



USFJ/ Yokota Air Base Media Day Press Kit

U.S. ARMY JAPAN

U.S. Army Japan consists of about 2,000 soldiers and is charged, during peacetime, with operating port facilities and a series of logistics installations throughout Honshu and Okinawa. USARJ participates actively with the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force in bilateral training exercises and the development of bilateral plans. It commands and supports U.S. Army assigned units, attached units, and augmentation forces and employs these forces in support of the Commander. USARJ maintains and strengthens the credibility of deterrent power in the Pacific through maintenance of defense facilities, war reserves and operational project stocks. USARJ is headquartered at Camp Zama.



III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

III MEF, which is under the operational command of Marine Forces Pacific, are garrisoned primarily on Okinawa and Southern Honshu. III MEF is headquartered at Camp Courtney, Okinawa.



U.S. Marine Corps Installations Pacific

Marine Corps Installations Pacific provides oversight of Marine Corps installations in Hawaii, Japan and the Republic of Korea. MCIPAC's primary mission is to implement policies, develop regional strategies and plans, prioritize resources and provide services, direction, and oversight to all assigned U.S. Marine Corps installations in order to support the operating forces, tenant commands and activities. Specifically in Japan, MCIPAC consists of two air stations and 10 camps/housing areas throughout Okinawa and mainland Japan. Headquarters for MCIPAC resides aboard Camp Foster in Okinawa. The total number of Marines in Japan is approximately 20,000.

COMMANDER, NAVAL FORCES JAPAN

Commander, Naval Forces Japan is responsible for maintaining and operating the port facilities and providing base and logistic support for the approximately 20,000 sailors in Japan. This includes the surface, subsurface, aviation and amphibious elements of the U.S. Seventh Fleet that operate from Japan as part of the Forward Deployed Naval Forces. U.S. Commander, Navy Forces Japan participates with the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force in exercises and planning. CNFJ is headquartered at Yokosuka.



FIFTH AIR FORCE

Fifth Air Force headquartered at Yokota Air Base is commanded by COMUSJAPAN in a dual-hatted capacity. Fifth Air Force's mission is to maintain the deterrent force posture of the United States and conduct offensive and defensive operations should deterrence fail. Approximately 13,000 military and civilian personnel support this mission from units located throughout Japan. In addition to the tactical air roles, Fifth Air Force provides intra-theater airlift and operational support for inter-theater airlift. The command also participates with the Japan Air Self-Defense Force in bilateral training exercises and the development of bilateral plans.



United States Forces Japan



**HQ USFJ
APO AP 96328-5087
DSN (315) 225-4148
Comm 011-81-311-755-4148
www.usfj.mil**

www.usfj.mil

USFJ Strategy

Our approach towards accomplishing the mission and realizing our vision centers on four lines of effort.

1. Force Posture and Basing of forward-stationed U.S. Forces, assuring allies and deterring adversaries.
2. Operational Access to facilities and areas in Japan and host nation support at those locations.
3. U.S. Operations and Interoperability focused on enhancing U.S. Forces' combat readiness and building interoperability with our alliance counterparts through joint and bilateral training and exercises.
4. Japan Defense Cooperation to maintain and develop Japan's capacity to resist armed attacks.

USFJ Command Priorities

1. Alliance Management advancing allied objectives and those of mutual interest to both nations.
2. Force Posture supportive of Service Component posture initiatives and realignment implementation.
3. Plan Development & Revision to set the theater for the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.
4. Ensuring Quality of Life for U.S. service members, DoD Civilians, and their dependents.

USFJ Guiding Principles

- **Readiness:** USFJ will be ready in plan and posture to execute our mission. Interoperability is key to achieving the combat readiness needed to support USPACOM's efforts to fight and win.
- **Presence:** USFJ sets the conditions to ensure a sustained forward presence in Japan.
- **Force Projection:** SOFA implementation, with respect to basing and access, enables U.S. power projection in support of a range of scenarios, from disaster relief to crisis and/or contingency response.
- **Unity of Effort:** Unilaterally, USFJ supports the Services in achieving their Title X requirements and force posture initiatives in Japan, enabling rapid response to emerging requirements. Bilaterally, we coordinate with the Japanese to enhance crisis action response preparedness.
- **Strategic Messaging:** Consistent with USPACOM themes and messages, USFJ will be cognizant of the alignment of our words and actions to manage the impact they may have on regional actors.

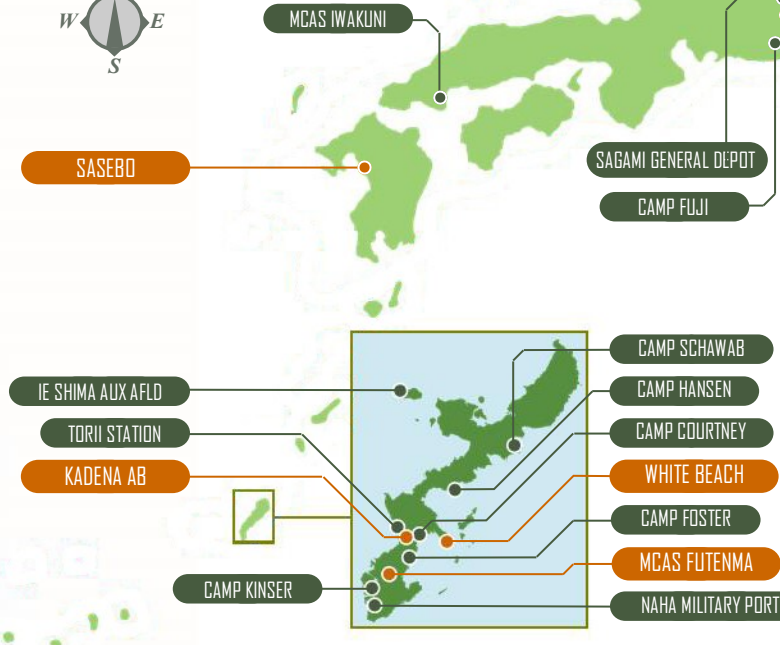


USFJ Mission

In concert with Japanese and U.S. Government agencies, USFJ maintains and strengthens the alliance while advancing U.S. force posture and operational access initiatives to set the conditions for crisis or contingency response, to deter aggression, and to advance U.S. national interests. Should deterrence fail, and when directed, USFJ conducts operations in support of USPACOM's response to aggression to restore regional stability.

USFJ Vision

A strong and adaptable alliance supportive of a U.S. forward presence capable across the full spectrum of operations, bolstering the security of and demonstrating the U.S. commitment to Japan and the region.

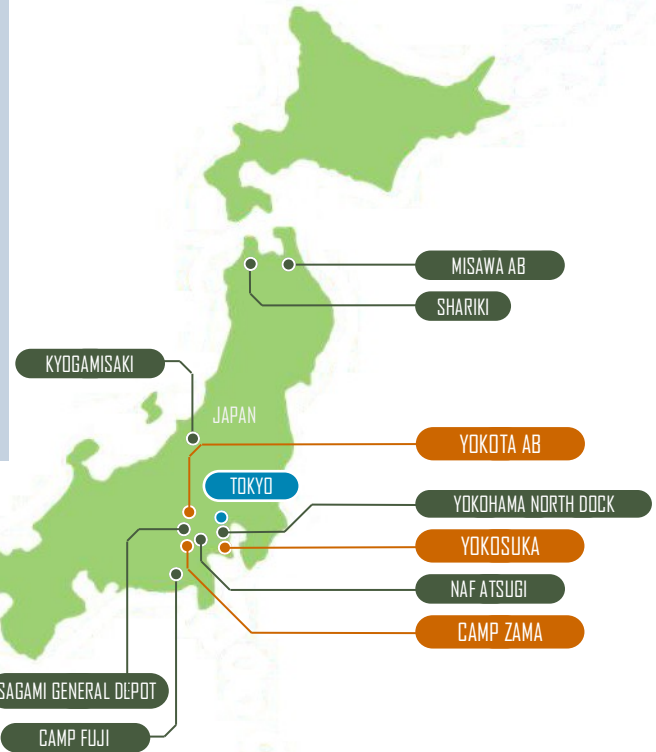


U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

There are approximately 54,000 military personnel permanently assigned throughout Japan. Civilian employees and family members round out the DoD team of approximately 105,000, half of which live on mainland Japan and the other half live on Okinawa.

