

**Commander, Joint Task Force Pacifica
Commander, Multi-National Force, Pacifica**



Scenario Book

8805

The Marine Corps Planning Process

KEY EVENTS - OPERATION PACIFIC STRIKE

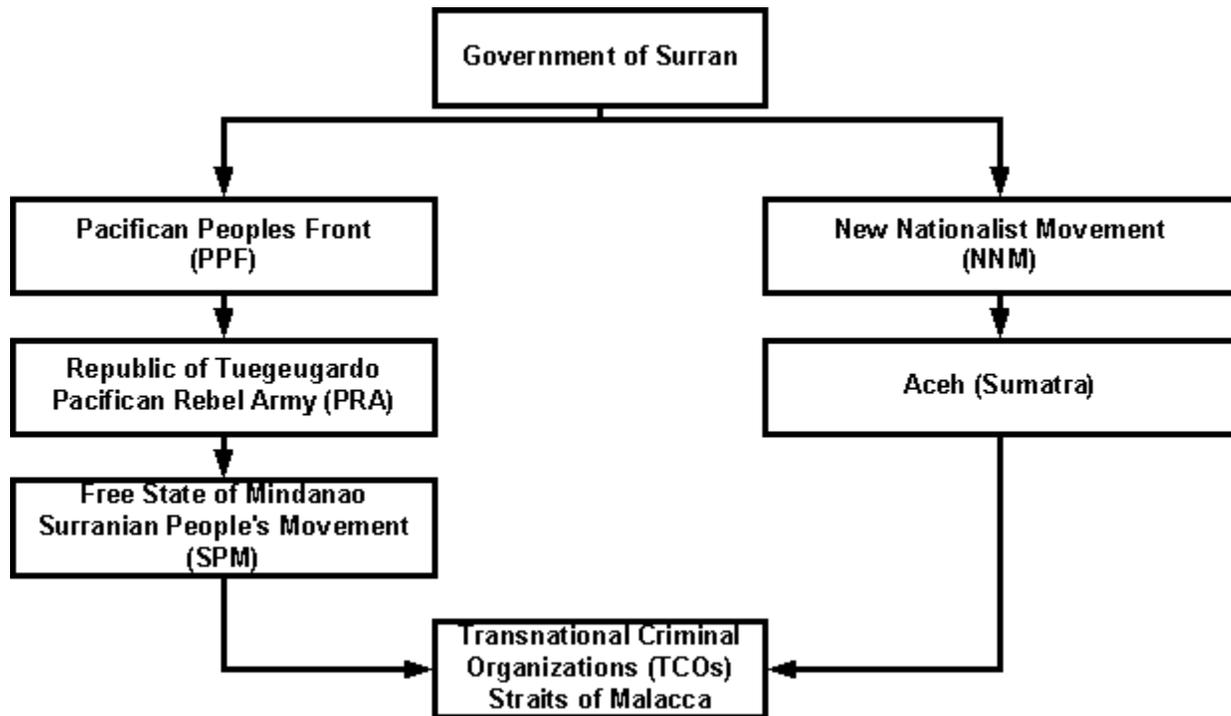
July	Civil War, PRA controls Northern Luzon, proclaims Republic of Tugeugardo
Jul 31	UNFORPAC establishes Zone of Separation
Jan 15	Surrnan prepares to deploy troops to Pacifica
Jan 20	Commander PACOM designates JTF Pacific Strike FDO 1 deployed (Flexible Deterrent Option (Ambiguous Warning, Slow Building Crisis = forces already deployed in theater)
Feb 1	Surrnan deploys forces
Feb 3	FDO 2 (Major Flexible Deterrent Option (Ambiguous Warning, Strong signal of US resolve = ready deployers from CONUS
Feb 3	CJCS WARNO to Commander PACOM
Feb 5	UNSCR 763 calls on Surrnan to withdraw
Feb 8	MNF Pacific Strike OPOORDER 00-02
Feb 10	C Day (80-110 day lead required to position forces)
Feb 20	FDO 2 closes
Mar 1	UNSCR 794 authorizes force after 21 April
Mar 15	Surrnan forces close
Apr 8	I MEF OPOORDER 00-01
Apr 10	Air and Maritime Exclusion Zone established
Apr 15	US Main Body closes to TAAs
Apr 15	Fly-In Echelon to Subic/MPSRON offload
Apr 20	UNSC Deadline for withdrawal of Surrnanian forces from Pacifica
Apr 20	D-Day
Apr 20- May 3	MNF Phase I - Pre-Hostilities/Lodgement
May 3	I MEF Combat Ready
May 3 (1700)	MNF Phase II - Decisive Combat Operations
May 3-8	2A – Shape the Battlespace
May 8	2B – Decisive Maneuver
May 8	MEF Attacks North on Luzon
TBD	MNF Phase III - Follow-Through
TBD	MNF Phase IV – Post Hostilities



