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STATEMENT OF
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BEFORE THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
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INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the men and women of the United States Pacific Command, I thank you for this opportunity to testify on the posture of our command, and provide an assessment of security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Over the past year, we in U.S Pacific Command have seen continued fundamental, dynamic, and rapid change in Asia and the Pacific region. Clearly, the global community's "center of gravity" is shifting toward this area, magnifying the impact of any number of changes. Risk of crisis on the Korean peninsula, miscalculation over the Taiwan Strait or in Kashmir, and the threat from global terrorism provide a cautionary backdrop to positive developments in the region.

With the shift in center of gravity come important ramifications for the United States and PACOM, necessitating a critical reassessment of our posture. We are in a dynamic security environment, which must be met in new ways of commanding, equipping, employing, and stationing our forces. Fundamentally, long term peace and stability hinge on continued transformation of our military force posture, enduring relationships with our regional neighbors, and relevant, robust combat capability forward to ensure adequate dissuasion and deterrence of potential aggressors.

Considering the dynamic nature of our region, agile forces ready for immediate employment forward in the theater remain paramount. Speed of response is critical. Whether planning for worst case, major operations, or small-scale contingencies, quickness and flexibility are key to best ensure our national interests are protected. Accordingly, we develop plans, conduct

exercises, and position combat power in ways that emphasize those important force qualities.

Strong, constructive relationships with our regional neighbors are of great importance during this period of dynamic change. Such relationships provide a baseline understanding and foster common approaches to regional challenges. Additionally, these relationships provide avenues of access and would facilitate forward movement of U.S. forces should the need arise. These relationships are strengthened through a robust Theater Security Cooperation Plan.

Our dissuasion and deterrence efforts demonstrate a firm U.S. commitment to Asia and the Pacific. In light of rapid regional military modernization and risk posed by some nations in the theater, our forces remain fully trained, equipped, and ready to meet any challenge. In sum, U.S. Pacific Command war-fighting posture remains potent and unmatched, on call to support the President's National Security Strategy.

To optimize our efforts, we remain focused on five command priorities: Prosecuting and Winning the War on Terror, Maturing our Joint and Combined Warfighting Capability, Ensuring the Credibility of our Operational Plans, Advancing Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation, Posturing Forces for Agile and Responsive Employment. This report on our defense posture is organized around those five priorities.

WINNING THE WAR ON TERRORISM (WOT)

Winning the war on terrorism continues to be our highest priority at USPACOM. While addressing terrorist threats in the Pacific Area of Responsibility (AOR), we remain a primary force provider to Operations ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) and IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF). Nations throughout the

region are cooperating and building capability to counter terrorist threats and our collective successes have been in part enabled by PACOM intelligence support, increased interagency coordination, and collaboration with key Pacific Theater partners.

Defeating terrorism requires both near term and long term components. In the near term, we must react to immediate threats against our citizens, friends, property, and vital infrastructure - in short, we must stop the violence. This near-term effort includes implementing defensive measures, defeating attacks, disrupting the enemy's plans, and directing efforts, if necessary, to capture or kill terrorists in the Pacific theater. Clearly, we don't see military action as the only instrument of national power in this fight - intelligence sharing and law enforcement lead much of this effort. These near term efforts are an essential but partial solution, as the war on terrorism, like the fight against other transnational threats, cannot be won by attrition alone.

Our long term effort is focused on strengthening the region's democratic institutions' economic, social, and physical security. The Theater Security Cooperation Program, in support of the efforts of allies and friends in the region, can facilitate a tipping point in the War on Terrorism as sound governance and citizens who value their institutions more than they fear the terrorists prevail.

Southeast Asia is a crucial front in the War on Terror as regional and local terrorist groups, some tied to the al-Qaida network, continue to pose dangerous threats to the U.S. and our friends. Analysis reveals a growing level of cooperation among Southeast Asian terrorist groups.

The Government of the Philippines (GOP), bolstered by U.S. training and support, achieved success in 2004 against the terrorist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG); however, the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) appears to pose a greater threat to U.S. and allied interests in the region. JI became more active in the Philippines in 2004 and continued to train with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and supported ASG and MILF attack operations. While the GOP efforts likely disrupted attacks, the JI and associated groups have shown resilience and continue training future Southeast Asian terrorists. PACOM forces, through Operation ENDURING FREEDOM - Philippines (OEF-P) continue to provide training, advice, and assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines to improve their capability and capacity to combat terror.

The JI followed its October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia and August 2003 attack on the JW Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia with an attack on the Australian Embassy in Jakarta on September 9, 2004. In addition to continued activities in Indonesia, many key JI leaders are now in custody in Indonesia and Malaysia, including the JI spiritual leader Abu Bakar Bashir. PACOM continues to work closely with the U.S. State Department, the FBI, and other U.S. Government Agencies to support Indonesia in their effort to combat terrorism.

Joint Interagency Coordination Group for Counter-Terrorism (JIACG-CT) is the PACOM staff entity responsible for synchronizing Department of Defense (DoD) CT activities and other government agency CT efforts within the PACOM AOR. Last year, the JIACG developed the PACOM Campaign Plan for Combating Terrorism which aligned Department of State goals and U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plans with DoD near-term and long-term efforts. These include stabilizing and improving the social-political environment, building regional CT capacity, identification and elimination of terrorists, and strengthening democratic institutions of governance.

We recognize a confluence of factors that contribute to terrorism in the Asia-Pacific region, including radicalism/extremism, illegal banking and finance, illegal narcotics, piracy, weapons proliferation, illegal migration, and other international crimes. The JIACG-CT mission was therefore broadened to include coordination of our counter-drug and counter-proliferation efforts. JIACG-CT is the lead staff element in PACOM's fight against transnational threats.