Additionally, over 25,000 Japanese nationals work for USFJ and its components.

MAJOR FACILITIES JAPAN



BILATERAL TRAINING & EXERCISES

In maintaining our strong alliance with Japan USFJ and its components participate in several bilateral military events throughout the year such as Yama Sakura, Cope North and Forest Light.

Of these, Keen Edge and Keen Sword are the premier joint bilateral exercises for USFJ.

These exercises alternate each year between a Command Post Exercise, known as Keen Edge, and a Field Training Exercise, known as Keen Sword.

Realistic scenarios focus on the Indo-Pacific region. These exercises allow the military forces of the U.S. and Japan to train together at operational and tactical levels of war, enhancing Joint and Bilateral Interoperability, and supporting Japan Self-Defense Forces as they expand their missions under the revised U.S.-Japanese Defense Guidelines.

在日米軍司令部

在日米軍司令部は米インド太平洋軍の傘下であり、日米同盟強化の責任があります。また、日本とより広範囲の地域における米国益を促進させます。在日米軍司令部は 1960 年の日米安全保障条約改定により日本に駐留しています。



在日米軍は、日米両政府機関の協調を基に攻撃的態度の抑止、防衛協力の促進、及び危機的状況や不測の事態の対応条件を設定しつつ、日米同盟を支援します。抑止力の効果が発揮できない場合において、指令が下った場合にのみ在日米軍は攻撃に対応する作戦を遂行します。

在日米軍司令部の戦略は以下の 4 つの事項に力を入れています。

- 日本に前方展開している米軍の部隊配置と基地の配置
- 日本にある区域や施設への運用立ち入り調整及び施設における接受国支援
- 共同訓練や演習による同盟国との戦闘即応性及び相互運用性を高めるために焦点をあてた米軍作戦と相互運用性
- 日本が武力攻撃を阻止する能力を維持し発展できるパートナー能力の構築。

1957 年 7 月 1 日に府中航空施設に設立されて以来、今日の在日米軍は陸軍、海兵隊、海軍、空軍を包括しおよそ 54,000 人の兵士とその家族 42,000 人、8,000 人の国防総省職員そして 25,000 人の日本人従業員からなり、1960 年の日米安全保障条約改定により日本に駐留しています。



How is the Agreement maintained?

A requirement of the Agreement between UNC and the Government of Japan is to exercise it, which the UNC-R achieves by exercising the use of the seven UN/US bases by UNC Sending States. These nations regularly send ships, aircraft, and personnel to UN bases in Japan under the UN flag. By doing so, Sending States are able to rehearse the procedures necessary to conduct missions during a contingency and to enable U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ) to enhance their preparedness to support Sending State forces which would either transit through or operate from Japan. All logistic support for visiting Sending State forces is provided by USFJ. As such, USFJ is a key partner and enabler.



The seven UN-designated bases in Japan: Camp Zama, Yokota Air Base and Yokosuka Naval Base on Honshu; Sasebo Naval Base on Kyushu; and Kadena Air Base, White Beach Naval Facility, and Futenma Marine Corps Air Station on Okinawa.



HQ United Nations Command - Rear
DSN 315-225-9850
Commercial from US: 011-81-31175-59850

For media queries, contact:
UNC/CFC/USFK Public Affairs Office at
usfk.pao.queries@mail.mil

United Nations Command-Rear Fact Sheet



History

General Headquarters United Nations Command (UNC) was established in Tokyo under the command of General Douglas MacArthur following United Nations Security Council Resolution 84 being passed. The primary purpose of UNC was to provide command and control for the UN Forces involved in the Korean War. When Japan regained sovereignty in September 1951, the “Treaty of San Francisco” included notes which detailed that Japan would permit the continued operation of UN bases in Japan to support UN actions relating to UNSCR 84.

UNC and Government of Japan Agreement

On 19 February 1954, these notes were formalized and a number of the UN Sending States and Japan signed an agreement regarding United Nations Forces in Japan.



Why was UNC-R formed?

When UNC Headquarters relocated from Tokyo to Seoul in 1957, a small element was left behind to maintain the UNC agreement with Japan. This unit became “United Nations Command-Rear.” In a contingency UNC-R manages force flow from sending state nations based in Japan.

What does the agreement permit?

The UNC agreement allows for UN bases in Japan to provide logistics support. UNC-R is required to notify the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that activity under the agreement is taking place, but the agreement is the approval authority.

What does the agreement require?

The UNC agreement requires UNC to comply with the following stipulations:

- UNC must maintain a presence in Japan – this is done by UNC-R
- UNC-R must be multinational – the Commander is Australian and the Deputy is Canadian
- The U.S. and Japan must mutually designate U.S. bases for co-use by UNC Member Nations
- UNC-designated bases must fly the UN flag
- UNC-R must exercise the use of those bases by Sending States

Current Signatories

The current active signatories to the UNC agreement are Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

5TH AIR FORCE

Published April 23, 2012

While Fifth Air Force traces its roots to the Philippines in the 1940's, U.S. military aviation made its first presence in the region there in March of 1912. Starting with a flight training school near Manila, its presence grew to the establishment of several aero squadrons over the next thirty years.

Then, in September of 1941, the Philippine Department Air Force was created; one month later, its name was changed to the Far East Air Force. It was under this name in which Fifth Air Force saw its first combat action. Within hours of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese forces attacked US bases in the Philippines, destroying most of the aircraft while they were still on the ground. The remaining aircraft allowed the Far East Air Force to become the first U.S. Army Air Force unit to take part in combat, conducting defensive operations allowing United States and allied forces to retreat to Australia's northern coast. While in Australia, the Far East Air Force was redesignated Fifth Air Force in 1942 and placed under the command of Major General George Kenney.

Kenney was General Douglas MacArthur's component commander for all allied air services. Under his leadership, Fifth Air Force provided the aerial spearhead for MacArthur's island hopping campaign. Providing an air umbrella for MacArthur, Fifth Air Force was an integral part of the successful campaign to retake New Guinea, the Philippines, and by war's end, Okinawa. When the war ended, Fifth Air Force had an unmatched record of 3,445 aerial victories, led by the nation's two top fighter aces Major Richard Bong and Major Thomas McGuire, with 40 and 38 confirmed victories respectively, and two of Fifth Air Force's ten Medal of Honor recipients.

Following the war, Fifth Air Force served as part of the occupation forces in Japan. But in 1950, Fifth Air Force was called upon again. In the early morning hours of June 25th, North Korea launched a sudden, all-out attack against the south. Reacting quickly to the invasion, Fifth Air Force provided air cover over the skies of Seoul. In this first Jet War, Fifth Air Force racked up an unprecedented 14.5 to 1 victory ratio. By the time the truce was signed in 1953, Fifth had flown over 625,000 missions, downing 953 North Korean and Chinese aircraft, while close air support accounted for 47 percent of all enemy troop casualties. Thirty-eight fighter pilots were identified as aces, including Lieutenant Colonel James Jabara, America's first jet ace; and Captain Joseph McConnell, the leading Korean War ace with 16 confirmed victories. Additionally, four Medals of Honor were awarded to Fifth Air Force members. One other pilot of note was Marine Major John Glenn, who flew for Fifth Air Force as part of an exchange program.

Following the war, Fifth Air Force returned its headquarters to Japan. Not only concerned with maintaining a strong tactical posture for the defense of both Japan and South Korea, Fifth Air Force played a critical role in helping the establishment of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force as well as the Republic of Korea Air Force. These and other peacetime efforts lasted a decade before war clouds once again developed in the Pacific.

