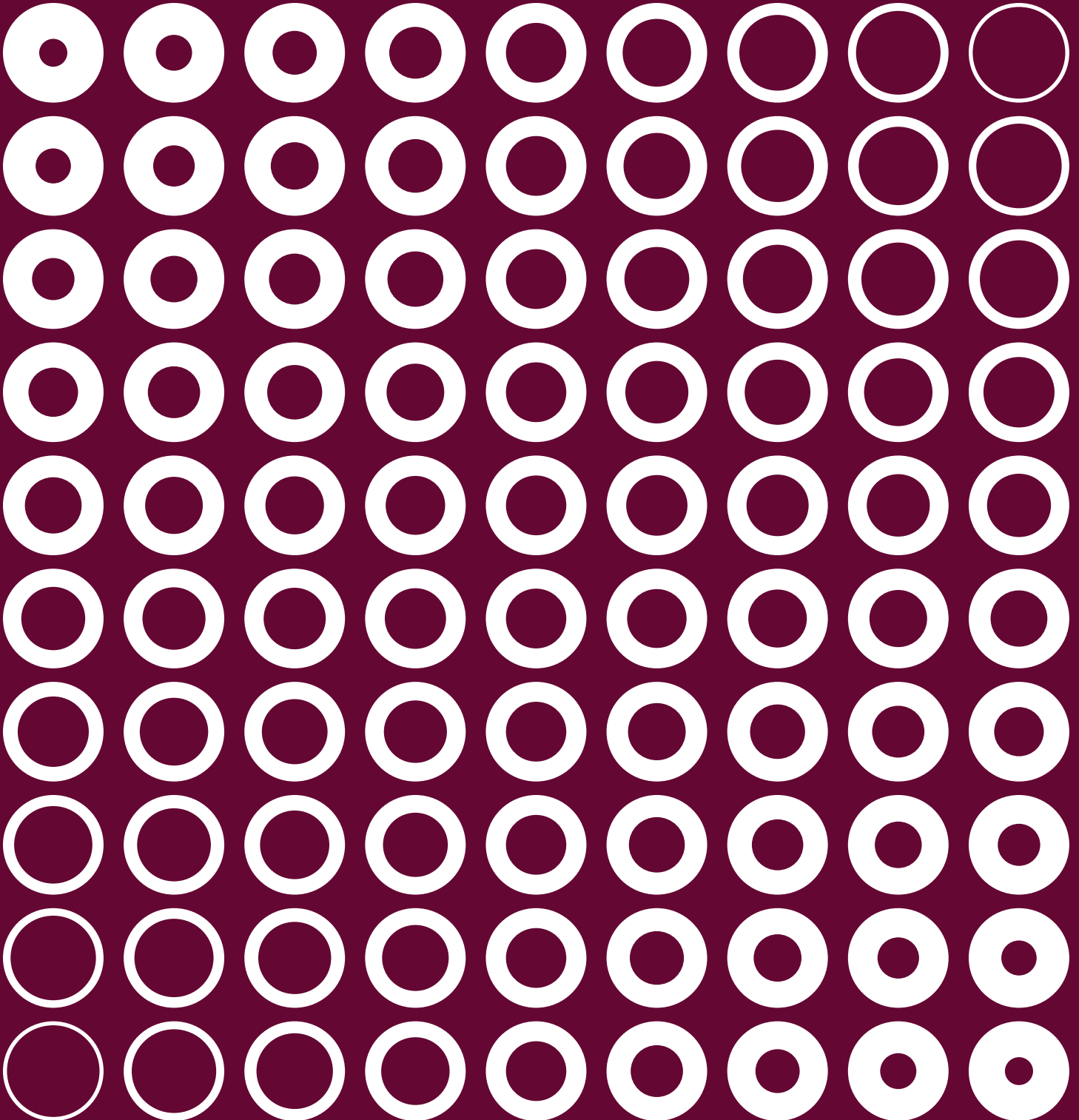


# [2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

U.S. Military Forces on the Korean Peninsula



## SPEAK LIKE YOU ARE ON PEN

**Alliance:** Also called the ROK-US Alliance, this is the term used to describe the military partnership between the United States and South Korean (Republic of Korea) militaries created by the Mutual Defense Treaty signed when Korean War hostilities ended in 1953.

**CFC:** Combined Forces Command, established in 1978 between the U.S. and South Korea. This is the only command in the world where an American four-star general is in charge of foreign troops.

**CMA:** Comprehensive Military Agreement, a bilateral agreement between the two Koreas, signed in September 2018, designed to build trust and prevent military confrontation by increasing the size of the buffer zones on land, air and sea while enhancing mechanisms to facilitate exchanges in the form of roads, railways and meetings.

**DMZ:** Demilitarized Zone, the strip of land running across the Korean Peninsula that separates the North from the South. It measures approximately 160 miles from east to west and is roughly 2.5 miles wide from north to south. The area was established by the Armistice that ceased the hostilities of the Korean War in 1953.

**DPRK:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the official name for North Korea.

**G20:** Group of Twenty, an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. The G20 Summit is an annual meeting that brings together the heads of state and government from the G20 member states and bodies.

**INDOPACOM:** Indo-Pacific Command, one of six geographic combatant commands defined by the U.S. Department of Defense. Previously known as PACOM, or Pacific Command, the command was renamed in 2018 to include the Indian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

**Inter-Korean Summit:** Inter-Korean summits are meetings between the North Korean and South Korean heads of state. There have been five such meetings, the first occurring in 2000.

**JSA:** Joint Security Area, the only portion of the DMZ where North and South Korean forces stood face-to-face until the implementation of the CMA in 2018. This area is the iconic portion along the DMZ where meetings and exchanges between the North and South have taken place over the decades.

**Katchi kapshida!** 같이 갑시다! (pronounced Kat-chi kap-shi-da), in English means *We go together!*

**KATUSA:** Korean Augmentation to the United States Army, South Korean troops that are augmented to the Eighth U.S. Army and work side by side with U.S. military and American civilians daily on bases and camps across South Korea.

**MDL:** Military Demarcation Line, a strip of land between North and South Korea that was established by the Armistice signed in 1953. Military commanders from both sides were, at the time, ordered to withdraw two kilometers from their last point of hostile contact. As a result, the northern boundary line and the southern boundary line were each set at a 2 kilometer distance from the MDL. This buffer became known as the DMZ. The line is technically a series of 1,292 yellow and black panel markers that run from coast to coast, and are spaced at 100 to 200 meter intervals.

**On Pen:** American slang for the geographic area of or around the Korean Peninsula. Usage: Q: "How long you been on Pen?" A: "I've been on Pen for about six months."

**Panmunjom Declaration:** Officially known as the *Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula*, it is the statement made at the conclusion of the third Inter-Korean Summit held on April 27, 2018, and signed by South Korean President Moon Jae-in and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un. The Summit was held at the village of Panmunjom within the Joint Security Area.

**Pyeongongyang Declaration (2018):** Officially known as the *Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018*, it is the statement made at the conclusion of the fourth Inter-Korean Summit held on September 19, 2018, and signed by South Korean President Moon Jae-in and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un. The Summit was held in Pyongyang the Capital of North Korea.

**PyeongChang:** Site of the 2018 Winter Olympic Games in South Korea.

**Pyongyang:** Capital of North Korea.

**Repatriation:** The process of returning a person, or their remains, to their place of origin or citizenship, including remains from the fallen during the Korean War.

**ROK:** Republic of Korea; the official name for South Korea

**Seoul:** Capital of South Korea

**UNC:** United Nations Command is the unified command structure for multinational military forces established in 1950 to support South Korea during the Korean War.

**USFK:** United States Forces Korea, established on July 1, 1957, supports the United Nations Command and Combined Forces Command. USFK also participates annually in joint and combined exercises with CFC to train and maintain readiness.

## Resources



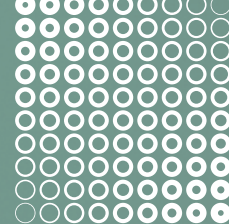
<https://www.facebook.com/myusfk>  
<https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsCommand>



<https://twitter.com/usforceskorea>  
[https://twitter.com/UN\\_Command](https://twitter.com/UN_Command)



<http://www.usfk.mil>  
<http://www.usfk.mil/About/United-Nations-Command>  
<http://www.usfk.mil/About/Combined-Forces-Command>



# [2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

U.S. Military Forces on the Korean Peninsula

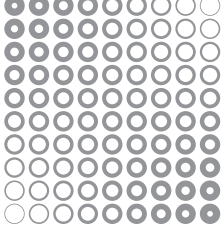
2019 Strategic Digest

**2018 was a year full of events that kept the Korean Peninsula at the forefront of global discussions. This publication serves as a review of the year that was, and chronicles the adjustments made *on Pen* by U.S. military forces and our Allies in this ever-changing environment.**

---

*The United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea 2019 Strategic Digest is a command publication by the J5 Communications Strategy Division. Editorial content reflects the collective efforts of command elements, is unclassified and is meant for the widest dissemination. Contents are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government or Department of Defense. All material is subject to copyright to their respective sources.*





# [2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

## U.S. Military Forces on the Korean Peninsula

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

2019 Strategic Digest

Ambassador's Letter	2
Commander's Letter	4

#### SECTIONS

A Year Watched by the World	6
Katchi Kapshida	26
The Strategic Environment	42
One Force: Three Commands	52

A Year Watched by the World	6
In Context	8
2018 Winter Olympic Games	10
Panmunjom Declaration	12
Singapore Summit	14
Headquarters Relocation	16
U.S. Ambassador Harry Harris Arrives on Pen	18
Never Forgotten	20
Gen. Abrams Assumes Command	22
G20 Summit	24

28  
ROK-US  
Alliance

32  
A Bond  
Across Cultures  
Community Relations



34  
ROK-US  
Investments  
in Security

38  
Yongsan  
Relocation  
& Land Partnership Plan

48  
North Korea  
A Land of Contrasts

54  
United Nations  
Command  
UNC

60  
Repatriations  
Leave No One  
Behind

62  
Combined Forces  
Command  
CFC

70  
United States  
Forces Korea  
USFK

Eighth Army...82

Seventh Air Force...88

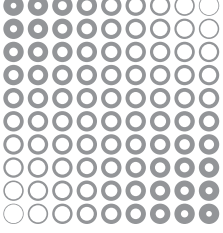
U.S. Marine Corps Forces  
Korea...92

Commander U.S. Naval Forces  
Korea...96

U.S. Special Operations Command  
Korea...100

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Far East District...104

108  
Index  
Abbreviations  
Credits



[LETTER FROM THE AMBASSADOR]

# Ambassador Harry Harris

*As the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, it has been my greatest honor to begin serving this past year alongside United States Forces Korea and our South Korean allies.*

Working side-by-side, I witness every day the extraordinary relationship we enjoy within an Alliance that continues to thrive and grow.

We, as Allies, share a history spanning well over 60 years and enjoy a robust level of mutual trust nurtured through shared values and goals. Both countries staunchly defend democracy, free trade, human rights and the rule of law, and we strive together to safeguard these ideals. The commitment of our two countries in upholding these values remains the cornerstone of future regional stability and security.

Though our Alliance sprung from military roots, it has broadened and deepened. Today we share a vibrant trading partnership, cultural exchanges and extensive study and training programs. Just this past year, we also renegotiated the *Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement*, establishing a new foundation for trade relations to benefit both of our economies and our citizens for years to come.

And as our Alliance has continued to expand and strengthen, the Korean Peninsula has experienced unprecedented changes over the past several months. Only 18 months ago tensions steadily rose with significant and recurring provocations from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Steadfast support from our Korean ally and the international community enabled the United Nations to respond to the DPRK (North Korea) threat by

adopting the strongest sanctions yet against the DPRK (North Korea).

Anchored by the stalwart combined military power of many partner nations to deter military aggression in the region, these sanctions proved instrumental in helping bring about diplomatic engagement that drastically reduced tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Seizing this opportunity, South Korean President Moon Jae-in and President Donald J. Trump led the visionary effort to begin a dialogue with Chairman Kim Jong Un of North Korea which, if successful, will dramatically reshape the security situation on the Peninsula and in the region. Furthering this, we have witnessed regular and recurring military-to-military engagements between the ROK (South Korea) and DPRK (North Korea) and a Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA) between the North and South that aims to build trust between the two Koreas while simultaneously reducing the risk of conflict along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

However, our work here is far from complete, as all changes bring about new challenges. We remain optimistic that change will continue for the better. To enable continued progress, we require vigilance and readiness from our military partners to support and enable our diplomatic efforts to maintain stability and security in the region. Thanks to the unwavering dedication of our U.S. Service Members who stand beside their South Korean coun-

terparts, I am confident in our enduring efforts to help uphold security and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

Through United Nations Command (UNC), Combined Forces Command (CFC), United States Forces Korea (USFK) efforts, we maintain a bulwark to deter threats, enrich economic cooperation and cultural ties, and make our Alliance even stronger. I extend my deepest appreciation and gratitude to our U.S. Troops and their families for their sacrifices to serve the United States and defend the Republic of Korea. Their service forms the bedrock of this ironclad partnership and ensures we are ready for any contingency on the Korean Peninsula.

Looking ahead, this Alliance remains a shining example of our successful foreign policy in East Asia, and a source of stability for the region. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul stands steadfast in working alongside UNC, CFC, USFK and the Republic of Korea toward another robust year of enhancing this important Alliance.

Sincerely,

Harry B. Harris  
U.S. Ambassador to the  
Republic of Korea

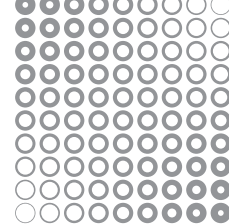


*Harry Harris, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, views panels with the names of Korean War casualties at the War Memorial of Korea, Republic of Korea, Nov. 9, 2018. Harris took part in the grand opening of the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ROK-US Alliance exhibition. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Benjamin Parsons)*





*U.S. Army Gen. Robert B. Abrams, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea commander, honors Korean War casualties at the War Memorial of Korea on his second day as commander of all U.S. Forces on the Korean Peninsula, Nov. 9, 2018. Abrams and Park Han-ki, chairman of South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff took part in the grand opening of the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ROK-US Alliance. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Benjamin Parsons)*



[LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER]

## Gen. Robert B. Abrams

*I extend my sincere gratitude and admiration for all of our United States, Republic of Korea and United Nations Sending State Service Members and civilians whose dedication and selfless service are the foundation for all we do to ensure the defense of South Korea and the enduring stability and security of the region.*

Our forces on the Korean Peninsula have sustained the Armistice Agreement for more than 65 years while acting as a strategic deterrent, prepared to respond to potential crisis or provocation and, if called upon, ready to defend the Republic of Korea and our allies in the region.

Over the past two years we have moved from provocation to détente, witnessed multiple presidential summits and supported inter-Korean dialogue and related confidence building measures. These steps have led to a palpable reduction in military tensions and provided necessary ingredients to the possibility of making historic change a reality.

The United Nations Command, as the home for international commitments in Korea and the guarantor of the Armistice Agreement, has been at the epicenter of the significant changes to our operational environment. The Command's agile and adaptive support to the requirements of negotiations, while maintaining its responsibilities and authorities under the 1953 Armistice Agreement underscore the professionalism of the international staff and its commitment to serving as a catalyst to peace, while remaining the critical link between the international community and

Combined Forces Command during periods of crisis or contingency.

Combined Forces Command is, as ever, the heart of the ROK-US Alliance. Tested throughout the difficult days leading up to détente, our Alliance stood firm, demonstrating the strength and resolve that has been its hallmark for more than 65 years. Forged in crisis and tempered in the crucible of combat, our military partnership continues to deepen and broaden at every echelon, and is truly worthy of being described as ironclad.

United States Forces Korea is the living proof of the United States continued commitment to the defense of South Korea. This year finds the Command continuing to build on a dramatically improved posture and sustaining required readiness while preserving space for diplomacy.

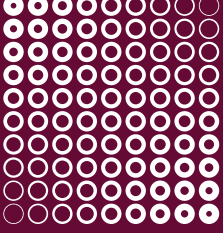
Together, these three commands serve as a bulwark against aggression and the foundation of support for security and stability on the Korean peninsula. Our posture and readiness permit our diplomats to speak from a position of unquestioned strength, provide options to our senior leaders in the event of crisis or contingency, and support our national commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.

A tour of service on Pen connects our Service Members to the proud lineage of those who have secured the region's defense while also providing the unique opportunity to be at the epicenter of world events. Korea is an overseas assignment centered in an ancient land, rich with culture and on the cutting edge of technology. From the Peninsula, service members routinely explore the many appealing and exotic locations within arm's reach. Lastly, service in Korea provides the opportunity to serve side-by-side with an exemplary ally as we defend and safeguard South Korea from any threat.

I am extremely proud to Command the men and women of this singular force, and to work hand-in-hand with the Republic of Korea to protect our great nations.

Sincerely,

Gen. Robert B. Abrams  
Commander  
United Nations Command,  
Combined Forces Command,  
United States Forces Korea




[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# A Year Watched by the World

*2018 was a year full of events that kept the Korean Peninsula at the forefront of global discussions. North Korea's repeated and provocative demonstrations of military capability that marked much of 2017 have been replaced by a détente brought about through dialogue, and a willingness to work toward lasting stability and a future peace.*

Today in Korea there are tremendous opportunities, as well as some great challenges. Ongoing diplomatic engagement between South Korea, North Korea and the United States has led to a significant reduction in tension compared to the recent past, marked by missile launches and nuclear tests. Diplomacy is creating the opportunity for North Korea to choose the path of denuclearization, forge a lasting peace, and build a better future for its people. While diplomacy is not without challenges, it remains the mechanism underpinning the transformation witnessed over the past 14 months, as the Peninsula has moved from provocation to détente.

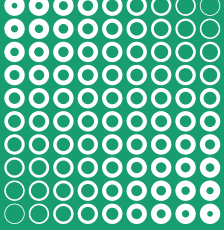
This publication, the 2019 Strategic Digest, serves as a review of 2018—the year that was—and chronicles the milestones and the adjustments made *on Pen* by U.S. military forces and our Allies in this ever-changing environment.



*Kim Dong-chul, an American formerly detained in North Korea, raises his arms as he is greeted by President Donald Trump and first lady Melania Trump with two other released detainees after their arrival from North Korea at Joint Base Andrews in Maryland, on May 10, 2018. North Korea released the three U.S. citizens who had been detained for as long as two years, a goodwill gesture ahead of the June 12 summit between President Donald Trump and Kim Jong Un. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Kenny Holston)*





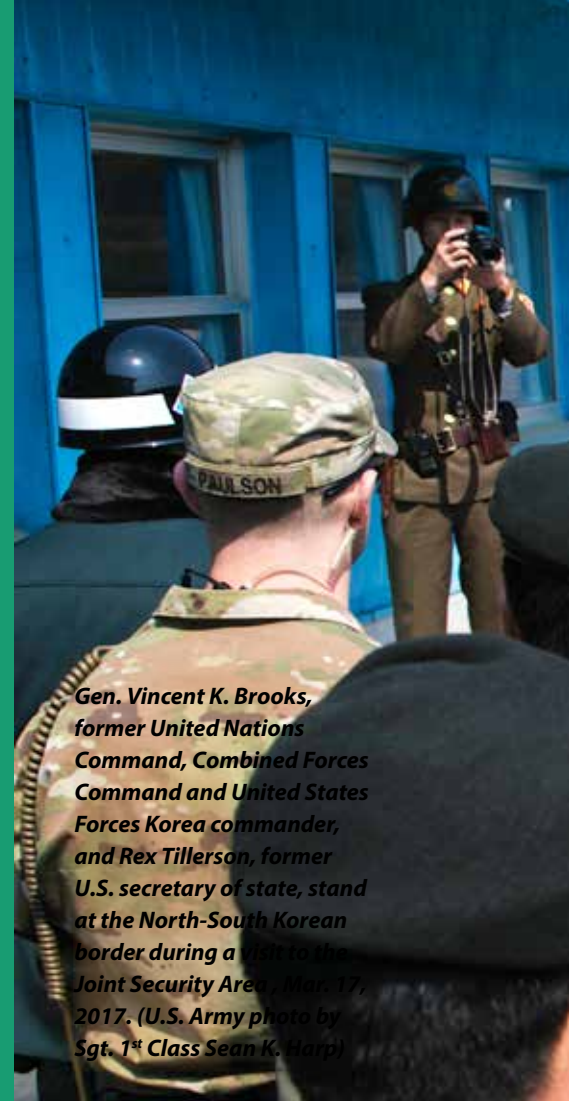


[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

## In Context

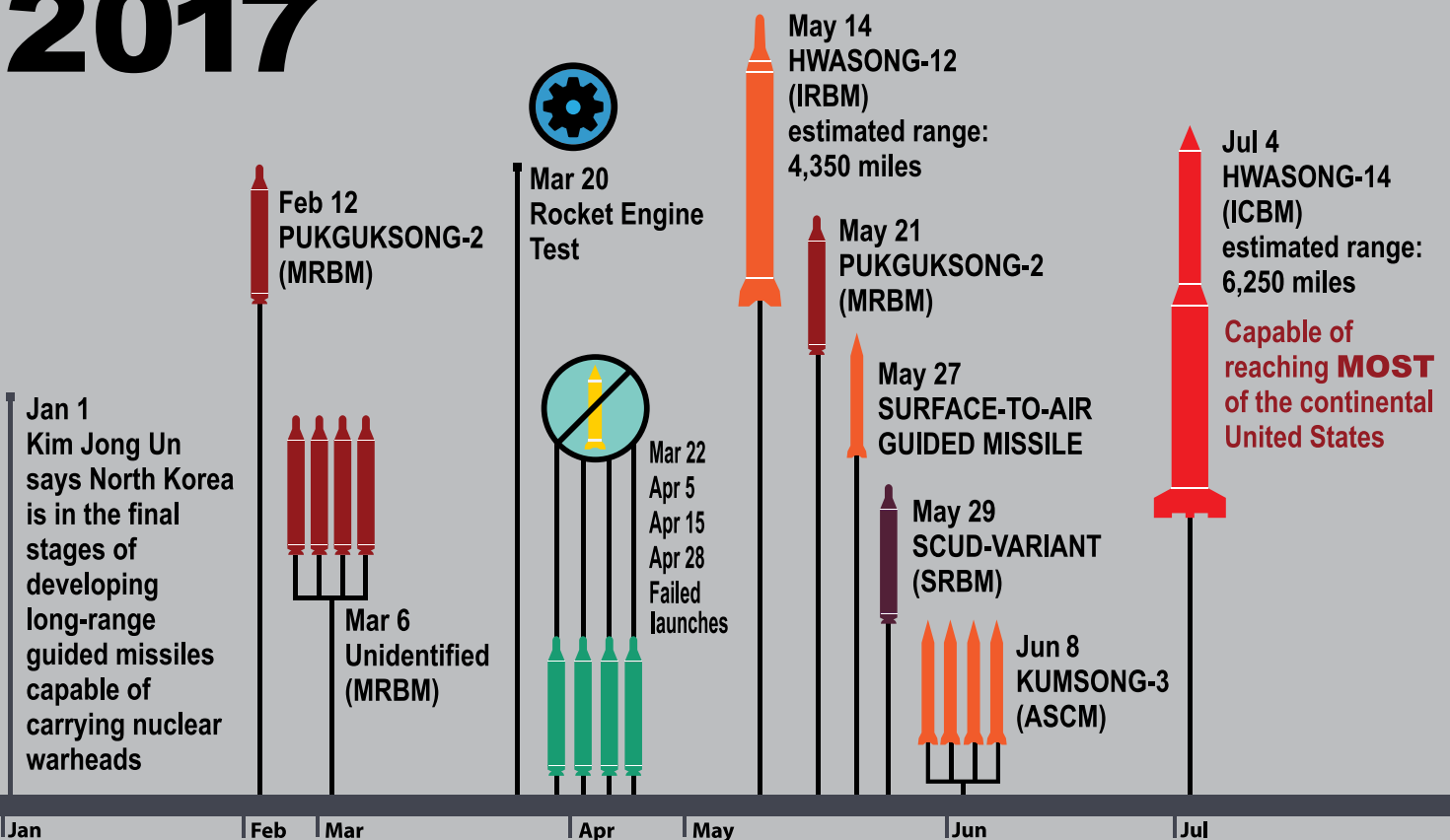
*The Korean Peninsula is a land rich in history with a distinct culture that dates back thousands of years. This history, especially the events of the last 100 years, is an important part of any discussion about current events on Pen.*

Any discussion of 2018 must include the rising tensions of 2017. The first North Korean missile launch of 2017 took place on Feb. 12—one of more than 20 that year.

