

ORGANIZATION

United States Forces Korea is a sub-unified command of U.S. Pacific Command and a force provider for Combined Forces Command with an Armistice staffing of 28,500 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines. There are five service component or functional commands located in the Republic of Korea.



8th U.S. Army

- Commander: Lt. Gen. Johnson
- Headquarters: Yongsan, Korea
- Transforming to a Field Army
- Authorized approximately 20,000 soldiers



U.S. Air Forces Korea

- 7th U.S. Air Force
- Commander: Lt. Gen. Remington
- Headquarters: Osan, Korea
- Authorized approximately 8,000 airmen



U.S. Naval Forces Korea

- Commander: Rear Adm. McQuilkin
- Headquarters: Yongsan, Korea
- Authorized approximately 300 sailors



U.S. Marine Forces Korea

- Commander: Maj. Gen. Regner
- Headquarters: Yongsan, Korea
- Authorized approximately 100 Marines



Special Operations Command Korea

- Commander: Brig. Gen. Tolley
- Headquarters: Yongsan, Korea
- Authorized approximately 100 service members
- A functional component command tasked to plan and conduct special operations on the Korean Peninsula

COMMANDER'S VISION

Lead trained and combined joint forces, capable of deterring or if necessary, decisively defeating external aggression to successfully defend the Korean peninsula while strengthening the Alliance, maintaining the Military Armistice in Korea and seamlessly conducting operational control (OPCON) transfer as part of Strategic Alliance 2015.

MISSION

To defend the ROK against external aggression and maintain stability in Northeast Asia. CFC readiness is essential in order to deter aggression and preserve stability.

PRIORITIES

Defend / Deter
Sustain & Strengthen Alliance
Teamwork / Katchi Kapshida
Transformation / OPCON Transfer

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United Nations Command Combined Forces Command United States Forces Korea



Commander
General James D. Thurman



October 2011

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

Northeast Asia

- Fastest growing part of the global economy
- One-fifth of world's economic output
- Four of the six world's largest militaries
- Twenty-five percent of all U.S. trade
- The Korean peninsula is the strategic linchpin of Northeast Asia and is vital to America's position in the region, as well as ROK-U.S. security and prosperity

Republic of Korea is a modern, mature democracy with 3,000 years of distinct national identity. Their military, the 6th largest in the world, is a highly trained & professional force that is fully capable of defending the ROK against external aggression. The ROK supports international efforts such as peace keeping operations in Lebanon, disaster relief in Haiti, counter-piracy in the Gulf of Aden and reconstruction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan.



North Korea has the 4th largest military in the world which is 70 percent forward deployed; North Korea can attack with little to no notice and remains highly lethal as experienced with the *Cheonan* incident and the artillery strikes on Yeonpyeong. Their military can attack with missiles, long-range artillery and special operations forces. Despite North Korean aggression, the Mutual Defense Treaty enables the Alliance to successfully deter all out war with North Korea.



COMMANDS



United Nations Command (Multi-National Command)

Mission

- Carry out the terms of the July 27, 1953, Armistice Agreement
- Execute functions in the Republic of Korea as directed by U.S. National Command Authority through the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff

Functions

- Exclusive authority for maintenance of Armistice
- Exercise operational control over all forces assigned to UNC
- Support reception, staging, onward movement and integration of sending nations
- Multinational HQ UNC (REAR) enables support from seven bases in Japan
- Develop and disseminate Armistice-related rules of engagement



Combined Forces Command (Combined ROK-U.S. Command)

Mission

- Deter hostile acts of external aggression against the ROK and, if deterrence fails, defeat the threat and maintain peace and stability in the region

Functions

- Support UNC in upholding the Armistice Agreement
- Conduct exercises to validate readiness
- Exercise wartime operational control over provided ROK-U.S. forces



United States Forces Korea (U.S. Joint Sub-Unified Command)

Mission

- Support UNC and CFC by coordinating and planning among U.S. component commands
- Exercise OPCON of U.S. forces as directed by U.S. PACOM

Functions

- Support ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954
- Organize, train and equip U.S. forces in ROK

ENDURING ALLIANCE

Joint Vision for the Alliance of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea:

- The United States and the Republic of Korea are building an Alliance to ensure a peaceful, secure and a prosperous future for the Korean peninsula, Asia-Pacific region and the world.
- The Alliance is adapting to changes in the 21st century security environment. We will maintain a robust defense posture, backed by allied capabilities which support both nations' security interests.

-June 16, 2009-



Strategic Alliance 2015: an overarching and synchronized Alliance transformation plan that:

- Ensures smooth transition of the lead for the combined defense of the Republic of Korea
- Contains bilateral end-states and milestones
- Takes a whole-of-government approach to strengthening our Alliance



Key elements of the plan:

- Refining and improving ROK-U.S. defense plans
 - Defining and developing organizational structures and capabilities for the ROK to lead the war effort
 - Yongsan Relocation Plan - 2004 ROK-U.S. bilateral agreement to consolidate and relocate USFK from the Seoul Metropolitan Area
 - Land Partnership Plan - 2002 ROK-U.S. bilateral agreement, amended in 2004, to consolidate and relocate forces north of Seoul to United States Army Garrison (USAG)-Humphreys and Daegu
- Supports the Combined Presidential Vision for the Alliance of the ROK and the U.S.**