel with appropriate combat equipment deployed to Uganda." In the "next month, additional forces will deploy, including a second combat-equipped team and associated headquarters, communications, and logistics personnel." The President further stated that the "total number of U.S. military personnel deploying for this mission is approximately 100. These forces will act as advisors to partner forces that have the goals of removing from the battlefield Joseph Kony and other senior leadership of the LRA." U.S. forces "will provide information, advice, and assistance to select partner nation forces." With the approval of the respective host nations, "elements of these U.S. forces will deploy into Uganda, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The support provided by U.S. forces will enhance regional efforts against the LRA." The President emphasized that even though the "U.S. forces are combat-equipped, they will only be providing information, advice, and assistance to partner nation forces, and they will not themselves engage LRA forces unless necessary for self-defense. All appropriate precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of U.S. military personnel during their deployment." The President took note in his report that Congress had previously "expressed support for increased, comprehensive U.S. efforts to help mitigate and eliminate the threat posed by the LRA to civilians and regional stability" through the passage of the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act of 2009, P.L. 111-172, enacted May 24, 2010.

Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Libya/Iraq/Kosovo. On December 15, 2011, the President submitted to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a supplemental consolidated report, giving details of "deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat." The report detailed ongoing U.S. contingency operations overseas. The report noted that the total number of U.S. forces in Afghanistan was "approximately 93,000," of which approximately 78,000 are assigned to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The United States continues to pursue and engage "remaining al-Qaida and Taliban fighters in Afghanistan." The United States has deployed various "combat-equipped forces" to a number of locations in the Central, Pacific, European, Southern, and African Command areas of operation in support of anti-terrorist and anti-al-Qaida actions. This includes the deployment of U.S. military forces globally: "including special operations and other forces" for "sensitive operations" in various places, as well as forces to assist in enhancing the counterterrorism capabilities of our friends and allies. U.S. forces also have engaged in maritime interception operations on the high seas "aimed at stopping the movement, arming and financing of certain international terrorist groups." The United States continued to deploy military forces in Iraq to help it "maintain security and stability" there. These Iraqi operations were undertaken pursuant to the terms of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Iraq, which entered into force on January 1, 2009. The U.S. force level in Iraq on October 28, 2011, was "36,001 U.S. military personnel." The United States was committed to withdraw U.S. forces from Iraq by December 31, 2011. (This occurred, as scheduled, after this report was submitted.) In Libya, after April 4, 2011, the United States transferred responsibility for military operations there to NATO, and U.S. involvement "assumed a supporting role in the coalition's efforts." U.S. support in Libya was limited to "intelligence, logistical support, and search and rescue assistance." The U.S. military aircraft were also used to assist in the "suppression and destruction of air defenses in support of the no-fly zone" over Libya. After April 23, 2011, the United States supported the coalition effort in Libya through use of "unmanned aerial vehicles against a limited set of clearly defined targets" there. Except in the case of operations to "rescue the crew of a U.S. aircraft" on March 21, 2011, and deploying 16 U.S. military personnel to aid in re-establishing the U.S. embassy in Tripoli in September 2011, "the U.S. deployed no ground forces to Libya." On October 27, 2011, the United Nations terminated the "no-fly zone"

effective October 31, 2011. NATO terminated its mission during this same time. U.S. military operations continue in Kosovo, as part of the NATO-led KFOR. Presently the United States contributes approximately 800 U.S. military personnel to KFOR.

2012 *Somalia.* On January 26, 2012, the President submitted to Congress, "consistent with the War Powers Resolution," a report detailing a successful U.S. Special Operations Forces operation in Somalia of January 24, 2012, to rescue Ms. Jessica Buchanan, a U.S. citizen who had been kidnapped by a group linked to Somali pirates and financiers. This operation was undertaken "by a small number of joint combat-equipped U.S. forces" following receipt of reliable intelligence establishing her location in Somalia. A Danish national, Poul Hagen Thisted, kidnapped with Ms. Buchanan, was also rescued with her.

Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Somalia/Yemen/Central Africa/Kosovo. On June 15, 2012, the President reported to Congress "consistent with" the War Powers Resolution, a consolidated report regarding various deployments of U.S. Armed Forces equipped for combat. In the efforts in support of U.S. counterterrorism (CT) objectives against al-Qaida, the Taliban and, associated forces, he noted that U.S. forces engaged in Afghanistan in the above effort were "approximately 90,000." With regard to other counter-terrorism operations, the President stated that the United States had deployed "U.S. combat-equipped forces to assist in enhancing the CT capabilities of our friends and allies including special operations and other forces for sensitive operations in various locations around the world." He noted that the "U.S. military has taken direct action in Somalia against members of al-Qaida, including those who are also members of al-Shabaab, who are engaged in efforts to carry out terrorist attacks against the United States and our interests." The President further stated that the U.S. military had been "working closely with the Yemeni government to operationally and ultimately eliminate the terrorist threat posed by al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the most active and dangerous affiliate of al-Qaida today." He added that these "joint efforts have resulted in direct action against a limited number of AQAP operatives and senior leaders in that country who posed a terrorist threat to the United States and our interests." The President noted that he would direct "additional measures against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and associated forces to protect U.S. citizens and interests." Further information on such matters is provided in a "classified annex to this report." Other military operations reported by the President include the "deployment of U.S. combat-equipped military personnel to Uganda to serve as advisors to regional forces that are working to apprehend or remove Joseph Kony and other senior Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) leaders from the battlefield and to protect local populations." The total number of U.S. military personnel deployed for this mission is "approximately 90," and elements of these U.S. forces have been sent to "forward locations in the LRA-affected areas of the Republic of South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic." These U.S. forces "will not engage LRA forces except in self-defense." The President also reported that presently the United States was contributing approximately 817 military personnel to the NATO-led KFOR in Kosovo. He also reported that the United States remained prepared to engage in "maritime interception operations" intended to stop the "movement, arming, and financing of certain international terrorist groups," as well as stopping "proliferation by sea of weapons of mass destruction and related materials." Additional details about these efforts are included in "the classified annex" to this report.

