though named for two oceans, there is much more to the Indo-Pacific AOR than the air and maritime domains. It is a joint theater. Six out of every ten people in the world live here: from the continent of Asia, across the archipelagic land bridge to Australia, Oceania, and the First, Second, and Third Island Chains.

Across the theater’s 9,000 miles, USARPAC applies campaign-quality landpower from the west coast of the continental United States to India to defend our homeland, protect our people, safeguard our values, and underwrite American commitment to a ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific.’ With more than 107,000 Soldiers and Civilians, USARPAC is the Nation’s largest Theater Army, and it represents the Total Army – from our headquarters at Fort Shafter, Hawai’i to locations across Alaska, Washington, Guam, American Samoa, Saipan, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

An increasingly uncertain geostrategic environment, characterized by an aggressive PLA, DPRK missile launches, and unlawful Russian aggression against Ukraine, requires the Theater Army to adopt new approaches to “seize the initiative” and contribute to national defense priorities of integrated deterrence, warfighting advantage, and campaigning. USARPAC is taking new approaches along a strategically sustainable path to present our adversaries with new dilemmas and create new opportunities with our joint, interagency, and international partners. In FY22, signature Theater Army efforts advanced the Theater Army’s wargaming, warfighting, and campaigning in the Indo-Pacific:

- 11th Airborne Division activated in Alaska, bringing increased operational capacity, and a clear sense of Purpose, Identity, and Mission to our Arctic Angels.
- The inaugural Operation Pathways – the evolution of Pacific Pathways and DEFENDER-Pacific – increased the Army’s contribution to Integrated Deterrence. We increased forward presence and posture, Joint Readiness, and Ally & Partner interoperability and confidence.
- The U.S. Army established its first Regional Combat Training Center in the Indo-Pacific, the Joint Pacific Multi-National Readiness Center. With locations in Hawai’i & Alaska and an exportable capability we send into the region, USARPAC executed inaugural rotations at JPMRC-HI (Fall ‘21), JPMRC-AK (Winter ‘22), and JPMRC-X in Indonesia (Summer ‘21).
- JPMRC also paved the way for the historic evolution of Exercise SUPER GARUDA SHIELD from a bilateral U.S.-Indonesia army exercise in 2021 to include 14 nations and all U.S. Services in 2022.
- USARPAC’s inaugural Unified Pacific Wargame, executed in close partnership with the Center for Army Analysis, teamed up with Pacific Fleet’s GLOBAL 14 wargame to contribute to a Joint Campaign of Learning in the Nation’s priority theater.
- After a 2-year COVID pause, the largest Land Forces of the Pacific symposium in history brought together over 2,800 Service Members, Civilians, Allies, and Partners to discuss security issues.

As Secretary of the Army Wormuth observed in 2021, USARPAC is the backbone of Joint Integrated Deterrence in the Indo-Pacific. We deliver unique foundational capabilities to the Joint Force that only the U.S. Army provides. Since 2016, USINDOPACOM has designated USARPAC as the theater joint force land component commander (TJFLCC). USARPAC certified as a CJTF during Pacific Sentry in 2021 and will recertify in Summer 2023.

USARPAC will continue to increase joint warfighting advantages, experiment, build capacity and confidence in our Allies & Partners, and deny key terrain to adversaries in the most consequential theater at the most consequential time for our Nation. Much remains to be done! What the Theater Army does over the next two years will chart the course for the next two decades. We must stay focused and keep pressing.

We win on our watch! ONE TEAM!
VISION
U.S. Army Pacific contributes to a ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific’ by leading multi-domain transformation and applying landpower to maximal effect in the most consequential region for America’s future.

MISSION
U.S. Army Pacific provides the Joint Force with decisive integrated landpower to consolidate gains across a joint campaign to deter, transition & respond to natural and manmade crises, and prevail in conflict in the most consequential region for America’s future.
USARPAC’s Soldiers and Civilians are our strength and the Joint Force’s greatest enduring advantage. We know who we are. The simplest way to identify ourselves is with our unit: we are part of the Theater Army for the Indo-Pacific. Our purpose is to fight wars, and by being prepared to fight, we can deter war. That is our identity and purpose – and from identity and purpose comes clarity of mission. Purpose, Identity, and Mission build us into cohesive teams and enable the Theater Army to provide tailorable, scalable solutions to Joint Force problems. Every Theater Army Soldier has a Purpose, Identity, and Mission – and that readies the Theater Army to tackle any challenge the Nation requires us to face.

To meet the Indo-Pacific’s extraordinary challenges, USARPAC recruits, hires, employs, and works hard to retain top Total Army talent – Active, Guard, and Reserve. We build and deepen regional expertise through study, competence, and experience built alongside our Joint, Army Enterprise, Whole of Government, and multinational partners.

Our team understands, advocates for, and educates others on the Indo-Pacific region’s importance and the unique and foundational capabilities that USARPAC provides. We employ and hone our unique skills across the 36 nations of the INDOPACOM AOR where people live: on land.

Together, we ensure we are a ready force – physically, medically, and mentally. Training is our single greatest Quality of Life program, and we demonstrate courage in confronting harmful behaviors: sexual assault, sexual harassment, substance abuse, suicide, and safety violations. We demand the best from one another within a culture of respect, inclusion, dignity, and trust. We are One Team!

Task Force Ohana. In response to the Red Hill Fuel Leak, USARPAC established Task Force Ohana on 2 December 2021. Led by 25th Infantry Division, TF Ohana focused on “life, health, and safety of impacted families.” TF Ohana moved with urgency to provide immediate relief; five hours after Task Force establishment, Soldiers from 2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment had begun door-to-door potable water delivery to affected families. TF Ohana then relocated hundreds of families to nearby Safe Haven locations under an evacuation authorization for affected Army housing areas.

With TF Ohana at the tip of the spear, USARPAC took decisive action to support affected families, render the system safe, and ensure it would remain safe. On March 27, 2022, the Theater Army commander reported families had safely returned to their residences.