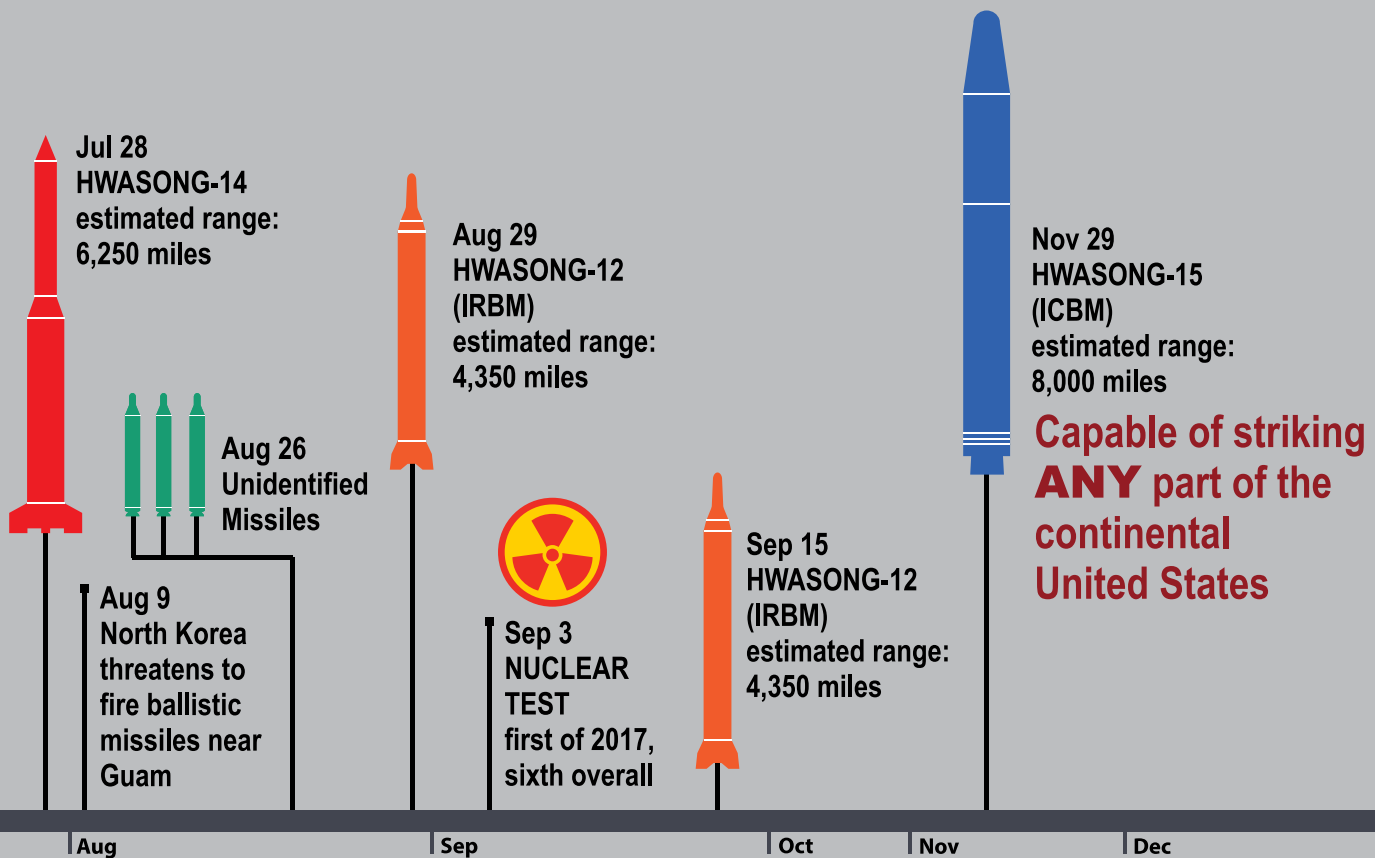


*Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, former United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea commander, and Rex Tillerson, former U.S. secretary of state, stand at the North-South Korean border during a visit to the Joint Security Area, Mar. 17, 2017. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class Sean K. Harp)*

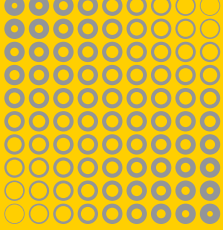
# 2017











[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games

*After a 2017 that saw rising tensions on the Korean Peninsula over North Korea's nuclear program—20 missile launches in 290 days—the 2018 Olympic Winter Games in PyeongChang offered an opening for inter-Korean dialogue.*

In meetings at the border village of Panmunjom, the two Koreas agreed to compete under a unified flag and field a joint women's hockey team—the first time ever north and south Korean athletes would compete on a combined team at any Olympics.

United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea Commanding Gen. Vincent K. Brooks joined Vice President Mike Pence among the U.S. delegation to the games and attended the opening ceremony.

Pence's attendance sought to underscore a clear message of U.S. resolve in defense of South Korea to the North Korean regime and reinforce a strong commitment to the ROK-US Alliance.

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un dispatched his younger sister, Kim Yo Jong, to the opening ceremony—marking the first time a member of Kim Il Sung's immediate family had crossed into South Korea since the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement almost 70 years ago.



# 2018

Jan 9  
First talks in two years between North Korea and South Korea

Jan 16  
Foreign Ministers of 20 U.S. Korean War allies meet in Vancouver to discuss rising tensions on the Korean Peninsula

Feb 9  
North Korea and South Korea send combined team to Winter Olympics

Feb 25  
North Korea indicates willingness to talk with the United States

Mar 8  
President Trump accepts invitation to meet with Kim Jong Un

Mar 26-27  
Kim Jong Un meets with Xi Jinping



The Olympic flag is raised at the opening ceremony of the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games in South Korea, Feb. 9, 2018. (Photo by Peter Kneffel/dpa/Alamy Live News)



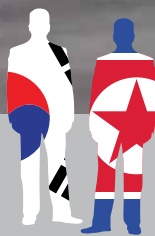
**Apr 1**  
Mike Pompeo, CIA director, makes first trip to meet Kim Jong Un in North Korea

**Apr 20**  
North Korea–South Korea hotline established

**Apr 20**  
North Korea suspends nuclear and missile testing, and shuts down Punggye-ri, site of six previous nuclear tests



**Apr 26**  
Mike Pompeo confirmed as U.S. Secretary of State



**Apr 27**  
April 2018 Inter-Korean Summit results in Panmunjom Declaration

Kim Jong Un becomes first North Korean leader to enter the South when he meets Moon Jae-in. They agree to end hostile actions and work towards reducing nuclear arms on the Peninsula



**May 7-8**  
Kim Jong Un meets with Xi Jinping



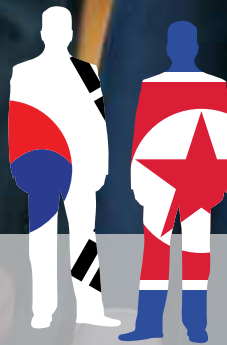
**May 9**  
South Korea, Japan and China Trilateral Summit

**May 9**  
Mike Pompeo makes second trip, meet Kim Jong Un in North Korea





North Korean leader Kim Jong Un and South Korean President Moon Jae-In review the South Korean military honor guard at Panmunjom on April 27, 2018. The meeting was the first between the leaders from North Korea and South Korea in more than a decade. The United Nations Command (UNC) supported the high profile event as a part of its mission to provide a framework for dialogue between North Korea and South Korea. (Photo by Inter-Korean Summit Press Corps/Pool/AFLO/Alamy Live News)



Apr 1  
Mike Pompeo, CIA director, makes first trip to meet Kim Jong Un in North Korea



Apr 20  
North Korea–South Korea hotline established

Apr 20  
North Korea suspends nuclear and missile testing, and shuts down Punggye-ri, site of six previous nuclear tests



Apr 26  
Mike Pompeo confirmed as U.S. Secretary of State

Apr 27  
April 2018 Inter-Korean Summit results in Panmunjom Declaration  
Kim Jong Un becomes first North Korean leader to enter the South when he meets Moon Jae-in. They agree to end hostile actions and work towards reducing nuclear arms on the Peninsula

May 7-8  
Kim Jong Un meets with Xi Jinping

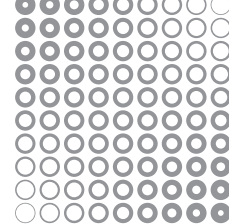
May 9  
South Korea, Japan and China Trilateral Summit

May 9  
Mike Pompeo makes second trip to meet Kim Jong Un in North Korea

Apr

May





[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

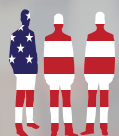
# Panmunjom Declaration

*The Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula was adopted between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Kim Jong Un and the Republic of Korea's Moon Jae-in on April 27, 2018, during the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit on the South Korean side of the Joint Security Area.*

In the agreement, South and North Korea pledge to:

- Seek the support and cooperation of the international community for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
- Work toward an official end of war declaration;
- Establish a permanent and solid peace regime via phased disarmament; and
- Adopt practical steps toward the connection and modernization of railways and roads in the demilitarized zone.

Held at the border village of Panmunjom, the summit came on the heels of a year in which the North rapidly scaled up its nuclear program, escalating tensions with the South. These historic events added a new chapter to what is one of the most symbolic pieces of land on the Korean Peninsula.



**May 10**  
Three American prisoners freed from North Korea arrive to a personal welcome from President Trump

**May 16**  
North Korea threatens to withdraw from Singapore Summit



**May 16**  
North Korea cancels high-level meeting with South Korea



**May 24**  
President Trump cancels summit, cites "tremendous anger and open hostility displayed in [North Korea's] most recent statement."



**May 26**  
Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong Un hold a surprise Inter-Korean Summit on the North Korean side of Panmunjom

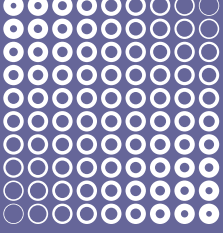


**May 30**  
Mike Pompeo meets Kim Yong Chol in New York



**Jun 1**  
President Trump reinstates his summit with Kim Jong Un

Jun



[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# Singapore Summit

*Two months after the April 2018 Inter-Korean Summit, a sitting U.S. president met with a North Korean leader for the first time, on June 12, 2018.*

One meeting between an American and a North Korean head of state may not be enough to overcome decades of distrust, but as one Korean proverb states, "Getting started is half the battle."

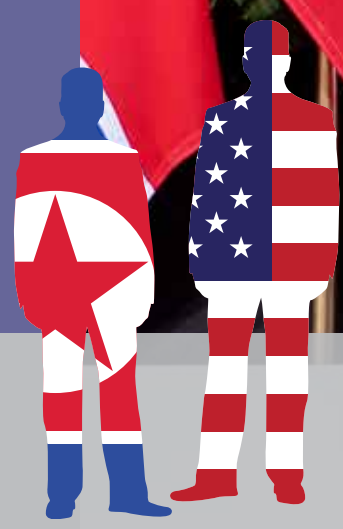
During the much anticipated event that captured the attention of the world, the two leaders broached the most controversial and high-profile of issues involving the North, namely its nuclear program. "There's no limit to what North Korea can achieve when it gives up its nuclear weapons and embraces commerce and engagement with the rest of the world," President Donald J. Trump said at a press conference following the meeting.

The summit resulted in Trump and Kim Jong Un signing a joint statement that committed the U.S.

and North Korea to establishing a new bilateral relationship and efforts to build a lasting peace on the Peninsula. The statement also reaffirmed North Korea's commitment to work toward denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula per the Panmunjom Declaration signed in April 2018 by Kim and South Korean President Moon Jae-in, and committed the U.S. and North Korea to further recovery of POW/MIA remains.

While Kim signaled in Singapore his willingness to discuss denuclearization, the remainder of 2018 would reveal a lack of progress toward final, fully verified denuclearization.

"We're prepared to start a new history and we're ready to write a new chapter between our nations," said Trump.



May 16  
North Korea threatens to withdraw from Singapore Summit

May 16  
North Korea cancels high-level meeting with South Korea

May 24  
President Trump cancels summit, cites "tremendous anger and open hostility displayed in [North Korea's] most recent statement."

May 26  
Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong Un hold a surprise Inter-Korean Summit on the North Korean side of the truce village

May 30  
Mike Pompeo meets Kim Yong Chol in New York

Jun 1  
President Trump reinstates his summit with Kim Jong Un

Jun 12  
An unprecedented meeting between President Trump and Kim Jong Un takes place in Singapore

Jun





*President Donald J. Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un shake hands as they meet for the first time, Tuesday, June 12, 2018, prior to their one-on-one bilateral meeting at the Capella Hotel in Singapore. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*



**Jun 14**  
North Korea state media airs long-form program on Singapore Summit, lauds international recognition of North Korea

**Jun 19-20**  
Kim Jong Un meets with Xi Jinping



**Jun 29**  
UNC, USFK John W. Vessey, Jr. Headquarters Building opens at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (Camp Humphreys)



**Jul 3-5**  
Observers report sharp decrease of anti-U.S. propaganda in North Korea



**Jul 6**  
Kim Jong Un sends letter to President Trump, floats idea of second meeting

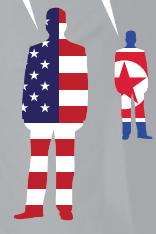
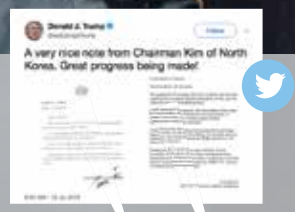




**Jun 29**  
 UNC, USFK John W. Vessey, Jr.  
 Headquarters Building opens on  
 U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys  
 (Camp Humphreys)  
 The ceremony marks a significant  
 milestone in the relocation process from  
 U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan begun in  
 2003

**Jul 3-5**  
 Observers  
 report sharp  
 decrease of  
 anti-U.S.  
 propaganda in  
 North Korea

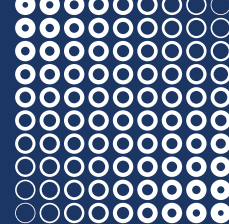
**Jul 6**  
 Kim Jong Un  
 sends letter to  
 President  
 Trump, floats  
 idea of second  
 meeting



**Jul 6-7**  
 Mike Pompeo  
 makes third  
 visit to  
 Pyongyang in  
 four months

**Jul 8**  
 North Korea  
 calls Pompeo  
 meeting  
 "regrettable"  
 labels U.S.  
 efforts  
 "gangster-like"





[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]



Staff in 1959. He retired fr

# Headquarters Relocation

*United Nations Command and United States Forces Korea opened their new headquarters building June 29, 2018, in a ceremony at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys in the Republic of Korea.*

The opening of the Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr. building and move from Seoul to USAG-H signifies a new transition for the two commands which have operated out of U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan since the end of hostilities during the Korean War.

The opening was a major milestone in the \$10.7 billion transformation and relocation effort of the command as it represents the formal transition of the UNC and USFK Headquarters from USAG-Y to USAG-H.

UNC, Combined Forces Command (CFC), USFK Commanding Gen. Vincent K. Brooks hosted the grand

opening ceremony and dedicated the headquarters building to retired Gen. John William Vessey, Jr., the first commander of the Combined Forces Command. His son David was in attendance and thanked the command for the honor bestowed on his father. June 29 would have been General Vessey's 95th birthday.

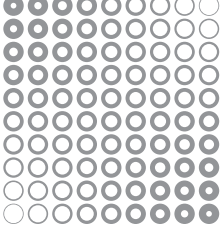
In attendance were dignitaries from the 17 sending states to UNC and Song Young-moo, Republic of Korea Minister of Defense. Following the ceremony, the command dedicated an auditorium to the first four-star general in the South Korean military, Gen. Paik Sun-yup.

*From left, Gen. Kim Byung-joo, former deputy commander, Combined Forces Command and Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, former United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea commander, cut the ribbon during the opening of the Gen. John William Vessey, Jr., Headquarters building command auditorium on June 29, 2018. The auditorium is dedicated to retired Gen. Paik Sun-yup (pictured behind) the first four-star general in the South Korean military. (United States Forces Korea photo by Staff Sgt. David Chapman)*



Jul 25  
U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Harry Harris presents his credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Seoul





[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# U.S. Ambassador Harry B. Harris Arrives on Pen

*U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Harry B. Harris arrived on Pen July 7, 2018. "It will be a great privilege for me to serve as President Donald J. Trump's representative in a country that's an ally and important partner of the U.S., not only in Northeast Asia but globally," Harris said.*

Harris officially presented his credentials to South Korean President Moon Jae-in and Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha at a credential ceremony at the presidential office Cheong Wa Dae, or *The Blue House*, in Seoul on July 25, 2018.

The position of U.S. Ambassador in Seoul had remained vacant for more than a year prior to Harris's arrival—the previous Ambassador Mark Lippert finished his term in January 2017. No stranger to the region, Harris, a retired U.S. Navy Admiral, served most recently as the Commander of U.S. Pacific Command.



**Jul 25**  
U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Harry Harris presents his credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Seoul

Harris was nominated by President Trump on May 23 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 28



**Jul 25**  
Mike Pompeo appears before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee

**Jul 27**  
65th Anniversary Armistice Agreement signing at Panmunjom



**Aug 1**  
Officials at Osan Airbase honor 55 repatriated sets of Korean War remains returned as part of the agreement reached during June 12 Summit



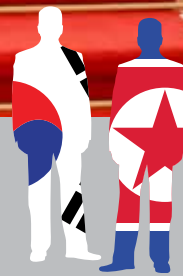
**Aug 20**  
The two Koreas hold Family Reunion events—the first in three years, with families from the South crossing into the North to temporarily meet relatives

| Aug





*U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Harry Harris (r, front) accompanies U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo (l, front) to meet with Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha (center, front) and President Moon Jae-in (not pictured) in Seoul on Oct. 7, 2018. (U.S. State Department photo)*



**Aug 23**  
Stephen E. Biegun appointed U.S. Special Representative for North Korea, responsible for leading U.S. efforts to achieve the final, fully verified denuclearization of North Korea



**Aug 23**  
Mike Pompeo announces he will travel to Pyongyang the following day—his fourth visit in five months



**Aug 24**  
President Trump cancels Mike Pompeo's trip to Pyongyang

**Sep 18-20**  
Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong Un meet in Pyongyang for September 2018 Inter-Korean Summit  
First trip by a South Korean leader to the North Korean capital in 11 years, the third summit between the two leaders this year



**Sep 18-Oct 5**  
73rd United Nations General Assembly in New York





Members of the United Nations Command Honor Guard move dignified transfer cases from one C-17 Globemaster III to another during a repatriation ceremony at Osan Air Base, Aug. 1, 2018. (Photo by Staff Sgt. David Chapman)



Aug 1  
Officials at Osan Airbase honor 55 repatriated sets of Korean War remains returned as part of agreements reached during June 12 Summit

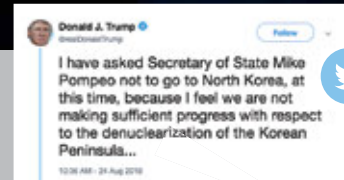


Aug 20  
The two Koreas hold Family Reunion events—the first in three years, with families from the South crossing into the North to temporarily meet relatives

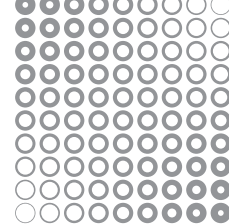
Aug 23  
Stephen E. Biegun appointed U.S. Special Representative for North Korea, responsible for leading U.S. efforts to achieve the final, fully verified denuclearization of North Korea



Aug 23  
Mike Pompeo announces he will travel to Pyongyang the following day—his fourth visit in five months



Aug 24  
President Trump cancels Mike Pompeo's trip to Pyongyang



[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# Never Forgotten

*The solemn obligation of the United Nations Command is to account for those listed as missing or killed in action and return them to their families. The successful repatriation of those lost in combat is a meaningful step towards peace and healing the wounds of the past.*

On July 27, 2018, North Korea returned 55 boxes of remains to United Nations officials in accordance with a commitment for repatriation as agreed upon in a joint statement signed by President Donald J. Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un during the June 2018 Singapore Summit.

The historic repatriation was held over three days in July and August of 2018. UNC takes great care to ensure that remains from the Korean War are handled with dignity, so families may receive their loved ones in an

honorable manner while fulfilling the promise to leave no one behind.

More than 7,700 U.S. troops are still unaccounted for from the Korean War. Around 5,300 U.S. remains are believed to be in North Korea. Following the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1953, both sides were required to repatriate the remains of those killed in action. The U.S. received an estimated 4,219 human remains, of whom 2,944 are known or believed to be Americans.



**Sep 18-20**  
Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong Un meet in Pyongyang for September 2018 Inter-Korean Summit  
First trip by a South Korean leader to the North Korean capital in 11 years, the third summit between the two leaders this year



**Sep 18-Oct 5**  
73rd United Nations General Assembly in New York

**Sep 19**  
Pyongyang Joint Declaration signed

**Sep 19**  
Moon Jae-in delivers speech at Pyongyang's May Day Stadium calling for cultural unity and reunification of Korea  
Moon is the first ever South Korean leader to give a public address in North Korea



*"I propose that we should completely end the past 70 years of hostility..."*

*and take a big stride of peace to become one again"*







U.S. Army Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, left, outgoing United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea commander, and U.S. Army Gen. Robert B. Abrams, right, incoming UNC, CFC, USFK commander, view Barker Field during the change of command and change of responsibility ceremony at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, Nov. 8, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Benjamin Parsons)



**Oct 29**  
Disarmament of the Joint Security Area completed: security personnel reduced—35 from both North and South Korea—land mine removal confirmed, guard posts reduced to 2

**Oct 31**  
50th U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) held in Washington

**Nov 1**  
A No Fly Zone and ban on military drills near the border between North and South Korea goes into effect

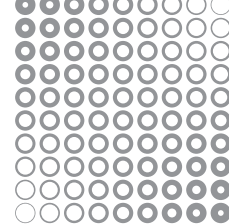


**Nov 8**  
Gen. Robert B. Abrams assumes command of United States Forces Korea, Combined Forces Command and United Nations Command from Gen. Vincent K. Brooks



**Nov 12**  
CSIS study using open source satellite imagery locates 13 of an estimated 20 North Korean missile operating bases as yet undeclared by officials in Pyongyang

Nov



[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

## Gen. Robert B. Abrams Assumes Command in Korea

*United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea welcomed the new commander Gen. Robert B. Abrams and bid farewell to Gen. Vincent K. Brooks during a change of command and change of responsibility ceremony on Nov. 8, 2018.*

The ceremony was co-hosted by Jeong Kyeon-doo, minister of national defense, Republic of Korea, Gen. Paul J. Selva, vice chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Adm. Phil Davidson, commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

“General Brooks has led this command during one of the most dynamic and contentious times since the end of the Korean War,” said Adm. Davidson, commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. Gen. Abrams earned his commission from the United States Military Academy

in 1982. He has commanded at every level from company through division, and led units in combat operations in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan. He arrived in Korea after previously serving as commander, U.S. Forces Command—the largest command in the U.S. Army.

U.S. Army Command Sgt. Maj. Walter A. Tagalicud assumed responsibility from Command Sgt. Maj. Steven L. Payton, who held that post for the entirety of Gen. Brooks tenure in Korea.

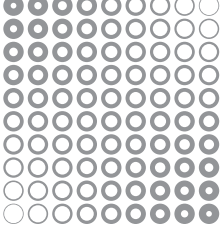
***“I am committed to continue building on our special relationships with the Republic of Korea and each of the United Nations sending states and their national contingents as we work together in our collective missions for a peaceful and secure Korean Peninsula.”***

**—Gen. Robert B. Abrams  
COMMANDER, UNC, CFC, USFK  
Nov. 8, 2018**

Nov 15  
U.S. Vice  
President Mike  
Pence meets  
with Moon Jae-in  
at U.S.-ASEAN  
Summit in  
Singapore

Nov 15  
Moon Jae-in meets  
with Vladimir Putin  
at ASEAN Summit  
in Singapore





[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

# G20 Summit Buenos Aires

*At a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the annual G20 summit, President Donald J. Trump and South Korean President Moon Jae-in reaffirmed their commitment to achieve the final, fully verified denuclearization of North Korea.*

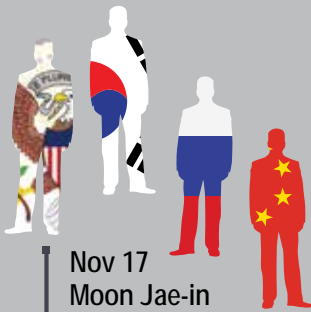
The two leaders also agreed on the importance of maintaining vigorous enforcement of existing sanctions to ensure North Korea understands that denuclearization is the only path to economic prosperity and lasting peace.

Trump and Moon Jae-in held formal and informal meetings with Russian President Vladimir Putin, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

The G20 meeting on Nov. 30, 2018, came amid a marked slowdown in U.S.-North Korean diplomacy in the second half of the year.



Nov 15  
U.S. Vice  
President Mike  
Pence meets  
with Moon Jae-in  
at U.S.-ASEAN  
Summit in  
Singapore



Nov 17  
Moon Jae-in  
meets with Xi  
Jinping at  
annual APEC  
meeting in  
Papua New  
Guinea

Nov 20  
U.S.-South Korea  
Joint Working  
Group on North  
Korea launched



Nov 24  
UN Security  
Council issues  
sanctions  
waiver for  
Inter-Korean  
field study on  
railroad  
infrastructure

Nov 30  
President Trump  
meets with Moon  
Jae-in at G20 in  
Buenos Aires





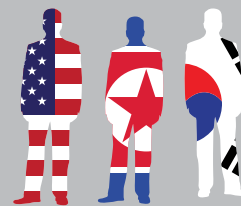
President Donald J. Trump participates in a bilateral pull-aside with South Korean President Moon Jae-in Friday, Nov. 30, 2018, at the Centro Costa Salguero in Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)



Dec 12  
Final inspection and confirmation of demining and disarmament of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)

Dec 20  
First meeting of U.S.-South Korea Joint Working Group in Seoul

Dec 26  
Ceremony at Panmun Station to inaugurate efforts to modernize and connect inter-Korean railways and roads

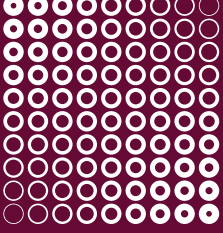


Dec 28  
Kim Jong Un sends "conciliatory" message to President Trump

Dec 30  
Kim Jong Un sends "goodwill" letter to Moon Jae-in aimed at jump-starting Inter-Korean economic projects vows to meet "frequently" with Moon on denuclearization in 2019







[KATCHI KAPSHIDA]

같이 갑시다!

