



UNITED STATES ARMY PACIFIC USARPAC



AMERICA'S THEATER ARMY FOR THE INDO-PACIFIC



SEPTEMBER 2021



General Charles Flynn
 Commanding General
 U.S. Army Pacific

FOREWORD

More than one hundred thousand **Soldiers and Civilians** of U.S. Army Pacific remain steadfast in the performance of our most sacred obligations: defending our homeland, protecting our people, and safeguarding our values. Moreover, we remain committed to preserving and strengthening a ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific’ – the most consequential region for America’s future at one of the most consequential times in history.

U.S. Army Pacific is America’s **Theater Army** for our Nation’s priority theater. Though blanketed by water and spanning half the globe, this region includes the wealthiest, most populated, and most distributed terrain on earth. Here, the land domain contains Asia—the largest continent in the world—as well as the sovereign soil of our own Pacific homeland, our key regional security partners, and our most dangerous global threats.

The Commander, or COM, of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command directed us to “**seize the initiative**” – to think, act, and operate differently. We will do so by developing and implementing new approaches, presenting our adversaries with new dilemmas, and creating new opportunities alongside Interagency partners, jointly with other Service teammates, and together with the landpower network that binds vital regional security architectures.

As a Theater Army, our team provides and sustains **campaign-quality integrated joint landpower** to meet the Joint Force’s immense and complex demands – throughout the “infinite game” of Military Competition, during the transition to Crisis whether a natural disaster or state armed aggression, for the extended duration of low intensity or large scale Conflict like counter-terrorism operations or great power war, and amidst the transformational Change to outmatch those who threaten our peaceful coexistence.

The Theater Army will **lead the transformation of landpower** in the Indo-Pacific to pace the changing character of war in all domains, further amplified by the growing prominence of information, data, and new technologies. We will follow a disciplined approach that not only supports the COM’s three strategic priorities to defend the Nation through Integrated Deterrence, to strengthen alliances and partnerships, and to increase our warfighting advantage but also nests with the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Army’s priorities expressed in the Army Strategy and Army Campaign Plan.

First, we will promote the essential value of our People; second, engage in a variety of Partnerships; third, provide persistent, dynamic, and forward Posture. Fourth, we will generate the Readiness to live and operate in the region’s diverse terrain—from the archipelagos, jungles, and muggy heat of the Tropics to the high altitude and extreme cold of the Arctic. Finally, we will employ our land forces during Operations and Exercises to cement Joint Force integration, fortify interoperability with partners, and impose costs on adversaries.

This team generates **decisive landpower**, the bedrock of Integrated Deterrence, because we deliver foundational capabilities to the Joint Force that only the Army can provide. Integrated Deterrence equals Capability + Posture + Signaling + Will; however, the rising tide of threats is rapidly eroding the Joint Force’s ability to deter others’ coercive and troubling behavior. We must act now—with urgency—to shift our mindset, get organized, and get in position, all while accelerating the experimentation and integration of our multi-domain capabilities.

We are ‘**One Team**’ – America’s Theater Army for the Indo-Pacific – and, together, we provide the Joint Force with the decisive landpower needed to compete, fight, and win!



VISION

U.S. Army Pacific enables the Joint Force to ensure a 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' by leading the multi-domain transformation and precise application of landpower in the most consequential region for America's future.

MISSION

U.S. Army Pacific provides the Joint Force with decisive integrated landpower required to consolidate gains, succeed in competition, rapidly transition and respond during crisis, prevail in low intensity and large scale conflict, and lead through a new era of transformational change.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

The Indo-Pacific is the most consequential region for America's future, hosts our greatest security challenge, and remains the priority theater for the United States.

– Admiral Chris “Lung” Aquilino, Commander, USINDOPACOM

While Indo-Pacific nations recover from the COVID-19 pandemic at varying speeds, including many setbacks, military competition among great powers intensifies across all domains, throughout the region, and beyond. The greatest danger for the United States in this competition, as the Commander of USINDOPACOM has expressed, is the erosion of conventional deterrence. As a result, both the global and the regional security environments not only grow more complex but also more hazardous.



Left – Mischief Reef in 2012; Right – Mischief Reef in 2020 after PRC militarization. (Photos Courtesy CSIS Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative/Maxar Technologies)

The People's Republic of China (PRC) represents the greatest strategic challenge to the United States— aggressively pursuing military expansion and modernization, while demonstrating a growing assertiveness to achieve national objectives by threat or actual use of force. Simultaneously, other nuclear-armed authoritarian states like the Russia and the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK) steadily and incrementally challenge a 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' through belligerent, disruptive, and coercive behavior.

Meanwhile, violent extremist organizations, including Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Al Qaeda, continue to conduct high-profile attacks, seek to destabilize national governments, and disrupt regional and domestic security. Furthermore, the Indo-Pacific is the most disaster prone region in the world where

frequent natural and man-made disasters greatly impact the area's people whether from super typhoons or droughts, pandemics or disease, rapid population growth, growing food and water insecurity, or the negative effects of climate change. The region is also home to the Ring of Fire which triggers the world's highest incidents of volcanic activity, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

Political instability greatly impacts the region's people where authoritarian regimes routinely express disregard for human rights, individual liberties, and rule of law. PRC, Russia, and DPRK often spoil efforts to promote democratic values and rebuke overtures to peacefully coexist with democratic nations. Likewise, social unrest is an area of deep concern among many domestic populations including gender imbalance and inequity, religious oppression, urbanization, and drastic gaps in wealth. Moreover, scores of land disputes cause frequent domestic, regional, and international tensions.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has been the leading partner to ensure regional order in the Indo-Pacific. U.S. alliances and security partnerships continue to form the cornerstone of peace, security, and prosperity in the region. Similarly, the landpower network of like-minded nations forms the bedrock of regional security architectures like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, or QUAD, between the United States, Japan, Australia, and India. ♦