Essentially conducting a rapid Noncombatant Evacuation Operation to safely extricate over 1,400 families from an unsafe situation, TF Ohana demonstrated the Theater Army’s ability to rapidly scale, command and control operations, and respond to crisis.

“Do your job, and be the most professional, disciplined, fit Soldier you can. The country needs it, the Army needs it, and the globe needs it.”
Landpower in the Indo-Pacific is critical. It is the glue that binds the region together. It is influenced by regional security architectures like our Collective Security Relationships, ASEAN, AUKUS, and the Quad. Through landpower, we protect our nations.

We secure and defend our borders. We understand the region’s dynamics and challenges in a way that only comes when Soldiers work with Soldiers on the ground.

“The relationships, readiness, and responsiveness of the landpower network gives us a fingertip feel of the region.”

Our measure of success is no war. We do that together – by strengthening our relationships, by building joint, combined readiness, and by denying key human and geographic terrain to any adversary. Our Allies and Partners stand as the great counterweight to destabilizing activity.

U.S. landpower is a strategic variable that presents asymmetric advantages. It is survivable in conflicts where Threat Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) networks are designed to counter Joint Force advantages in the air and maritime domains and, secondarily, to deny, disrupt, and degrade in space and cyber domains. They are not designed to find, fix, or finish land forces that are distributed, mobile, lethal, and networked. In crisis, landpower provides the Joint Force Commander options. In campaigning, it can present targeting dilemmas that impose costs, undermine coercion, and complicate competitors’ military preparations. In conflict, armies seize, hold, and defend terrain.

USARPAC contributes to Integrated Deterrence by bolstering nations’ respective defenses to promote restraint and respect among neighbors. We strengthen relationships, build joint and combined readiness, and deny key human and geographic terrain to any adversary. Our common purpose is to strengthen nations’ ability to defend their sovereign borders, people, and interests against aggression. Together, we demonstrate collective will.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theater Joint Force Land Component Command (TJFLCC)</th>
<th>Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 joint land force.</td>
<td>Headquarters for joint/multinational forces during limited contingency operations. Typically has a combination of service and functional components.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combined Joint Force Land Component Command (CJFLCC)</th>
<th>Army Service Component Command (ASCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>The senior Army command assigned to its combatant command. Exercises both administrative control and operational control over assigned and attached Army forces and installations under its command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8th Theater Sustainment Cmd (TSC)</th>
<th>18th Medical Command (MEDCOM)</th>
<th>311th Signal Command (Theater)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides mission command for Army/Joint operational sustainment</td>
<td>Senior medical command in USINDOPACOM area of operations</td>
<td>Enables DOD information network operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrates and synchronizes strategic sustainment capabilities</td>
<td>Synchronizes combat medical care and force health protection</td>
<td>Provides network extension and reach back for the entire Joint Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>94th Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC)</th>
<th>351st Civil Affairs Command (CACOM)</th>
<th>9th Mission Support Command (MSC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commands all Army Air and Missile Defense units in theater</td>
<td>US Army Reserve Command that supports civil-military operations</td>
<td>US Army Reserve (USAR) Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMD coordinator for land component</td>
<td>Deploys civil affairs brigades throughout the theater</td>
<td>Supports security cooperation programs and Reserve mobilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>196th Infantry Brigade</th>
<th>500th Military Intelligence Brigade</th>
<th>5th Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trains and mobilizes Army Reserve forces</td>
<td>Conducts multi-discipline collection and analysis across the theater</td>
<td>Army’s liaison to Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operates the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center (JPMRC)</td>
<td>Deploys operational capabilities and sets the theater for Army intelligence</td>
<td>Coordinates and integrates cross-domain efforts and joint fires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>412th Theater Engineer Command (TEC)</th>
<th>200th Military Police Command</th>
<th>Installation Management Command (IMCOM) - Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides senior theater engineer HQ</td>
<td>Senior law enforcement unit in USAR</td>
<td>Manages Army installations in theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers assured mobility, logistics, infrastructure</td>
<td>Provides full range of police support</td>
<td>Infrastructure enables mobilization and power projection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20th Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Command</th>
<th>Installation Management Command (IMCOM) - Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides senior theater CBRNE HQ</td>
<td>Manages Army installations in theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assesses, protects, and mitigates CBRN and explosive hazards</td>
<td>Infrastructure enables mobilization and power projection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (BCT)**

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)

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**MULTI-FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT BRIGADES (MFSB)**

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)**

---

**FUNCTIONAL BRIGADES**

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 ARMY FORCES**

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

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

**3rd Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF)**

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

**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 Forces

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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.
STRAIGHT ENVIRONMENT

The Indo-Pacific is the most consequential region in modern history. It is the 21st Century’s geostrategic center of gravity. Many unfamiliar with the region ask what the U.S. Army does in a theater defined by so much sea and air, a question that overlooks the lands of the Indo-Pacific. Southeast Asia’s archipelagos form a bridge between continents – Australia and Asia, the thousands islands of the Blue Pacific nations and First, Second, and Third Island Chains. It is home to the most rugged, distributed, and diverse terrain in the world: from hot, humid rainforests and low-lying coral atolls to arctic plateaus and mountain ranges.

Challenges. Large blue swaths on a map notwithstanding, people have a unique tendency to live on land. 60% of people on Earth live in the Indo-Pacific, with nearly 2 billion between India and Vietnam alone. These populations represent potential for progress and growth. Yet as populations increase, so does competition for resources – fresh water, food, energy, and minerals to power factories and industry that sustain our societies.

Climate. Changing climate means sea levels are rising, presenting problems where people live. Nearly 4 out of every 5 natural disasters in the world occur here – cyclones, typhoons, storm surges and tsunamis, floods, droughts, heatwaves, earthquakes, and volcanic activity. In the last 50 years, natural disasters in the Indo-Pacific have affected 6.9 billion people and killed more than 2 million.

Regional Concerns. Border disputes, river damming, violent extremism, domestic instability, and social inequality issues present incremental and invasive challenges to the sovereign rights of sovereign nations and can be profoundly destabilizing – manifesting throughout the Indo-Pacific regions.