## We Go Together!

*같이 갑시다!* (pronounced *Kat-chi kap-shi-da*), in English means *We go together!* This motto—often heard in military circles across South Korea—stands as a reminder that the ROK-US partnership was forged in the crucible of combat more than 68 years ago. However, this partnership is not just a source of strength from the past; it is paving the way forward for both nations.

South Korea is known in defense and diplomatic circles as the linchpin of stability and prosperity in Northeast Asia. South Korea is also a critical U.S. ally, a regional economic powerhouse, a global trade hub and a creator of technological innovation. The *Land of the Morning Calm* continues to cooperate with the U.S. on a broad set of issues spanning international development, science and technology, economy and trade, and widespread cultural exchanges—building on decades of cooperation and shared values.

Under the umbrella of security provided by the U.S., South Koreans have brought about one of the most rapid economic ascents in human history. Known as the *Miracle on the Han*, South Korea went from one of the poorest nations on earth to one of the wealthiest in three generations.

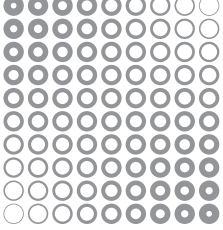
This rapid growth has allowed South Korea to fund a strong military in support of its self-defense. South Korea spends 2.7 percent of its GDP on defense—the largest percentage among U.S. Allies in the region.





*Republic of Korea Navy sailors wave flags as Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70) pulls into ROK Fleet headquarters, March 15. The Carl Vinson Carrier Strike Group is on a regularly scheduled Western Pacific deployment as part of the U.S. Pacific Fleet-led initiative to extend the command and control functions of U.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1<sup>st</sup> Class Chad M. Butler)*





[KATCHI KAPSHIDA]

# ROK-US Alliance

*The Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States is important to enduring stability on the Korean Peninsula and contributes to the shared security and economic prosperity of the two nations.*

The ROK-US Alliance was forged in the crucible of war and has endured for over 68 years. Founded upon decades of shared sacrifice, the Alliance is strengthened by the common values and shared ideals of two nations, pledged to a common defense, and dedicated to maintaining the stability and prosperity of a Korean Peninsula free from conflict.

Successful deterrence is created through political resolve, unwavering readiness—and when necessary—disciplined demonstrations of capability. Together, the U.S. and South Korea have committed to the deterrence necessary to maintaining the Armi-

stice Agreement and so ensured a stable Korean Peninsula allowing South Koreans to thrive and prosper.

Escalations in military tensions due to North Korean provocations have also marked the history of the Alliance, to include the difficult days of 2017. Throughout that period the Alliance responded to successive provocations with a series of combined, disciplined and full-spectrum military actions that communicated a clear, unequivocal signal—the Alliance will not falter.

Standing strong and unified against aggression created the opportunity for dialogue in place of saber rattling. As

diplomats negotiate the steps required for a shared and lasting peace, they do so from a position of strength, knowing the Alliance remains ironclad.

In order to ensure the Alliance remains ready to *fight tonight*, South Korea and the United States have prioritized the development and deployment of a wide array of military assets. These capabilities, coupled with the Alliance’s ability to draw from diverse capabilities of U.S. maritime, aerial and ground weapons systems, make for one of the world’s most contemporary, formidable and credible fighting forces in the world. ▶

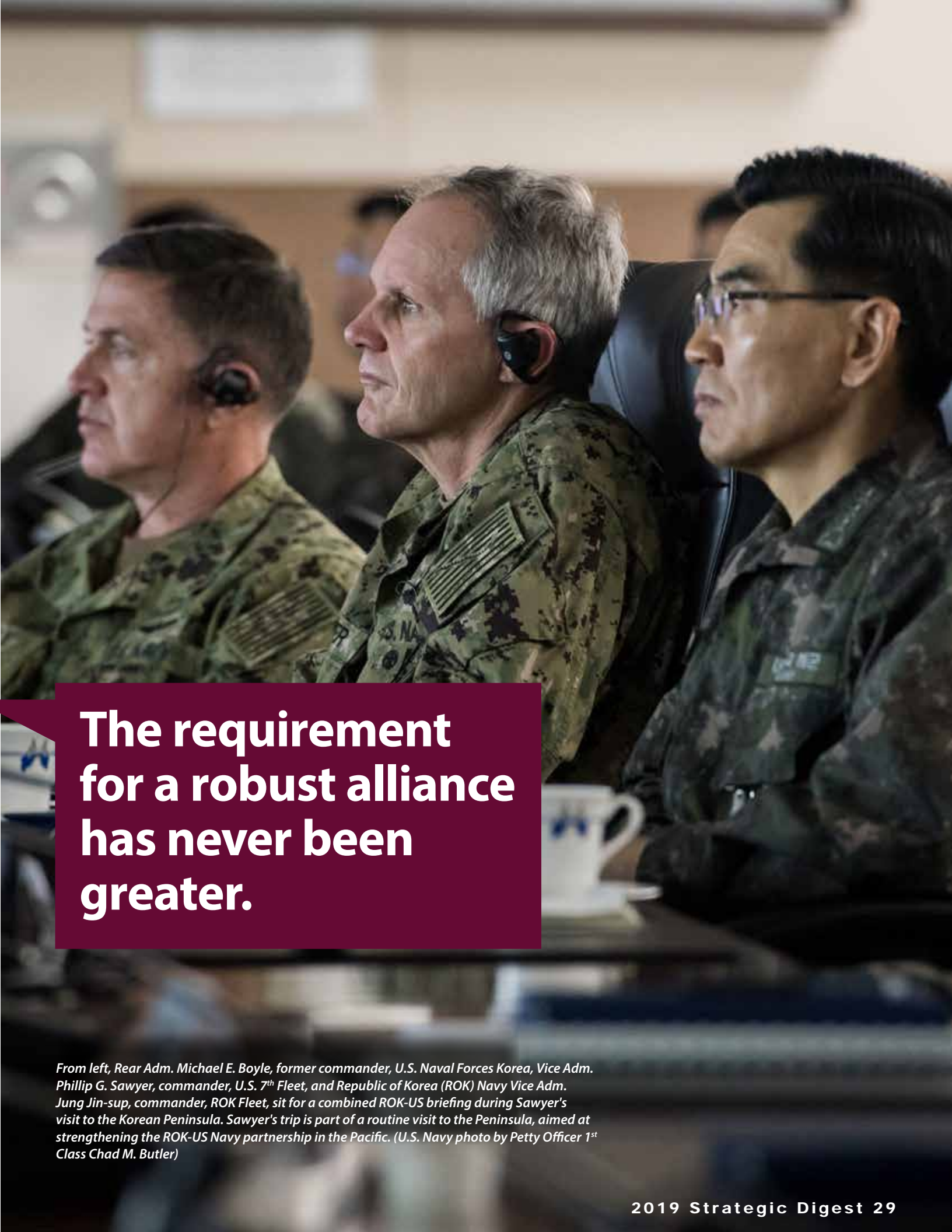
*continued on page 31*



**1.** A group of U.S. Marines pose for a selfie with two of their Republic of Korea counterparts during the Joint Women's Leadership Symposium June 21, 2018. (Defense Media Activity—Marines photo by Cpl. Bryce Hodges)



**2.** Vice President Mike Pence participates in an expanded bilateral meeting with South Korean President Moon Jae-in at the 2018 ASEAN Summit in Singapore, Nov. 15, 2018. The leaders discussed efforts to accomplish the two countries’ shared goals of achieving the final, fully verified denuclearization of North Korea and establishing a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. (Official White House Photo by D. Myles Cullen)

A photograph showing three military officers in camouflage uniforms sitting at a table during a briefing. The officer on the left is wearing a headset. The officer in the middle is also wearing a headset and has a name tag that reads "Sawyer". The officer on the right is wearing glasses. A white coffee cup is visible on the table in front of the officer on the right.

**The requirement  
for a robust alliance  
has never been  
greater.**

*From left, Rear Adm. Michael E. Boyle, former commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea, Vice Adm. Phillip G. Sawyer, commander, U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet, and Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy Vice Adm. Jung Jin-sup, commander, ROK Fleet, sit for a combined ROK-US briefing during Sawyer's visit to the Korean Peninsula. Sawyer's trip is part of a routine visit to the Peninsula, aimed at strengthening the ROK-US Navy partnership in the Pacific. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1<sup>st</sup> Class Chad M. Butler)*

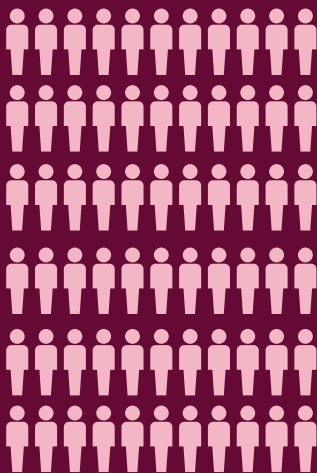


# Economic Cooperation


**\$1.5 trillion** GDP 

**12<sup>TH</sup>** LARGEST economy IN THE WORLD **51 million** POPULATION

MORE THAN **\$41 billion** US Foreign Direct Investment in SOUTH KOREA  
MORE THAN **120,000** South Korean Jobs



NEARLY **\$52 billion** South Korean Foreign Direct Investment in UNITED STATES  
MORE THAN **50,000** US Jobs



↑ = 2000



*Tracing its roots to the defense of the Republic of Korea during the Korean War, the ROK-US Alliance has grown beyond its military origins to include significant economic and cultural connections that deepen and strengthen the ties between the two nations.*



**Left:** U.S. snowboarder Chloe Kim celebrates winning a gold medal at the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games, Feb. 13. Kim, a native Californian who is first-generation Korean-American, said "The Koreans, if they don't have anyone to cheer for in snowboarding, I want them to cheer for me. Because you know what? I'll do it for both." (Photo by Michael Kappeler/dpa/Alamy Live News)

continued from page 28

### MILITARY

For over 68 years, Korean and United States Service Members have been serving side-by-side on the Korean Peninsula. Decades of combined training, operational experience and shared sacrifice have created a capable, ready force considered by many to be the most formidable military Alliance in the world. The ROK-US trains and exercises to conduct interoperable, mutually-supporting operations across all domains and to be prepared to *fight tonight*.

### ECONOMIC

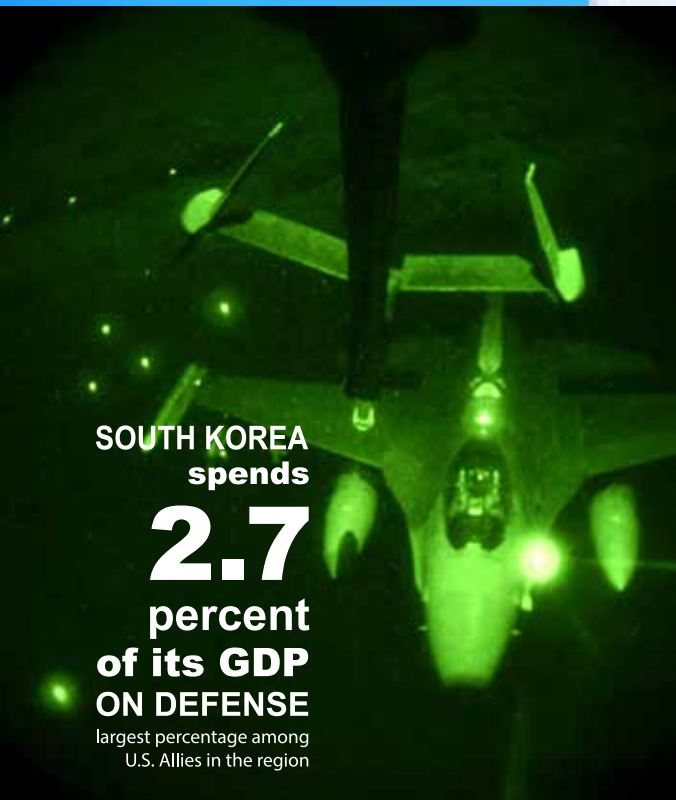
South Korea is an important ally and key trading partner. In 2017, U.S. foreign direct investment in South Korea was \$41.6 billion. South Korean foreign direct investment in the U.S. was \$51.8 billion—up almost 22 percent over the previous year.

Majority-owned South Korean firms employ more than 50,000 people in the United States. Majority owned U.S. firms employ more than 120,000 people in South Korea.

The U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS), negotiated in Sept. 2018, secured changes that promote further integration of the U.S. and South Korean economies. The agreement seeks to grow U.S. auto exports and U.S. pharmaceutical exports to a country where U.S. imports have steadily increased since 2009.

### CULTURAL

As steadfast partners, the U.S. and the South Korea share a strong relationship based on common values and goals. More than 1.8 million Koreans live in the U.S. and approximately 150,000 Americans reside in South Korea. Both countries are staunch defenders of democracy, free trade, human rights and rule of law, and work diligently to safeguard these ideals. Cultural exchanges, officially sanctioned and organic, are abundant—from music to food, sports to academics and many more. □



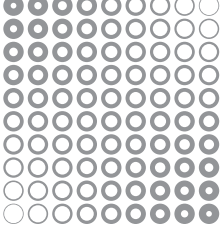
**SOUTH KOREA  
spends  
2.7  
percent  
of its GDP  
ON DEFENSE**

largest percentage among  
U.S. Allies in the region

**Above:** A U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon assigned to the 36<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron at Osan Air Base positions to receive fuel midair during a training flight over the ROK. A KC-10 Extender with the 6<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Squadron, assigned to Travis Air Force Base, California, traveled to South Korea in support of nighttime air refueling training for F-16 Fighting Falcons and A-10 Thunderbolt IIs. Simultaneously, members of the ROK Air Force Air Mobility Reconnaissance Command exercised air refueling operations with their U.S. counterparts. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Kelsey Tucker)

**Opposite:** The Uijeongbu City Dance Team performs a traditional Korean fan dance called "Buch-chum" during the Uijeongbu City Friendship and Respect Concert, commemorating the long-standing partnership at the Arts Center, Oct. 15, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Raquel Villalona, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division)





[KATCHI KAPSHIDA]

## A Bond Across Cultures

*Unique relationships at every level play an important role on the Peninsula and are a strategic asset for the U.S. presence in Northeast Asia.*

The daily lives of South Koreans, Americans and those that represent the additional 16 United Nations Command Sending State nations are inextricably linked to one another thanks to the continuous presence of multinational military forces on the Korean Peninsula since 1950.

Team building activities such as *KATUSA Friendship Week*—an annual event to bring Korean Soldiers who augment U.S. troops together with American families and Service Members—builds solidarity through friendly games of *Tug of War*. Cultural exchanges, like concerts and cooking classes, also help military Service Members, civilians and their families explore all that their local host communities have to offer. Fireworks displays open to the Korean public on the Fourth of July, is one of many examples of what *Life on Pen* means for the 55,000 international personnel affiliated with the three commands living and working throughout South Korea.

### **GOOD NEIGHBOR PROGRAM**

Visitors and newcomers to U.S. command presence in South Korea often remark on the unique relationship between Koreans and Americans. They comment on the closeness with which the two groups work and the personal relationships that extend outside official commitments.

These relationships are built by a concerted effort that is a focus of the command. United States Forces Korea (USFK) communities at every level work to sustain strong partnerships with our South Korean hosts through various engagements, both on and off military installations. Many of these engagements include sporting events, language exchanges, academic exchanges, internships and community service programs. The goal of these engagements is to strengthen the bilateral ROK-US Alliance by establishing and improving relationships between Koreans and Americans, while demonstrating America's continuing commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea.



*A U.S. Navy Sailor participates in a community relations event with a resident of the Aikwangwon Home and School for the Mentally and Physically Disabled in Koje-do on Apr. 28, 2018. The U.S. Navy and Aikwangwon community outreach partnership spans more than 60 years and began when U.S. Navy doctors and nurses assigned to the U.S. Navy base in Chinhae volunteered at the home during the Korean War. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class William Carlisle)*



The USFK Community Relations program provides important venues to build these relationships. Through the Good Neighbor Program (GNP) the command educates service members and their families on Korean customs, history and culture and introduces Koreans to U.S. service members and educates them on USFK's role in the region. The GNP is a holistic approach to bridging the cultural gap between U.S. personnel and our Korean hosts with cultural awareness training, military-to-military engagements and community engagements.

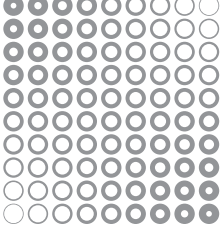
Through the GNP, thousands of new friends and colleagues now better understand American culture and the importance of the ROK-US Alliance. As the situation in Korea and Northeast Asia continues to rapidly evolve, these relationships will prove to be the foundation from which the Alliance can continue to affect positive change in the region. □

---

**1.** *South Korean locals assist U.S. Marines from Marine Corps Installation Camp Mujuk in preparing their costumes before participating in the Return with Glory parade, Sept. 16, 2018, as part of the Poeun Cultural festival in Ocheon-Eup, South Korea. U.S. Marines played the role of Poeun's classmates by wearing traditional Korean Confucian scholar costumes: Poeun was a renowned mid-14<sup>th</sup> century Korean scholar. Community relations events like this one strengthen the U.S.-South Korean partnership. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Gunnery Sgt. Branko Bilicich)*

**2.** *At Yeouido Han River Park in Seoul on Sept. 8, 2018, more than 430 service members, U.S. Department of Defense civilians and their family members joined forces with their South Korean counterparts to run in the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Korean Defense Comrade Marathon which included a 5K race, 10K race and a fun-run. (U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Mark A. Kauffman and Pfc. Lee You-chul)*





[KATCHI KAPSHIDA]

# ROK-US INVESTMENTS IN SECURITY

*The United States currently manages a foreign military sales portfolio valued at more than \$29 billion (32 trillion South Korean won) with South Korea supporting a number of Alliance critical military capabilities.*

Between 2013 and 2017, South Korea spent \$13 billion (14.5 trillion South Korean won) in U.S.-origin procurements via FMS, while the U.S. government also authorized \$2.8 billion (3.2 trillion South Korean won) in licensed defense articles and services via direct commercial sales from U.S. industry for export to South Korea.

Acquisitions focus on intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), ballistic missile defense (BMD), air superiority, maritime security and include: unmanned surveillance aircraft, PATRIOT upgrades, naval vessels and upgrades to Joint Strike Fighter aircraft. These capabilities and commitments are designed to greatly enhance the warfighting readiness of the ROK-US Alliance, as well as meet many of the conditions required for successful transition of wartime operational control of Alliance forces to the ROK. Additionally, the United States is working with South Korea as it continues to develop its own indigenous defense industry to further meet defense modernization requirements.

Alliance forces continue to face both conventional and asymmetric threats on the Peninsula as well as increasingly complex challenges throughout the Indo-Pacific region. This requires the Alliance to bring to bear the most agile, lethal and effective capabilities to deter, defend and, if necessary, defeat these threats. This must be a combined effort between both governments, militaries and industry partners. Through JUSMAG-K, the United States and South Korea work together to develop and implement capabilities that stay ahead of threats and deter aggression.

Alongside management of security assistance programs, JUSMAG-K has also taken the lead in integrating bilateral engagements across multiple venues and forums. This effort has helped to ensure South Korea's capability gaps are addressed in a consolidated and united fashion across the U.S. government. In addition, JUSMAG-K facilitates more than 50 co-development efforts between South Korea and the U.S. to ensure the Alliance stays on the cutting edge of innovation and future capabilities. Leveraging each country's technical expertise in ►

*continued on page 37*







The F-35A (similar to the aircraft depicted here) will bring a fifth generation fighter capability to the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) this year. U.S. Air Force Maj. Bradley Zimmerman, 58<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron F-35A pilot, and Senior Airman Saovada Pum, 33<sup>rd</sup> Aircraft Maintenance Squadron crew chief, complete pre-flight checks October 2016, at Alliance Airport, Fort Worth, Texas. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Peter Thompson)

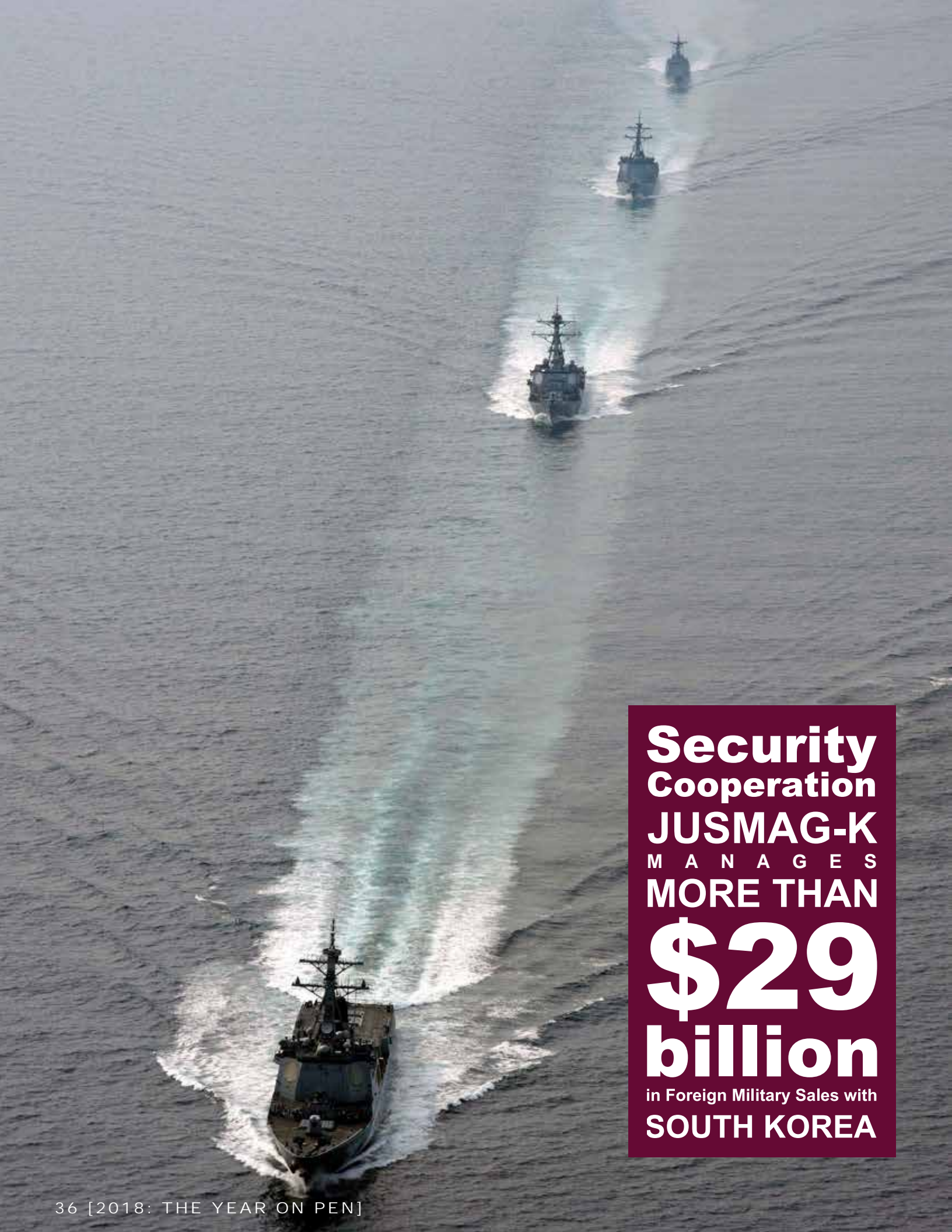
**2013–2017**  
**SOUTH KOREA**  
**S P E N T**

**\$13**  
**billion**

**on**  
**U.S.-ORIGIN**  
defense procurements  
via Foreign Military Sales

**\$2.8 billion**  
**U.S. INDUSTRY**

**Direct Commercial Sales**  
licensed defense articles and services



**Security  
Cooperation  
JUSMAG-K  
MANAGES  
MORE THAN  
\$29  
billion**  
in Foreign Military Sales with  
**SOUTH KOREA**



**Left:** Standard Missiles provide the core of sea based fire power for the U.S. Navy and ROK Navy. A target missile was launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Kauai, Hawaii during Flight Test Standard Missile-45. (Missile Defense Agency photo by Mark Wright)

continued from page 34

these areas, some of the more technologically advanced projects under co-development include: directed energy weapon systems; GPS anti-jamming capabilities; Next Generation Infrared Sensing; Autonomous Situational Awareness; Improved detect, track, defeat of aerial target threats, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Elimination in Underground Facilities, and Terrestrial Laser Communications.

The United States' and South Korea's security cooperation relationship has not only endured, but has evolved into a strategic defense partnership to deter threats on the Korean Peninsula and cooperate, both regionally and globally, to maintain peace and security.

In light of an increasingly dynamic and challenging regional and global

security environment, JUSMAG-K continues to develop into an agile and responsive organization that is strategically focused, operationally aligned and fully capable of supporting emerging warfighting requirements in the defense of South Korea. JUSMAG-K remains an integral component in the coordination and shaping of regional and global security cooperation and assistance efforts with South Korea. □



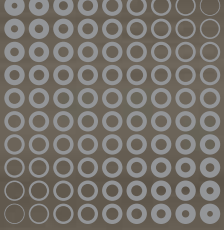
### JOINT U.S. MILITARY AFFAIRS GROUP-KOREA

As a U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Security Cooperation Organization, Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K) maintains close coordination with United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea, as they support the South Korean Government's effort to enhance the capabilities of its armed forces.