Libya/Yemen. On September 14, 2012, the President reported to Congress, "consistent with" the War Powers Resolution, that on September 12, 2012, he ordered deployed to Libya "a security force from the U.S. Africa Command" to "support the security of U.S. personnel in Libya." This action was taken in response to the attack on the U.S. "diplomatic post in Benghazi, Libya," that had killed four America citizens, including U.S. Ambassador John Christopher Stevens. The President added on September 13, 2012, that "an additional security force arrived in Yemen in response to security threats there." He further stated that: "Although these security forces are equipped for combat, these movements have been undertaken solely for the purpose of protecting American citizens and property." These security forces will remain in Libya and in Yemen, he noted, "until the security situation becomes such that they are no longer needed."

Southern Philippines Humanitarian Assistance for Typhoon Bopha. On December 17, 2012, U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) reported all DOD humanitarian assistance and military-to-military search and rescue assistance had been completed in the southeastern Philippines following Typhoon Bopha. According to Pentagon Press Secretary George Little at the time, "U.S. forces provided planning, coordination, personnel, water purification teams, and aircraft assets that flew 24 sorties to deliver 756,800 pounds of relief supplies, flew 56 hours in support of search and rescue operations and provided 60 hours of search and rescue coverage. PACOM forces are returning back to their home stations or are proceeding to follow-on taskings."

2013

Afghanistan. On January 31, 2013, DOD identified three major units to deploy as part of the ongoing rotation of forces operating in Afghanistan. The scheduled rotation involved one Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) with roughly 2,250 personnel from the 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Georgia; a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) with roughly 2,200 personnel from the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, New York; and a corps headquarters with roughly 500 personnel from the III Corps Headquarters, Fort Hood, Texas, in spring 2013.

Niger. On February 22, 2013, the President reported in a letter dated February 20 to congressional leaders that "the last 40 of the approximately 100 military personnel had arrived in Niger and were deployed with weapons for the purpose of providing their own force protection and security." President Obama further stated, "This deployment will provide support for intelligence collection and will also facilitate intelligence sharing with French forces conducting operations in Mali, and with other partners in the region."

Afghanistan. On April 10, 2013, DOD identified four major units to deploy as part of the upcoming rotation of forces operating in Afghanistan. The scheduled rotation is ongoing and involves one cavalry regiment, the 2nd Cavalry Regiment from Vilseck, Germany, with roughly 3,000 personnel; one armored brigade combat team (ABCT) with roughly 3,200 personnel from the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; one infantry brigade combat team (IBCT) with roughly 2,200 personnel from the 3rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky; and a division headquarters with roughly 450 personnel from the 4th Infantry Division Headquarters, Fort Carson, Colorado, to rotate in summer 2013.

Jordan. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel ordered the deployment of more American troops to Jordan. He announced the deployment on April 17, 2013, in a statement on Syria before the Senate Armed Services Committee. He said that U.S. troops will work alongside Jordanian forces to "improve readiness and prepare for a number of scenarios." The troops, which number up to 200, are from the headquarters of the 1st Armored Division at Fort Bliss, Texas, according to DOD sources.

Terrorism threat/Afghanistan/Somalia/Yemen/Central Africa. On June 14, 2013, President Obama sent Congress a letter "consistent with" the War Powers Resolution, on U.S. military operations against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and associated forces, and in support of related U.S. counterterrorism objectives in Afghanistan and elsewhere. There are approximately 62,000 U.S. forces in Afghanistan of which 49,000 of these forces are assigned to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Further directed reduction of forces will continue to the 34,000 level by February 12, 2014.

Jordan. President Obama sent Congress a letter on June 21, 2013, regarding a combat-equipped detachment of 700 U.S. troops remaining in Jordan following training exercises that ended on June 20. This was at the request of the government of Jordan and in furtherance of U.S. national security and foreign policy interests.

Afghanistan. On July 11, 2013, DOD identified three units to deploy as part of the upcoming rotation of forces in Afghanistan. The scheduled rotation involves elements of one infantry brigade combat team (IBCT) with roughly 2,000 personnel; and elements of two combat aviation brigades, one with roughly 1,450 personnel and one with roughly 2,100 personnel, to rotate in Fall 2013 in support of the combatant commander's mission requirements. The deploying units include the 3rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, New York; the 1st Cavalry Division Combat Aviation Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas; and the 1st Infantry Division Combat Aviation Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Afghanistan. On September 24, 2013, DOD identified six units to deploy as part of the upcoming rotation of forces operating in Afghanistan. The scheduled rotation involves elements of two infantry brigade combat teams (IBCT)—one with roughly 1,830 personnel (4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division) and one with roughly 2,000 personnel (2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division); elements of one armored brigade combat team (ABCT) with roughly 1,160 personnel (3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division); elements of one combat aviation brigade with roughly 1,800 personnel (159th Combat Aviation Brigade, 101st Airborne Division); a division headquarters element with roughly 630 personnel (10th Mountain Division Headquarters); and a corps headquarters element with roughly 560 personnel (XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters) to rotate in winter 2013-2014 in support of the combatant commander's mission requirements. The deploying units include Brigade Combat Teams/Combat Aviation Brigades: 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, KY; 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, CO; 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, Fort Bliss, TX; and 159th Combat Aviation Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell,

KY; Division Headquarters: 10th Mountain Division Headquarters, Fort Drum, NY; and Corps Headquarters: XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters, Fort Bragg, NC.

Leyte, Philippines Humanitarian Assistance for Typhoon Haiyan. On November 9, 2013, the Defense Secretary directed the U.S. Pacific Command to support humanitarian relief operations in the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda). The aircraft carrier USS *George Washington* (CVN 73) and other U.S. Navy ships were ordered to the Philippines. The aircraft carrier, which carries 5,000 sailors and more than 80 aircraft, was in Hong Kong for a port visit. In addition to the carrier were the cruisers USS *Antietam* (CG 54) and USS *Cowpens* (CG 63), the destroyers USS *Mustin* (DDG 89) and USS *Lassen* (DDG 82), and the supply ship USNS *Charles Drew* (T-AKE-10). Embarked on board the USS *George Washington* was Carrier Air Wing Five (CVW-5), a collection of aircraft designed to perform various functions including disaster relief. Included were the "Golden Falcons" of Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 12 flying the MH-60S Seahawk and the "Saberhawks" of Helicopter Maritime Strike Squadron 77 flying the MH-60R Seahawk. See CRS Report R43309, *Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda): U.S. and International Response to Philippines Disaster*, coordinated by Thomas Lum and Rhoda Margesson, for more information about U.S. relief efforts.