CRITICAL YEARS AHEAD

Even as the PRC seeks to advance its authoritarian system and Russia pursues strong-handed tactics in Ukraine, scheduled elections in the next 2 years will shape the next 2 decades in the Indo-Pacific.

- **East Asia** Chinese Communist Party - 20th Party Congress (Oct ’22), Taiwan (’24)
- **South Asia** Nepal (’22), Bangladesh (’23), Burma (’23), Sri Lanka (’24), Maldives (’23)
- **Southeast Asia** Singapore (’23), Indonesia (’24). Indonesia also assumes the 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship.
- **Blue Pacific** (Oceania): Fiji (’22), Kiribati (’24), Federated States of Micronesia (’23), Palau (’24).

The Compact of Free Association (COFA) between the United States and both FSM and the Republic of the Marshall Islands expire in 2023. The COFA with Palau expires in 2024. The State Department is negotiating all three.


In 2021, the Chief of the Indonesian Army observed the Indonesian Armed Forces needed to “defend 17,500 islands.”
**NORTH ASIA**
The PRC, Russia, and DPRK challenge regional stability with disregard for national sovereignty, human rights, and rule of law.

Russia continues its unprovoked invasion of Ukraine
Nuclear-armed authoritarian DPRK’s belligerent, disruptive behavior – including increased missile testing – underscores potential for crisis with clear implications for Counter-WMD and Noncombatant Evacuation Operations.
An increasingly aggressive PRC remains the greatest strategic challenge to the region. The PRC seeks to match U.S. global influence, displace alliances and security partnerships, and revise the international order to support Beijing’s authoritarian system.

Japanese officials, including the late former PM Shinzo Abe, have said a PRC attack on Taiwan would represent ‘an emergency for Tokyo.’

**SOUTH ASIA**
**Border Disputes.** Long-term border disputes reflect regional tensions, including the world’s longest unmarked border between China and India. Following 2020 skirmishes, the PLA increased military presence along the Line of Actual Control.

**Refugees.** Over 1 million Rohingya refugees have fled Burma since 2017. 90% have relocated to Bangladesh and Malaysia, straining government systems supporting them.

**U.S. PACIFIC HOMELAND**
**Homeland Defense.** Our sacred obligation is to protect the U.S. Homeland and keep the American people safe.

Our Homeland includes Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. We also defend Compact of Free Association States: FSM, RMI, and Palau.

**BLUE PACIFIC NATIONS**
**Rising sea levels** and increased intensity of natural disasters challenge rapid reaction in crisis and subsequent reestablishment of critical infrastructure and services following a disaster. The agreement between the Solomon Islands and the PRC underscores increased competition for influence in these island nations.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA**
**Mainland Southeast Asia.** The dominant Mekong River supports millions. Continued economic growth depends on the river’s health. Dams and other hydropower projects expand irrigation, generate electricity, and enable regional trade – but at a cost to fisheries and rice growth. Significant PRC hydropower projects have major potential to alter the river’s ecology. International commissions – like the Mekong River Commission – provide coalition-driven approaches to counter coercive regional action.

**Maritime Southeast Asia** features strategic global transit points for international trade. 50% of global commercial shipping passes through the South China Sea. Overlapping claims in the SCS by China, Taiwan, Brunei, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia led to these nations’ increased focus on territorial defense.
THE PACING CHALLENGE
The People’s Republic of China

Core PRC interests to “resolutely safeguard” its sovereignty, security, and development interests translate into CCP-perceived vulnerabilities in the PRC’s reliance on the Malacca Strait, security concerns along its southern border, and contentious claims within its ambiguous “nine-dash line” in the resource-rich South China Sea. The PRC uses its Three Warfares and Economic and Diplomatic Approaches to advance increasingly assertive claims. It further relies on more aggressive action, including its increasingly capable PLA and Salami Slicing, in key areas.

Three Warfares. These methods inform the PRC’s approach to core objectives for the last two decades:

- **Psychological Warfare.** Whole-of-government efforts to intimidate and encourage acquiescence to PRC-desired outcomes
- **Public Opinion Warfare.** Overt and covert use of established news services, social media, and other web-based content to influence domestic and international perspectives
- **Legal Warfare.** Using existing legal processes and introducing modifications to existing laws, where possible, to constrain behavior, confuse legal precedent, and contest disadvantages to PRC advantage

**Strategic PSYOPS and Media Manipulation.** When facing scrutiny, PRC leaders alter rhetoric without changing strategic goals. After meeting with backlash for pressuring foreign firms to transfer tech in exchange for market access, the PRC ordered its media outlets to downplay use of its “Made in China 2025” branding in June 2018.

The Belt and Road Initiative. BRI fosters closer economic integration, especially along the PRC’s periphery, to align interests with the PRC, promote regional stability, and dull criticism of PRC behavior. In 2016, BRI added a Space Information Corridor to “build China into a space power,” which today includes the Beidou satellite navigation system.

- **The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor** will likewise increase PRC reliance on overland shipping, ultimately bypassing the Straits and the Indian Ocean Region

BRI also creates military advantages, including port access to pre-position logistics support for global naval deployments. Its recent agreement with Cambodia on Ream Port also provides strategic positioning in the Gulf of Thailand.

**Digital Silk Road.** In 2016-17, the PRC shifted from BRI toward technology-focused investments along its Digital Silk Road. The DSR (announced in 2015) seeks to dominate future markets. PRC investments include digital infrastructure abroad, 5G cell networks, undersea cables, and data centers.
In 2017, the late Indian Chief of Defense, General Bipin Rawat, warned India against PRC 'salami-slicing' – a divide-and-conquer tactic used to dominate opposition territory piece by piece. These operations apply the Three Warfares expertly. Too small to result in war, they leave neighboring countries uncertain of how and how much to respond. This and insidious approach yields strategic advantage to the aggressor over time.

Growing PLA Capacity, Capability, and Training

In 2019, the PLA Army transitioned from "regional defense" to trans-theater operations, focusing on capabilities for multi-domain, trans-theater, and sustained operations.

