UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
AMERICA’S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN READINESS
As the Nation’s crisis response force and force in readiness, Marines remain forward deployed, ready to fight and win tonight. As Marines have always done, we will continue to seek new opportunities and develop solutions that maintain an overwhelming tactical advantage over any adversary.

General Robert B. Neller, USMC
37th Commandant of the Marine Corps

- The Marine Corps shall be organized, trained, and equipped to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.
- The Marine Corps shall develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of amphibious operations that pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment used by landing forces.

10 U.S. Code § 5063
National Security Act of 1947 directed the Marine Corps to conduct:

- The seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and other land operations to support naval campaigns
- The development of tactics, techniques and equipment used by amphibious landing forces
- Such other duties as the President may direct
“[The Marine Corps] has fully demonstrated the vital need for the existence of a strong force in readiness. Such a force, versatile, fast-moving, and hard-hitting, will constantly have a powerful impact in relation to minor international disturbances... Such a force can prevent the growth of potentially large conflagrations by prompt and vigorous action during their incipient states... The nation’s shock troops must be the most ready when the nation is generally least ready... to provide a balanced force in readiness for a naval campaign and, at the same time, a ground and air striking force ready to suppress or contain international disturbances short of large-scale war.”

82nd Congress - 1952
Marines are focused on combat; every Marine is a rifleman.
Marines are ready, relevant, and forward deployed.
Marines are innovative, adaptable, and versatile; Marines win.
Marines do what is right for the Nation.
Marines keep their honor clean.
Marines take care of their own.
The Marine Corps is a naval expeditionary force.
The Marine Corps is an integrated combined arms organization of complementary air, ground, and logistics components.
The Marine Corps is a good steward of the Nation’s resources.
HISTORY OF THE CORPS

Established 10 November 1775

Naval Service (1775-1900)
- Ships detachments, navy yard barracks, provisional forces for expeditionary service ashore

Small Wars (1900-1940 and presently)
- Irregular warfare and counter-insurgency
- State Department troops

Conventional Wars (1916 – 1991)
- WWI, WWII, Korea, Desert Storm

Hybrid Wars (1965, 2001, 2003, and presently)
- Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iraq

America’s 911 Force (1986 – present)
- Amphibious, expeditionary, air-ground-logistics task force
MARINE TRAINING

All Marines receive basic infantry training
- Marine Officers are trained to serve as platoon commanders
- Enlisted Marines receive Marine Corps Combat Skills training

Marine Philosophy: “Centralized planning, decentralized execution”

Commanders intent allows for flexibility of execution

Delegate responsibility to the lowest level

Initiative and autonomy expected of junior Marines
MARINE ETHOS
INSTITUTIONAL ETHOS

- A crucible of tough training
- Physical and moral courage
- Ethical warriors – steeped in core values
- Small unit leaders biased for action, trusted, accountable
- Accomplish the mission... any mission

- Expeditionary mindset – willingness to ‘live hard’
- Warfighting philosophy over warfighting methodology
- A young force, frequently deployed, always challenged
MARINE CORPS ORGANIZATION

Supporting Establishment
- Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC)
- Recruiting, Educating, Training, Equipping
- Bases and Stations

Operating Forces
- Service Component Commands
- Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs)
- Chem/Bio Incident Response Force (CBIRF)
- Marine Corps Security Force Regiment
- Marine Corps Embassy Security Group
- Marine Forces Cyber Command
- Marine Special Operations Command
- HMX-1 Presidential Support Squadron

Marine Corps Forces Reserve
- Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR)
- Active Reserve (AR)
- Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

- MCMWTC Bridgeport
- MCLB Barstow
- MCAGCC Twenty-Nine Palms
- MCLB Camp Pendleton
- MCAS Miramar
- MRCR San Diego
- MCAS Yuma
- MCAS Cherry Point
- MCB Camp Lejeune
- MCAS New River
- MCRD Parris Island
- MCAS Beaufort
- MCSF Blount Island
- MFRHQ, New Orleans
- MCB Hawaii

UNCLASSIFIED
"...at the front door of crisis and conflict, we possess the finesse, the training and the tools to knock at the door diplomatically, pick the lock skillfully, or kick it in violently."

High state of readiness
Inherently expeditionary
Scalable & task organized
Amphibious
Any clime and place
Joint partner & enabler

35th CMC Planning Guidance 2010
MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE

Special Purpose MAGTF (SP-MAGTF)
Non-standard Missions

Command Element
- Ground Combat Element
- Aviation Combat Element
- Logistics Combat Element

Expeditionary Force
~20-90,000
Decisively Defeat

Expeditionary Brigade
~15,000
Swiftly Defeat

Expeditionary Unit
~2,200
Forward Presence
Crisis Response

Partner and Prevent
Crisis Response
Contingencies
Major Combat

Scalable and tailorable combined arms teams
MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
GLOBALLY ENGAGED...
Able to respond to a full range of crises and contingencies
Can serve as enabler for joint/combined forces
Deployment options:
• By Amphibious Task Force (ATF)
• By Maritime Prepositioning Squadron (MPS)
• By Strategic Air Lift
Normally forward-deployed in/near
- Northeast Asia
- Southwest Asia
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea

On-scene, on-call, immediately employable

Capable of conducting conventional & select maritime special purpose missions:
- Over the horizon
- By surface and air
- From the sea
- Under adverse weather conditions

Combatant Commanders’ combined arms force of first resort
SPECIAL PURPOSE MAGTF

Formed to accomplish a specific mission, operation or exercise.