Burundi and Central African Republic. A small U.S. Air Force support team and two C-17 Globemaster III aircraft began airlift operations on December 12, 2013, in response to a French request for airlift support. The U.S. airmen conducted 16 flights from Burundi to the Central African Republic transporting 857 Burundian troops, 73 pallets of equipment, and 18 Burundian military vehicles. Fewer than 10 Americans remained on the ground serving as liaisons with the French military when operations were completed on December 30, 2013.

Afghanistan. On December 13, 2013, DOD identified five units to deploy as part of the upcoming rotation of forces operating in Afghanistan. The scheduled rotation involves elements of one infantry brigade combat team (IBCT) with roughly 3,200 personnel (1st Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division); elements of one cavalry regiment (CR) with roughly 2,050 personnel (3rd Cavalry Regiment); elements of two combat aviation brigades—one with roughly 1,700 personnel and the other with roughly 1,000 personnel (16th Combat Aviation Brigade and 12th Combat Aviation Brigade), and a division headquarters element with roughly 350 personnel (1st Cavalry Division Headquarters) to rotate in spring 2014 in support of the combatant commander's mission requirements. The deploying units include Brigade Combat Teams/Combat Aviation Brigades: 1st Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC; 3rd Cavalry Regiment, Fort Hood, TX; 16th Combat Aviation Brigade, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA; and 12th Combat Aviation Brigade, Ansbach, Germany, and Division Headquarters: 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters, Fort Hood, TX. See CRS Report RL30588, *Afghanistan: Post-Taliban Governance, Security, and U.S. Policy*, for more information.

South Sudan. On December 18, 2013, at the request of the U.S. State Department, DOD directed two U.S. C-130 aircraft to evacuate 120 personnel from the embassy in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, to Nairobi, Kenya. In President Obama's report to Congress on December 19, 2013, he provided information on the deployment of U.S. forces to support the security of U.S. citizens and personnel at the U.S. embassy in South Sudan consistent with the War Powers Resolution (P.L. 93-148). On December 21, 2013, 46 additional U.S. military personnel deployed by military aircraft to the area of Bor, South Sudan, to conduct an operation to evacuate U.S. citizens and personnel. After the aircraft came under fire, the operation was curtailed due to security considerations and the aircraft and all military personnel onboard departed without completing the evacuation. See CRS Report R43344, *Conflict in South Sudan and the Challenges Ahead*.

2014 *South Korea.* On January 7, 2014, DOD announced the rotational deployment of the U.S. Army's 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st U.S. Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, TX, to Camps Hovey and Stanley, Republic of Korea, on February 1, 2014. Comprised of approximately 800 soldiers, this combined arms battalion will deploy to conduct operations in support of U.S. Forces Korea and the Eighth Army. This action supports the U.S defense commitment to the Republic of Korea as specified by the mutual defense treaty and presidential agreements.

Uganda, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. President Obama announced on March 23, 2014, the deployment of U.S. aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel to central Africa. The total number of U.S. military personnel deployed for this mission is about 280 and may increase to as many as 300. According to the president's letter to Congress, "The aircraft and personnel providing the enhanced air mobility support will deploy to the Lord's

Resistance Army-affected areas of central Africa episodically, as they are available, and consistent with other Department of Defense requirements."[3]

Iraq. On June 19, 2014, President Obama announced his decision to deploy 300 U.S. military personnel to advise the Iraqi security forces. These special operators will secure the U.S. embassy and personnel operating inside Iraq, assess the situation on the ground, help evaluate gaps in Iraqi security forces, and increase these forces' capacity to counter the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).[4] See CRS Report R43612, *The Islamic State and U.S. Policy.*

Iraq. June 30, 2014, President Obama ordered an additional 200 military personnel deployed to Iraq to reinforce security at the U.S. embassy in Baghdad and other U.S. facilities as well as at the city's international airport.[5]

Ukraine. On August 6, 2014, at the request of the U.S. State Department, a dozen American troops from U.S. European Command arrived in Kiev, Ukraine, to help investigate the downing of the Malaysian airliner MH17 that killed all 298 passengers aboard.[6] These specialists will assist State Department personnel in Kiev and not visit the crash site in eastern Ukraine, where there is fighting between the Ukrainian forces of the central government and separatists backed by Russia. See CRS Report RL33460, *Ukraine: Current Issues and U.S. Policy*, for more detail.

Iraq. On August 13, 2014, Defense Secretary Hagel announced that President Obama had ordered 130 new assessors to deploy to Erbil, Iraq, to assess the scope of the humanitarian mission and develop additional humanitarian assistance options in support of displaced Iraqi civilians trapped on Sinjar Mountain by the ISIL.[7]

Poland. DOD announced on August 13, 2014, that 600 soldiers from the 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX, will rotate to Poland as the next unit to participate in the reassurance initiative. The brigade will be the next unit to take part in ongoing land forces exercises that fall under the umbrella of Operation Atlantic Resolve. According to Pentagon officials, "the United States is demonstrating its continued commitment to collective security through a series of actions designed to reassure NATO allies and partners of America's dedication to enduring peace and stability in the region, in light of the Russian intervention in Ukraine."[8]

Iraq. On September 2, 2014, President Barack Obama approved an increase of 350 additional military personnel on the ground in Baghdad providing security at the U.S. embassy compound and its support facilities.[9] On September 10, Pentagon Press Secretary Navy Rear Adm. John Kirby announced that "approximately 475 additional servicemembers will be deployed to Iraq to conduct the following missions: advise and assist the Iraqi security forces in order to help them go on the offense against ISIL, conduct intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance flights to increase U.S. capacity to target ISIL, and coordinate the activities of the U.S. military across Iraq."[10]

Liberia, West Africa. President Obama announced on September 16, 2014, a major increase in the U.S. response to the current Ebola outbreak in West Africa. U.S. Africa Command set up a Joint Force Command headquartered in Monrovia, Liberia, to provide regional command-and-control support to

[3] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Letter from the President—IDLs—War Powers Resolution," March 25, 2014, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/03/25/letter-president-idls-war-powers-resolution.