The **Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF) West** is responsible for drug related transnational crime across the AOR and recently relocated to Hawaii from California. We are already seeing the benefit of the JIATF West reorganization as this staff is well positioned to play an ever-increasing role in the WOT. Their contribution to the counter-drug effort and broader theater security cooperation initiatives has been significant and provides access in countries such as Vietnam, where traditional military engagement has been severely limited. JIATF West is coordinating military-to-military training, information sharing, law enforcement training and infrastructure development projects in theater.

A highlight of JIATF West's program is the prototype Interagency Fusion Center (IFC) in Chiang Mai, Thailand that is now operational. Thai law enforcement and military counter-drug personnel are co-located at this center for the purpose of sharing information and coordinating counter-drug law enforcement actions. Partner nation IFCs in the Philippines and Indonesia will be operational later this year. JIATF West is also participating in increasing international maritime security awareness in the Straits of Malacca and its approaches.

Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) provides a wide range of capabilities to our security posture including building capacity in host

nation counter-terrorism forces, conducting many of our WOT activities, and supporting theater contingency operations. SOCPAC works closely with JIACG-CT and JIATF West to battle the nexus of terrorism, proliferation, and transnational crime.

MATURING OUR JOINT AND COMBINED WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY

Continued improvement of PACOM readiness and joint warfighting capability is critical to assuring friends and allies, dissuading and deterring threats against U.S. interests, and defeating an adversary if deterrence fails. A key component of this effort includes providing the resources and training needed to maintain ready forces.

In addition to providing deterrence through forward presence in our AOR, PACOM supported OEF and OIF in the US Central Command (USCENTCOM). Over 53,000 PACOM active and reserve duty personnel have or are deployed in support of operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and South and Southeast Asia.

Pacific Fleet units deploying to OEF and OIF last year included three Expeditionary Strike Groups with associated Marine Expeditionary Units and the KITTY HAWK, JOHN C STENNIS, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN Carrier Strike Groups, which, along with other deploying forces, also supported operations and exercises throughout the Pacific theater. This year we commenced Expanded Maritime Interception Operations in the Southeast Asia in support of the WOT.

Marine Forces Pacific are heavily engaged in prosecuting the War on Terror. The First Marine Expeditionary Force from Camp Pendleton formed the command element for the Multi-National Division West (MND-W) in Iraq, supported by the First Marine Division and the Third Marine Air Wing. Of the fifteen infantry battalions assigned from the First and Third Marine Expeditionary Forces, fourteen conducted ground combat operations in Iraq or

Afghanistan. All four PACOM Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) deployed to the CENTCOM AOR during 2004. Pacific based Marines also supported Expanded Maritime Interception Operations (EMIO) in the PACOM AOR.

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) has approximately 1000 personnel deployed throughout Southwest Asia supporting Aerospace Expeditionary Forces for OEF and OIF. A tactical airlift air expeditionary squadron from Alaska has been deployed to Uzbekistan for the past five months. PACAF has also supported OEF-P operations with one air mobility aircraft for the past six months.

Army Forces in the Pacific - active, reserve and guard - are also making important contributions in the USCENTCOM AOR. An airborne task force from Alaska and an aviation maintenance unit from the Hawaii Army National Guard have been in Afghanistan for the past six months. The 1st Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, the Army's second Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), remains in Iraq. Support to combat operations in OIF and OEF continues with deployment of the Alaska-based 172d Infantry SBCT and the 29th Brigade Combat Team, a composite of Army National Guard (ARNG) and U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers from across the Pacific. Additionally, the Guam ARNG is providing the infantry security company for the Djibouti-based combined joint task force (CJTF) in the Horn of Africa (HOA).

Tsunami Relief. The rapid, successful response of U.S. Pacific Command forces to South and Southeast Asia following the 26 December 2004 tsunami clearly demonstrates the importance of forward-deployed, immediately employable forces. Led by III MEF and supported by the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Carrier Strike Group and the BONHOMME RICHARD Expeditionary Strike Group (15th Marine Expeditionary Unit embarked), maritime patrol aircraft; Naval Mobile Construction detachments, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units, Maritime Preposition ships, Military Sealift Command Logistics ships, and critical

strategic and tactical airlift support from PACAF, PACOM provided immediate life saving humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

PACOM established a Combined Support Force (CSF 536) to help coordinate host and supporting nations, and U.S. government, international, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). More than one hundred non-governmental organizations and agencies worked side-by-side with military personnel from 20 countries. At its peak, CSF 536 consisted of over 15,000 servicemen and women from all branches of our military. Thousands of air and sealift missions delivered almost 25 million pounds of relief supplies and equipment, 500,000 gallons of water, and relieved the suffering of thousands. The hospital ship, USNS MERCY, with an innovative mix of active duty and NGO medical staff continues that humanitarian effort.

Speed of response was fundamental to our humanitarian assistance and disaster relief and highlighted the importance of a global force posture equipped to respond quickly and with great flexibility. In addition to readily employable forces, the successful U.S. relief efforts was greatly enhanced by solid relationships with regional neighbors developed over years of PACOM security cooperation activity. The scope and breadth of these operations displayed U.S. power projection and the compassion and generosity of the American people.