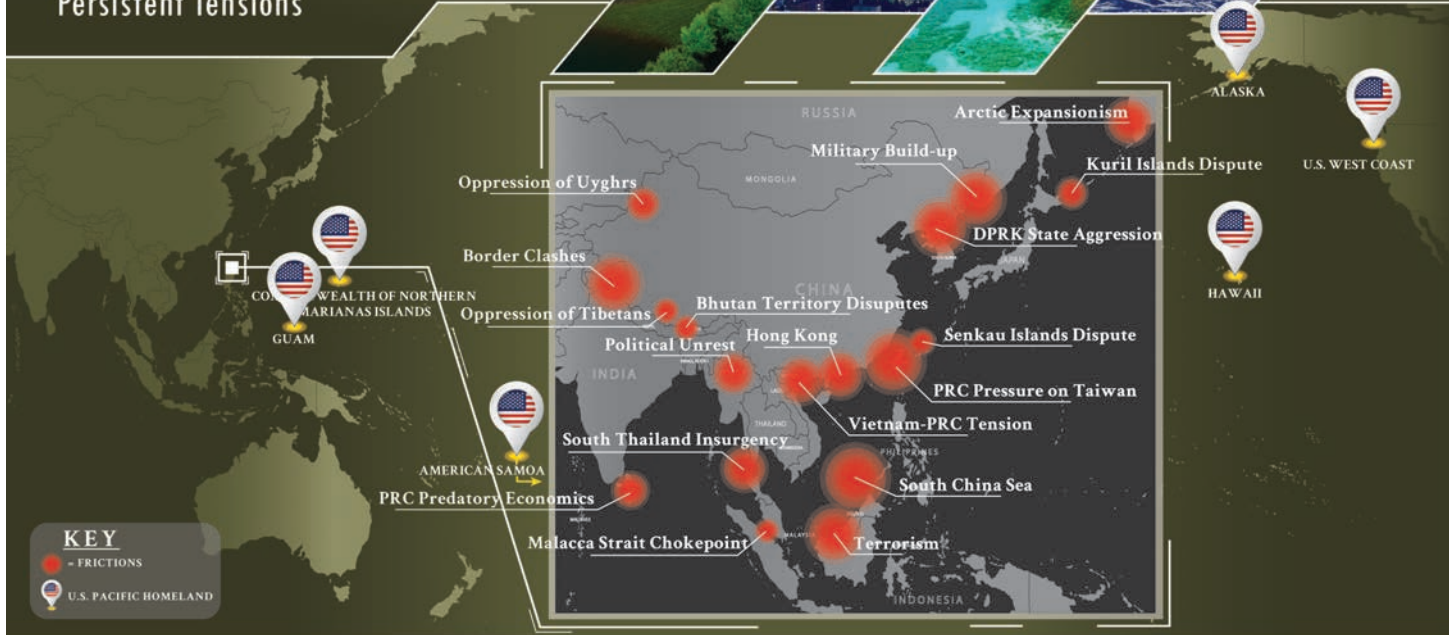
An earthquake and tsunami trigger the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster in Japan (U.S. Army Photo)



U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin and Secretary of State Antony Blinken visit Japan and the Republic of Korea in March 2021 (DOD Photo)

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

A Diverse Region with Complex Terrain and Persistent Tensions



Data Source: 2021 USINDOPACOM Posture Testimony to Senate Armed Services Committee

The United States prioritizes national interests to protect the U.S. homeland and keep the American people safe. However, as U.S. policymakers articulate, continued security and prosperity—a Free and Open Indo-Pacific—requires free and open access to global commons. In support of U.S. diplomatic and economic efforts, the U.S. Joint Force continues to demonstrate American commitment to the region by strengthening integration among all Service components, promoting interoperability among Allies and partners, and boosting our collective warfighting advantages.

Amid so much ongoing change, the region’s geography is constant. The topography, specifically the land domain, of the Indo-Pacific includes the most diverse, distributed, and rugged terrain on earth encapsulating the heat and humidity of the Tropics with its low-lying coral atolls, thick vegetation of rain forests, volcanic rock islands, and grassy coastal plains. However, the region also contains the sharp contrast of wind-swept arctic plateaus, extreme cold weather environments, and snow-covered mountains like the Himalayas.

National economies of the region drive global growth, but Indo-Pacific land features form global strategic chokepoints for international trade, like the Malacca

Strait. Populations occupy the land domain over two extremes: the world’s largest megacities and the most barren deserts. Additionally, this region contains Asia—the largest, wealthiest, and most populated continent in the world which is also home to the largest conventional armies on the planet. Lastly, the region contains the U.S. Pacific homeland, including Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), along with entire west coast of the continental United States. ♦



Data Source: CIA World Factbook



OUR CAMPAIGN APPROACH

Ready for What - 4 C's



HOW WE OPERATE - 5 LOE's (Lines of Effort)



WHO WE ARE - America's Theater Army for the Indo-Pacific

LINE OF EFFORT | PEOPLE



Soldiers, Civilians, and Families celebrate a promotion at historic Palm Circle, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii (U.S. Army Photo)

Our Soldiers and Civilians are our greatest strength. Because of our People, the Theater Army offers unique, tailorable, and scalable solutions to Joint Force problems. We lead teams at every echelon, from a four-person fire team to a one-hundred-thousand strong Theater Army, and we interact with populations where they live—on land. To ensure that our People meet the Joint Force's growing and evolving demands, we must attract and incentivize the top talent from the Total Army—Active, Guard, and Reserve—to serve in the Indo-Pacific, the priority theater for the Department of Defense. Our professional and diverse team will educate others about the consequential nature of this region and the foundational roles and intrinsic value of landpower in the Indo-Pacific.