JUSMAG-K is an integral part of the U.S. Embassy Seoul Country Team that works directly under the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea and reports to USINDOPACOM. JUSMAG-K operates under Chief of Mission authority and works with the larger defense community toward a mutually beneficial defense cooperation program.

**Opposite page:** U.S. Navy and ROK Navy ships sailing together demonstrates the interoperability. ROKN's purchase of 3 more Aegis Combat Systems will add a sea-based ballistic missile defense capability. (From left) ROKS Seoa Ryusungryong (DDG 993), U.S. Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Spruance (DDG 111), ROKS Yul Gok Yii (DDG 992), and ROKS Kang Gam Chan (DDH 979). Spruance joined ROKN Aegis destroyers, submarines, anti-submarine helicopters and U.S. and ROKN P-3 patrol aircraft in the operation that highlighted the unified naval force capabilities in defense of South Korea and the region. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class William Gaskill)





[KATCHI KAPSHIDA]



# A Journey of Sacrifice and Friendship

## YONGSAN RELOCATION & LAND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

*Since liberation from imperial Japanese occupation at the end of World War II, the Republic of Korea and the United States have gone the whole way—together.*

More than 2.5 million U.S. Service Members have come to South Korea, many with their families through U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan (USAG-Y), where the two countries cultivated a shared history and culture unlike any other place in the world.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Far East District (FED) has diligently worked alongside its South Korean partners in support of one of the largest transformation, relocation and construction projects in U.S. Department of Defense history: the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP).

The construction and outfitting of facilities and the re-stationing of U.S. Forces in accordance with these plans continues to move forward. To date, 529 facilities, roughly 87 percent of those planned, are complete and the final facilities are scheduled for completion by the end of 2022. Several major headquarters completed their relocation into new facilities at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H) during the past year. These include the United Nations Command (UNC) and United States Forces Korea (USFK).

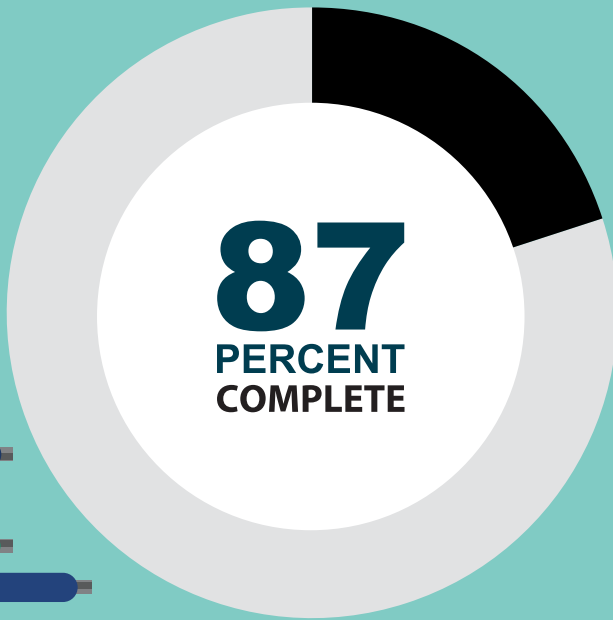
UNC was established in 1950 and USFK in 1957, and were located for more than 65 years at USAG-Y in Seoul. The grand opening of the new USFK headquarters on USAG-H on June 29, 2018, named in honor of retired Gen. John William Vessey, Jr. reinforced the United States' strong commitment to the ROK-US Alliance.

*continued on page 40*

**Left:** *Father and son walk hand-in-hand for the first day of school at Humphreys Central Elementary School, Aug. 27, 2018. Schools on U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys opened their doors on August 27 for the 2018-2019 school year, welcoming new and returning students, faculty and accompanied family members. Both Seoul American Elementary, Middle and High Schools on U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan closed at the end of the 2018-2019 School Year after 60 years in operation. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Maryam Treece, 20<sup>th</sup> Public Affairs Detachment)*



# U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys: BY THE NUMBERS



**\$10.7 billion**

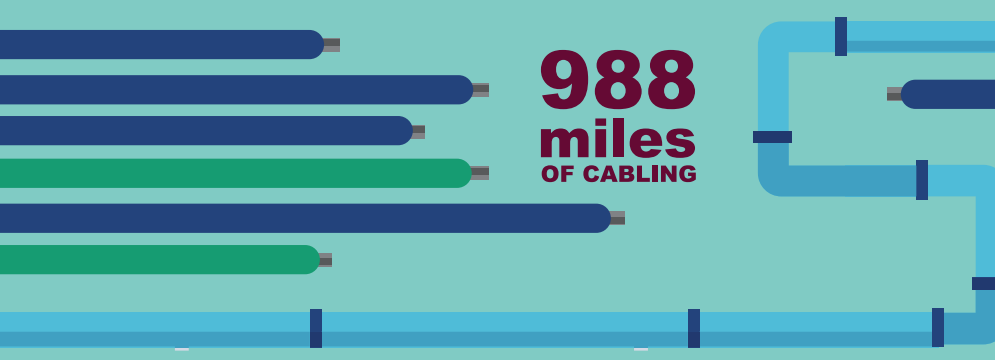
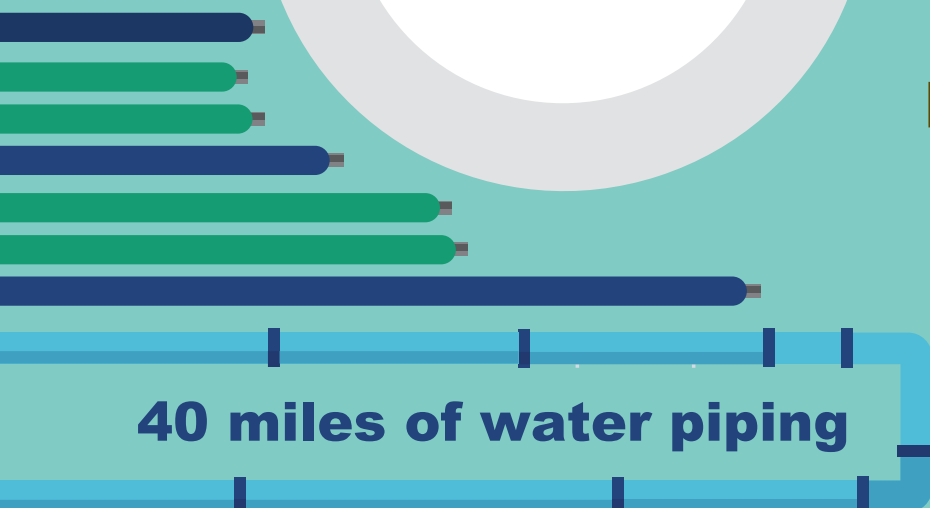
to build over ten years

**ROK GOVERNMENT**  
contributed

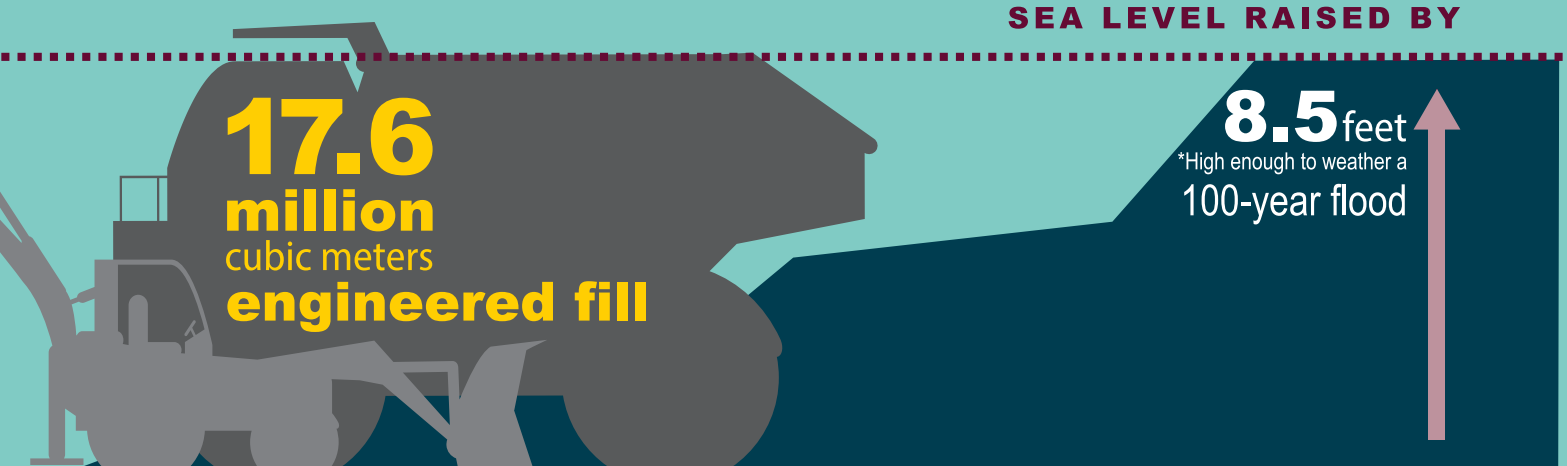
**more than**

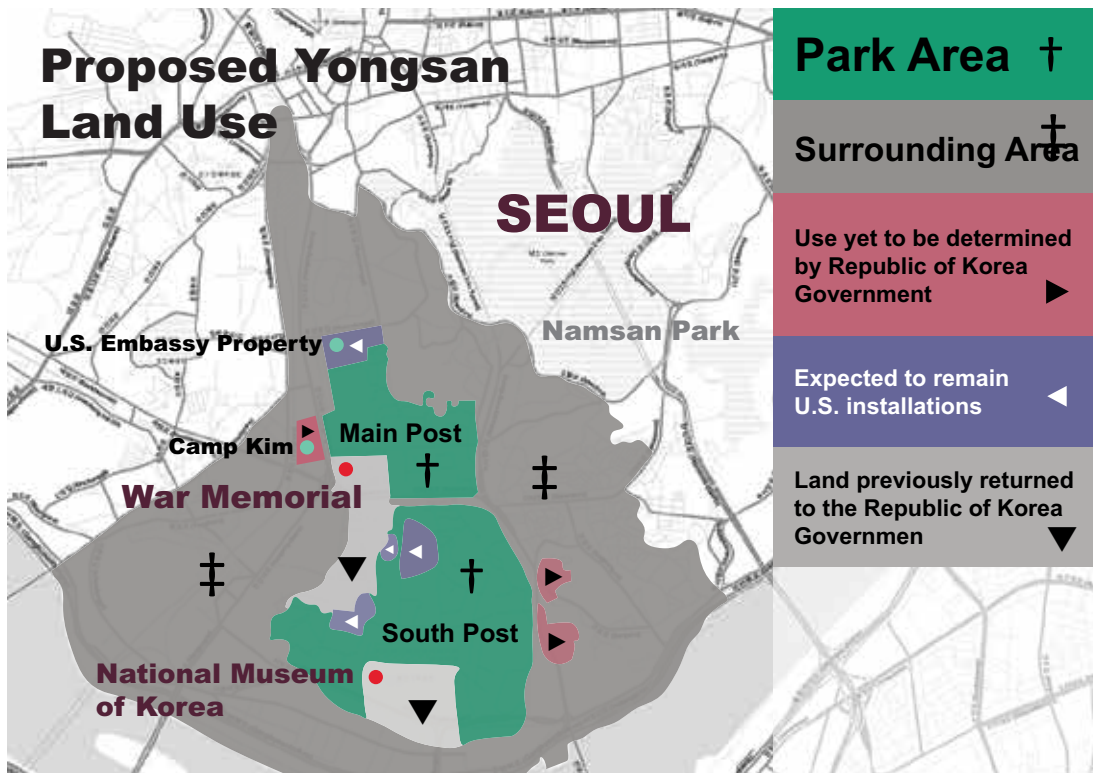
**90 PERCENT**

**OF ALL COSTS**



**SEA LEVEL RAISED BY**





continued from page 38

U.S. Army Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, former United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea commander, said “the relocation of UNC and USFK headquarters is one of the most significant events in the ROK-US Alliance since the signing of the Armistice in 1953.”

The Second Infantry Division (2ID) Headquarters also completed its relocation from Camp Red Cloud to USAG-H in October 2018. The relocation of the *Warrior Division* is the first time 2ID Headquarters has been located south of Seoul since its return to Korea in 1965.

In preparation of the return of USAG-Y to the Republic of Korea, USFK is engaged in joint events with the ROK Government and the city of Seoul to highlight the return of this historic property to the Korean people. USFK is hosting joint exhibits with Seoul city at USAG-Y that illustrate the importance of the strong ROK-US Alliance to peace on the Korean Peninsula and to the miraculous economic development of South Korea. □

**Top:** A map shows the planned use for former U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan land after implementation of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan: portions in orange will remain U.S. installations, light grey indicates portions previously returned to the ROK Government, green areas are planned urban park space and portions in pink indicate areas where the use is yet to be determined by the ROK Government.

**Above, left:** A map of the Korean Peninsula indicates the location of Osan Air Base and U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys in relation to Seoul. 2018 saw the relocation of the headquarters for both the United Nations Command and United States Forces Korea to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys near Pyeongtaek city. Both headquarters were located for more than 65 years at USAG-Y in Seoul.







## U.S. ARMY GARRISON YONGSAN

USAG-Y exhibits many layers of shared history. Every building at USAG-Y is labeled with a number that is preceded by a 'T' or an 'S'. The 'T' stands for *temporary*, the 'S' stands for *semi-permanent*.

**There are no *permanent*- facilities on USAG-Y, because the United States always intended to return this land to the Korean people.**

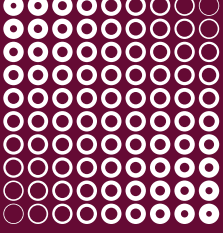
Each *temporary* or *semi-permanent* change in mission and purpose throughout this history is reflected in the many manifestations and modifications made to these structures over time. Each building here contains its own story. Sacrifice, liberation, cohabitation, partnership and friendship are all embodied in the fabric of this place. □

**“The relocation of UNC and USFK headquarters is one of the most significant events in the ROK-US Alliance since the signing of the Armistice in 1953.”**

**–Gen. Vincent K. Brooks**  
FORMER COMMANDER UNC, CFC, USFK  
June 29, 2018

*Top: Every building at U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan is labeled with a number that is preceded by a 'T' or an 'S'. The 'T' stands for temporary, the 'S' stands for semi-permanent. (U.S. Army photos by Maj. Kent Hellman)*

*Left: An old building that once housed Eighth Army's headquarters and Headquarters Battalion now sits empty except for a few chairs and desks at U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan, May 28, 2018. Many organizations have moved south to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys as part of a \$10.7 billion, 15 year effort to consolidate U.S. forces there. (U.S. Army photo by Sean Kimmons)*



[THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT]

# At the Heart of Northeast Asia

*Home to some of the world's most influential and consequential powers, Northeast Asia is a complex web of historical conflicts, interlocking relationships, dynamic economies and strong militaries in pursuit of divergent national aims and interests.*

Given Korea's central location amidst this landscape, events on the Korean Peninsula have the potential to upend not only the region but the world. South Korea has worked alongside its allies, including the United States, to solidify its role as a trusted power in this dynamic and complex security environment.



*ROK Army soldiers stand resolute at the iconic Joint Security Area where South and North Korean soldiers have stood face to face for decades across the Korean Demilitarized Zone, Panmunjom, South Korea, June 19, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Richard Colletta)*



[THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT]

## A Complex Dynamic

South Korea is known in defense and diplomatic circles as the linchpin of stability and prosperity in Northeast Asia. South Korea has worked alongside its allies to solidify its role as an important middle-power in a dynamic and complex security environment.



**1.4 billion**  
POPULATION

### CHINA

China remains the dominant regional influencer and maintains strong economic ties to all Northeast Asian countries. China is North Korea's largest trading partner, but significantly decreased the volume of imports/exports in 2018 in support of UN sanctions. North Korean leadership visited China multiple times throughout the year, before and after presidential summits with South Korea and the U.S.

**\$228 billion**  
Military Expenditures

Beijing ★



**25 million**  
POPULATION

### NORTH KOREA

North Korea shifted away from the overtly hostile acts towards South Korea and the U.S. that dominated its actions in 2017. North Korean leader Kim Jong Un participated in summits with South Korean President Moon Jae-in and U.S. President Donald J. Trump in 2018. Kim Jong Un agreed to denuclearize North Korea and increase cooperation with South Korea during these summits.

**\$3.9 billion**  
Military Expenditures

Pyongyang ★



**51 million**  
POPULATION

### SOUTH KOREA

South Korean President Moon Jae-in began a campaign of rapid engagement with North Korea, seeking to normalize diplomatic and economic ties in response to North Korean overtures for improving relations. The relationship between South Korea and Japan saw an increase in tensions.

**\$39 billion**  
Military Expenditures

Seoul ★

Moscow ★  
4,000 miles west



**144 million**  
POPULATION

## RUSSIA

Russia exerted its influence throughout the region and hosted South Korean President Moon Jae-in during 2018. Russian leaders are among the strongest supporters for lifting sanctions on North Korea, which they have called unfair. Russian disputes with Japan over the Kuril Islands remain a source of tension and have prevented the two countries from ever signing a formal, bilateral World War II peace treaty.

**\$66 billion**  
Military Expenditures

● Vladivostok

Tokyo ★



**126 million**  
POPULATION

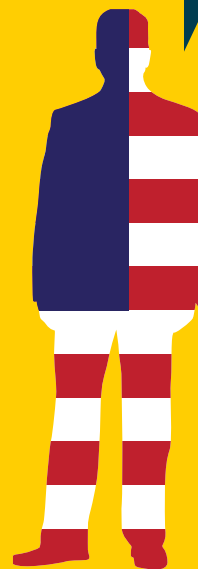
## JAPAN

Japan was a leading supporter of the U.S. Department of State *Maximum Pressure Campaign* against North Korea. Japan maintained this approach and later signaled a willingness to improve relations with North Korea if corresponding denuclearization efforts are undertaken.

**\$45 billion**  
Military Expenditures

***“What South Koreans have achieved on this Peninsula is more than a victory for your nation. It is a victory for every nation that believes in the human spirit. And it is our hope that, someday soon, all of your brothers and sisters of the North will be able to enjoy the fullest of life intended by God.”***

**–Donald J. Trump,  
President of the United States  
November 17, 2017**



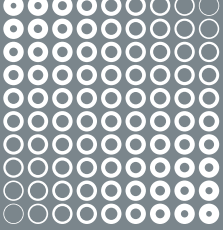
ROK public opinion of the U.S. remains among the highest in the world.

Pew Research Center polling shows that  
**80 PERCENT**  
of South Korean poll respondents expressed a favorable view of the U.S.

South Koreans prioritize denuclearization and a continuing role for U.S. Forces on the Peninsula.

**81 PERCENT**  
expressed support for maintaining U.S. Forces in South Korea without a Korean *end-of-war* declaration; this number falls to 62 percent if a declaration is signed.

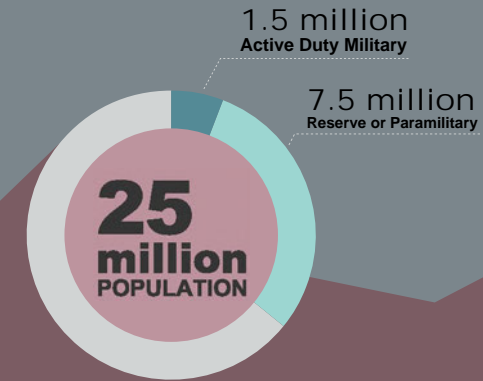




[THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT]

# North Korean Forces

Although 2018 saw a welcomed respite from recurrent North Korean provocations in 2016 and 2017, unchanged is the fundamental challenge the ROK-US Alliance faces in terms of the threat posed by North Korea.



# North Korea










The U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency noted in a report to the U.S. Congress in 2017 that the North Korean Army has more than 1 million soldiers, making it the world's fourth-largest military. Six percent of North Korea's 25 million people serve on active duty, and another 25 to 30 percent are assigned to a reserve or paramilitary unit. About 70 percent of North Korea's ground forces and 50 percent of its air and naval forces are deployed within approximately 60 miles of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

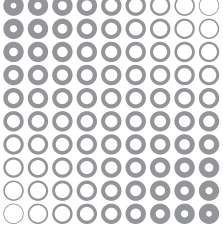
-  Infantry
-  Mechanized Infantry
-  Armor
-  Artillery
-  Fighter Base
-  Transport Base
-  Helicopter Base
-  Other Airfield
-  Air Headquarters
-  Primary Naval Base
-  Fleet Headquarters

### North Korean Ballistic Missiles

<b>SRBM</b> Short-range Ballistic Missile 	SCUD-B/C/ER (SRBM) estimated range: up to 435 miles		
<b>MRBM</b> Medium-range Ballistic Missile 	PUKGUKSONG-2 (MRBM) estimated range: 620+ miles	NO-DONG (MRBM) estimated range: 800 miles	
<b>IRBM</b> Intermediate-range Ballistic Missile 	HWASONG-10 (IRBM) estimated range: 2,000+ miles	HWASONG-12 (IRBM) estimated range: 1,800+ miles	
<b>ICBM</b> Intercontinental Ballistic Missile 	HWASONG-13 (ICBM) estimated range: 3,418+ miles	HWASONG-14 (ICBM) estimated range: 6,250 miles	HWASONG-15 (ICBM) estimated range: 8,000 miles

### Ground Forces

Personnel Strength	950,000	
Tanks	4,200	
Armored Vehicles	2,200	
Field Artillery	8,600	
Multiple Rocket Launchers	5,500	
<b>Air Forces</b>		
Personnel Strength	111,000	
Combat Aircraft	more than 800	
Helicopters	300	
Transport Aircraft	more than 300	
<b>Naval Forces</b>		
Personnel Strength	60,000	
Submarines	70	
Patrol Combatants	430	
Amphibious Landing Craft	260	
Mine Warfare Vessels	20	
Auxiliary Vessels	40	



# North Korea: A Land of Contrasts

*In 2108 North Korean leader Kim Jong Un made a radical shift from multiple provocative actions—developing and displaying North Korea’s missile and nuclear capabilities—towards a policy of diplomacy, engagement and restraint.*

From early in the year, Kim Jong Un began to engage the Republic of Korea (ROK) with a stated intent of creating a positive environment for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympics, an event to which he dispatched his sister and number two within the Workers’ Party of Korea Propaganda and Agitation Department, Kim Yo Jong.

## BILATERAL DIPLOMACY

Eschewing multilateral engagements, Kim Jong Un subsequently embarked on a robust schedule of bilateral diplomacy, which has included:

- Three meetings with South Korea’s President Moon Jae-in,

- Three meetings with China’s leader Xi Jinping, and
- A summit with the p in Singapore.

The Inter-Korean Summits between President Moon and leader Kim Jong Un generated two historic declarations—the Panmunjom Declaration and the Pyongyang Declaration—which provide a framework for moving toward the goals of inter-Korean rapprochement and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

A separate U.S.-Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) Singapore Declaration aims to improve U.S.-DPRK relations as well as the

denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The stage had been set for a second summit with the United States (held in Hanoi Feb. 27-28, 2019) and a meeting with Moscow (held in Vladivostok April 25, 2019). An additional meeting with Tokyo is envisioned for some point in the future.

## HURDLES

Years of North Korean provocations and development of weapons of mass destruction, however, have resulted in significant hurdles to removing accumulated distrust and establishing permanent peace with a denuclearized North Korea. While Kim Jong Un ordered the



*1. Members of the North Korean delegation to the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games, including Kim Young Nam (l) and Kim Jong Un’s younger sister, Kim Yo Jong (middle) watch the Unified Korea vs. Swiss Women’s Ice Hockey match, Feb. 10, 2018. (Official Republic of Korea photo)*

*2. North Korean special operation forces Lighting Commandos march in a military parade to mark the 105<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung on April 17, 2017. (Photo by Rodong Sinmun)*

*continued on page 50*



A large crowd of North Korean soldiers in olive-green uniforms and black caps surrounds a woman in a pink Hanbok. The woman is seen from behind, standing in the center of the formation. The soldiers are looking in various directions, some towards the woman. The scene is outdoors, and the lighting suggests it might be late afternoon or early morning.

*A woman in a pink Hanbok stands in the middle of North Korean soldiers, Pyongyang, North Korea. (Photo by Eric Lafforgue/Alamy Stock Photo)*

**While Kim Jong Un ordered the dismantlement of a missile test site as well as the highly publicized destruction of the nuclear testing facility at Punggye-ri, much work remains to move toward the eventual goal of final, fully verified denuclearization.**



*continued from page 48*

dismantlement of a missile test site as well as the highly publicized destruction of the nuclear testing facility at Punggye-ri, much work remains to move toward the eventual goal of final, fully verified denuclearization.

Although the *Pyongyang Declaration* in September was accompanied by a number of mutual confidence building measures under the Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA), only time will prove North Korea's commitment to reducing tensions and pursuing peace. Toward these goals, and to enable the diplomatic process, adjustments in the scale, scope, timing and volume, of some ROK-U.S. combined exercises have been made. Whether the North will reciprocate with sincerity toward the diplomatic process while showing similar restraint in its conventional forces is yet to be seen.