[4] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Remarks by the President on the Situation in Iraq," June 19, 2014, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/19/remarks-president-situation-iraq.

[5] U.S. Department of Defense, "Additional Troops Sent to Bolster Security at U.S. Embassy in Baghdad," *DOD News*, June 30, 2014, at http://archive.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=122581.

[6] Richard Sisk, "US Military Deploys Team of Troops to Ukraine," Military.com, August 6, 2014, at http://www.military.com/daily-news/2014/08/06/us-military-deploys-team-of-troops-to-ukraine.html?ESRC=eb.nl.

[7] Jim Garamone, "President Sends More Assessors to Iraq," DOD News, Defense Media Activity, August 13, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=122911&source=GovDelivery.

[8] Army Sgt.1st Class Tyrone C. Marshall Jr., "DOD Announces Operation Atlantic Resolve Brigade Rotation," DOD News, Defense Media Activity, August 13, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=122917.

[9] DOD, "Statement from Pentagon Press Secretary Rear Admiral John Kirby on Security Personnel in Iraq," DOD News Release, September 2, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/Releases/Release.aspx?ReleaseID=16913.

[10] Jim Garamone, "U.S. Sending 475 More Service Members to Iraq," DOD News, September 10, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123127.

U.S. military activities and facilitate coordination with U.S. government and international relief efforts.[11] An estimated 3,000 U.S. forces are to be involved in the upcoming months. Pentagon spokesman Army Colonel Steve Warren announced that as of September 29, 2014, about 150 U.S. servicemembers were in the Liberian capital Monrovia, conducting a range of activities in support of the U.S. Agency for International Development, as U.S. Africa Command sets up a joint force command headquarters there to support U.S. military activities.[12]

Liberia and Senegal, West Africa. On October 1, 2014, Defense Secretary Hagel authorized the deployment of 700 soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division headquarters to Liberia to help with the Ebola epidemic. By October 3, there were 205 U.S. servicemembers in Liberia, with another 26 in neighboring Senegal to establish a cargo-processing hub in support of Operation United Assistance, the international effort to battle Ebola in West Africa.[13] On October 29, a 20-member team of Air Force medical trainers arrived in Monrovia, Liberia, to train non-U.S. medical personnel as part of Operation United Assistance. On October 31, a team of soldier-scientists who are part of an Army expeditionary laboratory unit based in Aberdeen, MD, deployed to Liberia for up to a year to establish four labs outside Monrovia and contribute to the U.S. effort to halt Ebola outbreaks in West Africa.[14]

Iraq. On November 7, 2014, the President authorized the Secretary of Defense to deploy to Iraq up to 1,500 additional U.S. personnel over the coming months, in a non-combat role. CENTCOM will establish two expeditionary advice and assist operations centers, in locations outside of Baghdad and Erbil, to provide support for the Iraqis at the brigade headquarters level and above.[15]

Dakar, Senegal. On November 10, 2014, 35 airmen and two Air Force C-130 Hercules aircraft from Dyess Air Force Base, TX, joined forces with more than 70 airmen from the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Contingency Response Group who have been operating a cargo hub at the International Airport in Dakar since October 5, 2014 as part of Operation United Assistance.[16]

Senegal and Liberia, West Africa. On November 14, 2014, Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel signed an order authorizing the involuntary mobilization of approximately 2,100 Army Reserve and Army National Guard soldiers to support Operation United Assistance.[17] These troops would replace forces in Senegal and Liberia who are supporting the U.S. response to the Ebola outbreak.

Vilnius, Lithuania. On November 24, 2014, Lieutenant General Ben Hodges, the commander of U.S. Army Europe, stated that soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Division and later replacement units would rotate to locations in Eastern Europe through the end of 2015 as part of Operation Atlantic Resolve. Those rotations could continue beyond 2015.[18]

Iraq. On December 19, 2014, Pentagon Press Secretary Navy Rear Adm. John Kirby announced that up to 1,300 more U.S. troops, including approximately 1,000 soldiers from the Army's 82nd Airborne Division, will deploy to Iraq in late January 2015 to "to train, advise and assist Iraqi security forces."[19]

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[11] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "FACT SHEET: U.S. Response to the Ebola Epidemic in West Africa," September 16, 2014, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/16/fact-sheet-us-response-ebola-epidemic-west-africa.

[12] Cheryl Pellerin, "Operation United Assistance Helps in Liberian Ebola Fight," DOD News, September 29, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123289.

[13] Jim Garamone, "DoD May Deploy up to 4,000 Troops to Combat Ebola," DOD News, October 3, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123336.

[14] Cheryl Pellerin, "Army Expeditionary Laboratory Team to Deploy to Liberia," DOD News, October 31, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123537.

[15] DOD, "Statement by Pentagon Press Secretary Rear Admiral John Kirby on the Authorization to Deploy Additional Forces to Iraq," press release, NR-562-14, November 7, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/605265/statement-by-pentagon-press-secretary-rear-admiral-john-kirby-on-the-authorizat.

[16] Maj. Dale Greer, "Troops Establish Air Bridge for Ebola Response," DOD News, November 10, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123603.

[17] "Hagel Mobilizes Reserve Forces in Support of Operation United Assistance," DOD News, November 14, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123640.

[18] David Vergun, "Eastern Europe Troop Rotations Could Continue, Commander Says," DOD News, Army News Service, November 24, 2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123716.