This time, the area of concern was Southeast Asia, beginning in 1964 with the Gulf of Tonkin Crisis. Fifth Air Force furnished aircraft, aircrews, support personnel, and supplies throughout the eight years of combat operations in South Vietnam and Laos.

Since 1972, the Pacific Region has seen relative calm, thanks in large part to the deterrent role Fifth Air Force has played in this part of the world. But that doesn't mean Fifth Air Force hasn't been active in other roles. We have played active or supporting roles in a variety of issues ranging from being first on the scene at the KAL shoot down in 1983 to deploying personnel and supplies for the Persian Gulf war in 1990.

During this time span, the size of Fifth Air Force changed as well. With the activation of Seventh Air Force in 1986, Fifth left the Korean Peninsula and focused its energy on continuing the growing bilateral relationship with Japan.

Fifth Air Force's efforts also go beyond combat operations. Fifth Air force has reacted to natural disasters in Japan and abroad. These efforts include the Kobe earthquake in 1995, Super Typhoon Paka which hit Guam in 1997, the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the Burma cyclone of 2008, the Indonesia earthquake of 2009, the Haiti earthquake of 2010, and the Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami in 2011. Fifth Air Force has reached out to provide assistance to victims of floods, typhoons, volcanoes, and earthquakes throughout the region.

Fifth Air Force Mission Today:

Fifth Air Force supports the Defense of Japan, advances U.S. interests, and promotes broader Asia-Pacific security and stability by advancing bilateral air, space and cyberspace operations and interoperability, enabling USAF forces and capabilities in Japan, and rapidly responding to crises.

Fifth Air Force Vision:

An enduring bilateral partnership, advancing our interoperable air, space and cyberspace capabilities, that maintains stability, deters and when necessary, defeats aggression, while postured to provide adaptive command and control in a rapidly evolving and dynamic Asia-Pacific region.

Units that fall under 5 AF

18th Wing

35th Fighter Wing

374th Airlift Wing

374th Airlift Wing

Fact Sheet



The 374th Airlift Wing provides Rapid Mobility as the Pacific's Premiere Power Projection Platform. It is responsible to the 5th Air Force commander for C-130J, UH-1N and C-12J operations including tactical air-land, airdrop, aeromedical and distinguished visitor airlift. As the primary Western Pacific airlift hub for peacetime and contingency operations, the wing provides airlift for the movement of passengers, cargo and mail to all Department of Defense agencies in the Pacific area of responsibility and provides transport for people and equipment throughout the Kanto Plain and the Tokyo metropolitan area. During peacetime, the 374th Airlift Wing maintains a constant state of readiness by participating in joint training exercises.

Personnel and resources

The wing is composed of four groups, including 17 squadrons. More than 3,500 military members alongside U.S. and Japan civilian employees make up the 374th Airlift Wing work force, which supports 32 tenant units and a base populace of approximately 12,000. The wing includes the 36th Airlift Squadron, which flies the C-130J Super Hercules, and the 459th Airlift Squadron, which flies UH-1N helicopters and the C-12J Huron. In total, the wing has more than 20 aircraft.

Organizational structure

The wing's forces are organized under four groups: 374th Operations Group, 374th Maintenance Group, 374th Mission Support Group and the 374th Medical Group. These four groups are supported by 10 wing staff agencies that report directly to the wing commander.

History

The 374th Airlift Wing resulted from a restructuring of Air Force units at Yokota Air Base in 1992. The former host unit of Yokota Air Base, the 475th Air Base Wing, and its subordinate units were inactivated and the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing was redesignated as the 374th Airlift Wing and transferred from Air Mobility Command to Pacific Air Forces on April 1, 1992.

The 374th was established as 374th Troop Carrier Wing, Heavy, on Aug. 10, 1948, and activated on Aug. 17, 1948. The 374th operated at Harmon Field, Guam, from August 1948 through March 1949 and provided troop carrier operations in the Pacific and Far East. The wing moved to Japan in March 1949, assuming control of Tachikawa Army Airfield, which later became known as Tachikawa Air Base, until Jan. 1, 1956.

The unit performed routine transport operations until the outbreak of war in Korea in June 1950.

The first of several groups of repatriated prisoners were transported by the 374th from Korea to Japan in April 1953 during Operation Little Switch and subsequently transported United Nations prisoners of war during Operation Big Switch from North Korea. On July 1, 1957, the 374th was inactivated. It was later redesignated the 374th Troop Carrier Wing and activated in June 1966. In August 1966, the 374th began operations at Naha Air Base, Okinawa. The 374th was redesignated the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing on Aug. 1, 1967.

In May 1971, the wing replaced the 314th Tactical Airlift Wing at Ching Chaun Kang Air Base, Taiwan. The wing provided support in March 1973 for Operation Homecoming, the repatriation of American prisoners from Hanoi, North Vietnam. The 374th moved to Clark Air Base, Philippines, in November 1973.

Aircraft from the unit took part in Operation Baby Lift (evacuation of Vietnam orphans) and Operation New Life (evacuation of Vietnamese refugees) in April 1975. The 374th moved to Yokota in October 1989.

The 374th controlled aerial port facilities in South Korea until November 1983 then later in the Philippines and Japan. In 1980, the unit began supporting U.S. Navy elements in the Indian Ocean area of responsibility and deployed C-130s, associated aircrews and support personnel for operations in Southwest Asia from Dec. 30, 1990, to July 6, 1991.

Air cargo and aeromedical airlift support was provided for the evacuation of Clark AB, Philippines, after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, from June 8 to July 1, 1991. In April 1992, control of the 374th returned to Pacific Air Forces Command when the 374th was redesignated the 374th Airlift Wing at Yokota Air Base. In 1996, the 374th deployed portions of the Air Transportable Hospital to Andersen AFB, Guam, to assist in Operation Pacific Haven migrant operations in assistance of more than 2,000 Kurdish foreign nationals.

After an earthquake triggered tsunami struck 11 Southeast Asian nations on Dec. 26, 2004, killing upwards of 125,000 people, the 374th Airlift Wing deployed to Utapao Air Base, Thailand, from Dec. 28, 2004, to Jan. 26, 2005 as part of Operation Unified Assistance. Operating from Utapao, the unit's C-130s distributed humanitarian supplies to the people and nations of the devastated region.

The 374th Airlift Wing's role as the sole airlift hub of the western Pacific increased in significance following the March 11, 2011, earthquake and tsunami in northern Japan. During the first few days following the earthquake and tsunami, surveillance missions launched from Yokota gathered imagery and information on areas in the north that could be used as runways. Airmen from the 353rd Special Operations Group based out of Kadena Air Base were repositioned here so they could help clear debris from Sendai Airport eventually enabling larger, fixed-wing aircraft carrying humanitarian relief supplies the ability to land. More than 370 sorties were launched out of Yokota Air Base and the wing served as the logistical center for USAF relief operations.

In November of 2014, Airmen from the 36th Airlift Squadron launched 24-hour C-130H aircraft night operations in support of Operation Damayan, substantially multiplying the joint airlift

component to the Philippines and increasing the flow of evacuation flights from Tacloban, the region hit hardest by Typhoon Haiyan. Five C-130H crews from Yokota conducted multiple nighttime sorties that each carried up to 42,000 pounds of rolling cargo in the form of humanitarian aid and relief supplies from Manila to Tacloban. Crews also airlifted evacuees seeking safe haven to Manila with each aircraft carrying approximately 120 passengers per evacuation mission.

Following a 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal in the spring of 2015, Yokota sent four C-130 Hercules and accompanying personnel to aid Joint Task Force-505. Personnel supporting the JTF included maintainers, security force professionals, logisticians, contracting personnel and other critical specialties. Additionally, an emergency medical package with doctors, nurses and medical technicians joined the support effort.

The 374th Airlift Wing sent two C-130H Hercules aircraft and aircrew to the Kyushu region in April 2016 to support the Government of Japan in their relief efforts for the series of earthquakes that took place in Kumamoto Prefecture and surrounding areas. Yokota aircraft transported heavy vehicles and personnel from Chitose Air Base, Hokkaido, to Kyushu, improving the capabilities of ground relief efforts in the region.