### **ECONOMIC CONCERNS**

Also in 2018, Kim Jong Un announced a significant shift in focus to developing the North Korean economy.

After an April 2018 plenary session of the Seventh Party Congress, North Korea announced the completion of its *Byungjin* policy that sought simultaneous nuclear and economic development, and a shift to a new strategic line focused solely on the economy.

Although accompanied by a steady stream of propaganda urging increased productivity, expanded use of advanced science and technology, and general application of *creative and new methods* of work, Kim Jong Un appears still committed to a traditional model that avoids reform and opening, and seeks "self-reliant and independent" development that does not require investment, aid or assistance. Kim Jong Un may see opportunities in areas such as tourism and sports exchange as mechanisms to skirt sanctions and secure much-needed foreign currency, but it is unlikely these will generate significant flows of currency, as other countries consider the risk involved in allowing such exchanges with the North.



While seeking aid and assistance from outside, Kim Jong Un has not yet made the policy decisions that would lead to sufficient sanctions relief and international confidence in North Korea as a stable country in which to invest. Short of these decisions, it is unlikely North Korea will be able to achieve major improvements to its economy and anything but marginal, symbolic accomplishments under the Five-Year Economic Strategy.

As such, 2018 was marked by a much-welcomed *détente* and a return to diplomacy and negotiations. It is still difficult, however, to determine what direction Kim Jong Un ultimately hopes to head.

Periods of thawing tensions on the Peninsula have been observed in the past, with Pyongyang ultimately choosing to return to a path of provocation and coercion. Kim Jong Un continuing to expand diplomatic cooperation in order to integrate North Korea into the international community would be a significant sign that the country is breaking from the past.

If Kim Jong Un chooses a return to a provocative North Korea that feels free to conduct limited military actions to secure national objectives, the ROK-US Alliance is prepared. Either direction North Korea chooses to go, the three commands will remain ready to support diplomatic engagement while ensuring deterrence and the continued defense of South Korea. □

---

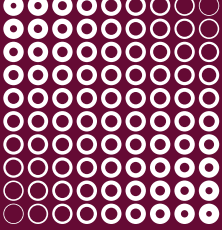
**Opposite page:** U.S. Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo is greeted by North Korea's Vice Chairman Kim Yong Chol upon arrival to Pyongyang, North Korea on October 7, 2018. (U.S. State Department photo)

**Right:** The Embroidery Institute and the Ryugyong Hotel, Pyongyang, North Korea, May 2, 2017. The Ryugyong Hotel, though modern on the outside, remains unfinished on the inside even after years of construction. (Photo 93088251 © Ablakat | Dreamstime.com)

## [THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT] North Korea: A Land of Contrasts





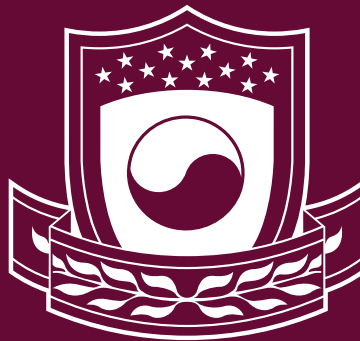


[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]



**UNITED NATIONS  
COMMAND**

*United Nations Command (UNC) is the unified command structure for multinational military forces established in 1950 to support South Korea during the Korean War.*



**COMBINED FORCES  
COMMAND**

*Combined Forces Command (CFC) is the heart of the ROK-US Alliance and remains an enduring testament to the dedicated partnership between the United States and South Korea.*

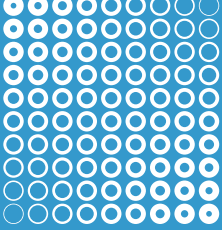


**UNITED STATES  
FORCES KOREA**

*United States Forces Korea (USFK) is responsible for supporting and training joint ROK-U.S. Forces and United Nations Command multinational forces.*

*A M109A6 Paladin fires a 155 mm inert training round during the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery Regiment Defender, 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division (Rotational) Table VI Gunnery at St. Barbara Range, Camp Hovey, Dec. 5. Table VI Gunnery is an annual training requirement for Field Artillery units that qualify individual howitzer crews and platoon Fire Direction Centers. This training focuses on overall readiness and maintaining Field Artillery core competencies at the section level. (U.S. Army photo by 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Sean M. Kealey)*





[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
**United Nations Command**



# United Nations Command

*United Nations Command (UNC) is the unified command structure for multinational military forces established in 1950 to support South Korea during the Korean War.*

The Korean Armistice Agreement, signed July 27, 1953, and still in effect today, established a cessation of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula until a final peaceful settlement is reached. The agreement also established the Military Armistice Commission (MAC). Though the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from MAC activities in 1990s, the UNC members of the MAC (UNCMAC) continue the commission's important work of Armistice enforcement.

UNC, UNCMAC and UNC-Rear exist to:

- Be the continuing home for international commitments on the Korean Peninsula.
- Facilitate dialogue that leads to lasting peace.
- Coordinate international support for the defense of South Korea and enforce the rules of engagement for all participants.
- Provide a pathway for all technical and specialized military resources external to the Korean Peninsula.
- Receive and support international commitments in a time of crisis or need.
- Enforce the Armistice Agreement that ended hostilities in 1953.







*From left, ROK Army Brig. Gen. Lim Tae-gyu, 1<sup>st</sup> Engineer Brigade Commander; ROK Army Lt. Gen. Ahn Young-host, 1<sup>st</sup> Corps Commander; Jeong Kyeong-doo, ROK Minister of National Defense; Canadian Army Lt. Gen. Wayne D. Eyre, Deputy Commander, United Nations Command discuss confidence building measures at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Sept. 25, 2018. North Korea is clearly visible in the background. (Photo by Capt. R.T.D. Spiller)*



ROK and U.S. Soldiers of the United Nations Command Security Battalion salute Adm. Philip S. Davidson's aircraft as he departs the Joint Security Area. Adm. Davidson completed his first visit to South Korea since being sworn in as the Commander of the newly-named Indo-Pacific Command. (Media Center-Korea photo by Sgt. Nicholas Brown-Bell)



## The Mission United Nations Command

*The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) is the multinational force that plays a pivotal role alongside the Combined Forces Command (CFC) and United States Forces Korea (USFK) to increase international legitimacy and collective resolve.*

Comprised of 18 nations—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States—UNC continues to be an important vehicle for coordinating multilateral

engagement, bringing international partners into the fold and providing a standing multinational framework for the integration of multinational forces into the command, should military operations become necessary.

2018 marked 65 years that UNC has successfully enforced the Armistice Agreement, providing diplomatic space to find a lasting peace.

While steadfastly maintaining the Armistice, UNC continues to expand engagements with UN Sending States and like-minded international partners to further enhance intelligence sharing, interoperability and unified training, and planning opportunities. From the Vancouver Foreign Ministers Meeting on Jan. 16, 2018, comprised primarily of UN Sending States, to negotiations



UNITED NATIONS  
COMMAND



UNITED NATIONS MILITARY  
ARMISTICE COMMISSION



UNITED NATIONS  
COMMAND—REAR



NEUTRAL NATIONS  
SUPERVISORY  
COMMISSION

[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
United Nations Command

at the Joint Security Area (JSA) and the repatriation of fallen Soldiers from the Korean War, to behind-the-scenes work to facilitate various summits, UNC is uniquely positioned to advance the objectives of the original UN resolutions that sought to restore peace on the Peninsula.

In 2018 UNC has harnessed efforts to increase its vitality and relevance. Most notable was the appointment of a Canadian Lieutenant General to serve as the deputy commander of UNC—the first non-U.S. officer to hold the post. This appointment comes at a critical juncture with the North-South agreement to implement the historic Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA).

**COMPREHENSIVE MILITARY AGREEMENT (CMA) IMPLEMENTATION**

The CMA, a bilateral North-South agreement, was designed to build trust and prevent military confrontation by increasing the size of the buffer zones on land, air and sea, while enhancing the mechanisms to facilitate routine North-South exchanges in the form of roads, railways and meetings. Given UNC's unique authority to enforce the Armistice, the command remains fully supportive and plays a critical role in operationalizing the CMA. During the first 90 days of CMA implementation, tension reducing efforts centered on: joint de-mining, the withdrawal of guard posts, support to remains recovery operations, and establishing a *No Fly Zone* above the military demarcation line (MDL) that separates the two Koreas.

UNC continues to seek out UN Sending State augmentation to the mission of inspections and investigations, observations, Armistice education, demilitarized zone (DMZ) access control, and advising and assisting foreign dignitary visits. Additionally, UNC continues to ensure the support and force flow through Japan that would be necessary in times of crisis.

Building on the heroic sacrifices of UNC and the ROK soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, conditions have matured with prospects for a major step toward a political settlement on the Korean Peninsula. Despite the challenges ahead, UNC continues to preserve the peace—in the spirit of the UN resolutions more than 68 years ago—to provide space for diplomacy and possibly a lasting inter-Korean peace settlement. □

# UNC Leadership



**Gen.  
Robert B. Abrams**  
**COMMANDER,  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND**

Gen. Abrams most recently served as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Commander of United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, from August 2015 until October 2018.



**Lt. Gen.  
Wayne D. Eyre**  
**DEPUTY COMMANDER,  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND**

Canadian Army Lt. Gen. Eyre has commanded at all levels, from rifle platoon to division, including with the UN in Cyprus and Croatia, with NATO in Bosnia and twice in Afghanistan, the last being as Commander NATO Training Mission–Afghanistan.



**Maj. Gen.  
Mark W. Gillette**  
**CHIEF OF STAFF,  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND**

Maj. Gen. Gillette previously served as deputy director for strategic planning and policy, J-5, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii.

**UNITED NATIONS COMMAND**

The United Nations Command (UNC) is a multinational force created through a series of UN resolutions in response to North Korean aggression more than 68 years ago. The UN Security Council called for UN member states to place their forces under a unified command.

Supplementing UNC activities on the Peninsula is UNC-Rear, with its small element at Yokota Air Base in Tokyo. UNC-Rear's specially-selected cadre of international officers, led by an Australian colonel, is responsible for maintaining access to seven strategically designated UN-flagged bases in Japan.





*Service Members of the Canadian Armed Forces assigned to the United Nations Command arrive at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea for the Turn Towards Busan Ceremony. Turn Towards Busan is a ceremony held annually on Nov. 11 at the cemetery to honor UN Sending States Service Members both living and deceased, who fought in the Korean War. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class William Carlisle)*





[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

## United Nations Command

-  **United Nations Command**
-  **Australia**
-  **Belgium**
-  **Canada**
-  **Colombia**
-  **Denmark\***
-  **France**
-  **Greece**
-  **Italy\***
-  **The Netherlands**
-  **New Zealand**
-  **Norway\***
-  **Philippines**
-  **Republic of Korea**
-  **South Africa**
-  **Thailand**
-  **Turkey**
-  **United Kingdom**
-  **United States**
  
-  **Neutral Nations  
Supervisory Commission**
-  **Poland**
-  **Switzerland**
-  **Sweden\***

*\*Indicates countries that provided medical support*

UNC continues to be an important vehicle for coordinating multilateral engagement, bringing international partners into the fold, and providing a standing multinational framework for the integration of multinational forces into the command, should military operations become necessary.

[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
United Nations Command



## Repatriations

*The UNC maintains its solemn obligation to recover those who have fallen in battle and those listed as missing in action or prisoner of war. As part of discharging its duties to uphold and enforce the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement, an estimated 629 sets of remains have been repatriated over the last 29 years.*

United Nations Command (UNC) is committed to providing the fullest possible accounting and dignified interment for Korean War Era personnel, ensuring all remains are properly identified and interred honorably. The remains received from North Korea have been being handled with the utmost care and respect by professional historians, forensic scientists, uniformed personnel and government officials.

More than 7,600 U.S. troops remain unaccounted for from the Korean War with 5,300 believed to be in North

Korea. Following the Armistice in 1953, which established the demilitarized zone (DMZ) between the two Koreas, both sides were required to repatriate individuals listed as killed or missing in action. The United States received an estimated 4,219 human remains, of whom 2,944 are known or believed to be Americans.

UNC with support from United States Forces Korea (USFK), repatriated 55 sets of remains from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on July 27, 2018.

**Opposite page:** *The illustration shows the process of repatriation from remains hand over, to catalog and inspection, to identification and accountability, to hometown burial. (Source U.S. Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency.)*

MORE THAN  
**9,000**

UNC TROOPS  
unaccounted for  
AMONG THOSE

**NEARLY**  
**1,100** United Kingdom

50 Philippines • 30 Canada  
1 New Zealand • 3 The Netherlands

**400** Turkey

30 Australia • 5 Belgium  
3 Greece • 20 France  
9 South Africa • 5 Thailand

MORE THAN  
**7,600**

UNITED STATES  
unaccounted for

**5,300**

BELIEVED TO BE IN  
**North Korea**





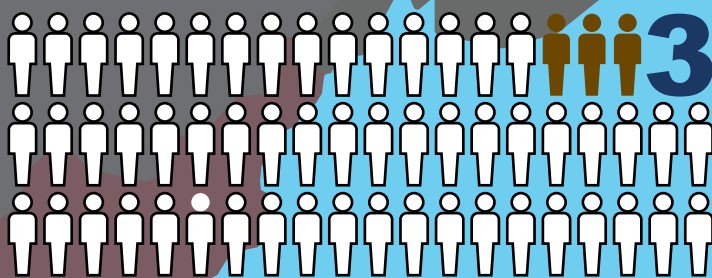
1. Personnel from the United Nations Command (UNC), U.S. Department of State, and Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) secure flags onto cases containing the possible remains of Service Members lost in the Korean War after conducting a unilateral transfer in Wonsan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, July 27, 2018. UN flags were used to cover the cases because the nationality of the deceased had yet to be discovered. Upon identification, the cases will be covered with the flag of their respective nation. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class David J. Marshall)

2. The UNC returned a New Zealand sailor and soldier during a ceremony at Osan Air Base, Oct. 8, 2018. As part of a project called Te Auraki (The Return), the New Zealand Defense Force returns personnel and dependents buried overseas after January 1955. The ceremony, which began with a Maori prayer, brought traditional New Zealand song and dance from the island nation to Osan Air Base. (Media Center Korea photo by Sgt. Benjamin Parsons)

3. Members of the Osan Air Base community honor the remains upon arrival at Osan Air Base on July 27, 2018. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Ashley Tyler)

4. The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command conduct an honorable carry ceremony at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii, Aug. 1, 2018. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Apryl Hall)

**55**  
sets of remains  
REPATRIATED  
Aug. 1, 2018



**3** IDENTIFIED AND ACCOUNTED FOR  
Master Sgt. Charles H.  
**McDaniel**  
Pfc. William H.  
**Jones**  
Sgt. Frank J.  
**Suliman**

**1** July 20  
55 transfer cases sent to North Korea

North Korea  
Wonsan

**2** July 27  
Remains flown via U.S. military transport from Wonsan in North Korea

**3** July 27-31  
Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) examines remains

Panmunjom  
Osan Air Base

**5** Aug 1  
Vice President Mike Pence presides at ceremony to welcome the fallen back to U.S. soil

**4** Aug 1  
Repatriation Ceremony on departure—attendees honor the fallen in a final send-off from the Peninsula

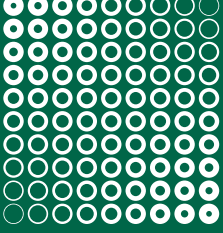
South Korea

**6** DPAA Lab works to identify remains\*  
Sep 12, 2018  
Master Sgt. Charles H. McDaniel Identified  
Sep 13, 2018  
Pfc. William H. Jones Identified  
Jan 15, 2019  
Sgt. Frank J. Suliman Identified

Hawaii  
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam

**7** Identified remains returned to next-of-kin  
Oct 27  
Master Sgt. Charles H. McDaniel buried in Greenwood, Indiana





[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
Combined Forces Command



# Combined Forces Command

*Established Nov. 7, 1978, the Republic of Korea-United States Combined Forces Command (CFC) is the heart of the ROK-US Alliance.*

The command remains an enduring testament to the ironclad Alliance and dedicated partnership between the United States and South Korea.

The ready and capable CFC stands at the crux of the command's tripartite structure and enshrines the shared ROK and U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea.

CFC is the heart of the ROK-US Alliance, a distinctive command that is unique from any other U.S. alliance. It serves as the realization of the military cooperation between the two nations. The CFC forms a complex and effective military architecture that brings the vast assortment of capabilities to bear in defense of the Peninsula and supports diplomatic, information and economic efforts.







*Republic of Korea Army medics transport a U.S. Soldier casualty to a ROK helicopter that then transported the casualty to a ROK landing ship during a simulated mass casualty training. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Sarah Williams 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division)*



**Right:** Maj. Gen. D. Scott McKean, commander 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, ROK-U.S. Combined Division places the combined division patch on Brig. Gen. Kim Yong-chul, the incoming deputy commanding general for ROK, at the Deputy Commanding Generals' Patch Ceremony on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division Parade Field at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, June 15, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Pak Chin-u, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division Public Affairs)

**Below:** South Korea medical personnel work alongside U.S. Navy medical personnel aboard the ROKS Cheon Ja Bong (LST-687) Feb. 15, 2018. Their efforts were part of Exercise Cobra Gold conducted annually in Thailand with seven nations participating. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Joshua Pinkney)



## The Mission Combined Forces Command

*The Combined Forces Command (CFC) reflects the mutual commitment of the Republic of Korea and the United States to maintain peace and security, and the willingness and capability to take that commitment into battle, if the need arises.*

More than a half century of fragile peace has marked the history of post-war Korea, where the world's longest standing Armistice remains tenuously in force. For most of these years, the directing headquarters was the United Nations Command (UNC), which had also directed combat operations in the 1950-53 war.

The professional growth and development of the Republic of Korea's (ROK) armed forces propelled the evolution of the ROK defense structure. As early as 1965, it was recognized that what worked in the war could be significantly improved by increasing ROK participation in the planning structure.

A combined operational planning staff—developed in 1968 as an adjunct to UNC, United States Forces Korea, Eighth United States Army Headquarters and the I Corps—evolved in 1971



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
Combined Forces Command

as an integrated field army headquarters. It was not until 1978, as a bilateral agreement related to the planned U.S. ground combat force withdrawal of that time—subsequently canceled in 1981—that the senior headquarters in South Korea was organized as a combined staff.

Hostilities today are deterred by this binational defense team. Established on November 7, 1978, CFC is the warfighting headquarters. Its role is to deter, or defeat if necessary, outside aggression against South Korea.

To accomplish that mission in a contingency, CFC has operational control over more than 600,000 active-duty military personnel of all services, from both countries. In wartime, augmentation could include some 3.5 million ROK reservists as well as additional U.S. and Sending State forces deployed from outside South Korea. Also, CFC would provide a coordinated defense through its air, ground, naval and combined Marine forces component commands and the Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force. Additional forces would be provided to the CFC for employment via their respective service components.

The CFC is commanded by a four-star U.S. general with a four-star ROK Army general as deputy commander. Throughout the command structure, binational manning is readily apparent: if the chief of a staff section is Korean, the deputy is American and vice versa. This integrated structure exists within the component commands as well as the headquarters. All CFC components are tactically integrated through continuous combined and joint planning, training and exercises.

Separate ROK and U.S. command post exercises were combined as *Ulchi Focus Lens* (UFL) in 1976. In December 2006, the CFC commander ordered the name of UFL be changed. The ROK staff retained the name of the ROK government exercise *Ulchi* and changed the exercise name to *Ulchi Freedom Guardian* (UFG). UFG is an annual joint and combined simulation-supported command post exercise that trains CFC personnel and major component, subordinate and augmenting staffs using state-of-the-art wargaming computer simulations and support infrastructures.

At the unit level, frequent no-notice alerts, musters and operational readiness inspections insure combat preparedness for ROK and U.S. Forces. Both countries are pursuing ambitious modernization programs to maintain a viable ROK-U.S. military posture.

South Korea is making strides in equipment improvement through a rapidly expanding domestic defense industry, as well as purchases from foreign sources. U.S. efforts toward modernization include newer, more powerful weapon systems, greater mobility and helicopter lift capability, and vastly increased anti-armor capability. □

# CFC Leadership



**Gen.  
Robert B. Abrams**  
COMMANDER,  
COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

Gen. Abrams has commanded at every level from Company through Division, and led units in combat operations in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan.



**Gen.  
Choi Byung-hyuk**  
DEPUTY COMMANDER,  
COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

Gen. Choi Byung-hyuk graduated from the Korea Military Academy and earned a master's degree in Strategic Studies from the U.S. Army War College. Gen. Choi is currently the Deputy Commander, Combined Forces Command and the Commander, Ground Component Command. He previously served as ROK Army Headquarters Vice Chief of Staff.



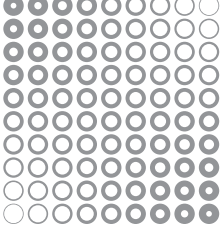
**Lt. Gen.  
Michael A. Bills**  
CHIEF OF STAFF,  
COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

Lt. Gen. Bills recently served as the Assistant Chief of Staff U-3/C-3/J-3, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea.

## COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

Activated on November 7, 1978 under the command of Gen. John William Vessey, Jr., CFC is the warfighting headquarters on the Korean Peninsula, functioning as an integrated, combined Alliance force that employs and synchronizes ROK and U.S. military assets.





[COMBINED FORCES COMMAND]

# A Unique Military Structure

*Given the ironclad nature of the ROK-U.S. partnership, the Combined Forces Command (CFC) derives its strategic direction and operational guidance from both ROK and U.S. executive authorities.*

This unique command structure allows CFC to collaborate daily on meeting external threats to South Korea through consistently transmitted joint strategic guidance from both capitals. CFC derives its structure, priorities and organization from bilateral agreements coordinated through the annual Military Committee Meeting (MCM), conducted between the U.S. and ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), which takes place between the ROK Ministry of National Defense and U.S. Office of the Secretary of Defense. These Alliance-centric consultative processes allow the United States and South Korea

to provide CFC with critical combined guidance that leverages CFC capabilities and establishes the command as a stabilizing force within Northeast Asia.

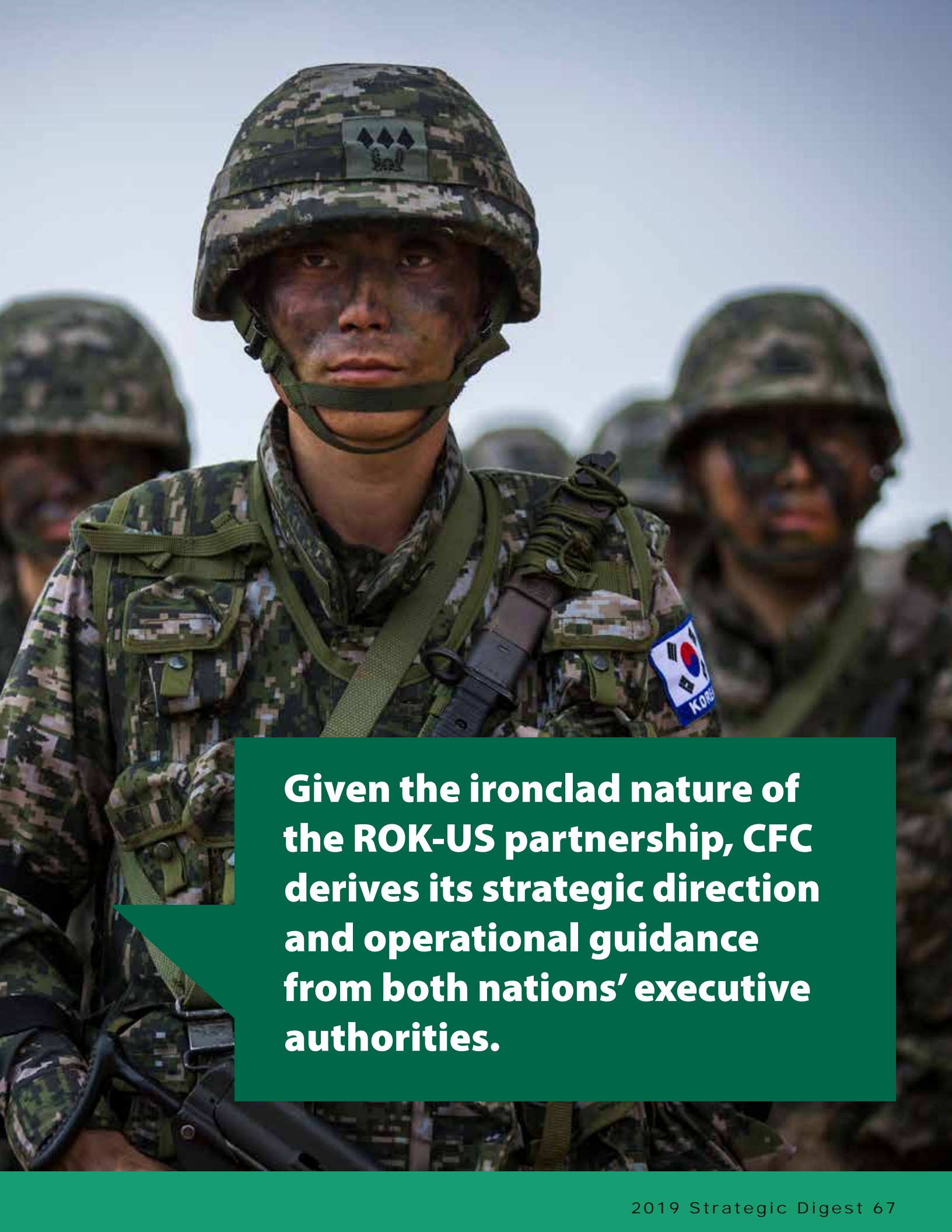
## **OPERATIONAL CONTROL (OPCON)**

U.S. and South Korean defense leaders have made significant progress in preparation for transfer of wartime operational control over combined forces to the South Korean military. In a September 2017 address, ROK President Moon Jae-in declared his administration's intent to pursue OPCON transfer and closer coordination and interoperability of combined forces, stepping up the

*continued on page 68*



*ROK Marines stand in formation during the conclusion of the rehearsal for the combined amphibious landing demonstration conducted as part of Exercise Cobra Gold 2014 at Hat Yao beach, Rayong, Thailand, Feb. 13. Exercises like Cobra Gold, which both U.S. and ROK forces participated in during 2018, demonstrate the shared commitment to sustained readiness, the ROK-US Alliance and regional partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region. (U.S. Marine Corps file photo by Sgt. Matthew Troyer)*



**Given the ironclad nature of the ROK-US partnership, CFC derives its strategic direction and operational guidance from both nations' executive authorities.**



## [ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS] Combined Forces Command



continued from page 66

ROK Ministry of National Defense's efforts to craft a phased road map to carry out this process. In October, leaders from both nations signed the Alliance's mutually declared guiding principles, which paves the way for a conditions-based transition of wartime operational control.