Homeland Defense (HD). U.S. Pacific Command's HD plan complements and is integrated with national efforts in the WOT, combating WMD, and Homeland Security. We work closely with U.S. Northern Command to establish procedures and delineate responsibilities between the two commands. PACOM military and intelligence activities in the region contribute to the Nation's active, layered defense. The Commander U.S. Army Pacific is also the commander of Joint Task Force - Homeland Defense, responsible for integration of all HD

issues requiring U.S. military force employment within the PACOM HD Joint Operations Area (JOA). Joint Rear Area Coordinators (JRACs) in Japan, and Korea as well as Task Force Hawaii and Task Force Guam (sub-components of JTF-HD) provide the command and control construct to synchronize our DoD anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) efforts for military installations and property with federal, state, and local agencies and with host nations. The Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiatives Fund (CbT RIF) supports projects that will significantly enhance the physical security and safety of our military personnel, DOD civilians and families throughout the PACOM area of responsibility.

Missile Defense. The threat posed by ballistic missiles in the PACOM AOR is growing. Ashore and afloat, our capability to protect our forces with an effective, integrated, and tiered system against ballistic missiles remains a key capability for the future and is a top priority for development. A sea-based, midcourse as well as terminal ballistic missile defense capability would improve our rapid response to credible missile threats throughout the AOR. Our production inventory of PAC-3s, Guided Enhanced Missiles (GEMs), and SM-3 missiles must pace the increasing threat. Our ability to defend against emerging threats in the AOR and ensure security for the homeland would be enhanced by stationing an X Band - Transportable Radar (FBX-T) in a forward location.

Undersea Superiority. PACOM is faced with a significant and growing undersea warfare challenge. Some nations are modernizing and rapidly procuring advanced submarines which can affect U.S. Joint forces' access, especially in the littorals.

To improve Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) capability, incorporation of advanced technology into sensors and command, control, and communications

systems is critical. We support continued development of the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) and an advanced deployable sonar system which would greatly improve detection of submarine threats. The VIRGINIA class SSN brings long endurance, advanced submarine detection and real-time ISR capability. The P-3 aircraft, which will be replaced by the Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA), provides responsive long range ASW and ISR capability. A robust and integrated ASW architecture, more capable forces employing distributed sensors, and rapid insertion of technology are essential to counter the proliferation of submarines in the Pacific.

Penetrating and Persistent Intelligence Collection, Exploitation, and Analysis is critical to Joint Warfighting. We support the efforts of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA), National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office in identifying new platforms and technologies to help us achieve penetrating and persistent collection against our most pressing areas of concern. Integration of National Agency support is being aligned with improvements in Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations and other Theater tactical collection efforts to enhance our return on investment. Additional effort is required to support filling existing shortfalls in high-demand, low-density cryptologic linguist requirements.

LOGISTICS AND MOBILITY

We continue to improve our ability to adapt plans and rapidly move forces and equipment. At the same time, we must efficiently sustain these forces as they move forward. The PACOM En Route Infrastructure Steering Committee (PERISC) is currently focused on site surveys to support Cooperative Security Locations (CSL) in our AOR. We await the OSD Mobility Capability Study, due out in March 2005. PACOM will study the results of this

effort and address any new en route infrastructure requirements/shortfalls that affect our force flow and sustainment.

The PACOM enroute airlift system includes nodes at Elmendorf AFB Alaska, Hickam AFB Hawaii, Andersen AFB Guam, and Japan's Iwakuni MCAS, Kadena AB, Misawa AB, and Yokota AB. Over the last year, fuel storage, hydrant systems, and airfield ramp and runway projects valued at over \$77M were completed at these locations to support our forces. U.S. Forces Korea, in concert with U.S. Transportation Command, conducted air and seaport visits to 25 locations to assess current capabilities of key transportation nodes for dispersing force flow and improving Reception Staging Onward Movement and Integration (RSO&I). We also identified projects at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska and Hickam AFB, Hawaii to support the assignment of C-17 aircraft at both locations. These and other investments throughout the AOR will ensure we have the required infrastructure.

Preferred munitions. Support of OIF and OEF resulted in reduced availability of preferred munitions and has forced us to rely on older stocks. A robust inventory of precision weapons including GPS-aided and laser-guided bombs such as the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM), Wind Correct Munitions Dispensers (WCMD) and GBU-10/12 pre-staged ashore, supplemented by weapons from afloat or deployable stockpiles provide PACOM with very useful capabilities. Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), guided bombs with penetrator warheads, and Joint Air to Surface Standoff Munition (JASSM) offer employment options that would potentially enhance operational execution of our contingency plans. Positioning these weapons forward in theater along with afloat prepositioned stocks will reduce lift requirements in the early stages of a conflict when these weapons are most critical.

The RESULTANT FURY maritime interdiction demonstration, in November 2004, leveraged emerging capabilities and weaponry, including Air Power Command and Control, Advanced Targeting Pods (ATP), Datalinks, and Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement (AMSTE) J-Series munitions. The ability of airborne platforms to strike moving targets, on land or sea, in all weather conditions, would be enhanced through the rapid and affordable AMSTE upgrade of existing weapons.

Airlift. PACOM C-17 units will include active, guard, and reserve forces to provide regional strategic airlift capability in the Pacific. Plans are on track to base eight C-17s at both Hickam AFB/Elmendorf AFB in FY06/FY07 respectively. Complemented by the upgrade of our Yokota AB C-130 fleet to H-models and tailored improvements to ramp, runway and fuels infrastructure at regional US airbases, our Pacific Air Forces provide a responsive and versatile regional lift capability to support a range of operations.

High Speed Vessels (HSVs). PACOM and our service components are evaluating and experimenting with four high-speed vessels. HSVs provided sealift in support of the Tsunami disaster relief effort and will be further tested during Joint exercises RSO&I and Talisman Saber. Significant cost savings have been realized through efficient transportation of Marine forces during these evolutions. Fully loaded, an HSV can dock at most ports in the USPACOM AOR. They have served as valuable platforms for intra-theater lift, providing a cost effective alternative and highly flexible augment to scarce intra-theater airlift. PACOM fully supports continued leasing of HSVs as force projection and lift platforms and for continued ACTD testing.