C-130J Super Hercules Fact Sheet



The C-130J is the newest generation of the C-130 Hercules which primarily performs the tactical portion of the airlift mission. The aircraft is capable of operating from rough, dirt strips and is the prime transport for air dropping troops and equipment into hostile areas. The C-130 operates throughout the U.S. Air Force, serving with Air Mobility Command (stateside based), Air Force Special Operations Command, theater commands, Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve

Command, fulfilling a wide range of operational missions in both peace and war situations. Basic and specialized versions of the aircraft airframe perform a diverse number of roles, including airlift support, Antarctic ice resupply, aeromedical missions, weather reconnaissance, aerial spray missions, fire-fighting duties for the U.S. Forest Service and natural disaster relief missions.

Features

Using its aft loading ramp and door the C-130 can accommodate a wide variety of oversized cargo, including everything from utility helicopters and six-wheeled armored vehicles to standard palletized cargo and military personnel. In an aerial delivery role, it can airdrop loads up to 42,000 pounds or use its high-flotation landing gear to land and deliver cargo on rough, dirt strips.

The flexible design of the Super Hercules enables it to be configured for many different missions, allowing for one aircraft to perform the role of many. Much of the special mission equipment added to the Hercules is removable, allowing the aircraft to revert back to its cargo delivery role if desired. Additionally, the C-130 can be rapidly reconfigured for the various types of cargo such as palletized equipment, floor-loaded material, airdrop platforms, container delivery system bundles, vehicles and personnel or aeromedical evacuation.

The C-130J is the latest addition to the C-130 fleet and will replace aging C-130Hs. The C-130J incorporates state-of-the-art technology to reduce manpower requirements, lower operating and support costs, and provides life-cycle cost savings over earlier C-130 models. Compared to older C-130s, the J-model climbs faster and higher, flies farther at a higher cruise speed, and takes off and lands in a shorter distance. The C-130J-30 is a stretch version, adding 15 feet to the fuselage, increasing usable space in the cargo compartment.

C-130J/J-30 major system improvements include: advanced two-pilot flight station with fully

integrated digital avionics; color multifunctional liquid crystal displays and head-up displays; state-of-the-art navigation systems with dual inertial navigation system and global positioning system; fully integrated defensive systems; low-power color radar; digital moving map display; new turboprop engines with six-bladed, all-composite propellers; digital auto pilot; improved fuel, environmental and ice-protection systems and an enhanced cargo-handling system.

Background

Four decades have elapsed since the Air Force issued its original design specification, yet the remarkable C-130 remains in production. The initial production model was the C-130A, with four Allison T56-A-11 or -9 turboprops. A total of 219 were ordered and deliveries began in December 1956. The C-130B introduced Allison T56-A-7 turboprops and the first of 134 entered Air Force service in May 1959.

Introduced in August of 1962, the 389 C-130Es that were ordered used the same Allison T56-A-7 engine, but added two 1,290 gallon external fuel tanks and an increased maximum takeoff weight capability. June 1974 introduced the first of 308 C-130Hs with the more powerful Allison T56-A-15 turboprop engine. Nearly identical to the C-130E externally, the new engine brought major performance improvements to the aircraft.

The latest C-130 to be produced, the C-130J entered the inventory in February 1999. With the noticeable difference of a six-bladed composite propeller coupled to a Rolls-Royce AE2100D3 turboprop engine, the C-130J brings substantial performance improvements over all previous models, and has allowed the introduction of the C-130J-30, a stretch version with a 15-foot fuselage extension. The Air Force has selected the C-130J-30 to replace retiring C-130Hs.

General Characteristics

Primary Function: Global airlift

Contractor: Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company

Power Plant:

C-130E: Four Allison T56-A-7 turboprops; 4,200 prop shaft horsepower

C-130H: Four Allison T56-A-15 turboprops; 4,591 prop shaft horsepower

C-130J: Four Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 turboprops; 4,700 horsepower

Length: C-130E/H/J: 97 feet, 9 inches (29.3 meters)

C-130J-30: 112 feet, 9 inches (34.69 meters)

Height: 38 feet, 10 inches (11.9 meters)

Wingspan: 132 feet, 7 inches (39.7 meters)

Cargo Compartment:

C-130E/H/J: length, 40 feet (12.31 meters); width, 119 inches (3.12 meters); height, 9 feet (2.74 meters). Rear ramp: length, 123 inches (3.12 meters); width, 119 inches (3.02 meters)

C-130J-30: length, 55 feet (16.9 meters); width, 119 inches (3.12 meters); height, 9 feet (2.74 meters). Rear ramp: length, 123 inches (3.12 meters); width, 119 inches (3.02 meters)

Speed:

C-130E: 345 mph/300 ktas (Mach 0.49) at 20,000 feet (6,060 meters)

C-130H: 366 mph/318 ktas (Mach 0.52) at 20,000 feet (6,060 meters)

C-130J: 417 mph/362 ktas (Mach 0.59) at 22,000 feet (6,706 meters)

C-130J-30: 410 mph/356 ktas (Mach 0.58) at 22,000 feet (6,706 meters)

Ceiling:

C-130J: 28,000 feet (8,615 meters) with 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms) payload

C-130J-30: 26,000 feet (8,000 meters) with 44,500 pounds (20,227 kilograms) payload.

C-130H: 23,000 feet (7,077 meters) with 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms) payload.

C-130E: 19,000 feet (5,846 meters) with 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms) payload

Maximum Takeoff Weight:

C-130E/H/J: 155,000 pounds (69,750 kilograms)

C-130J-30: 164,000 pounds (74,393 kilograms)

Maximum Allowable Payload:

C-130E, 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms)

C-130H, 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms)

C-130J, 42,000 pounds (19,090 kilograms)

C-130J-30, 44,000 (19,958 kilograms)

Maximum Normal Payload:

C-130E, 36,500 pounds (16,590 kilograms)

C-130H, 36,500 pounds (16,590 kilograms)

C-130J, 34,000 pounds (15,422 kilograms)

C-130J-30, 36,000 pounds (16,329 kilograms)

Range at Maximum Normal Payload:

C-130E, 1,150 miles (1,000 nautical miles)

C-130H, 1,208 miles (1,050 nautical miles)

C-130J, 2,071 miles (1,800 nautical miles)

C-130J-30, 1,956 miles (1,700 nautical miles)

Range with 35,000 pounds of Payload:

C-130E, 1,438 miles (1,250 nautical miles)

C-130H, 1,496 miles (1,300 nautical miles)

C-130J, 1,841 miles (1,600 nautical miles)

C-130J-30, 2,417 miles (2,100 nautical miles)

Maximum Load:

C-130E/H/J: 6 pallets or 74 litters or 16 CDS bundles or 92 combat troops or 64 paratroopers, or a combination of any of these up to the cargo compartment capacity or maximum allowable weight.

C-130J-30: 8 pallets or 97 litters or 24 CDS bundles or 128 combat troops or 92 paratroopers, or a combination of any of these up to the cargo compartment capacity or maximum allowable weight.

Crew: C-130E/H: Five (two pilots, navigator, flight engineer and loadmaster)

C-130J/J-30: Three (two pilots and loadmaster)

Aeromedical Evacuation Role: Minimum medical crew of three is added (one flight nurse and two medical technicians). Medical crew may be increased to two flight nurses and four medical technicians as required by the needs of the patients.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHRISTOPHER J. MAHONEY
Deputy Commander, United States Forces Japan



Brigadier General Mahoney was born in South Weymouth, Massachusetts and graduated college with a BA in Economics from Holy Cross. In June 1987 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps through NROTC. After completing The Basic School (TBS), he attended the Infantry Officer's Course (IOC), graduating in March 1988.