### COMMAND STRUCTURE

As South Korea and the United States continue to modernize and strengthen their capabilities, so too will the command structure and orientation of CFC evolve to accommodate a changing strategic environment.

In the months and years to come, CFC will adapt as the command proceeds with its planned relocation. This relocation effort has seen USFK move its headquarters south to Pyeongtaek, while CFC

remains in Seoul. Despite the physical separation, this command transformation will enhance CFC.

CFC will remain wholly combined from the tactical level all the way up to the headquarters, supported both by critical co-location at Commander, Naval Forces Korea headquarters in Busan and ongoing combined training partnerships with the ROK Marine Corps and ROK Air Force. As Eighth Army settles into its new home at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, integration with the ROK-led Combined Ground Component Command (CGCC) will continue to strengthen the ties between the two Army elements. The command's forward-looking vision may involve change in the present, but that which endures at the heart of the command is CFC's absolute unity of purpose and joint commitment to stability, security and prosperity in Northeast Asia. As the CFC motto states, "같이 갑시다" (pronounced Kat-chi kap-shi-da), "We go together!" □



### ROK-U.S. COMBINED DIVISION: 2<sup>ND</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division is the major U.S. ground combat unit in Korea. The Division's headquarters is located at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, and its primary mission is to deter war on the Korean Peninsula by maintaining a high state of combat readiness and vigilance. 2ID units—*Second to None*—stand shoulder-to-shoulder with first-echelon Korean units on the Korean Peninsula.



# 1953

## BIRTH OF THE ROK-US ALLIANCE

At the conclusion of Korean War hostilities in 1953, South Korea and the United States signed a Mutual Defense Treaty. The simple document joins the two nations in their desire “to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific Area” and serves as the foundation of a comprehensive alliance that endures today.

Called “the relationship forged in blood,” that alliance has evolved into a broad and deep partnership based on a shared commitment to ideals such as democracy and freedom.

Even today South Korea and the U.S. maintain a firm stance about the role and importance of this Alliance for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

**1.** 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Evan Sabourin, assigned to the ROK-U.S. Combined Division, measures distance on his map during the Best Warrior Competition, April 10, 2018. The competition identifies and recognizes the most outstanding officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, U.S. Soldier and Korean Augmentation To the United States Army (KATUSA) within the division. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Maryam Treece)

**2.** Capt. Rich LeBron, commanding officer of the amphibious assault ship USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD 6), describes flight deck capabilities to Republic of Korea Army Gen. Park Han-ki, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, during a ship's tour. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Gavin T Shields)

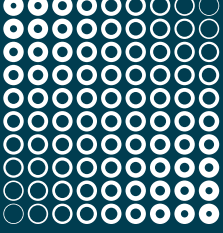
**3.** Gen. Robert B. Abrams, UNC, CFC, USFK commander, exits a control room after meeting with several Republic of Korea soldiers at the Demilitarized Zone, Nov. 10, 2018. During the visit—only two days after he assumed command—Gen. Abrams reaffirmed that the ROK-US Alliance remains ironclad and will continue to play an important role in preventing armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula and promoting peace and stability in the region for many decades to come. (U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1<sup>st</sup> Class Alexandria Crawford)

**4.** Capt. Julia McKusick, Alpha Company 2-2 Assault Helicopter Battalion, commander and her co-pilot, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Melissa Taylor, the UH-60 pilot-in-command were traveling to a training exercise when they observed a South Korean firefighting helicopter crash into the Han River, Dec. 1, 2018. They immediately reported the incident to the Seoul traffic control tower and hovered above until rescue personnel arrived. 2<sup>nd</sup> Combat Aviation Brigade is a part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry ROK-U.S. Combined Division. 2<sup>nd</sup> CAB's mission is to provide superior air support to U.S. and ROK ground forces. (U.S. Army photo by Capt. Viet Nguyen 2<sup>nd</sup> Combat Aviation Brigade)



U.S. Air Force Chief Master Sgt. Scott Lumpkin, Seventh Air Force command chief, receives the Republic of Korea–U.S. Alliance Award from the Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense in Seoul, Nov. 14, 2018. Lumpkin is the first enlisted U.S. Air Force member to receive the award for military service and his dedication to strengthening the ROK-US Alliance. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Sergio A. Gamboa)





[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
United States Forces Korea



# United States Forces Korea

*United States Forces Korea (USFK) is responsible for training joint South Korea-U.S. Forces and United Nations Command multinational forces.*

Established on July 1, 1957, USFK supports the United Nations Command (UNC) and Combined Forces Command (CFC). USFK participates annually in joint and combined operations with CFC to train and maintain readiness for personnel and augmentation units.

- USFK is evidence of the continued commitment to the ROK-US Alliance.
- USFK serves as a stabilizing force in the Northeast Asia region.
- U.S. Forces have stood side-by-side with South Korean and UN Sending States partners for more than 65 years.
- USFK provides strong and capable forces to allow a full range of instruments to national leaders.





*An A-10 Thunderbolt II from the 25<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron sits on display during the Fourth of July Liberty Festival at Osan Air Base, July 4, 2018. More than 4,500 service members and their families attended the festival to enjoy food, entertainment and a fireworks show hosted by the 51<sup>st</sup> Force Support Squadron and various supporting organizations. (U.S. Air Force Photo by 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Rachel Salpietra, 51<sup>st</sup> Fighter Wing Public Affairs)*



**Right:** A U.S. Army Soldier assigned to 4<sup>th</sup> Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Company, 23<sup>rd</sup> CBRN Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sustainment Brigade, conducts squad movement drills on Camp Carroll, Dec. 12, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Adeline Witherspoon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sustainment Brigade)

**Opposite page:** Soldiers from the 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division perform Personnel Recovery Training at Rodriguez Live Fire Complex, Republic of Korea, April 4, 2018. The Raider Brigade is in Korea as the rotational tank brigade supporting the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division. (U.S. Army photo by 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Sean M. Kealey)



## The Mission United States Forces Korea

*United States Forces Korea (USFK) will continue to coordinate with South Korea to build combined capacity, through training and cooperation to achieve common security objectives.*

USFK operates in synchronization with Combined Forces Command (CFC) and United Nations Command (UNC) during Armistice and in the event of crisis.

In the event of hostilities on the Peninsula, USFK is ready to undertake the reception, staging, onward movement and integration (RSO&I) functions for U.S. and multinational forces. In conjunction with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) and partner agencies, USFK also plans to conduct Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations in conjunction with the U.S. State Department, should it ever be required.

The ironclad deterrence that the ROK, USFK and UNC have provided for more than six decades has created an environment that helped South Korea develop into a prosperous and stable democratic nation. While this deter-

rence has been successful, it has also set the conditions for historic diplomatic engagement in 2018, despite newly developed strategic threats from North Korea. These new threats have only strengthened the ironclad Alliance, which is prepared to respond with strong and capable forces—providing national leaders a range of options to address regional threats.

### AN EVOLVING ENVIRONMENT

In order to further diplomatic engagement, USFK adjusted the scale, scope, timing and volume of some key exercises in 2018. However, the command continues activities to enhance its readiness and deep commitment to stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the Asia-Pacific region. The evolving approach to exercises ensures operational and strategic training for Combined Mission Essential Tasks (CMETs) is accomplished, while supporting Alliance objectives and diplomatic efforts.

### HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

In 2018, USFK relocated its headquarters and many subordinate units to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H), which provides U.S. Forces better readiness and combat support potential. USAG-H represents the strength of the ROK-US Alliance and serves as the symbol of its strong resolve to safeguard the peace

*continued on page 74*



***The deterrence that ROK, USFK and UNC have provided for more than six decades has created an environment that helped the Republic of Korea develop into a prosperous and stable democratic nation.***

# USFK Leadership



**Gen.  
Robert B. Abrams**  
COMMANDING GENERAL,  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA

He most recently served as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Commander of United States Army Forces Command at Fort Bragg.



**Lt. Gen.  
Kenneth S. Wilsbach**  
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL,  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA

He has commanded a fighter squadron, operations group and wing, and has held various staff assignments including Director of Operations, Combined Air Operations Center and Director of Operations, U.S. Central Command.



**Maj. Gen.  
Stephen C. Williams**  
CHIEF OF STAFF,  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA

He is a command pilot with more than 3,000 flying hours, including more than 260 combat hours earned during operations Southern Watch and Iraqi Freedom.



**Command Sgt. Maj.  
Walter A. Tagalicud**  
SENIOR ENLISTED LEADER,  
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA

He is an Infantryman and a graduate of the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, and a recipient of the Legion of Merit and the Order of Saint Maurice.



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
United States Forces Korea

*continued from page 72*

and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia for years to come.

**50<sup>TH</sup> U.S.-ROK SECURITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING**

Also in 2018, the 50<sup>th</sup> U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington. During this historic SCM, then U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis and ROK Minister of National Defense Jeong Kyeong-doo noted that the SCM has played a pivotal role in the development of the ROK-US Alliance

since the first meeting on May 28, 1968. They agreed that both sides will hold discussions on a joint vision to further develop Alliance defense cooperation in a mutually reinforcing and future-oriented manner in consideration of potential changes in the security environment.

As diplomatic efforts continue, USFK will continue to provide the Peninsula the breadth and depth of U.S. Military capabilities and will maintain a vigilant and unmistakable deterrence. □



**Above:** U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sustainment Brigade, engage targets during live fire training on the Montana Range near Warrior Base, South Korea. The Soldiers qualified on both day and night marksmanship. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Adeline Witherspoon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sustainment Brigade)

Warriors with 2-2 Assault Helicopter Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Combat Aviation Brigade refuel a UH-60 Black Hawk during a recent training exercise in South Korea. The U.S. Army's first priority is readiness—making sure our Soldiers have the tools and training they need to fight tonight. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Courtney Davis, 2<sup>nd</sup> Combat Aviation Brigade Public Affairs)



***“South Korea and the U.S. maintain a firm stance about the role and importance of United States Forces Korea for peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.”***

**–Moon Jae-in, President of South Korea**  
*July 11, 2018*



*U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Nathaniel Awrey, 51<sup>st</sup> Maintenance Group, standardized load crew team lead, secures munitions onto a jammer during a loading operation at Osan Air Base, South Korea, Nov. 2, 2018. The crew was able to load munitions onto the aircraft in record timing after performing a new loading operation method. The 51<sup>st</sup> Munitions Squadron as a whole won the 2017 Maintenance Effectiveness Award. The team-award captures the mission accomplishments, innovative and effective use of maintenance resources, and personnel quality of life programs of a maintenance unit. (U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1<sup>st</sup> Class Ilyana A. Escalona)*

# Innovation

*United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea continue to evolve through a culture of innovation that drives solutions to our toughest challenges.*

The USFK Innovation Team hosts experimentation, encourages collaboration and inspires new thinking in the command. These efforts strengthen the Alliance, deter adversary aggression and, if necessary, aid U.S. counterparts in the defense of the Republic of Korea. In 2018, the command sought opportunities to leverage emerging capabilities and provide innovative effects in close coordination with defense, interagency, industry and academic partners.

## **INTERAGENCY**

Among command accomplishments with the interagency, USFK representatives led initial coordination with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and the U. S. Department of Energy to support final, fully verified denuclearization planning and negotiation.

The command also successfully partnered with the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to leverage strategic innovation and emerging technology efforts centered on public health preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters and public health emergencies.

## **DEFENSE**

The small agile group of innovation experts at USFK formed new relationships with the Defense Advanced Research and Projects





Agency (DARPA), the Strategic Capabilities Office (SCO), MD5-The National Security Accelerator, the Army Science Board, the Rapid Reaction Technology Office (RRTO) and the Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD) Program office. The Defense Digital Service (DDS) supported command efforts to deploy technology and digital services incorporating private sector best practices and talent.

These mutually beneficial partnerships assisted the command in leveraging the Defense Innovation Ecosystem and provided unique opportunities to demonstrate and evaluate capabilities in an operational environment.

In coordination with USINDOPACOM and United States Army Pacific (USARPAC), the group executed an eight-month Rapid Capabilities Cell (RCC) and established a permanent Emerging Capabilities Council (ECC) on the Korean Peninsula. The RCC and ECC bring an unprecedented level of collaboration to address critical capability and capacity gaps.

The 694<sup>th</sup> Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group built the first military-focused innovation lab on the Korean Peninsula at Osan Air Base. The purpose of the lab, and others like it across the U.S. Air Force, is to give ISRG Airmen the tools and supplies to drive innovation, enhance their mission and provide solutions to problems unique to their tasks. An additional theater innovation space was established on U.S. Army Garrison-Humphreys.

#### **INDUSTRY**

Effective teamwork and dialog with industry partners helped the command ensure commercial practices and knowledge were incorporated into the search for solutions. In 2018, Boeing Defense, General Atomics, The MITRE Corporation, Occam Solution and Raytheon assisted command innovation efforts.

#### **ACADEMIC**

Academic partnerships with Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI), Stanford University and George Mason University gave command innovation experts the chance to tap the knowledge base of three outstanding universities. ►

*continued on page 78*



## [ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS] United States Forces Korea

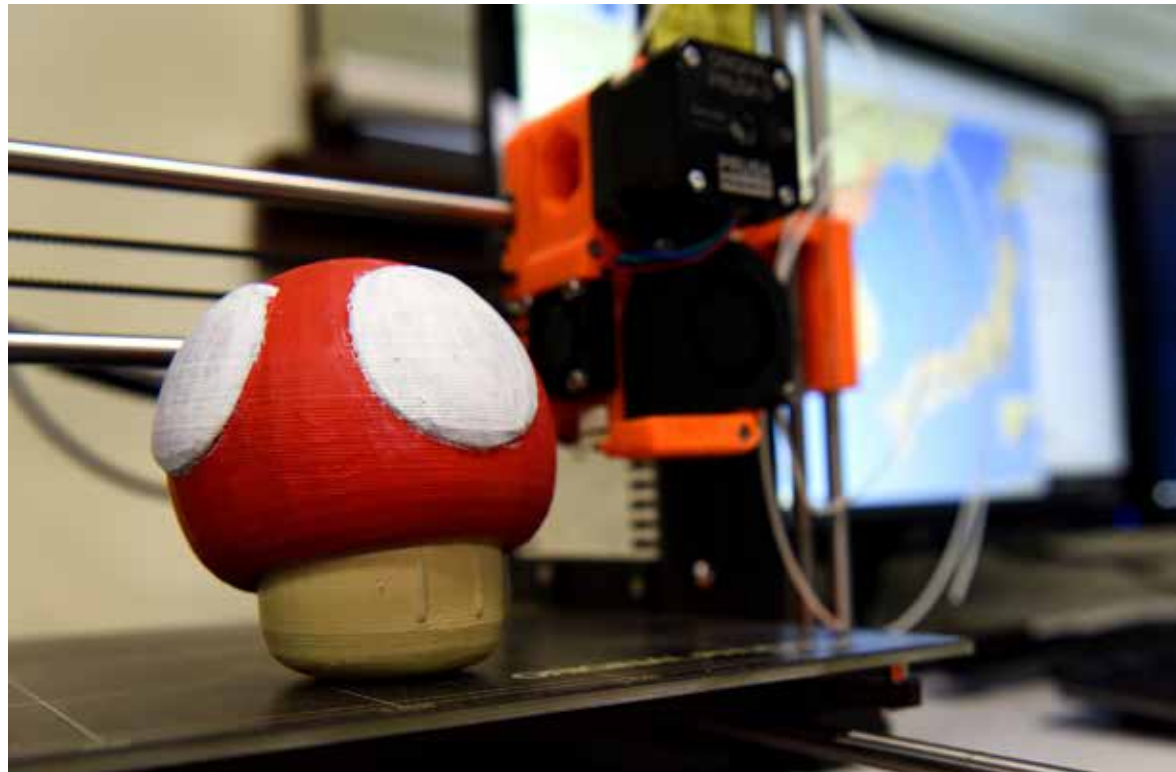
*continued from page 77*

### **ON THE HORIZON**

In 2019, UNC, CFC and USFK will continue to cultivate partnerships and streamline processes to better leverage cutting-edge technologies. This success requires the introduction of new and innovative ways to shape and counter emerging threats across all domains. Command innovation efforts in 2019 are focusing on intelligence, lethality, interoperability and readiness. As our South Korean counterparts pursue defense reform

and seek game changers to increase fighting capability, the command will expand collaboration with the Joint United States Military Affairs Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K).

Efforts will also be made to expand outreach to United Nations Sending State partners to enhance combined interoperability. Finally, as diplomatic efforts to denuclearize the Peninsula proceed the command will continue seeking capabilities to enable final, fully verified denuclearization. □



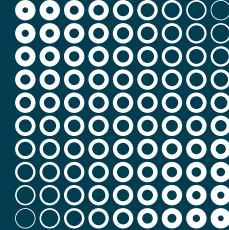
**Above:** A 3D-printed mushroom showcases the ability of a 3D printer during the opening ceremony of the Korea Innovation and Research Center (KIRC) at Osan Air Base, June 26, 2018. The KIRC is the first military-focused innovation lab on the Korean peninsula, open 24/7 to allow Airmen access to high tech equipment and a relaxing environment designed to stimulate creativity. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Kelsey Tucker)

**Opposite Page:** ROK Navy Seaman Sung Su Im uses BEMR Lab's Virtual Equipment Environment (V2E) virtual reality system at the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2018 Innovation Fair held on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The world's largest international maritime exercise, RIMPAC, provides a unique training opportunity while fostering and sustaining cooperative relationships among participants critical to ensuring the safety of sea lanes and security of the world's oceans. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Justin R. Pacheco)









[INDOPACOM]  
United States Forces Korea



**72<sup>ND</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND**

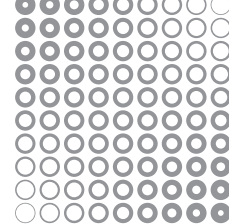
*INDOPACOM is the largest and oldest U.S. geographic combatant command. United States Forces Korea is proud to be a part of that legacy and support our ROK allies. The aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76), foreground, leads a formation of Carrier Strike Group Five ships as Air Force B-52 Stratofortress aircraft and Navy F/A-18 Hornet aircraft pass overhead for a photo exercise during Valiant Shield 2018 in the Philippine Sea, Sept. 17, 2018. The biennial, U.S.-only field-training exercise focuses on integration of joint training among the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. This iteration is the seventh exercise in the Valiant Shield series that began in 2006. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1<sup>st</sup> Class Chad M. Butler)*





*U.S. Soldiers assigned to 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment, (Gimlet Battalion) use suppressive fire during a Force on Force exercise at Rodriguez Live Fire Complex, Yeongpyeong-ri, South Korea, April 6, 2018. Members of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division engage in the Force on Force exercise to utilize strategic thinking, maneuvering and to strengthen pre-deployment readiness. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Elizabeth Brown)*





[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



# Eighth Army

*Enabling diplomacy and maintaining readiness on the Peninsula, Eighth United States Army is the ground component of United States Forces Korea (USFK) and a lethal partner in the ROK-US Alliance.*

Eighth Army builds and maintains Army force readiness, transitions to combined organizations and increases its interoperability with the ROK Army to deter aggression and reassure partners, while supporting diplomatically-led efforts to bring peace, prosperity and stability to the Korean Peninsula.

Throughout 2018, Eighth Army worked with the U.S. Army enterprise on a variety of readiness priorities to set the Korean theater of operations (KTO) and ensure forces on the Peninsula were ready to *fight tonight*. This effort shaped force posture by identifying key capability gaps and maintained the KTO's readiness on sustainment, communications, intelligence, chemical and biological defense, protection, mobility, medical operations and manning.

### READINESS

Rotational units are pivotal to Eighth Army readiness. They ensure tailored flexibility to force structure in the KTO by providing a diverse mix of rapidly deployable capabilities that are

modular, scalable and ready to *fight tonight*. The use of rotational units to the Peninsula exposes more Soldiers to South Korea and the region, enhances the partnership between the ROK and U.S. Army, and supports the Army's vision of being globally responsive and regionally engaged. Rotational units include an armored brigade combat team (ABCT), a Multiple Launch Rocket System artillery battalion and an AH-64 Apache helicopter heavy attack reconnaissance squadron. As an example of Eighth Army's ability to increase readiness and the importance of rotational units to readiness, Eighth Army conducted an equipment draw of the Army's Prepositioned Stock for the first of 17 companies, which validated readiness of this fleet and exercised reception, staging and onward movement systems and processes.

Training and exercises are requisite components to maintain a high readiness level. In the spring of 2018, Eighth Army participated in Key Resolve-18 to improve mission command and assess its key wartime responsibilities, ►

*continued on page 84*



## [ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

### United States Forces Korea

EIGHTH ARMY



*continued from page 83*

including reception, staging, onward movement and integration (RSOI); counter weapons of mass destruction (CWMD); non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO); and theater sustainment. Eighth Army adjusted the scale, scope, timing and volume of some exercises to preserve space for diplomacy. To maintain readiness, Eighth Army continued to conduct numerous small-scale and staff-level training exercises throughout the fall. Combined training with Eighth Army's ROK counterparts increased readiness significantly. For example, Maritime Counter Special Operation Force (MC-SOF) annual training builds proficiency for countering potential infiltration by maritime special operating forces.

#### SHAPING THE THEATER

Eighth Army continues to posture for the future by leading U.S. transformation and relocation efforts on the Korean Peninsula. In 2018, the headquarters for both 2ID ROK-U.S. Combined Division and USFK completed transition to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys. In 2019, Eighth Army expects most of the

rotational ABCT and the hospital to complete their transition to USAG-H.

More than \$10.7 billion has been spent to transform USAG Humphreys and U.S. Army Garrison Daegu installations into modern garrison communities with a wide variety of amenities and services that enhance Alliance readiness, deterrence and defense posture in support of U.S. and ROK national interests on the Korean Peninsula.

#### STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE

In addition to combined training, Eighth Army began an ambitious expansion of its combined headquarters by placing 48 U.S. Soldiers into the ROK-led Combined Ground Component Command (CGCC) as well as the inclusion of a ROK Brigadier General as a deputy commanding general in Eighth Army headquarters.

CGCC, a combined headquarters manned by both Eighth Army and ROK personnel, is a foundational component in strengthening the Alliance and will become the ground component to the Combined Forces Command in

2019. In 2018, Eighth Army and ROK personnel began working diligently to meet CGCC initial operating conditions, including combined personnel and facilities management, operational planning, interoperability of command and control, communication, computer networks and intelligence. Eighth Army provides an array of talented and diverse officers and noncommissioned officers, to include the CGCC Deputy Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Andrew Juknelis. Eighth Army aimed to further strengthen the Alliance by planning and initiating a combined Eighth Army Headquarters. Eighth Army welcomed ROK Brig. Gen. Kim Tae-up as Eighth Army's first Deputy Commanding General-ROK.

Lastly, Eighth Army Soldiers supported the Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA) by providing observers and technical experts to the ROK for the deconstruction of guard posts and demining operations at the Military Demarcation Line, displaying Eighth Army's ironclad commitment to our ROK counterparts and the Alliance. □



**1.** Soldiers participate in the 9/11 Memorial Ruck March at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, September 11. The 24-hour ruck march and competition served as a memorial to those who gave their lives on September 11<sup>th</sup> and in the defense of our nation. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Maryam Treece, 20<sup>th</sup> Public Affairs Detachment)

**2.** 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division prepare to qualify on M240/249 Montana Range in South Korea, Jan. 25, 2019. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Alon Humphrey, 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division Public Affairs)

**3.** Chief Warrant Officer 2 Ronald Myers plots points on a map at the night land navigation event during the Eighth Army Best Warrior Competition, May 14, 2018. The competition recognizes the top performing officer, warrant officer and Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) soldier at the Eighth Army level. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Maryam Treece, 20<sup>th</sup> Public Affairs Detachment)

**4.** The command team of the U.S. Army 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sustainment Brigade, hosted a physical readiness training session with Sgt. Maj. of the Army Daniel Dailey—who holds the Army's highest rank for enlistees—and Eighth Army outgoing Command Sgt. Maj. Rick Merritt at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, South Korea, on Nov. 15, 2018. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Adeline Witherspoon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade)

# 8A Leadership



**Lt. Gen.**  
**Michael A. Bills**  
**COMMANDER, EIGHTH ARMY**

Lt. Gen. Bills most recently served as the Assistant Chief of Staff U-3, C-3, J-3, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea.



