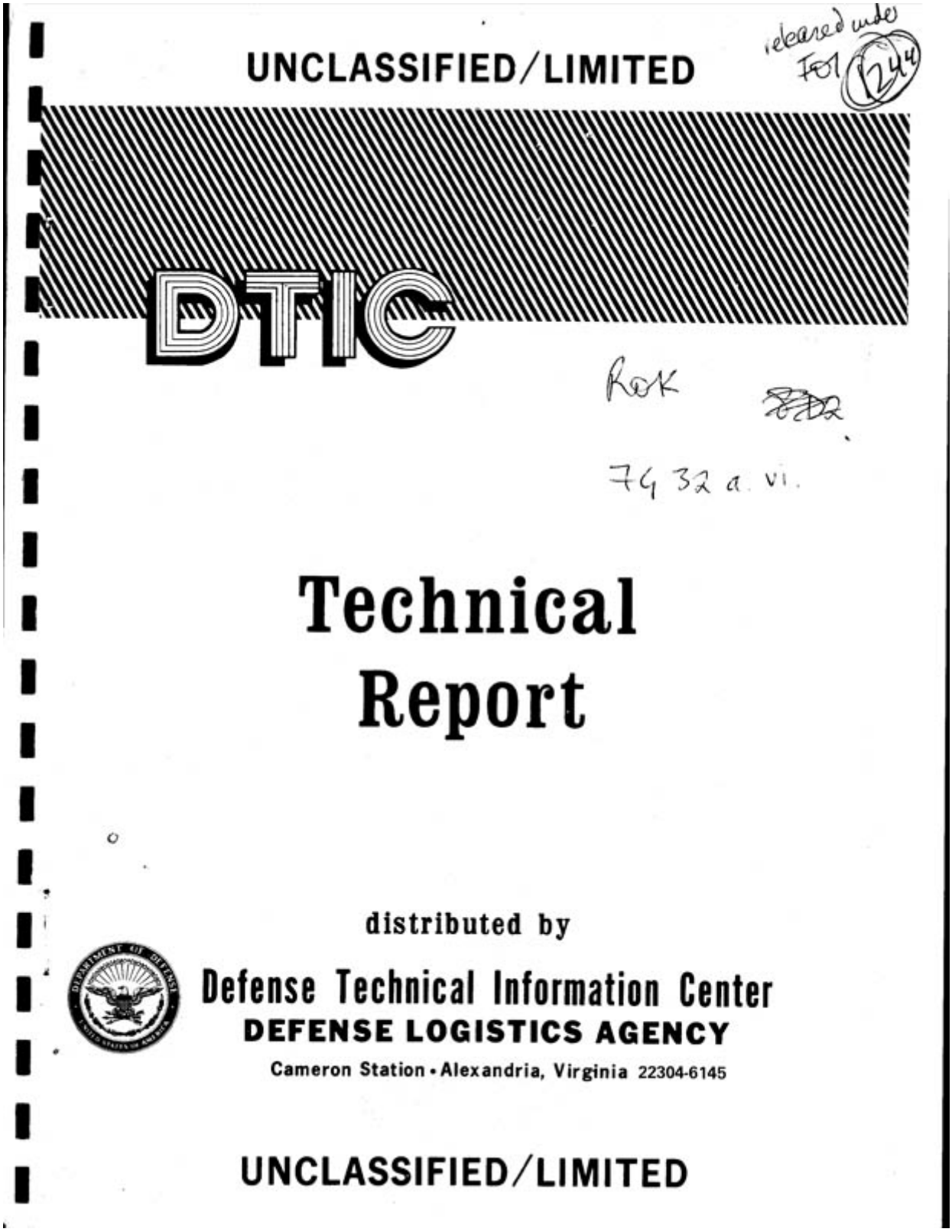
PACOM Army C-E Interoperability Assessment 82 (PACIA 82) for: Republic of Korea



Recommended Citation

"PACOM Army C-E Interoperability Assessment 82 (PACIA 82) for: Republic of Korea", September 17, 2012, https://nautilus.org/foia-document/pacom-army-c-e-interoperability-assessment--2-pacia-82-for-republic-of-korea/

The Republic of Korea has hosted U.S. forces since the end of World War II. After the Korean War ended in 1953, the U.S. looked for ways to decrease their military presence in the nation while still maintaining forces that would ensure security in the state. The Cold War was slowly coming to an end as the Soviets began to experience economic difficulties partly due to the stretching of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and other Eastern European territories. In 1983, the ROK had six major communications networks that would be vital to enhancing interoperability between the country and the United States.

This report compiled the major civilian and military communications networks operated by Republic of Korea. It examines the interoperability of these networks with American communication networks and gives recommendations for the future.

"The ROKAF microwave communications network, also known as the "Peace Fortune" system, includes over 30 fixed sites. It provides the primary support for Korean air defense. The USAF has access to the ROKAF network on a routine and on an alternate basis in the event of DCS failure." (p I-6)

This report was released to the Nautilus Institute under the US Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

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