[19] Jake Richmond, "Hagel Authorizes Up to 1,300 Additional Troops to Deploy to Iraq," DOD News, December 19,

2015

Liberia and Senegal, West Africa. On January 8, 2015, Pentagon spokesman Army Colonel Steve Warren announced that 2,367 DOD personnel were involved in the battle to stop the spread of Ebola. Most of those personnel (2,174) are based in Liberia's capital, Monrovia, and the remaining 193 personnel were Marine Corps members and port operations personnel operating in Dakar, Senegal. The Pentagon noted that U.S. military personnel were not involved in treating patients with Ebola. Instead, U.S. military personnel provided continuing logistical support and training for health care workers, testing medical samples, and constructing treatment units.[20]

Korea. On March 20, 2015, the Defense Secretary approved the nine-month rotation of a multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) battalion of approximately 400 soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery to the Republic of Korea (ROK) in June.[21] They will join the 210th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Casey, ROK.

Iraq. On June 10, 2015, President Obama authorized Defense Secretary Carter to provide a small increase in additional U.S. personnel to be deployed to Iraq in a noncombat role. The President authorized up to 450 additional U.S. personnel to deploy to Iraq to expand the U.S. advise-and-assist mission at Taqaddum Air Base in support of the Iraqi government.[22] This brings U.S. troop totals up to 3,550 authorized across Iraq. These forces are intended to provide an advisory, training, and support role and not conduct offensive ground combat operations.[23]

Iraq, Afghanistan and Middle East. On August 5, 2015, the Army announced unit rotations involving 3,000 troops in August and September. About 1,250 soldiers from the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, based at Fort Drum, New York, are slated to rotate to Iraq for nine months.[24] An additional 300 10th Mountain troops are to join another 1,000 troops from the 3rd Brigade Combat Team of the 10th Mountain based at Fort Polk, Louisiana, to deploy to Afghanistan.[25]

Kuwait. On September 24, 2015, the Department of the Army announced that approximately 4,000 soldiers from the 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, will deploy in late fall.[26] The deployment is a nine-month rotational replacement of troops.

Cameroon. On October 14, 2015, President Obama sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, regarding the deployment of 90 U.S. troops to Cameroon, with the consent of the government of Cameroon, to help fight against the Islamist militants Boko Haram. This deployment is in advance of expected additional U.S. Armed Forces personnel to Cameroon to conduct airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations in the region.[27] The total number of U.S. military personnel to be deployed is approximately 300.

2014, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123863.

[20] Claudette Roulo, "DoD Releases Breakdown of Ebola Response Effort," DOD News, January 8, 2015, at http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=123935. See also "The Obama Administration's Response to Ebola," at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/node/303521.

[21] DOD, "Multiple Launch Rocket System Battalion Rotation Approved," press release, NR-092-15, March 20, 2015, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/605424/multiple-launch-rocket-system-battalion-rotation-approved.

[22] DOD, "Statement from the Department of Defense on Additional U.S. Personnel to Deploy to Iraq," press release, NR-225-15, June 10, 2015, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/605555/statement-from-the-department-of-defense-on-additional-us-personnel-to-deploy-t.

[23] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Press Conference Call on Additional Steps to Counter ISIL," June 10, 2015, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/06/10/press-conference-call-additional-steps-counter-isil.

[24] Richard Sisk, "Army Announces Troop Rotations to Iraq and Afghanistan," Military.com, August 6, 2015, at http://www.military.com/daily-news/2015/08/06/army-announces-troop-rotations-to-iraq-and-afghanistan.html.

[25] Ibid.

[26] DOD, "Department of Army Announces Upcoming Rotational Deployment," press release, NR-372-15, September 24, 2015, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/620443/department-of-army-announces-upcoming-rotational-deployment.

[27] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Letter from the President—War Powers Resolution Regarding Cameroon," October 14, 2015, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/10/14/letter-from-president-war-powers-resolution-cameroon.

Republic of Korea. On November 30 2015, the Department of the Army announced today the 1st Cavalry Division's 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team will deploy with approximately 4,500 soldiers to the Republic of Korea in early 2016. This deployment is part of a regular rotation of forces in support of U.S. Forces Korea.[28]

2016 *Iraq.* On June 11, 2016, Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, in Baghdad, announced to U.S. coalition allies that an additional 560 troops will be deployed to Iraq to assist in the fight against ISIL. He commended them for recent progress in the fight against ISIL, including the capture of a strategic airfield near the town of Qayyarah that will aid operations to free Mosul.[29]

Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Somalia, Yemen, Djibouti, Libya, Cuba, Central Africa, Egypt, Jordan, NATO/Kosovo. On June 13, 2016, President Obama sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, regarding the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in these strategic areas as part of U.S. military operations in support of U.S. counterterrorism objectives against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).[30]

South Sudan. The American Embassy announced on July 12, 2016, an additional 40 U.S. troops to help protect the U.S. embassy in South Sudan, after a series of fighting killed hundreds in Juba, the country's capital.[31] Beginning on July 14, 2016, up to approximately 200 U.S. Armed Forces with appropriate combat equipment, including those forces initially prepositioned in Djibouti, are prepositioning in Uganda for this purpose.[32]

Afghanistan. On August 5, 2016, the Department of the Army announced the deployment of 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), stationed in Fort Campbell, Kentucky, with approximately 400 soldiers to Iraq this summer in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.[33]

Afghanistan. The Department of the Army announced on September 6, 2016, that the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky, will deploy about 1,400 soldiers in the fall of 2016 to Afghanistan in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel.[34]

Iraq. Defense Secretary Carter announced on September 28, 2016, that 600 additional U.S. troops are headed to Iraq ahead of a major offensive to retake the city of Mosul from the Islamic State.[35] The

[28] DOD, "DA Announces Upcoming Rotational Deployment," press release, NR-453-15, November 30, 2015, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/631512/da-announces-upcoming-rotational-deployment.

[29] DOD, "Defense Secretary Commends Iraqi Forces, Announces New Accelerants to Combat ISIL in Visit to Iraq," press release, NR-259-16, July 11, 2016, at http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/832829.

[30] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "Letter from the President—War Powers Resolution," June 13, 2016, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/13/letter-president-war-powers-resolution.