**Maj. Gen.**  
**Daniel J. Christian**  
**DEPUTY COMMANDER**  
**SUSTAINMENT, EIGHTH ARMY**

Maj. Gen. Christian has been a Soldier for more than 35 years. His previous assignments include Commanding General and Deputy Commanding General-Operations, 412<sup>th</sup> Theater Engineer Command.



**Brig. Gen.**  
**Patrick J. Donahoe**  
**DEPUTY COMMANDER**  
**OPERATIONS, EIGHTH ARMY**

Brig. Gen. Donahoe most recently served as the Deputy Commander Operations and Acting Senior Commander, 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division, Fort Drum, New York.



**Brig. Gen.**  
**Kim Tae-up**  
**DEPUTY COMMANDER-ROK,**  
**EIGHTH ARMY**

Brig. Gen. Kim previously was assigned as the Chief of Operations Branch from 2014 to 2015 and later as the Deputy C5 (Strategy) from 2015 to April 2016.



**Command Sgt. Maj.**  
**Jason Schmidt**  
**COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR,**  
**EIGHTH ARMY**

Command Sgt. Maj. Schmidt previously served as the senior enlisted leader at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Riley, U.S. Army Operational Test Command and IMCOM Pacific Region.



## United States Forces Korea

EIGHTH ARMY



### 2<sup>ND</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION (ROK-U.S. COMBINED DIVISION)

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division (2ID) is the major U.S. ground combat unit in Korea. Its primary mission is to deter war on the Korean Peninsula by maintaining a high state of combat readiness and vigilance. 2ID units *Second to None* stand shoulder-to-shoulder with first-echelon Korean units immediately south of the Demilitarized Zone.



### 19<sup>TH</sup> EXPEDITIONARY SUSTAINMENT COMMAND

The 19<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Sustainment Command is the logistic support arm of Eighth Army, with the mission of sustaining combat power throughout the Peninsula. Its headquarters is on Camp Henry in Daegu, with subordinate commands located in each of the Army's four areas of operation on the Peninsula.



### 1<sup>ST</sup> SIGNAL BRIGADE

Headquartered at U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan with units throughout Korea, 1<sup>st</sup> Signal Brigade provides strategic and tactical communications and information management to United States Forces Korea and component commands. It also operates and maintains all American Forces Network-Korea (AFKN) TV, FM and AM radio transmission facilities.



### 35<sup>TH</sup> AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE

The 35<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Brigade, headquartered at Osan Air Base, stands *Ready In Defense* of Commander UNC, CFC designated assets. 35<sup>th</sup> ADA Brigade employs the Patriot and the Avenger Air and Missile Defense Systems. The Brigade has units located at Camp Casey, Suwon, Osan, Kunsan and Gwangju.



### 65<sup>TH</sup> MEDICAL BRIGADE/ 106<sup>TH</sup> MEDICAL DETACHMENT

The 65<sup>th</sup> Medical Brigade coordinates U.S. Army medical support at the operational and tactical levels through the early stages of conflict. Its secondary mission is to provide theater level command and control of assigned and attached medical units in the Korean theater. The 106<sup>th</sup> Medical Detachment (VSS) has responsibility for the peacetime veterinary medical and food safety and defense missions throughout the Republic of Korea.



### 501<sup>ST</sup> MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE

The 501<sup>st</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade is subordinate to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command and provides intelligence and security support to headquarters, Eighth Army. The brigade's mission is to provide combat information and multi-discipline intelligence to joint and combined warfighters. It is comprised of the brigade staff elements and four battalions with remote elements throughout Korea.



### 2501<sup>ST</sup> DIGITAL LIAISON DETACHMENT

The 2501<sup>st</sup> Digital Liaison Detachment deploys in support of the soon-to-be Combined Ground Component Command (CGCC) to provide continuous liaison capability between Eighth Army and the ROK Army headquarters. This function enables mission command and unity of effort through coordination, information exchanges, and the integration of war-fighting capabilities.



### 2502<sup>ND</sup> DIGITAL LIAISON DETACHMENT (DLD)

The 2502<sup>nd</sup> Digital Liaison Detachment is headquartered at Camp Henry, Daegu, with the majority of its personnel operating at the headquarters of 2<sup>nd</sup> Operational Command (2OC) in Daegu. Its mission is to provide liaison, coordination and synchronization with 2OC, United States Forces Korea, and Eighth Army, including its subordinate headquarters.



### 3<sup>RD</sup> BATTLEFIELD COORDINATION DETACHMENT

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD) represents the Commander, Ground Component Command and the Commander, U.S. Army Forces to the Commander, Air Component Command in the Korean Air Operations Center in order to synchronize air power with the Army's scheme of fires and maneuver within the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO). 3<sup>rd</sup> BCD also provides direct support to the two Fighter Wings in the KTO through detachments located at Osan and Kunsan.



### KOREAN SERVICE CORPS BATTALION

The KSC Battalion consists of 17 organic companies strategically placed throughout the Korean Peninsula from the Demilitarized Zone to Busan. The KSC Battalion executes mission command of 2,185 KSC personnel throughout the Korean Peninsula in order to provide HET, Live Fire Support, Maintenance, Medical Evacuation, Air Traffic Control, Water Survival, Linguistic support to Eighth Army and United States Forces Korea.



### UNITED NATIONS COMMAND SECURITY BATTALION-JOINT SECURITY AREA

The UNC Security Battalion-Joint Security Area is composed of both ROK and U.S. Military personnel. The unit's mission includes providing security in the JSA, manning Observation Post Ouellette in the Demilitarized Zone and running the Panmunjom tour program. The unit is also responsible for the security and civil affairs of Tae Song Dong, the only Korean village within the Demilitarized Zone.



### 4-58<sup>TH</sup> AIRFIELD OPERATIONS BATTALION

The 4-58<sup>th</sup> Airfield Operations Battalion (AOB) conducts air traffic services across the Korean Peninsula using Guardian Airspace Information Center and tactical facilities. The 4-58<sup>th</sup> AOB conducts maintenance operations on several remote sites and stands ready to deploy Peninsula wide to provide air traffic services during conflicts.



### KOREA FIELD OFFICE

The Korea Field Office supports commanders extending from the International Date Line to the Indian sub-continent by conducting Army, Joint and Combined criminal investigations of serious, sensitive or special interest matters, and criminal intelligence, logistics security, counter-drug, anti-terrorism, force protection and protective services operations in support of United States Forces Korea, Eighth Army and U.S. Army Japan.



### EIGHTH ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACADEMY

The Academy trains promoted Sergeants in basic leadership skills, NCO duties; newly assigned Republic of Korea Army soldiers to serve as Korean Augmentation Troops to the U.S. Army (KATUSA); and U.S. Army and Army Civilian leaders to present quality instruction.



### EIGHTH ARMY BAND

The Eighth Army Band is assigned to the Korean Peninsula to provide music in support of the thousands of service members of Eighth Army, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea. The band frequently leaves its home base to travel throughout the Korean peninsula and Asia, serving as musical ambassadors to the people of the region on behalf of the U.S. Army and the United States.

### HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTALION, EIGHTH ARMY

Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, Eighth Army provides administrative and logistical support to the Eighth Army Headquarters in order to enable the effective mission command of the Eighth Army Commander and Staff. The Battalion consists of four subordinate companies: Headquarters Support Company, Operations Company, Intelligence and Sustainment Company and the Eighth Army Band.

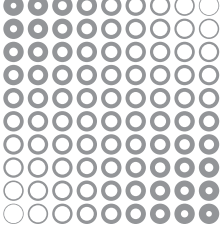
### ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES LIAISON ELEMENT-KOREA (ALE-K)

The ALE-K is a forward deployed logistics planning and coordination element for U.S. Army Special Operations Support Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The ALE-K ensures logistic support is planned and executed for U.S. Army Special Operations Forces deploying into the Korean Theater of Operations. The ALE-K is headquartered at Camp Coiner, Seoul.

### TRAINING SUPPORT ACTIVITY KOREA (TSAK)

TSAK headquarters is located on Camp Coiner, and TSAK is under Eighth Army G-37 Training Readiness Exercise Division. TSAK's mission is to provide Eighth Army and its subordinate units the full spectrum of Training Support System (TSS) Enablers. TSAK, on order, establishes a Deployable Operations Group that provides TSS to units conducting Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration and as directed conducts other TSS missions in support of the Theater Engagement Strategy.





[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



# Seventh Air Force

*The Seventh Air Force is a numbered air force of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces—the air component command of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. During crisis and wartime, Seventh Air Force serves as the air component of United States Forces Korea.*

While 2018 marked a shift in rhetoric, enhanced diplomacy and historic milestones toward enduring peace, the U.S. and Republic of Korea Air Forces remain committed to providing the most lethal air capability to the Alliance, stressing interoperability as the key to mission success. Seventh Air Force, the U.S. Air Force component on the Korean Peninsula, continues to demonstrate unshakable resolve and commitment to its mission of deterring aggression and maintaining the Armistice, defending the Republic of Korea, and defeating any attack against the Alliance.

Nearly 9,000 Airmen comprise the U.S. side of the Korean airpower team at two main operating bases and five co-located operating bases. Osan Airbase serves as home to Headquarters Seventh Air Force and subordinate units including the 51<sup>st</sup> Fighter Wing

that operates F-16 Block 40 Fighting Falcons and A-10 Thunderbolt IIs; 607<sup>th</sup> Air Support Operations Group; 607<sup>th</sup> Air Operations Center; 694<sup>th</sup> Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group; and 5<sup>th</sup> Reconnaissance Squadron that flies U-2 Dragon Ladies. The 8<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing operates F-16 Block 40s out of Kunsan Airbase.

Over the last two years, the Korean airpower team generated the highest personnel, aircraft and air base readiness status it's ever had. The command filled war reserve materiel shortages and restored warfighting capability to ensure dominant combat air power remains well-postured across the Korean theater of operations. The component incorporated new weapons that have dramatically increased its combat lethality, and have partnered with other components to maximize its joint fires

*continued on page 90*





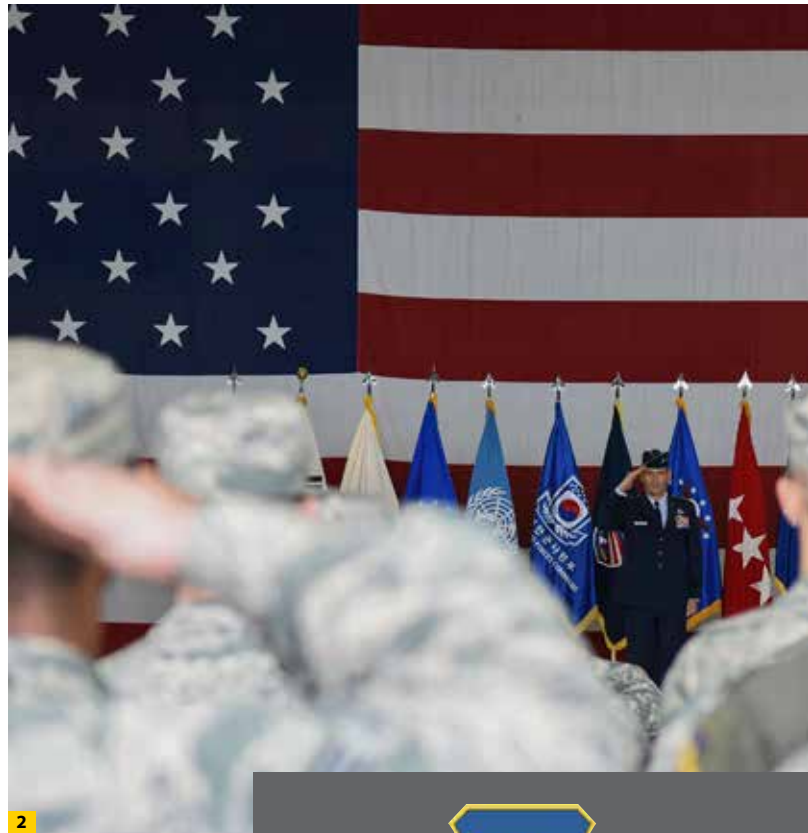
*From left: U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. Kenneth Wilsbach, Seventh Air Force commander, U.S. Air Force Capt. Jason Dall and Gen. Robert B. Abrams, UNC, CFC, USFK commander fist bump a U-2 Dragon Lady pilot prior to a flight. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Timothy Dischinat)*



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

United States Forces Korea

SEVENTH AIR FORCE



continued from page 88

integration. The component delivered flexible deterrence options with various partners to employ airpower in support of the U.S. Department of State *Maximum Pressure Campaign*, thereby reinforcing diplomatic efforts to defuse rising tensions. The component reassured allies and strengthened ties through an ironclad commitment to the ROK-US Alliance.

While 2018 offered an unprecedented opportunity for peace on the Korean Peninsula, the Seventh remains ready to *fight tonight*, and continuous training remains the heart of joint efforts to ensure readiness. The Seventh Air Force is committed to finding creative solutions to maintain preparedness and stay focused on air asset integration and interoperability. In this current period of diplomacy, the Seventh supports U.S. Department of State-led efforts by maintaining readiness to present viable military options to National Command Au-

thorities and allow U.S. diplomats to negotiate from a position of strength.

In 2019, the Seventh will remain focused on infrastructure and readiness in South Korea. The component will remain prepared and flexible as a new normal reveals itself. This approach requires agile execution, resilient capabilities and forward thinking to implement the National Defense Strategy. Airmen will apply air, space and cyberspace capabilities with allies and partners to secure peace and stability.

As the Seventh continues to be ready, resilient, and postured for the future, the component will demonstrate combat credibility by committing to force improvement. This success requires increased lethality as a joint force through enhanced design and posture while working closely with allies and partners to improve interoperability through training and innovation. Whether in competition



51<sup>ST</sup> FIGHTER WING



8<sup>TH</sup> FIGHTER WING

607<sup>TH</sup> AIR SUPPORT  
OPERATIONS GROUP

607<sup>TH</sup> AIR & SPACE  
OPERATIONS CENTER

621<sup>ST</sup> AIR CONTROL SQUADRON

694<sup>TH</sup> INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE  
AND RECONNAISSANCE GROUP



or conflict, Seventh Air Force Airmen must execute at a high standard and be disciplined in execution to fly, fight and win. Seventh Air Force and the ROK Air Force continue to stand shoulder-to-shoulder on the frontier of freedom, united in purpose and ready to defend stability and security on the Korean Peninsula. Armed with a commitment to continuous training and air domain dominance, this unparalleled airpower team will keep the Alliance strong and the Peninsula safe for decades to come. □

**1.** 8<sup>th</sup> Security Forces Squadron Airmen conduct a sweep for simulated opposing forces during an immersion tour for Gen. CQ Brown, Jr., Pacific Air Forces commander, Kunsan Air Base, South Korea, Aug. 29, 2018. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Stefan Alvarez)

**2.** Lt. Gen. Kenneth S. Wilsbach, deputy commander, Seventh Air Force receives his first salute from the men and women of his command during a change of command ceremony, Osan Air Base, South Korea, Aug. 27, 2018. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Savannah L. Waters)

**3.** Vice President Mike Pence lands at Osan Air Base, South Korea, Feb. 8, 2018. The visit was the Vice President's second to South Korea within the past 2 years. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Franklin R. Ramos)

**4.** U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcons escort a U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III as it transfers the remains of fallen Korean War veterans from Wonsan, North Korea, July 27, 2018. It was the first time in 65 years an American aircraft had landed in North Korea. The F-16s are assigned to the 36<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron from Osan Air Base, South Korea and the C-17 is assigned to the 535<sup>th</sup> Airlift Squadron from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Rachel Maxwell)

# 7AF Leadership



**Lt. Gen.  
Kenneth S. Wilsbach**  
**COMMANDER,  
SEVENTH AIR FORCE**

Lt. Gen. Kenneth S. Wilsbach is the Deputy Commander, United States Forces Korea; Commander, Air Component Command, United Nations Command; Commander, Air Component Command, Combined Forces Command; and Commander, Seventh Air Force, Pacific Air Forces, Osan Air Base, Republic of Korea. He is also the U.S. representative to the joint committee for the Status of Forces agreement between the U.S. and the ROK. He most recently commanded the 11<sup>th</sup> Air Force at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska. He also served as Director of Operations, U.S. Central Command, and has commanded at various levels, including two fighter wings, an operations group and a fighter squadron. He is a command-pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours.



**Brig. Gen.  
Lansing R. Pilch**  
**VICE COMMANDER,  
SEVENTH AIR FORCE**

Brig. Gen. Lansing R. Pilch is the Vice Commander, Seventh Air Force, Air Forces Korea, and Chief of Staff, Air Component Command, Osan Air Base, South Korea.



**Chief Master Sgt.  
Philip B. Hudson**  
**COMMAND CHIEF MASTER  
SERGEANT, SEVENTH AIR FORCE**

Principle senior enlisted advisor to the commander on morale, welfare, training, mission readiness and effective utilization of more than 9,500 combat-ready personnel.

## SEVENTH AIR FORCE

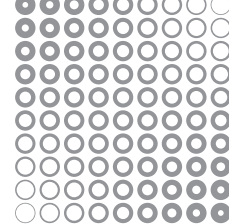
The Seventh Air Force is a Numbered Air Force of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces, the air component command of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. During crisis and wartime, Seventh Air Force serves as the air component of United States Forces Korea.





*3<sup>rd</sup> Reconnaissance Battalion conducts high altitude low opening jumps to support increased parachuting proficiency, Nov. 12. III Marine Expeditionary Force in Japan use the large and diverse training facilities offered on the Korean Peninsula to maintain annual military readiness requirements. (Courtesy photo by 3<sup>rd</sup> Reconnaissance Battalion Staff)*





[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



# U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea

*U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea (MARFORK) has taken readiness to a new level this past year and will continue to build on this success for 2019.*

MARFORK executes its operational-level mission to *Set the Force* for all Marine forces on the Korean Peninsula, so Marine forces can fight and win. *Set the Force* includes command and control (C2) capability; reception, staging, onward movement and integration; operational-level logistics planning; survey, civil engineering assessments and validation of base operating support-integrator (BOS-I) sites; theater security cooperation between the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) and Republic of Korea Marine Corps (ROKMC); and planning and coordination of the combined rear area for Marine forces on Peninsula to include anti-terrorism and force protection.

These operations contribute to Combined Forces Command (CFC) and U.S. Forces Command (USFK) lethality and readiness to *fight tonight*.

MARFORK has changed significantly in its purpose and scope since the com-

mand's establishment in 1995 with significant changes in the last year alone. The command has transitioned from more of a liaison element for U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFOR-PAC) to an independent component with a dedicated general officer and its own Mission Essential Tasks (METs). The command originally consisted of a small staff with the commander serving as both the commander for MARFORK and as the Assistant Chief of Staff of the C/J-5 for USFK and CFC.

The U.S. Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) directed an augmentation staff to support the command's growing role. The CMC also sent an independent general officer to enable one Marine Corps general officer to focus specifically on the mission for MARFORK and the other on their role as C/J-5 for USFK and CFC.

MARFORK maintains a close relationship with the ROKMC and helps

*continued on page 94*



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]  
United States Forces Korea  
U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES KOREA



continued from page 93

ensure that combined planning, training and capability developments optimize both services' forces for operational readiness. As part of this relationship, the CMC entrusts the MARFORK commander to serve as his personal representative to the Commandant of the ROKMC. MARFORK also successfully signed an agreement with the ROKMC in which the commander, MARFORK, now serves as deputy commander to Combined Marine Component Command during Armistice. New responsibilities include daily MARFORK staff interaction with ROKMC counterparts to synchronize efforts and develop combined capabilities in support of CFC requirements.

**MARINE-TO-MARINE INTERACTION**

MARFORK seeks to aid ROKMC development and enhancement by providing instruction and coordinating training for aviation and tactical air control.

This Marine-to-Marine interaction carries down to the individual

training unit level on both a formal and informal basis as partnered training units learn to work and live together to form a more effective combined Marine force.

In 2018, the USMC conducted 17 combined Korea Marine Exercise Program (KMEP) events ranging from platoon to brigade-level training with more than 20,000 U.S. Marines participating. The forces for KMEP came from U.S. Marine units belonging to III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF), the ROKMC First and Second Marine Divisions and the Northwest Islands Defense Command. Marine forces conduct these training events throughout Korea in locations to include Pohang, Paengnyeong Island, Gimpo, PyeongChang and the Story and Rodriguez Range Complexes. The training supports the different types of military operations the U.S. and ROK Marine Corps may perform together around the Pacific. MARFORK and the ROKMC have reduced the size and scope of KMEP to support ongo-

**The USMC and ROKMC are the first and second largest Marine forces in the world respectively, and the combined capability of the two present an unparalleled amphibious capability to the ROK-US Alliance.**

ing diplomatic efforts, yet the success of KMEP has led to an increase in the frequency and type of training events within KMEP to 24 individual events in 2018. The collective result of these training events in 2018 demonstrate increased emphasis on expanding combined capabilities development and shared understanding of the modern and future battlespace between the combined services. □



**1.** Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hermesmann, former U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea commander (left), Maj. Gen. James W. Lukeman, United States Forces Korea J-5 (center-left), senior leaders from the Republic of Korea, and U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Harry Harris (right), observe the commemoration for the 68<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Chosin Reservoir in Seoul, Oct. 10, 2018. MARFORK works with the Republic of Korea Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs via the United States Forces Korea Good Neighbor Program to honor the shared heritage of both nations. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Nathaniel Hanscom)

**2.** U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Beau M. Higgins posts security beside a South Korean marine during convoy escort training as part of Korean Marine Exchange Program 16-11 in South Korea, July 11, 2016. The program offers realistic training, leveraging the most advanced tactics and technology to ensure a trained and ready U.S.-South Korean force. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Amaia Unanue)

**3.** U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea celebrates the U.S. Marine Corps 243<sup>rd</sup> birthday, Nov. 9, 2018. MARFORK opened the Marine Corps' birthday ball to its joint partners as well as its South Korean military and civilian counterparts to share the history and tradition of the service. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Nathaniel Hanscom)

**4.** Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps Gen. Robert B. Neller awards Commandant of the Korean Marine Corps Lt. Gen. Jun Jin-gu the Legion of Merit, an award given for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievement, during a ceremony at Marine Barracks Washington, Sept. 5, 2018. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Olivia G. Ortiz)

# MARFORK Leadership



**Maj. Gen.  
Bradley S. James**  
**COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE  
CORPS FORCES KOREA**

Maj. Gen. James most recently commanded Marine Forces Reserve, Marine Forces North and the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Air Wing. He has accumulated more than 5000 flight hours in the KC-130 E/F/R/T variants.



**Col.  
Timothy G. Burton**  
**DEPUTY COMMANDER, U.S.  
MARINE CORPS FORCES KOREA**

Col. Burton has flown more than 30 different aircraft and has earned every tactical and instructor qualification in the F-18A-F.



**Sgt. Maj.  
Michael R. Saucedo**  
**SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. MARINE  
CORPS FORCES KOREA**

Sgt. Maj. Saucedo deployed to South Korea where he served as the Marine Air-Ground Task Force Sergeant Major during Ssang Yong '13 with the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and ROK Marine Corps. In December 2016, Sgt. Maj. Saucedo assumed the duties of the Sergeant Major, U. S. Marine Corps Forces Korea.

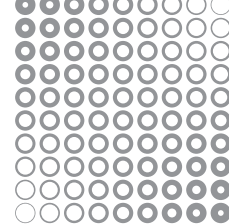
## U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES KOREA

U.S. Marine Corps Forces Korea (MARFORK) is the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Service Component assigned to United States Forces Korea (USFK).





*Rear Adm. Michael Boyle, former commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) congratulates newly commissioned Republic of Korea (ROK) Naval Officers during a graduation ceremony held at the ROK Naval Academy. Boyle, along with other Sailors from CNFK and Navy Region Korea (CNRK), attended the graduation to show support for the newly commissioned officers and to help further strengthen the ROK-US Alliance. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1<sup>st</sup> Class Chad M. Butler)*



[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



# Commander U.S. Naval Forces Korea

*Commander U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) ensures maximum combined readiness by facilitating training, operational planning and assessments.*

Co-located with the Republic of Korea Operational Fleet Headquarters in Busan, CNFK is committed to strengthening cooperation with the ROK Navy (ROKN) and has a vital role in maintaining the strength of the ROK-US Alliance by increasing naval readiness, enhancing interoperability and advancing combined maritime capabilities.

As United States Forces Korea's (USFK) naval component, CNFK is the principal maritime advisor to the USFK Commander and represents U.S. Navy matters on the Korean Peninsula. During Armistice, CNFK also serves as the Deputy Naval Component Command (DNCC) under Combined Forces Command (CFC). CNFK's role as the DNCC creates critical linkages between off-Peninsula U.S. Navy forces and the

ROKN, advancing cooperative efforts to increase the naval component's combined lethality at sea and ashore.

As the United Nations Command (UNC) Naval Component commander, CNFK advocates for and facilitates the participation of multinational navies in operations and exercises in the waters surrounding the Korean Peninsula. Lastly, CNFK is also the U.S. Navy's Region Commander in South Korea, providing administration and oversight for the approximately 500 U.S. Navy personnel serving in South Korea as well as shore installation management of Commander, Fleet Activities Chinhae (CFAC)—the only U.S. Navy base on mainland Asia.