Despite the pandemic, the PLA accelerated training and equipment fielding in 2020. It improved mobile firepower and mobility (PCL-171 120mm self- propelled howitzer, PCL-181 155mm self-propelled howitzer, and heavy-lift transport helicopter testing). PLA units also conducted extensive combined arms and joint training throughout 2020.

"I wouldn’t underestimate President Xi’s determination to assert PRC control over Taiwan... He’s determined to ensure his military has the capability to undertake such an action should he decide to move in that direction. I think the risks of that become higher... the further into this decade that you get. If there's one lesson I think they may be drawing from Putin’s experience in Ukraine is that you don’t achieve quick decisive victories with underwhelming force."

CI A Director William Burns, July 2022

PRC Southern Border. Increased activity since 2020 along the Line of Actual Control has "Quietly Resulted in Victory for Beijing."

- 2014 and '17: Border confrontations occur along the disputed eastern India-China border
- October '19: PLA constructs heliport in contested area
- May '20: PLA/Indian Army skirmish, including through winter
- Early '21: Both sides agree to disengage but maintain troops along LAC. PLA rapidly develops interior lines: new permanent positions, large logistics network, new roads, increased sustainment capacity to support thousands of soldiers, large heliports, and permanent deployment of helicopter squadrons
- Expanded PLA deployments in nearby PRC territory includes permanently deployed PLA forces and rotational units training for conflict at high altitude

East China Sea.

- 1971: PRC contests Japan's 90-year claim to Senkaku Islands following discovery of potential oil and gas reserves
- Late 1990s: PRC publically reframes as 'Diaoyu Islands'
- Early 2000s: PRC lawfare and messaging leads global community to recognize Senkaku Islands as disputed
- 2012: PRC activity near Senkaku Islands sharply increases
- July / August 2022: PRC executes campaign to shape international perceptions that preplanned PLA exercises around Taiwan are response to "U.S. aggression"
- PLA launches 5x ballistic missiles landing in Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone. Then-Japanese Defense Minister Kishida observes "a grave issue that concerns our country's national security." PLA air and maritime exercises northeast/east of Taiwan cover larger areas than 1990s 3rd Taiwan Strait Crisis

South China Sea. Non-kinetic military posturing, propaganda, and legal obfuscation successively undermine opposition and provide time to strengthen positional advantage.

- 2013: PRC reclaims land, builds, and fortifies islands, even after 2016 UNCLOS ruling against it. PLA stages military equipment (IADS, coastal defense cruise missiles, drones, and fighterjets)
- April '20: PRC creates new administrative districts to cover Paracels and Spratlys. Names 80 geographical features in the region to assert its claims
- 2022: PLA Navy, Coast Guard, and maritime militia patrols continue to harass oil/gas exploration by rival claimants. Reinforces with robust media messaging promoting revisionist narratives of its claims and shifting blame to others
IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

ALASKA
- 11th Airborne Division / US Army Alaska
- Alaska Army National Guard
- Northern Warfare Training Center
- Alaska District
- Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center Alaska

JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD (JBLM)
- I Corps
- 7th Infantry Division
- 593rd Expeditionary Sustainment Cmd.
- 1st Multi-Domain Task Force

HAWAI’I
- US Army Pacific (USARPAC)
- 8th Theater Sustainment Cmd.
- 18th Medical Command
- 311th Signal Command (Theater)
- 94th Army Air and Missile Def. Cmd.
- 9th Mission Support Command
- 351st Civil Affairs Command
- 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
- 3rd Multi-Domain Task Force
- Regional Health Command-Pacific
- Installation Management Command-Pacific
- Jungle Operations Training Course
- Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center Hawaii
USARPAC nests with strategic guidance – from the National Security and Defense Strategies to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy, U.S. Army Campaign Plan and Secretary’s Six Objectives, and U.S. Indo-Pacific Campaign Plan to “seize the initiative” – by implementing new approaches to present our adversaries with new dilemmas and create new opportunities with joint, interagency, and international partners to campaign, deter, and build enduring advantages.

The National Defense Strategy identified three primary ways the Joint Force advances and safeguards vital national interests: Integrated Deterrence, Campaigning, and Building Enduring Advantages.

- **Deter** by developing and combining strengths across warfighting domains, theaters, instruments of U.S. national power, and our network of Allies & Partners. Integrated Deterrence is the sum of our Capabilities, Posture, Messaging, and Will.
- **Campaign** to strengthen deterrence and undermine acute forms of competitor coercion, complicate competitors’ military preparations, and develop warfighting capabilities with Allies & Partners.
- **Build Enduring Advantages** for the future Joint Force to accelerate force development, get needed technology faster, and invest in our People.

USARPAC contributes to USINDOPACOM’s operationalization of the National Defense Strategy through its Warfighting, Campaigning, and Wargaming efforts.
**CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEFENSE**

**Theater Army Warfighting, Campaigning, and Wargaming**

All USARPAC activity centers on **training**. Under the Secretary of the Army’s Title 10 authorities, USARPAC mans, trains, equips, and organizes its formations. We generate and sustain readiness at echelon – tactical, operational, and theater strategic – to provide decisive integrated landpower to the Joint Force Commander and deliver foundational capabilities to the Joint Force only the Army provides.