We will build and broaden our regional expertise by leveraging experience, competence, and wisdom from across the Joint and Army enterprises, whole of government, and academia. We will continuously adapt by evolving from our multi-domain testing and experimentation, thoroughly studying the region and its security challenges, and expanding our cultural and linguistic proficiencies. We will care for our People

by ensuring a medically ready force and by directly confronting harmful behaviors like sexual assault and sexual harassment, substance abuse, suicide, safety violations, and extremism. Finally, we must demand the best from our People by reinforcing a culture of equity and inclusion, promoting a climate of dignity and respect, and implementing quality of life reforms—all while preserving trust in each other and those whom we serve. ♦



Soldiers train in the austere environments of the Indo-Pacific, like jungles shown here (U.S. Army Photo)



Our Army Civilians and Contractors are an integral part of the Theater Army team (U.S. Army Photo)



U.S. Army Photo

SECURITY FORCES ASSISTANCE BRIGADE (SFAB)

These highly experienced Soldiers train, advise, and assist foreign militaries with fundamentals of warfighting, combined arms warfare, command and control, battle staff, and communications. They provide a persistent and scalable presence with 54 twelve-person teams that provide battalion-level training, 6 battalions to conduct brigade-level training, and 1 brigade to deliver division-level training.



U.S. Army Photo

CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAMS

Our Soldiers promote consistent, meaningful, and enduring relationships with the people of Indo-Pacific nations. For instance, civil affairs country teams, with cultural or linguistic ties to the region, work with U.S. State Department and host-nation governments to support diplomatic and senior leader engagements, social programs, multilateral conferences and exercises, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief efforts.

LINE OF EFFORT | PARTNERSHIPS



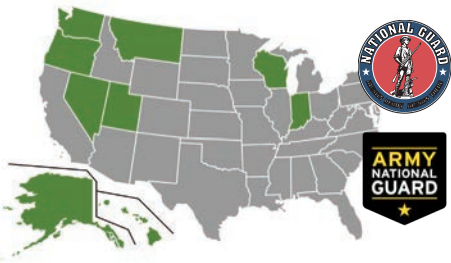
Army defense cooperation and cultural liaisons with leaders from the Timor Leste Defense Force (U.S. Army Photo)

Our partnerships underpin the Theater Army's most competitive advantage—an integrated and interoperable regional landpower network. Partnerships have long been part of our regional engagement strategy. The Quadripartite Agreement between the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia dates back to WWII—all of whom (plus New Zealand) possess territory in the region. Additionally, the United States maintains mutual defense treaties with the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, and Thailand and supports close security partnerships with scores of Indo-Pacific nations. Partnerships enable the forward positioning of U.S. capabilities while simultaneously bolstering the capabilities that our Allies and partners can employ to advance regional stability. Partnerships produce bonds, and those bonds form trust among militaries and with native populations. Because land forces are predominant in partner militaries, USARPAC will leverage engagements at all levels to build trust, identify common solutions to shared problems, and gain a richer understanding of our Allies and partners' initiatives as well as concerns.

We will develop shared understanding and unity of effort with our Allies and partners by training, operating and learning together. Furthermore, we will promote more educational opportunities like those at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and Ted Stevens Center while resuming in-person landpower conferences. By training in austere environments and learning from the best and most professional militaries in the region, we develop the land force warriors prepared to achieve victory in the Indo-Pacific. To bolster the Joint Force's positional advantage, we will assist other like-minded nations to increase their contributions to regional security, including through Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) deployments, Army Reserve activities, and the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP). Natural and man-made disasters present a threat to all countries, and land forces have a critical role in responding to disasters and mitigating the negative effects of climate change. Climate change presents new challenges, but land forces can mitigate its worst effects through proactive measures, coordinated support of civilian-led responses, and effective information sharing. Finally, the Theater Army must display the foundational value of landpower in the Indo-Pacific through persistent engagement with local communities, the Interagency, and all our Joint Force teammates. ♦



Indian and U.S. infantrymen practice small-unit tactics during Yuddh Abhyas in Rajasthan, India. (U.S. Army Photo)



STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM



SPP links a state's National Guard with military or security forces of a partner country in a cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship that supports the security cooperation objectives of the United States.



Gen. Apirat (left), Royal Thai Army, Gen. McConville (right), U.S. Army Chief of Staff, at IPACC XI (U.S. Army Photo)

IPACC/IPAMS/SELF

The Indo-Pacific Armies Chiefs Conference (IPACC), the Indo-Pacific Armies Management Seminar (IPAMS), and the Senior Enlisted Leaders Forum (SELF) are an annual series of Department of the Army and U.S. Army Pacific forums that cultivate multilateral dialogue and security cooperation among armies to address contemporary security challenges in the Indo-Pacific. They foster interpersonal relationships among the senior leaders of land forces as a way to build trust among the region's informal landpower network of like-minded nations.

LINE OF EFFORT | POSTURE



Crew of a Patriot air defense system rehearse battle drills at Misawa Air Base, Japan (U.S. Army Photo)

Posture is a set of dynamic and multifaceted relationships that expresses our strategic readiness to meet Joint Force operational demands. Theater Army posture in the Indo-Pacific involves the forward positioning of forces, footprints, and agreements. Posture relies on policy but it is largely shaped by military-to-military relationships of mutual trust. Ready land forces with the right capabilities in the right geographic locations strengthens integrated deterrence, assures security partners, positions forces to rapidly respond in crisis, and allows the Joint Force to win first battles. Our posture expresses our Nation's will, exhibits Theater Army capabilities, and signals U.S. resolve and intent.

To bolster the Joint Force's operational footing and extend the operational reach west of the International Date Line, and into the Arctic, the Theater Army will

expand forward command and control nodes, add more land-based anti-ship capabilities, improve mission assurance and network resilience, and optimize Army sustainment in theater. Moreover, our posture efforts will include multi-domain enhancements like ground-based space terminals, coordination and sustainment of integrated air and missile defense, and upgrades to intra-theater maritime logistics (Army Watercraft Systems). The combination of our permanent, temporary, and episodic presence—tactical units and prepositioned equipment—allows the Theater Army to dynamically employ land forces by aggregating and disaggregating at the right place and time. Ultimately, posture cements regional relationships and reduces the Joint Force commander's risk during rapid transitions from competition to crisis or from crisis to conflict. ♦



U.S. Soldier conducts weapons training with members of the Indonesian Army (U.S. Army Photo)

EIGHTH ARMY

Forward-deployed and combat ready, Eighth Army—America's only field army—serves as a vital member of the Combined Joint Force securing the Republic of Korea. Eighth Army fought in several campaigns of World War II in the Asia-Pacific, conducted occupation operations in Japan post-conflict, and earned distinction for the valiant efforts of its Soldiers during the Korean War. For over 70 years, elements of Eighth Army have remained on the Korean peninsula, as a lethal and combat-credible force, to keep the peace and preserve international agreements.