[31] Department of State, Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) Bureau of Diplomatic Security, "Security Message for U.S. Citizens: Update about Juba Unrest," July 12, 2016, at https://www.osac.gov/Pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=20019. See also, "Letter from the President—War Powers Resolution," July 13, 2016, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/07/13/letter-president-war-powers-resolution.

[32] The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. "Letter from the President—War Powers Resolution," July 15, 2016, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/07/15/letter-president-war-powers-resolutionhttps://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/07/15/letter-president-war-powers-resolution.

[33] "Army Public Affairs, "Department of the Army Announces 101st Airborne Division Deployment," August 5, 2016, at https://www.army.mil/article/172903/department_of_the_army_announces_101st_airborne_division_deployment.

[34] Army Public Affairs, "Army Announces 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division Deployment," September 6, 2016, at https://www.army.mil/article/174606/army_announces_3rd_brigade_combat_team_101st_airborne_division_deployment.

[35] Terri Moon Cronk, "Carter: 600 Troops to Deploy to Enable Iraqis to Retake Mosul from ISIL," DOD News, September 28, 2016, at http://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/958534/carter-600-troops-to-deploy-to-enable-iraqis-to-retake-mosul-from-isil.

current cap for U.S. troops in Iraq is over 4,600, meaning the new deployment will push the troop level there to well over 5,200.[36]

Haiti. On October 7, 2016, the Defense Department announced that the USS *Mesa Verde* with 300 marines on board received orders to support SOUTHCOM with humanitarian efforts after Hurricane Matthew.[37]

Yemen. On October 14, 2016, President Obama sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, directing U.S. Armed Forces to conduct missile strikes on radar facilities in Houthi-controlled territory in Yemen. Initial assessments showed that the radar facilities were destroyed by the strikes.[38]

Afghanistan. On December 8, 2016, the Department of the Army announced the deployment of 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, stationed in Fort Bliss, Texas, with approximately 1,500 soldiers to Afghanistan this winter. This deployment is part of a regular rotation of forces in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel.[39]

2017

Europe. On January 5, 2017, Pentagon Press Secretary Peter Cook announced the United States is demonstrating its continued commitment to collective security through a series of actions designed to reassure NATO allies and partners of America's dedication to enduring peace and stability in the region in light of the Russian intervention in Ukraine. Tanks, trucks, and other equipment are scheduled to arrive in Europe this weekend, beginning a nine-month rotation of U.S. Army forces supporting Operation Atlantic Resolve. The arrival of troops (3,500 soldiers) and equipment from Third Armor Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division out of Fort Carson, Colorado, marks the beginning of the continuous presence of an ABCT and back-to-back rotations of U.S. troops and equipment in Europe. After the equipment arrives at Bremerhaven, Germany, it will move by rail, commercial line haul, and military convoy to Poland. The personnel and equipment will later be relocated throughout the region for training and exercises with European allies. This effort is part of the nation's European Reassurance Initiative to maintain persistent, rotational presence of air, land, and sea forces in Central and Eastern Europe.[40]

Iraq. According to Army Colonel Brett Sylvia, the brigade's commander, the 101st Airborne Division's 2nd Brigade Combat Team returned to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, in January 2017, and was replaced by the 82nd Airborne Division's 2nd Brigade Combat Team in Iraq.[41]

Guatemala. Continuing Promise 17 personnel arrived in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, on January 30, for the operation's first stop of its three-month humanitarian mission. Continuing Promise 17 is a SOUTHCOM-sponsored and U.S. Naval Forces Southern/U.S. 4th Fleet deployment to conduct civil-military operations. Included are humanitarian assistance, training engagements and medical, dental,

[36] Richard Sisk, "U.S. Sending 600 More U.S. Troops to Iraq to Bolster Drive on Mosul," Military.com, September 28, 2016, athttp://www.military.com/daily-news/2016/09/28/us-sending-600-more-troops-to-iraq-to-bolster-drive-on-mosul.html.

[37] DOD, "Department of Defense's Preparation, Support, and Recovery Efforts for Hurricane Matthew," Press Operations Release No: NR-355-16, Oct. 7, 2016, at https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/968728/department-of-defenses-preparation-support-and-recovery-efforts-for-hurricane-m/.

[38] The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. "Letter from the President—War Powers Resolution," October 14, 2016, at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/10/14/letter-president-war-powers-resolution.

[39] Army Public Affairs, "Department of the Army announces 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division Deployment," December 6, 2016, at https://www.army.mil/article/179366/department_of_the_army_announces_1st_brigade_combat_team_1st_armored_division_deployment.

[40] DOD, "Department of Defense Press Briefing by Pentagon Press Secretary Peter Cook in the Pentagon Briefing Room," news transcript, January 5, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript-View/Article/1042944/department-of-defense-press-briefing-by-pentagon-press-secretary-peter-cook-in/. See also, "Eucom Commander: U.S. Armored Brigade's Deployment to Poland 'Significant'," January 12, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1048463/eucom-commander-us-armored-brigades-deployment-to-poland-significant/.

[41] David Vergun, "Task Force Commander Describes Assisting Iraqi Troops in Drive on Mosul," Army News Service, May 4, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1172442/task-force-commander-describes-assisting-iraqi-troops-in-drive-on-mosul/.

and veterinary support in an effort to show U.S. support and commitment to Central and South America.[42]

Korea. Secretary of Defense James Mattis announced on February 3, 2017, that "due to North Korea's threatening rhetoric and destabilizing behavior," the United States stands with its allies by taking defensive steps such as deploying the highly effective THAAD antimissile unit to the Republic of Korea, to protect its people and U.S. troops stationed there.[43]

Germany. Forty-nine U.S. Army helicopters, as well as trucks and other support equipment from the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB), arrived in Europe to begin a nine-month rotation in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve in February 2017. The equipment arriving by ship in the Port of Bremerhaven, Germany, on February 11 included UH-60 Black Hawk and CH-47F Chinook helicopters. An additional 20 helicopters are scheduled to arrive later in the month according to Army Command Sergeant Major Steven DiGeorgio, command sergeant major of the 10th CAB. The battalion departed from Fort Drum, New York, in January. Soldiers who arrived with the equipment prepared it for delivery to staging bases throughout Eastern Europe for a nine-month rotation to train with NATO partners. "A large proportion of this brigade will go to Katterbach and Illesheim, Germany," said Army Major General Duane Gamble, the 21st Theater Sustainment Command commander. Advance teams arrived in Illesheim on February 8th, and about 2,000 soldiers are scheduled to be stationed there and in nearby Ansbach.[44]

Romania. On February 16, 2017, soldiers, tanks, and M88 recovery vehicles from the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment's "Fighting Eagles" arrived in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve. More than 350 U.S. soldiers arrived with another 150 set to arrive before the end of February. The soldiers unloaded M1A2 Abrams tanks from the first train that arrived February 14 to an eastern Romanian airbase located about 12 miles away from the Black Sea.[45]

Honduras. An opening ceremony in Trujillo, Honduras, on February 21 marked the start of the second mission stop for Continuing Promise 2017. Continuing Promise 17 is a SOUTHCOM-sponsored and U.S. Naval Forces Southern/U.S. 4th Fleet-conducted deployment to conduct civil-military operations including humanitarian assistance, training engagements and medical, dental, and veterinary support to show U.S. support and commitment to Central and South America.[46]

Germany. On February 22, 2017, Air Force Air Mobility Command C-5 Galaxy transports delivered AH-64 Apache helicopters to Ramstein Air Base, Germany, and are expected to deliver UH-60 Black Hawks to Latvia at the end the month as part of Operation Atlantic Resolve. The Apache helicopters are based out of Fort Bliss, Texas, and the Black Hawks are based at Fort Drum, New York. They are deployed to Europe on a nine-month rotation in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve. Some helicopters are being airlifted to various areas across Europe, while other equipment is moved by rail. The combat aviation brigade will bring nearly 2,200 troops and about 50 Black Hawk, 10 Chinook, and 24 Apache helicopters to Germany, Latvia, and Romania.[47]

Germany. On February 24, 2017, members of the Iowa Air National Guard's 185th Air Refueling Wing based in Sioux City, Iowa, are refueling NATO Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft while

[42] Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Brittney Cannady, "Continuing Promise Mission Provides Aid in Honduras," DOD News, February 28, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1097313/continuing-promise-mission-provides-aid-in-honduras/.

[43] DOD, "Remarks by Secretary Mattis and Defense Minister Han in Seoul, Republic of Korea," news transcript, February 3, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript-View/Article/1070902/remarks-by-secretary-mattis-and-defense-minister-han-in-seoul-republic-of-korea/.

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[45] Army 1st Lt. Samuel Jolley, "U.S. Soldiers, Armored Vehicles Arrive in Romania," DOD News, February 16, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1085924/us-soldiers-armored-vehicles-arrive-in-romania/.

[46] Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Brittney Cannady, "Continuing Promise Mission Provides Aid in Honduras," DOD News, February 28, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1097313/continuing-promise-mission-provides-aid-in-honduras/.

[47] DOD News, "Air Force Delivers Army Helicopters to Europe," U.S. European Command News Release, February 22, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1090074/air-force-delivers-army-helicopters-to-europe/.

assigned here. Approximately 40 members from the 185th are in Germany for two weeks supporting NATO missions. The 185th will remain in Germany until the end of the week and will be followed by another Air Guard unit from Topeka, Kansas.[48]

Greece. Eight UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters and more than 70 other pieces of equipment arrived at the Port of Thessaloniki on February 25th as part of the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade's nine-month rotational deployment in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve. The helicopters arriving in Greece are part of a European theater rotation that includes armor and air assets that began arriving in January. The troops will train with the United States' allies and partners as well as respond to crises, should it be required. This is the first full aviation regionally allocated force to OAR and U.S. Army Europe.[49]

Syria. On March 10, 2017, during a DOD press conference, General Robert Neller was asked about the reported 400 marines sent to Syria, but he would not discuss ongoing operations.[50] Defense officials announced the day before that about 400 marines and Army rangers were deployed to Syria to assist in the fight against the Islamic State.[51]

Peru. On March 30, 2017, the State Department announced that the United States has helped with flood relief support since the disaster began in Peru. The United States has allocated more than $775,000, along with in-kind assistance, to support a humanitarian response. Four U.S. disaster assistance teams are currently on the ground to support the Peruvian government's response efforts and to help provide water, improved sanitation, and hygiene assistance. The United States has also provided 10 helicopters, which are supporting humanitarian relief operations.[52]

Afghanistan. A group of citizen airmen from the 507th Security Forces Squadron deployed March 31st to Kandahar Air Base, Afghanistan, to support the Afghan air force in its fight against insurgents in support of NATO's Resolute Support mission. For the next six months, the team will be part of a fly-away security team. Air Force FAST teams are made up of security forces airmen who travel with aircraft to provide extra security around unsecured overseas airfields.[53]

Uruguay. On April 6, 2017, a Navy P-8 aircraft deployed from Jacksonville, Florida, to Uruguay to join an international effort in search of the Republic of Korea vessel, the *Stellar Daisy*.[54]

Korea. On May 19, 2017, the Army announced the summer 2017 deployment of approximately 3,500 soldiers from the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, to the Republic of Korea. As part of the regular rotation of forces, the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team will replace the 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division and support the United States Forces-Korea's commitment.[55]

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[48] Air Force Staff Sgt. Daniel Ter Haar, "Iowa Air Guard Refueling Wing Supports NATO Missions," February 24, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1093676/iowa-air-guard-refueling-wing-supports-nato-missions/.

[49] Army Spc. Kelsey Little, "Black Hawks Arrive in Greece," U.S. Army Europe, February 27, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1096363/black-hawks-arrive-in-greece/.

[50] DOD, "Department of Defense Press Briefing by Gen. Neller in the Pentagon Briefing Room," news transcript, March 10, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript-View/Article/1110404/department-of-defense-press-briefing-by-gen-neller-in-the-pentagon-briefing-room/.

[51] Tara Copp, "Hundreds of Marines, Army Rangers deploy to Syria in the fight against Islamic State," *Stars and Stripes*, March 9, 2017, at https://www.stripes.com/news/middle-east/hundreds-of-marines-army-rangers-deploy-to-syria-in-the-fight-against-islamic-state-1.457959#.Wd4iLFGQxEY.

[52] Mark C. Toner, "Flood Relief Support to Peru," U.S. Department of State, Press Statement, March 30, 2017, at https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/03/269336.htm.

[53] Air Force Maj. Jon Quinlan, "Air Force Reservists Serve in Afghanistan," DOD News, April 25, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1162267/air-force-reservists-serve-in-afghanistan/.

[54] DOD, "Department of Defense Briefing by Admiral Tidd in the Pentagon Briefing Room," news transcript, April 6, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript-View/Article/1144531/department-of-defense-briefing-by-admiral-tidd-in-the-pentagon-briefing-room/.

[55] DOD, "Department of the Army Announces Upcoming Deployment," press release, NR-187-17, May 19, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1187767/department-of-the-army-

Iraq and Kuwait. The Department of the Army announced on May 19, 2017, the deployment of 250 soldiers from the III Corps Headquarters stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.[56]

Egypt. In late May, a Minnesota National Guard infantry battalion handed over responsibility for the Multinational Force and Observers mission to an incoming Massachusetts National Guard infantry battalion.[57]

England. Two B-2 Spirit stealth bombers arrived on June 9th from Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, joining B-1B Lancer and B-52H Stratofortress bombers already here in theater assurance and deterrence operations. Three B-52Hs from Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, and three B-1Bs from Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, along with about 800 airmen, are supporting exercises Saber Strike and BALTOPS in the European theater. While not actively participating in ongoing regional exercises, the B-2s join the other Air Force Global Strike Command assets in support of recurring bomber assurance and deterrence operations.[58]

Sri Lanka. The guided-missile cruiser USS *Lake Erie* arrived to Colombo, Sri Lanka, on June 11 to support humanitarian assistance operations in the wake of severe flooding and landslides that devastated many regions of the country.[59]

England. In a long-standing total force partnership between Air Force Reserve Command and U.S. Air Forces in Europe, members of the 507th Air Refueling Wing are augmenting the 100th Air Refueling Wing to provide KC-135R Stratotanker air refueling support to the European theater of operations in a deployment July 1-29, 2017. Airmen, along with their KC-135s, rotate monthly from various AFRC units to support the 100th ARW's robust refueling requirements. The 507th ARW will operate three rotations during 2017. In addition to the 507th ARW, Reserve crews from the 459th ARW, Joint Base Andrews, Maryland; 452nd Air Mobility Wing, March Air Reserve Base, California; 916th ARW, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina; 931st ARW, McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas; 940th ARW, Beale Air Force Base, California; and the 434th ARW, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Indiana, have deployed to support USAFE aerial refueling requirements.[60]

Southwest Asia. On September 5th, the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps, led by Lieutenant General Stephen J. Townsend, completed their deployment as the headquarters of CJRF-OIR and returned to home station at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The mission continues under the III Corps out of Fort Hood, Texas, led by Lieutenant General Paul E. Funk II.[61]

Caribbean. Joint Task Force-Leeward Islands, commanded by Marine Colonel Mike Samarov, deployed to Puerto Rico on September 9 to support the evacuation of U.S. citizens: Provided assistance to French and Dutch military partners in the island of St. Maarten after Hurricanes Irma and Maria. The task force purified more than 21,000 gallons of water, and distributed more than 7,000 gallons; delivered nine water purification systems; as well as high-capacity forklifts and vehicles to help Dutch and French governments' offload and distribute aid on the island.[62]

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[56] U.S. Army Public Affairs, "Department of the Army announces III Corps deployment," May 19, 2017, at https://www.army.mil/article/188064/department_of_the_army_announces_iii_corps_deployment.

[57] Army Sgt. 1st Class Jim Greenhill, "National Guard Contributes to U.S.-Egypt Strategic Partnership," DOD News, May 25, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1194485/national-guard-contributes-to-us-egypt-strategic-partnership/.

[58] Air Force Maj. Jeffrey M. Bishop, "B-2 Spirit Stealth Bombers Arrive in England," U.S. Air Forces in Europe-Air Forces Africa, June 13, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1211848/.

[59] DOD News, "U.S. Service Members Aid Sri Lanka After Devastating Floods," June 13, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1211928/us-service-members-aid-sri-lanka-after-devastating-floods/.

[60] Air Force Maj. Jon Quinlan, "Total Force Airmen Maximize Refueling Capacity in Europe," July 27, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1259540/.

[61] Terri Moon Cronk, "Command Changes in Fight Against ISIS, Mission Does Not, Official Says," DOD News, September 7, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1302390/command-changes-in-fight-against-isis-mission-does-not-official-says/.

[62] Admiral Kurt Tidd, "Remarks by Admiral Tidd in a Roundtable Discussion," DOD News Transcripts, September 21, 2017, at https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript-View/Article/1320679/remarks-by-admiral-tidd-in-a-

Afghanistan. In September, Secretary Mattis announced over 3,000 troops will deploy to Afghanistan.[63]

Dominica. U.S. servicemembers with Joint Task Force-Leeward Islands began evacuating U.S. citizens stranded on the Caribbean island of Dominica on September 24, in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria. With the use of helicopters from the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, more than 100 U.S. citizens have been evacuated to the nearby islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. In order to facilitate the evacuation process, U.S. Marines with the task force created an evacuation control center at the Douglas-Charles Airport in Dominica.[64]

Afghanistan, Syria, Africa, and elsewhere. On October 10, the Army announced rolling out its first conventional units designed to carry out so-called train and assist missions that are the centerpiece of U.S. military strategy in these regions. Deployments are expected to begin in February 2018.[65] See CRS In Focus IF10675, *Army Security Force Assistance Brigades (SFABs)*, by Andrew Feickert.

Related CRS Products

CRS In Focus IF10675, *Army Security Force Assistance Brigades (SFABs)*, by Andrew Feickert,.

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Author Information

Barbara Salazar Torreon
Senior Research Librarian

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