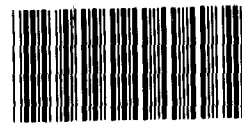


August 1991

MILITARY
PRESENCE

U.S. Personnel in the
Pacific Theater



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United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

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August 20, 1991

The Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman, Committee on
Armed Services
United States Senate

The Honorable Les Aspin
Chairman, Committee on
Armed Services
House of Representatives

The Honorable John W. Warner
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate

The Honorable William L. Dickinson
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives

This report describes the U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater—more than 516,000 service members, U.S. civilian employees, and dependents in 21 countries, 6 territories, 2 freely associated states, 1 protectorate, Hawaii, and Alaska. Additionally, over 49,000 foreign national civilians are employed by the Department of Defense to support its presence in the Pacific theater. The information in this report on the location and mission of these people should be useful to your Committees in addressing burden-sharing issues, the President's proposal to reduce U.S. forces in the Pacific region, and concerns about the costs associated with maintaining U.S. overseas commitments.

We are sending copies of this report to the Secretaries of Defense and State and other appropriate congressional committees. It was prepared under the direction of Joseph E. Kelley, Director, Security and International Relations Issues, who may be contacted on (202) 275-4128 if you or your staff have further questions. Other major contributors to the report are listed in appendix VI.

Frank C. Conahan
Assistant Comptroller General

Executive Summary

Purpose

With the end of the Cold War, the United States is in the position to reassess its threats and reshape its military presence abroad. To assist Congress in its deliberations over the size and scope of the U.S. military presence overseas, GAO initiated two reviews. The first report, issued in October 1989, described the U.S. military presence in Europe.¹ This report describes the U.S. presence in the Pacific theater as of March 31, 1990, by answering the following questions:

- What are the missions, military command structures, and reporting channels of the service and Department of Defense (DOD) organizations located in the region?
- How many military and civilian personnel are assigned to the Pacific theater, and how many dependents are residing with them?
- What is the cost to staff, maintain, and operate facilities in the theater and the cost of equipment assigned to the theater?

Background

U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater reaches from the west coast of the United States to the east coast of Africa and from the Arctic to the Antarctic. It involves military personnel stationed in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam, as well as Navy and Marine Corps personnel assigned to ships, submarines, and naval aircraft operating in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In peacetime, these forces support and further U.S. national interests articulated in the White House's National Security Strategy document. U.S. forward deployed forces and the U.S. network of bilateral relations form a framework for stability in the Pacific. These forces deter aggression against the United States and its allies, exercise access to foreign military facilities throughout the region, and help limit proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

In times of crisis, U.S. forces in the Pacific enable the United States to react promptly and decisively, both to deter hostilities and to protect U.S. citizens and interests.

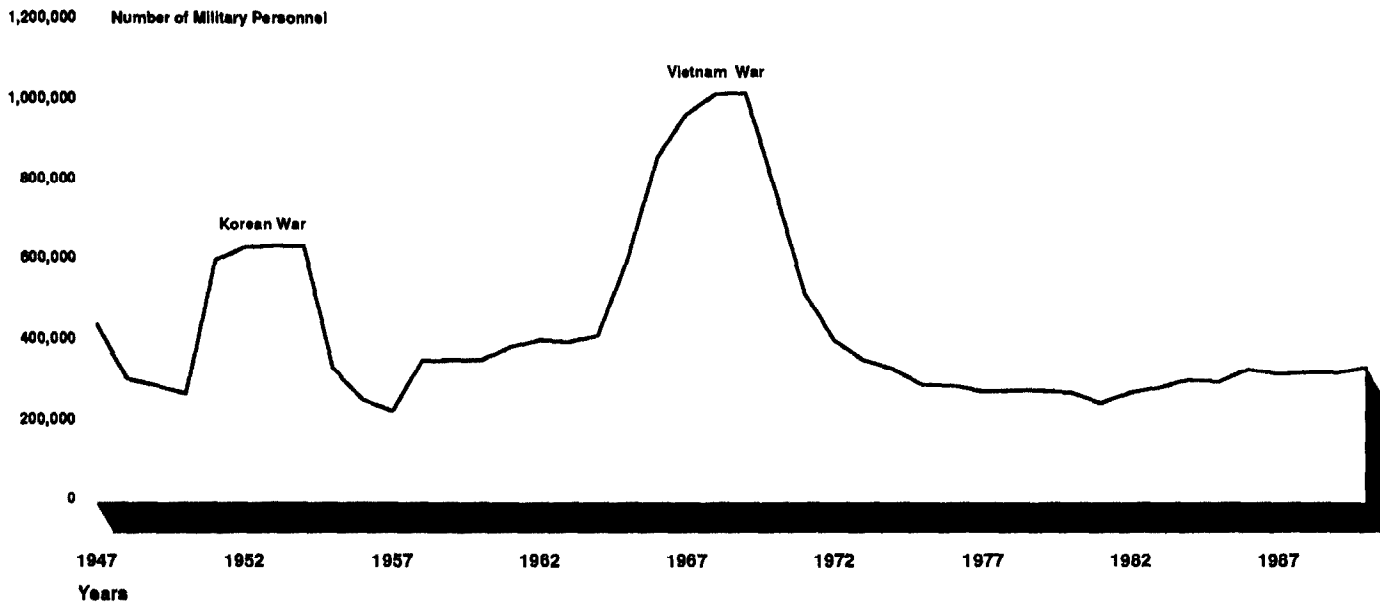
In wartime, the United States wants to win quickly and achieve a surviving balance that favors the United States and its allies. U.S. forces will defend Alaska and Hawaii; maintain security over the connecting lines of communications throughout the region, especially the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the East and South China Seas; and fulfill

¹Military Presence: U.S. Personnel in NATO Europe (GAO/NSIAD-90-04, Oct. 6, 1989).

commitments to mutual security treaties. These forces played a significant role in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Following World War II, the United States has stationed between 251,000 and 1,026,000 military personnel in the region, reaching high points during the Korean and Vietnam Wars (see fig. 1). During the military build-up in the Reagan years, the military personnel in the Pacific increased from 251,000 in 1981 to 339,000 by 1989.

Figure 1: U.S. Military Forces in the Pacific



Results in Brief

The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, with headquarters in Hawaii, commands 81 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the Pacific theater. He directs operations through three service commands in Hawaii and four subunified commands in Korea, Japan, Hawaii, and Alaska. The remaining U.S. military and civilian personnel are commanded by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and DOD organizations headquartered in the continental United States.

As of March 31, 1990, DOD had 297,987 military personnel and 36,410 civilian employees assigned in the Pacific theater. About 181,990 dependents accompanied these personnel for a total U.S. military presence of 516,388. DOD also employed 49,512 foreign national civilians to support U.S. presence in the Pacific theater. The majority of U.S. military and civilian personnel are land based in foreign countries, primarily Japan, Korea, and the Philippines or in the United States and its territories, primarily Alaska, Hawaii, and including Guam. The remaining military personnel are assigned to ships, submarines, and naval aircraft and are referred to as afloat forces.

In fiscal year 1989, the military services and DOD agencies spent \$16.8 billion to maintain the U.S. military presence in the Pacific. These funds included five categories of expenditures: military personnel, operations and maintenance, family housing operations, family housing construction, and military construction. The military services also provided GAO with a list of new equipment deployed to the Pacific theater in fiscal year 1989. GAO estimated that this equipment cost DOD \$8.7 billion.

Principal Findings

Command Structure and Missions

The majority of military and civilian personnel in the Pacific theater are assigned to the U.S. Pacific Command, specifically its component commands, subunified commands, and joint service activities. The remaining service and DOD military and civilian personnel report directly to organizations headquartered in the United States.

In peacetime, the Naval component commander controls the operation of all Navy and Marine Corps forces, including the two numbered fleets and the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. Similarly, the Air Force component commander controls operations of all Air Force units under the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, including the four numbered air

forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Alaska. The Army component commander commands two of three army divisions in the Pacific theater and also exercises operational control of one of these two, the 25th Infantry Division (Light) based in Hawaii. The subunified commands—U.S. Forces, Korea; U.S. Forces, Japan; and the Alaskan Command—coordinate joint military activities in their respective locations and exercise operational control over Army forces, including the 2nd Infantry Division based in Korea and the 6th Infantry Division (Light)(-)² based in Alaska. During a conflict, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, may assign Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and additional Army forces to the operational control of the subunified commands.

Military personnel assigned directly to U.S. Pacific Command headquarters or subunified command headquarters carry out joint activities, such as (1) developing plans to assist allied and friendly governments with supplies and combat forces, (2) planning and administering security assistance programs, (3) helping to plan for the evacuation of U.S. non-combatants, and (4) providing humanitarian relief in the event of disasters.

Commands and special activities headquartered in the continental United States accounted for 60,655 and DOD organizations accounted for 3,011 military and civilian personnel. Both the Army and the Navy have 19 different commands and special activities based in the continental United States with personnel assigned in the Pacific theater, and the Air Force had 16 such commands and activities. Nine DOD organizations also had personnel permanently stationed in the Pacific theater.

U.S. Regional Presence Exceeds 500,000 Personnel and Dependents

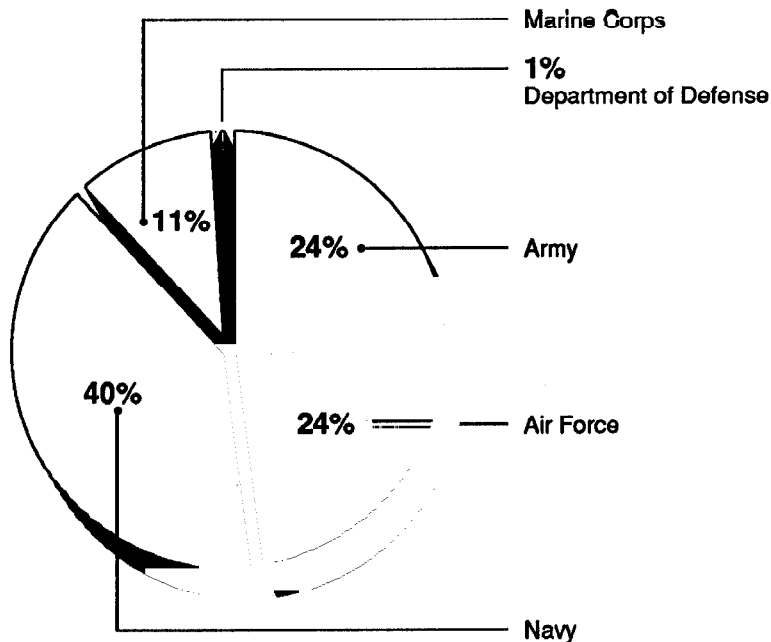
With 206,307 personnel and dependents in the region, the Navy is the largest service in the Pacific theater, representing 40 percent of personnel and dependents in the region (see fig. 2). The afloat forces, accounting for 71 percent of Navy military and civilian personnel, dominated Navy presence. These forces consist of Navy military personnel assigned to deployable ships, submarines, and naval aircraft in the Third and Seventh Fleets and other task forces, or assigned to non-deployed craft undergoing major maintenance or overhaul. Another 20 percent of the Navy military and civilian personnel in the region was located in Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, whereas only about 9 percent was land based in foreign countries. These foreign-based forces supported

²The (-) symbol means that the division operates with less than three brigades.

Navy afloat forces, for example, by providing aircraft and ship repair services in Japan and the Philippines.

The other services and the DOD organizations—combined—comprised the remaining 60 percent of U.S. presence in the Pacific. The Army's 124,152 personnel and dependents were almost all located in South Korea, Hawaii, and Alaska, with slightly more than half of the Army's military and civilian personnel stationed in South Korea. The 123,247 Air Force personnel and dependents were based in six locations: Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam, with 62 percent of the Air Force's military and civilian personnel being stationed on foreign soil. The 59,343 Marine Corps personnel and dependents were located primarily on the island of Okinawa in Japan, with 65 percent of the Marine Corps' military and civilian personnel, and in Hawaii. The DOD agencies' 3,339 personnel and dependents were assigned throughout the region. Of the total U.S. presence in the Pacific region, dependents of military and civilian personnel totaled 181,991.

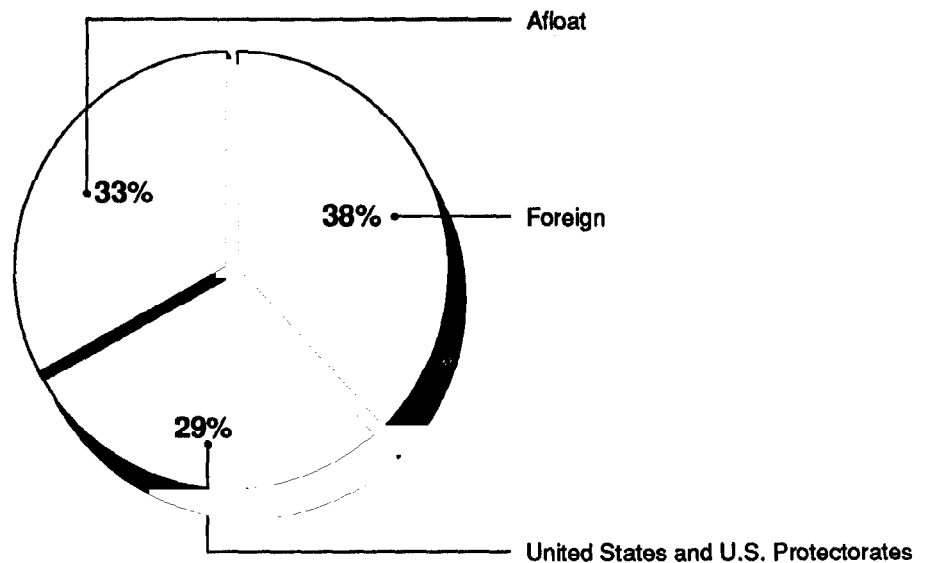
Figure 2: U.S. Military Presence in the Pacific Theater by Service as of March 31, 1990



DOD Spent \$16.8 Billion to Maintain U.S. Military Presence

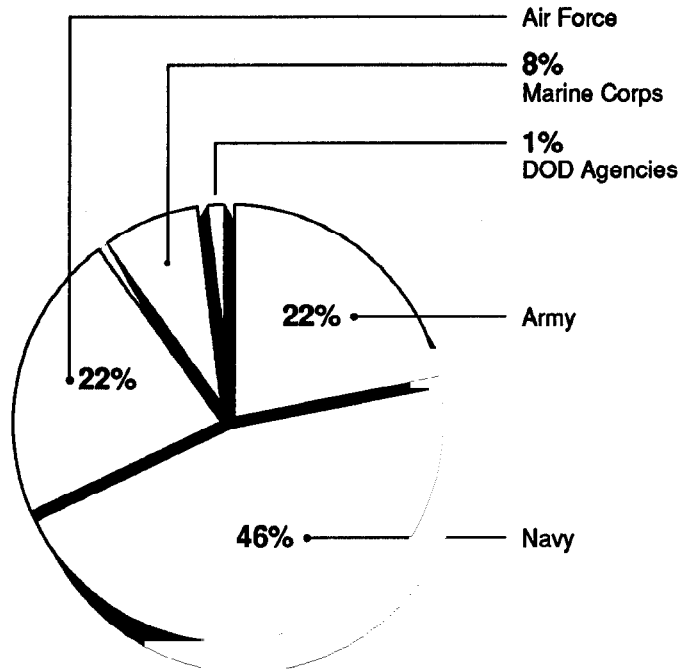
Of the \$16.8 billion spent in fiscal year 1989 in the Pacific to maintain and support U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater, the United States spent \$6.4 billion to support land-based forces in foreign countries, \$4.9 billion to support military forces in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and other specific theater locations, and \$5.5 billion to support afloat forces. The relative proportions of these funds are depicted in figure 3. Although excluded from the \$16.8 billion, DOD also spends additional funds for training and the deployment of new equipment into the Pacific theater.

Figure 3: Selected Costs of U.S. Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Location (Fiscal Year 1989)



Most of these funds were for military personnel costs—about 60 percent—and operations and maintenance—about 34 percent. The largest category—military personnel—covers pay and allowances for active duty military and long-term active duty reservists and moving costs associated with permanent changes of station. The Navy’s predominance in the region is reflected by the \$7.89 billion—about 46 percent of the \$16.8 billion—spent to maintain and operate naval afloat and ashore forces (see fig. 4). The Navy and the Marine Corps also accounted for 92 percent of new equipment deployed to the region in fiscal year 1989.

Figure 4: Selected Costs of U.S. Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Service or DOD Agency (Fiscal Year 1989)



Recommendations

This report provides information to illustrate the military presence in the Pacific region. It contains no recommendations.

Agency Comments

GAO did not obtain written comments from DOD on this report. However, the U.S. Pacific Command and the services were given an opportunity to review a draft of the report and their comments have been incorporated into the final report.

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Abbreviations

DOD	Department of Defense
GAO	General Accounting Office
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command

Introduction

The United States has a variety of security agreements with countries in the Pacific. The most significant are bilateral agreements that provide for the stationing of U.S. military personnel in Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines. The United States has stationed military in the Pacific since the turn of the century. Congress is concerned about stationing U.S. military personnel in foreign countries because of (1) the U.S. budget and trade deficits, (2) the U.S. role in the post-Cold War era, (3) the reluctance of U.S. allies to share in the cost of maintaining U.S. forces overseas, and (4) the rationale for maintaining bases overseas while closing bases in the United States.

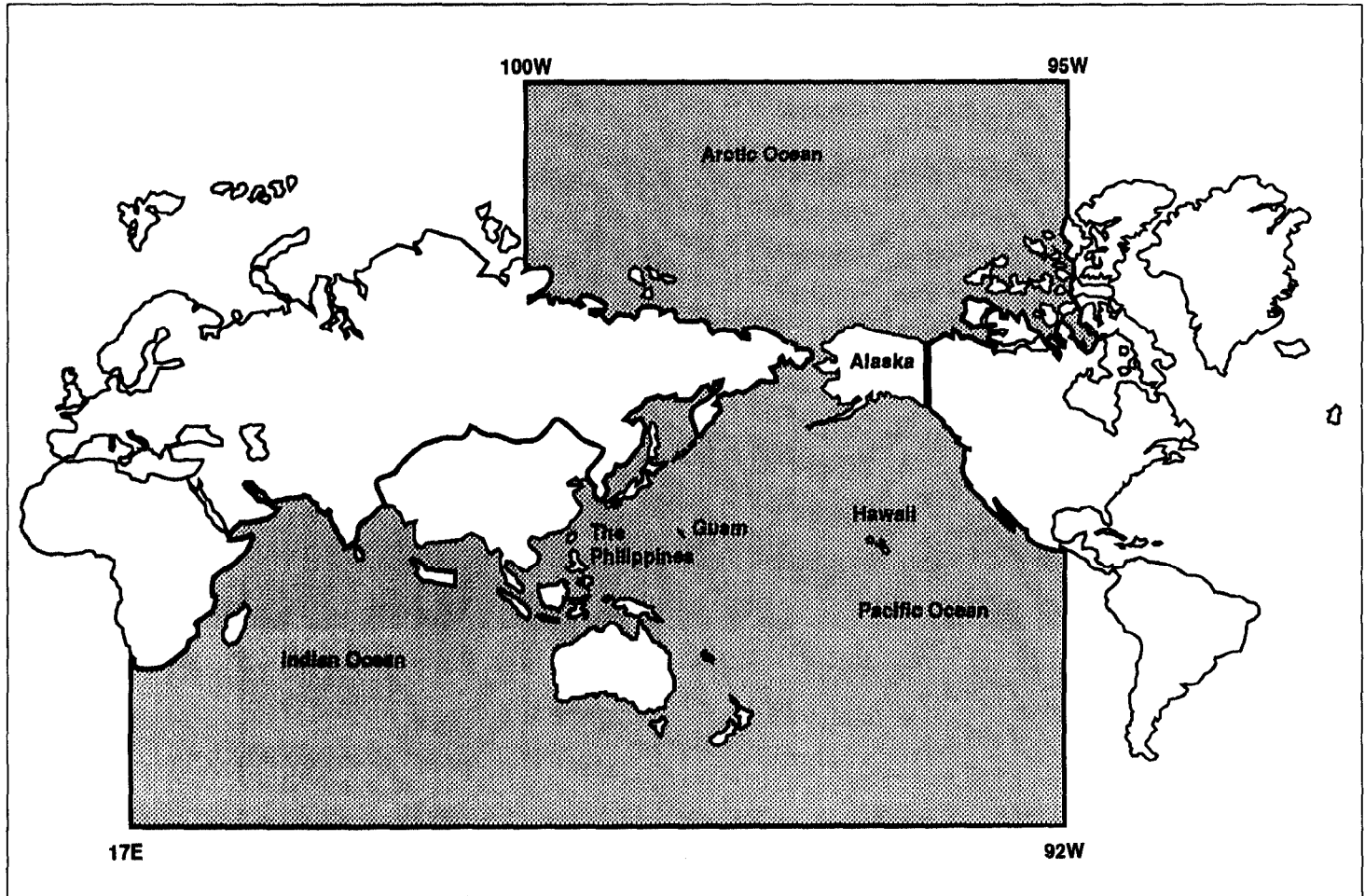
Language in the Department of Defense (DOD) Fiscal Year 1989 Appropriations Act and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 reflects congressional concern about the U.S. military presence overseas. The Appropriations Act directed the Secretaries of Defense and State to review the long-term strategic interests of the United States overseas. This included examining the requirements for a military presence outside the United States and identifying ways to balance the sharing of costs for the U.S. military presence with host nations. The 1989 act placed a ceiling of 94,450 on the number of active duty military personnel assigned to permanent duty assigned ashore in Japan and Korea, but provided for the ceiling to be raised if U.S. troops have to be moved from the Philippines to Korea and Japan.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 highlights congressional concerns about the cost and scope of the military presence in Asia. The act states that it is the sense of Congress that the United States should reassess the missions, force structure, and location of its military forces in the Republic of Korea and East Asia and that Japan and Korea should assume increased responsibility for their own security and pay direct costs for U.S. forces deployed there. Further, the act required the President to submit, by April 1, 1990, a report on U.S. presence, including a strategic plan relating to the continued U.S. military presence in the Republic of Korea and East Asia that would include ideas for restructuring and reducing the cost of maintaining forces in East Asia and identifying ways in which increased defense responsibility and costs could be borne by U.S. allies.

Our report describes the size, mission, and cost of the U.S. military presence within the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) area of responsibility. As shown in figure 1.1., it is a vast area extending from the west coast of the United States to Africa and from the Arctic to the Antarctic. It covers 100 million square miles of the earth's surface and includes about

40 countries, 10 foreign territories, 2 U.S. states, 6 U.S. territories, 2 freely associated states, and 1 U.S. protectorate. U.S. two-way trade with nations in the region exceeded \$300 billion during fiscal year 1989. In the remainder of this report, we use the term “Pacific theater” for the area under U.S. PACOM’s responsibility.

Figure 1.1: USPACOM Area of Responsibility

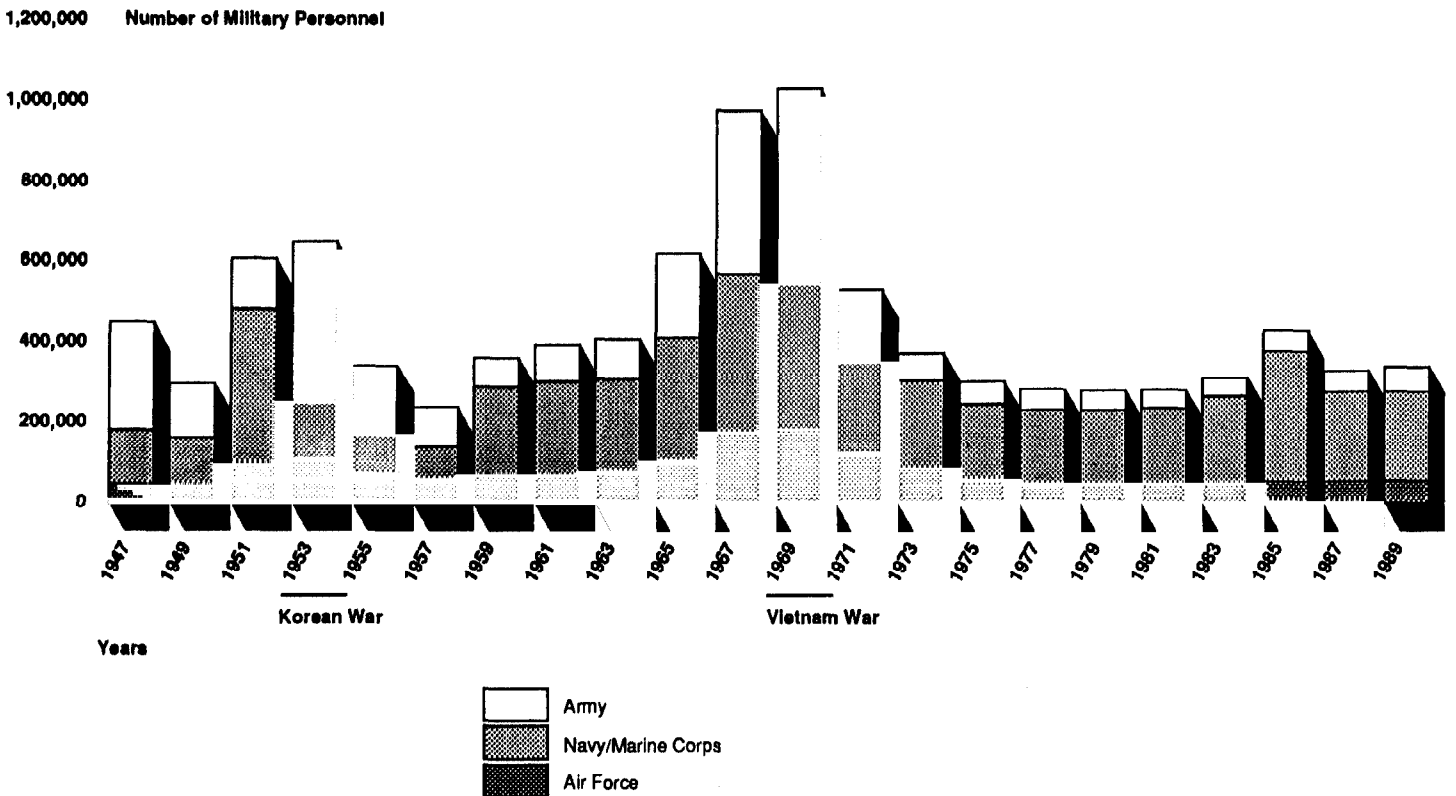


U.S. Military Forces in the Pacific Theater Since World War II

The number of U.S. military personnel in the Pacific theater fluctuated considerably after the end of World War II. As shown in figure 1.2, troop levels dropped to a low of 233,000 in 1957 and reached peaks of 643,000 during the Korean War and 1,026,000 during the Vietnam War. The levels decreased from 337,000 after the Vietnam War to a low of

251,000 in 1980 and then gradually increased to 339,000 by 1989. Army troop levels reached a peak of 484,000 during the Vietnam War but ranged from 47,000 to 62,000 after the war. Except for the substantial Army build-up during the Vietnam War, the Navy has been the predominant force in the Pacific since 1958, with force levels generally above 160,000. Marine Corps and Air Force troop levels after the Vietnam War were generally about 35,000 and 45,000, respectively.

Figure 1.2: U.S. Military Personnel in the Pacific Theater



Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report describes the U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater as of March 31, 1990. Similar to our 1989 GAO report on military presence in NATO Europe,¹ this report addresses the following questions that we

¹Military Presence: U.S. Personnel in NATO Europe (GAO/NSIAD-90-04, Oct. 6, 1989).

believe will be useful to Congress in assessing the U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater:

- What are the missions, military command structures, and reporting channels of the service and DOD organizations located in the theater?
- How many military and civilian personnel are assigned in the Pacific theater, and how many dependents are residing with them?
- What is the cost to staff, maintain, and operate facilities in the theater and the cost of equipment assigned to the theater?

To obtain information on the mission and size of U.S. presence, we asked USPACOM to provide us with the number of military and civilian personnel and their dependents and the number of foreign nationals employed by the military services in the Pacific theater on March 31, 1990. This included personnel on foreign soil, as well as personnel located in the states of Alaska and Hawaii, U.S. territories of Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Atoll, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, the freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, and the U.S. protectorate of Palau, as well as the Navy and the Marine Corps military personnel based in California, and Washington State, who were under USPACOM and in the Pacific theater on March 31, 1990. We also asked USPACOM to obtain mission statements for U.S. military units in the Pacific theater. USPACOM forwarded our request to the services, reviewed data provided by the services, and provided the results to us. We asked USPACOM to collect the data for us in an attempt to make maximum use of data already prepared by the services, to have greater consistency, and to ensure that DOD would agree with personnel figures used in our report. We compared this data with similar data in the DOD Worldwide Manpower Distribution Report (March 31, 1990) and found no significant differences.