Soldiers from the ROK Army (left) and U.S. Army (right) at the Korean DMZ (U.S. Army Photo)

ARMY PRE-POSITIONED STOCK

APS is a Department of the Army program, managed by Army Materiel Command, consisting of multiple forward positioned brigade-sized (or smaller) equipment sets, operational projects, Army war reserve sustainment stocks, and Allies' war reserve stocks. APS improves integrated deterrence by reducing deployment timelines, adding more capability and capacity in theater, and providing timely additional combat power during competition, crisis, or conflict.



APS includes equipment sets like tactical vehicles shown here (U.S. Army Photo)

LINE OF EFFORT | READINESS



Firing an M-320 grenade launcher at Rodriguez Live Fire Training Complex – U.S. Soldiers routinely train and operate in jungle environments throughout the region (U.S. Army photo)

Theater Army readiness is the combined capability and capacity to both generate and provide integrated decisive landpower to the Joint Force at every echelon—tactical, operational, and strategic. Readiness applies to our formations and our installations. Our leaders train Soldiers to live, operate, and fight in the region’s austere, rugged, and diverse environments as part of Joint teams and multinational coalitions. Our installations facilitate daily operations, training, and activities while supporting Joint Force power projection and enabling mobilization of Reserve Component forces.

We will strengthen our warfighting advantage by generating readiness at home-station, employing more land forces in theater, and leveraging our unique training assets like the Jungle Operations Training Course and Northern Warfare Training Center. We will mission-tailor our forces to the region’s unique environments and security challenges making them more distributed

and more survivable. We will optimize our formations to support all domain operations by establishing a resident combat training center (CTC), activating a Pacific training command, updating our subordinate command relationships, and supporting Joint and Army concept development. Furthermore, the Theater Army will continue to deliver foundational capabilities to the Joint Force that only the Army can provide—like large-scale ground maneuver, common user logistics, theater-wide network extension and reach back, ground-based air and missile defense, and enduring defense support of civil authorities—



Soldiers from U.S. Army Alaska conduct a high altitude training exercise (U.S. Army Photo)

while simultaneously accelerating the experimentation and integration of our multi-domain capabilities. Our readiness will deliver resource-informed solutions to meet an all-inclusive set of demands. ♦



Soldiers from the 8th Military Police Brigade conduct urban operations training (U.S. Army Photo)

JOINT PACIFIC MULTINATIONAL READINESS CENTER (JPMRC)

The Theater Army operates an Indo-Pacific combat training center (CTC) that offers world-class large-scale combined arms and multinational training to Army, Joint Force, and regional Allies and partners. This vital capability is unique because it resides in the priority theater, which contains the most austere, rugged, and exacting terrain on earth. JPMRC offers specialized training in tropical climates for jungle tactics, mobility, survivability and waterborne operations. It also offers specialized training for Arctic environments that includes extreme cold weather survival and mountain warfare.



Army Logistics Support Vessel (LSV) (U.S. Army Photo)

ARMY WATERCRAFT SYSTEMS

AWS expands movement and maneuver and enables Joint Forces to operate through fixed, degraded, and austere ports. Landing craft provide inter- and intra-theater transportation of personnel and materiel, delivering cargo from advanced bases and deep-draft ships to harbors, inland waterways, remote beaches, and unimproved coastlines. Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) enablers discharge strategic sealift ships when suitable ports are unavailable, while tugs provide assistance and safe maneuvering of vessels at ports, ocean and port/harbor towing, and salvage operations.

LINE OF EFFORT | OPERATIONS AND EXERCISES



U.S. Air Force C-130 transports Soldiers to Palau's newly renovated Angaur Airfield (U.S. Army Photo)



U.S. and Australian Soldiers during a combined air defense live fire exercise at Talisman Sabre 21 in Australia (U.S. Army Photo)



U.S. and Royal Thai Army Soldiers rehearse applying a Combat Action Tourniquet (CAT) (U.S. Army Photo)

OPERATION PATHWAYS

Pathways is the Theater Army's major annual operation where thousands of Army forces and equipment sets deploy to conduct several concurrent multilateral security cooperation events. Pathways is the primary way that the Theater Army strengthens Joint Force integration and promotes interoperability with Allies and partners. Pathways allows us to rehearse strategic movement, operational maneuver, and tactical employment of land forces at size and scale, throughout the region's diverse terrain, and over extended distances.

MULTI-DOMAIN TASK FORCE (MDTF)

Adversary anti-access and area denial (A2AD) networks threaten Joint freedom of action, OPLAN execution, and unfettered access to global commons. By synchronizing long range precision effects and fires, the MDTF neutralizes A2AD networks to enable Joint freedom of action. Moreover, the MDTF offers tremendous opportunities for Joint experimentation and provides Joint commanders with land-based extended range sensing and effects delivery, artificial intelligence, and machine learning enabled sensor-to-shooter optimization. Inherent is the organization's ability to rapidly sense, understand, and simultaneously provide Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) of ISR products.

Theater Army operations and exercises are shaping activities that deliver Joint Force effects, enhance regional security cooperation, and influence adversaries' behavior. Through our operations and exercises, the Theater Army employs combat-credible land forces to build relationships, demonstrate commitment, and advance U.S. interests. Both operations and exercises provide invaluable opportunities to further our integration with the Joint Force and promote interoperability with Allies and partners—how we train, operate, and fight as part of combined coalitions. Additionally, operations and exercises provide opportunities to learn more about the environment, assess the evolving nature of threats, and adjust priorities as needed.

