

*[South China Seas] "The US doesn't take sides on territorial disputes. Those have to be worked thru the legal processes internationally... and must be done peacefully and without coercion."*

--- Remarks by ADM Samuel Locklear during presser in Canberra, July 14, 2012.

This product is designed to inform our audiences about U.S. military activities that support U.S. Pacific Command's mission of protecting and defending, in concert with other U.S. Government agencies, the territory of the United States, its people, and its interests. With allies and partners, U.S. Pacific Command is committed to enhancing stability in the Asia-Pacific region by promoting security cooperation, encouraging peaceful development, responding to contingencies, deterring aggression, and, when necessary, fighting to win. Items below provide key examples of the ongoing engagement and presence the United States has in the Asia-Pacific region.

## **STRENGTHEN ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS**

- Republic of Korea forces and Pacific Air Forces Airmen from the 51st Security Forces Squadron performed routine town patrols, 12 July, 2012. This was the first time the 51st Security Forces Squadron has worked with Korean Augmenters with the U.S. Army in their patrols. KATUSAs will act as translators between Korean locals and U.S. service members.
- The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (COE) conducted the internationally-recognized Health Emergencies in Large Populations (HELP) course in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN World Health Organization (WHO), and University of Hawaii on July 16-27. Thirty-five mid- to senior-level civilian and military public health, medicine, and disaster management professionals from 16 Asia-Pacific countries and the US attended the course. The COE HELP represents a unique partnership between USPACOM and the ICRC to improve civilian and military response in international HA/DR. <http://coe-dmha.org/>
- Senior Army personnel from 27 Pacific nations developed relationships and exchanged views during the 36th Pacific Armies Management Seminar July 16-20, 2012, in Canberra, Australia. Pacific Armies Management Seminar is U.S. Army Pacific's largest theater security and cooperation event, and is co-hosted by USARPAC and a different partner nation annually. Australia co-hosted with USARPAC this year's seminar, which had a theme of "Asia Pacific Land Forces: New Challenges, Shared Solutions." More than 100 seminar attendees participated in workshops and presentations sharing their experiences and best practices with the goal of developing potential solutions. Pacific Armies Management Seminar is the Asia-Pacific region's longest running military seminar series. <http://www.usarpac.army.mil/pams/>

## **PROTECT ACCESS TO THE COMMONS**

- Military leaders from 22 nations formally launched Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC) 2012, July 2. RIMPAC is hosted biennially by U.S. Pacific Fleet in and around Hawaii. 22 nations, 40 ships, six submarines, more than 200 aircraft and 25,000 people are participating in RIMPAC 2012. The exercise is designed to enhance the tactical capabilities of participating units in major aspects of maritime operations at sea. RIMPAC 2012 is the 23rd in the series, which began in 1971. It is the world's largest international maritime exercise. <http://www.public.navy.mil/surfor/Pages/rimpac2012.aspx>
- U.S. Marines and their ground force counterparts from eight different nations participated 29 June - 3 August in Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC) 2012 in and around the Hawaiian Islands. Along with the U.S., nations participating in Combined Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC), operations included Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea and Tonga. Throughout the exercise, participants conducted land-based, amphibious operations, fire support coordination exercise (FSCEX), and noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO) training to enhance their combined interoperability, as well as maintain and improve military-to-military relations between the U.S. and participating foreign forces. In addition to building military-to-military interoperability and providing for significant cultural exchange, the 5-week exercise ensured participants from all nations were exposed to different techniques, tactics and procedures, as well as various weapons and training areas. <http://www.marforpac.marines.mil/News/NewsArticleDisplay/tabid/919/Article/59838/marines-australian-soldiers-splash-in-for-rimpac-2012-amphibious-training.aspx>  
<http://www.marforpac.marines.mil/News/NewsArticleDisplay/tabid/919/Article/53760/canadian-forces-conduct-urban-combat-training-with-us-marines.aspx>

## MAINTAIN MILITARY READINESS

- 290 personnel from 8th Artillery Battalion Republic of Korea Marine Corps, and approximately 220 Marines from Headquarters Battery, 12th Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division, III Marine Expeditionary Force, and 5th Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company, participated in Korean Marine Exercise Program 12-7. KMEP 12-7 consisted of USMC and ROKMC units executing bilateral artillery live-fire training, small arms and machine gun ranges, combined arms training and regimental command and control. 12th Marines acted as the command and control element during artillery live-fire training for 8th Artillery Battalion conducted other ranges and training alongside ROKMC personnel. KMEP 12-7 took place at Rodriguez Live Fire Complex, St. Barbara, and Nightmare Ranges in the Republic of Korea. The exercise began July 8 and concluded August 14, 2012.  
<http://www.marines.mil/unit/mcbjapan/Pages/2012/0803-kmep.aspx>
- Singapore Armed Forces soldiers trained July 9-22, 2012, in Hawaii during Tiger Balm 2012 with U.S. Soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division; the Oregon Army National Guard; and the Hawaii Army National Guard. During the brigade-level command post exercise and a company-level field training soldiers focused on infantry tactics, techniques and procedures; military operations on urban terrain; and lane training in counter-improvised explosive device operations. Tiger Balm is a bilateral U.S. Army Pacific Theater Security Cooperation Program exercise focused on strengthening the partnership between the U.S. and Singapore Armed Forces through combined training missions. It also promotes stability and security in the Pacific region while enhancing interoperability with each other. This year's Tiger Balm exercise marked the 32nd anniversary of the regionally-significant training event. <http://www.usarpac.army.mil/TiB12/>
- S. Army Pacific Soldiers participated in the first bilateral Joint Exercise Rescue-24 with Japan Ground Self-Defense Forces July 17-20, 2012, at Camp Asaka, Japan. U.S. Army Japan's I Corps Forward Deployable Assessment Team, augmented by members of the USARPAC Contingency Command Post, responded to a simulated large-scale earthquake in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief through joint and interagency coordination. Joint Exercise Rescue-24 allowed the USARPAC to further develop its ability to deploy and validate standard operating procedures and tactics and techniques to improve coordination with Japanese counterparts. Exercise participation further demonstrated the U.S. commitment and capacity to assist the people of Japan during times of crisis.  
[http://www.army.mil/article/84314/Joint\\_Exercise\\_Rescue\\_24/](http://www.army.mil/article/84314/Joint_Exercise_Rescue_24/)

## U.S. LEADERSHIP FOCUS ON THE ASIA-PACIFIC

*“As three democracies with a common vision on how to promote peace and prosperity, we all have a deep stake and a great responsibility to work together to strengthen and update a rules-based order for the Asia Pacific. This trilateral cooperation is about our shared future, and it is about how to deliver the greatest benefits to people in our three countries and across the region.”* ---Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, before a meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Kim and Japanese Foreign Minister Gamba Peace Palace Phnom Penh, Cambodia, July 12, 2012.

*[India] “You are an economic power with an increasing military capability. Your leadership in civil discourse and democracy is critical to the political stability of South Asia, and a beacon to the world.”* ---Remarks by Deputy Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter during trip to India, July 23, 2012.

*“As the United States adapts to changes in the strategic environment and refocuses our efforts in the Pacific region, we desire a positive, trust-based relationship with all nations, a relationship based on transparency, open channels of communication and a shared role of promoting stability in pursuit of all of our common interests,”* ---U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Raymond Odierno, Pacific Armies Management Seminar address in Canberra, Australia July 18, 2012.