To maximize combined warfighting lethality, CNFK works side-by-side with the ROKN to elevate Alliance

*continued on page 98*



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

United States Forces Korea

COMMANDER U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA



continued from page 97

naval readiness through a series of bilateral and multilateral exercises, including an array of anti-submarine warfare, maritime patrol aircraft, mine warfare, amphibious warfare, ballistic missile defense and maritime counter-special operations forces field training events. CNFK enables Alliance capability development through key forums such as the annual Anti-Submarine Warfare Cooperation Committee and the UNC Naval Component Mine Countermeasures Symposium. Additionally, with an eye towards operational control (OPCON) transfer, CNFK plays an essential role in shaping and developing the future Combined Naval Forces Component Command. CNFK directly supports the ROKN as it plays an increasingly important role ensuring regional peace and security in the Indo-Pacific.

CNFK enables U.S. naval presence on the Korean Peninsula including routine port calls made by U.S. Navy vessels such as aircraft carriers, guided-missile destroyers and fast attack submarines. CNFK provides logistics support during port visits while also facilitating relationship-building between the visiting ships and local communities. In

October 2018, the USS Ronald Reagan made a historic port visit to Jeju Island to participate in the ROKN-hosted International Fleet Review. The event was a resounding success that showcased the strength of the U.S. Navy and the high-level of cooperation with the ROK.

Since the CNFK headquarters' relocation from Seoul in 2015, the city of Busan has welcomed CNFK Sailors and their families with open arms. CNFK is now a duty station of choice among U.S. Navy Sailors who seek demanding but rewarding tours in the Indo-Pacific region. CNFK offers sailors and their families a truly unique opportunity of completely living on the economy among the Korean people.

The partnership between the U.S. and ROK navies has never been closer, and the prospects for the future are promising, with a series of combined naval exercises and training events on the horizon. Ultimately, the UNC, CFC, USFK maritime service component is ironclad and getting stronger every day: **같이 항해합시다!** (pronounced Kat-chi hang-hae hap-shi-da), *We sail together!* □



**1.** Sailors assigned to Commander U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK), bow their heads in a moment of silence at the Patriots Memorial during the Republic of Korea (ROK) Memorial Day Ceremony in Busan, South Korea on June 6, 2018. The ceremony, first held in 1956, is an annual commemoration for the men and women that have died while in military service during the Korean War and other significant battles. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class William Carlisle)

**2.** The guided-missile destroyer USS Benfold (DDG 65), guided-missile cruiser USS Chancellorsville (CG 62) and the forward-deployed nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) participate in a pass-in-review led by the Republic of Korea Ship (ROKS) Il Chu Bong (LST 688) during the ROK 2018 International Fleet Review (IFR) off the coast of Jeju Island, South Korea, on Oct. 11, 2018. The IFR is conducted every 10 years and has participants and observers from more than 20 foreign navies. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class William Carlisle)

**3.** Rear Adm. James W. Kilby, commander, Carrier Strike Group 1 gives a gift to a South Korean child during a gift exchange as part of USS Carl Vinson's (CVN-70) arrival to ROK Fleet headquarters. The Carl Vinson Carrier Strike Group was on a regularly scheduled Western Pacific deployment as part of the U.S. Pacific Fleet-led initiative to extend the command and control functions of U.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Jermaine Ralliford)

**4.** Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, former commander, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea, right, Gen. Lee Sun-jin, former chairman of the Republic of Korea Joint Chiefs of Staff, left, and Gen. Leem Ho-young, deputy commander, Combined Force, Republic of Korea, center, observe flight operations on the aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70) flight deck, March 12, 2018. U.S. Navy aircraft carrier strike groups have patrolled the Indo-Asia-Pacific regularly and routinely for more than 70 years. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Sean Castellano)

# CNFK Leadership



## Rear Adm. Michael P. Donnelly COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA

Rear Adm. Michael P. Donnelly, a native of Kent Island, Maryland, is a graduate of Villanova University, commissioned via the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) and a 2002 graduate of the Naval War College. A naval flight officer, Donnelly has more than 3,000 flight hours and 990 aircraft carrier landings in the F-14A/B/D Tomcat and F/A-18F Super Hornet.



## Captain Joseph Carrigan DEPUTY COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA

A native of Wanaque, New Jersey, he graduated from the University of Notre Dame in May 1993 with a Bachelor of Arts in Government, and was commissioned an officer in the United States Navy through the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC) program.



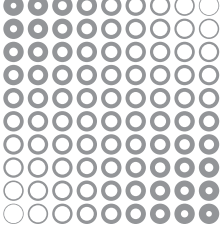
## Command Master Chief Christian Detje COMMAND MASTER CHIEF, U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA

A native of Danbury, Connecticut, Detje enlisted in September of 1989. He completed Recruit training and Basic Electronics School in Orlando, Florida. Upon completion, he transferred to Electronics Technician "A" School in Great Lakes, Illinois.

### COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA

Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) is the senior U.S. Navy command in the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the naval service component commander for United States Forces Korea (USFK) and United Nations Command (UNC). In armistice, CNFK also serves as the Deputy Naval Component Command (DNCC) under Combined Forces Command (CFC).





[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



# Special Operations Command Korea

*Special Operations Command Korea (SOCKOR) is committed to increasing interoperability with its Republic of Korea Special Operations Forces (ROKSOF) partners and ensuring the Alliance is strengthened in all regards.*

SOCKOR is a sub-unified command of United States Indo-Pacific Command under the operational control of United States Forces Korea (USFK). SOCKOR provides the USFK Commander with a Joint Special Operations Headquarters that plans, supports and controls U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) to build interoperability with ROKSOF, to respond to crisis short of war and, should the Armistice fail, defeat North Korean aggression.

In 2018, SOCKOR began its transition from Seoul to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys as part of the USFK Transformation and Relocation effort.

SOCKOR is an operationally focused headquarters responsible

for planning and conducting special operations in support of USFK. In this capacity, SOCKOR operates in three key areas:

- Mission command of SOF rotational forces,
- Training and interoperability engagements with ROKSOF allies via numerous Korean-based exercises and
- Planning for hostilities in time of crisis.

Since its inception, SOCKOR has been the only theater special operations command in which U.S. and host nation SOF are institutionally organized for combined operations.

*continued on page 102*



*Special Operations Command Korea and Republic of Korea Special Warfare Command forces prepare for a combined jump operation Feb. 13, 2018. (Photo by Maj. Gabriella McKinney)*





## [ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

### United States Forces Korea

#### SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND KOREA



continued from page 100

SOCKOR, ROK Army Special Warfare Command (SWC), the ROK Air Force 255<sup>th</sup> Special Operations Group and ROK Naval Special Warfare Flotilla (NSWF) regularly train in their combined roles, while SOCKOR's 39<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Detachment (Airborne) (SFD(A)) works as the full-time liaison between U.S. SOF and ROKSOF.

SOCKOR is stationed in a complex, combined operating environment where it may be called on to fight with only hours notice. Integrated with its ROKSOF partners, SOCKOR is prepared to execute the full spectrum of special operations to maintain stability on the Korean Peninsula. SOCKOR coordinates with host nation SOF, conventional forces and SOF from United Nations Command (UNC) Sending States to develop plans in support of the UNC, Combined Forces Command (CFC), USFK Commander. In the event of hostilities, SOCKOR will partner with ROKSOF and UNC Sending States SOF to form a warfighting combined special operations component.

#### INTEROPERABILITY

SOCKOR is committed to increasing interoperability with its ROKSOF partners and ensuring the alliance is strengthened in all regards. This enduring relationship spans more

than 68 years and is a vital component of the ROK-US Alliance. Since 1958, the 39<sup>th</sup> SFD(A) has been on-Peninsula working with ROKSOF and currently serves as a full-time liaison between U.S. and ROK SWC. Throughout the year, active and reserve components from U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine and Navy special operations deploy to South Korea to partner with ROKSOF from the ROK Army, ROK Navy and ROK Air Force for training and exercises.

The Joint Special Operations Liaison Element at Osan Air Base coordinates with the U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Air Force and ROK Air Force Operations Command to ensure Air Component and Special Operations Component activities are supported and synchronized.

SOCKOR remains committed to its vital roles of maintaining the Armistice and strengthening the Alliance to ensure stability on the Korean Peninsula. SOCKOR also stands ready to *fight tonight* by leveraging its crisis response and unique combined ROK-U.S. SOF capabilities in order to provide both ROK and U.S. senior leaders with strategic options to deter or defeat North Korean asymmetric threats. □

**Since its inception, SOCKOR has been the only theater special operations command in which U.S. and host nation Special Operations Forces are institutionally organized for combined operations.**



# SOCKOR Leadership



**Brig. Gen.  
Otto K. Liller**  
**COMMANDER, SPECIAL  
OPERATIONS COMMAND KOREA**  
Brig. Gen. Otto also serves as Commander of United Nations Command Special Operations Component, Commander, U.S. Special Operations Joint Task Force.



**Command Master  
Chief Petty Officer  
Stephen D. White**  
**SENIOR ENLISTED LEADER,  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
COMMAND KOREA**  
Command Master Chief White works daily with his South Korean and United Nations Sending State partners to enhance combined and multinational Special Operations capability, interoperability and networks.

1. A soldier with the 39<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Detachment (Airborne) checks conditions prior to a combined airborne operation, April 16, 2018. (Photo by Maj. Gabriella McKinney)
2. A 353<sup>rd</sup> Special Operations Group Airman watches out the back of a U.S. Air Force CV-22 Osprey during flight training May 8, 2018. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Joseph Pick)
3. A USAF CV-22 Osprey loaded with ROK Special Forces soldiers lands at Icheon, South Korea, during a training exercise May 8, 2018. (Photo by Maj. Gabriella McKinney)
4. U.S. Army and Republic of Korea Soldiers conduct airborne operations on Kunsan Air Force Base at Gunsan South Korea on March 31, 2017. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Garret Smith)

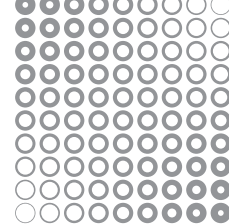
## SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND KOREA

In 2018, SOCKOR made significant strides in increasing its lethality and ability to immediately employ SOF capabilities if required to *fight tonight*. In 2019, SOCKOR is maintaining laser focus on several key areas:

- Enhancing U.S. and ROK SOF training, interoperability and planning to ensure the Alliance is at its highest state of readiness;
- Increasing opportunities for multinational partners to train, plan and increase their interoperability with U.S.-ROK SOF;
- Synchronizing U.S. SOF to ensure unity of effort and enhance SOF support to and interoperability with conventional force partners;
- Ensuring readiness for a seamless transition to crisis footing should deterrence fail; and
- Concluding the relocation to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys and continuing Transformation and Relocation planning to collocate the command with our ROK partners.







[UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA]



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
FAR EAST DISTRICT

# U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District

*As the premier engineering, design and construction agent for all U.S. Department of Defense agencies in South Korea, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Far East District (FED) contributes significantly to the peace and security in the Pacific region through the execution of a multi-billion dollar construction program for U.S. Forces in the ROK.*

Worldwide, USACE FED is the largest construction program managed by the U.S. Army. The Far East District's area of responsibility stretches across South Korea, from Busan and Chinhae in the south to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the north. More than 40 United States Forces Korea (USFK) military installations are supported by the District.

USACE FED has diligently worked alongside its South Korean partners in support of one of the largest transformation, re-stationing and construction projects in U.S. Department of Defense history. The Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan

adopted in 2004 formally designated a new footprint for the U.S. military in the ROK, with the main hubs located at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (US-AG-H) and U.S. Army Garrison Daegu.

Col. Garrett Cottrell, USACE FED deputy commanding officer transformation, U.S. Design and Construction Agent (USDCA) has worked meticulously over the past two years alongside Col. Jeong Seo-ok, Republic of Korea Design and Construction agent (ROK DCA), Ministry of National Defense—USFK Base Relocation Office (MURO), Col. Park, Jeong Yeon, and other ROK officials to ensure completion of construc-

*continued on page 106*

*Staff Sgt. John Williams Jr., a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District construction representative watches an uncasing ceremony held at the Far East District's new headquarters on U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys on Nov. 14. The Far East District (FED) of the Corps of Engineers relocated from its compound in Seoul to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys in November 2018. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District photo by Antwaun Parrish)*



[ONE FORCE: THREE COMMANDS]

United States Forces Korea

USACE FAR EAST DISTRICT



*continued from page 105*

tion projects related to the transformation.

Cottrell contributes the success of the development of USAG-H to a few factors. "History and longevity are key components of the relationship," said Cottrell. "More importantly the commitment by both parties to be aligned and the commitment by the ROK." For Cottrell, his passion for working alongside the ROK has come full circle, "My grandfather fought in the Korean war in 1952. That's another aspect which, for me personally, reinforces and intensifies the Alliance in what we're trying to do here today."

Cottrell stated that in construction there are always friction points in projects and when all the stakeholders from a project come together, to include the two nations, it can sometimes be difficult.

"Because of the strong partnership and commitment from the U.S. and the Republic of Korea, it allows us to get to where we are today," said Cottrell.

Looking forward, Cottrell stated that USACE FED must continue to work toward established goals.

**The Far East District of the Corps of Engineers relocated from their compound in Seoul to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys in November 2018.**

**IMPROVED EFFICIENCY**

The Far East District geotechnical and environmental engineering branch has acquired new equipment and space due to the district's recent headquarters relocation to USAG-H. The Geotech Branch moved out of the old district headquarters in Seoul with the rest of the FED to a new headquarters in the fall of 2018.

The Geotech Branch is one of only eight in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers across the globe, performing in-house quality assurance testing in design and construction. The branch also provides training, inspects equipment and validates the capabilities of ROK contracting firms, as well as supporting U.S. military engineers in training and knowledge-sharing. □

# USACE FED Leadership



## Col. Teresa A. Schlosser COMMANDER, FAR EAST DISTRICT

Col. Schlosser is responsible for the planning, engineering, design and construction management services across the full spectrum of operations from Armistice to contingency in support of the U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Forces in South Korea, leading a workforce of more than 500 military, U.S. and Korean National employees.



## Lt. Col. Dennis J. McGee DEPUTY COMMANDER, FAR EAST DISTRICT

Lt. Col. Dennis J. McGee was born in Staten Island, New York and received an ROTC commission in the Ordnance Corps after completing a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering Technology from the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York.



## Richard Byrd DEPUTY DISTRICT ENGINEER, FAR EAST DISTRICT

Rich Byrd previously served as the Far East District Program and Project Management Division Branch Chief for the Army, Navy and Marine Branch. Other assignments include Deputy Chief of the Missile Defense Branch for Europe District, Chief of Contract Administration, Administrative Contracting Officer and Project Engineer in the Seattle District.

## USACE FAR EAST DISTRICT

Headquartered at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, located in Pyeongtaek, South Korea, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District is one of four districts of the Pacific Ocean Division, providing vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen U.S. security, energize the economy and reduce risks from disasters.



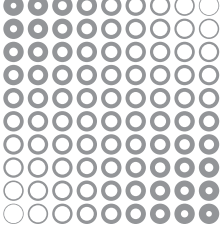
**1.** Col. Teresa Schlosser (right), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Far East District (FED) commander, and Master Sgt. David Montes, USACE FED district operation noncommissioned officer, prepare to raise the unit colors during an uncasing ceremony held at the district's headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, Nov. 14, 2018. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District photo by Antwaun Parrish)

**2.** On Dec. 3, 2018, on Barker Parade Field, U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys Soldiers fire one cannon round every half-hour, beginning at Reveille and ending at Retreat, in honor of former President George H. W. Bush, the 41<sup>st</sup> President of the United States of America, who passed away on Nov. 30, 2018. The Gen. John William Vessey, Jr. United Nations Command and United States Force Korea Headquarters Building—completed in 2018 by USACE FED—stands in the background. (United States Forces Korea photo by Sgt. Michael C. Roach)

**3.** USACE-trained Republic of Korea engineer Soldiers prepare for a mine clearing mission at the Demilitarized Zone, Oct. 17, 2018. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District photo by Antwaun Parrish)

**4.** From left, Col. Park Jong-yeon, Republic of Korea DCA, MND-DIA and Col. Garrett Cottrell, USACE FED deputy commanding officer-Transformation/USDCA, sign the Acceptance Release Memorandums for the SLQ031 Unaccompanied Officers Personnel Housing and UEH050 Enlisted Barracks, U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys, South Korea, Dec. 18, 2018. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Far East District photo by Antwaun Parrish)





[INDEX]

# Abbreviations

- A**
- Air Defense Artillery (ADA)
- Airfield Operations Battalion (AOB)
- American Forces Network-Korea (AFKN)
- Anti-Ship Cruise Missile (ASCM)
- Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT)
- Army Special Operations Forces Liaison Element-Korea (ALE-K)
- Assault Helicopter Battalion (AHB)
- B**
- Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)
- Base Operating Support-Integrator (BOS-I)
- Battlefield Coordination Detachment (BCD)
- C**
- Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB)
- Combined Forces Command (CFC)
- Combined Ground Component Command (CGCC)
- Combined Mission Essential Tasks (CMETs)
- Command and Control (C2)
- Commander, Fleet Activities Chinhae (CFAC)
- Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA)
- Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)
- D**
- Defense Advanced Research and Projects Agency (DARPA)
- Defense Digital Service (DDS)
- Defense Installations Agent (DIA)-ROK
- Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA) Accounting Agency (DPAA)
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK); also, North Korea
- Design Construction Agent (DCA)-ROK
- E**
- Emerging Capabilities Council (ECC)
- F**
- Far East District (FED)
- Field Assistance in Science and Technology (FAST)
- First (1st) Armored Division (1AD)
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
- G**
- Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI)
- I**
- III [Third] Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF)
- Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)
- Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM)
- Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)
- J**
- Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD) Program
- Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group-Korea (JUSMAG-K)
- K**
- Korea Marine Exercise Program (KMEP)
- Korean Augmentation To the United States Army (KATUSA)
- Korean Theater of Operations (KTO)
- L**
- Land Partnership Plan (LPP); *see also* Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP)
- M**
- Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF)
- Maritime Counter Special



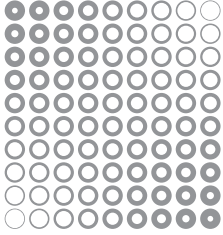
**Left:** Korean War veterans pay respects after an honorable carry ceremony at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii, Aug. 1, 2018. The United Nations Command recently repatriated 55 transfer cases from North Korea to the U.S. that contain what are believed to be the remains of American service members lost in the Korean War. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Apryl Hall)



**Left:** Leaders from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division uncase battalion colors during a transfer of authority ceremony at U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys Oct. 22, while the ABCT mascot, Pvt. Tank Chester, stands proud. 3<sup>rd</sup> ABCT will serve as the rotational brigade under the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division. This marks the first time that 1AD Soldiers have deployed to South Korea. (U.S. Army Photo by Pak Chin-u, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division/ROK-U.S. Combined Division Public Affairs)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Operation Force (MC-SOF)  | Republic of Korea Marine Corps (ROKMC)                        | U.S. Army Garrison Yongsan (USAG-Y)                              |
| MD5-The National Security Accelerator (MD5)                     | Republic of Korea Navy (ROKN)                                 | U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)                                      |
| Medium-Range Ballistic Missile (MRBM)                           | Republic of Korea Ship (ROKS)                                 | U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) |
| Military Committee Meeting (MCM)                                | Republic of Korea-United States Alliance (ROK-US Alliance)    | United States (U.S.)   |
| Ministry of National Defense–USFK Base Relocation Office (MURO) | Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC)                       | U.S. Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)                        |
| Mission Essential Tasks (METS)                                  | Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2018 Innovation Fair              | U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)                                  |
| <b>N</b>  | <b>S</b>  | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)               |
| Navy Region Korea (CNRK)  | Second (2nd) Infantry Division (2ID)                          | U.S. Design and Construction Agent (USDCA)                       |
| Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)                       | Second (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Operational Command (2OC)           | United States Forces Korea (USFK)                                |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)                       | Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)                           | U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM)                          |
| <b>O</b>  | Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM)                          | U.S. Marine Corps (USMC)   |
| Office of Naval Research (ONR)                                  | Special Measures Agreement (SMA)                              | U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC)                    |
| Operational Control (OPCON)                                     | Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)                             | U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)                     |
| <b>P</b>  | Strategic Capabilities Office (SCO)                           | United Nations Command (UNC)                                     |
| Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA)                     | Sustainment Brigade (SBDE)                                    | United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea (UNMCK)                |
| <b>R</b>  | <b>T</b>  | United States Ship (USS)   |
| Rapid Capabilities Cell (RCC)                                   | Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THADD)                   | <b>Y</b>   |
| Rapid Reaction Technology Office (RRTO)                         | Training Support Activity Korea (TSAK)                        | Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP)    |
| Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI)      | Training Support System (TSS)                                 |  |
| Republic of Korea (ROK); also, South Korea                      | <b>U</b>  |  |
| Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF)                             | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Far East District (FED) |  |
| Republic of Korea Army (ROKA)                                   | U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)                            |  |
| Republic of Korea Design and Construction Agent (ROK DCA)       | U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H)                         |  |





[INDEX]

# Credits

## PHOTOS

**Page iv-v Table of Contents, clockwise, from left:**

**CFC:** United States Forces Korea Commander Gen. Vincent K. Brooks and Deputy Commander, Combined Forces Command, Gen. Leem Ho-young attend the Republic of Korea Military Joint Commissioning Ceremony to celebrate more than 5,000 new ROK officers as they receive their commissions, March 8, 2017. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class Sean K. Harp)

**UNC:** The first session of a trilateral consultation body between South and North Korea and the United Nations Command (UNC) opens at the truce village of Panmunjom Oct. 16, 2018, to discuss ways to disarm the Joint Security Area (JSA). (Photo by Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense)

**A Bond Across Cultures:** Sailors assigned to Commander, Fleet Activities Chinhae (CFAC), and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) participate in the Jinhae Military Parade Festival, also known as the Jinhae Cherry Blossom Festival, in Changwon. In commemoration of famed ROK naval hero Admiral Yi Sun-shin, the ten-day festival coincides with the annual spring bloom of the cherry blossom trees that attract more than 2 million visitors. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 3rd Class William Carlisle)

**Repatriations:** Multinational armed forces and families, attend the repatriation ceremony at Osan Air Base, South Korea, Aug. 1, 2018. The United Nations Command repatriated 55 cases of remains returned by North Korea believed to be those of U.S. Service Members who have been unaccounted for since the Korean War. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Joseph E. Cannon)

## DATA

**Page 30:** Population and GDP via <https://data.worldbank.org> and U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Page 44-45:** Population via <https://data.worldbank.org>. Military expenditures in current U.S. dollars, via Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, <https://data.worldbank.org>.

**Page 60-61:** UNC Sending State data source: Republic of Korea Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs. U.S. data source: U.S. Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

**Page 8-25, 30, 39, 40, 44-47, 56, 59, 60-61, insert:** Anne Trenolone, Creative Communications and Messaging, Communications Strategy, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea.

**Page 40:** Proposed Yongsan Land Use, exclusive of illustration, Seoul city map tiles by Stamen Design, under CC BY 3.0. Data by OpenStreetMap, under ODbL.

## PUBLICATION INFO

**Page 57, 65, 73, 85, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107:** All leadership information current as of approximately June 7, 2019.

Original Publication date May 9, 2019.

For media inquiries please call Public Affairs at +011 82 31 619 8847 or +011 82 31 619 6132.

The United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea 2019 Strategic Digest is a command publication by the J5 Communications Strategy Division. Editorial content reflects the collective efforts of command elements, is unclassified, and is meant for the widest dissemination. Contents are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government or Department of Defense. All material is subject to copyright to their respective sources.

**Inside Cover/Right:** The annual Seoul International Aerospace and Defense Exhibition opened to the public with a colorful display of cultural history, combined with regimented military drill. Combining the past and the present in an intricate dance of tradition and strength, the people of the South Korea showcased their honored legacies to the delight of the gathered crowds. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Amber Grimm)

# Team

2019 Strategic Digest

## Editor-in-Chief

Col. Allen D. Leth  
Director  
Communications Strategy

## Managing Editor and Creative Director

Anne Trenolone

## Editorial Board

Maj. Jeffrey Bottrell

Tae Kim

Matthew Haynes

Sung-yi Choi

Kristoffer Alstatt, Ph.D.

Armand Cucciniello

Peter Kim

Mihan Pastora

## Additional Translation Services

Songyi Ahn

Thank you to all the Service Members and civilians from across the three commands who contributed content to this publication. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

유엔사

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

연합사

COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

주한미군사

UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA



# **[2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]**

## **U.S. Military Forces on the Korean Peninsula**

2019 Strategic Digest

An Annual Publication of the  
United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea



## Resources



<https://www.facebook.com/myusfk>  
<https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsCommand>



<https://twitter.com/usforceskorea>  
[https://twitter.com/UN\\_Command](https://twitter.com/UN_Command)



<http://www.usfk.mil>  
<http://www.usfk.mil/About/United-Nations-Command>  
<http://www.usfk.mil/About/Combined-Forces-Command>

유엔사

**UNITED NATIONS COMMAND**

연합사

**COMBINED FORCES COMMAND**

주한미군사

**UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA**



## [2018: THE YEAR ON PEN]

**U.S. Military Forces on the Korean Peninsula**

2019 Strategic Digest

An Annual Publication of the

United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea