

deployed combat service support units to East Timor in the wake of civil unrest after the independence plebiscite.

NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS

Noncombatant evacuation operations are the evacuation of noncombatants located in a foreign country who are faced with the threat of hostile or potentially hostile actions. They are normally conducted to evacuate United States citizens whose lives are in danger, but may also include the evacuation of United States military personnel, citizens of the host country, and third country nationals friendly to the United States, as determined by the Department of State.

The Department of State is responsible for protecting and evacuating American citizens abroad and for guarding their property. The Department of Defense advises and assists the Department of State in preparing and implementing plans for evacuating United States citizens. The United States ambassador or chief of the diplomatic mission is responsible for preparing emergency action plans that address the military evacuation of United States citizens and designated foreign nationals from a country. The conduct of military operations to assist implementation of emergency action plans is the responsibility of the geographic combatant commander.

Noncombatant evacuation operations are characterized by uncertainty. These operations may be directed without significant warning because of sudden changes in a country's government, reoriented political or military relationship with the United States, a sudden hostile threat to United States citizens from elements within or external to a foreign country or in response to a natural disaster. Noncombatant evacuation operations methods and timing are significantly influenced by diplomatic considerations. Under ideal circumstances there may be little or no opposition. However, commanders should anticipate opposition and plan the operation like any combat operation.

Noncombatant evacuation operations are similar to raids in that they involve swift insertion of a force, temporary occupation of objectives, and end with a planned withdrawal. They differ from raids in that force used is normally limited to that required to protect the evacuees and the evacuation forces. Forces penetrating foreign territory to conduct a noncombatant evacuation operation should be kept to the minimum consistent with mission accomplishment and the security of the force and the extraction and protection of evacuees. Forward-deployed MAGTFs are an ideal force to conduct these missions. Sea-basing and the task-organized nature of the MAGTF provide the combatant commander with multiple options as Marine forces did in Operations Assured Response/Quick

Response (Liberia, 1996), Nobel Obelisk (Sierra Leone, 1997), and Silver Wake (Albania, 1997). A MAGTF might conduct the entire operation itself or provide forces in a support role.

PEACE OPERATIONS

Peace operations are conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. These operations include peace enforcement, peacekeeping, and operations in support of diplomatic efforts. Peace operations are conducted under the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The specific United Nations resolution under which a peace operation is conducted may dictate rules of engagement, use of combat power, and type of units deployed.

Peace enforcement is the application of military force or the threat of its use, usually based on international authorization or consent, to compel compliance with a generally accepted resolution or sanction. Unlike peacekeeping, peace enforcement does not require the consent of the states involved or of other parties to the conflict and the intervening force is not necessarily considered impartial. Such operations are conducted under the mandate of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The purpose of peace enforcement is to maintain or restore peace and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term settlement. Peace enforcement operations missions include intervention operations, as well as operations to restore order, enforce sanctions, forcibly separate belligerents, and establish and supervise exclusion zones to establish an environment for truce or cease-fire. A MAGTF must deploy sufficient combat power to present a credible threat, protect the force, and conduct the full range of combat operations necessary to restore order and separate the warring factions, if necessary. Examples of peace enforcement are Operation Power Pack conducted in the Dominican Republic in 1965 and the initial phase of United States involvement in Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy in 1995.

Peacekeeping operations are conducted with the consent of all major belligerents. They involve high levels of mutual consent and strict impartiality by the intervening force, and are authorized under Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. They are designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an existing truce and support diplomatic efforts to reach long-term political settlement. Forces conducting peacekeeping operations must be prepared to rapidly transition to peace enforcement operations as conditions change or consent of one or more of the belligerents is withdrawn. Preparation should include planning, task organization, equipment, and appropriate force protection measures. An example of peacekeeping is the deployment of Marine forces to