Typically formed to support combatant commander engagements, security cooperation and civil-military operations.

Recent SPMAGTFs include:

- SP-MAGTF Katrina (2005)
- SP-MAGTF Unified Assistance (2005)
- SP-MAGTF Haiti (2010)
- SP-MAGTF Tomodachi (2011)
- SP-MAGTF Africa (2011-)
- SP-MAGTF Crisis Response (2013-)
Global Force Distribution

- **Operations**: ~4,520
- **Amphibious Ops**: ~6,380
- **Exercises**: ~3,920
- **TSC**: ~2,180
- **West of IDL**: ~22,270
- **Total Deployed**: **34,488** in 36 countries

**NORTHCOM**: ~1,605
**EUCOM**: ~1,770
**PACOM**: ~25,305
**AFGHANISTAN**: ~115
**IRAQ**: ~765
**SOUTHCOM**: ~145
**AFRICOM**: ~1,440

**USNORTHCOM**
**USCENTCOM**
**USPACOM**
**USAFRICOM**

**FAST PLTS**
USEUCOM
USCENTCOM
USPACOM
USNORTHCOM
USOUTHCOM

- **EXERCISES**
- **AMPHIB OPERATIONS**
- **OPERATIONS**
- **TSC**
**SECURITY COOPERATION**

- Training with allies and partners
- Mentoring and advising foreign security forces
- Fostering multinational interoperability
- Utilizing the expertise of Foreign Area Officers

**Amphibious forces are not only fighters, but also serve as trainers, mentors and advisors.**
**ACV** Modern amphibious armored personnel carrier. Partial replacement for the AAV. Provides protected mobility for otherwise foot-mobile infantry in order to conduct maneuver on land and water.

**JLTV** Modern tactical vehicle provides HMMWV A2 land mobility and transportability combined with M-ATV like force protection. Planned to replace up to 1/3 of USMC HMMWV in first increment.

**LAV-ATM** Program replaces obsolete manned turret with a modern remote weapon station that adapts the M41 SABER system currently fielded on USMC HMMWV TOW Carriers.

**NOTM** Networking-On-The-Move presents, displays and communicates commanders intent in support of expeditionary operations from anywhere in the battlespace.

**PERM** GPS guided 120mm rifled mortar, fired from the Expeditionary Fire Support System. Provides the vertical assault element of MAGTF with a precision indirect fire capability.

**UAS FAMILY** Provides organic UAS to all levels of the MAGTF. The Wasp, Raven and Puma are employed at the company level and below to provide day/night ISR for small units. The MQ-21 provides tactical, persistent, multi-INT capability to regiments and MEUs and is fully shipboard capable.

**GMLRS Alternative Warhead (AW)** A unitary rocket filled with tungsten spheres fired from HIMARS that provides the MAGTF with long range indirect precision fires.

**G-BOSS(E)** Provides Marine Corps forces with 24-hour persistent ground surveillance to display and track items of interest through the use of unique, high-resolution, day and night cameras and sensors.

**G/ATOR** Expeditionary, multi-role capabilities represent the next generation in ground radar technology. Block 1 will provide air surveillance and Block 2 will provide ground weapons location enhancements to warfighting.
AVIATION MODERNIZATION

- F-35B Lightning II (STOVL)
- MV-22B Osprey
- UH-1Y Venom
- AH-1Z Viper
- KC-130J Hercules
- CH-53K
- UAS
Enlisted Marine Progression

Basic Rifleman Skills (29 days)
Boot Camp (13 weeks)
MOS School (varies)

Corporals Course (4-6 weeks)
Sergeants Course (6 weeks)
Career Course (6 weeks)
Advanced Course (6 weeks)

SgtMaj/MGySgt Symposium (Annually)
Senior Enlisted PME (6 weeks)

~0 - 5 years
~5 - 20 years
20 - 40 years

Lance Corporal
Private First Class

Marine Officer Progression

Private

First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Captain
Major
Lieutenant Colonel
Colonel
Gen

OCS (6-10 weeks)
MOS School (Varies)
Expeditionary Warfare School (1-year)
Command and Staff College (1-year)
Top Level School (1-year)
General Officers Symposium (Quarterly)

Symposium (Annually)

SgtMaj/MGySgt
Staff Sergeant
Corporal
VALUE OF THE MARINE CORPS

For ~ 7% of the DoD Budget we provide the Nation with:

- 21% of Active Infantry battalions
- 15% of Fighter/Attack aircraft
- 19% of Artillery battalions
- 7 flexible and scalable Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) deployed on amphibious ships

FY15 Presidential Budget Request* $495.6B
Total USMC FY15 Budget $22.8B
- Manpower $14.3B (63%)
- O&M $6.2B (27%)
- Equipment $1.9B (8%)
- Infrastructure $0.4B (2%)
- BISOG $7.1B

(*Data: PB-15)

~ 7% of the DoD Budget represents FY14 USMC Green dollars, Blue In Support of Green (BISOG) dollars (aviation programs), and other Navy dollars supporting the USMC (e.g. Aviation Programs, Navy Corpsman, Doctors and Chaplain, and the average annual cost to build amphibious war ships).