We obtained data on civilian employees of DOD organizations directly from the organizations, because it was more expeditious than working through USPACOM. In addition, we obtained data on dependents of Air Force military and civilian personnel in foreign countries from the March 1990 manpower report, because USPACOM was unable to provide a complete country-by-country breakout.

Personnel figures do not include dependents of Marine Corps civilian employees in foreign locations because the data was not available. We also excluded data on dependents of civilian employees in U.S. territory from the report because such data was only available for the Army and

the Navy. Further, personnel figures do not include U.S. civilian and foreign national employees employed by nonappropriated fund activities because our cost data reflects only appropriated fund activities.

Finally, while we recognized that some of the 36,410 civilian employees would also be dependents of military or civilians stationed overseas, neither the four services nor DOD could provide us with the number of civilian employees who are also dependents. Therefore, our figures on the total U.S. presence include some double-counting of individuals, who are both employees and dependents. However, since the civilian employees represent about 7 percent of the total presence, double-counting does not significantly increase the total presence figure.

USPACOM also provided us with the percentage of military personnel in combat positions. Each service developed this data based on its definition of combat and support personnel. The Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps designated units and all military personnel within each unit as all combat or all support. The Air Force, however, designated personnel (military and civilian) within each unit as combat or support. An example of this is an Air Force security police squadron whose weapon systems security personnel are considered as combat and law enforcement personnel as support. Because of the different methods used by the services, the percentages may not be exact, and comparisons between services may not be valid.

To obtain cost information, we asked each of the military services and the DOD organizations to provide us with the amount of funds obligated during fiscal year 1989 for five select budget categories: military personnel, operations and maintenance, family housing operations, family housing construction, and military construction. We tested the cost data provided by the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and from the various DOD organizations against figures in DOD's Defense Overseas Funding and Dependent Overseas Funding (Budget Exhibit (OP-53)) and found no significant differences. We obtained listings of the major weapon systems delivered to the four services in the Pacific theater during fiscal year 1989 to identify the types of equipment being brought into the theater and projected the cost of the equipment using DOD's December 31, 1989 Selected Acquisition Report. We obtained information on fiscal year 1989 contract actions in the Pacific theater from a DOD database that contained DOD contract awards and modifications exceeding \$25,000 in the Pacific region.

Since a single source for historical data was not available, we used various DOD sources to develop a reliable picture on the size of the military personnel presence from 1947 to the present. These sources included the Librarian, Department of the Army; Office of the Command Historian, Pacific Air Forces; Office of the Command Historian, USPACOM; Navy Military Personnel Command, Department of the Navy; and the Center for Military History, DOD.

During our review, we visited the following organizations to interview officials and to obtain and discuss personnel, mission, costs, and command structure data:

- USPACOM, Camp Smith, Hawaii;
- Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp Smith, Hawaii;
- U.S. Pacific Fleet, Makalapa, Hawaii;
- U.S. Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii;
- U.S. Army Pacific, Fort Shafter, Hawaii;
- DOD, Washington, D.C.; and
- the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Overview of Military Presence in the Pacific Theater

As of March 31, 1990, 516,388 military and civilian personnel and their dependents were stationed in the Pacific theater. The 297,987 military personnel and 36,410 civilian employees serve to promote regional stability, deter aggression against allied nations, maintain a base structure for meeting regional contingencies, and defend the United States against attack. An additional 181,991 dependents accompanied military and civilian personnel, for a total U.S. military presence of 516,388. DOD also employed 49,512 foreign national civilians to support the presence in foreign locations. In fiscal year 1989, DOD spent about \$16.8 billion, exclusive of procurement costs for major weapons systems delivered to the theater and contributions made by host countries, to maintain the military presence in the Pacific theater.

While most military personnel are assigned to installations, a large number of Navy military personnel and marines are assigned to ships, submarines, or naval aircraft. In the remainder of this report, we will refer to personnel assigned to installations as "land based" and those assigned to ships, submarines, or naval aircraft as "afloat". As shown in table 2.1, the majority of the land-based military personnel were in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. The afloat forces represented about 39 percent of all military personnel in the Pacific theater and about 22 percent of the total presence. About 72 percent of all military personnel in the Pacific theater hold combat positions. For purposes of this report, the services classified their respective military personnel as either combat or support, according to their own definitions.

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Table 2.1: U.S. Military Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total	Percent
Land based:						
Japan	47,783	4,987	52,770	50,370	103,140	20.0
Korea	44,072	2,404	46,476	16,002	62,478	12.1
Philippines	13,522	1,311	14,833	18,419	33,252	6.4
Other foreign	2,102	123	2,225	1,428	3,653	0.7
Subtotal^a	107,479	8,825	116,304	86,219	202,523	39.2
Hawaii	44,531	19,153	63,684	54,080	117,764	22.8
Alaska	22,548	3,930	26,478	31,323	57,801	11.2
Guam	7,165	4,122	11,287	10,348	21,635	4.2
Other ^b	430	380	810	21	831	0.2
Subtotal	74,674	27,585	102,259	95,772	198,031	38.4
Total land based	182,153	36,410	218,563	181,991	400,554	77.6
Afloat forces	115,814	^c	115,814	^d	115,814	22.4
Grand total	297,967^e	36,410	334,397^e	181,991	516,388^e	100.0

Note: Percent of military personnel assigned to combat positions: 71.5

^aFor foreign locations, dependents figure includes dependents of military and civilian personnel; for U.S. locations, the figure includes military dependents only.

^bIncludes other U.S. locations and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as some DOD personnel whose specific location was unidentified.

^cNot applicable.

^dDependents of naval personnel assigned to ships, submarines, and aircraft are included in land-based dependent figures. We did not count dependents of afloat personnel based in California or Washington State.

^eIncludes 20 military personnel whose locations are classified.

Military Missions

According to DOD, the United States retains important military missions in the Pacific theater, even though the Soviet threat to the region has declined.¹ According to DOD, U.S. military forces in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines have missions that go beyond addressing the Soviet threat. In peacetime, these forces support and further U.S. national interests articulated in the White House's National Security Strategy document. U.S. forward deployed forces and the U.S. network of bilateral relations form a framework for stability in the Pacific. These forces deter aggression against the United States and its allies, exercise access to foreign military facilities throughout the region, and help limit proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

¹A Strategic Framework for the Asian Pacific Rim: Looking Toward the 21st Century (Apr. 1990).

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In times of crisis, U.S. forces in the Pacific enable the United States to react promptly and decisively, both to deter hostilities and to protect U.S. citizens and interests.

In wartime, the United States wants to win quickly and achieve a surviving balance that favors the United States and its allies. U.S. forces will defend Alaska and Hawaii; maintain security over the connecting lines of communications throughout the region, especially the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the East and South China Seas; and fulfill commitments to mutual security treaties.

USPACOM forces played a significant role outside the theater in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Forces from the U.S. Pacific Fleet, including the Fleet Marine Force Pacific and the Pacific Air Forces, conducted military operations in the Persian Gulf area during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

DOD views forward deployed military forces—land-based and naval—as vital to furthering U.S. political and military objectives in the Pacific theater. As shown in table 2.2, forward deployed forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and forward deployed afloat forces totaled 135,277 military personnel, or about 45 percent, of the 297,987 military personnel in the region. Forward deployed afloat forces include 30,110 Navy and Marine Corps personnel located on ships and aircrafts operating in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans, and attack ballistic missile submarines operating throughout the Pacific theater.

Table 2.2: Forward Deployed Military Personnel in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Total	Percent
Japan	2,146	6,237	15,908	23,403	47,694	35.3
Korea	32,797	334	10,791	80	44,002	32.5
Philippines	37	4,181	8,574	679	13,471	10.0
Afloat forces	0	27,568	0	2,542	30,110	22.2
Total	34,980	38,320	35,273	26,704	135,277	100.0

According to DOD, U.S. forces in Japan—primarily the Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Air Force—promote regional stability by demonstrating the U.S. commitment to defend its allies in northeast Asia. The U.S. forces in South Korea serve to deter aggression on the Korean peninsula and, if deterrence fails, to defeat an attack from North Korea. The U.S.

presence in the Philippines, mainly the Navy and the Air Force, supports and maintains facilities used for logistics, ship repair, and training. Navy and Marine Corps forces operating in the western Pacific and Indian Ocean areas serve to deter regional aggression by projecting military power from the sea and protecting important sea lines of communication.

Majority of Forces in the Pacific Theater Assigned to USPACOM

The majority of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the Pacific theater are assigned to USPACOM, which is a unified command headquartered in Hawaii. USPACOM's primary responsibility is to provide combat-ready forces to defend the United States against attack through the Pacific and deter aggression against U.S. allies in the region. As shown in table 2.3, USPACOM forces accounted for 81 percent of the regional presence, with its Navy component alone comprising about 40 percent.

Table 2.3: U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel in the Pacific Theater Assigned to USPACOM, Other Commands, and DOD Organizations, as of March 31, 1990

Activity	Military	Civilian	Total	Percent
USPACOM:				
Army	53,404	6,016	59,420	17.8
Navy	127,638	4,625	132,263	39.6
Air Force	35,094	3,500	38,594	11.5
Marine Corps	36,932	821	37,753	11.3
Joint activities ^a	2,319	372	2,691	0.8
Subtotal	255,387	15,334	270,721	81.0
Other commands:				
Army	9,941	4,447	14,388	4.3
Navy	12,838	12,682	25,520	7.6
Air Force	19,322	1,435	20,757	6.2
Subtotal	42,101	18,564	60,665	18.1
DOD organizations	499	2,512	3,011	0.9
Total	297,987	36,410	334,397	100.0

^aIncludes headquarters for USPACOM; U.S. Forces, Korea; and U.S. Forces, Japan; and other activities that report directly to USPACOM.

The 2,691 personnel assigned to joint activities assist USPACOM in carrying out missions, such as planning and administering security assistance programs, helping plan for the evacuation of U.S. noncombatants, and providing humanitarian relief in the event of disasters. They are located at various locations such as USPACOM headquarters; subunified command headquarters; and joint military assistance groups in South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The remaining personnel were assigned to other military commands and DOD organizations headquartered in the continental United States, with 60,665 and 3,011 personnel, respectively, as of March 31, 1990. Appendixes I to III describe the other military commands and appendix IV describes the DOD organizations to which these personnel were assigned. In general, these organizations support operating forces in the region, providing such services as logistics, intelligence, and air and sea transport.

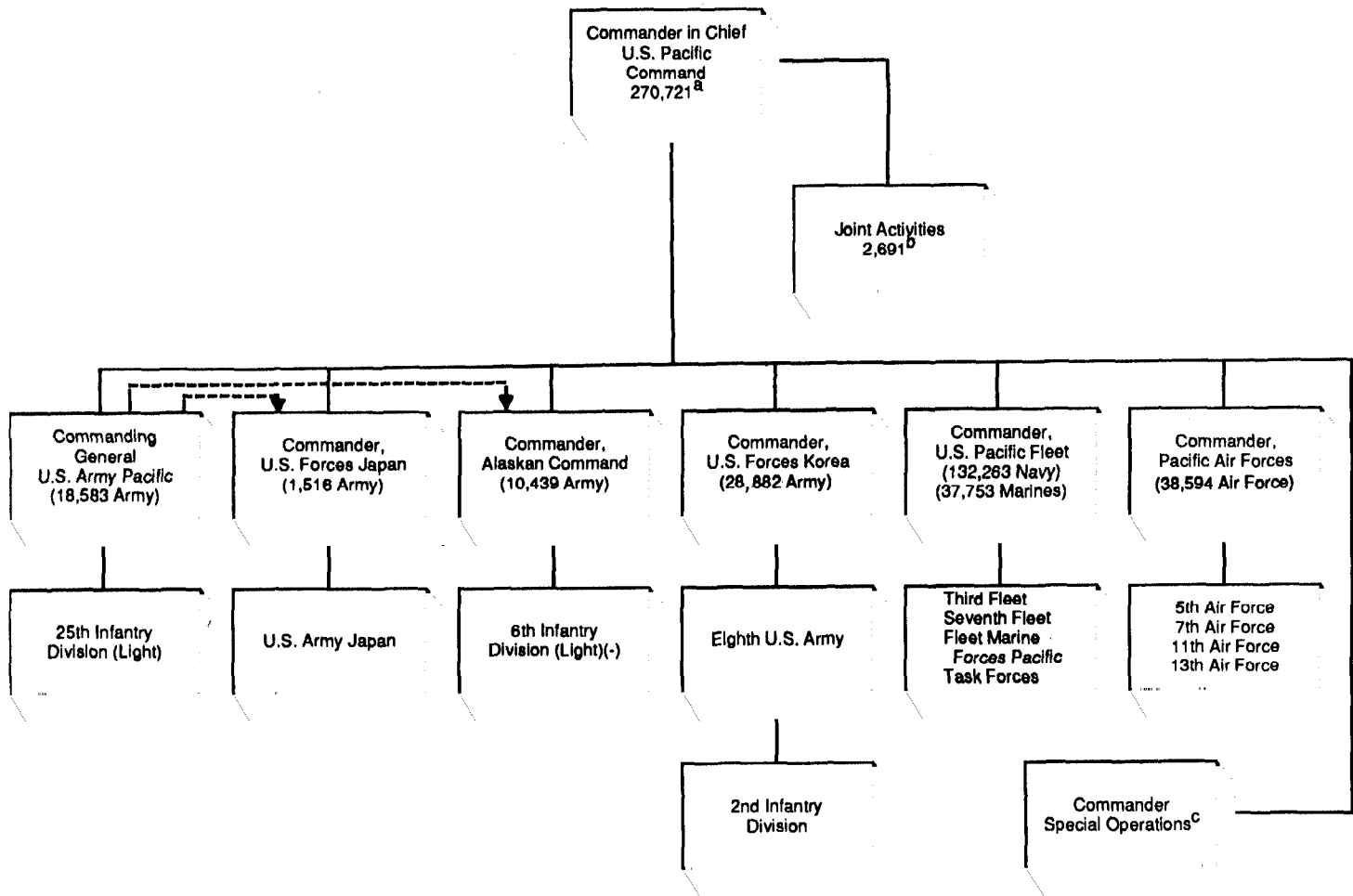
USPACOM Command Structure

The Commander in Chief, USPACOM, directs the operations of USPACOM forces primarily through three service component commands and four subunified commands (see fig. 2.1). The component commanders advise USPACOM on the employment of their respective service components and exercise operational control over assigned forces. In peacetime, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, controls the operations of all Navy and Marine Corps forces under USPACOM, including the two numbered fleets and the Fleet Marine Force Pacific. Similarly, the Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces, exercises operational control over all Air Force personnel assigned to USPACOM units, including the four numbered air forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Alaska. The Commanding General of the U.S. Army Pacific commands two of the Army divisions in USPACOM and also exercises operational control over one of these two divisions, 25th Infantry Division (Light) based in Hawaii.

Three of the subunified commands—U.S. Forces, Korea; U.S. Forces, Japan; and the Alaskan Command—coordinate joint military activities in their locations and exercise operational control over Army forces stationed in Korea, Japan, and Alaska, respectively. During a conflict, USPACOM may place Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and additional Army forces under the control of the subunified commands as shown in figure 2.1. The fourth subunified command, the Special Operations Command, conducts joint special activities throughout the theater, such as counter-terrorism, theater search and rescue, and unconventional warfare.

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Figure 2.1: Operational Command Structure of the U.S. Pacific Command as of January 1991



----- U.S. Army Pacific commands U.S. Forces Command and Alaskan Command but does not exercise operational control over these forces.

^a Figures include military and civilian personnel.

^b Includes personnel assigned to U.S. Pacific Command headquarters, subunified command headquarters, and joint activities.

^c Special Operation Command had no assigned personnel other than headquarters at off on March 31, 1990.

Analysis of Individual Service Presence in the Theater

The Navy's 206,307 military and civilian personnel and their dependents represented 40 percent of the total military presence, as shown in table 2.4, and its 140,944 Navy military personnel about 47 percent of the 297,987 military personnel in the Pacific theater. Only 28,053 of the Navy military personnel were land based, with the remaining 112,891 afloat and operating in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. The Army's 124,152 personnel and dependents were almost all located in Korea, Hawaii, and Alaska. Most of the 123,247 Air Force personnel and dependents were based in six locations: Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. About 62 percent of the total 59,343 Marine Corps presence was located in Japan.

Table 2.4: U.S. Military Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Service/Organization, as of March 31, 1990

Service/organization	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total	Percent
Army	64,032	10,568	74,600	49,552	124,152	24.0
Navy	140,944	17,574	158,518	47,789	206,307	40.0
Air Force	55,143	4,935	60,078	63,169	123,247	11.5
Marine Corps	37,369	821	38,190	21,153	59,343	23.9
DOD organizations	499	2,512	3,011	328	3,339	0.6
Total^a	297,987	36,410	334,397	181,991	516,388	100.0

^aFor foreign locations, includes dependents of military and civilian personnel; for U.S. locations, includes military dependents only.

U.S. Navy Presence

As shown in table 2.5, afloat forces contributed significantly to the Navy presence in the region, accounting for about 80 percent of Navy military personnel and over half of the total Navy presence. Afloat forces include personnel assigned to ships, submarines, and naval aircraft squadrons operating in the Pacific theater on March 31, 1990. The Navy's land-based presence is largest in Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Guam, locations that provide support for afloat forces. USPACOM exercises operational control over assigned Navy forces through the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

About 80 percent of all Navy military personnel in the region hold combat positions. For purposes of this report, the Navy classified its afloat forces as combat forces and ashore personnel as support.

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Table 2.5: U.S. Navy Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence	Percent
Land based:						
Japan	6,237	1,263	7,500	12,388	19,888	9.6
Korea	334	10	344	412	756	0.4
Philippines	4,181	586	4,767	7,491	12,258	5.9
Other Foreign	1,320	63	1,383	598	1,981	1.0
Subtotal	12,072	1,922	13,994	20,889	34,883	16.9
Hawaii	10,433	11,914	22,347	19,471	41,818	20.3
Alaska	1,923	199	2,122	1,667	3,789	1.8
Guam	3,613	3,539	7,152	5,761	12,913	6.3
Other	12	0	12	1	13	•
Subtotal	15,981	15,652	31,633	26,900	58,533	28.4
Total Land based	28,053	17,574	45,627	47,789	93,416	45.3
Afloat	112,891	^a	112,891	^b	112,891	54.7
Grand total	140,944	17,574	158,518	47,789	206,307	100.0

Note: Percent of military personnel assigned to combat positions: 80.1.

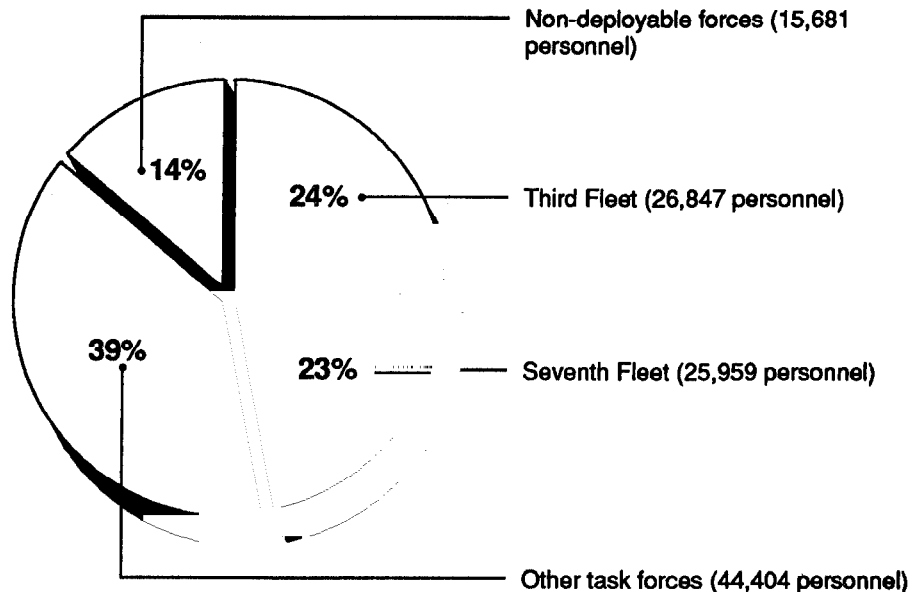
^aNot applicable.

^bDependents of Navy and Marine Corps afloat personnel are included in land-based dependent figures.

Afloat Forces

The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, controls the operations of all deployable afloat forces in the Pacific theater, executing military missions primarily through the Third and Seventh Fleets and subordinate task forces. Afloat forces also include personnel assigned to non-deployable ships, that is, ships undergoing major repairs and unable to conduct military operations on short notice. As shown in figure 2.2, the Third and Seventh Fleets accounted for 26,847 and 25,959 Navy military personnel, respectively, other units accounted for 44,404, and non-deployable forces accounted for 15,681.

Figure 2.2: Assignment of Navy Afloat Forces in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990



Although the Third and Seventh Fleets represent less than half of all afloat forces in the region, they make up the bulk of the U.S. Pacific Fleet's afloat forces that conduct military exercises. Principal fleet missions are to (1) assist in the defense of the United States against attack through the Pacific, (2) deter aggression by projecting military power from the sea, (3) protect and control shipping and maintain sea communications in the Pacific theater and contiguous waters, (4) provide defense of naval forces at sea against air attack, and (5) assist in air defense of land areas.

The two fleets execute military missions through task forces designed to carry out specific operations, such as command and control, air strike operations, and amphibious operations. Each fleet controls operations of assigned forces in designated ocean areas; the Seventh Fleet operates in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the Third Fleet operates in the eastern and northern Pacific Oceans. The fleet commanders control the operations of most naval craft on military missions within their respective areas, with the exception of ballistic missile submarines and some attack submarines.

Other task force commanders, who report directly to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, exercise operational control over the remaining

deployable afloat forces. The Commander, Submarine Force Pacific, controls the operations of all ballistic missile submarines and attack submarines not assigned to the numbered fleets. The Commander, Antisubmarine Force Pacific, exercises operational control over certain antisubmarine warfare craft. The remaining task forces include the Naval Surface Force Pacific, Naval Air Force Pacific, Naval Training Force Pacific, and other activities that control deployable ships or naval aircraft when they are in port or in training.

Ashore Forces

The primary mission of Navy land-based establishments in Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, and Guam is to support the operations of the Third and Seventh Fleets and other afloat forces. The largest land-based Navy presence is located in Hawaii, the headquarters' site for the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Third Fleet, Submarine Force Pacific, and Antisubmarine Force Pacific. Major Navy support activities in Hawaii include the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, the Naval Shipyard, and the Naval Air Station Barbers Point. The Navy's headquarters for the Seventh Fleet is in Japan and supports fleet operations at the Yokosuka and Sasebo Naval Complexes and naval air operations at Atsugi, Misawa, and Kadena Air Bases. In the Philippines, the U.S. Navy personnel support and maintain the Subic Naval Base, which includes a major ship repair facility and the Naval Air Station Cubi Point. Other Navy facilities in the Pacific theater include the Naval Air Station Agana, Guam and Naval Complexes in Guam and Diego Garcia. The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, coordinates these support activities through regional coordinators located in Japan, the Philippines, Guam, and at Pearl Harbor.

U.S. Army Presence

Almost all of the Army presence in the region is located in Korea, Hawaii, Alaska, and Japan (see table 2.6). This presence includes the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea, the 25th Infantry Division (Light) in Hawaii, and the 6th Infantry Division (Light) (-) in Alaska.² USPACOM exercises operational control of the three infantry divisions and Army personnel in Japan through four separate organizations: U.S. Army Pacific; U.S. Forces, Korea; U.S. Forces, Japan; and the Alaskan Command.

²The (-) symbol means that the division operates with less than 3 brigades.

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Table 2.6: U.S. Army Presence in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence	Percent
Japan	2,146	1,099	3,245	3,860	7,105	5.7
Korea	32,797	1,835	34,632	12,313	46,945	37.8
Philippines	37	0	37	53	90	0.1
Other foreign	65	0	65	185	250	0.2
Subtotal	35,045	2,934	37,979	16,411	54,390	43.8
Hawaii	18,958	5,071	24,029	18,508	42,537	34.3
Alaska	9,723	2,458	12,181	14,545	26,726	21.5
Guam	39	18	57	68	125	0.1
Other ^a	267	87	354	20	374	0.3
Subtotal	28,987	7,634	36,621	33,141	69,762	56.2
Total	64,032	10,568	74,600	49,552	124,152	100.0

Note: Percent of military personnel assigned to combat positions: 60.1

^aIncludes the Republic of the Marshall Islands, a former trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

About 60 percent of the soldiers assigned to the Pacific theater hold combat positions. For purposes of this report, the Army defined the 2nd Infantry Division, the 17th Aviation Brigade, 2nd Engineer Group, and the 8th Military Police Brigade (Provisional) in Korea as combat units, as well as the 25th Infantry Division (Light) in Hawaii, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) (-) in Alaska, and a special forces unit in Japan. The Army classified all Army personnel assigned to remaining Army units, joint activities, or DOD agencies as support personnel.

The mission of the U.S. Army in South Korea is to deter North Korean aggression and, if deterrence fails, to help South Korea defeat an attack by North Korea. Most Army forces in South Korea report to the Eighth U.S. Army, which operates under the control of U.S. Forces, Korea. The Eighth U.S. Army's main warfighting unit, the 2nd Infantry Division, is strategically located along the demilitarized zone, where it serves as a visible sign of U.S. commitment to defend South Korea. The 2nd Infantry Division accounts for about 45 percent of all soldiers assigned to South Korea. Other Army forces provide combat support to the 2nd Infantry Division and other U.S. forces maintain war reserves, operate installations, and provide capability to receive reinforcements. The Army's presence in South Korea includes a relatively low proportion of dependents because most soldiers there are on unaccompanied tours of duty.

The mission of the 25th and the 6th Infantry Divisions (Light) is to rapidly deploy and respond quickly to contingencies throughout the Pacific theater. The 25th Infantry Division (Light), located at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii, reports operationally to the U.S. Army Pacific, and accounts for about 62 percent of all soldiers assigned to Hawaii. Operating under the control of the Alaskan Command, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) (-) represents about 91 percent of all soldiers in Alaska. The U.S. Army Pacific commands both divisions. The remaining personnel in Hawaii and Alaska are assigned to the U.S. Army Pacific headquarters and support units, joint activities, or Army commands headquartered in the continental United States but with a presence in Hawaii or Alaska.

U.S. Army, Japan, the Army component of U.S. Forces, Japan, is the largest command represented in Japan. This command, a skeletal organization, would be augmented with Army troops from other locations during a conflict. During peacetime, U.S. Army, Japan, provides support for Army units that deploy to Japan, maintains war reserves and bases used for storing those reserves, and provides offshore procurement and maintenance facilities. The command has also provided medical support to U.S. forces during wars.

U.S. Air Force Presence

As shown in table 2.7, the Air Force maintains a substantial presence in five locations—Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, Korea, and the Philippines. This presence supports military operations of four numbered air forces under the Pacific Air Force. The smaller presence in Guam supports operations at Andersen Air Base.

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Table 2.7: U.S. Air Force Presence in the Pacific Theater, as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence	Percent
Japan	15,908	835	16,743	20,837	37,580	30.5
Korea	10,791	166	10,957	3,077	14,034	11.4
Philippines	8,574	341	8,915	10,727	19,642	15.9
Other foreign	349	3	352	523	875	0.7
Subtotal	35,822	1,345	36,967	35,164	72,131	58.5
United States						
Hawaii	5,680	1,752	7,432	8,599	16,031	13.0
Alaska	10,758	1,273	12,031	15,011	27,042	21.9
Guam	3,057	565	3,622	4,395	8,017	6.5
Other ^a	6	0	6	0	6	•
Subtotal	19,501	3,590	23,091	28,005	51,096	41.5
Total	55,143^b	4,935	60,078^b	63,169	123,247	100.0

Note: Percent of military personnel assigned to combat positions: 48.

^aIncludes other U.S. locations and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

^bIncludes 20 military personnel, whose locations are classified.

About 48 percent of Air Force military personnel assigned to the Pacific theater hold combat positions. For this report, the Air Force defined combat units as its strategic, tactical, and mobility forces; intelligence units; force support training activities; combat management headquarters; and geophysical activities. All other forces were considered support.