Following TBS and IOC, BGen Mahoney received orders to flight school in Pensacola, Florida. He completed Primary Pilot Training in the T-34 at NAS Corpus Christi and Strike Training in the T-2 and TA-4 at NAS Beeville. He was designated a Naval Aviator in May 1990. In June 1991, following A-6E pilot training at NAS Whidbey Island, he was assigned to VMA(AW)-224 at MCAS Cherry Point. While at VMA(AW)-224, he served as a Flight Officer as well as a Pilot Training Officer and deployed to MCAS Iwakuni from September 1991 until March 1992.

In June 1993, BGen Mahoney was transferred to VMFAT-101 at MCAS El Toro, where he transitioned to the F/A-18. Upon completion of the transition training, he returned to the newly redesignated VMFA(AW)-224 at MCAS Beaufort, serving as the Powerline Officer. Here deployed to Aviano, Italy as part of Operation Deny Flight. In May 1994, he was reassigned to VMFA-122 also based out of MCAS Beaufort. With the Crusaders he served as the Quality Assurance Officer, the Pilot Training Officer and the Assistant Operations Officer, ending his tour as the Operations Officer. While with VMFA-122, BGen Mahoney deployed twice to Iwakuni, from September 1995 until March 1996 and again from March until August 1997. Also during this time he attended Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) Course, the Marine Division Tactics Course (MDTC) and the Navy Fighter Weapons School (TOPGUN).

In April 1997, BGen Mahoney transferred to MAWTS-1, MCAS Yuma, where he served as an instructor, an F-5E aggressor pilot, as well as the Ground Combat Department Forward Air Controller and F/A-18 Division Head. In December 2000, he was transferred to the Australian Command and Staff College in Weston Creek, Australian Capitol Territories. There he obtained his Master's Degree in Management from the University of Canberra in December, 2001.

Brigadier General Mahoney subsequently transferred to VMFA(AW)-242 at MCAS Miramar. While with VMFA(AW)-242, he deployed to Iwakuni for the fourth time. In addition to his duties as a pilot, he served as the Aircraft Maintenance Officer, Executive Officer and Commanding Officer. In December 2003, he was transferred to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing staff, serving as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations as well as the Wing Weapons and Tactics Officer. It was while a member of III MAW staff that Col Mahoney deployed to Al Asad, Iraq, from April until December 2004.

In May 2005, he was transferred back to VMFA(AW)-242, serving as their Commanding Officer for a second time. He then deployed to Iraq once again, from August 2006 until March 2007. Upon relinquishing command BGen Mahoney was posted to the Air War College in Montgomery Alabama, where in May 2007 he earned another Master's Degree with highest distinction, this time in International Strategic Studies.

From late 2007 until July 2010, BGen Mahoney served as the Chief of Staff, Joint IED Defeat Organization/ Joint Center of Excellence at Fort Irwin. After this tour he transferred to Marine Aircraft Group-12 in Iwakuni, Japan to serve as the Group Executive Officer.

In May 2011, BGen Mahoney assumed command of Marine Aircraft Group-12. He was transferred to the Pentagon in July of 2013 to assume the duties of Executive Assistant to the Deputy Commandant for Programs and Resources.

In August of 2014, he became the Deputy Commander of U. S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific.

In June 2016, BGen Mahoney was transferred to the Pentagon to assume the duties of Director, Strategy and Plans Division, Plans, Policies and Operations.

In May 2018, BGen Mahoney assumed his current duties as Deputy Commander, United States Forces, Japan.

Brigadier General Mahoney has over 5000 hours of flight time, to include over 4000 hours in the F-18.

クリストファー J. マホーニー准将

在日米軍副司令官



マホーニー准将はマサチューセッツ州サウスウェイマスで生まれ、ホーリークロス大学で経済学士号を取得した。1987年6月に米海軍予備役将校訓練課程を経て米国海兵隊の少尉として任官。基礎学校修了後、歩兵士官学校に入学し、1988年3月に卒業した。

基礎学校と歩兵士官学校修了後、マホーニー准将はフロリダ州ペンサコーラの航空学校へ任命される。米海軍コーパスクリスティ航空基地でT-34における主要なパイロット訓練と米海軍ビービル航空基地でT-2およびTA-4における打撃訓練を修了。

1990年5月、海軍飛行士として指名される。米海軍ウィドビー・アイランド航空基地でのA-6Eパイロット訓練の後、1991年6月に米海兵隊チェリーポイント航空基地所属第224海兵全天候戦闘攻撃中隊に配属された。第224海兵全天候戦闘攻撃中隊での任務の間、マホーニー准将は飛行将校と同時にパイロット訓練責任者として従事し、1991年9月から1992年3月まで米海兵隊岩国航空基地へ派兵された。

1993年6月にマホーニー准将は米海兵隊エルトロ航空基地所属の第101海兵戦闘攻撃訓練中隊へ転任後、F/A-18へと移行した。移行訓練修了後、マホーニー准将は、米海兵隊ビューフォート航空基地へ新たに転属した第224海兵全天候戦闘攻撃中隊に戻り、動力システム責任者として従事した。そこでは、オペレーション・ディナイフライトの一環として、イタリアのアビアーノに派兵される。1994年5月、マホーニー准将は、同じく米海兵隊ビューフォート航空基地を拠点とした第122海兵隊戦闘攻撃中隊に再任命される。クルセイダーズでは、品質保証責任者、パイロット訓練責任者、作戦副部長として従事し、作戦部長として現地での任務を終了する。第122海兵隊戦闘攻撃中隊において、1995年9月から1996年3月まで、そして1997年3月から8月にかけて岩国に2回派兵された。この間、マホーニー准将は兵器・戦術指導者課程、海兵師団戦術課程、海軍戦闘機兵器学校（トップガン）を修了。1997年4月、マホーニー准将は米海兵隊ユマ航空基地の第一海兵隊航空兵器・戦術中隊へ転任し、インストラクター、F-5Eアグレッサーのパイロット地上戦闘前線航空管制官、F/A-18部責任者を歴任。2000年12月には、オーストラリア首都圏のウェストンクリークにあるオーストラリア指揮幕僚学校へ派遣される。そして、2001年12月にキャンベラ大学でマネジメント修士号を取得した。

マホーニー准将はその後、米海兵隊ミラマー航空基地の第242海兵全天候戦闘攻撃中隊へ転任。そこでは岩国へ4度目の派兵をする。パイロットとしての職務に加え、航空機整備責任者、副司令官および司令官を務めた。2003年12月、第3海兵航空団ヘスタッフとして転任し、作戦参謀長補佐および航空団兵器・戦術責任者を務めた。第3海兵航空団在籍中、2004年4月から12月までイラクのアル・アサドに駐留した。

2005年5月、第242海兵全天候戦闘攻撃中隊へ再転任し、2度目の司令官を務める。2006年8月から2007年3月までは再度イラクに派兵される。司令官任務終了後、マホーニー准将はアラバマ州モンゴメリーの空軍戦争大学に派遣され、2007年5月には国際戦略学においても一つの修士号を最優秀の成績で取得した。

2007年後半から2010年7月まで、マホーニー准将はフォートアーウィンの統合即製爆発物対策機関/ジョイントセンターオブエクセレンスで参謀長を務めた。その任務後、岩国の第12海兵航空群の群副司令官に就任。

2011年5月、マホーニー准将は第12海兵航空群司令官に就任。2013年7月に米国防総省へ転任し、プログラム及び資財担当副総司令官補佐に就任。

2014年8月、米太平洋海兵隊副司令官に就任。

2016年6月、マホーニー准将は国防総省へ転任し、計画・政策・作戦部、戦略・計画責任者を務める。

2018年5月、現在の在日米軍副司令官としての任務に着任。

マホーニー准将は5,000時間以上の飛行時間を有し、そのうちF/A-18の飛行時間は4,000時間以上におよぶ。



Biography

Group Captain Adam Williams, CSC



Group Captain Adam Williams was born in Singapore in 1972. He joined the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) in 1990. He graduated from the Australian Defence Force Academy with a BSc and on completion of flying training, was posted to fly DHC-4 Caribou aircraft with No. 35 Squadron in Townsville.

Group Captain Williams' other flying tours include tours with No. 38 Squadron Detachment B in Townsville, and No. 36 Squadron flying C17 Globemaster aircraft in Amberley. His command appointments include Commanding Officer Air Mobility Control Centre, and Commanding Officer No. 36 Squadron.

Group Captain Williams has served in various joint staff positions including Staff Officer to the Deputy Chief of Air Force and Director Air Mobility Division within Headquarters Joint Operations Command.

His operational Commands include Commander Task Group 636.2 in the Solomon Islands on Operation ANODE for which he was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross and Commander Task Group 633.4 in the Middle East during Operation SLIPPER and Operation CATALYST. He was Officer Commanding No. 86 Wing prior to taking up his current role as Commander of United Nations Command (Rear) Headquarters.

Group Captain Williams is a graduate of the University of New South Wales, Australian Command and Staff College and the Indian National Defence College.

Group Captain Williams is married to Laura and they have one daughter. He is an avid skydiver who also enjoys bushwalking, climbing and time with his family.



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL DOMINIC A. SETKA

Colonel Dominic A. Setka is the Chief of Staff, Fifth Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan. He is responsible for supporting the Commander, Fifth Air Force in exercising authority over U.S. Air Force forces in Japan for organization, resources, personnel, training, and readiness for crisis or contingencies. The command provides expertise and detailed planning for bilateral and joint operations and exercises. They support contingency planning in and around Japan to ensure effective coordination of alliance efforts with the Japan Air Self Defense Force Air Staff Office, Air Support Command and co-located Air Defense Command. Fifth Air Force also strengthens bilateral interoperability to execute full spectrum operations.

Colonel Setka graduated from California State University Sacramento in 1992 and received his commission through the Platoon Leader's Course, Marine Corps Officer Candidate School. He transferred into the Air Force in 1999 and attended Undergraduate Air Battle Manager training. He is a Master Air Battle Manager with operational combat experience in Control and Reporting Centers, E-3 AWACS, and Air Operations Centers. He has served on the staff of the United States Pacific Air Forces and United States Air Forces in Europe and Air Forces Africa.



Colonel Setka has participated in Operations SOUTHERN WATCH, NORTHERN WATCH, NOBLE EAGLE, NORTHERN DENIAL, IRAQI FREEDOM, and NEW DAWN.

EDUCATION

1992 Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice, California State University Sacramento
1995 Navy Fighter Weapons School, NAS Miramar, Calif.
1996 USMC Weapons and Tactics Instructor Course, MCAS Yuma, Ariz.
1999 Master of Arts in Business Management, National University, San Diego, Calif.
1999 Amphibious Warfare School, Marine Corps University, by correspondence
2000 Squadron Officer School, Air University, by correspondence
2004 Air Command and Staff College, Air University, by correspondence
2008 Air War College, Air University, by correspondence
2015 Master of Strategic Studies, Air War College, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. May 1993 - December 1993, Student, The Basic School, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va.
2. December 1993 - May 1994, Student, Air Defense Control Officer Course, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.
3. May 1994 - May 1997, Tactical Air Operations Center Detachment Commander, Marine Air Control Squadron 7, MCAS Yuma, Ariz.
4. May 1997 - May 1999, Instructor, Air Schools, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

5. May 1999 - April 2000, Student, Air Battle Manager Course, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
6. April 2000 - June 2004, Assistant Director of Operations, 962nd Airborne Air Control Squadron, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska
7. June 2004 - May 2008, Chief of Command and Control Inspections and later Chief of Ground Theater Air Control Systems, HQ Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii
8. May 2008 - September 2009, Director of Operations, 726th Air Control Squadron, Mountain Home AFB, Idaho
9. October 2009 - May 2011, Commander, 728th Air Control Squadron, Eglin AFB, Fla
10. July 2011 - June 2014, Deputy Commander, Warrior Preparation Center, Einsiedlerhof AS, Germany
11. June 2014 - May 2015, Student, Air War College, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
12. June 2015 - June 2016, Deputy Commander, 608th Air Operations Center, Barksdale AFB, La.
13. June 2016 - July 2018, Commander, 552d Air Control Group, Tinker AFB, Okla.
14. July 2018 - Present, Chief of Staff, Fifth Air Force, Yokota AB, Japan

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Master Air Battle Manager
Flight hours: 1,309 (308 combat support)
Aircraft flown: E-3A/B/C

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit
Meritorious Service Medal with six oak leaf clusters
Aerial Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Navy Commendation Medal
Air Force Commendation Medal
Joint Service Achievement Medal
Iraq Campaign Medal with two bronze stars

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant Jan. 14, 1993
First Lieutenant Jan. 14, 1995
Captain March 1, 1997
Major June 1, 2003
Lieutenant Colonel July 1, 2008
Colonel Nov. 1, 2014

(Current as of August 2018)



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL JURIS L. JANSONS

Colonel Jansons is the Director of Operations and Plans for Fifth Air Force, Pacific Air Forces, Yokota Air Base Japan. In this position he is responsible for promoting the readiness of Japan-based air and space forces through bilateral training and future development of forces.

Colonel Jansons earned his commission from Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachment 060 and graduated from the University of Southern California in May 1991. A combat veteran with more than 2,700 hours, he has enforced no-fly operations during Operation Southern Watch and supported peacekeeping operations over the former Yugoslavia during Joint Guardian. He provided non-traditional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance during Operation Iraqi Freedom, and deployed to Operation Enduring Freedom as the Director of Operations. His worldwide experience includes an exchange job flying with the Belgian Air Force, three tours in Korea, and temporary duty to Colombia and Nicaragua during his time as the 612th Air Operations Center Chief of Strategy. His command time includes an Operations Support Squadron (75 OSS) and the creation of the 495th Fighter Group (Active Associate). Col. Juris Jansons was also Chief of the Combat Operations Division, Korea Air Operations Center (KAOC) at Osan Air Base, Republic of Korea, where he led a combined and joint team responsible for air and space operations in Korea. Most recently, Colonel Juris L. Jansons was the Vice Commander for the 8th Fighter Wing at Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea, which consisted of more than 2,800 active duty personnel, four groups, 14 squadrons, and forty-four F-16 fighter airplanes.



EDUCATION

- 1991 Bachelor of Arts degree in physics, cum laude, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1998 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
- 2001 Master of Arts degree in air warfare, with honors, American Military University
- 2003 Air Command and Staff College by correspondence
- 2005 Master of Operational Sciences, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson, AFB, Ohio
- 2006 Master of Airpower Art and Science, School of Advanced Air and Space Studies, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
- 2008 Air War College by correspondence

ASSIGNMENTS

1. Feb 92 – Jun 93, Student, undergraduate pilot training, Laughlin AFB, TX
2. Jul 94 – Jul 95, F-16 pilot, 35th Fighter Squadron, Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea
3. Aug 95 – May 97, Electronic Combat Pilot, 421st Fighter Squadron, Hill AFB, Utah (Mar 96 – Jun 96, 4404th Wing (Provisional), King Abdul Aziz Air Base, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
4. May 97 – Sep 98, Instructor Pilot, Wing Air-to-Ground Officer, 388th Operational Support Squadron, Hill AFB, UT