MAP 1. Pacifica Joint Operations Area

1. BACKGROUND. The purpose of Road To War narrative is to provide a broad description of the strategic environment and key events that preceded United States involvement in a Smaller Scale Contingency (SSC) in and around the island nations of Surran, Indonesia, and Pacifica. It lays out the strategic, operational and tactical settings, key event time lines, and national decisions that led the United States and its coalition partners into a military intervention.

2. EVOLUTION OF THE CRISIS. Pacifica has been embroiled in civil war for a number of years against the Surranian Peoples Movement (SPM), a longtime Muslim ethnic insurgency operating principally in the southern islands. In January, the situation changed dramatically when the Pacifican Peoples Front (PPF), allied with breakaway army units on Luzon, joined forces with the SPM. Encouraged by Surranian promises of support, the PPF declared themselves the “rightful” government of Pacifica and announced the establishment of the independent “Republic of Tuguegarao” in northern Luzon and the “Free State of Mindanao” in southern Pacifica. The PPF has appealed for public and international support stating its desires as the removal of corrupt central government officials and reuniting with Surran. Surran responded to this appeal with arms, technical advisors, and diplomatic support. These relationships are shown in Figure 1.



Indonesian units based in Northern Sumatra defected and formed the New Nationalist Movement (NNM), supported by Surran, becoming the de facto government of the northern provinces of Sumatra, headquartered in Aceh. The NNM has stated its primary objectives as the reuniting with Surran and removal of corrupt central government officials. To prevent widespread bloodshed, both the NNM and Indonesia agreed to an Australian led, US supported peacekeeping force operating in Central Sumatra to maintain separation of the NNM and Indonesian military

forces. That effort soon broke down and the peacekeeping force became a “peace enforcement” effort, operating in Southern Sumatra to maintain stability and prevent NNM incursions.

To further complicate the picture, Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) are operating in the Straits of Malacca, and piracy threatens the free movement of shipping in the Straits. Surran is believed to control all TCO operations in the Pacific, and both the New Nationalist Movement (NNM) in Indonesia and the Surranian People Movement (SPM) in Pacifica are believed to be closely linked to and supported by the TCOs.

POTUS/SECDEF believes that Surran has two principal goals in the area:

1. Control of the oil deposits in the East Sulu Sea
2. Consolidation of former Surranian territories of Pacifica and Indonesia under ethnic nationalism

In July, UNSC Resolution 761PW established a Zone of Separation on Luzon, enforced by a small multinational force, UNFORPAC, made up of brigades from Thailand, Malaysia, and South Chosun.

In early December US intelligence detected Surranian preparations for direct intervention into the Pacifica conflict. POTUS/SECDEF issued National Security Decision Directive 5202PW directing DOD to begin planning for the introduction of US force into Pacifica. CJCS and POTUS/SECDEF immediately began crisis action planning.

