Marine Corps Ground Combat Tactical Vehicle Strategy

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How we think about Tactical Mobility

Forcible Entry Capability
... support a MEF (two MEB assault echelon) forcible entry operation.

MCO Surge
Conduct and win conventional campaigns -- (1) Deter inter-state coercion or aggression through forward deployed rotational forces; (2) If directed, conduct and win up to two nearly-simultaneous large-scale conventional campaigns (or one conventional campaign if already engaged in a large-scale, long duration irregular warfare campaign).

Irregular Warfare & Rotational Demand
Prevail in the War on Terror/Conduct Irregular Warfare -- if directed, conduct a large-scale, long duration irregular warfare campaign, to include counter insurgency, security, stability, transition and reconstruction.

Total Tactical Mobility Demand

No Single Solution
Task from Strategic Planning Guidance:
- P. 10: “(U) The Marine Corps will consider capability alternatives for review by the DAWG to support a single two MEB forcible entry operation. Additionally, the Marine Corps will propose an appropriate mix of ground combat vehicles to support irregular warfare operations.

Overarching Defense Strategy:
“Shift from conventional to irregular capability.”
Vehicle Development Considerations

The Iron Triangle

**Performance**
- Mobility
- Transportability
- Commonality Among Variants

**Protection**
- Occupant Protection … then Vehicle Survivability
- Address Current and Emerging Threats:
  - Blast
  - Ballistic
  - Fragmentation
  - Fire

**Payload**
- Optimized for Concept of Employment and Mission Equipment Packages
Strategic Transformation & Implementation

• Where we were: A general purpose force organized, trained and equipped principally for traditional threats.
  – Approached irregular challenges as a subset of MCO.
  – Recent experience has highlighted the need for resources focused on irregular warfare.
  – QDR and SPG have directed a shift to irregular.

• Where we are going: A multi-purpose force organized, trained and equipped for irregular and traditional threats.
  – Risk: Accept risk in strategic agility, while enhancing tactical capability.
  – Divestment: Divested resources from EFV program.
Ground Combat Tactical Mobility
Strategy Objectives

To develop a portfolio of mobility capabilities that provides a distribution of assets and performance, protection, payload and transportability characteristics that:

1) Support rapid transition between concentration and dispersion of MAGTF combat power (tactical flexibility to balance traditional and irregular threats).
2) Support strategic deployment in the context of the Naval Operating Concept (strategic agility to preserve global freedom of action).
3) Provide capacity to meet and sustain worldwide Marine Corps commitments (sustainability for forward presence, security cooperation, preemption and global response).

Endstate: Provide Marine Corps forces with balanced ground combat tactical lift capabilities.

Portfolio: System of systems, family of systems, complementary capabilities

EFV  MPC  JLTV  HMMWV / ECV  MRAP  ITV

4 Feb 2008
Ground Vehicle Capability

- MEF (2xMEB assault echelon) forcible entry capability
  - EFV 1013 → 573

- Appropriate mix of ground combat vehicles
  - Marine Personnel Carrier (MPC) ~600
  - Internally Transportable Vehicle (ITV) 699 (enhanced mobility of vertical assault force)
  - Light/Medium vehicle mix
    - Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP)
    - Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)
    - HMMWV / Expanded Capacity Vehicle series (ECV)
    - Levels of protection inherent in each
Internally Transportable Vehicle (ITV)

- The ITV will provide a deployed MAGTF with a ground vehicle that is internally transportable in the MV-22 tilt-rotor aircraft, CH-53, and MH-47 aircraft.
- The vehicle will serve primarily as a high mobility weapons-capable platform to support a variety of operations and provide enhanced mobility for the otherwise foot-mobile vertical assault element.

- Acquisition Objective = 699
- IOC: 2009
- FOC: 2015
Expanded Capacity Vehicle

Expanded Capacity Vehicle (ECV)

- Interim replacement for the HMMWV A2 as multi-purpose utility vehicle.

**Acquisition Objective** = Dependent on JLTV schedule
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)

- HMMWV replacement vehicle (over time).
- JLTV Family of Vehicles with multiple Mission Role Variants (MRV) and trailers (Combat, Combat Support, Combat Service Support).
- Supports USMC Ground Mobility Initiative to retain expeditionary nature and multi-purpose capability.
- Increased survivability, mobility, and sustainability in a networked environment.

- Acquisition Objective = 5,500 (Increment 1)
- IOC: 2012
- FOC: 2018 (Estimated)
Marine Personnel Carrier (MPC)

- Provides infantry battalions with general support (ground) mobility across range of military operations.
- Complements EFV by closing operational gaps in our ability to conduct protected maneuver.
- Expeditionary platform that balances the protection, payload, and performance attributes to enable maneuver and to enhance personnel survivability.
- Supports USMC Ground Mobility Initiative to retain expeditionary nature and multi-purpose capability.
- Analysis of Alternatives considered a broad range of light and medium armored vehicle solutions and several concepts of employment.

• Acquisition Objective = ~600

• IOC: 2015
• FOC: 2019 (Estimated)
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle (MRAP)

- CENTCOM theater requirement.
- Significant increase in force protection over the current tactical wheeled vehicle fleet.
- Expeditious answer to a force protection problem but carries with it a host of non-expeditionary characteristics and limitations.
- Limited long-term USMC requirement (<500 vehicles) for Engineer/EOD Route Reconnaissance and Clearance.
- Capabilities and limitations of MRAP vehicle underscore the need for a JLTV capability in the TWV fleet.
- The Marine Corps currently has 819 MRAPS fielded in IRAQ.

USMC Acquisition Objective = 2,225

IOC/FOC: 2008

CAT 1: 6 seats
CAT 2: 10 seats
CAT 3: Buffalo (route Clearance)

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Questions