Headquartered in Hawaii, the Pacific Air Force is composed of the 5th Air Force (Japan), 7th Air Force (Korea), 11th Air Force (Alaska),³ and 13th Air Force (the Philippines). Pacific Air Force missions are to provide ready, mobile, tactical strike forces and tactical aerial reconnaissance; conduct U.S. air defense operations; assist air forces of friendly and allied nations; and coordinate with the Military Airlift Command for airlift and support of all U.S. and friendly nation services. To carry out these missions, the numbered air forces together oversee seven tactical fighter wings, two each in Japan, Korea, and Alaska and one in the Philippines;⁴ one tactical airlift wing in Japan; and one special operations

³The 11th Air Force was established in August 1990, when the Alaskan Air Command was disestablished as a major Air Force Command. This report uses the term 11th Air Force when referring to units formerly under the Alaskan Air Command.

⁴The Air Force plans to remove the tactical fighter wing from the Philippines by the end of fiscal year 1991.

wing in the Philippines; as well as command and control, reconnaissance, and other units that support wing operations.

The Strategic Air Command contributed heavily to the Air Force's presence in Guam. The Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command, exercises operational command over all U.S.-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and all nuclear or conventionally armed long-range bombers. The Command also provides reconnaissance, air refueling, and conventional operational support for unified commanders. On March 31, 1990, about 1,000 Air Force personnel in Guam were assigned to the Command's 43rd Heavy Bombardment Wing, which until mid-March 1990 included a squadron of B-52 bombers, the only such squadron permanently assigned to the Pacific theater. By late September 1990, when the Air Force officially deactivated the Wing, the Strategic Air Command's presence in Guam had declined to less than 100 personnel.

The remaining Air Force presence provides base support for aircraft assigned to the numbered air forces, Strategic Air Command, and Air Force commands headquartered in the continental United States.

The Pacific Air Force operates and maintains the following major Air Force bases: Yokota, Kadena, and Misawa Air Bases (Japan); Osan and Kunsan Air Bases (South Korea); Elemendorf and Eilsen Air Force Bases (Alaska); Clark Air Base (the Philippines); Andersen Air Force Base (Guam); and Hickam Air Force Base (Hawaii).

U.S. Marine Corps Presence

As shown in table 2.8, over 90 percent of the Marine Corps presence in the Pacific theater was located in Japan and Hawaii. These two locations provide support for Fleet Marine Force Pacific operating forces, including the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade (headquartered in Hawaii) and its parent unit, the III Marine Expeditionary Force (headquartered in Okinawa, Japan). Other marines throughout the region provide security for U.S. installations as part of the Marine Corps Security Force Battalion or Marine Barracks (marine security guards). Most marines at sea served in a Marine Expeditionary Unit operating in the western Pacific. The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, exercises operational control over all marines in the Pacific theater. Many Navy ships have a Marine detachment aboard, and these marines are counted in the afloat figures.

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Table 2.8: U.S. Marine Corps Presence in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence	Percent
Land based:						
Japan	23,403	405	23,808	13,148	36,956	62.3
Korea	80	0	80	101	181	0.3
Philippines	679	0	679	128	807	1.4
Other foreign	224	0	224	50	274	0.5
Subtotal	24,386	405	24,791	13,427	38,218	64.4
Hawaii	9,460	416	9,876	7,502	17,378	29.3
Alaska	144	0	144	100	244	0.4
Guam	456	0	456	124	580	1.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	10,060	416	10,476	7,726	18,202	30.7
Total land based	34,446	821	35,267	21,153	56,420	95.1
Afloat	2,923	^a	2,923	^a	2,923	4.9
Grand total	37,369	821	38,190	21,153	59,343	100.0

Note: Percent of military personnel assigned to combat positions: 93.9.

^aNot applicable.

About 94 percent of marines in the Pacific hold combat positions. For purposes of this report, the Marine Corps classified the III Marine Expeditionary Force, 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, and Marine security forces as combat units, and classified marines assigned to bases and stations as support personnel. The Marine Corps did not classify personnel assigned to subunified commands, other joint activities, or afloat forces as either combat or support. To keep Marine Corps afloat data consistent with that of the Navy, we categorized all afloat marines as combat personnel.

The III Marine Expeditionary Force and the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade form two permanent Marine Air-Ground Task Forces. The III Marine Expeditionary Force accounts for 21,631 marines in Japan, and the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade for 7,466 marines in Hawaii. These units could deploy for combat operations both within and outside the Pacific theater. For example, a large number of marines from the two units were sent outside the region to Saudi Arabia to support Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Personnel and equipment from the expeditionary force and brigade are also used to form contingency Marine Air-Ground Task Forces to meet special operational requirements.

Designed to provide a balanced force of combined arms, Marine Air-Ground Task Forces are comprised of four elements: (1) a command element that includes a headquarters and a service company; (2) a ground combat element responsible for integration and conduct of combat operations; (3) an aviation element that provides air reconnaissance, anti-air warfare assault support, electronic warfare, and control of aircraft and missiles; and (4) a combat service support element that provides support services, such as supply, maintenance, transportation, health, postal, disbursing, handling prisoners of war, and automated information systems. The assigned mission determines the size of each task force and its four elements.

To support deploying Marine Air-Ground Task Forces, the Marine Corps maintains equipment and supplies aboard nine ships in the Pacific theater. These ships comprise two Maritime Prepositioning Ship squadrons based in Guam and Diego Garcia. Each squadron has tanks, artillery, combat service support equipment, and 30 days of supply embarked for a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of 16,500. These squadrons, or portions thereof, link up with deploying task forces to increase the speed of deployment and provide force sustainment, as they did at the beginning of Operation Desert Shield.

Marine security forces are permanently stationed throughout the Pacific theater. The Marine Corps Security Force includes marines assigned to security companies in Alaska and Diego Garcia; the Marine Barracks in Guam, Japan, the Philippines, and Hawaii; and Marine Detachments aboard ships operating in the Pacific theater. These security forces provide the ground defense nucleus for Naval Support Activities and security at sensitive sites, naval bases, and installations. Marine security guards protect classified material and U.S. government property at 17 embassies throughout the region.

Over 80 percent of the 2,923 marines afloat on March 31, 1990, were part of the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, a Marine Air-Ground Task Force operating under the Commander, Seventh Fleet, in the western Pacific Ocean. While in training and afloat, the unit's ground, air, and combat support elements draw from the pool of marines stationed in California. The 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit and two other such units—the 11th and 13th Marine Expeditionary Units—alternate in the western Pacific for 6-month periods. When not afloat, these two units contain only a command element staffed by 40-45 marines, which were not included in this report because they are stationed in California.

When afloat, the units' ground, air, and combat support elements are assigned marines from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force in California.

DOD Organizations

DOD organizations represent less than 1 percent of the U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater. As shown in table 2.9, most of the DOD presence is located in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. DOD employs a large number of civilian personnel in these three locations for the DOD Dependents Schools System, the largest DOD organization represented in the region (see table 2.10). Unlike the military services, DOD organizations maintain a relatively small presence in U.S. territory and a small number of military personnel and dependents throughout the region.

Table 2.9: DOD Organizations Represented in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence	Percent
Foreign based						
Japan	89	1,385	1,474	137	1,611	48.2
Korea	70	393	463	99	562	16.8
Philippines	51	384	435	20	455	13.6
Other	144	57	201	72	273	8.2
Subtotal	354	2,219	2,573	328	2,901	86.9
United States ^a	145	293	438	^b	438	13.1
Total^c	499	2,512	3,011	328	3,339	100.0

^aIncludes Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and other U.S. territories, protectorates, and freely associated states.

^bNot applicable.

^cDependent figures for DOD Dependents Schools System were not available.

Table 2.10: Military and Civilian Personnel Assigned to DOD Organizations in the Pacific Theater, by Organization, as of March 31, 1990

Organization	Military	Civilian	Total
DOD Dependents Schools System	0	1,968	1,968
Defense Communications Agency	88	57	145
Defense Logistics Agency	40	148	188
Defense Courier Service	61	0	61
Defense Investigative Service	0	47	47
Defense Contract Audit Agency	0	25	25
Defense Mapping Agency	14	22	36
Other	296	245	541
Total	499	2,512	3,011

Dependents Comprise 35 Percent of U.S. Presence

The 181,991 dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel located overseas and military dependents in U.S. protectorates represented 35 percent of overall U.S. regional presence. (Civilian dependents in Hawaii, Alaska, and U.S. territories are not included in these figures.) Military and civilian dependents located in foreign countries represented 47 percent of all dependents. The Air Force's dependents accounted for 35 percent of all dependents and 41 percent of all dependents located in foreign lands. The Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Army had relatively few dependents in foreign countries because of the following:

- Navy military personnel are generally home ported in the United States and their dependents generally reside in the United States.
- Many Army and Marine Corps military and civilian personnel are stationed in either Korea or Japan for short duty tours. In these cases, the U.S. government will not cover the transportation and moving expenses for their dependents or grant other living privileges. While many soldiers and marines personally pay the travel and moving expenses of their dependents, others choose not to.

Foreign National Employees Comprise 30 Percent of DOD Work Force in Foreign Locations

As shown in table 2.11, DOD employed 49,512 foreign national civilians to support DOD activities in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and other foreign locations. In these locations, foreign national civilians accounted for about 30 percent of the DOD work force (all military, U.S. civilian, and foreign national civilian employees). Foreign national civilians contributed most heavily to the work force in the Philippines, where naval activities at Subic Bay employ large numbers of local workers. The Navy also employed 13 foreign national civilians in Guam, bringing the total number of foreign employees in the region to 49,525. It should be noted that Japan has recently agreed to pay the cost of all Japanese workers employed at U.S. bases.

Table 2.11: Foreign National Civilians Employed by DOD in Foreign Locations Within the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DOD	Total
Japan	3,261	9,212	2,803	4,305	216	19,797
South Korea	13,575	0	0	1,396	66	15,037
Philippines	0	11,738	0	2,579	88	14,405
Other foreign	0	238	0	1	34	273
Total	16,836	21,188	2,803	8,281	404	49,512

DOD Plans to Reduce Force Levels in the Pacific Theater

In April 1990, DOD announced plans to reduce the number of military personnel stationed in Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. These plans are part of a phased effort to restructure U.S. force levels in east Asia and the Pacific over the next decade.

During the first phase, within 1 to 3 years, DOD would streamline the existing force structure and begin to rearrange existing security relationships with those countries, which would result in an overall decrease of 14,000-15,000 personnel. DOD foresees reductions of 5,000 ground force and 2,000 Air Force personnel in South Korea, as the United States moves from a lead role to a support role in that country's defense. DOD believes that it is in the U.S. interest to maintain a presence in Japan because of the geostrategic locations of the bases and the cost effectiveness of its presence there. Thus, the Department sees a continued, substantial air and naval presence in Japan, but with some measured reductions of ground and support air forces, particularly in Okinawa. DOD also plans to remove 2,000 military personnel from the Philippines by the end of this phase. However, the size of the U.S. presence there may decline further, depending on the results of ongoing negotiations with the Philippine government over U.S. access to Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

Details of specific unit changes in Korea and Japan are classified. The Air Force, however, has announced plans to remove its one remaining tactical fighter wing from the Philippines by the end of fiscal year 1991.

During the second phase, within 3 to 5 years, DOD may undertake additional incremental reductions in combat forces stationed in Korea and Japan. DOD will consider restructuring the 2nd Infantry Division in South Korea, depending upon the state of North-South Korea relations and upon improvements in South Korean military capabilities. DOD may also pursue additional efficiencies and reductions in the U.S. presence in Japan, contingent upon the preservation of regional stability and the Government of Japan assuming more defense responsibility.

U.S. Spent \$16.8 Billion in Fiscal Year 1989 to Maintain Military Presence in the Pacific Theater

In fiscal year 1989, the military services and DOD agencies spent about \$16.8 billion to maintain the U.S. military presence in the Pacific theater (see table 2.12). This figure includes funds obligated during fiscal year 1989 under five appropriation categories: military personnel, operations and maintenance, family housing construction, family housing operations, and military construction. As shown in table 2.13, most of these funds were for military personnel and operations and maintenance. The \$16.8 billion excludes funds obligated under procurement budget categories, as well as contributions made by host governments in Japan and Korea.

Table 2.12: Cost of Maintaining the U.S. Military Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Service/Organization and Location (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in millions

Location	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DOD	Total	Percent
Japan	\$279	\$592	\$943	\$1,117	\$92	\$3,023	18.0
South Korea	1,672	21	3	659	31	2,386	14.2
Philippines	5	282	18	539	31	876^a	5.2
Other foreign	4	84	3	14	9	114	0.7
Subtotal	1,960	979	967	2,329	163	6,399^a	38.0
United States ^b	1,713	1,401	350	1,396	48	4,907^a	29.2
Afloat forces	0	5,422	97	0	0	5,519	32.8
Total	\$3,673	\$7,802	\$1,414	\$3,725	\$211	\$16,825	100.0

^aTotals do not add due to rounding.

^bIncludes Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, other U.S. locations, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

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Table 2.13: Cost of Maintaining the U.S. Military Presence in the Pacific Theater, by Appropriation Category (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in millions

Activity	Military operations		Family housing		Military construction	Total
	Personnel	Maintenance	Operations	Construction		
Land based:						
Army	\$2,068.0	\$1,118.1	\$205.3	\$93.4	\$188.1	\$3,672.9
Navy	975.8	1,156.2	89.4	13.4	145.0	2,379.8
Air Force	2,209.9	1,202.0	145.5	34.1	133.3	3,724.8
Marine Corps	1,067.9	249.1	^a	^a	^a	1,317.0
DOD	^b	185.1	3.3	0.0	23.1	211.5
Subtotal land based	6,321.6	3,910.5	443.5	140.9	489.5	11,306.0
Afloat:						
Navy	3,641.8	1,780.2	^c	^c	^c	5,422.0
Marine Corps	88.2	8.8	^c	^c	^c	97.0
Subtotal afloat	3,730.0	1,789.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,519.0
Total	\$10,051.6	\$5,699.5	\$443.5	\$140.9	\$489.5	\$16,825.0

^aMarine Corps funds included in Navy categories.

^bFunds obligated for military personnel assigned to DOD agencies are included in each service's military personnel funds.

^cFunds for these categories are included in those for home port locations.

Military Personnel Costs

During fiscal year 1989, DOD spent about \$10.1 billion for military personnel costs in the Pacific theater. This category covers pay and allowances for active duty military and long-term active duty reservists and moving costs associated with permanent changes of station. Military personnel costs generally followed the pattern of the number of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps personnel assigned to the region.

Operations and Maintenance Costs

In fiscal year 1989, DOD spent about \$5.7 billion to operate and maintain forces in the Pacific theater. Over \$3 billion of the operations and maintenance category was spent on three types of military activities: general purpose forces (about \$2.7 billion), intelligence and communications (about \$290 million), and strategic forces (about \$280.7 million).

All four services obligated funds under the general purpose forces category in fiscal year 1989. This category provides for day-to-day operations of Army units, including training, operations and logistics, tactical equipment maintenance, medical support, and low intensity operations.

It also funds tactical air forces assigned to the Pacific Air Force, unified command headquarters, Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises, and chemical and biological defense activities. Further, the category covers Navy ship and aircraft operations, ship overhauls, maintenance, installation of equipment, and technical support, as well as operations and support of such shore installations as air facilities, ranges, and naval stations.

The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force funded intelligence and communications activities under the operations and maintenance category in fiscal year 1989. This category provides funds to support strategic and general purpose forces in cryptology, general defense intelligence, communications, special activities such as oceanographic and weather programs, and automatic data processing for the Worldwide Command and Control System.

Only the Air Force obligated funds, specifically, for strategic forces in fiscal year 1989, with the majority of these funds going towards operations and maintenance in Alaska. Strategic funds provided for the 11th Air Force (Alaska), Strategic Air Command, and Space Command. This funding category covers operations and maintenance of combat aircraft; intercontinental ballistic missiles; command, control, and communications systems; supersonic interceptors; and space detection and surveillance systems.

Construction Costs

As previously shown in table 2.13, the military services obligated \$140.9 million for family housing and \$489.5 million for military construction projects in the Pacific theater during fiscal year 1989. These two categories provide for 5-year funding of approved construction projects, that is, the services may obligate funds under these categories up to 5 years after Congress appropriates the funds. Thus, the family housing and military construction categories cover construction projects authorized and funded by Congress during prior fiscal years, as well as projects authorized and funded for fiscal year 1989.

The majority of these construction funds covered projects in U.S. states, territories, and other protectorates. In fiscal year 1989, the services obligated \$105.9 million for family housing construction projects and \$306.5 million for military construction projects in those locations. By comparison, the services obligated \$35 million and \$183 million, respectively, for family housing and military construction projects in foreign locations during the same year.

Army and Air Force projects in Korea accounted for the majority of military construction funds obligated for projects in foreign locations. In fiscal year 1989, the Army obligated \$63.2 million and the Air Force \$34.9 million for military construction projects in Korea. The Air Force obligated a significant amount of construction funds, about \$56 million, on family housing construction (\$24 million) and military construction (\$32.3 million) in the Philippines. According to Pacific Air Force officials, Congress appropriated these funds in prior fiscal years for construction projects covering several fiscal years. The Air Force, however, did not obligate these funds until fiscal year 1989.

Procurement Costs

Table 2.13 excludes funds obligated under procurement authority. At our request, the military services provided a schedule of major weapon systems delivered to the Pacific theater in fiscal year 1989. Using the 1989 Selected Acquisition Report, we estimated the cost of this equipment to be \$8.7 billion, of which the Navy and Marine Corps received \$8 billion. These estimates are provided only to illustrate the importance of procurement appropriations in assessing regional cost. It is important to note that annual procurement costs are likely to vary significantly because only a relatively low number of high valued items are involved, and equipment distribution patterns among the services are uneven, depending on plans to modernize particular units. Also, procurement appropriations are frequently appropriated on a multiyear basis, making it impossible to allocate a particular annual appropriation to a region of the world. Thus, we have chosen to keep procurement cost estimates separate from other appropriated categories.

U.S. Military Presence in Japan

The United States has maintained a permanent military presence in Japan since the end of World War II. The current U.S. military mission in Japan is to help defend Japan against attack and to promote regional stability in Northeast Asia. As of March 31, 1990, 103,140 U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents resided in Japan. In addition, the military employed 19,797 foreign nationals. In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent about \$3 billion, exclusive of procurement funding, to maintain the presence. The 52,770 U.S. military and civilian personnel in Japan represent 45 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel on foreign soil in the Pacific theater and 16 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the entire Pacific theater.

The Air Force and Marine Corps dominate the U.S. military presence in Japan, together representing 72 percent of all U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents. The Marine Corps has the largest number of military and civilian personnel in Japan, most of whom are based on the island of Okinawa, one of a chain of islands located south of mainland Japan. However, the Air Force has the largest total presence because of its relatively large number of dependents. The Navy represented about 19 percent of the total U.S. military presence in Japan. Navy personnel support the Seventh Fleet, whose command ship is based in Yokosuka, Japan. The Army maintains a small presence in Japan. During a conflict, Army units would be augmented by units from other locations.

Over the next 3 years, the United States plans to reduce the number of ground and air support forces it stations in Japan. Table 3.1 provides a breakdown of current U.S. military personnel and their dependents in Japan as of March 31, 1990.

Table 3.1: U.S. Military Presence Ashore in Japan, by Service, as of March 31, 1990

Organization	U.S. personnel			Dependents	Total presence
	Military	Civilian	Total		
Army	2,146	1,099	3,245	3,860	7,105
Navy	6,237	1,263	7,500	12,388	19,888
Air Force	15,908	835	16,743	20,837	37,580
Marine Corps	23,403	405	23,808	13,148	36,956
DOD agencies	89	1,385	1,474	137	1,611
Total	47,783	4,987	52,770	50,370	103,140

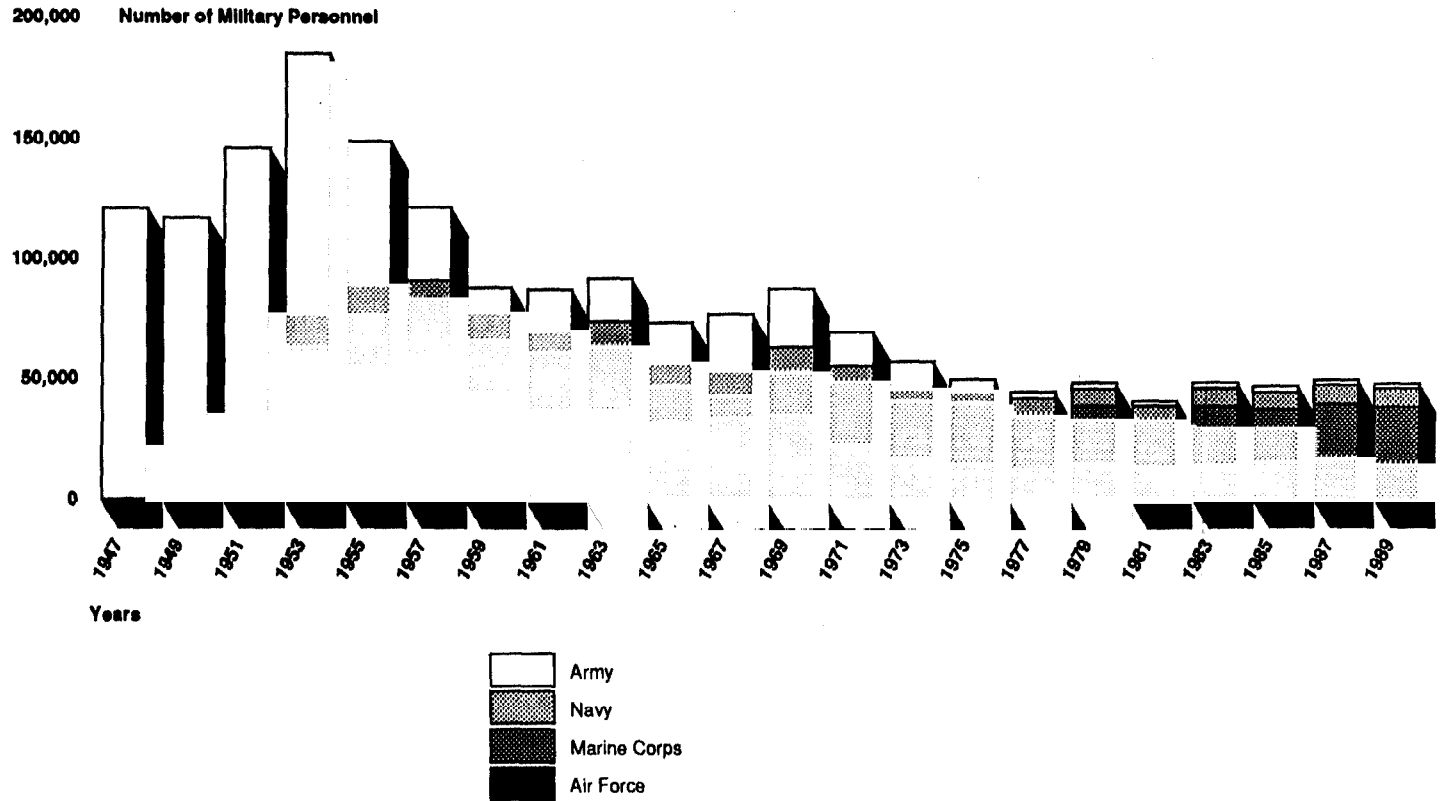
U.S. Forces Contribute to Japan's Security and Regional Stability

Following World War II, the U.S.-Japan defense relationship consisted principally of the U.S. commitment to defend Japan against an armed attack. In addition, the United States maintained a military presence in Japan to deter Soviet aggression in the Far East, maintain a base structure that can meet regional contingencies, and ensure that Japan remains a close ally. According to DOD, U.S. military forces in Japan continue to play an important role in Northeast Asia, even as the Soviet threat to the region is decreasing. This role includes

- providing regional stability and global deterrence,
- deterring nuclear proliferation,
- fostering growth of democracy and human rights,
- ensuring freedom of navigation, and
- preventing the rise of any regional hegemony.

As shown in figure 3.1, the number of U.S. military personnel in Japan had decreased from over 156,000 in 1946 to about 48,000 in 1989. The most dramatic decline occurred with the withdrawal of Army personnel assigned to Japan, who, immediately after the war, had occupied Japan as part of the allied forces and administered the provisional government. Although Marine Corps presence declined during the Vietnam War, it has maintained a presence of between 19,000 and 26,000 personnel in Japan, primarily on Okinawa, since the 1970s.

Figure 3.1: U.S. Military Personnel in Japan 1947 to 1989



Source: DOD

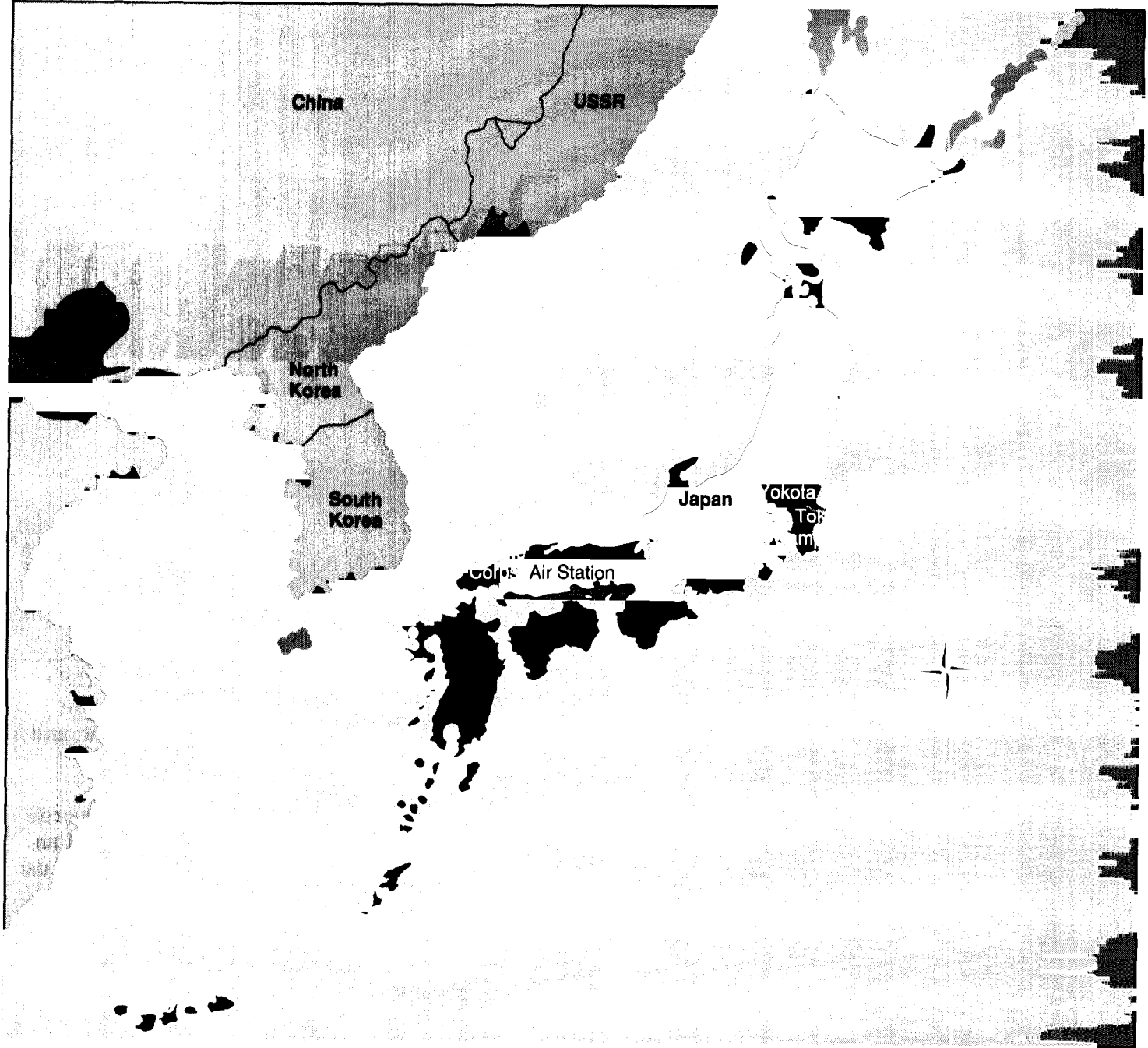
Agreements Provide for Defense and Use of Facilities

Three security commitments constitute the basis for the current U.S.-Japan security relationship. The commitments include the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the Status of Forces Agreement, and a decision by Japan to increase its self-defense efforts.

