Rear Admiral Nancy Norton
Director, Command, Control, Communications and Cyber (J6)

10 September 2013
U.S. Pacific Command Role in National Defense

• DoD conducts military operations through nine joint combatant commands

• Military services mission: provide for, train and equip the combatant commands for military operations

Military Services
• U.S. Army
• U.S. Navy
• U.S. Marine Corps
• U.S. Air Force
• U.S. Coast Guard (in wartime)

Geographic Combatant Commands
• U.S. Northern Command
• U.S. Southern Command
• U.S. Pacific Command
• U.S. Central Command
• U.S. European Command
• U.S. African Command

Functional Combatant Commands
• U.S. Strategic Command
• U.S. Special Operations Command
• U.S. Transportation Command

• Combatant commands mission: organize, plan and execute operations in defense of our nation and promote our national interests.
Department of Defense Organization

Commander-in-Chief (CINC)
President of the United States (POTUS)

Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)

Chiefs of the Military Services
U.S. Army
U.S. Navy
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Coast Guard (in wartime)

Combatant Commanders
U.S. Northern Command
U.S. Southern Command
U.S. Pacific Command
U.S. Central Command
U.S. European Command
U.S. African Command
U.S. Strategic Command
U.S. Special Operations Command
U.S. Transportation Command
U.S. Joint Forces Command

Defense Dept. Agencies & Field Offices
PACOM Characteristics and Challenges

- Six largest armed forces
- Five of seven U.S. Mutual Defense Treaties
- Nuclear weapons, unbalanced military forces

- Over half of world population (3.43 B)
- Over 1,000 languages
- 52% of Earth’s surface
- 36 countries
- 16 time zones

- Historic animosities and grievances
- Unresolved wars
- Separatist movements
- Territorial disputes
- Religious conflict
U.S. Pacific Command Mission
U.S. Pacific Command, together with other U.S. Government agencies, protects and defends the United States, its territories, Allies, and interests; alongside Allies and partners, promotes regional security and deters aggression; and if deterrence fails, is prepared to respond to the full spectrum of military contingencies to restore Asia-Pacific security.

U.S. Pacific Command Guiding Principles
Lead Credibly, Focus Strategically, Enable the Warfighter, Ensure Joint and Combined Capability, and Align with U.S. Government Agencies

U.S. Pacific Command End State
The United States, its territories, and its interests are protected; and the Asia-Pacific region is stable and secure.
Trends Shaping Asia/Pacific

- Growing Chinese Power
- North Korean Belligerence
- Enduring South Asia Rivalries
- Resurgent Russia
- Confronting Violent Extremism
- Increasing Territorial / Resource Competition
- Mounting Environmental Impacts
- Improving Regional Cooperation
- Strengthened Democratization & Enhanced Economic Performance
Nimitz – Macarthur Pacific Command Center
Headquarters, U.S. Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii
U.S. Pacific Command Organization

Commander
U.S. Pacific Command
CDR USPACOM

USPACOM Headquarters Staff
- Strategic Focus Groups
- Staff Synchronization Group
- Command Action Group
- J0 – Special Staff
- J1 – Personnel
- J2 – Intelligence
- J3 – Operations
- J4 – Logistics
- J5 – Plans
- J6 – C4
- J7 – Exercises
- J8 – Resources
- J9 – Outreach

Military Service Components
- U.S. Pacific Fleet
- U.S. Pacific Air Forces
- U.S. Army, Pacific
- Marine Forces, Pacific

Joint Task Forces
- Joint Inter-Agency Task Force – West
- Joint Task Forces as Assigned

Sub-Unified Commands
- U.S. Forces Korea
- U.S. Forces Japan
- Alaska Command
- Special Operations Command

Direct Reporting Units
- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
- Joint Intelligence Operations Center
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Relief & Humanitarian Assistance
- Joint MIA/POW Accounting Command
**J6 Mission**

To plan, integrate, synchronize, and direct cyberspace operations for USPACOM for assured theater command and control, effective operational support and robust information sharing with joint, coalition, partner forces and organizations.
USPACOM IT Characteristics

IT User Base

- 308,000 Active Duty
- 40,000 Civilian Personnel
- 17,000 National Guard & Reserve

Total IT Budget (FY 10 funded)

- ~$290.5 M without Payroll

Area of Support

- 36 Countries
- 270 Installations
  - 80 Bases, Camps, Stations
  - 180 Ships/Subs
  - 1900 Aircraft