USARPAC integrates **Theater Army warfighting, campaigning, and wargaming** to train our formations and installations as Joint Teams and Multinational Coalitions. **The more we train, the better we become.**

### WARFIGHTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generates readiness at echelon – across time – to provide landpower at time of need: across day-to-day Campaigning, Crisis, and Conflict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrates experimentation</strong> to develop and test future capabilities and formations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concentrates training forward</strong> – physically and intellectually – in the region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PACIFIC SENTRY

**Certifies USARPAC, the Theater Army for the Indo-Pacific, as a 4-star Combined Joint Task Force for the Joint Force Commander**

| Trains Corps & Divisions Experiments with warfighting capabilities/concepts |
| WFX 23-1 introduced the first Asia-Pacific scenario outside the KTO |

#### WARFIGHTER EXERCISE

**Trains BCTs, Enabling Brigades, & Divisions**

**Keeps trained, ready forces aggregated and available in theater for Joint/Combined Training**

**Maximizes Live-Virtual-Constructive training**

#### JPMRC

**Contributes to Future Readiness** by partnering with Army Futures Command’s Project Convergence in support of USINDOPACOM’s PMTEC to experiment in the region’s unique conditions and inform Joint and Army Concepts

### CAMPAIGNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applies readiness built in training to build Joint Force interior lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increases Joint Readiness</strong> through increased training west of the IDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increases Ally &amp; Partner capacity</strong> to defend and contribute to regional security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denies key terrain</strong> – human and geographic – to any adversary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PICKETLINE PACIFIC CENTER

**Enables us to See, Sense, and Understand** through forward positioned Terrestrial Layer sensors

**Provides persistent picture of actions, patterns, and movement that complements air and space collection**

**Provides Near-Real Time Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination of intelligence for the Joint Force**

#### OPERATION PATHWAYS

**Solves Operational and Strategic Problems** linking tactical actions – exercises, experiments, and theater security activity – to generate military effects

**Creates Interior Lines** through tailored forces and equipment (improving on legacy posture concepts)

**Exercises Strategic Systems** for force projection

**Strengthens Defense Relationships**, training with Allies & Partners to increase capability, capacity and Human, Technical, & Procedural Interoperability

**Increases Experimentation**, accelerating capability integration in real-world conditions

#### ACTIVITY SETS & PREPO STOCKS

**Enduring presence signals U.S. commitment**

**Enables Rapid Crisis Response** through forward positioned medical and logistics supplies

### WARGAMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests and validates operational design and plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clarifies</strong> implications of campaigning actions, operational and theater strategic gaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>With Pacific Fleet’s GLOBAL</strong>, contributes to the Joint Campaign of Learning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNIFIED PACIFIC WARGAMES SERIES

**UPWS 22 identified & validated gaps to inform Army Force Design / Development. It also reinforced need for further study of:**

- Countering PLA Mass / Interior Lines
- Joint Interoperability / Converging Effects
- Intelligence Support to Joint Targeting
- Joint Theater Logistics and Sustainment
- Joint Protection and Survivability
- Strengthening/Leveraging Allies & Partners
- Posturing for Integrated Deterrence and Joint Campaigning

**Signature Theater Army Effort**
**INCREASED WARFIGHTING ADVANTAGE**

**JPMRC (PMTEC-ARMY)**

JPMRC is the Army’s first Regional Combat Training Center in the Indo-Pacific. It is also the Army’s contribution to USINDOPACOM’s Pacific Multinational Training and Experimentation Capability, one of the Combatant Command’s top priorities since the early 2010s. As the Army’s first regional combat training center in the Indo-Pacific, strategic JPMRC contributions include:

- **Keeping trained and ready forces aggregated and available** to the Combatant Commander
- **Generating ready, combat credible forces** to project west of the IDL through Operation Pathways
- **Training in the environments and conditions** USARPAC Soldiers are most likely to operate in
- **Rehearsing at echelon** with Joint Teams and Multinational Coalitions
- **Experimenting** with systems, emerging organizations, and multi-domain operations
- **Training alongside Allies & Partners** in environments that reflect their home nations

JPMRC consists of three components: JPMRC-Hawai’i, JPMRC-Alaska, and an exportable capability (JPMRC-X) that builds partner training capacity. At JPMRC, leaders and Soldiers train in the environments and conditions they are most likely to operate in – from archipelagos, jungles, and tropic heat to high altitudes and extreme cold Arctic weather.

JPMRC executes three rotations each year: one each in the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, and in an Allied or Partner nation west of the International Date Line (IDL).

**Fiscal Year 22.** JPMRC executed two Army-sanctioned CTC rotations: one in the jungles and mountainous terrain of two Hawaiian Islands and the Army’s first-ever rotation in Alaska’s winter conditions. JPMRC-X’s CY21 deployment to Garuda Shield in Indonesia was its first fully-instrumented Live-Virtual-Constructive multinational exercise west of the IDL. It included a multinational training unit, Opposing Force, and Operations Group. JPMRC-X21 contributed to Garuda Shield’s expansion from a historically bilateral army-to-army exercise to a Joint, Multinational exercise, including 14 nations and all service components in 2022.

**Fiscal Year 23.** JPMRC’s contributions to Theater Army and INDOPACOM training and exercises continue to grow:

- **JPMRC-HI (October ’22)** spans five Hawaiian islands. NAVPAC, MARFORPAC, SOCPAC, and PACAF will contribute forces, including naval surface ships, the new Marine Littoral Regiment, and Air Force lift, airdrop, and strike packages
- **JPMRC-AK (March ’23)** includes an airborne training unit. Multinational Arctic-capable forces will experiment with new locations and environmental conditions
- **JPMRC-X (July/August ’23)** is part of Exercise TALISMAN SABRE 23 in Australia. JPMRC-X23 represents a combined effort with the Australian CTC and will include airborne, light, and heavy forces

Ultimately, JPMRC will be fully interoperable with Ally training centers, beginning with Australia’s CTC. This connection alone will double our ability to conduct Live-Virtual-Constructive training anywhere in INDOPACOM’s AOR.
Operation Pathways evolved from Pacific Pathways, an early 2010s effort to increase USARPAC’s regional presence and reduce transportation costs. As our operational design today, Operation Pathways contributes to Integrated Deterrence by projecting tailored combat-credible forces and equipment west of the International Date Line in windows of increased risk. Deliberate changes - to exercises, experiments, and theater security activity - have resulted in modified exercise windows, increased multilateral participation, progressively long-term bilateral training goals, and tailored participating units. Collectively, Operation Pathways transforms individual tactical actions into an operational design that solves operational and strategic problems.