Tanker Aircraft. Our National Security Strategy cannot be executed without air-refueling tankers. The average age of the entire tanker fleet is

43 years and some are almost 50 years old. The cost of keeping these aging aircraft mission capable is increasing. In the Pacific Command, air-refueling tankers are critical to execution of theater war plans as early deployers in support of the Pacific Tanker Air Bridge.

ENSURING OUR OPERATIONAL PLANS ARE CREDIBLE

As a combatant command, we must develop, test, and maintain credible, supportable operational plans. We do that through comprehensive mission analysis, disciplined processes and attention to detail at the execution level. We must regularly challenge the assumptions upon which the plans are based. This is a continuous process that takes place during mission analysis and periodic validation, through wargaming, modeling, and simulation. The most stringent assessments occur as we exercise and train our forces. Equally important is the need to test and experiment with new operational concepts that also support our diplomatic, economic, and public diplomacy initiatives.

ADVANCING ASIA-PACIFIC SECURITY COOPERATION

The USPACOM **Theater Security Cooperation Program (TSCP)** is one of the primary means through which we extend U.S. influence, develop access, and promote competence among potential coalition partners. We also coordinate the TSCP with country teams in our embassies to ensure our efforts complement their Mission Performance Plans. TSC activities help build competent partners among friends and allies to fight terrorism, and at the same time, establish an environment that contributes to our long-term WOT campaign.

The dividends of a relevant, adaptive TSCP are clear - our treaty allies and friends have provided incomparable support to OEF, the War on Terrorism, and OIF. We have new security partners. Mongolia, for example,

has made significant contributions in Afghanistan and in the reconstruction of Iraq. Their support and the support of other nations is a positive sign that meaningful regional cooperation on our shared security interests will continue.

Japan. The U.S.-Japan alliance remains the most important pact in the Pacific and is as strong as ever. Nearly 38,000 U.S. armed forces personnel are stationed in Japan, along with an additional 14,000 forward-deployed U.S. Naval personnel. Japan also provides over \$4 billion in host nation support -- the most generous of any U.S. ally. These forward-stationed and forward-deployed forces send a strong signal of U.S. commitment to maintaining peace and stability in the region.

The need for close and ongoing strategic dialogue with our allies has never been greater. Since becoming Prime Minister nearly four years ago, Prime Minister Koizumi has stressed the importance of our alliance and has exerted exceptional leadership in support of both regional and global security efforts.

The Government of Japan (GOJ) is supporting the WOT, providing significant military and financial support to coalition operations against Al Qaida in Afghanistan and reconstruction operations in Iraq. We greatly appreciate the GOJ's support in the WOT.

Although Japanese public support for the alliance remains high, some Japanese citizens would like to see a reduction in our presence. A range of base-related issues including noise, traffic, and environmental impacts require our continued attention.

The Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) with GOJ is ongoing. This thorough effort will assess the security environment in the region and

bilaterally determine the required roles, missions, capabilities and force structure. U.S.-GOJ DPRI negotiations will aim to strengthen the alliance, ensure the defense of Japan and maintain strategic, immediately employable forces, while addressing long-standing concerns of presence, safety and encroachment.

Japan is committed to developing its Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) capability in response to the growing DPRK missile threat. The Japan Defense Agency (JDA), defense budget for 2004 included 106.8 billion yen (\$1 billion) to initiate research and development of a limited defense of the Kanto plain region involving sea-launched SM-3 and ground launched Patriot PAC-3 missiles. The GOJ Cabinet submitted and the Diet approved the 2005 JDA budget which includes an additional 106.8 billion yen for BMD, to be voted on in March. JDA has shown great interest in cooperative development with the U.S. of a more capable sea-launched missile, and the GOJ has revised its interpretation of their longstanding prohibition on weapons export to permit this co-development. JDA and DOD are exploring complementary systems that share information and make both systems more capable.

Republic of Korea (ROK). The U.S.-ROK alliance remains strong and continues to contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the region. The alliance's fundamental purpose is mutual defense, to deter and defend against the North Korean threat, and sustain mutual commitment to regional security and stability. The ROK and the U.S. are working together to transform and modernize the alliance into an even stronger, more capable partnership that will enable a long-term, enduring U.S. presence in Korea.

Our alliance remains focused on the most immediate security threat to the Korean people - North Korea (DPRK). The DPRK maintains more than 70 percent of its forces within 100 kilometers of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ),

and the Kim regime persists in its "military first" policy, keeping its large armed forces fed, equipped and trained, while average citizens face deprivation and starvation. Its missile inventory includes over 500 short-range SCUD missiles and medium range NO DONG missiles capable of delivering conventional or chemical payloads well beyond the peninsula. Ongoing research on a three-stage variant of the TAEPO DONG missile may provide North Korea the means to target the continental United States. North Korean missile and missile technology exports pose a grave proliferation concern. North Korea's other illicit activities -- including probable state-run narcotics and currency counterfeiting enterprises -- also pose a broad threat to regional security.

After three rounds of Six Party Talks, aimed at eliminating North Korea's nuclear weapons program, it is clear that diplomacy and coordinated multilateral efforts between the ROK, Japan, Russia and China must continue to be backed by a strong ROK-U.S. defense partnership if we are to eliminate North Korea's nuclear programs. The ROK-U.S. alliance supports our nations' efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue through regional diplomacy.

The ROK-U.S. Security Policy Initiative (SPI), formerly the Future of the Alliance talks (FOTA), is addressing the mutual security needs of both nations to move the alliance towards a more enduring relationship while meeting U.S. requirements for transformation and increased flexibility. USFK transformation increases security both on the peninsula and regionally, and supports the ROK goal of improving military self-reliance and force modernization. Transferring selected roles and missions to ROK forces and transforming US forces into new modular capabilities are reshaping Korea's defense. The alignment and consolidation of U.S. Forces Korea into two hubs optimally locates forces for combined defense missions, better positions U.S. forces for regional stability, greatly reduces the number of major

installations, returns all installations in Seoul (except the Dragon Hill Lodge - about 20 acres), and decreases the number of U.S. personnel in Korea while increasing capabilities. This consolidation of U.S. forces provides us the opportunity to upgrade our service members' quality of life as we build the long-term infrastructure to maintain an enduring presence on the peninsula. The ROK government is supportive and committed to changing and strengthening the alliance.

Sustained bi-lateral capital investment is required to execute these improvements. The amended Land Partnership Plan (LPP), Yongsan Relocation Program (YRP), Host Nation Funded Construction Program, and MILCON are four key infrastructure enablers to execute FOTA/SPI. The amended LPP and YRP were recently approved by the ROK parliament. Special Measures Agreement negotiations are ongoing to determine Korea's appropriate burden-sharing contributions. When completed, FOTA initiatives will result in joint installations that provide better facilities, increase force protection, expand training space, reduce intrusive presence, eliminate inadequate quarters, and enhance quality of life.

Regionally and globally, the ROK is cooperating with strong support for the global war on terrorism, making substantial contributions to reconstruction and humanitarian efforts in both Afghanistan and Iraq. The ROK contributes the third largest troop presence in Iraq, with over 3500 troops in Irbil and an airlift group in Kuwait. The ROK consistently supports United Nation's peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief missions. Most recently, the ROK provided two amphibious ships, a C-130 and a liaison officer to support Operation Unified Assistance. The importance of improving bilateral interoperability and cooperation is made clear by the successful conduct of such operations.

Australia is one of our oldest allies, a key nation in the Pacific and a staunch partner in the War on Terror. The Australians continue to provide strong support for OEF and OIF. Australia plays a leading role in regional security with operations in East Timor, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands and has engaged in counter terrorism efforts with the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

High quality, bilateral training between the Australian Defense Force and the U.S. armed forces has been a long-standing and fundamental tenet of our Alliance as demonstrated by the close integration of Australian and U.S. armed forces during operations in East Timor, Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, Iraq and tsunami relief operations. The establishment of a Joint Combined Training Centre (JCTC) will take bilateral training to a new level that will ensure the Australian and U.S. armed forces remain thoroughly prepared to address a modern and dynamic threat environment.

Republic of the Philippines (GOP) Designated a Major Non-NATO Ally in October 2003, our bilateral relationship promotes mutually beneficial training and increased counterterrorism capacity. The centerpiece of our engagement is Philippine Defense Reform (PDR), a broad-based, multi-year cooperative defense reform effort designed to address systemic organizational deficiencies, correct root causes of strategic and operational shortcomings and achieve long term, sustainable institutional improvements in management, leadership and employment of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). GOP leadership continues to voice strong commitment to PDR and has shown encouraging progress its implementation.

Thailand is a Major Non-NATO Ally that maintains a robust military relationship with the U.S. Thailand has led military peace observers in Aceh, Indonesia, and completed engineering deployments in Afghanistan and

Iraq. Thailand routinely supports our access and training requirements and plays generous host to the USPACOM's premier multilateral exercise, Cobra Gold. This annual exercise is a centerpiece for building regional competencies to respond to a wide range of transnational security threats and humanitarian relief contingencies. Thailand has been particularly open and cooperative in the WOT and counter-narcotics efforts, and recently hosted regional tsunami relief efforts.

Singapore is a capable regional partner nation in promoting Asia-Pacific security. Its leadership on security issues, particularly in the areas of maritime security and combating terrorism, combined with its support of a U.S. regional strategy, make this relationship one of growing importance in the Pacific theater. We look forward to concluding a Strategic Framework Agreement providing structure and organization to our bilateral efforts with sufficient flexibility to mature along with our relationship. Together, we are exploring opportunities for expanded access to Singaporean facilities while increasing our information and technology exchange.

Malaysia. Our security relations with the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) are cooperative with shared interests in the areas of maritime security and counter-terrorism. As current chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement, Malaysia's influence extends beyond Southeast Asia. Malaysia has become a regional focal point for best practices in combating terrorism through its Regional Counter Terrorism Training Center and has been a leader in coordinating joint naval patrols of the Straits of Malacca with other regional stakeholders.

India's emergence as a rising power is important to the region and the world. Recent dialogue between India and Pakistan and the resulting easing of tensions are very positive signs. This year, USPACOM forces have

conducted a number of successful events with the Indian military including complex Naval and Air Force exercises, Army and Special Operations tactical training and peacekeeping, improving the combat effectiveness of U.S. forces.

Our relationship with the Indian Integrated Defense Staff and the Indian Armed Services continues to grow. Our programs are designed to increase our proficiency and interoperability with Indian forces. U.S. and Indian security interests continue to converge as our military cooperation leads to a stronger strategic partnership.

Indonesia's recent presidential and parliamentary elections were an encouraging exercise in democracy. As the world's most populous Muslim nation located on one of the world's most strategic trade routes, we view the long-term future of the Indonesian state as critically important to security in the Pacific.

Over the course of the past year we have resumed yearly PACOM-Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) Bilateral Defense Discussions and are engaging TNI on a range of security cooperation activities within the bounds of legislative and policy restrictions. We are encouraged by the successful conduct of the election and TNI's political neutrality as well as the recent Secretary of State determination that the TNI have cooperated with the FBI Timika investigation. We are optimistic about the prospects for moving the mil-to-mil relationship forward.

Indonesia continues to be a place where terrorists seek to operate. The Indonesian government has effectively responded to acts of terror on its soil, such as the bombing of the Australian Embassy on 9 September 2004, but it continues to lack the capacity for preemptive action. Within current restrictions, we have maximized our security cooperation and security

assistance programs -- particularly under the counterterrorism fellowship program -- to address these issues. Maritime security in the region and the presence of terrorism and other transnational threats, continue to be concerns.

President Yudhoyono is a friend of the United States military with a track record of reform. His new administration has recently indicated a preference to partner with the U.S. in modernizing its military training and equipment, however, potential advances in this area continue to be limited by legislative and policy restrictions. We cannot afford to cede influence to other regional powers, such as China, with this important country.

China. China's growing economy, increasing demand for energy, and desire to assume more prominence in international and regional affairs will all play a key role in defining Asia's future security environment.

The U.S. government opposes any attempt to unilaterally change the status quo in the Taiwan Strait. Our relationship is guided by the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) of 1979 and founded on the Three Joint Communiqués (1972, 1979, 1982) and the One China Policy. Those policies have helped maintain peace and stability for the past quarter century. DoD has two obligations under the TRA: Assist Taiwan in maintaining its self-defense capability and retain the capacity to resist any use of force against Taiwan. We are working to prevent miscalculation resulting in conflict in the Taiwan Strait.

We maintain a modest but constructive military-to-military relationship with China. Guided by Public Law 106-65, also known as the National Defense Authorization Act of 2000, this relationship is limited to non-war-fighting venues such as high-level visits, professional military education exchanges, and port visits.

China's military modernization programs warrant our continued attention. We are concerned with the widening gap between China's military capabilities and Taiwan's ability to defend itself against this potential threat. Until China renounces using force to resolve the Taiwan issue, we will maintain sufficient military capability in the region to successfully meet our obligations under the TRA.

Taiwan. Our relationship with Taiwan is also guided by the TRA. Enhancing Taiwan's ability to defend itself remains the focus of our efforts, and is given added emphasis by the Chinese military buildup across the Strait. Our relationship supports development of a modern and joint military institution that promotes stability, democracy, and prosperity for Taiwan.

Vietnam. Our military-to-military relationship with Vietnam is progressing on a modest but positive vector. The first-ever Bilateral Defense Discussion in September 2004 provided a venue for mil-to-mil dialogue on security cooperation activities of mutual interest. POW/MIA recovery operations remain our most robust PACOM program in Vietnam. We look forward to increased cooperation in counterterrorism and counter-narcotics in the future. Vietnam has accepted an offer to co-host a PACOM multilateral conference on military medicine in May of 2005, an indicator of increased Vietnamese participation in future activities aimed at promoting mutual understanding and cooperation.

Nepal. U.S. Pacific Command's security assistance program contributes to maintaining and improving the Royal Nepalese Army's (RNA) capability to prevent a Maoist insurgent victory. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and Joint Combined Exercise Training (JCET) support efforts to deny safe-haven for terrorists and insurgents in Nepal. Despite the security threat inside

Nepal, Royal Nepalese Army soldiers continue to deploy in support of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, contributing to international stability.

Mongolia. Our relationship with the Mongolian Armed Forces is stronger than ever and they are eager to contribute even more to supporting regional and global security efforts. Through participation in numerous peacekeeping operations, Mongolia continues to develop its expertise in this arena. They've communicated enormous interest in establishing a Peacekeeping Training Center as part of their Five Hills Training Facility and Pacific Command supports this initiative. Pacific Command continues to provide training for both Mongolia's officer and enlisted corps and the professionalism of their forces reflects their ambitious goals and high standards.

Sri Lanka. Progress over the past year in the peace process between the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been limited. PACOM's security cooperation program with the Sri Lankan armed forces helps deter renewed violence by improving its preparedness as well as demonstrating to the LTTE that the GSL has U.S. support. In addition, PACOM mil-mil activities are aimed at developing institutional values that ensure civilian control of the military, military commitment to human rights and adherence to international human rights standards and the rules of warfare.

Bangladesh. PACOM seeks to reinforce our nations' shared values of democracy and human rights with the Bangladesh armed forces through security cooperation and training. PACOM objectives are to assist Bangladesh develop the border control, maritime security, and counter-terror skills necessary to align its security capabilities. We encourage Bangladesh's continued role in UN Peacekeeping Operations as a means of ensuring international stability.

New Zealand has been a strong supporter of the WOT, including operations in Afghanistan. New Zealand actively supports multilateral forums including the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN), Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Military to military relations remain constrained by the Government of New Zealand's 1986 ban of nuclear powered ships or weapons in its waters or territory.

Compact States. Citizens of the three Compact states -- the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau -- serve with distinction, in the U.S. armed forces in OEF and OIF. Under the Compact of Free Association, the U.S. is responsible for the defense of the three "freely associated" nations. PACOM executes that responsibility through our Homeland Defense efforts.

Asia-Pacific Center For Security Studies (APCSS). APCSS plays an important role in strengthening U.S. national security by harmonizing views on the nature of the common security challenges in the region; combating ideological support for terrorism; and educating our allies, partners, and friends on the role of the defense-military establishment in civil society and, in particular, civilian control of the military. The APCSS operates as a means to explain USG defense and foreign security policy in the region and to obtain views and feedback on U.S. policies from the region's allies and partners on U.S. policies.

Center of Excellence (COE) in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance is a PACOM Direct Reporting Unit established by Congress in 1994, which manages capacity building programs in peacekeeping, stability operations, HIV/AIDS mitigation, disaster response and consequence management. These activities, reinforce relationships and develop confidence throughout the AOR. COE's current work with UN/Department of Peacekeeping

Operations (DPKO) to develop standardized training curricula for peacekeepers and civilian personnel promotes effectiveness and enhanced interoperability across the region. COE played a key role in the recent tsunami relief effort.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) provides pivotal support to developing countries involved in combating terrorism and other transnational threats. A robust FMF program, appropriately apportioned to key countries, is important in our efforts to build relationships and achieve our long term security objectives of defeating terrorism and strengthening democratic institutions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is an effective, low-cost component of the Security Assistance effort. The program provides U.S. access to and influence with foreign governments. Furthermore, it exposes future leaders to U.S. values and commitment to the rule of law, the role of a professional military in a democratic society and promotes human rights. Combined with training offered through the Foreign Military Sales process, IMET has supported the promotion of U.S. military education and training as the recognized standard worldwide.

Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSA) have enhanced interoperability, readiness, and provided a cost effective mechanism for mutual logistics support for US Forces and Allied Forces supporting the WOT. USPACOM Forces that participated in FY 04 Bilateral/Multinational Exercises (COBRA GOLD and BALIKATAN) were able to greatly reduce their logistics footprint by using ACSA.

Japan, Mongolia, Philippines, South Korea, and Thailand all benefited from ACSA and have deployed outside the AOR to support OEF and OIF. PACOM has a total of ten ACSAs in place. Sixteen additional countries within the

PACOM AOR are ACSA-eligible. We anticipate concluding negotiations with four of the sixteen ACSA-eligible countries in the very near future.

POSTURING FORCES FOR AGILE AND RESPONSIVE EMPLOYMENT

Our transformation efforts continue to be directed by our National Security Strategy. We have implemented meaningful ways to “operationalize” that strategy. Our allies, partners, and friends have contributed greatly to these efforts and are supportive of them. Importantly, they see the need for change and are transforming their forces in substantive, helpful ways as well.

Not only is transformation important on its most basic level—providing us more effective capability and capacity—it also is inherently important to our dissuasion and deterrence efforts. Our competitors must recognize without doubt that the U.S. military is peerless and continues to evolve beyond their scope of combat power. However, we do not engage in change for the sake of change. At every step, we retain a keen eye for risk assessment and adapt our plans and forces accordingly.

We seek an agile, flexible force, forward deployed, ready for immediate employment. Flexibility offers a means of dealing with uncertainty. Forward deployed forces, ready for immediate employment send a strong and clear message to the regional community – the United States views the Asia-Pacific region with great interest and our commitment to it remains undiminished.

On the **Korean peninsula**, we are reducing and consolidating our force footprint into two hubs south of the Han River, transferring missions to ROK forces, and modernizing combined combat forces’ capabilities. The ROK government shares these important goals. We envision a U.S. force posture

with increased strategic relevance, flexible, responsive to potential accommodation on the peninsula, and embraced by our Korean allies.

In East Asia and Japan, we seek to complement our plans on the Korean peninsula in a manner that results in undiminished combat power forward, while addressing long standing irritants and demonstrating U.S. commitment to our allies, partners, and friends. Our posture must be enduring and rapidly employable in nature.

Of principal concern, we look to appropriately adjust our **footprint on Okinawa**, consolidate Navy and Marine air forces, and establish a transformational Army headquarters. Negotiations with Japan through the Defense Policy Review Initiative are ongoing. We have an exceptionally positive working relationship with the Japanese and expect an outcome that suits both their national, sovereign interests while maintaining a robust alliance and enduring U.S. commitment to peace, stability, and security in the region.

On Guam, we continue efforts to enhance our **strike fighter, bomber, and intelligence / Surveillance / Reconnaissance forces** located there on either a permanent or rotational basis. Three fast attack submarines are currently stationed in Guam, and we plan for rotational SSGN forces once this platform is deployed. Basing such forces in Guam improves our capability to deter and rapidly respond.

In South and Southeast Asia, we are continuing efforts to increase our access and theater security cooperation opportunities through the development of **Cooperative Security Locations (CSL)** and Forward Operating Sites (FOS). Both CSLs and FOSs reflect our emphasis on "places, not bases." Such locations are characterized by minimal infrastructure and presence.

We also seek to enhance our training opportunities in the region. Together with Australia, we are developing the **Joint Combined Training Centre (JCTC)** which provides large areas for demanding, joint and combined training. JCTC also provides superb opportunities to electronically link the JCTC with the future Pacific Warfighting Center in Hawaii and the Joint National Training Capability in the continental United States. A Proof of Concept is scheduled for Talisman Saber 07, a combined Command Post Exchange for US and Australian forces.

We continue our efforts to transform forces in Hawaii and Alaska. Alaska provides the closest access to Northeast Asia and is key to regional transformation plans. In Hawaii, we are co-locating **STRYKER and C-17's** to provide rapidly deployable power on short notice, anywhere throughout the theater. The 2d Brigade Combat Team transforms from light infantry design to become the Army's fifth SBCT in Hawaii. In Alaska, we are also co-locating STRKYER with C-17s thereby developing another rapidly deployable, capable ground force for the Asia Pacific region. In addition to this mobile force, we intend to station in Alaska an Airborne Brigade constructed in the Army's modular model.

Our Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ) and plans for an **Air Warfighting Headquarters (AWFHQ)** in Hawaii contribute directly to one tenet of Pacific force transformation - joint command structures built on habitual relationships. This concept is key. When crisis arises, joint command and control is optimized when organizations have planned, worked, and exercised together. With both SJFHQ and AWFHQ, PACOM will have in place important structures that can rapidly assume responsibility to meet any number of challenges in an agile, scaleable manner.

Missile defense will play an increasingly important role in protecting not only the U.S. homeland, but also our forward deployed forces and allies. Some in our region continue to increase both the numbers and capability of theater short, intermediate, and cruise missile inventories. We view this development with concern and seek appropriate capability to offset this risk.

Refocusing Theater Intelligence. Theater intelligence organizations must undergo a much-needed transformation. Past intelligence structures and processes are inadequate to meet emerging requirements. We must retool our intelligence structures, break down traditional stovepipes, and synchronize intelligence operations across all commands, agencies and echelons. To date, we have re-aligned and streamlined the theater Joint Intelligence Center, integrated Defense Intelligence Agency and National Geospatial Intelligence Agency capabilities within the theater, and synchronized theater ISR management. We are in the process of achieving considerable efficiencies in our IT processes and resources through the establishment of a Regional Service Center on Oahu.

Carrier Strike Groups remain critical to ensuring effective dissuasion, capable deterrence, and rapid contingency response in the Asia-Pacific region. We continue to examine options to determine the optimum basing posture for these very capable forces.

With deployment of the **F/A-22 Raptor**, we will upgrade our capability to counter growing anti-access threats in the Pacific. Initially through the relocation of newer F-15C's to Kadena AB and with the upgrade of our HIANG F-15As to the F-15C standard of our active duty fleet, the recapitalization of our PACOM fighter aircraft will assure U.S. air dominance in the region for years to come.

The conversion of four TRIDENT class submarines (**SSGNs**) to cruise missile/Special Operations Force (SOF) platforms has particular utility in the Pacific, where our most demanding potential warfights and the continuing threat of terrorism converge.

High Speed Vessels (HSV) are becoming increasingly important to projecting capability across the region quickly. Our transformation plans incorporate the flexibility and capacity of HSVs to move troops, combat equipment, and vertical lift around the theater to conduct important training, demonstrate presence, and respond to contingencies. We will continue to develop this capability.

Last year, PACOM stood up and exercised its first **Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ)**. In its current configuration, the SJFHQ rapidly augments a Joint Task Force command element to accelerate its readiness for action. This organization will be trained on cutting edge planning and communication processes, tools and equipment in order to rapidly deploy and immediately facilitate command and control.

Transformation remains key to protecting our national security interests in an evolving security environment. The new threat context demands we adapt to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF SERVICE FOR OUR MEN AND WOMEN

Inseparable from combat readiness, Quality of Service (QoS) is a function of the Quality of Work and Quality of Life. QoS includes providing high quality operating facilities, the tools, and equipment necessary for our personnel to achieve their goals and carry out their missions efficiently and effectively. The FY05 National Defense Authorization Act demonstrates the commitment of Congress to meet the needs of our deserving service members

and their families. Through your focus on retention, operating tempo, housing, compensation, and school improvements, QoS in PACOM is good and improving.

Reserve Component. America can be proud of our Reserve and Guard members. These men and women are making important contributions in key roles such as force protection, planning, logistics, and myriad other critical areas in support of contingency operations in the Pacific. Today there are more than 3900 PACOM reserve component men and women from all services and deployed in support of theater and global contingencies including OIF and OEF.

Military Housing. Military Housing Privatization Initiatives (MHPI) are dramatically improving military family housing in the PACOM AOR. Our Service Components have projects on the West Coast, Alaska, and Hawaii that were funded under this program authority. In the past two fiscal years all of the Service Components initiated MHPI projects in Hawaii that will eventually repair or replace approximately 11,200 homes. This year, we will privatize nearly 3,000 homes in the San Diego area. Our experience shows that MHPIs combined with traditional military construction programs allow us to meet the housing needs of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines. In the Pacific Theater, about 65 percent of approved MHPI projects are underway or completed. In addition to improving housing for our troops, the new construction and maintenance contracts are stimulating local economies. MHPIs are a win-win for the military and our communities.

Schools are a top quality of life concern. In FY06, the Department of Defense Education Activities (DoDEA) is requesting \$39 million to construct a Guam elementary/middle school. In Korea, DoDEA also projects the need for \$8 million for an addition to the Taegu elementary/high school. These projects in Guam and Korea complement our force posture initiatives there.

Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). JPAC is responsible for the full accounting and identification of the remains of personnel missing as a result of hostile acts, worldwide. During 2004, JPAC successfully conducted 10 Joint Field Activities (JFAs) in Southeast Asia (SEA), 5 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and 10 missions outside SEA. Our teams recovered what are believed to be the remains of Americans who lost their lives during the Korean War in the area of the Chosin Reservoir. Five JFAs are scheduled in DPRK for 2005. The first of these operations begins on 2 April 2005 and our teams will have a continued presence in North Korea through 18 October 2005. JPAC was also a key contributor to Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE, sending three teams with critical forensic skills to support the Tsunami relief effort.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The extraordinarily dedicated men and women of U.S. Pacific Command - serving in and out of uniform - understand their responsibilities. Our combined efforts continue to promote peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. The Tsunami disaster in South and Southeast Asia that occurred at the end of 2004, remind all of us of the importance of readiness and the value of immediately employable forces. We are fully committed to providing help to friends in need. So too, do we remain fully committed - in every conceivable way - to winning in combat if called upon to employ force.

The American people and the Congress have provided staunch support and we sincerely appreciate your advocacy and assistance. I am proud and honored to represent the men and women of U.S. Pacific Command who are dedicated to serving our national interests at home and abroad. On their behalf, thank you for your support, and thank you for this opportunity to testify on our defense posture.