On 20 January Commander PACOM established JTF/MNF Pacifica and deployed FDO Package 1 (units in the theater). PACOM began development of courses of action and force requirements to accomplish the following:

1. Reestablish freedom of navigation through Straits of Malacca
2. Restore territorial integrity of Pacifica and Indonesia
3. Degrade Surranian force projection capabilities
4. Establish secure environment in Pacifica that facilitates government and other international organization activities
5. Protect lives and property of US citizens
6. Protect free and equitable international access to East Sulu Sea oil and mineral areas
7. Support the democratically elected government of Pacifica

On 1 February, at the request of the PPF, Surran began landing forces on northern Pacifica. USPACOM deployed FDO Package 2 (ready deployers) and directed the PACOM staff to provide a Commander’s assessment and possible COAs to counter Surranian support to the PPF.

UNSC Resolution 763 of 5 February calls on the Surranians to withdraw all forces from Luzon.

UNSC Resolution 794 of 1 March authorizes the creation of a multinational force led by the United States to compel withdrawal and sets a deadline of 21 April for completion of the withdrawal. UNFORPAC and the Pacifican Army will participate in the Pacific Strike

multinational force under CTFP/CMNFP, the DepCdr PACOM. The Deputy Commander of the MNF is the Commander of the Pacifican Army.

For detailed information on the area, please see Attachment 1 – Southeast Asia Overview.

3. CURRENT SITUATION

Map 2 depicts Luzon and the UN Zone of Separation with the current deployment of forces.

Surranian/PRA Forces

PRA Forces and others loyal to the PPF and supported by Surran are essentially deployed along the Zone of Separation. In the Lingayan Gulf area, there are 2 Mech Infantry Bns, 5 Light Infantry Bns, 4 Artillery Bns, and 1 MLRS Bn. An additional 3 Light Infantry Bns, 3 Artillery Bns, 3 AD battalions, and 1 MLRS Bn are thought to be located along the ZOS south of Tugeugardo. All PRA forces are at approximately 60% strength.

The Surranian 8th Army, reinforced by the 37th Tank Division began landing on 1 February and is now fully deployed in the Tugeugardo-Aparri region. The 3d Airborne Division is deployed to control a key road intersection in the vicinity of Arita.

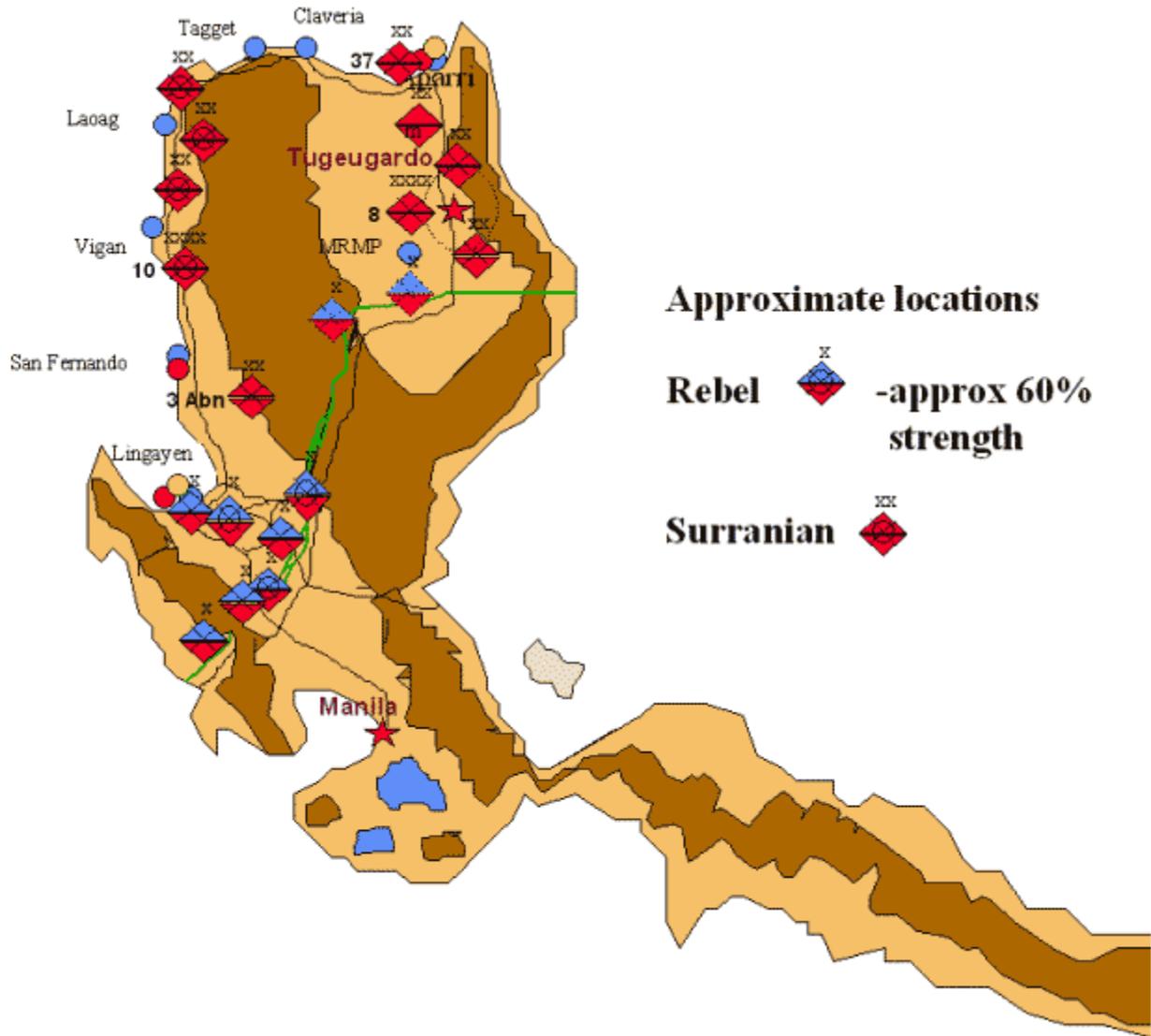
The Surranian 10th Army also landed on 1 February and is deployed in the Vigan-Laog region.

Multinational Forces

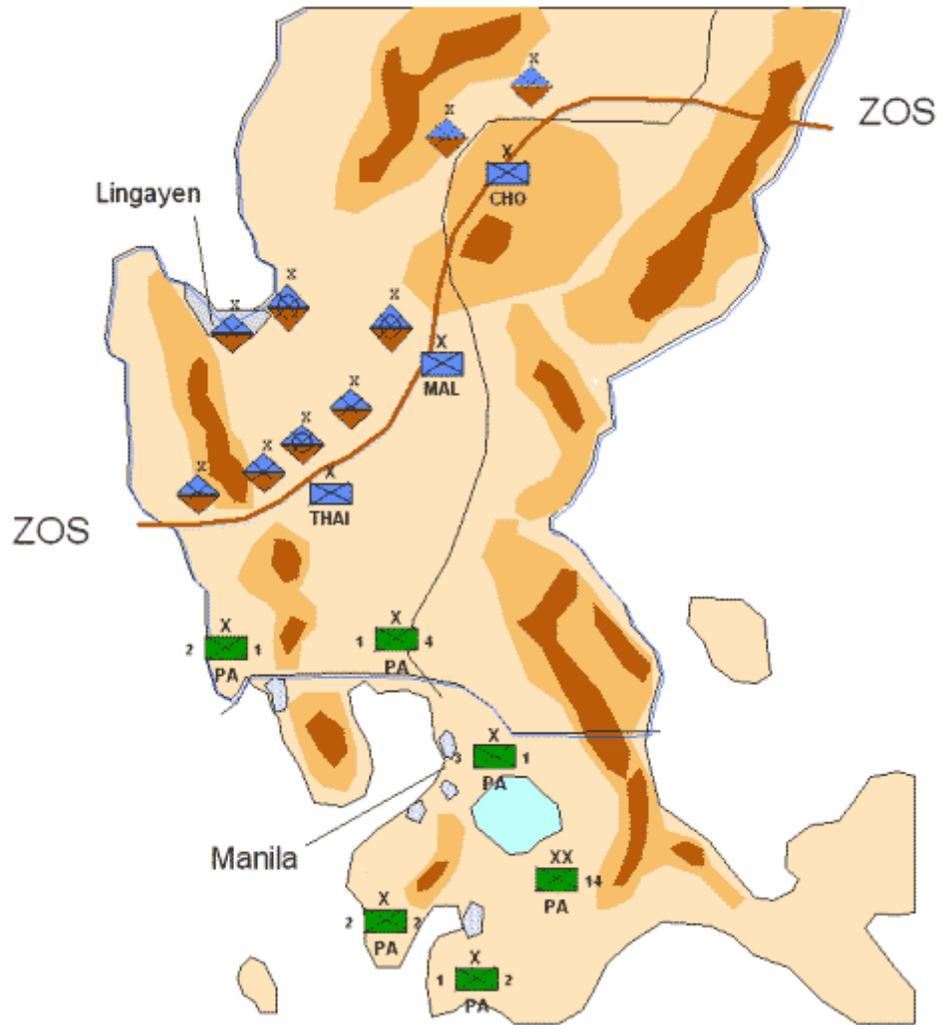
Map 3 depicts UNFORPAC forces from Chosun, Thailand, and Malaysia, three Infantry Brigades deployed along the Zone of Separation. They were reassigned to MNF Pacifica on 5 February in consonance with UNSC Resolution 763.

Pacifican Army units in the AO from the 19th Army include the 4th ID, the 21st LID(-), 2 Aviation Brigades, the 209th Air Cavalry Regiment, 3 Field Artillery Brigades, and 2 Air Defense Brigades. These units are currently deployed along an east-west line running from east of Manila to the north of Subic Bay. CJTF/CMNF desires to minimize battle between PRA and PA troops.

US Forces include II Corps, I MEF, 13th AF, PHIBGRU 7, and four Carrier Battle Groups. A detailed laydown is provided in the CJTF/CMNF OPORDER. All US forces in FDO Packages 1 and 2 are in theater. All additional US Forces will be in theater and deployed in defensive positions along the Zone of Separation prior to D-Day, April 20.



MAP 2. Surranian and PRA Force Dispositions



MAP 3. UNFORPAC, PA, and PRA Force Dispositions

SOUTHEAST ASIA OVERVIEW

PACIFICA: The nation of Pacifica (PA) is an archipelago in the South China Sea located to the northeast of Surran. It, like Indonesia, was once part of Surran. It sits astride strategic Asian air and sea route approximately 1200 km off the coast of Southeast Asia and is adjacent to the newly discovered East Sulu Sea oil and mineral fields. Although Pacifica has the potential to become another economic powerhouse in the next century, transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) influence, ethnic conflicts, civil war, and fierce competition for control of vital energy resources dominate its current political landscape.

Until November 1992, pursuant to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement, the United States maintained and operated major facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Complex and several small subsidiary installations in Pacifica. US-Pacifica relations reached a historic turning point in 1986 when the Pacifica Senate rejected extending the basing treaty. The last major US forces departed Pacifica November 24, 1992

The PA's armed forces are largely configured to combat its internal insurgency, rather than acting against foreign aggressors, real or potential. Light infantry formations with few heavy weapons characterize the Army. Efforts to expand and modernize the force are hindered by the slow-moving economy. Despite these problems, the Pacifica Armed Forces had been expanded from about 110,000 troops in 1985 to 256,000 in 1998. Much of this increase reflected an appreciation of the increased threat posed by the SPM insurgency and growing unease with Surranian intentions.

SURRAN. Surran is an island nation lying approximately 1800 KM southwest of Pacifica. Prior to WW II, Surran comprised the current nations of Surran, Pacifica and Indonesia. Surran sits to the south of key air and sea routes linking Asia to the world. Dominated by young nationalistic military officers, the Surranian government is under Eastland's sphere of influence.

The discovery of substantial oil reserves off the coast in the late 1960s radically changed the country's fortunes. The ruling regime wisely used their new-found wealth to accelerate plans for improved education, military modernization, and economic expansion.

Surran is a regional military and economic power. It has fielded the largest and most capable military force in the region. It had procured a small "blue water" capable navy built around a modern group of frigates and destroyers. It possesses a large number of coastal and riverine vessels and a substantial maritime lift capability providing it an unmatched regional deployment operating capability. Its army is a blend of light and mechanized forces possessing modern intermediate range missile and ADA capabilities. The air force is a large, professional force that has recently procured a long-range fighter-bomber capability with supporting fuel tanker support from Eastland. As Surran has developed into a regional power, it has begun to pursue a more independent course but is still reliant upon Eastland for many of its advanced, heavy weapons. Each of its branches of services has gained significant combat experience in putting down ethnic Malaysian anti-regime insurgents within western Surran during the late 80s and early 90s.

Oil continues to serve as the foundation of this modern, economic miracle- a fact recognized by Surranian ruling regime. It is for this reason that Surran covets the East Sulu Sea oil deposits and has strongly stated its claim to those reserves. Its aggressive assertions of ownership in violation of internationally recognized territorial limits have brought it into conflict with all of its neighbors and other involved parties to include the US. Conflicts with the nation of Pacifica, its principal rival for control of the oilfields, have become more frequent and often violent. A number of incidents, some involving armed clashes between Surranian and Pacifican naval forces, have taken place periodically, with an increased rate of occurrence in recent months.

In addition to their reliance on oil for economic growth, Surranian governmental officials are believed to be providing protection for TCOS operating in the Pacific area. These organizations are believed to be providing substantial funding for Surran's support of the NNM in Indonesia and the SPM in Pacifica.

Conflict in Indonesia and Pacifica are also linked to Surran's long term goal of reuniting former Surranian countries and its support for the ethnic based insurgency mounted by the NNM and SPM against the government of these two nations. Ethnic nationalism exerts a remarkably strong influence on the Surranian people and is a major unifying factor. Surranian influence on Pacifica rebel army units is uncertain. The most hard-line of the rebels have supported and encouraged Surranian involvement. Surranian long-term objectives, however, seem clear: Support the overthrow of the current Indonesian and Pacifican governments and establishment of 'de facto' if not "de jure" control of northern Sumatra and the Pacifica islands as part of greater ethnic Surran.

INDONESIA. When President Suharto died in office, he was succeeded, after a brief struggle, by elements of the long-established military elite that had run the country since Sukarno's ouster in 1965. His successor, almost immediately, began a process of transitioning the government to a parliamentary democracy. That transition was complete when major elections were held and a new parliamentary government was established.

In Indonesia, a nationalist movement significantly increased its strength when it co-opted a long-standing separatist movement in Aceh on the northern tip of Sumatra. At about the same time, the group began using the Internet and other forms of modern communication to develop an illicit, then later legal, business empire.

Free elections in Indonesia resulted in the establishment of a parliamentary democracy.

Over time, demographics and stability has eroded the military leadership approach that was in place. Indonesia had taken actions in the late 1900's to ensure that military forces on Sumatra were not of the same local ethnic composition. However, as a result of economic and political stability late in the 20th Century, that approach began to erode, and military units on Sumatra were led and largely manned by officers from the area where they were serving.

With the move to democracy and the recognized need for military professionalism and modernization, the Indonesian Government and military asked for and began receiving military assistance from the United States. That assistance now includes joint exercises and a relatively large security assistance office providing both materiel and training assistance.

The country prospered under the new system of government until recently, when the economic growth of the last several decades began to level off. Throughout the region, reduced profitability and unemployment began to surface in the manufacturing sector that had seen major expansion in the last three decades. Indonesia was hit particularly hard by the effects of this economic stagnation. With the economic difficulties, came two troubling concerns. Elements of the military, particularly those on the outer islands, voiced a belief that the former military government would have been able to prevent this cooling of the economy that had affected the region as a whole. Likewise, they were joined by other traditionalists in expressing a view that the advantages of modernization and the influx of new technologies did not offset the loss of traditional norms and other adverse social affects that accompanied modernization. Concurrently many central governmental officials were charged with corruption and profiteering at the expense of the poor and outlining districts. Many in Indonesia also assessed blame for the economic hard times on the US and multi-national firms that had invested heavily there when the economy was growing at a rapid pace.

National authorities in Indonesia suppressed the New Nationalist Movement's attempts to participate in the democratic process.

A weakened Indonesian government was faced with growing separatist and nationalist movements in several regions. When Government of Indonesia units based in Northern Sumatra defected, the New Nationalist Movement, supported by Surran, became the de facto government of the northern provinces of Sumatra. The NNM has stated its primary objectives as the reuniting with Surran and removal of corrupt central government officials. To prevent widespread bloodshed, both the NNM and Indonesia agreed to an Australian-led, US supported peacekeeping force operating in Central Sumatra to maintain separation of the NNM and Indonesian military forces. That effort soon broke down and the peacekeeping force became a "peace enforcement" effort, operating in Southern Sumatra to maintain stability and prevent NNM incursions.

The US has agreed to increase support the Indonesian government's efforts to oust the NNM from Northern Sumatra.

EASTLAND: Eastland has rapidly emerged as a leader in regional and world affairs since embracing market economic principles in the late 80s. Eastland possesses the world's fastest growing economy and has emerged as a key and critical market for western trade, especially the US and Japan. Eastland has used its growing military and economic power as part of an aggressive foreign policy to expand its influence in the Western Pacific region while minimizing that of the US.

Eastland has identified access and, if necessary, control of the vast East Sulu Sea resource area as vital to its long term well-being. Likewise, Eastland has maintained close military ties with its strategically placed ally Surran and provided indirect tacit support to the rebels attempting to topple the Indonesian and Pacifican governments. To that end, Eastland has carefully balanced support of regional military activities involving itself or surrogates with the need to maintain positive economic interaction with the West. Eastland also recognizes the reuniting of Surran

with Pacifica and Indonesia may not be in Eastland's long-term best interest. Recently, Eastland has been at odds with Surran over TCO activity in the Straits of Malacca.

NORTH AND SOUTH CHOSUN: Taking advantage of their links to North Chosun and their remote location, ethnic Chosuns in the Eastland/Chosun border area began developing a relatively successful gray area economy. Tensions are developing between Eastland and North Chosun over the relatively autonomous Chosuns along the border area between Eastland and Chosun.

On the Chosun peninsula, tensions remain high. Armed forces on both sides of the DMZ remain on a near war footing. By the end of 1996, North Chosun overcame its economic crisis with massive assistance from Eastland. The resultant economic stability allowed the government to solidify its hold on power and regenerate its military capacity. Once secure, the North Chosun government began to take an increasingly belligerent posture toward the South.

DIA's current intelligence assessment holds that an immediate North Chosun attack is now unlikely and sets late September as the next most likely period of renewed danger. However, North Chosun intentions are unclear and it is possible that it could invade the south with less than 10 days warning. North Chosun continues to stockpile fuel, ammunition and other war stocks. The US and its allies continue to be deeply concerned about the situation, which remains the number one military priority in the region.

JAPAN: Throughout the 90's Japan has simultaneously been trying to reenergize its economy while reestablishing itself as a regional power independent of Washington and its associated cold war ties. By late November Japan had concluded a series of major bilateral trade and cultural agreements with Eastland designed to grant it access to Eastland's burgeoning consumer markets.

The domestic politics of Japan are marked by the growing strength of the nationalistic, right wing Japanese Progressive Party. The party advocates two principle foreign affairs themes. One is reduced military ties with the US. The second is increased cooperation between Japan and other regional powers, especially Eastland. As part of the new ruling coalition in Japan, it is pressing the US for substantial reductions in force presence and activities throughout Japan and on the island of Okinawa in particular. During the Chosun crisis, a Japanese Progressive Party proposal to restrict US military use of Okinawa as a staging base was defeated by a narrow margin. With new elections scheduled the future of US bases remains a hot political issue.