Operations are unique because they carry military tasks either deliberately imposing costs on adversaries or responding to real-world events like natural or manmade disasters. To provide Joint Force commanders with more options and wider decision space, we will amplify our information advantages, rehearse critical battle drills at all echelons, and project and employ more land forces in theater to support Joint operations. All of our operations and exercises will include experiments to accelerate the testing, fielding, and employment of the Army's multi-domain capabilities. Finally, our People will adopt a mindset of military competition and will treat every operation as a rehearsal—because our tactical actions solve operational and strategic challenges. ♦



U.S. and Indonesian forces during Garuda Shield 2021 (U.S. Army Photo)



MDTF conducts an anti-ship missile test with the Japanese Ground Self Defense Force during RIMPAC 2018. (U.S. Army Photo)



WHO WE ARE | THE THEATER ARMY

As a **Theater Army**, USARPAC is an echelon of command responsible for recommendations of allocation and employment of Army forces to the commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. As a warfighting headquarters, the Theater Army is organized, manned, and equipped to perform four roles:

Theater Joint Force Land Component Command (TJFLCC)

Pre-conflict activities to set the theater, assess the theater and threats, develop the joint land operations plan, and conduct joint reception, staging /onward movement, and integration activities for the entire land force.

Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF)

Headquarters for joint/multinational forces during limited contingency operations that typically has a combination of service and functional components.

Combined Joint Force Land Component Command (CJFLCC)

Joint and/or multinational forces during a contingency operation that is responsible for the proper employment of land forces, planning and coordinating land operations, and accomplishing operational missions.

Army Service Component Command (ASCC)

The senior Army command assigned to its combatant command exercising both administrative control and operational control over assigned and attached Army forces and installations under its command.

THEATER ENABLING COMMANDS

Found only at the Theater Army level, theater enabling commands provide **unique foundational capabilities to the Joint Force that only the Army can provide**. Further, they offer scalable, tailorable, multifunctional, and enduring support capabilities based on mission requirements.



8th Theater Sustainment Cmd (TSC)

- Provides mission command for Army/ Joint operational sustainment
- Integrates and synchronizes strategic sustainment capabilities



18th Medical Command (MEDCOM)

- Senior medical command in USINDOPACOM area of operations.
- Synchronizes combat medical care and force health protection.



311th Signal Command (Theater)

- Enables DOD information network operations
- Provides network extension and reach back for the entire Joint Force



351st Civil Affairs Command (CACOM)

- USAR; command that supports civil-military operations
- Deploys civil affairs brigades throughout the theater



94th Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC)

- Commands all Army Air and Missile Defense units in theater
- AMD coordinator for land component



9th Mission Support Command (MSC)

- US Army Reserve (USAR) Command
- Supports security cooperation programs and Reserve mobilization



196th Infantry Brigade

- Trains and mobilizes Army Reserve forces
- Operates the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center (JPMRC)



500th Military Intelligence Brigade

- Conducts multi-discipline collection and analysis across the theater
- Deploys operational capabilities and sets the theater for Army intelligence



5th Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)

- Army's liaison to Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)
- Coordinates and integrates cross-domain efforts and joint fires

U.S. ARMY'S GLOBAL ENABLING COMMANDS SUPPORTING ALL THEATERS



412th Theater Engineer Command (TEC)

- Provides senior theater engineer HQ
- Offers assured mobility, logistics, infrastructure



200th Military Police Command

- Senior law enforcement unit in USAR
- Provides full range of police support



20th Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Command

- Provides senior theater CBRNE HQ
- Assesses, protects, and mitigates CBRN and explosive hazards



Installation Management Command (IMCOM) - Pacific

- Management of Army installations in theater
- Infrastructure enables mobilization and power projection

SUBORDINATE UNITS



OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

8th Army Currently the only of its kind, this **Field Army** performs operational tasks on the Korean Peninsula and is the Army component to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK). During large scale combat operations, the field army represents the Joint Force's best option to command and control multiple corps-sized formations as part of a joint or multinational command.



I Corps The Army **Corps** is the Army's most versatile headquarters. The corps is deployable and scalable to meet almost every requirement of the combatant commander for senior level headquarters. The corps functions as the principal integrator of landpower into campaigns and is the critical link between the operational and tactical levels of war.



SUBORDINATE SENIOR ARFOR COMMANDS



U.S. Army Japan (USARJ)



U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) ¹



U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK)

These commands serve as the Army Force (ARFOR) to a sub-unified command (or other authority) by cooperating with local and regional partners, providing trained and ready forces, exercising tactical command and control, and supporting joint land operations including homeland defense and defense support of civil authorities.

TACTICAL COMMANDS



2nd Infantry Division



25th Infantry Division




7th Infantry Division ²




Task Force Arctic

The **Division** operates in tactical environments spanning the range of military operations. A division commands multiple brigades and is the primary tactical headquarters for decisive action.

- The **Brigade Combat Team (BCT)** is the Army's principle ground-maneuver unit of the division. The BCTs have organic combined arms capabilities, including battalion-sized maneuver, field artillery, reconnaissance, and sustainment units. Medical units are also organic to the BCTs.


 **Armor BCT (ABCT)**


 **Stryker BCT (SBCT)**

 **Infantry BCT (IBCT)**
(Special IBCTs include Airborne and Arctic)

- The **Multi-Functional Support Brigades (MFSB)** complement the BCTs and provide multi-functional capabilities to deployed forces like attack and utility rotary wing, unmanned aircraft systems, self-propelled and towed artillery, and multi-role sustainment.

 **Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)**


 **Sustainment Brigade**

 **Field Artillery Brigade (FAB)**


- The **Functional Brigades** (and other unique functional units) typically operate under Theater Army control and depend on theater-level elements for signal and other support.

