

AMERICA'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN READINESS













ROLE

As the <u>Nation's crisis response force</u> and <u>force in readiness</u>, 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 <u>amphibious operations that pertain to the tactics</u>, <u>technique</u>, and equipment used by <u>landing forces</u>.

10 U.S. Code § 5063



ROLES AND MISSIONS

- 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









ROLES AND MISSIONS

"[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



United States Marine Corps

Enduring Principles

- 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-groundlogistics 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





THE MARINE CORPS LANE

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



"...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."

35th CMC Planning Guidance 2010



MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE

Command Element

Ground Combat

Element

Aviation

Combat Element

Logistics Combat Element

Expeditionary Force

~20-90,000 Decisively Defeat

Expeditionary Brigade

~15,000

Expeditionary Unit Swiftly Defeat

~2,200

Special Purpose

MAGTF

(SP-MAGTF)
Non-standard
Missions



Forward Presence Crisis Response







Partner and Prevent

Crisis Response

Contingencies

Major Combat

Scalable and tailorable combined arms teams

2/18/2016

UNCLASSIFIED

12



MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE GLOBALLY ENGAGED...





MARINE EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE

- 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







MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT

- 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







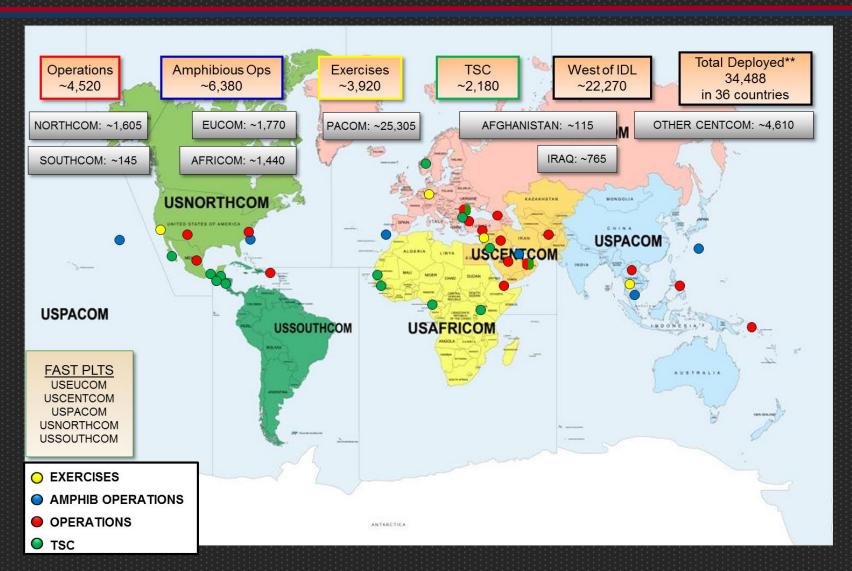
SPECIAL PURPOSE MAGTF

- 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





MEU CURRENT OPERATIONS





SECURITY COOPERATION

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



Multi-national Exercises



Security Force Assistance



Foreign Military Sales



Professional Military Education

Amphibious forces are not only fighters, but also serve as trainers, mentors and advisors.



GROUND PROGRAM MODERNIZATION



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.

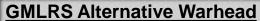


NOTM Networking-On-The-Move presents, displays and communicates commanders intent in support of expeditionary operations from anywhere in the battlespace.



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.



(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.







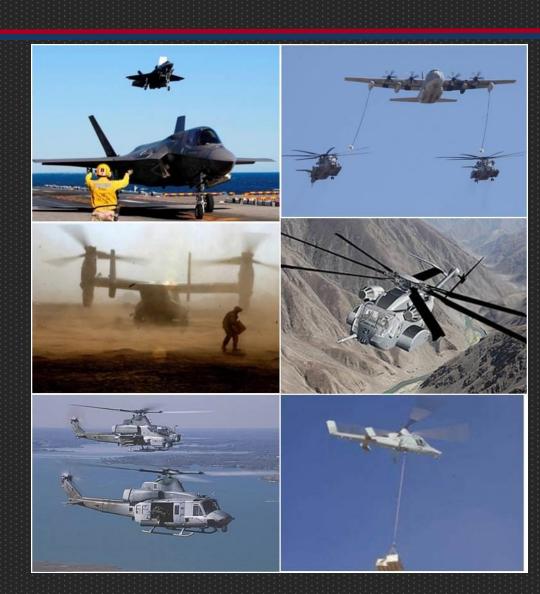






AVIATION MODERNIZATION

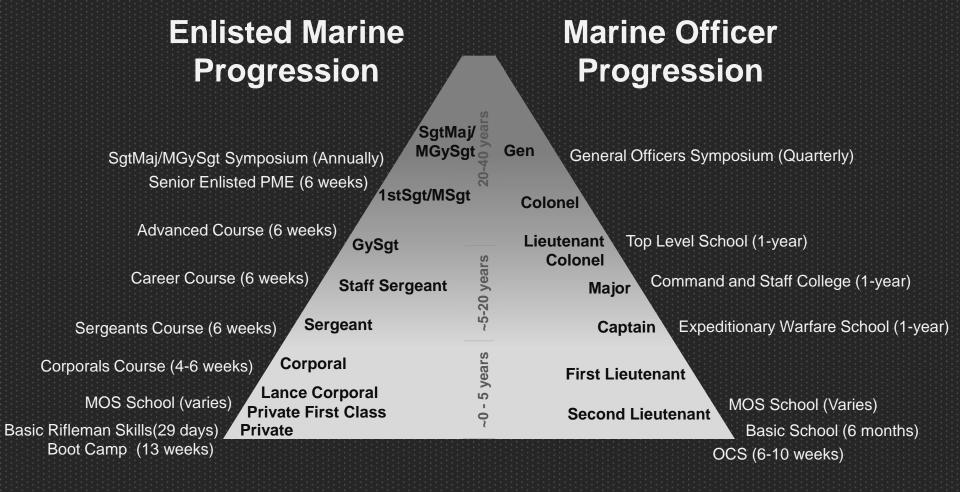
- F-35B Lightning II (STOVL)
- MV-22B Osprey
- UH-1Y Venom
- AH-1Z Viper
- KC-130J Hercules
- **CH-53K**
- **WAS**





MARINE MODERNIZATION

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE





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

Other DOD

Manpower \$14.3B (63%)

O&M \$6.2B (27%)

Equipment \$1.9B (8%)

Infrastructure \$0.4B (2%)

BISOG \$7.1B

(% of USMC obligation authority)

*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).



QUESTIONS?