In FY22, USARPAC Soldiers participated in nearly 40 large-scale exercises with over a dozen countries, including all of the treaty allies in the INDOPACOM AOR. During this first iteration, Operation Pathways linked these actions in order to:

- **Posture USARPAC Forces** to respond agilely in crisis and contingency – an improvement over old posture concepts reliant on fixed bases and force levels. Tailored to the theater’s requirements, Operation Pathways contributes to Joint Force Interior Lines by placing capabilities forward. These capabilities can be employed in a full range of activities, from Defense Support to Civil Authorities to rehearsal for operational plans or a Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief crisis response.

- **Strengthen Defense Relationships** by increasing partner military capability, capacity, and interoperability among regional militaries. Increased interoperability includes:
  - **Human Interoperability** between Soldiers, leaders, and formations when they train together
  - **Technical Interoperability** when we bring nations’ respective systems together to operate
  - **Procedural Interoperability** that we can only work through together, often in the challenging environment of an exercise

- **Deny Key Human and Geographic Terrain** to adversaries by bringing together like-minded countries to support one another’s ability to defend their nations’ people and sovereign borders through tailored training and capabilities

- **Increase Joint Readiness** through increased training and exercises west of the International Date Line in the actual environment and conditions the Joint Force would respond to crisis or conflict within the AOR

- **Increase Experimentation.** Every exercise contains an experiment and every experiment contains an exercise. In FY22, USARPAC accelerated its integration of multi-domain capabilities, bringing new formations into the region and shaping the Joint Warfighting Concept and Army Multi-Domain Operations in real-world conditions
  - The Army’s 1st MDTF integrated into regional joint task force multi-national and bilateral exercises to test, validate, and expand the joint force’s ability to counter an A2/AD threat when we must
  - The Theater Fires Element further increased Army Joint Targeting integration by linking sensors and shooters
  - I Corps experimented with distributed command and control
  - The Theater Army continued work to establish a persistent Mission Partnered Environment in the INDOPACOM AOR

“Ground forces across the Indo-Pacific form the landpower network that binds the region’s security architecture together.”
Credible military deterrence relies on capability and will, which are reinforced and optimized through posture and messaging. The military’s requirement is to provide that capability. Understanding the Indo-Pacific’s “tyranny of distance,” wargames since 2015 show that in acute crisis, forces in theater West of the International Dateline will impact a fight in the INDOPACOM AOR. They also contribute to deterrence. This has long posed a major challenge to the U.S. Army and U.S. land forces in general: to counter key adversaries, the U.S. Army, as part of the Joint Force, must minimize its Exterior Lines - or create Interior Lines - through posture.

Often shorthanded as “Forces, Footprints, and Agreements,” military posture refers to the personnel and materiel that can affect the Joint Force’s capacity to fight a war. Posture is not the need for permanent basing. It is a need for ready forces and capabilities in the right geographic locations to meet JFC requirements, deter, and assure security partners. Built from relationships of mutual trust, new approaches to posture underpin our strategic readiness to meet joint operational demands.

With no NATO-like organization and limited permanent basing, posture in the Indo-Pacific requires an agile approach to place the right Theater Army forces and capabilities forward, in the right locations. Operation Pathways achieves this in ways that are consistent with host nation desires and U.S. policy – while also building trust and new opportunities for policymakers and the Joint Force. Operation Pathways represents the Theater Army’s new posture paradigm to build and thicken Joint Force Interior Lines, giving us the operational endurance to enable joint campaigning by enabling the Theater Army to:

- **See, Sense, and Understand** the region and its threats, including the Ground Enemy Order of Battle and associated Indications & Warnings
- **Sustain, Protect, and C2** large operations at scale
- If required, conduct **Maneuver and Fires**

Posture through Operation Pathways also stands as an expression of our Nation’s will, as the Theater Army achieves a forward-stationed-like effect and extends Joint Force operational reach. Operation Pathways operational challenges today include:

- Optimizing Army sustainment in theater
- Expanding forward command and control
- Increasing land-based anti-ship capabilities
- Improving network resilience

**The name – Pathways – is important.** It denotes our commitment to the region, our Allies, and Partners: it is multiple paths leading to a host of connections year after year, exercise after exercise. Every year, those connections grow stronger. Through Operation Pathways, our regional presence is at its highest level in a decade.
Generating New Opportunities. In 2021, the US-Indonesia Bilateral Exercise Garuda Shield included the first JPMRC-X rotation. It was also the largest exercise executed in COVID-pandemic conditions, a signal of USARPAC and TNI-AD commitment.

Planning for Garuda Shield 22, the TNI and USARPAC identified an opportunity to transition from an army-to-army bilateral to a Joint, Multinational exercise, prompting Indonesia's Armed Forces Commander to rename it 'SUPER GARUDA SHIELD.' Executed under Operation Pathways, it became the largest Garuda Shield exercise to date. It included 14 countries and 4,000 combined forces. Nations included Australia, Singapore, Japan, Canada, France, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and the United Kingdom. The U.S. Army, alongside TNI and Japanese Ground Self Defense Force, conducted their first trilateral airborne operation together. U.S. units included the new 2nd Brigade, 11th Airborne Division and all of USINDPACOM's Component Commands – Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Special Forces.

As a joint, multinational event, Super Garuda Shield conveyed a powerful message: like-minded countries gathered to train together, supporting one another's ability to defend their nations' people and sovereign borders. Garuda Shield's growing participant list signals a combined security interest in this strategically important region. Work is underway to codify Garuda Shield as part of the U.S. Joint Exercise Program in FY23.

Super Garuda Shield For 16 years, USARPAC and the Indonesian Army – or Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD) – have come together in Indonesia to conduct Exercise Garuda Shield, expanding scope, size, and complexity of this army-to-army bilateral training event.

This led to strategic gains in 2022, when it became the largest Garuda Shield exercise to date, including 14 countries and 4,000 combined forces.