 Air Defense	 Battlefield Coordination	 Civil Affairs	 Contracting	 Engineer
 Finance	 Human Resources	 Heavy Boat	 Medical Brigade	 Transportation
 Military Police	 Military Intelligence	 Signal	 Support	


OTHER THEATER-ALIGNED ARMY FORCES

 **1st Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF)**


- Scalable, tailorable and multi-domain
- Expeditionary AI/ML-enabled capabilities

 **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division**


- Infrastructure development support
- Engineer site assessments, design, and planning

 **Regional Health Command-Pacific**


- Provides medical, dental, and public health
- Ready, responsive, relevant Army medicine

 **599th Transportation Brigade**


- Surface deployment and distribution
- Project and sustain Army/Joint Forces

 **5th Security Forces Assistance Bde (SFAB)**

- Supports theater security cooperation
- Builds partner nation security forces

 **402nd Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB)**

- Forward expeditionary logistics & materiel
- Logistics Readiness Centers (LRC)

 **413th Contracting Support Brigade (CSB)**

- Operational contingency contracting
- Contracting for Army and Joint Force

1. USARHAW is not an ARFOR but the CG, 25ID also functions as the CDR, USARHAW granting him/her tasking authority over tenant units on a shared installation.
2. 7ID HQ is a service-retained unit assigned to FORSCOM; however, all 7ID subordinate brigades are assigned to the Theater Army.

UNITED STATES ARMY

KEY

- ☀️ = U.S. ARMY PRESENCE
- 📍 = OPERATIONS AND EXERCISES
- 👤 = BRIGADE SIZED ELEMENTS



22k

Far East District

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK)

- 8th Army ☆☆☆
- 2nd Infantry Division ☆☆
- 19th Expeditionary Sust. Cmd. ☆

Far East District

APS-4 (ROK/JPN)

x5

OKINAWA

3k

- »Yama Sakura
- »Orient Shield
- »Keen Edge
- »Keen Sword

JAPAN (JPN)

- US Army Japan (USARJ) ☆☆☆
- USARPAC-FWD

Japan District

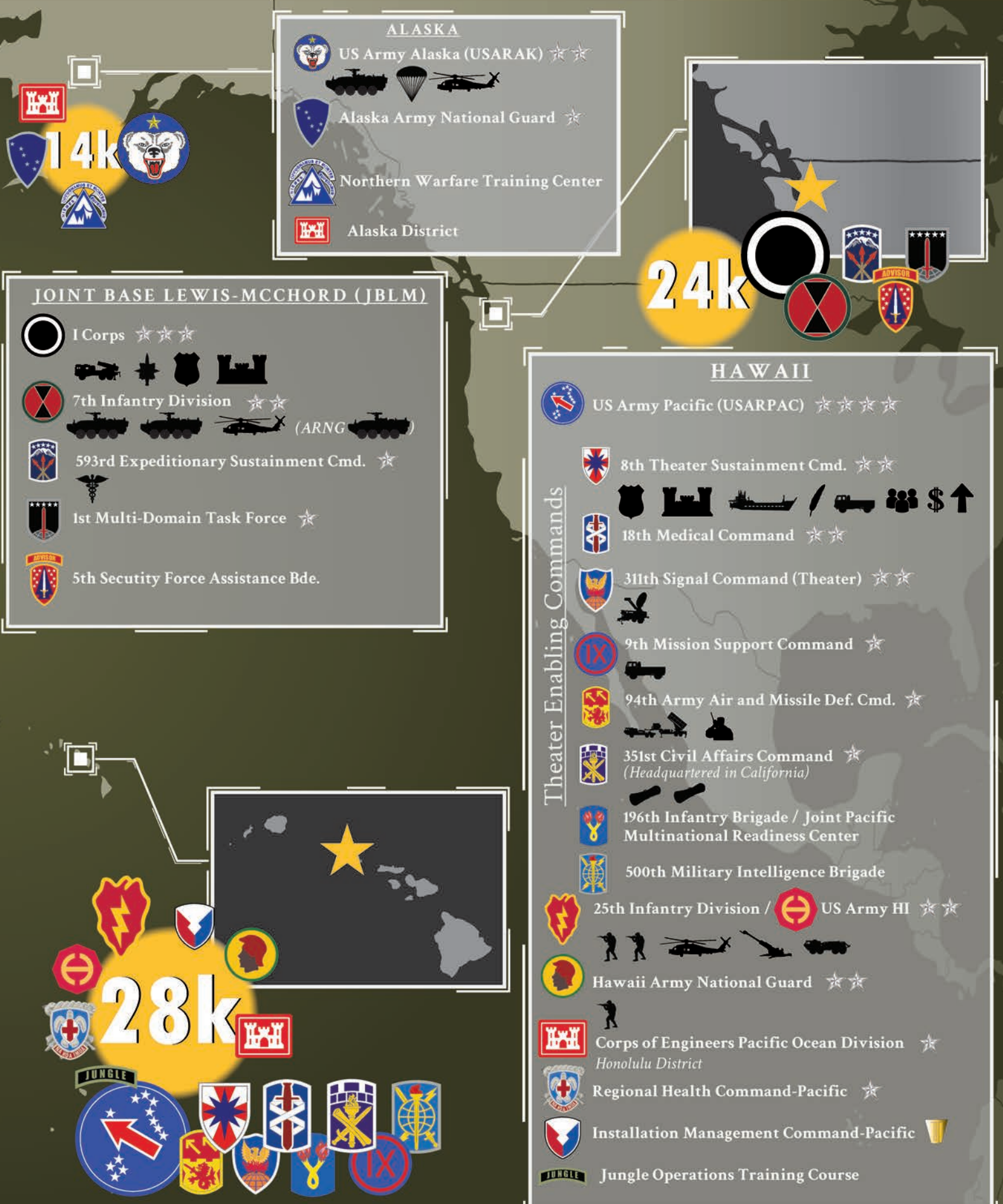
GUAM (US)

Army National Guard ☆☆☆

APS-3 (AFLOAT)

x2

IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



ALASKA

- US Army Alaska (USARAK) ☆☆☆
- Alaska Army National Guard ☆
- Northern Warfare Training Center
- Alaska District

14k

- Alaska Army National Guard
- Northern Warfare Training Center

24k

- US Army Pacific (USARPAC)
- 8th Theater Sustainment Command
- 18th Medical Command
- 31st Signal Command (Theater)
- 9th Mission Support Command
- 94th Army Air and Missile Def. Command
- 351st Civil Affairs Command (Headquartered in California)
- 196th Infantry Brigade / Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center
- 500th Military Intelligence Brigade
- 25th Infantry Division / US Army HI
- Hawaii Army National Guard
- Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division Honolulu District
- Regional Health Command-Pacific
- Installation Management Command-Pacific
- Jungle Operations Training Course

JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD (JBLM)

- I Corps ☆☆☆
- 7th Infantry Division ☆☆☆ (ARNG)
- 593rd Expeditionary Sustainment Cmd. ☆
- 1st Multi-Domain Task Force ☆
- 5th Security Force Assistance Bde.