5. Oct 98 – Apr 99, Student, Defense Language Institute, Arlington, VA
6. May 99 – Jul 01, Exchange Officer, Flight Commander, 23rd Fighter Squadron, Kleine Brogel, Belgium (Apr 00 – May 00, 23rd Fighter Squadron, NATO, Amendola AB, Italy)
7. Aug 01 – Oct 03, Aggressor Flight Commander - Academics, 414th Combat Training Squadron, Nellis AFB, NV
8. Nov 03 – Jul 04, Aggressor Instructor, Assistant Director of Operations - Academics, 64th Aggressor Squadron, Nellis AFB, NV
9. Jul 04 – Jul 05, Student, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
10. Jul 05 – Jul 06, Student, School of Advanced Air and Space Studies, Maxwell AFB, AL.
11. Jul 06 – Sep 07, Strategy Plans, 612th Air Operations Group, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ
12. Sep 07 – Aug 08, Chief of Strategy Division, 612th Air Operations Center, Davis-Monthan, AFB, AZ
13. Sep 08 – Sep 09, Assistant Director of Operations, 4th Fighter Squadron, Hill AFB, UT (Jan 09 – Jun 09, 332nd Air Expeditionary Wing, Joint Base Balad, Iraq)
14. Oct 09 – Dec 10, Director of Operations, 4th Fighter Squadron, Hill AFB, UT (Sep 10 – Dec 10, 455th Air Expeditionary Wing, Bagram AB, Afghanistan)
15. Jan 11 – May 11, Special Advisor to 388 FW/CC, 388th Fighter Wing, Hill AFB, UT
16. Jun 11 – Jun 12, Commander, 75 Operations Support Squadron, Hill AFB, UT
17. July 12 – Sep 12, Deputy Commander, 388 Operations Group, Hill AFB, UT
18. Sep 12 – Mar 13, Commander, Detachment 1 (antecedent to the 495th Fighter Group), Ninth Air Force, Shaw AFB, S.C.
19. Mar 13 – Jul 14, Commander, 495th Fighter Group, Shaw AFB, SC.
20. Jul 14 – Jul 15, Chief of Combat Operations Division, 607th AOC, Osan AB, Republic of Korea
21. Jul 15 – Jul 16, Vice Commander, 8th Fighter Wing, Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea
22. Jul 16 – present, Director, Operations and Plans, 5th Air Force, Yokota, Japan

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command Pilot

Flight Hours: More than 2,700

Aircraft flown: T-37, T-38, F-16

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster

Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters

Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters

Aerial Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1998 Distinguished Graduate, Squadron Officer School

1991 Distinguished Graduate, Reserve Officers Training Corps

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant October 2, 1991

First Lieutenant October 2, 1993

Captain October 2, 1995

Major July 1, 2002

Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 2007

Colonel April 1, 2013

(Current as of July 2016)



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL KOUJI P. GILLIS

Colonel Kouji P. Gillis is the Director of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance for Fifth Air Force (5th AF/A2) where he conducts joint and bilateral intelligence planning and engagements to defend Japan, strengthen bilateral interoperability, and respond to regional contingencies. He serves as the Senior Intelligence Officer for U.S. Air Force forces in Japan.

Colonel Gillis received his commission in 1997 through the University of Central Florida Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program. He grew up in Shinjuku and Yokosuka, Japan and is a certified Foreign Area Officer with a focus on Northeast Asia. Colonel Gillis has spent most of his career as a Command and Control, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance mission crew operator serving twice with E-8C JSTARS, RC-135V/W RIVET JOINT and on exchange with the Royal Air Force (RAF) SENTINEL R-1. He has over 2600 hours on the E-8C, Sentinel R-1, Nimrod R-1 and RC-135 V/W.

EDUCATION:

1997 Bachelor of Science, University of Central Florida
2001 SAF/IA Language Area Specialized Immersion (LASI), Beijing, China
2004 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, AL
2006 Air Command and Staff College (by correspondence)
2009 Master of Aeronautical Science, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
2010 Master of Arts, National Security Affairs, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA
2012 Master of Philosophy, Military Strategy, School of Advanced Air and Space Studies (SAASS), Maxwell AFB, AL
2013 Air War College (by correspondence)
2016 Japan National Institute for Defense Studies, Tokyo, Japan



ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Jan – Sep 1998, Student, USAF Intelligence Officer Course, Goodfellow AFB, Texas
2. Sep 1998 – Jun 2001, Chief of Bilateral Intelligence Plans and Programs, 5th Air Force, Yokota AB, Japan
3. Jun 2001 – Dec 2001, Student, E-8C JSTARS Formal Training Unit, 93rd Training Squadron, Robins AFB, GA
4. Jan 2002 – Aug 2004, Flight Commander and Evaluator/Instructor, 330th Combat Training Squadron, Robins AFB, GA
5. Aug 2004 – Aug 2007, RAF Sentinel R-1 ASTOR (Airborne Stand-off Radar) Exchange Officer, RAF Waddington, U.K.
6. Aug 2007 – May 2008, Chief, Intelligence, 16th Airborne Command and Control Squadron, Robins AFB, GA
7. Jun 2008 – Aug 2009, Assistant Director of Operations, 116th Operations Support Squadron, Robins AFB, GA
8. Sep 2009 – Dec 2010, IDE Student, National Security Affairs, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA
9. Jan 2011 – Jun 2011, Director, Plans and Programs, 517th Training Group, Monterey, CA
10. Jul 2011 – Jun 2012, Student, School of Advanced Air and Space Studies (SAASS), Maxwell AFB, AL
11. Jun 2012 – Jun 2013, Director, Commander's Action Group/Lead Strategist, NATO-Air Training Command-Afghanistan
12. Aug 2013 – Jul 2015, Commander 390th Intelligence Squadron, Kadena AB, Japan
13. Aug 2015 – Jun 2016, SDE Student, Japan National Institute for Defense Studies, Tokyo, Japan
14. Jul 2016 – Jun 2018, Deputy Chief, International Affairs Division, HQ Pacific Air Forces, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI
15. Jul 2018 - Present, Director, Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance, 5th Air Force, Yokota AB, Japan

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS:

Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal 3 OLC
Air Medal 2 OLC
Aerial Achievement Medal 3 OLC
AF Commendation Medal 2 OLC

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION:

Second Lieutenant	1997
First Lieutenant	1999
Captain	2001
Major	2007
Lieutenant Colonel	2012
Colonel	2018

(Current as of Oct 2018)



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL OTIS C. JONES

Col Otis C. Jones is the commander, 374th Airlift Wing, Yokota Air Base, Japan. He is responsible for the management, training, command and control of the Department of Defense's only airlift wing in the Pacific theater. As the Western Pacific airlift hub, Yokota Air Base provides mission ready forces and base operating support to guarantee U.S. forward presence and crisis response.

Col Jones hails from Selma, Alabama and is a 1995 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy. He completed undergraduate pilot training in 1997 at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Texas and has served as a Flight Examiner and an Instructor Aircraft Commander in the C-130E Hercules and C-17A Globemaster III. Col Jones has flown numerous combat sorties supporting Operations SOUTHERN WATCH, JOINT GUARD, IRAQI FREEDOM, and ENDURING FREEDOM, as well as worldwide missions delivering humanitarian aid and vital supplies. Additionally, he has held a variety of positions at the squadron, group, major command, headquarters Air Force, and joint headquarters levels. Prior to his current assignment, Col Jones was the commander, 19th Operations Group, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.



EDUCATION

- 1995 Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineering, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 2002 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
- 2005 Master of Business Administration and Management, Webster University, St. Louis, Mo.
- 2007 Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
- 2007 Master of Military Arts and Science, Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, Kan.
- 2012 Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala., by correspondence
- 2015 Air War College, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
- 2015 Master of Strategic Studies, Air War College, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
- 2016 Senior Manager Course in National Security Leadership, George Washington University Elliot School of International Affairs, National Security Studies Program, Washington, D.C.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. May 1995 – December 1995, Assistant Intercollegiate Program Manager, U.S. Air Force Academy Athletic Department, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.
2. December 1995 – July 1996, Student, Undergraduate Pilot Training, 37th Flying Training Squadron, Columbus AFB, Miss.
3. July 1996 – February 1997, Student, Undergraduate Pilot Training, Training Squadron 31, Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Texas
4. February 1997 – December 2001, C-130E Instructor Aircraft Commander, Assistant Flight Commander, Pilot Scheduler, Training Officer, and Standardization and Evaluation Liaison Officer, 2nd Airlift Squadron, Pope AFB, N.C.
5. December 2001 – September 2003, C-130E Formal Training Unit Flight Examiner and Instructor Aircraft Commander, Flight Commander, Group Executive Officer, 62nd Airlift Squadron, 314th Operations Group, Little Rock AFB, Ark.
6. September 2003 – May 2006, C-17A Flight Examiner and Instructor Aircraft Commander, Flight Commander, Assistant Director of Operations, Detachment Commander, 7th Airlift Squadron, McChord AFB, Wash.