Building Joint Force Interior Lines. Operation Pathways advances theater posture efforts which contribute to Joint Force Interior Lines in the Indo-Pacific, reducing Joint Force risk in transitioning to Crisis or Conflict. 'Interior Lines' describe Lines of Movement, Communication, and Supply that are shorter inside an area than on the outside. An 'inside force' can more easily supply, communicate, and more quickly and unpredictably move forces. Examples of Interior Lines are found:

- **Along the Line of Actual Control on the India-China border.** The PLA developed interior lines by building permanent positions, reinforcing those positions with a logistics network, and connecting the ground network with new roads that decreased a 5 hour journey to under 2 hours

- **The PRC's Near Abroad.** The PLA benefits from interior lines in its near abroad, which provides a strategic advantage in cross-sea amphibious assault, airborne operations, and air assault operations - all permutations of a cross-sea invasion, which PLA aviation and air assault brigades trained for in 2020

- **Operation Pathways contributes to Joint Force efforts to build Interior Lines** in the Indo-Pacific, positioning the Theater Army to dynamically employ land forces by aggregating and disaggregating at the right place and time – and strengthening the regional relationships that make it possible. Beyond the tailored force deployments of Operation Pathways, other USARPAC efforts that contribute to Joint Force Interior Lines include:
  - Picketline Pacific contributions to See, Sense, and Understand in the Terrestrial Layer
  - 5th Security Force Assistance Brigade advisory elements training alongside Allies and Partners
  - Joint PED Support at the Pacific PED Center
  - Persistently forward Activity Sets and Prepositioned Stocks
USARPAC | America’s Theater Army for the Indo-Pacific

U.S. ARMY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC (1898-1945)

124 years of U.S. Army contributions in the Indo-Pacific underscore the role of the American Soldier, landpower’s significance, and the Army’s war-and-peace legacy in this joint theater.

The U.S. Army’s Early Years in the Indo-Pacific

1898.
Spain’s defeat and U.S. annexation of the Philippines required forward military presence.

1900.
The Army deployed forces under the China Relief Expedition to rescue American citizens and other foreign nationals during the Boxer Rebellion.

1907.
The Army and Navy made Pearl Harbor the principal American naval base in the Pacific. The Army established a headquarters on Fort Shafter that year, and in 1913, USARPAC’s forerunner, the Hawaiian Department becomes an independent command under the War Department.

1905-1920.
Indo-Pacific-based Soldiers deploy to crises in the Pacific – the Philippines (1905-16) and Russian Siberia (1918-20) – to protect American citizens and interests.

1900.
The Army supported an enormously complex joint multinational force, contributing to victories like the Battle of Midway and on Guadalcanal.

World War II

The U.S. Army’s experience in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater (1941-1945) highlights Army roles and the enduring value of landpower in the Indo-Pacific.

- The Army’s 3 Field Armies, 6 Corps, and 21 Divisions fought 24 campaigns (it fought 19 campaigns in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East combined). In every campaign, Soldiers fought alongside Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and Allies, including British Commonwealth troops, Indian and Malayan units, Aussies, Kiwis, Dutch, Filipinos, and Chinese.
- The U.S. Army supported an enormously complex joint multinational force, contributing to victories like the Battle of Midway and on Guadalcanal.
- Army support underpinned the massive buildup and movement of personnel and war materiel. After 7 December 1941, Hawai‘i expanded as the strategic hub to coordinate U.S. resources for the Pacific Front. To meet wartime demands, the Hawaiian Department evolved into a Theater Army (eventually known as USARPAC).
- Alongside British Commonwealth Allies, the Army transformed Australia into a vast forward logistics node, supply base, and training area, to enable offensive Allied thrusts in Oceania and the Western Pacific. The Army supported all forces in South Asia with foundational capabilities, including troop life support, overland transportation, communications, intelligence, forward medical, evacuation, and rear-area health care. Support was often buttressed by – or reliant on – local populations, as in Papua and Java.
- Military construction and engineering support built thousands of miles of roads, and hundreds of bridges, warehouse, airfields, and port facilities.
- Army leaders exercised extensive command and control. Tenth Army – formed to oversee the invasion of Formosa (now Taiwan) – commanded a tactical air command and Army & Marine corps- sized elements during the Okinawa campaign.

DID YOU KNOW?
- Army Soldiers in the Pacific during WWII comprised the third largest armed force ever fielded by the United States
- The Army employed 3 Field Armies, 6 Corps, and 21 Divisions in the Pacific
- Army forces earned 21 campaign streamers during the Pacific War, including Guadalcanal, the Philippines, and New Guinea
- The Army fought the only arctic campaign of WWII. The campaign in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands was also the only campaign of the war fought on U.S. soil
Since WWII, the Theater Army has continued to contribute to the Joint Force through its dual warfighting and Army Service Component Command (Title 10) roles.

1950-1953. The Theater Army resourced, trained, and sustained forces on the Korean Peninsula while Army forces fought as part of a combined coalition during the Korean War. Since Armistice, thousands of U.S. Army forces remain on the Peninsula, preserving peace alongside the Republic of Korea Army.


2001-2022. In the two decades following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, USARPAC supported counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations worldwide with tactical unit deployments to the Middle East and Central Asia ISO GWOT.

2020. In response to the global pandemic, USARPAC was designated a TJFLCC and coordinated with joint and interagency partners to provide support to Americans, Allies, and Partners.

Post WWII, the U.S. Army transitioned from an invasion force to consolidate gains and demobilize. During the Occupation of Japan, the Theater Army commanded and controlled, trained, and directed more than 1 million American Servicemen and women.

Throughout the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, the Theater Army contributed to the Korean and Vietnam Wars. In the late 1980s, near the end of the Cold War, the Army added U.S. Army Alaska (1989) and U.S. Army Japan (1990) as subordinate commands to USARPAC. Temporarily renamed “U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM),” the Theater Army engaged with Allies & Partners through the Joint Force Theater Security Cooperation program.

Post-Cold War, USARPAC supported global peacekeeping on the Sinai Peninsula, in Haiti, East Timor, and Bosnia, and in increasing support to Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief missions across the Indo-Pacific.

Beginning in the early 2000s, USARPAC units maintained a high operational tempo supporting the Global War on Terror. Beginning in 2020, USARPAC served as a TJFLCC responding to the global pandemic.

Today, 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 U.S. Army performs as the world sees a resurgence of Great Power Competition.

What’s in a name - U.S. Army Commanders of the Pacific War

General Douglas MacArthur, perhaps the war’s best-known commander, commanded U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) during the defense of the Philippines. He later led Army, Navy, Marine, and Allied forces as Joint Commander of the South West Pacific Area, one of Pacific War’s major Allied commands (the other most well-known was Admiral Nimitz’s Pacific Ocean Areas).

General Joseph ‘Vinegar Joe’ Stillwell commanded U.S. forces in the China India Burma (CBI) Theater and supported Chinese military forces under the government of Chiang Kai-shek.

General Robert Richardson simultaneously served as USARPAC Commander – overseeing administration and training of all Army forces in theater – and as the Military Governor of Hawaii, highlighting both the Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authority (DSCA) roles the Theater Army.
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# SIGNIFICANT THEATER ARMY

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

**New Approaches, New Opportunities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>USARPAC executed the <strong>first Operation Pathways</strong>. The evolution of Pacific Pathways and DEFENDER-Pacific, Operation Pathways <strong>postures combat credible forces forward</strong> to solve operational and strategic challenges as it builds readiness, interoperability, and confidence.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USARPAC’s <strong>inaugural Unified Pacific Wargame</strong>, executed in close partnership with the Center for Army Analysis, <strong>teamed up with</strong> Pacific Fleet’s <strong>GLOBAL 14</strong> wargame to contribute to a <strong>Joint Campaign of Learning in the Nation’s priority theater</strong>. It advanced enterprise understanding of theater strategic and operational gaps – for further exploration during WFX 23-1 and OPN Pathways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U.S. Army established its <strong>first Regional Combat Training Center in the Indo-Pacific</strong>: the <strong>Joint Pacific Multi-National Readiness Center</strong>. With locations in Hawai’i &amp; Alaska and an exportable capability used west of the IDL, USARPAC executed inaugural rotations at JPMRC-Hawai’i, JPMRC-Alaska, and JPMRC-X in Indonesia.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td><strong>U.S. Army Materiel Command downloaded an ‘Army Preposition Stock-3’ vessel for the first time in the Indo-Pacific Theater</strong>. The equipment was then inspected and issued for units to use throughout Exercise Salaknib 22 in the Philippines. This Proof of Principle exercised Army strategic readiness capabilities and showed how maintaining and repairing equipment in theater increases flexibility and ensures APS Afloat is ready and postured to respond to combatant commanders’ requirements.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><strong>11th Airborne Division activated in Alaska</strong>, bringing a clear sense of <strong>Purpose, Identity, and Mission</strong> to our Arctic Angels, increased operational capability – and a departure of the Stryker vehicles from Alaska.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>After a 2-year COVID pause, the <strong>largest AUSA Land Forces of the Pacific symposium in history</strong> brought together over 2,800 of Service Members, Civilians, Allies, and Partners to discuss security issues.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>The U.S. Army deployed its <strong>first Stryker BCT to the Republic of Korea to meet its annual Brigade Combat Team deployment requirement</strong>. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division was last “on-pen” during the Korean War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>I Corps’ Pacific-Focused Warfighter Exercise 23-1 featured an Indo-Pacific scenario</strong> off the Korean Peninsula for the first time, designed by the Army’s Combined Arms Center – Mission Command Training Program. Corps and Divisions conduct this capstone training event every two years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The U.S. Army’s <strong>3rd Multi-Domain Task Force activated on O’ahu, Hawai’i</strong>. The Army now provides two Multi-Domain Task Forces to USINDOPACOM, in support of a long-standing Combatant Commander requirement.</td>
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With over 14 countries and 4,000 combined forces participating, **Garuda Shield 22** (August 2022) became the largest Garuda Shield exercise to date. The rapid growth of the traditionally bilateral OPN Pathways exercise prompted the Indonesian National Armed Forces Commander to rename it **‘SUPER GARUDA SHIELD’**.
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 sitting above the horizon indicates the latitude of Hawai’i. 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.

### UPCOMING THEATER ARMY EVENTS IN 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Operation Pathways 23</strong> will include a Super Talisman Sabre in Australia which advances bilateral warfighting and features multinational participation, Live/Virtual/Constructive linkages between JPMRC and Australia’s Combat Training Center, and Army Watercraft Systems.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>During the bilateral U.S.-AUS <strong>Pacific Sentry ’23</strong>, the Theater Army will recertify as a CJTF.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><strong>JPMRC-HI 23</strong> will take place across five Hawaiian islands and host more than six nations from across the Indo-Pacific and Asia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The French Army of New Caledonia’s <strong>Exercise Croix Du Sud reboots</strong> three years after COVID bringing the Blue Pacific Nations and regional partners together for a critically important Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief exercise.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Together, the Indian Army and U.S. Army will cohost the <strong>Indo-Pacific Army Chiefs Conference</strong> in New Delhi, India.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>The long-standing Japanese, U.S., and Australian ground forces’ <strong>Trilateral Senior Leader Seminar</strong> – historically observed by the Republic of Korea and Indian Armies – will grow as ROKA joins as a participant.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Following the Army ISR Task Force’s FY22 demonstration of <strong>next-generation Airborne Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare System</strong> (ARES), USARPAC continues to close near-term gaps while partnering with the Army ISR Task Force to increase deep sensing through a resilient, survivable <strong>Picketline-Pacific</strong>.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td><strong>New Army Watercraft formations</strong> will activate west of the International Date Line, bringing increased Army Watercraft System capabilities into theater for Operation Pathways.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>On hiatus since 2015, the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force and U.S. Army will revive <strong>Exercise North Wind</strong>, pairing the 11th Airborne Division with JGSDF forces in the cold weather, high altitude conditions of northern Hokkaido.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>UNIFIED PACIFIC Wargame</strong> will be back. UPWS 23 will feature deep-dives into Indications &amp; Warnings and Contested Logistics.</td>
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