HAWAII

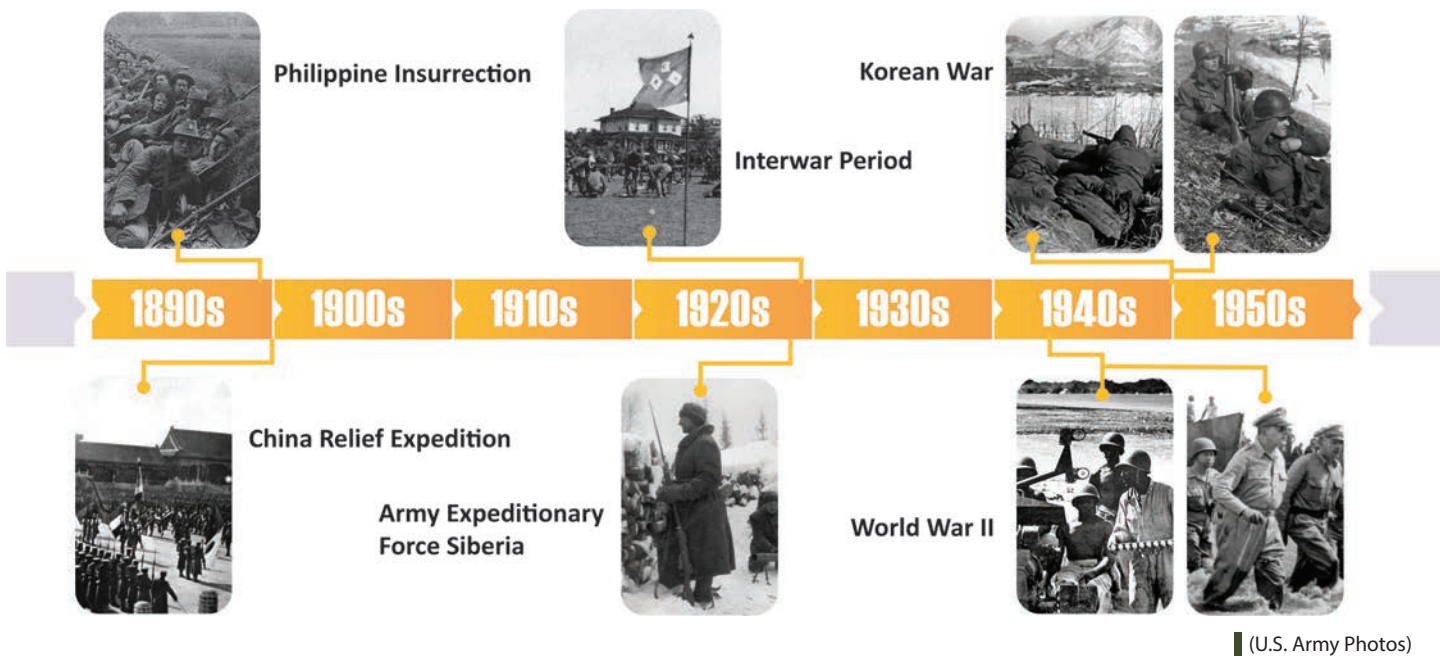
Theater Enabling Commands

- US Army Pacific (USARPAC) ☆☆☆☆
- 8th Theater Sustainment Cmd. ☆☆☆
- 18th Medical Command ☆☆☆
- 31st Signal Command (Theater) ☆☆☆
- 9th Mission Support Command ☆☆☆
- 94th Army Air and Missile Def. Cmd. ☆☆☆
- 351st Civil Affairs Command ☆☆☆ (Headquartered in California)
- 196th Infantry Brigade / Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center
- 500th Military Intelligence Brigade
- 25th Infantry Division / US Army HI ☆☆☆
- Hawaii Army National Guard ☆☆☆
- Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division Honolulu District
- Regional Health Command-Pacific ☆☆☆
- Installation Management Command-Pacific
- Jungle Operations Training Course

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- Alaska Army National Guard
- Northern Warfare Training Center
- Alaska District
- 1st Multi-Domain Task Force
- 5th Security Force Assistance Bde.
- Regional Health Command-Pacific
- Installation Management Command-Pacific
- Jungle Operations Training Course

HISTORY OF THE ARMY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



For over 120 years, the story of the U.S. Army in the Indo-Pacific has been characterized by growth and expansion not just in manpower and geography but also responsibilities, roles, and missions. That story includes the decisive contributions of the American Soldier, the significance of landpower, and the legacy of the U.S. Army in war and peace.

The Army's presence in the Indo-Pacific was born out of great power conflict among declining European colonial powers, coupled with rising Chinese and Japanese rivalries. In 1898, events such as the annexation of territory and the defeat of Spain in the Philippines required forward military presence.

During the China Relief Expedition of 1900, the Army sent forces as part of an international coalition into China to rescue American citizens and other foreign nationals during the Boxer Rebellion. Subsequently, the Army established forward staging bases in Japan from which to operate on the Asian continent.

The Army and Navy jointly decided in 1907 to make Pearl Harbor the principal American naval

base in the Pacific. Doing so strengthened the Army presence and led the Army to establish a headquarters at Fort Shafter in 1907. In 1913 the Army created the Hawaiian Department, a forerunner to USARPAC, as an independent command under the direct control of the War Department.