IT Services

- 46 IT Services
- 30 Critical Operational Systems
- 35 Data Centers
  - PACFLT – 8
  - PACAF – 10
  - USARPAC – 14
  - MARFORPAC - 3
- ~1740 Servers

As of: 26 Feb 2013
J63 – Operations

Primary Line of Operation: Operationalize Cyber
• Plan, integrate, synchronize & direct theater cyberspace operations in order to:
  • Set the theater for cyberspace operations
  • Provide assured C2, and information sharing with partners
  • Generate effects in support of USPACOM operations

Major Projects
• Prepare for Crisis
  • C2 of Cyberspace & Comms Operations
  • Develop steady state posture to rapidly execute cyber operations
  • Cyber planning ISO crisis, theater campaign, and operations
  • Staff/Theater Cyber training and SOP/TTP development

• Prepare for Forces
  • Plan/coordinate for arrival & employment of Cyber Mission Forces
  • Refine CYBERPAC structure, manning, and CONOPs

• Cyber Development
  • Doctrine, CFCOE, experimentation and test support
  • Cyber C2
Primary Line of Operation: Provision the Headquarters

- Operate, maintain, and defend C2 voice, video and data networks
- Perform Enterprise Services contract management and oversight
- Specialized Support: Ops Centers, Exec Comms, Exer/Crisis support

Major Projects

- FVEY access and support
- C2 network, VTC, and telecom infrastructure sustainment and upgrades
- NMCI technical refresh; transition planning
- HQ/Joint Operations Center COOP
- Lifecycle management and resource planning

Theater Focus

- PACOM Commander and CNO mobile/airborne communications
- Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN) capability to Components
- NC2 mission support
- Secure VTC capability with strategic partners
Primary Line of Operation: Set the Theater

- Exercise and Operational Planning
- Multinational & Bilateral Communications Interoperability Program (MCIP/BCIP)
- Multinational Information Sharing (MNIS)
- COMSEC, Spectrum and Satellite Resource Management

Major Projects

- Command & Control Interoperability Boards / IA Working Groups
- Pacific Endeavor/Pacific Senior Communicators Meeting
- Plans and Exercise Support
- Spectrum Management/Wideband & Teleport WG
- Multinational Cyber Security Certification PGM
- Mission Partner Environment (MPE)

Key Partners

- Steady State
- Emerging
- OSD/Joint Staff, DoS, DHS, USCC, DISA, NSA, USFK, USFJ, Services
Primary Line of Operation: Set the Theater
• C4 Strategy, architecture and requirements
• C4 Warfighting systems integration
• C4 Resource & portfolio management
• Information & Knowledge Management

Major Projects
• Joint Information Environment (JIE)
  • Mission Partner Environment (MPE)
  • Data center consolidation
  • Unified Command and Control (UC2) JCTD
• Cyber situational awareness (SA) development

Headquarters Focus:
• KM support to HQ
• IM support to HQ & JOC
• IT sustainment programming for HQ/DRU/Subs
Agencies Supporting PACOM J6

• Defense Information System Agency – Pacific (DISAPAC)
  – Overarching theater communications and information services

• National Security Agency – Hawaii (NSA Hawaii & NCPAC)
  – Information assurance and signals intelligence

• U.S. Cyber Command Support Element (USCYBERCOM CSE)
  – Cyber security and USCYBERCOM liaison and coordination

• Naval Computer and Telecommunications Master Station – Pacific (NCTAMS PAC)
  – Theater and headquarters technical support for telecommunications and video teleconferencing
Today’s Big Challenges

- Information Assurance and Cyber Security
- Maintaining or Increasing our Capability during budget cuts
- Roadmap to the Joint Information Environment (JIE)
- Information (cyber) workforce to meet today’s challenges
- Discretionary information sharing with partners and allies
- Responsive information infrastructure for knowledge management and decision support
  - In the face of cyber security challenges
**Summary**

- The Asia-Pacific region is complex
- We achieve synergy by focusing our efforts
- We achieve our mission by:
  - Leading credibly
  - Focusing strategically
  - Enabling the warfighter
  - Ensuring Joint and Combined Capability
  - Aligning with U.S. Government Agencies

End goal: The U. S., its territories and interests are protected; Asia-Pacific region is secure, prosperous and stable

The J6 and information professionals, exemplified by AFCEA provide the foundation and core capabilities