The 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security calls for a coordinated joint response by Japan and the United States in the event of an armed attack against Japan. The treaty grants the United States the use of land and facilities to aid in the defense of Japan and in fostering peace and security in the Far East. However, the United States would require agreement from the Japan government to conduct combat operations from these facilities for purposes other than the defense of Japan. The 1960 Status of Forces Agreement governs the status of U.S. armed forces in Japan, including the use of bases and facilities, and provides

the legal basis for Japan's support of the U.S. military. Figure 3.2 shows the locations of major U.S. bases in Japan.

Figure 3.2: Locations of Major U.S. Bases in Japan



In 1981, Japan decided to defend its surrounding air and sea lanes out to 1,000 nautical miles, which will complement U.S. responsibilities within the area. For example, while Japan has promised to provide defensive capability (such as anti-air, antisubmarine, and anti-invasion capability), the United States has agreed to provide offensive strike forces against an invading enemy.¹

U.S. Forces, Japan, Coordinates U.S. Military Activities in Japan

As a subordinate unified command under USPACOM, U.S. Forces, Japan, coordinates U.S. military operations and activities in Japan. The Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, develops plans for the defense of Japan and must be prepared, if contingencies arise, to assume operational control of assigned U.S. forces. The Commander also represents the Commander in Chief, USPACOM, in relations with the Japan Self Defense Forces and other Japanese government agencies. U.S. Forces, Japan, is comprised of Army, Navy, and Air Force components. These components advise the Commander on military matters and act as liaisons with their services. The components provide the infrastructure to quickly assimilate augmenting forces into the U.S. Forces, Japan, during a war or other contingency.

Large Marine Presence in Japan Could Deploy Throughout Pacific Theater

With 23,808 U.S. military and civilian personnel, the Marine Corps represented about 45 percent of the U.S. military and civilians in Japan. Most of the personnel were located on the island of Okinawa, south of mainland Japan, and were assigned to the III Marine Expeditionary Force. Other personnel included Marine Corps security forces, Marine security guards, and support forces assigned to bases, stations, or to joint U.S. commands and activities.

As shown in table 3.2, almost all the marines belonged to Fleet Marine Force Pacific, which is the Marine Corps command under the U.S. Pacific Fleet and USPACOM. Most of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific marines belonged to the III Marine Expeditionary Force, which is based in Okinawa, and consists of 21,631 marines. Although located in Japan, its units could be deployed for contingencies both within and outside the Pacific theater of responsibility. All III Marine Expeditionary Force personnel hold combat positions. The III Marine Expeditionary Force consists of four main elements—the command element or headquarters, the

¹U.S.-Japan Burdensharing: Japan Has Increased Its Contributions But Could Do More (GAO/NSIAD-89-188, Aug. 15, 1989).

ground combat element (3rd Marine Division), the aviation combat element (1st Marine Aircraft Wing), and the combat service support element (3rd Force Service Support Group). In addition, the Headquarters 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (stationed in Okinawa) is under the command of the III Marine Expeditionary Force.

**Chapter 3
U.S. Military Presence in Japan**

Table 3.2: Commands/Organizations to Which Marine Corps Military and Civilian Personnel in Japan Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM:					
U.S. Pacific Fleet					
Fleet Marine Force Pacific					
III Marine Expeditionary Force					
Headquarters	101	725	100	0	826
3rd Marine Division	564	7,892	100	0	8,456
1st Marine Aircraft Wing	748	6,427	100	0	7,175
3rd Force Service Support Group	273	4,762	100	0	5,035
Headquarters, 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade	44	95	100	0	139
Subtotal	1,730	19,901	100	0	21,631
Marine Corps security forces	7	208	100	0	215
Marine Corps bases and stations ^a					
Camp Butler	74	807	0	345	1,226
Iwakuni Air Station	37	327	0	54	418
Futenma Air Station	15	124	0	6	145
Subtotal	126	1,258	0	405	1,789
U.S. Forces, Japan ^b	.	.	.	.	.
Other joint activities ^c	24	129	^d	0	153
Total	1,887	21,496		405	23,788
Other commands/organizations					
Department of State Marine security guards	0	20	100	0	20
Grand total	1,887	21,516	94	405	23,808

^aThe Commander General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, is also the Commander General, Marine Corp Bases, Pacific, and has operational control of all personnel assigned to the bases and stations.

^bThe number of marines working for U.S. Force, Japan, is included with other joint activities.

^cThe joint activities are organizations that include military staff from more than one service and report to U.S. Forces, Japan, or USPACOM.

^dNot applicable.

The III Marine Expeditionary Force provides Marine Air-Ground Task Forces, as needed, for responding to contingencies and conducting maritime prepositioning force operations, amphibious operations, and sustained operations ashore. Generally, Marine Air-Ground Task Forces are combined arms forces whose size is determined by the mission assigned. The 3rd Marine Division, the largest of the III Marine Expeditionary Force elements, executes ground combat operations supported by Marine Corps aviation, force service support units, and other supporting forces. The 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, the next largest element, provides air reconnaissance, anti-air warfare, assault support, electronic warfare, and control of aircraft and missiles in support of the Task Force. The 3rd Force Service Support Group provides supply, maintenance, health, engineering, postal, disbursing, prisoner of war, automated information systems, exchange, utilities, legal, and graves registration services support to the Task Force. The 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade normally deploys as the forward echelon of the III Marine Expeditionary Force.

In addition to the III Marine Expeditionary Force, Fleet Marine Force Pacific assigned 215 marines to the Marine Corps security force in Japan. These marines provided security for Navy installations in Japan, including Fleet activities in Yokosuka, the Naval Air Facility in Atsugi, and the U.S. Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Kaniseya. Along with these forces, 1,789 Marine Corps military and civilian personnel are assigned to Camp Butler, Iwakuni Air Station, and Futenma Air Station. These marines provide the base support functions, and none of these personnel hold combat positions. Camp Butler personnel provide training facilities, logistical support, and limited administrative support for units located at six smaller camps on Okinawa and at Camp Fuji, on mainland Japan. The two Marine Corps Air Stations—Futenma on Okinawa and Iwakuni on mainland Japan—provide support for the Marine Air Wing. Also, 153 marines are assigned to joint activities such as U.S. Forces Japan.

In addition to USPACOM activities, 20 Marine security guards in Japan protect classified and administratively controlled material, as well as security for U.S. Government property at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. These marines report to the U.S. Ambassador.

The marines in Japan are equipped with light armored vehicles, artillery, TOW missile systems, and a variety of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. If necessary, deploying units of the III Marine Expeditionary Force would obtain additional equipment from prepositioned ships off the coast of Diego Garcia and Guam (see chap. 8).

Air Force Has Second Largest Presence in Japan

The Air Force had 16,743 U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to Japan on March 31, 1990. As shown in table 3.3, most Air Force personnel were under the Pacific Air Force, the Air Force component of USPACOM and the largest Air Force command represented in Japan. Almost all Pacific Air Force personnel in Japan were assigned to the 5th Air Force. Most of the remaining Air Force personnel were assigned to commands headquartered in the continental United States. Major Air Force facilities in Japan include Yokota and Misawa Air Bases on mainland Japan and Kadena Air Base on Okinawa.

With 9,503 airmen and civilian personnel, the 5th Air Force represented about 57 percent of Air Force military and civilian personnel in Japan. Headquartered at Yokota Air Base, the 5th Air Force plans, conducts, and coordinates Air Force operations for Japan and the ocean areas around Japan. It is composed of the 313th Air Division at Kadena, the 432nd Tactical Fighter Wing at Misawa, the 475th Air Base Wing at Yokota, and other reporting units.

As 5th Air Force's major warfighting elements, the 313th Air Division and the 432nd Tactical Fighter Wing maintain combat-ready aircrews for air support and battlefield air interdiction missions in the greater-Japan region. The 313th Air Division, which consists of the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing and support elements, also performs aerial surveillance and reconnaissance; provides a theater storage area to receive, store, and ship munitions for Pacific Air Force units; and manages Kadena Air Base. The 432nd Tactical Fighter Wing plans, supports, and executes military operations as directed, and operates and maintains Misawa Air Base. The 475th Air Base Wing supports operations at Yokota Air Base by providing, among other things, information management services, education, personnel administration, security, food services, and munitions support. Other smaller 5th Air Force units include the combat operations staff, a tactical intelligence squadron, and a tactical control squadron.

In addition to the 5th Air Force, 163 Air Force and civilian personnel were assigned to other Pacific Air Force units, such as the Air Postal Squadron, and 60 Air Force personnel were assigned to joint activities, such as U.S. Forces, Japan, headquarters.

While the majority of Air Force personnel (9,726) were assigned to USPACOM, as shown in table 3.3, 7,017 Air Force personnel in Japan were permanently assigned to Air Force activities headquartered in the continental United States. The commands with the largest representation

include the Military Airlift Command, the Air Force Communications Command,² and the Electronic Security Command. (See app. III.)

²The Air Force Communications Command, which had a variety of groups and squadrons in Japan on March 31, 1990, has since removed most of its personnel from Japan. Only one squadron with 248 people remained by the fall of 1990.

Chapter 3
U.S. Military Presence in Japan

Table 3.3: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Air Force Military and Civilian Personnel in Japan Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM:					
Pacific Air Force					
5th Air Force					
5th Air Force Headquarters	38	46	99	22	106
313th Air Division	365	4,417	39	276	5,058
432nd Tactical Fighter Wing	266	2,247	44	76	2,589
475th Air Base Wing	175	1,192	3	126	1,493
Miscellaneous	96	154	81	7	257
Subtotal	940	8,056	35	507	9,503
Other	18	136	2	9	163
U.S. Forces, Japan ^a	.	.	.	.	.
Other joint activities	30	30	^b	0	60
Subtotal	988	8,222	34	516	9,726
Other commands/organizations:					
Military Airlift Command	397	2,025	88	29	2,451
Air Force Communications Command	51	1,572	22	56	1,679
Electronic Security Command	32	1,132	98	4	1,168
Strategic Air Command	122	682	98	3	807
Tactical Air Command	85	302	100	14	401
Air Force Commissary Service	2	52	0	79	133
Air Force Office of Special Investigation	16	47	0	21	84
Air Force Logistics Center	1	15	0	96	112
Air Force Service Information and News Center	2	61	0	5	68
Miscellaneous	40	62	96	12	114
Subtotal	748	5,950	66	319	7,017
Total	1,736	14,172	47	835	16,743

Note: Does not include 43 airmen who were assigned to DOD organizations.

^aAirmen assigned to U.S. Forces, Japan, are included with other joint activities.

^bNot applicable.

The Air Force equipped units in Japan with a variety of aircraft. Pacific Air Force units have primarily F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft, while the

Military Airlift Command has transports and helicopters and the Strategic Air Command has tankers.

Land Based Navy Units Support Seventh Fleet Operations

The U.S. Navy had 7,500 U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to land-based support activities in Japan on March 31, 1990. The majority of these personnel were assigned to USPACOM units and the remainder were assigned to Navy commands headquartered in the continental United States. Major Navy facilities in Japan include Yokosuka Naval Base, Atsugi Air Station, a naval air facility and naval security group at Misawa, and the Sasebo fleet activity. Navy personnel were also located at Kameseya, Yokohama, and Kadena.

As shown in table 3.4, most of the Navy forces in Japan were assigned to USPACOM. With 3,784 personnel, Pacific Fleet is the largest U.S. Navy command represented in Japan. About 42 percent of Pacific Fleet's personnel (1,577) work for the naval air force. These personnel support naval air stations in Japan, naval aircraft operating off the carrier USS Midway (based in Yokosuka), and other carriers and naval aircraft transiting through the area. The personnel working for the naval surface force support the naval base and ship repair facilities in Yokosuka and the Fleet activity in Sasebo. Most of the 566 Navy military and civilian personnel assigned to Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, provided medic and chaplain services. Navy military personnel in Japan worked for the Pacific Fleet direct reporting units, such as the Navy Supply Depot, the Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka, the Personnel Support Activity, the U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, the Submarine Force, and the Fleet Training Group.

Chapter 3
U.S. Military Presence in Japan

Table 3.4: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Navy Military and Civilian Personnel in Japan Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Command/organizations:	Military		Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted		
USPACOM:				
U.S. Pacific Fleet				
Naval Air Force	121	1,386	70	1,577
Naval Surface Force	56	531	70	657
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific	32	107	427	566
Navy Supply Depot	22	127	62	211
Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka	19	51	66	136
Personnel Support Activity	10	154	8	172
U.S. Naval Forces, Japan	29	63	12	104
Submarine Force	24	116	0	140
Fleet Training Group	7	46	0	53
Miscellaneous	30	138	0	168
Subtotal	350	2,719	715	3,784
Joint activities				
U.S. Forces, Japan ^a	366	837	187	1,390
Other joint commands	1	18	0	19
Subtotal	717	3,574	902	5,193
Other command/organizations:				
Naval Security Group Command	71	954	2	1,027
Naval Supply System Command	31	256	35	322
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command	12	248	6	266
Chief of Naval Operations	16	110	100	226
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	28	13	64	105
Military Sealift Command	14	18	54	86
Naval Oceanography	6	60	0	66
Naval Intelligence Command	3	58	4	65
Naval Air Systems Command	2	2	59	63
Chief of Naval Personnel	2	28	1	31
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	1	0	29	30
Miscellaneous	3	10	7	20
Subtotal	189	1,757	361	2,307
Total	906	5,331	1,263	7,500

Note: Does not include 33 Navy military personnel assigned to DOD organizations in Japan.

^aIncludes the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Navy activities headquartered in the continental United States accounted for a total of 2,307 U.S. personnel in Japan. The largest of these commands is the Naval Security Group Command, which has staff performing cryptology and related functions at Yokosuka Naval Base, Misawa Air Force Base, and other locations in Japan. (See app. II.)

Small U.S. Army Presence in Japan Would Be Augmented During War

The U.S. Army had 3,245 military and civilian personnel assigned to Japan as of March 31, 1990. As shown in table 3.5, most personnel were assigned to USPACOM. The U.S. Army, Japan, which is under the operational command of U.S. Forces, Japan, commanded most of the Army forces in Japan. U.S. Army, Japan headquarters staff serves concurrently as the headquarters for the IX Corps headquarters. Army activities headquartered in the continental United States accounted for about 39 percent of Army military and civilian personnel assigned to Japan. Major Army installations in Japan included Camp Zama and the general supply depot at Sagami.

Chapter 3
U.S. Military Presence in Japan

Table 3.5: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Army Military and Civilian Personnel in Japan Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM:					
U.S. Forces, Japan ^a					
U.S. Army, Japan/IX Corps					
Headquarters	57	69	0	140	266
17th Area Support Group	25	196	0	249	470
10th Area Support Group	22	199	0	111	332
Army Medical Activity	29	99	0	22	150
Military Police	1	85	0	3	89
Army Aviation	15	52	0	1	68
Army Finance and Accounting Office	2	28	0	18	48
Army Exercise Support Group	9	5	0	16	30
Miscellaneous	11	26	0	25	62
Subtotal	171	759	0	585	1,515
1st Battalion of the Special Forces Group	61	360	100	0	421
Other joint activities	30	21	^b	0	51
Subtotal	262	1,140	32	585	1,987
Other commands/organizations:					
Information Systems Command	35	301	0	128	464
Intelligence and Security Command	37	228	0	100	365
Corps of Engineers	9	6	0	216	231
Military Traffic Management Command	9	51	0	33	93
Army Materiel Command	10	26	0	12	48
Criminal Investigation Command	10	9	0	5	24
Miscellaneous	2	11	0	20	33
Subtotal	112	632	0	514	1,258
Total	374	1,772	20	1,099	3,245

Note: Does not include 13 soldiers assigned to DOD organizations in Japan.

^aSoldiers assigned to U.S. Forces, Japan, headquarters are included with the other joint activities.

^bNot applicable.

The U.S. Army, Japan/IX Corps consisted of 1,515 U.S. personnel and is a skeletal command structure which during wartime would be augmented with forces from the IX Corps (Reinforced), a reserve unit under U.S. Army, Pacific in Hawaii. U.S. Army, Japan/IX Corp, responsibilities

include maintaining war reserves and operational project stocks for contingency purposes, maintaining storage facilities capable of expanding into logistical bases as required, and coordinating with U.S. Forces, Japan, and the other service headquarters in Japan. Among the direct reporting units to the U.S. Army, Japan, are the 10th and 17th Area Support Groups, the Army Medical Activity, the Military Police, Army Aviation, Army Finance and Accounting Office, and the Army Exercise Support Group. These direct reporting units provide various combat and peacetime support services.

In addition, 421 soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Special Forces Group, the only Army combat unit in Japan, and 51 soldiers were assigned to U.S. Forces, Japan, or other joint activities.

In addition to U.S. Army, Japan, units, 1,258 Army personnel in Japan were assigned to Army activities headquartered in the continental United States. As shown in table 3.5, the three largest of these activities are (1) the Information Systems Command, which provides telecommunications and information processing support to U.S. Army, Japan; (2) the Intelligence and Security Command, which conducts cryptology operations; and (3) the Corps of Engineers, which manages DOD construction programs (see app. I).

DOD Organizations Maintain Small Presence in Japan

DOD organizations employed 3 percent of the U.S. military and civilian personnel in Japan on March 31, 1990. As shown in table 3.6, most of these personnel worked for the DOD Dependents School system. Other organizations in Japan included the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Defense Courier Service (see app. IV).

Table 3.6: DOD Organizations to Which U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel in Japan Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Organization	Military	Civilian	Total
DOD Dependents Schools	0	1,281	1,281
Defense Communications Agency	18	4	22
Defense Logistics Agency	14	18	32
Defense Courier Service	21	0	21
Defense Contract Audit Agency	0	8	8
Defense Mapping Agency	4	1	5
Other	32	73	105
Total	89	1,385	1,474

Dependents Comprise About 49 Percent of U.S. Military Presence

Dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel represented about 49 percent of the U.S. military presence in Japan. Dependents contribute most heavily to the U.S. Air Force presence, comprising over half of all Air Force military and civilian personnel and their dependents. As shown in table 3.7, almost all Army, Navy, and Air Force dependents are command sponsored, which means that the dependents of military personnel on accompanied tours of duty are entitled to travel to overseas stations at government expense. The Marine Corps, however, had a high percentage of non-command sponsored dependents, primarily due to its large number of 1-year, unaccompanied tours of duty for marines in Japan.

Table 3.7: U.S. Military and Civilian Dependents in Japan as of March 31, 1990

Service	Military dependents		Civilian dependents	Total
	Command sponsored	Non-command sponsored		
Army	2,905	0	955	3,860
Navy	10,357	300	1,731	12,388
Marine Corps	8,736	4,412	^a	13,148
Air Force	19,792	138	907	20,837
DOD agencies	^b	^b	137	137
Total	41,790	4,850	3,730	50,370

^aNo data was available on dependents of Marine Corps civilian employees.

^bDependents of military personnel employed in DOD agencies are included in each service's military dependent figures.

U.S. Navy Employs Most Foreign National Employees

The U.S. Navy employed about one-half of the 19,797 foreign nationals employed by the military services and DOD agencies in Japan. Almost all the foreign national employees are indirect hires who work for the Government of Japan. The U.S. military contracts with the Government of Japan for its services. Most of the Navy foreign nationals work at the Naval Ship Repair Facility at Yokosuka and other Navy activities in Yokosuka, Atsugi, and Sasebo. Most of the Air Force foreign nationals work at Kadena Air Base and Yokota Air Base. The majority of Marine Corps foreign nationals work for Camp Butler in Okinawa and the majority of Army foreign nationals work at Camp Zama. Table 3.8 provides a breakout of foreign national employees by service.

Table 3.8: Foreign National Personnel Employed by the U.S. Military in Japan as of March 31, 1990

Service	Foreign national employees
Army	3,261
Navy	9,212
Marine Corps	2,803
Air Force	4,305
DOD agencies	216
Total	19,797

U.S. Spent About \$3 Billion in Japan to Maintain Military Presence in the Pacific During Fiscal Year 1989

As shown in table 3.9, the U.S. government spent about \$3 billion in fiscal year 1989 in Japan, not including procurement funding, to maintain its military presence in the Pacific. About 94 percent of this total was for two funding categories—military personnel (pay, allowances, and moving expenses) and operations and maintenance. The Air Force, with the largest military presence in Japan, incurred 37 percent of total costs. The Marine Corps, with the second largest military presence in Japan, incurred 31 percent of all costs, and the Navy incurred 20 percent of all costs. The Army and DOD agencies spent the balance.

The Army and Navy spent more on operations and maintenance than on military personnel due to the large numbers of foreign national civilians employed by the two services. The Air Force incurred 65 percent of the family housing operations and construction funds because it pays the housing costs for all four services on Okinawa.

Table 3.9: Selected Costs of Maintaining U.S. Military Forces in Japan (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in millions

Category	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Military Personnel	\$72.6	\$218.0	\$658.4	\$754.8	\$0.0	\$1,703.8
Operations and Maintenance	163.7	334.3	352.2	187.9	91.8	1,129.9
Family Housing, Operations	13.1	32.4	92.8	0.0	0.3	138.6
Construction	5.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Military Construction	24.0	7.7	9.1	0.0	0.1	40.9
Total	\$279.3	\$592.4	\$1,116.5	\$942.7	\$92.2	\$3,023.1

Japan Contributed About \$2.3 Billion in Support of U.S. Troops in Japan

The 1960 Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Japan provides the legal basis for stationing U.S. forces in Japan, and assigns financial responsibilities for related costs to both parties. Under this agreement, Japan agreed to furnish, without cost to the United States, all facilities, land, and rights-of-way for U.S. troops in Japan, while the United States agreed to bear all other expenditures.

In 1977, the United States began bilateral discussions to urge Japan to assume more of the costs of stationing U.S. forces in Japan. The United States has proposed a number of burden-sharing initiatives to Japan since then, and Japan appears to have been largely responsive. The bulk of Japanese direct support to U.S. forces has been through the lease and rental of land, base vicinity countermeasures (such as noise abatement and dwelling relocation), the Facilities Improvement Program, and other contributions for relocation, construction, and labor cost-sharing. Currently, Japan pays about half of the total Japanese labor costs associated with the support of U.S. forces. In January 1991, the Government of Japan signed a new labor cost-sharing agreement. By April 1, 1995, Japan will pay all labor costs for foreign national civilians employed by the United States. In addition, Japan has agreed to eventually pay all U.S. utility cost. This agreement will be implemented incrementally starting October 1, 1991.

Total Japan cash contributions for U.S. support increased from \$711 million in 1981 to about \$2.3 billion in 1989, primarily due to the decline of the dollar's value against the yen. In addition to the almost \$2.3 billion of direct costs, Japan also considers indirect costs—foregone revenues from rents, tolls, and taxes—as part of its support for U.S. forces. In fiscal year 1989, these “opportunity costs” added about \$814 million to Japan's support of U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

Number of U.S. Military Personnel in Japan to Decline About 10 Percent

DOD believes it is in the best interest of the United States to maintain a forward deployed presence in Japan over the long-term because of the geostrategic location and cost effectiveness of U.S. military bases in Japan compared to other locations. Nevertheless, the United States plans to reduce military forces in Japan by 5,000 to 6,000 troops over the next 3 years, a decline of about 10 to 13 percent from the 47,783 active duty military forces stationed in Japan on March 31, 1990. DOD envisions this reduction to come from ground and support air forces stationed in Japan, particularly on Okinawa.

A large portion of this force reduction will likely come from the Marine Corps, which plans to reduce its troop strength on Okinawa by approximately 3,500 U.S. personnel during fiscal years 1991 and 1992. It will do so primarily by deactivating some units and relocating others in the III Marine Expeditionary Force.

U.S. Military Presence in South Korea

The U.S. military mission in South Korea is to deter North Korean aggression, and, if deterrence fails, to help defeat the North. To meet this mission, the United States has maintained a consistent military presence in South Korea since 1953, the year marking the Korean armistice. As of March 31, 1990, 62,478 U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents resided in South Korea. In addition, the military employed 15,037 foreign nationals. In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent about \$2.4 billion, exclusive of procurement funding, to maintain the presence. The 46,476 military and civilian personnel represented about 40 percent of such personnel on foreign soil in the Pacific and about 14 percent of all such personnel in the entire Pacific region.

The Army dominated the U.S. military presence with about 75 percent of all U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents. The Air Force represents about 20 percent of the U.S. military presence in South Korea, and the Navy and Marine Corps maintained a very small presence in South Korea. The United States plans to reduce the number of military personnel in South Korea during the 1990s. These reductions are intended to move the United States from a lead to a support role in South Korea's defense. Table 4.1 provides a breakdown of the U.S. military presence in South Korea as of March 31, 1990.

Table 4.1: U.S. Military Presence in South Korea, by Service, as of March 31, 1990

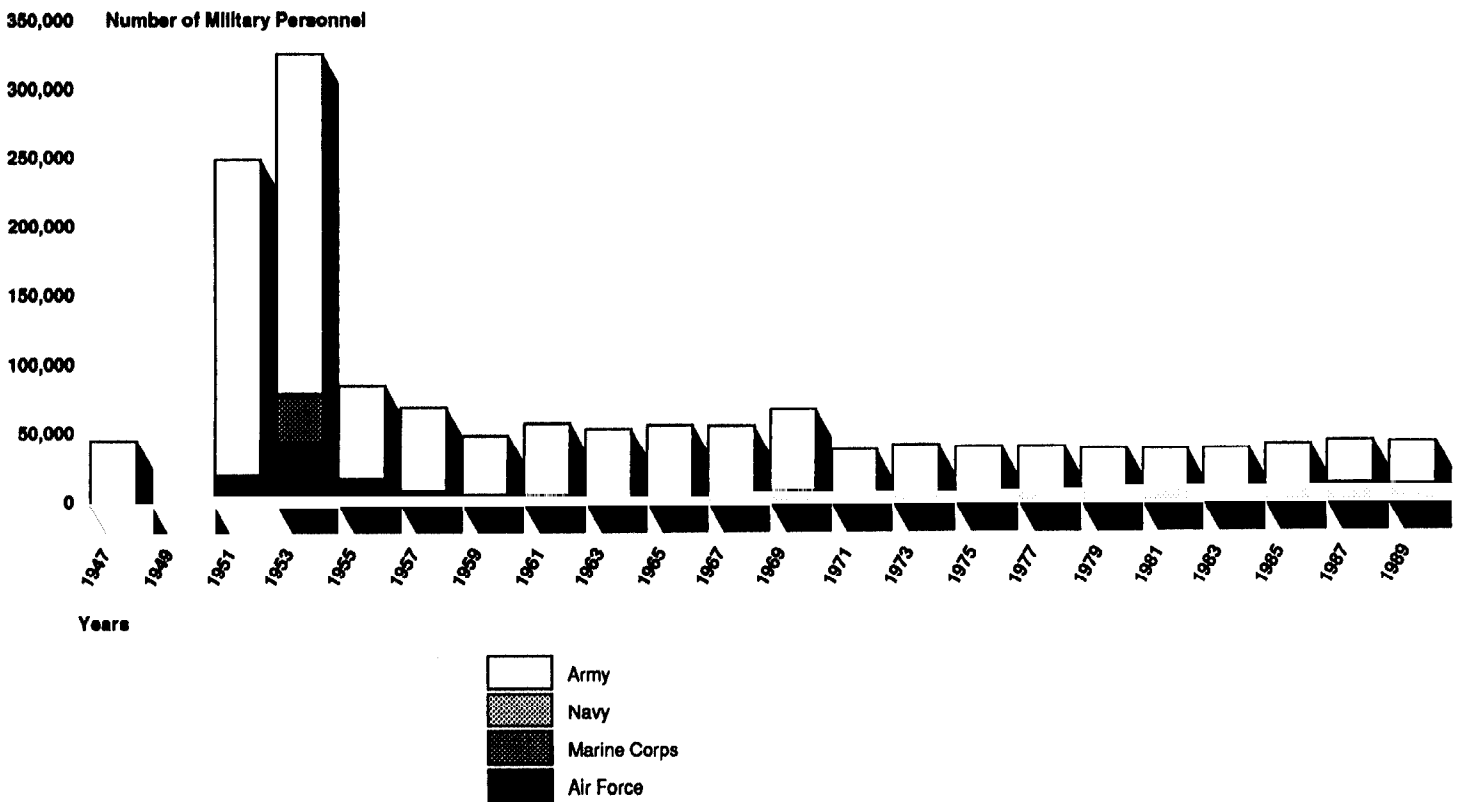
Organization	U.S. personnel			U.S. dependents	Total
	Military	Civilian	Total		
Army	32,797	1,835	34,632	12,313	46,945
Navy	334	10	344	412	756
Air Force	10,791	166	10,957	3,077	14,034
Marine Corps	80	0	80	101	181
DOD agencies	70	393	463	99	562
Total	44,072	2,404	46,476	16,002	62,478

U.S. Forces Have Been in South Korea Since 1945

The United States has maintained a military presence in South Korea since World War II. By the start of the Korean conflict in 1950, the United States had withdrawn all military personnel from South Korea, except about 500 military advisers. This was done in response to a United Nations resolution calling for a withdrawal. After North Korea invaded in June 1950, the United States sent military forces to help defend South Korea. In 1953, the number of U.S. military personnel

reached 326,863, as shown in figure 4.1. The military experienced a precipitous decline through 1955 and, since 1960, has stationed between 38,882 and 67,982 military personnel in South Korea as a deterrent against North Korean aggression.

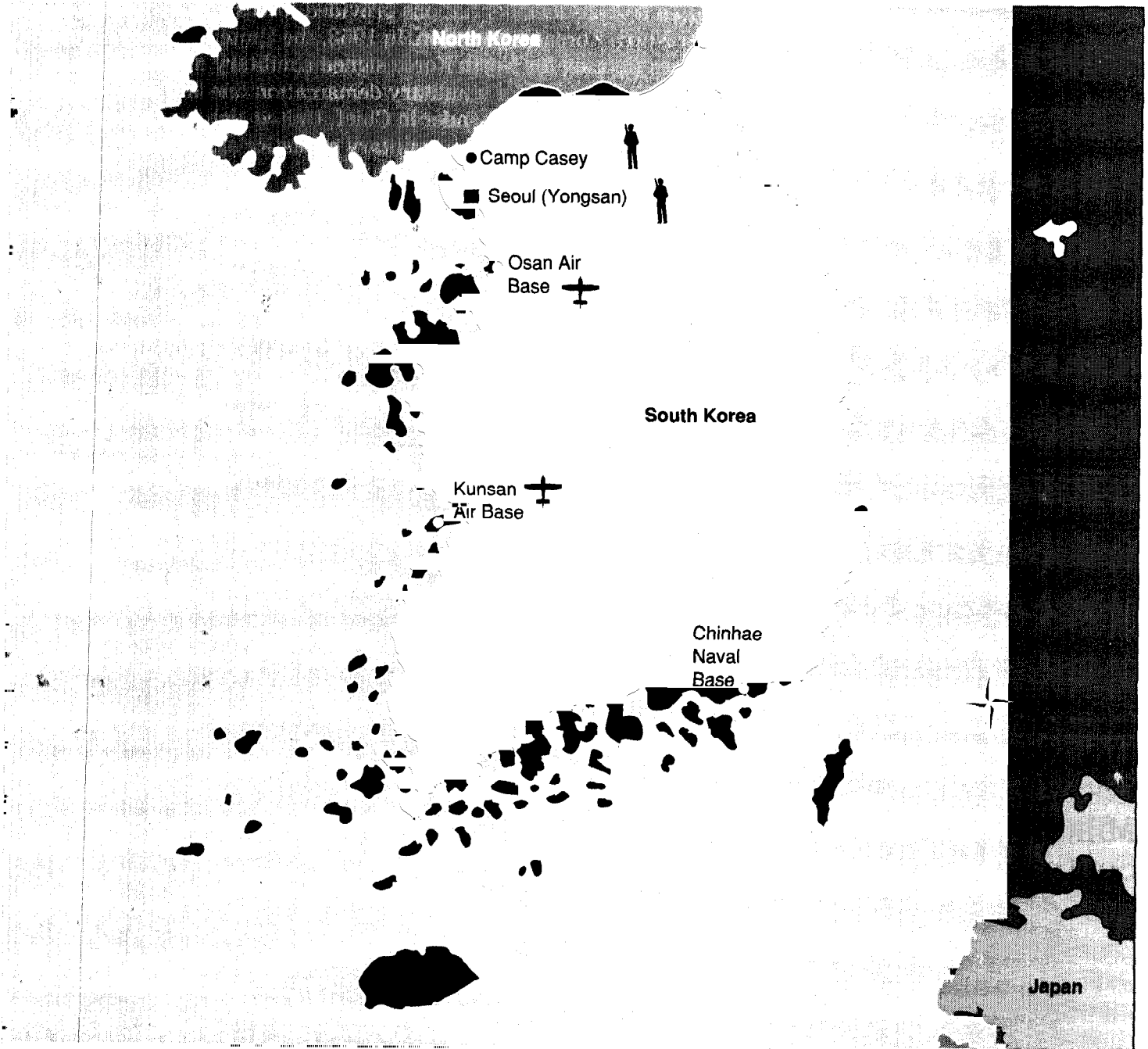
Figure 4.1: U.S. Military Personnel in South Korea 1947 to 1989



Agreements Provide for U.S. Presence in South Korea

The United States has maintained its military presence in South Korea under the auspices of the United Nations Command, the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty, and several other bilateral agreements. The current U.S.-South Korea military relationship evolved as a result of these treaties, agreements, and commitments established during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Figure 4.2 shows the locations of major U.S. bases in South Korea.

Figure 4.2: Locations of Major U.S. Bases in South Korea



The U.S. current commitment to South Korea began in 1950, when it and 16 United Nations member nations provided forces and assistance to counter North Korean aggression. In 1953, the United Nations Command and forces fighting for North Korea signed a military armistice agreement, which provided for a military demarcation line and demilitarized zone. Currently, the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, is responsible for maintaining the military armistice agreement.

According to DOD officials, the following three agreements established the current bilateral relationship between the United States and South Korea:

- The 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty committed the United States to defend South Korea against external aggression. The attack must be unprovoked and involve territory recognized by the United States as belonging to South Korea.
- The 1966 Status of Forces Agreement established the legal and logistical framework for maintaining the U.S. military presence in South Korea. It covers such items as facilities, costs, taxation, criminal jurisdiction, and foreign exchange controls.
- The 1978 Combined Forces Command agreement established a joint U.S.-South Korea military command. In wartime, the Combined Forces Command directs combined U.S.-South Korean combat forces designated to defend South Korea. During peacetime, the Combined Forces Command plans for war and conducts military exercises to ensure that joint U.S.-South Korean forces could operate together during a war.

U.S. Forces, Korea, Coordinates U.S. Military Activities in South Korea

In 1957, U.S. Forces, Korea, was established as a subordinate unified command under USMACV to coordinate U.S. military operations and activities in South Korea. The Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea, develops plans for the defense of South Korea; integrates planning among U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force components; represents the U.S. military in South Korea; and coordinates U.S. military assistance to South Korea.

U.S. Forces, Korea, provides a military structure that would be augmented with additional U.S. military forces in the event of a war. In peacetime, the U.S. Forces, Korea, exercises operational control over the Eighth U.S. Army. Many senior officers in the Eighth U.S. Army are "multi-hatted" and serve both the Eighth U.S. Army and the U.S. Forces, Korea, as well as other military organizations. For example, the Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea, also commands the Eighth U.S. Army, the United Nations Command, and the Combined Forces Command.

The major Air Force element in South Korea, the 7th Air Force, reports directly to the Pacific Air Force. The senior staff in the 7th Air Force serve concurrently as the staff for the U.S. Air Forces, Korea, which is the air component of U.S. Forces, Korea, but has no assigned operational forces. The Navy and Marine Corps have no assigned operational forces in South Korea. The majority of the Navy personnel and marines in South Korea are assigned to U.S. Forces, Korea, and its naval component, U.S. Naval Forces, Korea. Both U.S. Air Forces, Korea, and U.S. Naval Forces, Korea, are small coordinating headquarters that serve as liaisons between their services and U.S. Forces, Korea.

Army Forces Dominated U.S. Presence in South Korea

Accounting for 34,632 U.S. military and civilian personnel, about 75 percent of such personnel in South Korea, the Army dominated U.S. presence in South Korea. As shown in table 4.2, most of the Army personnel in South Korea were under USPACOM. Most of the soldiers in South Korea belonged to the Eighth U.S. Army, which maintains a combat-ready posture to successfully conduct sustained military operations. The Eighth U.S. Army is a major Army command and is not affiliated with the U.S. Army, Pacific. Other Army activities in South Korea are headquartered in the continental United States and provide support to the U.S. Army in South Korea. Major U.S. Army installations in South Korea include Yongsan Garrison in Seoul, Camp Red Cloud, Camp Casey, Camp Humphreys, and Camp Henry.

Chapter 4
U.S. Military Presence in South Korea

Table 4.2: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Army Military and Civilian Personnel in South Korea Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM:					
U.S. Forces, Korea ^a					
Eighth U.S. Army					
Headquarters	154	270	0	193	617
2nd Infantry Division	1,447	13,355	100	55	14,857
19th Support Command	296	2,686	0	298	3,280
Special Troops Command and Area III	210	1,723	0	152	2,085
17th Aviation Brigade	414	1,392	100	4	1,810
18th Medical Command	352	1,277	0	79	1,708
2nd Engineer Group	100	1,163	100	2	1,265
8th Personnel Command	92	935	0	13	1,040
728th Military Police Brigade (Provisional)	39	924	100	0	963
Miscellaneous	105	801	0	351	1,257
Subtotal	3,209	24,526	68	1,147	28,882
Other joint activities ^b					
	144	121	^c	84	349
Subtotal	3,353	24,647	67	1,231	29,231
Other commands/organizations:					
Information Systems Command	208	2,509	0	164	2,881
Intelligence and Security Command	233	1,375	0	25	1,633
Army Materiel Command	12	109	0	128	249
Corps of Engineer	19	31	0	130	180
Troop Support Agency	6	21	0	120	147
Criminal Investigation Command Command	52	58	0	6	116
Army Broadcasting Service	2	86	0	2	90
Military Traffic Management Command	9	46	0	14	69
Army Audit Agency	0	0	0	14	14
Miscellaneous	14	7	0	1	22
Subtotal	555	4,242	0	604	5,401
Total	3,908	28,889	57	1,835	34,632

Note: Does not include 10 soldiers assigned to DOD activities.

^aSoldiers assigned to U.S. Forces, Korea, are included with the other joint activities.

^bIncludes activities that report to U.S. Forces, Korea, and to USPACOM.

^cNot applicable.

As the major Army command in South Korea, the Eighth U.S. Army, with headquarters at Yongsan, consisted of 28,882 U.S. personnel. The U.S. Army identifies 68 percent of the Eighth U.S. Army military as combat positions. The Eighth U.S. Army conducts combined U.S.-South Korea military exercises and computer war-gaming to ensure combat readiness in the event of an attack on South Korea and provides logistical and administrative support to U.S. Forces, Korea; the Combined Forces Command; and the United Nations Command.

The 2nd Infantry Division, the largest unit in the Eighth U.S. Army, is located just south of the demilitarized zone astride two likely North Korean invasion corridors. On March 31, 1990, the Division consisted of 14,857 U.S. personnel, representing 51 percent of Eighth U.S. Army forces. Because of its strategic location, the 2nd Infantry Division serves as a visible sign of U.S. commitment to South Korea and a deterrent against a North Korean invasion. The Division defends its assigned sector of the demilitarized zone, maintains close coordination with South Korean Army units and civilian government agencies, and prepares and trains for joint combat operations. On March 31, 1990, it consisted of three combat brigades, seven battalions, and an air cavalry squadron.

The 19th Support Command, with 3,280 U.S. personnel, provides the Eighth U.S. Army with tactical combat service support needed for peacetime and wartime operations. This support includes preparing for arriving U.S. augmentation units, operating Army installations, performing rear battle operations, maintaining war reserves, and providing transportation, maintenance, and supply support.

Besides the 2nd Infantry Division and the 19th Support Command, a number of other major Eighth U.S. Army units support the Army and its deterrence mission in South Korea. These units include the 17th Aviation Brigade, the 18th Medical Command, the 2nd Engineer Group, the 8th Personnel Command, and the 8th Military Police Brigade (Provisional).

While many of the Eighth U.S. Army staff serve concurrently as the staff for the U.S. Forces, Korea, the Army assigns some staff directly to U.S. Forces, Korea. The Army had 349 U.S. personnel assigned to the U.S. Forces, Korea, and other joint activities such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group and the Armed Forces Korea Network.

In addition to USPACOM activities, soldiers in South Korea reported to Army activities with headquarters in the continental United States.

These activities had 5,401 U.S. personnel permanently stationed in South Korea. The two largest of these activities, the U.S. Army Information Systems Command and the U.S. Intelligence and Security Command, together represent 84 percent of these personnel. In South Korea, all U.S. Army personnel assigned to activities headquartered in the continental United States perform support rather than combat missions (see app. I).

The Army in South Korea has a wide range of combat equipment, including helicopters, tanks, mortars, howitzers, missiles, trucks, and personnel carriers.

Air Force Is Second Largest Element of U.S. Military Presence

As the second largest element of the U.S. military presence, the Air Force had 10,957 U.S. military and civilian personnel in South Korea on March 31, 1990. As shown in table 4.3, most of these personnel were under USPACOM and were assigned to Pacific Air Force, the largest Air Force command represented in South Korea. Almost all Pacific Air Force military and civilian personnel in South Korea were assigned to the 7th Air Force. Most of the remaining Air Force military and civilian personnel in South Korea were permanently assigned to Air Force activities headquartered in the continental United States. Air Force personnel operate primarily out of Kunsan, Osan, Kwang Ju, Suwon, and Taegu Air Bases in South Korea.

With 8,398 U.S. military and civilian personnel, the 7th Air Force represents about 77 percent of Air Force personnel in South Korea. About 57 percent of its military personnel hold combat positions. The 7th Air Force supports the U.S. mission of deterring and, if necessary, defeating an enemy invasion of South Korea and it also has other regional responsibilities. The 7th Air Force is composed of four operational units and other supporting units. Its senior military officers also serve concurrently as the staff for the Air Force components of U.S. Forces, Korea; the Combined Forces Command; and the United Nations Command.

As 7th Air Force's major warfighting elements, the 51st and the 8th tactical fighter wings maintain combat ready aircrews for air support and battlefield air interdiction missions in the northeast Asia region. The 460th Tactical Reconnaissance Group¹ was responsible for all Air Force tactical reconnaissance in the Pacific theater and provided all the military services with optical and electronic intelligence on hostile and

¹The 460th Tactical Reconnaissance Group was deactivated in October 1990.

friendly forces. The 5th Tactical Air Control Group provides forward air control in support of U.S. and South Korean forces and manages the Air Force's tactical air control system in South Korea. In addition, 214 Air Force personnel were assigned to joint service activities, including U.S. Forces, Korea; the Combined Forces Command; and the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group. Other smaller units provide general support to 7th Air Force units.

Air Force activities headquartered in the continental United States had 2,283 personnel stationed in South Korea (see table 4.3). Those with the largest representation included the Air Force Communications Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Strategic Air Command, and the Electronic Security Command (see app. III).

Chapter 4
U.S. Military Presence in South Korea

Table 4.3: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Air Force Military and Civilian Personnel in South Korea Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM:					
Pacific Air Force					
7th Air Force					
Headquarters	42	41	100	13	96
51st Tactical Fighter Wing	243	2,524	40	54	2,821
8th Tactical Fighter Wing	233	2,539	52	12	2,784
460th Tactical Reconnaissance Group	103	1,031	62	1	1,135
5th Tactical Air Control Group	138	676	85	7	821
Other Units	133	606	98	2	741
Subtotal	892	7,417	57	89	8,398
Miscellaneous	7	51	6	4	62
U.S. Forces, Korea ^a	.	.	.	.	.
Other joint activities ^b	114	100	0	^c	214
Subtotal	1,013	7,568	55	93	8,674
Other commands/organizations:					
Air Force Communications Command	31	930	46	13	974
Electronic Security Command	18	476	99	1	495
Military Airlift Command	78	381	94	2	461
Strategic Air Command	10	110	99	0	120
Air Force Office of Special Investigations	15	39	0	1	55
Air Force Logistics Command	6	12	0	26	44
Air Force Commissary Service	0	27	0	13	40
Air Force Service and Information News Center	1	23	0	0	24
Air Force Intelligence Agency	6	8	0	4	18
Miscellaneous	10	29	45	13	52
Subtotal	175	2,035	65	73	2,283
Total	1,188	9,603	57	166	10,957

Note: Does not include 14 airmen who work for DOD organizations in South Korea.

^aAirmen assigned to U.S. Forces, Korea, are included with the other joint activities.

^bIncludes activities which report to U.S. Forces, Korea, and to USPACOM.

^cNot available.

Most Air Force aircraft in South Korea were associated with Pacific Air Force units. On March 31, 1990, Air Force aircraft in South Korea

included a combination of attack (F-16), observation/attack (OA-10A), and reconnaissance (RF-4C) aircraft. Of the commands based in the continental United States, only the Military Airlift Command had assigned aircraft in South Korea on that date, including helicopters and C-12F transport planes.

Navy Maintains Small Presence

As shown in table 4.4, the U.S. Navy maintained a relatively small number of personnel in South Korea with 344 Navy military and civilian personnel as of March 31, 1990. Most Navy personnel in South Korea were assigned to USPACOM: 138 were assigned to the Pacific Fleet and 106 to U.S.-South Korean combined commands and U.S. joint activities at Yongsan and Chinhae, where they coordinate combat preparation and peacetime exercises and provide support for U.S. Naval vessels visiting South Korean ports. Along with the USPACOM Navy military personnel, Navy activities headquartered in the continental United States stationed 100 Navy military and civilian personnel in South Korea. (See app. II.)

Table 4.4: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Navy Military and Civilian Personnel Were Assigned in South Korea as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization:	Military		Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted		
USPACOM:				
Pacific Fleet				
Naval Surface Force	10	53	0	63
Other units	19	56	0	75
Subtotal	29	109	0	138
U.S. Forces, Korea ^a				
Other joint activities	44	62	0	106
Subtotal	73	171	0	244
Other commands/organizations:				
Naval Security Group Command	3	69	0	72
Other Navy Commands	3	15	10	28
Subtotal	6	84	10	100
Total	79	255	10	344

Note: Does not include 46 Navy military personnel assigned to DOD organizations.

^aNavy military personnel assigned to U.S. Forces, Korea, are included with the other joint commands.

During a conflict on the Korean peninsula, the Navy would support U.S. and allied ground forces, using ships deployed from the Pacific theater and the west coast of the continental United States. Specifically, the

Navy would replenish and resupply land-based troops, conduct air operations off aircraft carriers, and deploy amphibious assault task forces.

During peacetime, the Navy deters North Korean aggression by operating aircraft carriers and escort ships in international waters around the Korean peninsula. It also participates in exercises with the South Korean Navy and the navies of other nations in the region to prepare for combined combat operations.

Marine Corps Has Smallest Presence

The Marine Corps stationed only 80 marines in South Korea as of March 31, 1990. As shown in table 4.5, 71 marines work for U.S. Forces, Korea, or other joint activities and 9 marines worked for the Marine security guards, who report to the State Department.

In time of war, the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command, would rely on Fleet Marine Force Pacific units based outside South Korea to provide Marine Air Ground Task Forces for operations in South Korea. Units of the III Marine Expeditionary Force (based in Okinawa, Japan), the I Marine Expeditionary Force (based on the west coast of the continental United States), and the II Marine Expeditionary Force (based on the east coast of the continental United States) would provide ground, air, and support services for operations on the Korean peninsula. During peacetime, the Commanding General of the III Marine Expeditionary Force coordinates combined U.S.-South Korea military exercises, such as Team Spirit; maintains war reserves; and acts as a liaison between U.S. Forces, Korea, and the South Korea Marine Corps. III Marine Expeditionary Force personnel on temporary duty from Okinawa assist in this mission. Fleet Marine Force Pacific maintains no permanent major weapon systems in South Korea. Instead, most equipment needed for operations in South Korea would deploy with units coming from other locations.

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U.S. Military Presence in South Korea

Table 4.5: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Marine Corps Military Personnel in South Korea Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization:	Military		Combat	Total
	Officer	Enlisted		
USPACOM:				
U.S. Forces, Korea	23	20	b	43
Other Joint Activities ^a	1	27	b	28
Subtotal	24	47	b	71
Other commands/organizations:				
Department of State Marine security guards	0	9	100	9
Total	24	56	100	80

Note: The Marine Corps had no civilian employees in South Korea.

^aInclude organizations which report to U.S. Forces, Korea, and to USPACOM.

^bThe Marine Corps did not categorize these marines as either combat or support.

DOD Organizations Maintain Small Presence in South Korea

DOD organizations represented less than 1 percent of the U.S. military presence in South Korea, accounting for 463 personnel. As seen in table 4.6, most of these DOD employees hold positions in the DOD Dependents School system. The remaining personnel were assigned to the Defense Logistics Agency, the Defense Courier Service and other DOD agencies. (See app. IV.)

Table 4.6: U.S. Personnel Assigned to DOD Agencies in South Korea as of March 31, 1990

Agency	Military	Civilian	Total
DOD Dependent Schools	0	324	324
Defense Communications Agency	6	0	6
Defense Logistics Agency	6	8	14
Defense Courier Service	7	0	7
Defense Contract Audit Agency	0	4	4
Defense Mapping Agency	0	1	1
Other	51	56	107
Total	70	393	463

U.S. Army Employed the Most Foreign National Employees

The U.S. Army employed 90 percent of the 15,037 foreign nationals working for the U.S. military in South Korea. The Air Force, the second largest service in South Korea, employed most of the remaining 10 percent. As shown in table 4.7, the Army employed a total of 13,575 foreign nationals, and the Air Force employed a total of 1,396.

Table 4.7: Foreign National Personnel Employed by DOD in South Korea as of March 31, 1990

Service	Foreign national employees
Army	13,575
Navy	0
Marine Corps	0
Air Force	1,396
DOD agencies	66
Total	15,037

About 3,207 of the Army foreign national employees were indirect hires belonging to the Korean Service Corps, a unit organized in 1950 to provide combat support and combat service support to the Eighth U.S. Army. During peacetime, these personnel assist division units and activities by providing, among other things, operations and maintenance for firing and training ranges; construction, repair, and replacement of defensive positions (bunkers); and supply, transit, and equipment maintenance support. Although paramilitary, Korean Service Corps personnel are not soldiers and are statutorily forbidden to bear arms. The 10,368 Army foreign nationals are direct hires performing administrative, logistic, and other support functions. The 1,396 Air Force foreign nationals are direct hires working for a variety of activities, such as supply, transportation, and civil engineering.

Dependents Comprise 26 Percent of U.S. Presence

On March 31, 1990, 16,002 dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel were in South Korea, representing about 26 percent of the total U.S. military presence. As shown in table 4.8, a large proportion of U.S. military dependents in South Korea were non-command sponsored. Normally, military personnel deploy to South Korea for 12 or 24 months, with almost all of them on 12-month tours of duty. Those on 24-month tours may bring command-sponsored dependents, while those on 12-month tours may not. The Army has the most non-command sponsored dependents in South Korea, accounting for about 54 percent of Army military dependents. This high proportion reflects the predominance of unaccompanied, 12-month hardship tours of duty for U.S. military personnel in South Korea and the willingness of U.S. troops to pay

out of their own pockets the cost of transporting dependents to South Korea.

Table 4.8: U.S. Military and Civilian Dependents in South Korea as of March 31, 1990

Service	Military dependents		Civilian dependents	Total
	Command sponsored	Non-command sponsored		
Army	4,796	5,673	1,844	12,313
Navy	368	7	37	412
Marine Corps	90	11	0	101
Air Force	1,921	1,023	133	3,077
Other DOD	^a	^a	99	99
Total	7,175	6,714	2,113	16,002

^aDependents of military personnel employed in other DOD agencies are included in each service's military dependent figures.

Cost to Maintain U.S. Military Presence in South Korea Totaled About \$2.4 Billion During Fiscal Year 1989

In fiscal year 1989, the U.S. military services and other DOD organizations, exclusive of procurement expenditures, spent about \$2.4 billion to maintain the U.S. military presence in South Korea. (See table 4.9.) These funds included pay, allowances, and moving expenses for U.S. military and civilian personnel; pay for foreign national personnel; costs associated with facilities construction; operations and maintenance; and other miscellaneous support for U.S. military and civilian employees and their dependents. For all the services, the majority of funds went towards military pay and operations and maintenance. The Army accounted for about 70 percent of all costs and the Air Force about 28 percent. Reflecting their small presence in South Korea, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and DOD agencies together accounted for 2 percent.

Table 4.9: Costs of Maintaining U.S. Military Forces in South Korea (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in millions

Category	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Military personnel	\$1,017.9	\$13.8	\$414.5	\$2.9	\$0.0	\$1,449.1
Operations and maintenance	569.4	6.4	207.1	0.0	22.3	805.2
Family Housing, operations	20.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	23.7
construction	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Military construction	63.2	0.0	34.9	0.0	8.9	107.0
Total	\$1,672.0	\$20.6	\$659.4	\$2.9	\$31.2	\$2,386.1

The Army obligated almost all of its \$1.67 billion for personnel pay and allowances, and operations and maintenance. The Army also obligated about \$63 million to construct military facilities in South Korea.

The Air Force spent a total of about \$660 million to maintain forces in South Korea during fiscal year 1989. As with the Army, almost all of the funds went toward military personnel costs and operations and maintenance. The Air Force spent most of its operations and maintenance funds on general purpose forces.

South Korea Provides Some Financial Support to U.S. Military Presence

Beginning with the Combined Defense Improvement Project Program, in 1976, South Korea started direct contributions toward the cost of stationing U.S. military forces in South Korea. This program funds expansion and improvement projects for U.S. facilities in South Korea. In fiscal year 1989, the South Korean government contributed \$288 million in direct support of the U.S. military presence in South Korea. The South Korean government made the largest financial contribution, \$172 million, towards lease expenses and paid \$40 million under the Combined Defense Improvement Projects Program. The South Korean government also contributed \$65.4 million for logistics support and \$5 million for a new aircraft maintenance project.

In addition, South Korea contributes indirect support to maintain the U.S. military presence, including use of South Korean facilities, tax benefits, and discounts. Also, under the Korean Augmentation Program, South Korea assigns soldiers to Eighth U.S. Army units, where they provide administrative and other support services to U.S. military forces. The South Korea government had 5,650 Korean soldiers assigned to U.S. Forces under the augmentation program at the end of fiscal year 1989.

The United States would like to receive greater contributions from South Korea toward the costs associated with maintaining U.S. forces on the peninsula. To this end, the United States has proposed that South Korea assume depot maintenance cost of war reserves, combined activities cost, indigenous labor costs, and increased military construction funding.

U.S. Plans to Decrease Military Presence in 1990s

In April 1990, DOD proposed decreasing the U.S. military presence in South Korea by 7,000 military personnel over a 3-year period. The proposal calls for withdrawing 5,000 Army and 2,000 Air Force personnel from South Korea during fiscal years 1991 through 1993. According to DOD, it will begin to draw down ground presence and modify command structures as U.S. forces transition from a leading role to a supporting role. DOD's preferred near-term approach is to focus on identifying military roles and missions currently performed by the United States that South Korea can assume. According to DOD, as South Korean military strength develops and broadens, some U.S. units can transfer their responsibilities and be drawn down.

The Air Force plans to cease operations at three bases in South Korea—Kwang Ju, Suwon, and Taegu. However, the Air Force plans to hire contractors to maintain facilities, equipment, and war reserve supplies at the three bases, at an annual cost of \$7 million. Further details on force reductions are classified.

U.S. Military Presence in the Philippines

The United States has maintained a military presence in the Philippines since 1898 and has made extensive use of bases in the Philippines to support U.S. military operations in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans since the end of World War II. As of March 31, 1990, 33,252 U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents resided in the Philippines. In addition, the U.S. military employed 14,405 foreign nationals.

The 14,833 U.S. military and civilian personnel stationed in the Philippines accounted for about 13 percent of all such personnel on foreign soil in the Pacific theater and about 4 percent of all such personnel in the entire theater. The Air Force and the Navy accounted for almost 96 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents in the Philippines.

In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent about \$876 million, exclusive of procurement costs, to maintain military presence. In addition, the United States provided additional money in security assistance to the Philippines during fiscal year 1989.

Most of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines is associated with U.S. facilities at Clark Air and Subic Naval Bases. The Marine Corps provides personnel for base security and joint service activities, and thus their presence is limited to relatively few U.S. military personnel. Negotiations are currently ongoing between the U.S. and Philippine governments regarding use of bases in the Philippines after September 1991, the date the current Military Bases Agreement becomes subject to termination. Table 5.1 provides a breakdown of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines.

Table 5.1: U.S. Military Presence in the Philippines, by Service, as of March 31, 1990

Organization	U. S. personnel		Total	Dependents	Total presence
	Military	Civilian			
Army	37	0	37	53	90
Navy	4,181	586	4,767	7,491	12,258
Air Force	8,574	341	8,915	10,727	19,642
Marine Corps	679	0	679	128	807
DOD organizations	51	384	435	20	455
Total	13,522	1,311	14,833	18,419	33,252

Navy and Marine Corps Afloat Forces in the Pacific Theater

The Navy and Marine Corps assign a large number of Navy military personnel and marines to ships, submarines, and aircraft squadrons in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Generally referred to as afloat forces, these Navy military personnel and marines protect sea lanes that link the United States with Asian and Pacific nations and trading partners, project a stabilizing influence overseas, conduct bilateral training with U.S. allies, and support allied forces ashore. As shown in table 7.1, there were 115,814 Navy and Marine Corps military personnel in the Pacific theater afloat forces on March 31, 1990.¹ They constituted about 39 percent of all U.S. military personnel assigned to the region. DOD spent about \$5.5 billion to maintain afloat forces in fiscal year 1989.

Table 7.1: Afloat Forces by Location of Ships, Submarines, and Naval Aircraft Squadrons to Which They Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Location	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Deployable forces			
Forward deployed	27,568	2,542	30,110
Not forward deployed	69,642	314	69,956
Subtotal	97,210	2,856	100,066
Non-deployable forces^a			
	15,681	67	15,748
Total	112,891	2,923	115,814

Note: Includes personnel assigned to aircraft embarked on carrier vessels and antisubmarine warfare aircraft units that deploy from shore, including both aircraft crews and land-based support staff.

^aAssigned to ships undergoing major repairs or overhaul scheduled to last over 30 days.

As previously shown in table 7.1, 30,110 military personnel were assigned to naval units forward deployed in the Pacific theater. These personnel were located on ships and aircraft operating in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans and on attack and ballistic missile submarines operating throughout the Pacific theater. The 69,956 Navy and Marine Corps personnel assigned to naval units in the eastern Pacific Ocean are not considered forward deployed. The remaining personnel were assigned to non-deployable naval craft undergoing major maintenance in shipyards or other industrial activities and, therefore, are considered non-deployable on short notice.

¹Dependents of naval personnel home ported in the Pacific region are included in dependent figures for their home port locations.

is a primary port, training area, and logistics support base for the Seventh Fleet, which operates in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. The 13th Air Force, headquartered at Clark Air Base provides surveillance of the transit points between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and contributes to Philippine air defenses. Clark Air Base also serves as a strategic airlift staging point. In addition, the Crow Valley training range at Clark is used by the United States and other foreign countries for realistic combat practice missions. Other smaller U.S. facilities include Camp John Hay Air Station¹, a morale, welfare, and recreation facility; Wallace Air Station, a joint U.S.-Philippines air defense radar complex; the Naval Communications Station;² and Camp O'Donnell, a radio transmitter site.

During the Korean and Vietnam Wars, these facilities provided operations support to U.S. military forces and served as a rest and recuperation location for U.S. personnel. In the 1970s, after the Soviets began using the former U.S. Naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and the air facilities at Danang in South Vietnam, the importance of facilities in the Philippines increased because of their proximity to Soviet bases in Vietnam.

Agreements Provide for Defense of the Philippines and Use of Military Facilities

The U.S.-Philippine security relationship is governed by several agreements. These include the Military Bases Agreement of 1947, as amended; the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951; and the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement of 1953.

The 1947 Military Bases Agreement is the principal document governing the status of U.S. forces stationed in the Philippines. It has undergone numerous amendments concerning, for example, the amount of land devoted to U.S. facilities, base sovereignty, legal jurisdiction over criminal offenses involving U.S. personnel, and base security. Figure 5.2 shows the locations of major U.S. bases in the Philippines. The agreement is to be terminable after September 1991.

¹Camp John Hay Air Station was returned to the Republic of Philippines on July 1, 1991.

²The facility closed in fiscal year 1991.

Chapter 6
U.S. Military Presence in Other Foreign
Locations in the Pacific Theater

Table 6.7: U.S. Military Dependents in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Country	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DOD	Total
Australia	74	446	5	402	0	927
Diego Garcia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	5	59	2	16	0	82
Singapore	13	44	1	5	0	63
Thailand	33	0	11	49	0	93
Other	60	49	31	51	72	263
Total	185	598	50	523	72	1,428

Note: Data for dependents of military service personnel assigned to DOD organizations are included in dependent data for each service. Hence, dependent data, by service, by country, is not comparable to the military and civilian data, by service, by country.

Navy Employed Most Foreign Nationals

As shown in table 6.8, the military services employed 273 foreign national personnel, primarily in Australia and Diego Garcia. The majority of foreign national personnel were located in Australia and assigned to the Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command. The next largest number of foreign nationals were located in Diego Garcia and assigned to the Pacific Fleet.

Table 6.8: Foreign National Civilians Employed by DOD in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Country	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Australia	0	185	1	0	3	189
Diego Garcia	0	53	0	0	0	53
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unidentified locations	0	0	0	0	30	30
Total	0	238	1	0	34	273

The United States Spent \$113.8 Million to Maintain Military Presence

In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent \$113.8 million to maintain its military presence in other foreign locations in the Pacific theater, with the Navy and the Marine Corps accounting for about 76 percent of total costs. About 62 percent of the total costs were for operations and maintenance support. Pay, allowances, and moving expenses for military personnel accounted for about 33 percent, and family housing for the remaining 5 percent of total costs. (See table 6.9.)

the metropolitan territories, armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft of either country.

Air Force Represents Largest Military and Civilian Presence

The Air Force, with 8,915 U.S. military and civilian personnel, accounted for about 60 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the Philippines. As shown in table 5.2, most of these personnel were assigned to units of Pacific Air Force, which is under USPACOM, or to joint activities. The remaining personnel were assigned to Air Force units headquartered in the continental United States and perform a variety of missions such as providing airlift, logistical, and communications support. The majority of Air Force personnel were at Clark Air Base, headquarters of the 13th Air Force; Camp John Hay; Camp O'Donnell; and Wallace Air Station.

The 13th Air Force, the tactical arm of the Pacific Air Force in the western Pacific and the Indian Oceans, consisted of 6,036 U.S. military and civilian personnel. The 13th Air Force's largest operational unit, the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, maintains its forces at combat readiness for defensive and offensive air operations in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. It also maintains and operates Clark Air Base, providing such support services as transportation, security, supplies, maintenance, and munitions. The 13th Air Force Medical Center is the second largest operational unit in the 13th Air Force. The 6200th Tactical Fighter Training Group operates and supports Air Force training ranges in the Philippines, including an electronic warfare range and the Crow Valley tactical and conventional gunnery ranges. The 848th Air Defense Squadron provides aircraft control and warning functions. The 353 Special Operations Wing provides special operations capabilities for the Pacific theater.

Besides the 13th Air Force, other Pacific Air Force units provide postal and management engineering support. Air Force personnel also support joint service activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Philippines; and the Mutual Defense Board. In addition to USPACOM forces, Air Force activities with headquarters in the continental United States had 2,779 Air Force military and civilian personnel permanently assigned to the Philippines. These personnel represented about 31 percent of U.S. military and civilian Air Force personnel in the Philippines (see app. III).

**Chapter 6
U.S. Military Presence in Other Foreign
Locations in the Pacific Theater**

squadron stationed at Diego Garcia. A small number of marines were assigned to Thailand, Australia, and Singapore, where they served in joint activities. The Marine Corps had no civilian employees in the other Pacific theater countries.

Table 6.5: Marine Corps Military Personnel Assigned to Units in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization	Australia	Diego Garcia	Other	Total
USPACOM:				
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific				
Marine Corps Security Force Battalion	0	72	0	72
Joint activities	3	0	4	7
Subtotal	3	72	4	79
Other organizations:				
Department of State Marine security guards	6	0	139	145
Total	9	72	143	224

^aDoes not include 5 marines assigned to DOD organizations.

U.S. Army Presence

With 65 soldiers and no U.S. civilians, the Army maintains a minor presence in other foreign locations. As shown in table 6.6, most Army personnel resided in Thailand and worked for Army commands headquartered in the continental United States. The Army Surgeon General employed the largest number of soldiers in other Pacific countries. These personnel conduct medical research of regional illnesses to better understand infectious threats to military personnel in the region. Joint activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, accounted for 22 Army personnel. The Army does not employ U.S. civilian personnel in other foreign locations.

Navy Is the Second Largest Service in the Philippines

As the second largest service represented in the Philippines, the Navy accounted for about 32 percent of U.S. military and U.S. civilian personnel. These 4,767 military and civilian personnel provide training, maintenance, repair, logistics, and other support for the Seventh Fleet from a network of shore-based activities.

As shown in table 5.3, most of the Navy personnel in the Philippines were assigned to USPACOM. The Pacific Fleet land-based units accounted for 3,012 Navy military and civilian personnel in the Philippines and USPACOM joint service activities accounted for 21 military and civilian personnel. The largest Pacific Fleet operational units in the Philippines included the Naval air force, Naval surface force, Ship Repair Facility, Naval Supply Depot, and Naval Magazine Subic. Other Pacific Fleet units with personnel in the Philippines included the Personnel Support Activity, U.S. Facility Subic, the Training Command, and the Submarine Force. In addition, 21 Navy military and civilian Personnel were assigned to USPACOM joint service activities, including the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Philippines. The remaining 1,734 Navy military and civilian personnel were assigned to Navy activities headquartered in the continental United States (see app. II).

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civilian personnel were assigned to commands with headquarters in the continental United States; none held combat positions.

As shown in Table 6.3, most of the U.S. Navy military and civilian personnel in Diego Garcia supported the Pacific Fleet, the Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command, and the Naval Security Group. Pacific Fleet personnel provide support to certain Navy shore activities and Pacific Fleet operating forces based in or transiting through Diego Garcia. The Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command oversees communications and data systems, and the Naval Security Group performs cryptology activities. In Australia, where the Navy had the next largest presence, Navy personnel primarily support the Navy Computer and Telecommunication Command (see app. II).

Table 6.3: U.S. Navy Military and Civilian Personnel Assigned to Units in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization	Australia	Diego Garcia	Other	Total
USPACOM:				
Pacific Fleet	13	446	65	524
Joint activities	2	0	15	17
Subtotal	15	446	80	541
Other organizations/command:				
Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command	326	189	0	515
Navy Security Group Command	0	176	0	176
Chief of Naval Operations	18	22	4	44
Central Operating Activity	26	0	1	27
Naval Oceanography	0	21	6	27
Other commands	38	8	7	53
Subtotal	408	416	18	842
Total*	423	862	98	1,383

Note: Does not include 37 Navy personnel assigned to DOD organizations.

*Of the 1,383 total, 63 were civilian personnel.

**U.S. Air Force
Presence**

With 349 airmen and 3 civilian personnel, the Air Force was the second largest element of the U.S. military presence. As shown in table 6.4, most of these personnel were in Australia. All 47 Pacific Air Force personnel were assigned either to an air postal squadron or to officer exchange programs in Australia, Thailand, and Singapore.

Marine Corps Provides Security for Bases in the Philippines

The Marine Corps had 679 marines stationed in the Philippines on March 31, 1990. As shown in table 5.4, most of the marines were under USPACOM, with 648 serving as part of Marine Corps Security Force and 16 serving at USPACOM joint activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group. The Marine Corps Security Force provides security for U.S. Naval facilities in the Philippines, including Subic Bay; the U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point; and the U.S. Naval Communications Station, San Miguel. In addition, 15 Marine security guards were assigned to the U.S. embassy. No Marine Corps civilian employees worked in the Philippines. In case of a contingency requiring additional assistance, marines would deploy to the Philippines from other locations in the Pacific.

Table 5.4: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Marine Corps Military Personnel in the Philippines Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization:	Military		Combat	Tot
	Officer	Enlisted		
USPACOM:				
Pacific Fleet				
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific				
Marine Corps security force	23	625	100	6
Joint activities	6	10	^a	
Subtotal	29	635	98	6
Other commands/organizations:				
Department of State Marine security guards	0	15	100	
Total	29	650	98	6

Note: Does not include 1 marine assigned to a DOD agency.

^aNot applicable

Army Maintains Small Presence in the Philippines

As shown in table 5.5, the Army had 37 soldiers stationed in the Philippines and no civilians. These soldiers worked for either Army commands headquartered in the United States or for joint service commands and activities under USPACOM; none held combat positions. The Army maintains no major weapon systems in the Philippines.

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supports joint military exercises, personnel exchanges, and training with Australian military forces.

The presence in Diego Garcia supports 15 prepositioned ships loaded with equipment and supplies. Five of the ships are part of the Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadrons and hold all equipment, vehicles, food, and supplies needed to sustain a Marine Brigade for 30 days. The other 10 ships are used to store supplies for the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy. Diego Garcia is also home to a U.S. Air Force facility, including an airfield, hangers, barracks, and a large warehouse. The airfield is used regularly by military aircraft crossing the Indian Ocean. While the Air Force permanently stations a small staff and no planes in Diego Garcia, the facilities are capable of housing about 700 personnel.

Table 6.2 provides a breakdown of U.S. military and civilian personnel by service and location.

Table 6.2: U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Service, as of March 31, 1990

Location	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Australia	9	423	274	9	0	71
Bangladesh	0	0	0	7	0	
Burma	0	0	0	6	0	
China	0	0	0	19	0	1
Diego Garcia	3	862	21	72	0	95
Fiji	0	1	0	0	0	
Hong Kong	0	10	0	7	0	1
India	0	2	1	28	0	3
Indonesia	0	5	9	9	0	7
Madagascar/Mauritius	0	0	0	6	0	
Malaysia	0	1	1	8	0	
Nepal	0	0	0	6	0	
New Zealand	0	49	8	7	0	
Singapore	0	17	4	10	0	
Sri Lanka/Maldives	0	0	0	9	0	
Thailand	53	13	34	21	0	1
Unidentified location	0	0	0	0	201	2
Total	65	1,383	352	224	201	2,2

Table 5.7: U.S. Military and Civilian Dependents in the Philippines as of March 31, 1990

Organization	Military dependents		Civilian dependents	Total	Percent of total presence
	Command sponsored	Non-command sponsored			
Army	47	3	3	53	59
Navy	5,309	1,087	1,095	7,491	61
Air Force	10,059	480	188	10,727	55
Marine Corps	44	84	0	128	16
DOD organizations	^a	^a	20	20	4
Total	15,459	1,654	1,306	18,419	58

^aDependents of military personnel employed in DOD organizations are included in each service's military dependent figures.

U.S. Navy Employed Most Foreign National Employees

The Navy employed 11,738 of the 14,405 foreign nationals in the Philippines, as shown in table 5.8. Most worked for the U.S. Navy Ship Repair Facility, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and the Naval Supply Depot. The Air Force employed 2,579 foreign nationals in a variety of activities such as supply, civil engineering, and commissary services. All the foreign nationals in the Philippines were direct hires.

Table 5.8: Foreign National Civilians Employed by the U.S. Military in the Philippines as of March 31, 1990

Service	Foreign national employees
Army	
Navy	11,738
Marine Corps	
Air Force	2,579
DOD organizations	
Total	14,405

^aThe Air Force does not permit foreign nationals to work on its aircraft or accompanying equipment. This partially accounts for the difference in the number of foreign nationals employed by the Navy and the Air Force.

Cost to Maintain Military Presence in the Philippines During Fiscal Year 1989 Totaled Almost \$876 Million

As shown in table 5.9, the U.S. military services and other DOD organizations spent about \$876 million, exclusive of procurement, to maintain U.S. military presence in the Philippines during fiscal year 1989.

U.S. Faces Possible Departure From Philippine Bases

At the time of our review, U.S. government representatives were conducting negotiations with the Philippine government concerning future U.S. military presence in the Philippines. The fixed term of the current Military Bases Agreement ends in September 1991, subject to 1 year's notification of termination by either side. Ongoing negotiations will eventually determine the extent of U.S. military access to current U.S. military facilities in the Philippines.

As of February 1991, the U.S. negotiators had tentatively reached agreements on certain issues. For example, the United States will continue to use Crow Valley Training Range and Clark Air Base for air combat training and as a transit point for military airlift flights, respectively.¹ In addition, the United States is considering possibly providing additional types of assistance as part of a new agreement with the Philippines, which would be broader than assistance provided under the current Military Bases Agreement. The additional assistance could include, for example, commercial, technological, education, and security assistance. The agreement would also provide for a gradual phasedown of U.S. military forces in the Philippines.

The U.S. government has conducted studies to identify possible alternative basing locations should it not be possible for the United States to maintain its current presence in the Philippines. According to DOD, no single potential replacement site could replicate all of the functions now performed in the Philippines, and none would share the strategic Philippine location. In the event of a U.S. departure from the Philippines, military functions would be dispersed to existing U.S. facilities in the Asia-Pacific region, Alaska, Hawaii, and the continental United States.

¹In July 1991, following the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, DOD announced that it will withdraw from Clark Air Base and will close Crow Valley Training Range.

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Organization	Military dependents		Civilian dependents	Total	Percent of total presence
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Marine Corps	44	84	0	128	16
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Service	Foreign national employees
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Air Force	2,579
DOD organizations	
Total	14,405

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The presence in Diego Garcia supports 15 prepositioned ships loaded with equipment and supplies. Five of the ships are part of the Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadrons and hold all equipment, vehicles, food, and supplies needed to sustain a Marine Brigade for 30 days. The other 10 ships are used to store supplies for the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy. Diego Garcia is also home to a U.S. Air Force facility, including an airfield, hangers, barracks, and a large warehouse. The airfield is used regularly by military aircraft crossing the Indian Ocean. While the Air Force permanently stations a small staff and no planes in Diego Garcia, the facilities are capable of housing about 700 personnel.

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Location	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Australia	9	423	274	9	0	71
Bangladesh	0	0	0	7	0	
Burma	0	0	0	6	0	
China	0	0	0	19	0	1
Diego Garcia	3	862	21	72	0	95
Fiji	0	1	0	0	0	
Hong Kong	0	10	0	7	0	1
India	0	2	1	28	0	3
Indonesia	0	5	9	9	0	2
Madagascar/Mauritius	0	0	0	6	0	
Malaysia	0	1	1	8	0	
Nepal	0	0	0	6	0	
New Zealand	0	49	8	7	0	1
Singapore	0	17	4	10	0	
Sri Lanka/Maldives	0	0	0	9	0	
Thailand	53	13	34	21	0	1
Unidentified location	0	0	0	0	201	2
Total	65	1,383	352	224	201	2,2

Marine Corps Provides Security for Bases in the Philippines

The Marine Corps had 679 marines stationed in the Philippines on March 31, 1990. As shown in table 5.4, most of the marines were under USPACOM, with 648 serving as part of Marine Corps Security Force and 16 serving at USPACOM joint activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group. The Marine Corps Security Force provides security for U.S. Naval facilities in the Philippines, including Subic Bay; the U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point; and the U.S. Naval Communications Station, San Miguel. In addition, 15 Marine security guards were assigned to the U.S. embassy. No Marine Corps civilian employees worked in the Philippines. In case of a contingency requiring additional assistance, marines would deploy to the Philippines from other locations in the Pacific.

Table 5.4: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Marine Corps Military Personnel in the Philippines Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization:	Military			Tot
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat	
USPACOM:				
Pacific Fleet				
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific				
Marine Corps security force	23	625	100	6
Joint activities	6	10	^a	
Subtotal	29	635	98	6
Other commands/organizations:				
Department of State Marine security guards	0	15	100	
Total	29	650	98	6

Note: Does not include 1 marine assigned to a DOD agency.

^aNot applicable

Army Maintains Small Presence in the Philippines

As shown in table 5.5, the Army had 37 soldiers stationed in the Philippines and no civilians. These soldiers worked for either Army commands headquartered in the United States or for joint service commands and activities under USPACOM; none held combat positions. The Army maintains no major weapon systems in the Philippines.

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As shown in Table 6.3, most of the U.S. Navy military and civilian personnel in Diego Garcia supported the Pacific Fleet, the Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command, and the Naval Security Group. Pacific Fleet personnel provide support to certain Navy shore activities and Pacific Fleet operating forces based in or transiting through Diego Garcia. The Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command oversees communications and data systems, and the Naval Security Group performs cryptology activities. In Australia, where the Navy had the next largest presence, Navy personnel primarily support the Navy Computer and Telecommunication Command (see app. II).

Table 6.3: U.S. Navy Military and Civilian Personnel Assigned to Units in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization	Australia	Diego Garcia	Other	Total
USPACOM:				
Pacific Fleet	13	446	65	524
Joint activities	2	0	15	17
Subtotal	15	446	80	541
Other organizations/command:				
Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command	326	189	0	515
Navy Security Group Command	0	176	0	176
Chief of Naval Operations	18	22	4	44
Central Operating Activity	26	0	1	27
Naval Oceanography	0	21	6	27
Other commands	38	8	7	53
Subtotal	408	416	18	842
Total*	423	862	98	1,383

Note: Does not include 37 Navy personnel assigned to DOD organizations.

*Of the 1,383 total, 63 were civilian personnel.

U.S. Air Force Presence

With 349 airmen and 3 civilian personnel, the Air Force was the second largest element of the U.S. military presence. As shown in table 6.4, most of these personnel were in Australia. All 47 Pacific Air Force personnel were assigned either to an air postal squadron or to officer exchange programs in Australia, Thailand, and Singapore.

Navy Is the Second Largest Service in the Philippines

As the second largest service represented in the Philippines, the Navy accounted for about 32 percent of U.S. military and U.S. civilian personnel. These 4,767 military and civilian personnel provide training, maintenance, repair, logistics, and other support for the Seventh Fleet from a network of shore-based activities.

As shown in table 5.3, most of the Navy personnel in the Philippines were assigned to USPACOM. The Pacific Fleet land-based units accounted for 3,012 Navy military and civilian personnel in the Philippines and USPACOM joint service activities accounted for 21 military and civilian personnel. The largest Pacific Fleet operational units in the Philippines included the Naval air force, Naval surface force, Ship Repair Facility, Naval Supply Depot, and Naval Magazine Subic. Other Pacific Fleet units with personnel in the Philippines included the Personnel Support Activity, U.S. Facility Subic, the Training Command, and the Submarine Force. In addition, 21 Navy military and civilian Personnel were assigned to USPACOM joint service activities, including the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Philippines. The remaining 1,734 Navy military and civilian personnel were assigned to Navy activities headquartered the continental United States (see app. II).

squadron stationed at Diego Garcia. A small number of marines were assigned to Thailand, Australia, and Singapore, where they served in joint activities. The Marine Corps had no civilian employees in the other Pacific theater countries.

Table 6.5: Marine Corps Military Personnel Assigned to Units in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Location, as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization	Australia	Diego Garcia	Other	Total
USPACOM:				
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific				
Marine Corps Security Force Battalion	0	72	0	72
Joint activities	3	0	4	7
Subtotal	3	72	4	79
Other organizations:				
Department of State Marine security guards	6	0	139	145
Total	9	72	143	224

^aDoes not include 5 marines assigned to DOD organizations.

U.S. Army Presence

With 65 soldiers and no U.S. civilians, the Army maintains a minor presence in other foreign locations. As shown in table 6.6, most Army personnel resided in Thailand and worked for Army commands headquartered in the continental United States. The Army Surgeon General employed the largest number of soldiers in other Pacific countries. These personnel conduct medical research of regional illnesses to better understand infectious threats to military personnel in the region. Joint activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, accounted for 22 Army personnel. The Army does not employ U.S. civilian personnel in other foreign locations.

the metropolitan territories, armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft of either country.

Air Force Represents Largest Military and Civilian Presence

The Air Force, with 8,915 U.S. military and civilian personnel, accounted for about 60 percent of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the Philippines. As shown in table 5.2, most of these personnel were assigned to units of Pacific Air Force, which is under USPACOM, or to joint activities. The remaining personnel were assigned to Air Force units headquartered in the continental United States and perform a variety of missions such as providing airlift, logistical, and communications support. The majority of Air Force personnel were at Clark Air Base, headquarters of the 13th Air Force; Camp John Hay; Camp O'Donnell; and Wallace Air Station.

The 13th Air Force, the tactical arm of the Pacific Air Force in the western Pacific and the Indian Oceans, consisted of 6,036 U.S. military and civilian personnel. The 13th Air Force's largest operational unit, the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, maintains its forces at combat readiness for defensive and offensive air operations in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. It also maintains and operates Clark Air Base, providing such support services as transportation, security, supplies, maintenance, and munitions. The 13th Air Force Medical Center is the second largest operational unit in the 13th Air Force. The 6200th Tactical Fighter Training Group operates and supports Air Force training ranges in the Philippines, including an electronic warfare range and the Crow Valley tactical and conventional gunnery ranges. The 848th Air Defense Squadron provides aircraft control and warning functions. The 353 Special Operations Wing provides special operations capabilities for the Pacific theater.

Besides the 13th Air Force, other Pacific Air Force units provide postal and management engineering support. Air Force personnel also support joint service activities, such as the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Philippines; and the Mutual Defense Board. In addition to USPACOM forces, Air Force activities with headquarters in the continental United States had 2,779 Air Force military and civilian personnel permanently assigned to the Philippines. These personnel represented about 31 percent of U.S. military and civilian Air Force personnel in the Philippines (see app. III).

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Table 6.7: U.S. Military Dependents in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Country	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DOD	Total
Australia	74	446	5	402	0	927
Diego Garcia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	5	59	2	16	0	82
Singapore	13	44	1	5	0	63
Thailand	33	0	11	49	0	93
Other	60	49	31	51	72	263
Total	185	598	50	523	72	1,428

Note: Data for dependents of military service personnel assigned to DOD organizations are included in dependent data for each service. Hence, dependent data, by service, by country, is not comparable to the military and civilian data, by service, by country.

Navy Employed Most Foreign Nationals

As shown in table 6.8, the military services employed 273 foreign national personnel, primarily in Australia and Diego Garcia. The majority of foreign national personnel were located in Australia and assigned to the Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command. The next largest number of foreign nationals were located in Diego Garcia and assigned to the Pacific Fleet.

Table 6.8: Foreign National Civilians Employed by DOD in Other Foreign Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Country	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Australia	0	185	1	0	3	189
Diego Garcia	0	53	0	0	0	53
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unidentified locations	0	0	0	0	30	30
Total	0	238	1	0	34	273

The United States Spent \$113.8 Million to Maintain Military Presence

In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent \$113.8 million to maintain its military presence in other foreign locations in the Pacific theater, with the Navy and the Marine Corps accounting for about 76 percent of total costs. About 62 percent of the total costs were for operations and maintenance support. Pay, allowances, and moving expenses for military personnel accounted for about 33 percent, and family housing for the remaining 5 percent of total costs. (See table 6.9.)

is a primary port, training area, and logistics support base for the Seventh Fleet, which operates in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. The 13th Air Force, headquartered at Clark Air Base provides surveillance of the transit points between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and contributes to Philippine air defenses. Clark Air Base also serves as a strategic airlift staging point. In addition, the Crow Valley training range at Clark is used by the United States and other foreign countries for realistic combat practice missions. Other smaller U.S. facilities include Camp John Hay Air Station¹, a morale, welfare, and recreation facility; Wallace Air Station, a joint U.S.-Philippines air defense radar complex; the Naval Communications Station;² and Camp O'Donnell, a radio transmitter site.

During the Korean and Vietnam Wars, these facilities provided operations support to U.S. military forces and served as a rest and recuperation location for U.S. personnel. In the 1970s, after the Soviets began using the former U.S. Naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and the air facilities at Danang in South Vietnam, the importance of facilities in the Philippines increased because of their proximity to Soviet bases in Vietnam.

Agreements Provide for Defense of the Philippines and Use of Military Facilities

The U.S.-Philippine security relationship is governed by several agreements. These include the Military Bases Agreement of 1947, as amended; the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951; and the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement of 1953.

The 1947 Military Bases Agreement is the principal document governing the status of U.S. forces stationed in the Philippines. It has undergone numerous amendments concerning, for example, the amount of land devoted to U.S. facilities, base sovereignty, legal jurisdiction over criminal offenses involving U.S. personnel, and base security. Figure 5.2 shows the locations of major U.S. bases in the Philippines. The agreement is to be terminable after September 1991.

¹Camp John Hay Air Station was returned to the Republic of Philippines on July 1, 1991.

²The facility closed in fiscal year 1991.

Navy and Marine Corps Afloat Forces in the Pacific Theater

The Navy and Marine Corps assign a large number of Navy military personnel and marines to ships, submarines, and aircraft squadrons in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Generally referred to as afloat forces, these Navy military personnel and marines protect sea lanes that link the United States with Asian and Pacific nations and trading partners, project a stabilizing influence overseas, conduct bilateral training with U.S. allies, and support allied forces ashore. As shown in table 7.1, there were 115,814 Navy and Marine Corps military personnel in the Pacific theater afloat forces on March 31, 1990.¹ They constituted about 39 percent of all U.S. military personnel assigned to the region. DOD spent about \$5.5 billion to maintain afloat forces in fiscal year 1989.

Table 7.1: Afloat Forces by Location of Ships, Submarines, and Naval Aircraft Squadrons to Which They Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Location	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Deployable forces			
Forward deployed	27,568	2,542	30,110
Not forward deployed	69,642	314	69,956
Subtotal	97,210	2,856	100,066
Non-deployable forces ^a	15,681	67	15,748
Total	112,891	2,923	115,814

Note: Includes personnel assigned to aircraft embarked on carrier vessels and antisubmarine warfare aircraft units that deploy from shore, including both aircraft crews and land-based support staff.

^aAssigned to ships undergoing major repairs or overhaul scheduled to last over 30 days.

As previously shown in table 7.1, 30,110 military personnel were assigned to naval units forward deployed in the Pacific theater. These personnel were located on ships and aircraft operating in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans and on attack and ballistic missile submarines operating throughout the Pacific theater. The 69,956 Navy and Marine Corps personnel assigned to naval units in the eastern Pacific Ocean are not considered forward deployed. The remaining personnel were assigned to non-deployable naval craft undergoing major maintenance in shipyards or other industrial activities and, therefore, are considered non-deployable on short notice.

¹Dependents of naval personnel home ported in the Pacific region are included in dependent figures for their home port locations.

Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Controls All Naval Operations in the Pacific Theater

The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, headquartered near Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, controls the operations of all Navy ships, submarines, and aircraft in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. On March 31, 1990, almost all of the deployable forces under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, were assigned to the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Other deployable forces were assigned to Navy commands based in the continental United States, who served either in special warfare units or on Military Sealift Command ships, including tug boats, ammunition ships, and combat store ships.

Fleet Operations

In practice, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, delegates operational control over naval craft to commanders of the two active numbered fleets—the Third and Seventh fleets—and other subordinate task forces. The numbered fleet commanders control most naval operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and exercise operational control through fleet task force commanders. These fleet task forces conduct broad warfare missions, such as command and coordination, amphibious operations, patrol and reconnaissance, combat logistics support, and carrier strike operations.

Other task force commanders who report directly to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, control the operations of submarines and certain antisubmarine warfare craft, and control assigned ships and aircraft when in home port, in training, or otherwise not assigned to operational commanders. Table 7.2 provides a breakout of naval personnel assigned to deployable craft in the numbered fleets and other subordinate task forces.

Chapter 7
Navy and Marine Corps Afloat Forces in the Pacific Theater

Table 7.2: Afloat Forces Assigned to Deployable Units in the Pacific Theater, by Command, as of March 31, 1990

Commands and Organizations	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
USPACOM:			
U.S. Pacific Fleet:			
Third Fleet	26,847	245	27,092
Seventh Fleet	25,959	2,542	28,501
Subtotal	52,806	2,787	55,593
Other task forces:			
Naval Air Force Pacific	17,108	61	17,169
Surface Force Pacific	14,353	8	14,361
Submarine Force Pacific	8,239	0	8,239
Antisubmarine Force Pacific	3,225	0	3,225
Training Force Pacific	531	0	531
Sealift Forces U.S. Pacific Fleet	42	0	42
Unidentified	906	0	906
Subtotal	44,404	69	44,473
Total	97,210	2,856	100,066

Note: Includes 1,085 personnel administratively assigned to the Special Warfare Command or Military Sealift Command, headquartered in the continental United States, but under operational control of the Pacific Fleet.

Third and Seventh Fleets

The commanders of the numbered fleets control naval operations in specified geographic areas. The Third Fleet, headquartered on the command ship USS Coronado, home ported in Pearl Harbor, conducts operations and exercises from the Aleutian Islands southward to Antarctica, and from the California coast to a point west that roughly parallels 160 degrees longitude. In time of conflict, the Third Fleet would carry out operations well forward in the Pacific to defend the western sea approaches to the United States. Headquartered aboard the USS Blue Ridge forward deployed to Japan, the Seventh Fleet controls naval operations in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans and constitutes the majority of the forward deployed U.S. naval presence in the Pacific theater.

Almost all Seventh Fleet marines served in the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, which consisted of four forward deployed ships on March 31, 1990. Designed to react immediately to crises, Marine Expeditionary Units contain equipment and supplies for combat operations of limited scope and duration of about 15 days. The remaining marines

served in units that provide security aboard aircraft carriers, battle-ships, a command ship, and amphibious ships.

Other Task Forces

Task forces reporting directly to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, accounted for 44,404 Navy and 69 Marine Corps personnel on March 31, 1990 (see table 7.2). The following task force commanders exercise operational control over assigned forces in port or in training; supervise training; and provide maintenance and logistics support for ships, submarines, and naval aircraft.

Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific, based in San Diego, California, exercises operational control over assigned aircraft carriers, carrier air wings, and antisubmarine aircraft that deploy from land. On March 31, 1990, the Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific, exercised operational control over 17,108 Navy personnel and 61 Marine Corps personnel.

Commander, Surface Force, Pacific, based in San Diego, controls assigned surface combatants, amphibious warfare, auxiliary, fleet support, and mine warfare forces, but does not control aircraft carriers. As of March 31, 1990, the Commander, Surface Force, Pacific, exercised operational control over 14,353 Navy personnel and 8 Marine Corps personnel assigned to deployable naval ships.

Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific, headquartered in Pearl Harbor, controls the operations of assigned attack submarines, all ballistic missile submarines, and submarine support ships not assigned to other commanders. On March 31, 1990, the Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific, exercised operational control over 8,239 Navy personnel.

Commander, Antisubmarine Force, Pacific, headquartered in Hawaii, exercises operational control over assigned antisubmarine warfare units. On March 31, 1990, the Commander, Antisubmarine Force, Pacific, controlled the operations of 3,225 Navy personnel assigned to P-3 aircraft squadrons based in Hawaii and California.

Commander, Training Force, Pacific, based in San Diego, serves as the executive agent for Pacific Fleet training matters and maintains periodic control over surface ships undergoing certain phases of training prior to deployment. About 530 Navy personnel were under the operational control of the Commander, Training Force, Pacific, on March 31, 1990.

Naval Ships Assigned to the Pacific Theater

To perform its missions, the U.S. Pacific Fleet maintained 218 ships and submarines and 1,454 aircraft in the Pacific theater during 1990 (see tables 7.3 and 7.4). These craft may deploy as part of a carrier battle group, consisting of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting destroyers, cruisers, oilers, air wings, and, in some instances, submarines; a surface action group, made up of cruisers and destroyers; an amphibious task force, consisting of amphibious landing ships and supporting cargo craft; a convoy escort group, made up of frigates and destroyers; or as a battle element of a single ship.

As shown in table 7.3, the majority of ships and submarines were home ported in the Third Fleet area of responsibility, which covers Hawaii and the coastal waters off the western continental United States. The Third Fleet trains and otherwise prepares these ships for operations under the Seventh Fleet. The 23 ships and submarines home ported in the Seventh Fleet area of responsibility were home ported in Guam, Japan, the Philippines, and Diego Garcia. Typically, additional ships home ported in California or Washington deploy to the Seventh Fleet area of responsibility for 6-month periods. Table 7.4 shows total numbers of aircraft in the region because the Fleet could not provide us with an unclassified breakout of aircraft by their home port locations.

Table 7.3: Ships and Submarines in the U.S. Pacific Fleet, by Home Port Area, as of July 1990

Platform	Third Fleet area	Seventh Fleet area	Total
Aircraft carriers	6	1	7
Battleships	2	0	2
Cruisers	20	4	24
Destroyers	23	4	27
Frigates	29	2	31
Amphibious craft	28	4	32
Mine countermeasures ships	1	0	1
Auxiliary ships	29	8	37
Attack submarines	44	0	44
Ballistic missile submarines	9	0	9
Other submersibles	4	0	4
Total	195	23	218

**Table 7.4: U.S. Pacific Fleet Aircraft
 Assigned to the Pacific Theater as of
 March 1990**

Aircraft	Number
Fighters	378
Attack	246
Tankers	29
Electronics/communications	109
Observation	10
Early warning	39
Fixed wing antisubmarine warfare	73
Cargo	75
Patrol	169
Antisubmarine warfare helicopters	158
Cargo helicopters	82
Mine countermeasure helicopters	15
Utility helicopters	18
Trainer aircraft	53
Total	1,454

Afloat Forces Cost \$5.5 Billion to Maintain in Fiscal Year 1989

As shown in table 7.5, the Navy and Marine Corps spent about \$5.5 billion in fiscal year 1989 to maintain afloat forces in the Pacific theater. The military personnel category, which covers military pay, allowances, and moving expenses, accounts for about 68 percent of all costs associated with maintaining these forces. The operations and maintenance category accounts for all of the remaining costs. We excluded from this report costs associated with maintaining dependents on the west coast of the continental United States.

The operations and maintenance category provides funds for fuel, utilities, repair parts, and intermediate maintenance costs for ship and naval aviation forces in the Pacific theater. This category also covers operational costs for travel, transportation, and supplies for certain Marine Corps forces, Navy SEALs, and special combat support forces assigned to naval craft operating in the Pacific theater.

Chapter 7
Navy and Marine Corps Afloat Forces in the
Pacific Theater

Table 7.5: Costs of Maintaining Afloat
Forces in the Pacific Theater (Fiscal Year
 1989)

Dollars in millions			
Category	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Military personnel	\$3,641.8	\$88.2	\$3,730.0
Operations and maintenance	1,780.2	8.8	1,789.0
Total	\$5,422.0	\$97.0	\$5,519.0

Note: Costs associated with dependents are not included.

U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater

The United States maintains a large military presence in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam, and a smaller presence in several island groups throughout the Pacific. In addition to providing personnel for rapid deployment of Army and Marine Corps units, this military presence supports and maintains important bases for U.S. military operations in the Pacific theater. Table 8.1 provides a breakdown of military and civilian personnel assigned to Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations. As of March 31, 1990, the other locations include Johnston Atoll, Wake Island, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Midway Islands, which are U.S. territories; the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the federated states of Micronesia, which are freely associated states; and Palau, which is a protectorate, for which the United States provides security.

Table 8.1: U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other U.S. Territories, Protectorate, and Freely Associated States in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence
Hawaii	44,531	19,153	63,684	54,080	117,764
Alaska	22,548	3,930	26,478	31,323	57,801
Guam	7,165	4,122	11,287	10,348	21,635
Other locations	285	87	372	21	393
Unidentified	145	293	438	0	438
Total	74,674	27,585	102,259	95,772	198,031

The 102,259 military and civilian personnel assigned to Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations represented 34 percent of all military and civilian personnel in the Pacific region. They were accompanied by 95,772 dependents, bringing the total U.S. military presence to 198,031. In fiscal year 1989, the United States spent \$4.9 billion, exclusive of procurement costs, to maintain its military presence at these locations.

As shown in table 8.2, the Army had the largest presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations, with about 36 percent of all U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents. The Navy and the Air Force follow with about 30 percent and about 26 percent, respectively. The Marine Corps had the smallest presence of all the services.

**Chapter 8
U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska,
Guam, and Other Locations in the
Pacific Theater**

Table 8.2: U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater, by Service as of March 31, 1990

Service	Military	Civilian	Total	Dependents	Total presence
Army	28,987	7,634	36,621	33,141	69,762
Navy	15,981	15,652	31,633	26,900	58,533
Air Force	19,501	3,590	23,091	28,005	51,096
Marine Corps	10,060	416	10,476	7,726	18,202
Other DOD	145	293	438	0	438
Total	74,674	27,585	102,259	95,772	198,031

Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations Supports Service Headquarters and Bases

Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam have historically been the sites of important military bases and headquarters units for USPACOM and its component commands. Johnston Atoll and other island groups, such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands, have provided the U.S. military with sites for conducting special activities, including nuclear testing and chemical weapons disposal.

Hawaii

Hawaii has historically played an important role in America's strategic defense. Since World War II, Hawaii has served as a forward post for rapid deployment of Army and Marine Corps units and a center for resupply, repair, training, staging, and rest and recuperation for U.S. forces in the Pacific. The larger military installations in Hawaii include Pearl Harbor, the center of U.S. Navy activity in the Pacific; Hickam and Wheeler Air Force Bases; Schofield Barracks, the headquarters of the 25th Infantry Division (Light); and the Kaneohe Marine Corps Naval Air Station. Hawaii serves as headquarters for the U.S. Pacific Command, Pacific Fleet; U.S. Pacific Air Forces; the U.S. Army, Pacific, and the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

Alaska

Added to the USPACOM area of responsibility on July 7, 1989, Alaska serves as a base for Air Force operations and an Army infantry division. The Alaskan Command is a subunified command under the USPACOM that coordinates Army and Air Force activities in Alaska. The Air Force has three air bases in Alaska, that support strategic bomber operations and

operations for two tactical fighter wings. Alaska also has radar installations for tracking Soviet ballistic missiles launched from the Kamchatka peninsula. These installations are operated by the Air Force.

Guam

The island of Guam, a U.S. territory located about 3,300 nautical miles southwest of Hawaii, is a major site for Navy and Air Force installations and operations. Given its strategic location, Guam is an integral part of the DOD logistical support system and serves as a meteorological, communication, surveillance, and educational center in the western Pacific. The Navy's larger installations on Guam include the U.S. Naval Station; U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility; Naval Air Station, Agana; Naval Communication Area Master Station, western Pacific; and Naval Regional Medical Center.

Andersen Air Force Base, the main Air Force installation on Guam, had historically supported U.S. strategic air operations. Built and formerly operated by the Strategic Air Command, Andersen Air Force Base played an important role in the Vietnam War, serving as a primary launching site for B-52 bombing operations. The U.S. Pacific Air Forces assumed control of Andersen on October 1, 1989. The Air Force removed the strategic bomber wing from Guam in March 1990, and now has no aircraft permanently stationed at Andersen.

Other Locations

The U.S. military maintains a minimal presence on other Pacific islands and island groups, including Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federal States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

Johnston Atoll

The U.S. military maintains a relatively small but important presence on Johnston Atoll, which is comprised of four islands located about 700 nautical miles southwest of Hawaii. Operated by the Defense Nuclear Agency, Johnston Atoll was once used for U.S. nuclear testing and now houses a new prototype facility for chemical weapons disposal. The U.S. Army provides security and safety support over chemical munitions and assists in operating the newly built chemical weapons disposal facility.

Midway Islands

Midway is comprised of two islands located about 1,150 miles northwest of Hawaii. The Navy had assigned 12 naval personnel to the Midway Island group to operate the Midway Naval station.

Northern Mariana Islands, the Federal States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, three former trust territories—the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federal States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands—gained independence and established permanent relationships with the United States. In 1978, the Northern Mariana Islands became a self-governing U.S. commonwealth. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed compacts of free association with the United States in the early 1980s. Palau, the last remaining component of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, is in the process of considering a compact of free association with the United States. As U.S. territories or Freely Associated States, these island groups are guaranteed defense by the United States, which maintained a presence there of 108 military and civilian personnel.

U.S. Army Had Largest Presence

The Army represented about 36 percent of all U.S. military and civilian personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations in the Pacific theater. The Navy employed the next largest number of personnel in these locations, with about 31 percent of U.S. personnel. The Air Force also maintained a significant number of personnel there accounting for about 23 percent of U.S. personnel. The Marine Corps and DOD agencies maintained a relatively small presence, together representing about 11 percent of all U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to these locations. Table 8.3 shows the locations of U.S. military and civilian personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations in the Pacific theater.

Table 8.3: U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DOD	Total
Hawaii	24,029	22,347	7,432	9,876	^a	63,684
Alaska	12,181	2,122	12,031	144		26,478
Guam	57	7,152	3,622	456		11,287
Other locations	354	12	6	0	438	810
Total	36,621	31,633	23,091	10,476	438	102,259

^aDOD personnel figures cannot be broken out by location for Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations; therefore, all DOD personnel were included in other locations.

U.S. Army Maintains Two
Rapidly Deployable Units
in Hawaii and Alaska

Accounting for 36,621 military and civilian personnel, the Army is the largest element of the U.S. military presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations. Almost all of these personnel were based in Hawaii and Alaska, where the Army maintains the 25th and the 6th Infantry Divisions (Light). These divisions are structured to quickly deploy to meet low-intensity conflicts.

As shown in table 8.4, 18,162 of the Army's military and civilian personnel were assigned to the U.S. Army Pacific and 10,439 belong to the 6th Infantry Division (Light) (-)/U.S. Army Garrison in Alaska, which is under the operational control of the Alaskan Command. Both U.S. Army Pacific and the Alaskan Command are under the operational control of USPACOM. There were 7,665 personnel assigned to Army commands/organizations based in the continental United States. They provide general logistical and maintenance support to the Army in the Pacific theater (see app. I).

Types of major weapons and equipment maintained by the Army in Hawaii and Alaska include helicopters, howitzers, and mortars.

Chapter 8
U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska,
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Pacific Theater

Table 8.4: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Army Military and Civilian Personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Command/organization	Military		Combat	Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted			
USPACOM: ^a					
USARPAC					
Headquarters	130	107	0	337	574
25th Infantry Division	1,226	10,538	100	52	11,816
U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii	54	242	0	2,146	2,442
45th Support Group	225	2,183	0	11	2,419
Military Police Activities	11	331	0	67	409
U.S. Army Chemical Activity/MP Company, Johnston Island	12	220	0	12	244
U.S. Army Readiness Group	23	44	0	7	74
Non-Commissioned Officer Academy	0	49	0	2	51
4th Special Operations Command	19	20	0	1	40
Miscellaneous	4	7	0	82	93
Subtotal	1,704	13,741	76	2,717	18,162
Alaskan Command					
6th Infantry Division/U.S. Army Garrison	998	7,874	84	1,567	10,439
Joint activities ^b	190	144	0	21	355
Subtotal	2,892	21,759	78	4,305	28,956
Other commands/organizations:					
Health Service Command	894	1,427	0	1,298	3,619
Intelligence and Security Command	79	1,179	0	35	1,293
Corps of Engineers	24	14	0	1,064	1,102
Information Systems Command	35	319	0	369	723
Army Materiel Command	30	100	0	116	246
Troop Support Agency	0	0	0	265	265
Strategic Defense Command	24	12	0	72	108
Army Recruiting Command	6	69	0	10	85
Criminal Investigation Command	20	26	0	12	58
Total Army Personnel Command	4	25	0	51	80
Training and Doctrine Command	19	8	0	6	33
Military Traffic Management Command	3	6	0	12	21
Army Audit Agency	0	0	0	11	11
Miscellaneous	7	6	0	8	21
Subtotal	1,145	3,191	0	3,329	7,665
Total	4,037	24,950	66	7,634	36,621

Note: Does not include 125 Army personnel assigned to DOD organizations.

^aSoldiers working for USPACOM activities are included under joint activities.

^bIncludes soldiers working for USPACOM headquarters and activities that report directly to USPACOM.

**Land-Based Navy
Personnel Support
U.S. Pacific Fleet
Operations**

Almost all Navy personnel were based in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. The primary mission of Navy units in these locations is to provide ship repair, base, and command headquarters support for the U.S. Pacific Fleet. About 43 percent of Navy personnel in these locations were assigned to units under the USPACOM and the remaining 57 percent report to commands headquartered in the continental United States. None of these military personnel hold combat positions.

As shown in table 8.5, 12,957 of the Navy's personnel were assigned to the Pacific Fleet, which is under the operational control of USPACOM. There were 18,066 personnel assigned to Navy commands/organizations based in the continental United States. The largest of these commands include the Naval Sea Systems Command, which operates the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, which operates the Navy Public Works Centers in Hawaii and Guam (see app. II).

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U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska,
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Table 8.5: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Navy Military and Civilian Personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Command/organization	Hawaii	Alaska	Guam	Other	Total
USPACOM: ^a					
U. S. Pacific Fleet					
Headquarters	678	0	0	0	678
Naval Air Force	1,383	1,098	701	11	3,193
Naval Surface Force	2,082	5	395	0	2,482
Submarine Force	2,111	0	0	0	2,111
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific	504	1	0	0	505
Naval Training Command	205	0	0	0	205
Third Fleet	3	0	0	0	3
Ship Repair Facility	0	0	1,019	0	1,019
Naval Magazine	293	0	215	0	508
Fleet Intelligence Center	366	0	0	0	366
Personnel Support Activity	248	26	102	0	376
Pacific Operations Support Facility	125	0	0	0	125
Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center	104	0	0	0	104
Naval Supply Depot	0	0	72	0	72
Naval Base Command, Pearl Harbor	141	0	0	0	141
Antisubmarine Warfare Force, Pacific	68	0	0	0	68
Miscellaneous	550	196	254	1	1,001
Subtotal	8,861	1,326	2,758	12	12,957
Joint activities	600	10	0	0	610
Subtotal	9,461	1,336	2,758	12	13,567
Other commands/organizations:					
Naval Sea Systems Command	6,005	0	2	0	6,007
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	1,832	5	1,536	0	3,378
Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command	1,031	143	911	0	2,085
Bureau of Medicine	664	83	556	0	1,303
Naval Security Group Command	455	424	332	0	1,211
Navy Supply Systems Command	812	51	171		1,034
Atlantic Fleet	122	0	645	0	767
Naval Air Systems Command	559	0	16	0	575
Chief of Naval Operations	391	24	37	0	452
Naval Education and Training Command	368	0	5	0	373
Naval Oceanography Command	141	24	110	0	275
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	161	0	27	0	188
Naval Intelligence Command	122	5	8	0	135

(continued)

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Command/organization	Hawaii	Alaska	Guam	Other	Total
Chief of Naval Personnel	97	5	22	0	124
Military Sealift Command	61	4	6	0	71
Navy Special Warfare Command	33	6	0	0	39
Central Operating Activity	20	5	10	0	35
Miscellaneous	12	7	0	0	19
Subtotal	12,886	786	4,394	0	18,066
Total	22,347	2,122	7,152	12	31,633

Note: Does not include 182 Navy personnel assigned to DOD organizations.

^aNavy military personnel assigned to USPACOM headquarters are included with joint activities.

U.S. Air Force Maintains Base Support Structure

The primary mission of Air Force personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam is to maintain a base support structure for strategic and tactical aircraft. As shown in table 8.6, 14,692 Air Force personnel in these locations were assigned to Air Force units under the operational control of USPACOM. The remaining 8,399 Air Force personnel were assigned to Air Force commands/organizations headquartered in the continental United States.

The largest Pacific Air Forces' units were the 15th Air Base Wing, in Hawaii, the 11th Air Force in Alaska, and the 633rd Air Base Wing in Guam (see table 8.6). The 15th Air Base Wing operates Hickam Air Force Base, Wheeler Air Force Base, and Bellows Air Field Station on the island of Oahu, in Hawaii. The Wing also supports U.S. Pacific Air Forces headquarters and other Air Force and DOD units. The 11th Air Force, the primary Air Force combat unit in Alaska, provides combat-ready tactical forces for the defense of Alaska. Its units include the 21st and 343rd Tactical Fighter Wings and the 11th Tactical Control Wing. The 633rd Air Base Wing on Guam operates and maintains Andersen Air Force Base, which had been operated by the Strategic Air Command until October 1, 1989. Only the 11th Air Force had assigned fighter aircraft on March 31, 1990.

As shown in table 8.6, Air Force commands, headquartered in the continental United States, represent about 8,399 military and civilian personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations. These commands provide communications, intelligence, logistical, and other support for Air Force operations in the Pacific theater. The Air Force Communications Command, the Military Airlift Command, and the Strategic Air Command were among the largest of these Air Force commands. Most personnel assigned to the Air Force Communication Command and Military Airlift Command were located in Hawaii and Alaska. Many of the

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Strategic Air Command personnel were assigned to the 43rd Heavy Bombardment Wing on Guam. On September 31, 1990, 5 months after the date of our data, the U.S. Air Force officially deactivated the 43rd Heavy Bombardment Wing (see app. III).

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Table 8.6: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Air Force Military and Civilian Personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat figures in percent

Commands/organizations	Military			Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted	Combat		
USPACOM: ^a					
U.S. Pacific Air Forces					
Headquarters	320	285	99	220	825
15th Air Base Wing	192	1,552	20	921	2,665
633rd Air Base Wing	110	1,264	5	441	1,815
548th Reconnaissance					
Technical Group	42	254	100	5	301
Combat Operations Staff	126	144	99	29	299
Miscellaneous	33	72	71	15	120
Subtotal	823	3,571	35	1,631	6,025
11th Air Force ^b					
Headquarters	112	132	99	70	314
21st Tactical Fighter Wing	200	2,946	41	470	3,616
343rd Tactical Fighter Wing	184	2,069	39	230	2,483
5073 Air Base Wing	13	334	3	22	369
11th Tactical Control Wing	61	202	91	6	269
Miscellaneous	266	756	10	197	1,219
Subtotal	836	6,439	38	995	8,270
Joint activities	207	190	42	0	397
Subtotal	1,866	10,200	36	2,626	14,692
Other commands/organizations:					
Air Force Communication Command	150	1,881	25	241	2,272
Military Airlift Command	330	1,754	93	292	2,376
Strategic Air Command	340	1,355	99	15	1,710
Electronic Security Command	43	889	100	6	938
Air Force Commissary Service	4	57	0	323	384
Tactical Air Command	63	221	100	1	285
Air Force Space Command	34	120	71	67	221
Air Training Command	6	56	50	1	63
Air Force Technical Applications Center	4	40	0	1	45
Miscellaneous	39	49	19	17	105
Subtotal	1,013	6,422	74	964	8,399
Total	2,879	16,622	50	3,590	23,091

Note: Does not include 184 airmen assigned to DOD organizations.

^aAirmen assigned to USPACOM headquarters are included with under joint activities.

^bIncludes airmen assigned to USPACOM headquarters and activities that report directly to USPACOM.

The Air Force has a mix of fighter, attack, observation, command and control, transport, and reconnaissance aircraft in Hawaii and Alaska. Guam has no permanently based aircraft. On March 31, 1990, Guam had six KC-135 refueling aircraft, that were in Guam on a rotational basis only. Similarly, other U.S. protectorates in the Pacific have no aircraft permanently assigned.

U.S. Marine Brigade Deploys Throughout the Pacific and Southwest Asia

As shown in table 8.7, the U.S. Marine Corps maintains 10,476 military and civilian personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. About 95 percent of these personnel were assigned to Hawaii, which serves as a base for Marine Corps operating forces, including the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, as headquarters of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific, and as the site of a Marine Corps Air Station. Marine Corps personnel assigned to Alaska and Guam serve in security or intelligence units. Marine Corps personnel were a mix of combat and support forces.

Table 8.7: Commands/Organizations to Which U.S. Marine Corps Military and Civilian Personnel in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam Were Assigned as of March 31, 1990

Combat Figures in Percent

Commands/organizations	Military		Combat	Civilian	Total
	Officer	Enlisted			
USPACOM:					
Pacific Fleet					
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific					
1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade	602	6,864	100	0	7,466
1st Radio Battalion	27	381	100	0	408
Marine Corps Security Force	32	864	100	0	896
Headquarters ^a	98	133	100	0	231
Subtotal	759	8,242	100	0	9,001
Marine Corp Base Pacific ^b					
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe	55	476	0	378	909
Camp Smith	16	322	0	38	376
Subtotal	71	798	0	416	1,285
Joint activities	58	132	^c	0	190
Total	888	9,172	91	416	10,476

Note: Does not include eight marines assigned to DOD organizations. No marines were assigned to other locations in the Pacific theater.

^aIncludes Headquarters staff for Marine Corps Base, Pacific.

^bThe Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, is also the Commanding General, Marine Corps Bases, Pacific, and has operational control of all personnel assigned to the bases and stations.

^cNot applicable.

The 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, a Marine Air Ground Task Force, accounts for 71 percent of U.S. Marine Corps personnel assigned to Hawaii. As part of the III Marine Expeditionary Force, headquartered in Okinawa, Japan, this Brigade would deploy to other locations within the Pacific and Southwest Asia if a contingency arises. For example, elements of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade deployed to Saudi Arabia during August 1990 to support U.S. military efforts in the Persian Gulf region. Designed to operate for 30 days without resupply, the Brigade includes a ground combat element, an air combat element, and a combat service support element.

Most of the remaining U.S. Marine Corps personnel in Hawaii were assigned to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Pacific, who provide base support for Camp Smith, site of USPACOM headquarters, and the Marine Corps Air Station-Kaneohe. These units include only support personnel.

About 85 percent of marines assigned to Alaska and Guam were Marine Corps Security Force personnel, who provide security at sensitive sites on naval bases and installations. The remaining personnel in Alaska and Guam were assigned to joint intelligence activities.

Weapon systems maintained in Hawaii for the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade include howitzers, tanks, fighter aircraft, and helicopters. If necessary, the Brigade would also use equipment maintained on Marine Prepositioning Ship squadrons in Guam or Diego Garcia when responding to regional contingencies.

DOD Agencies Employ Few Personnel in U.S. States, Territories, Freely Associated States, and a Protectorate

As shown in table 8.8, DOD agencies employed about 438 military and civilian personnel on March 31, 1990, representing less than 1 percent of U.S. personnel assigned to Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations. Most of these personnel were based in Hawaii. The Defense Logistics Agency, the Defense Communications Agency, and the Defense Investigative Service employed most of these personnel (see app. IV).

Chapter 8
U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska,
Guam, and Other Locations in the
Pacific Theater

Table 8.8: U.S. Personnel Assigned to DOD Agencies in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations as of March 31, 1990

Agency	Military	Civilian	Total
Defense Logistics Agency	12	105	117
Defense Communications Agency	49	46	95
Defense Investigative Service	0	45	45
Defense Mapping Agency	4	20	24
Defense Courier Service	19	0	19
Defense Nuclear Agency	18	0	18
Defense Contract Audit Agency	0	12	12
Inspector General	0	7	7
Other	43	58	101
Total	145	293	438

Dependents Comprise 49 Percent of Presence

As shown in table 8.9, about 95,772 dependents accompanied military personnel assigned to Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and other locations in the Pacific, representing almost one-half of the total presence. We did not include data on the number of dependents of civilians employed by the military in these locations. The majority of dependents for all services were located in Hawaii, where the most U.S. military personnel were stationed. The Army had the largest number of military dependents in U.S. territory, and accounts for about 35 percent of all dependents. The Air Force and the Navy also have a significant number of military dependents and represent about 29 and about 28 percent of dependents, respectively. All but 1,487 of the dependents were command-sponsored.

Table 8.9: U.S. Military Dependents in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater as of March 31, 1990

Location	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Hawaii	18,508	19,471	7,502	8,599	54,080
Alaska	14,545	1,667	100	15,011	31,323
Guam	68	5,761	124	4,395	10,348
Other	20	1	0	0	21
Total	33,141	26,900	7,726	28,005	95,772

The United States Spent \$4.9 Billion to Maintain Forces in U.S. Territory

As shown in table 8.10, the United States spent \$4.9 billion during fiscal year 1989 to maintain the military presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, other U.S. territories, freely associated states, and a protectorate. Most costs were for military pay, allowances, moving expenses, and operations and maintenance. The Army accounted for almost 75 percent of family housing operations and constructions costs because it is responsible for almost all military housing in Hawaii.

Table 8.10: Cost of Maintaining U.S. Military Presence in Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, and Other Locations in the Pacific Theater (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in millions

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Defense agencies	Total
Military personnel	\$968.4	\$604.6	\$776.8	\$288.5	\$0.0	\$2,638.3
Operations and maintenance	385.0	609.6	525.5	61.2	33.5	1,614.8
Family housing, operations	171.3	38.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	241.6
construction	86.9	13.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	105.9
Military construction	100.9	134.5	57.0	0.0	14.1	306.5
Total	\$1,712.5	\$1,401.0	\$1,396.3	\$349.7	\$47.6	\$4,907.1

U.S. Army Commands and Special Continental Operating Activities Headquartered in the United States With Permanent Presence in the Pacific Theater

Nineteen Army commands or special activities, headquartered in the continental United States, maintain a permanent presence in the Pacific. These commands had about 9,940 military and 4,450 civilian personnel assigned in the Pacific. The Army could not provide data on the number of foreign nationals working for these commands and special activities.

Army Information Systems Command

The Army Information Systems Command consists of 3,408 military and 661 U.S. civilian personnel assigned in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii. It provides information systems support, such as telecommunications, information processing, and radio system net control stations to U.S. Army, Pacific, U.S. Army Japan, and Korea. It plans, maintains, and tests the Army Defense Communications System, provides installation information services, and operates the Joint Chief of Staff contingency satellite communications terminal for the Pacific Region.

Health Services Command

The Health Service Command has 2,342 military and 1,298 U.S. civilian personnel located in the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam and provides medical and dental care to military service members and other authorized beneficiaries.

Army Intelligence and Security Command

The Army Intelligence and Security Command consists of 3,138 military and 160 U.S. civilian personnel assigned to Japan, Korea, Thailand, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. The personnel conduct counterintelligence operations. Its presence in the Pacific is required to support Army operations/plans and to conduct cryptologic operations.

Army Materiel Command

The Army Materiel Command, Pacific, consists of 290 military and 256 civilian personnel assigned in Japan, Korea, Australia, Alaska, and Hawaii. The units located in the Pacific provide the following missions and functions:

- The Central Ammunition Management Office, Pacific, exercises centralized theater ammunition logistics management (retail) and conducts ammunition support planning for the U.S. Army and designated allies. It provides wholesale interface between the National Inventory Control Point/National Maintenance Point and Pacific-based forces in selected areas of inventory management and ammunition maintenance.

**Appendix I
U.S. Army Commands and Special
Continental Operating Activities
Headquartered in the United States With
Permanent Presence in the Pacific Theater**

- The Army Aviation System Command has logistical assistance representatives in the Pacific to provide technical assistance and advice.
- The Army Communication-Electronics Command has logistical assistance representatives in the Pacific to provide technical assistance and advice.
- The Army Depot Systems Command (Depot Support Activity-Far East) manages maintenance contracts, operates total package fielding sites in the Far East, and manages the warranty program and the Modification Work Order program.
- The Army Laboratory Command supports research and development programs by reporting scientific and technical information in the Pacific.
- The Army Missile Command has logistical assistance representatives in the Pacific to provide technical assistance and advice.
- The Army Tank Automotive Command, Pacific, has logistical assistance representatives to provide technical assistance and advice. It works with U.S. Army, Pacific, users of the Tank Command's equipment in resolving logistics programs and training personnel and provides information to logistics planners at its headquarters on problems encountered during field operations.
- The Army Troop Support Command has logistical assistance representatives in the Pacific to provide technical assistance and advice.
- The Army Test Command plans, conducts, and reports cold region, mountain, and northern environmental testing results.
- The Logistics Assistance Program Activity provides a focal point for the exchange of information to improve materiel readiness in the Pacific.
- The Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Support group provides calibration and maintenance support for general and special purpose equipment.
- The Army Research, Development, and Standardization Group represents the U.S. Army to Australian government agencies and defense industries in interoperability.
- The Science and Technology Centers, Far East and Japan, support research and development programs by reporting scientific and technical information in the Pacific.

Corps of Engineers

The Corps of Engineers is staffed with 103 military and 1,410 civilians located in Japan, Korea, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Johnston Atoll and serves as the DOD construction agent. It manages construction programs for DOD activities in the Pacific. Additionally, it participates in wartime and peacetime contingency planning and provides engineering support services.

Army Troop Support Agency

The Army Troop Support Agency consists of 27 military and 403 civilian personnel assigned in Japan, Korea, Alaska, and Hawaii. It operates and manages the Army commissary system in the Pacific and supports the Army logistics staff by providing other services such as laundry, dry cleaning, field bakery services, and clothing sales.

Army Criminal Investigation Command

The Army Criminal Investigation Command has 175 military and 23 civilian personnel assigned in Japan, Korea, Alaska, and Hawaii. It conducts investigations concerning felony crimes for all Army elements in the Pacific. Its regional mission also includes operation of the Army Crime Lab.

Military Traffic Management Command

The Military Traffic Management Command has 124 military and 59 civilian personnel serving in Japan, Korea, Alaska, and Hawaii. These personnel support DOD with continental United States/outside the continental United States transportation resources, including traffic management, transportation engineering, operation of common user ocean terminals, and specific traffic management responsibilities for the moving and storage of personal property.

Army Broadcasting Service

The Army Broadcasting Service, which consists of 105 military and 2 U.S. civilian personnel, located in Japan, Korea and Alaska, provides radio/television services to U.S. service members and their families.

Army Strategic Defense Command

The Army Strategic Defense Command is staffed by 36 military and 72 U.S. civilian personnel located in Hawaii and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Command manages the Army missile range at Kwajalein Atoll and conducts research programs.

Army Recruiting Command

The Army Recruiting Command, which consists of 75 military and 10 U.S. civilian personnel located in Alaska, Hawaii and American Samoa, recruits qualified persons for the active Army and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Training and Doctrine Command

The Training and Doctrine Command consists of 35 military personnel and 6 U.S. civilians assigned to Japan, Korea, Australia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, who exchange information in training and doctrine with liaison officers of allied military services.

Army Surgeon General

The Army Surgeon General has 29 military personnel located in Korea, Thailand, and Hawaii. These personnel conduct medical research on regional ailments such as malaria, hepatitis, and diarrheal diseases. Their focus is determining and understanding infectious threats to military personnel and developing recommendations for doctrine for preventing, detecting, and treating infectious disease.

Army Audit Agency

The Army Audit Agency in Hawaii and Korea is staffed by 25 U.S. civilians. It provides audit and management services to all command levels in the Pacific. It conducts financial, economy and efficiency, and program results audits throughout the Army command structure to provide an independent and objective audit service to the Department of the Army.

Army Personnel Command

The Army Personnel Command, with 29 military and 53 civilian personnel located in Japan, Alaska, and Hawaii, provides personnel services to Army elements and develops personnel procedures.

Army Trial Defense Service

The Army Trial Defense Service has 17 military personnel located in Korea, Alaska, and Hawaii and provides defense counsel services for Army personnel.

Other Commands

Three other Army Commands have a small presence in the Pacific: the Army Special Operations Command, with eight military and one U.S. civilian personnel in South Korea, the Army Reserve Personnel Center, with four U.S. civilians in Hawaii; and the Army Civilian Appellate Review Agency, with two U.S. civilians in Hawaii.

U.S. Navy Commands and Special Operating Activities Headquartered in the Continental United States With Permanent Presence in the Pacific Theater

Nineteen Navy commands and special operating activities, with headquarters in the continental United States, also maintain a permanent presence in the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility. As of March 31, 1990, these commands assigned 11,733 military, 12,682 U.S. civilian, and 6,294 foreign national personnel in the Pacific theater.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command is staffed by 142 military, 3,301 U.S. civilian, and 5,048 foreign national personnel in Japan, the Philippines, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. The Command, headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, provides materiel and technical support for Navy shore facilities, real property, utilities, fixed ocean systems and structures, and transportation and construction equipment. It supports the Naval Construction Force and the Marine Corps as required.

Naval Sea Systems Command

With headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Naval Sea Systems Command employs 55 military, 5,961 U.S. civilian, and 1 foreign national personnel in Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Hawaii, and Guam. The Command supports the Navy, the Marine Corps, and other agencies as assigned. It provides material support, system integration and engineering, contracting, administrative, and technical support for ships, submersibles, and other sea platforms; shipboard combat systems and components, other surface and undersea warfare weapon systems, and ordnance. The Naval Sea Systems Command also serves as the Navy coordinator of shipbuilding, conversion, and repair for DOD and the Department of Commerce.

Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command

The Navy Computer and Telecommunications Command is staffed by 2,934 military, 447 U.S. civilian, and 485 foreign national personnel assigned in Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Command provides, operates, and maintains all Navy ashore communication resources and all non-tactical information resources for command, control, and administration of the Navy and Navy elements of the Defense Communication System. In the Pacific, the Command oversees data and communications systems located at Pearl Harbor, Guam, Japan, the Philippines, and Diego Garcia.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery consists of 2,611 military, 460 U.S. civilian, and 339 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. With headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Bureau develops health care policy and provides technical support for all shore-based treatment facilities and operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps, and manages the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), and other indirect health care delivery systems.

Naval Security Group Command

The Naval Security Group Command is staffed by 2,663 military, 31 U.S. civilian, and 40 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Command performs cryptologic and related functions and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs. The Fleet Commanders in Chief have authority and control over tactical functions of the Naval Security Group.

Naval Supply Systems Command

The Naval Supply Systems Command has 474 military, 933 U.S. civilian, and 1,604 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Guam. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Command provides acquisition and fleet support, including materials, supplies, supply management and supporting services, for Navy and Marine Corps operating forces.

Chief of Naval Operations, Director of Field Support Activity

The Chief of Naval Operations field support activity is staffed by 545 military, 384 U.S. civilian, and 47 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. The activity serves as the principal adviser to the Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations for the management of funds, manpower, and facilities in support of assigned unified commands and Navy headquarters.

Naval Air Systems Command

With headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Naval Air Systems Command has 150 military, 558 civilian, and 65 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Singapore, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Guam. The Command provides material support for Navy operating forces and the Marine Corps, as directed. Its activities include

acquisition and fleet support for aircraft, airborne weapon systems, avionics, related photographic and meteorological equipment, ranges, and targets.

Naval Oceanography Command

The Naval Oceanography Command has 388 military and 24 U.S. civilian and 6 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Diego Garcia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. The Command, headquartered in Mississippi, is responsible for the command and management of oceanographic activities under the Naval Oceanography Program, which includes oceanography, meteorology, mapping, charting, and geodesy. The Command also provides related support and technical guidance to all DOD elements.

Naval Education and Training Command

The Naval Education and Training Command consists of 354 military and 34 U.S. civilian personnel assigned to activities in Japan, South Korea, India, Australia, Hawaii, and Guam. The Command provides assigned shore-based education and training for Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel in support of the Fleet, Naval Shore Establishment, Naval Reserve, Interservice Training Program, and Security Assistance Program. It also develops specifically designated education and training afloat programs for the Fleet, and executes voluntary and dependents education for the Navy.

Military Sealift Command

The Military Sealift Command is staffed by 115 military, 91 civilian, and 50 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Diego Garcia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. As the single operating agency for sealift services, the Command provides for the control, operation, and administration of ocean transportation, including government-owned and leased ships for dry cargo, passengers, and petroleum products. It serves DOD agencies and other U.S. government agencies as subject to the policies of the Secretary of Defense. The Command's responsibilities include planning for the use and control of military-owned and commercial ocean transportation resources made available under mobilization or other emergency conditions and preparing long- and short-range forecasts of sealift requirements. In fiscal year 1989, the Military Sealift Command leased all military ships used for storing prepositioned materials in Diego Garcia and Guam.

Naval Intelligence Command

The Naval Intelligence Command is made up of 218 military and 7 U.S. civilian personnel in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. The Command, headquartered in Suitland, Maryland, directs and manages intelligence functions, including collection, production, dissemination, and evaluation of intelligence data to fulfill Navy intelligence requirements.

Space and Naval Warfare Command

The Space and Naval Warfare Command is comprised of 22 military, 206 civilian, and 16 foreign national personnel assigned to Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Guam. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Command provides material and technical support to the Navy for space systems, electronic warfare, undersea surveillance, and command, control, communications, and intelligence systems.

Office of Chief of Naval Personnel

The Office of the Chief of Naval Personnel has 137 military and 18 U.S. civilian personnel assigned to Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. It directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of U.S. Navy regular and reserve military personnel. The Office also directs the management and administration of the Navy civilian personnel and equal employment opportunity programs and develops service-wide programs for improving human resources.

Program Support Division and Central Operating Activity

The Program Support Division and Central Operating Activity consist of 65 military and 1 civilian personnel assigned to Japan, Korea, Australia, India, Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. The Program Support Division performs administrative functions and controls military personnel expenses, provides budget support services, and coordinates military personnel matters for congressional programs and budgets. The Central Operating Activity handles administrative matters for Navy personnel who are assigned to joint and unified commands or other non-Navy organizations.

Naval Special Warfare Command

The Naval Special Warfare Command is staffed by 60 military and 1 U.S. civilian personnel in the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii. The Command assists the Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command, in preparing Naval special warfare forces to carry out assigned missions and to develop special operations strategy, doctrine, tactics, and joint training and operations. The Naval Special Warfare Command

**Appendix II
U.S. Navy Commands and Special Operating
Activities Headquartered in the Continental
United States With Permanent Presence in
the Pacific Theater**

performs oversight functions of SEAL Team Six, and provides maintenance and repair support for combatant craft, SEAL delivery vehicles, and other equipment as necessary.

Naval Reserve Force

The Naval Reserve Force has 18 active duty military personnel in Hawaii and Alaska.

**Office of the Chief of
Naval Research**

The Office of the Chief of Naval Research, which is staffed by six civilian personnel in Japan, coordinates research programs throughout the Navy. The activity advises and disseminates research and development findings and trends to naval, private, and government activities; administers activities within or on behalf of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, and royalty payments; and executes contracts for research at educational and other non-profit institutions.

**Office of the Deputy
Undersecretary of the
Navy**

The Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of the Navy, with three military and three U.S. civilian employees located in Japan, the Philippines, and Hawaii, represents the Office of the Secretary of Defense and may be called upon to conduct special studies or develop policies or action plans.

U.S. Air Force Commands and Special Operating Activities Headquartered in the Continental United States With Permanent Presence in the Pacific Theater

Seventeen Air Force commands, special operating activities, and direct reporting units that are headquartered in the continental United States also maintain a permanent presence in the Pacific. These commands had about 19,322 military, 1,435 U.S. civilian, and 1,471 foreign national personnel assigned in the Pacific and together constituted about 32 percent of the Air Force military presence there.

Air Force Communications Command

The Air Force Communications Command is made up of 5,573 military, 337 U.S. civilians, and 420 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Australia, Hawaii, and Alaska. It manages, operates, and maintains communications data automation systems and air traffic control systems. These systems provide normal day-to-day administrative and operational support to Air Force units and specialized command and control capability to commanders in the Pacific.

Military Airlift Command

The Military Airlift Command consists of 6,375 military, 340 U.S. civilian, and 340 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Diego Garcia, Australia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. It provides airlift support, meteorological support, aerospace environmental support, and audiovisual services for DOD units and personnel. During peacetime, it manages the U.S. strategic airlift system and provides the U.S. Pacific Command with an immediate, in-place capability that can be expanded in wartime.

Electronic Security Command

The Electronic Security Command, which consists of 2,832 military and 11 U.S. civilian personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska develops and applies communications security techniques and materials. The Command's units ensure that friendly command and control communications are secure and protected from enemy countermeasures. The Command also advises U.S. and allied commanders concerning procedures and techniques that can be used to counter enemy command and control communications.

Strategic Air Command

The Strategic Air Command consist of 2,630 military personnel and 18 U.S. civilians in Japan, South Korea, Diego Garcia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. (On September 30, 1990, the Strategic Air Command deactivated the 43rd Heavy Bombardment Wing located in Guam.) Its worldwide mission is to support strategic warfare, strategic reconnaissance, and air refueling.

Tactical Air Command

The Tactical Air Command is made up of 671 military and 36 U.S. civilian personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. Most of the command personnel belong to Airborne Warning and Control Squadrons, which employ the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft for surveillance, warning, and control missions.

Air Force Office of Special Investigation

The Air Force Office of Special Investigation consists of 217 military, 32 U.S. civilian, and 28 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. It provides investigative services, personal protection services, information collection services, and counterintelligence services to the Air Force and other DOD activities.

Air Force Information Service and News Center

The Air Force Information Service and News Center which consists of 130 military, six U.S. civilian, and 64 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Alaska, provides radio and television information and entertainment programming to DOD personnel and their families in the Pacific.

Air Force Space Command

The Air Force Space Command consists of 318 military and 67 U.S. civilian personnel in Korea, Australia, Diego Garcia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Saipan. It operates and maintains ballistic missile early warning systems and satellite tracking stations and collects data on space and missile events.

Air Training Command

The Air Training Command is staffed by 134 military and 1 U.S. civilian personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. Its field training detachments and operating units train technicians and other personnel on weapon systems and associated equipment, help units carry out their training programs, ensure that equipment required to carry out training programs is ready to use, maintain simulators, teach special courses, and provide advice on U.S. Air Force in the Pacific and Air Force-wide training programs and objectives.

Air Force Commissary Service

The Air Force Commissary Service consists of 162 military, 437 U.S. civilian, and 594 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. It operates Air Force dining halls and

supports Air Force personnel in the field during exercises and deployments. The Command also operates commissary resale stores and provides merchandise to DOD personnel and other authorized patrons.

Air Force Intelligence Agency

The Air Force Intelligence Agency, which is staffed by 50 military, 16 U.S. civilian, and 6 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Hawaii, plans, organizes, and directs Human Resources Intelligence activities to satisfy validated aerospace intelligence collection requirements.

Air Force Logistics Command

The Air Force Logistics Command is made up of 38 military, 127 U.S. civilian, and 8 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, China, Hawaii, and Alaska. It acts as the overseas contract administration arm for the U.S. Air Force, provides logistics support, including depot maintenance, engineering assistance, and the storage and distribution of critical supplies, and assists in fielding new weapon systems.

Air Force Legal Services Center

The Air Force Legal Services Center is staffed by 34 military personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. It provides legal services in the areas of military justice, patents, claims, tort and general litigation, labor law, environmental law, contract law, and preventive law to Air Force personnel stationed in the Pacific.

Air Force Technical Applications Center

The Air Force Technical Applications Center is staffed by 105 military and 1 U.S. civilian personnel in Korea, Thailand, Australia, Hawaii, Alaska, and other classified locations. The Center's mission in the Pacific is classified.

Air Force Systems Command

The Air Force Systems Command is made up of 30 military, 1 U.S. civilian, and 9 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Hawaii, and Alaska. Its units exchange scientific and technical information with allied governments, help activate new weapon systems, and serve as liaisons to the Pacific countries that are acquiring U.S. weapon systems.

**Appendix III
U.S. Air Force Commands and Special
Operating Activities Headquartered in the
Continental United States With Permanent
Presence in the Pacific Theater**

Air University

The Air University is staffed by eight military personnel in Hawaii and Alaska. These personnel work with the Civil Air Patrol.

**Air Force Audit
Agency**

The Air Force Audit Agency, which is made up of 15 military, 5 U.S. civilian, and 2 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska, provides Air Force managers with an independent evaluation of Air Force operations. The Agency reviews the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of financial, operational, and support activities wherever Air Force units are stationed.

DOD Activities With Permanent Presence in the Pacific Theater

In addition to the four military services, DOD organizations employ 499 military, 2,512 civilian, and 404 foreign nationals.

Defense Communications Agency

The Defense Communications Agency has 88 military and 57 U.S. civilian personnel assigned in the Pacific theater. The Defense Communication Agency exercises operational direction and management control over the Defense Communications System to meet the telecommunications requirements of DOD and other activities, as directed. The Agency also provides advice, assistance, and technical support to the Commander in Chief, USPACOM and designated components on matters relating to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System and theater command, control, and communications requirements.

Defense Contract Audit Agency

The Defense Contract Audit Agency has 25 civilian personnel assigned to Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska. As the DOD contract auditor, the Agency provides audit and financial advisory services to DOD organizations involved in procurement and contract administration.

Department of Defense Dependents Schools System

The DOD Dependents Schools is made up of 1,968 civilian and 197 foreign national personnel in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. The school system provides elementary and secondary instruction to 27,152 children of DOD military and civilian personnel stationed overseas. Established in 1978 at the direction of Congress, DOD consolidated the school systems previously operated by the individual services into a single field activity within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Office of the Inspector General

The DOD Inspector General's Pacific Regional Office coordinates and conducts audits and investigations of the military services and DOD organizations in the Pacific.

Defense Investigative Service

The Defense Investigative Service consists of 47 U.S. civilian personnel assigned to Hawaii, Alaska, Korea, and Japan. The service conducts personnel security investigations for major defense activities and industrial contractors located in Alaska, Hawaii, and South Pacific island groups. The Defense Investigative Service also provides oversight, advice, and administrative assistance to industrial facilities working on classified contracts. It assists U.S. industry by providing classified material

storage, secure mail channels for transmitting classified material between a contractor in the United States and an approved destination outside the United States, and security briefings, orientations, and certificates.

Defense Logistics Agency

The Defense Logistics Agency is made up of 40 military, 148 U.S. civilian, and 158 foreign national personnel located in Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Hawaii, Alaska, and other locations in the Pacific. Through its Defense Fuel Regions, the Agency provides contract administration and quality assurance over petroleum products supplied to defense activities. It also provides perishable subsistence supplies and related services, such as stock control and inventory management, and manages property disposal for the military services and other authorized customers in its assigned geographical area.

Defense Mapping Agency

The Defense Mapping Agency has 14 military and 22 civilian personnel assigned to Japan, Korea, Alaska, and Hawaii. The Agency has bilateral agreements with host countries to obtain and provide mapping, charting, and geodesy services. The Agency's liaison officers in the Pacific provide technical assistance; collect, evaluate, and disseminate information; and serve as in-theater points of contact and liaisons.

Defense Nuclear Agency

The Defense Nuclear Agency has a detachment of 18 military personnel assigned to Johnston Atoll, which is the site of a U.S. overseas nuclear test facility and a U.S. chemical weapon disposal facility. In conjunction with the Department of Energy, the Defense Nuclear Agency, as host-manager, is responsible for maintaining Johnston Atoll and providing administrative, logistic, and other support services to military organizations located there in accordance with host-tenant and other support agreements. A Department of Energy civilian contractor performs actual operations and maintenance at Johnston Atoll under the oversight of the Defense Nuclear Agency detachment.

Defense Intelligence Agency

DOD could not provide unclassified information on what is the mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Military Contracts in the Pacific Theater

To support the U.S. military presence in the Pacific, DOD contracts out for goods and services which involves many contract personnel. Because data on the number of contract personnel working in the Pacific is not maintained in a centralized data base, we could not provide numbers on contract personnel in the Pacific. However, the DOD does maintain a data base on the cost of contracts started or modified in a given fiscal year, which provides some indication of the magnitude of work performed by contractors in the Pacific. Table V.1 presents this data for the foreign countries and for U.S. territories in the Pacific.

The data in table V.1 originated from DOD form DD 350—Individual Contracting Action Reports Over \$25,000 for fiscal year 1989. DOD requires contractors to complete this form for new contracts costing more than \$25,000 or for contract modifications that increase or decrease contract costs by more than \$25,000. The data base combines Marine Corps data with the Navy. Other than the four services, only the Defense Logistics Agency spent a sizeable amount on new and modified military contracts. The remaining defense agencies account for less than 1 percent of the money obligated for contracts in fiscal year 1989.

**Appendix V
Military Contracts in the Pacific Theater**

Table V.1: Contract Obligations by Military Services and Agencies (Fiscal Year 1989)

Dollars in thousands

Country	Army	Navy	Air Force	DLA	Other	Total
Japan	\$59,696	\$176,020	\$232,955	\$38,557	\$783	\$508,011
Korea	247,248	66	34,884	71,561	228	353,987
Philippines	3,135	117,950	1,397	20	397	122,899
Australia	1,223	2,709	0	2,226	0	6,158
Diego Garcia	0	23,500	0	0	0	23,500
China	0	0	0	90	0	90
Hong Kong	0	502	0	190	0	692
Indonesia	0	0	10,111	56,575	0	66,686
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	76	76
New Zealand	0	947	0	2,574	0	3,521
Singapore	46	2,184	0	72,301	0	74,531
Taiwan	672	0	1,392	214	0	2,278
Thailand	217	1,525	5,909	3,003	0	10,654
Subtotal	\$312,237	\$325,403	\$286,648	\$247,311	\$1,484	\$1,173,083
American Samoa	\$121	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$121
Guam	369	67,107	5,765	6,650	1,842	81,733
Republic of the Marshall Islands	28,170	0	0	0	800	28,970
Federal States of Micronesia	0	2,275	0	0	106	2,381
Northern Mariana	27	1,250	0	0	351	1,628
Palau	0	1,531	0	0	0	1,531
Subtotal	\$28,687	\$72,163	\$5,765	\$6,650	\$3,099	\$166,364
Total	\$340,924	\$397,566	\$292,413	\$253,961	\$4,583	\$1,289,447

Note: Excludes contract action below \$25,000.

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