Near the same time as the First World War, crises in the Pacific—Philippines (1905-16) and Russian Siberia (1918-20)—prompted the employment of Indo-Pacific based Soldiers to provide stability and protect American citizens and interests. Land forces continued to establish bases throughout the region and to conduct contingency operations abroad.

Following 7 December 1941, Hawaii quickly expanded as the strategic hub of the Pacific, coordinating and directing all war resources from America to the front. To meet the enormous wartime demands for landpower, the Hawaiian Department evolved into a Theater Army and, following several name/area changes, was rebranded as USARPAC. ♦



Hawaiian Department headquarters on Fort Shafter, Hawaii at historic Palm Circle, circa 1921 (U.S. Army Photo)

U.S. ARMY IN THE PACIFIC WAR (1941-1945)

The U.S. Army's experience during the Pacific War, or the campaigns of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of World War II (1941-1945), highlights the essential roles performed by the Army and the enduring value of landpower in the Indo-Pacific. However, the American Soldier's outsized contribution to the outcome of the Pacific War is largely an unknown story, especially when compared to the wide recognition of Navy victories like the Battle of Midway or the Marine Corps' heroic struggle on Guadalcanal. As extraordinary as these other achievements were, Army Soldiers in the Pacific—who comprised the third largest armed force ever fielded by the United States—supported and enabled Allied victory as a crucial member of an enormously complex joint and multinational force.

Army senior leaders exercised command and control over extended troop formations and held a wide variety of commands throughout the theater. General Douglas MacArthur, arguably the most well-known commander of the entire war, commanded U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) during the defense of the Philippines and later led Army, Navy, Marines Corps, and Allied forces as the joint commander of South West Pacific Area (SWPA). General Joseph Stillwell commanded U.S. forces in the China India Burma (CBI) theater and supported the Chinese military forces and the government of Chiang Kaishek. General Robert Richardson commanded U.S. Army Pacific (formerly the Hawaiian Department), responsible for the administration and training of all Army forces in theater and simultaneously served as the Military Governor of Hawaii—highlighting the homeland defense and defense support of civil authority roles that the Theater Army must still be prepared to perform today.

Throughout the war in the Pacific, the Army employed three field armies, six corps, and twenty-one divisions plus multiple additional regimental combat teams and tank battalions. In total, Army forces earned 21 campaign streamers during the Pacific War, many of which occurred in the tropical climates like the Philippines, Guadalcanal, and New Guinea yet the Army also fought in the only arctic campaign of the Pacific War in Alaska's Aleutian Islands (also the only campaign of the entire war fought on U.S. soil). Moreover, though originally formed to oversee the invasion of Formosa (now Taiwan), the Tenth Army served as a joint headquarters that commanded multiple corps-sized elements (including Army and Marine

Corps) and a tactical air command during the Okinawa campaign. In every Pacific campaign, Soldiers not only fought alongside Sailors, Marines, and Airmen but they also fought together with multiple Allies like British Commonwealth troops (including Indian and Malayan units), Aussies, Kiwis, Dutch, Filipinos, and Chinese. Furthermore, Soldiers often relied on local national populations like in Papua and Java to support sustainment and logistics, intelligence gathering and, in many cases, combat missions.

Finally, the Army performed vital supporting roles that underpinned the massive buildup and movement of personnel and war materiel throughout the extended duration of conflict. For example, alongside British Commonwealth Allies, the Army turned the continent of Australia into a vast forward logistics node, supply base, and training area that enabled the Allies' offensive thrusts throughout Oceania and the Western Pacific during the later years of the war. Furthermore, Army support personnel provided all forces in South Asia with extensive troop life support, overland transportation, radio communications, military intelligence, forward medical, medical evacuation, and rear-area health care, along with military construction and engineering support to build thousands of miles of military roads, and hundreds of bridges, warehouse, airfields, and port facilities. ♦



HISTORY OF THE ARMY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



(U.S. Army Photos)

The Theater Army’s dual roles—warfighting and administration—extended into periods of stabilization and times of competition short of armed conflict. For example, after Japan surrendered in September 1945, the Army’s invasion plans shifted to consolidating gains through occupation and demobilization.

During the Occupation of Japan, the Theater Army provided command and control, training, and direction for more than a million American servicemen, successfully leading that effort until 1949.

However, USARPAC frequently resumed a wartime mission. During the Korean War, the Theater Army resourced, trained, and sustained forces on the Korean Peninsula while Army forces fought as part of a combined coalition. Army forces have since been a mainstay on the Korean peninsula since the Armistice—preserving the peace and deterring renewal of hostilities. Likewise, during the Vietnam War, the Theater Army provided trained combat forces, intra-theater sustainment, and logistical support for U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Nearing the end of the Cold War, the Army temporarily renamed USARPAC as U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM), adding U.S. Army Alaska in 1989 and U.S. Army Japan in 1990 as subordinate commands. During this time, the Theater Army focused on engagement strategies with Allies and partners under the Joint Force’s theater security cooperation program. Afterward, it deployed global peacekeeping forces to the Sinai Peninsula, Haiti, East Timor, and Bosnia and increasingly supported humanitarian assistance and disaster relief missions throughout the Indo-Pacific.

The 9/11 terrorist attacks prompted two decades of high operational tempo including USARPAC’s continued support to counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations worldwide, including several tactical unit deployments to the Middle East and Central Asia.

Today, during a renewed era of great power competition, the Theater Army continues to provide and sustain decisive landpower to the Joint Force in the Indo-Pacific by performing foundational roles and missions that only the Army can perform. ♦

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Designed in 1944, USARPAC's insignia reflects the axis of advance across the Central Pacific then underway. A blue disc symbolizes the heavens, with twelve white stars that show Polaris (the North Star), seven stars of the Big Dipper, and four stars of the distinctive Southern Cross. Polaris's siting above the horizon indicates the latitude of Hawaii. Cutting across the star field is a red on white Arrow of War, unsupported in the sky, signifying the Armed Forces is self-reliant. The colors red, white, and blue are symbolic of our national flag, and decoding the stars (12 total-7-4-1) reveals a key date—December 7th, 1941.



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