7. May 2006 – July 2007, Student, Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
8. July 2007 – June 2008, Chief, Airlift Capabilities Branch, Global Mobility Capabilities-Based Planning, Headquarters United States Air Force, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
9. June 2008 – May 2010, Chief, Tactical Airlift Branch, Global Reach Capabilities Division, Headquarters United States Air Force, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
10. May 2010 – June 2011, Executive officer to the Director, Operational Planning, Policy and Strategy, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Requirements, Headquarters United States Air Force, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
11. June 2011 – May 2013, Commander, 726th Air Mobility Squadron, Spangdahlem AB, Germany
12. June 2013 – July 2014, Executive Officer to the Vice Commander, Air Mobility Command, Scott AFB, ILL.
13. July 2014 – June 2015, Student, Air War College, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
14. June 2015 – June 2016, Chief, Homeland Defense Policy Branch, Strategy, Policy and Doctrine Division, Strategy, Policy and Plans Directorate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM, Peterson AFB, Colo.
15. June 2016 – June 2017, Chief, Mobility Division, Logistics and Engineering Directorate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM, Peterson AFB, Colo.
16. July 2017 – July 2018, Commander, 19th Operations Group, Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark.
17. July 2018 – Present, Commander, 374th Airlift Wing, Yokota Air Base, Japan

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command Pilot

Flight Hours: More than 3,000

Aircraft Flown: T-37B, T-44A, C-130E, C-17A, C-12J, C-130J

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

1. July 2015 – June 2016, Chief, Homeland Defense Policy Branch, Strategy, Policy and Doctrine Division, Strategy, Policy and Plans Directorate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM, Peterson AFB, Colo., as a lieutenant colonel
2. June 2015 – June 2017, Chief, Mobility Division, Logistics and Engineering Directorate, NORAD and USNORTHCOM, Peterson AFB, Colo., as colonel

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Superior Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters

Air Medal

Air Aerial Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

All-Air Force Basketball Team

All-Armed Forces Basketball Team

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant May 31, 1995

First Lieutenant May 31, 1997

Captain May 31, 1999

Major August 1, 2005

Lieutenant Colonel July 1, 2010

Colonel September 1, 2016

(Current as of March 2019)



略歴



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL OTIS C. JONES

オーティス・C・ジョーンズ大佐

オーティス・C・ジョーンズ大佐は、横田基地および第374空輸航空団の司令官を務める。太平洋地域における国防総省唯一の空輸航空団の運用、訓練、指揮、統制の責任を担う。横田基地は西太平洋の空輸拠点として、米国の前方展開と危機対応を保障する為、即応態勢の整った部隊および基地運用支援を提供している。

ジョーンズ大佐は、アラバマ州セルマ出身。1995年に空軍士官学校を卒業した。1997年にテキサス州コーパスクリスティ海軍航空基地の操縦訓練課程を修了し、C-130E ハーキュリーズとC-17A グローブマスターIIIの飛行試験官および教官航空機司令官を務めた。南部監視作戦、統合警護作戦、イラクの自由作戦、不朽の自由作戦、そして世界各地へ人道支援および緊急物資を空輸する数々の戦術飛行の任務を支援。これまでに、中隊、群、主要軍、空軍司令部、統合司令部において様々な役職を歴任した。前職は、アーカンソー州リトルロック空軍基地第19運用群司令官。



学歴

- 1995年 コロラド州コロラドスプリングス空軍士官学校 工学部理学士
- 2002年 アラバマ州マックスウェル空軍基地 中隊長士官学校
- 2005年 ミズーリ州セントルイス ウェブスター大学 経営管理学修士
- 2007年 カンザス州フォート・レブンワース 陸軍指揮幕僚大学
- 2007年 カンザス州フォート・レブンワース 陸軍指揮幕僚大学 軍事戦術学修士
- 2012年 アラバマ州マックスウェル空軍基地 空軍戦争大学(通信)
- 2015年 アラバマ州マックスウェル空軍基地 空軍大学、空軍戦争大学
- 2015年 アラバマ州マックスウェル空軍基地 空軍戦争大学 戦略研究修士
- 2016年 ワシントン D.C.国家安全保障学プログラム ジョージ・ワシントン大学エリオット国際関係大学院
国家安全保障統率、上級幹部課程

職歴

- 1995年 5月-1995年 12月 コロラド州コロラドスプリングス空軍士官学校 体育部大学対抗プログラム
副マネージャー
- 1995年 12月-1996年 7月 ミシシッピ州コロムブス空軍基地第37飛行訓練中隊、操縦訓練生
- 1996年 7月-1997年 2月 テキサス州コーパスクリスティ海軍航空基地第31訓練中隊、操縦訓練生

4. 1997年2月－2001年12月 ノースカロライナ州ポープ空軍基地第2空輸中隊 C-130E 教官航空機司令官、副小隊長、パイロット・スケジューラー、訓練教官、標準化・評価連絡担当官
5. 2001年12月－2003年9月 アーカンソー州リトルロック空軍基地第314運用群第62空輸中隊、第314運用群前任将校、小隊長、C-130E 公式訓練部隊飛行試験官および教官航空機司令官
6. 2003年9月－2006年5月 ワシントン州マコード空軍基地第7空輸中隊、分遣隊長、運用副部長、小隊長、C-17A 飛行試験官および指導官航空機司令官
7. 2006年5月－2007年7月 カンザス州フォート・レブンワース、陸軍指揮幕僚大学学生
8. 2007年7月－2008年6月 ワシントン D.C.ペンタゴン米空軍司令部、世界的機動能力計画課空輸能力支部長
9. 2008年6月－2010年5月 ワシントン D.C.ペンタゴン米空軍司令部、世界的展開能力課戦術空輸支部長
10. 2010年5月－2011年6月 ワシントン D.C.ペンタゴン米空軍司令部、運用計画・政策戦略部長および運用・計画・需要部門副参謀長前任将校
11. 2011年6月－2013年5月 ドイツ・シュパンゲダーレム空軍基地第726航空機動中隊司令
12. 2013年6月－2014年7月 イリノイ州スコット空軍基地航空機動軍副司令官前任将校
13. 2014年7月－2015年6月 アラバマ州マックスウェル空軍基地空軍戦争大学学生
14. 2015年6月－2016年6月 コロラド州ピーターソン空軍基地北アメリカ航空宇宙防衛司令部・アメリカ北方軍、戦略・政策・計画理事会、戦略・方針・政策課、国土防衛政策支部長
15. 2016年6月－2017年6月 コロラド州ピーターソン空軍基地北アメリカ航空宇宙防衛司令部・アメリカ北方軍、兵站技術工学理事会機動課長
16. 2017年7月－2018年7月 アーカンソー州リトルロック空軍基地第19運用群司令官
17. 2018年7月－現在 横田基地および第374空輸航空団司令官

飛行経歴

等級：最上級操縦士

飛行時間：3,000 時間以上

飛行機種：T-37B、T-44A、C-130E、C-17A、C-130J

統合任務の職歴

1. 2015年7月－2016年6月 コロラド州ピーターソン空軍基地北アメリカ航空宇宙防衛司令部・アメリカ北方軍、戦略・政策・計画理事会戦略・方針・政策課、国土防衛政策支部長(中佐)
2. 2015年6月－2017年6月 コロラド州ピーターソン空軍基地北アメリカ航空宇宙防衛司令部・アメリカ北方軍、兵站技術工学理事会機動課長(大佐)

主な受勲

国防優秀従軍章

功績章 5 回

航空章

航空功労章 3 回

航空称揚章 2 回

他の功績

全空軍バスケットボールチーム

全軍バスケットボールチーム

昇進年月日

1995年5月31日 少尉

1997年5月31日 中尉

1999年5月31日 大尉

2005年8月1日 少佐

2010年7月1日 中佐

2016年9月1日 大佐

2018年7月 現在