An Expeditionary Force for an Expeditionary Age

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Sometimes, it’s good to take a break…
Agenda

- Seeking the true meaning of the term “expeditionary”
- An expeditionary strategy
- An expeditionary strategic concept
- An expeditionary organizational construct
- An expeditionary force for an expeditionary age
• Strategic level
  – The US joint force is designed for expeditionary operations
    o “Military operations by an armed force to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country”

  – There are two basic types of global postures: expeditionary and garrison
    o Expeditionary
      ▪ Greater reliance on forward-deployed and surge forces than forward-based forces
    o Garrison
      ▪ Greater reliance on forward-based and rapid reinforcement forces than forward-deployed forces
Seeking the true meaning of the term “Expeditionary” (II)

• Operational level

  – Forces that are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct prompt expeditionary operations in austere theaters (as opposed to developed theaters)
    o High degree of readiness
    o Scalable and adaptable to any mission
    o High degree of self-deployability
    o Ability to establish own access, even in contested theaters
    o High degree of self-sufficiency once in theater
      ▪ Ability to operate across all operational domains
      ▪ Mobile and combat logistics forces
      ▪ Small footprint ashore
Seeking the true meaning of the term “Expeditionary” (III)

• Tactical level

  – Inherent ability to conduct both distributed and disaggregated operations, exerting control over large geographic areas with relatively small forces
    o Distributed operations (“maneuver in waiting”)
    o Disaggregated operations (ability to disaggregate and aggregate quickly and effectively, while maintaining mutual support)
      ▪ High degree of self-reliance
      ▪ Absolute trust in junior leadership (“trust tactics”)
      ▪ Ability to quickly adapt forces and tactics to mission
      ▪ Ability to quickly concentrate forces, fires, and effects
      ▪ Flexible, adaptable logistics
      ▪ High degree of energy self-sufficiency
New defense strategy relies upon expeditionary forces

• “This country is at a strategic turning point after a decade of war and, therefore, we are shaping a Joint Force for the future that will be smaller and leaner, but will be agile, flexible, ready, and technologically advanced. It will have cutting edge capabilities, exploiting our technological, joint, and networked advantage...It will remain the world’s finest military.”

Sustaining US Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense

• US is adapting its more normal expeditionary posture
  - Most US combat power will be located in CONUS or on US territory
A Global Expeditionary Posture

U.S. Army Laydown
- Italy 173rd Airborne Brigade
- South Korea 8th Army
- Germany 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment
- Alaska 4th Airborne and 1st Stryker Brigades
- Hawaii 25th Infantry Division
- Alaska 3rd Wing and 354th (1 Sqdn) Fighter Wing

U.S. Air Force Laydown
- Okinawa 18th Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Guam 36th Wing (No Tactical Sqdns)
- Japan 35th Fighter Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Korea 8th (2 Sqdns) and 51st (2 Sqdns) Fighter Wings
- UK 48th Fighter Wing (3 Tactical Sqdns)
- Germany 52nd Fighter Wing (1 Tactical Sqdn)
- Italy 31st Fighter Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Italy 31st Fighter Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Italy 31st Fighter Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Germany 52nd Fighter Wing (1 Tactical Sqdn)
- Korea 8th (2 Sqdns) and 51st (2 Sqdns) Fighter Wings
- Okinawa 18th Wing (2 Tactical Sqdns)
- Guam 36th Wing (No Tactical Sqdns)

- Maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent—if possible with a smaller nuclear force.

- **Sustain freedom of access** throughout the global commons.

- **Sustain US global freedom of action** even in the face of increasingly sophisticated anti-access and area-denial threats.

- **Rebalance** the focus of U.S. military forces *toward the Asia-Pacific region*.

- Rely on non-military means and military-to-military cooperation to address instability *to reduce the demand for significant troop commitments to nation-building or stability operations.*
• Develop a long-term strategic partnership with India, to support its role as a regional economic anchor and provider of security in the Indian Ocean.

• **Maintain U.S. and allied military presence in** —and support of— partner nations in and around *the Middle East and Persian Gulf, but with less emphasis on large numbers of boots on the ground.*

• Reduce our land-based posture in Europe while increasing forward-stationed naval forces there

• **Pursue innovative, low-cost, and small-footprint approaches to achieve security objectives in Africa and Latin America.**

Hard to imagine a more maritime friendly strategy, or one that calls for more expeditionary excellence
Three key elements of any service

- **Strategic concept:** a description of how, when, and where the military service expects to protect the nation against some threat to its security.

- **Organizational structure:** how the service groups the resources allocated by society...most effectively to implement the strategic concept. Thus the nature of the organization is likewise dependent upon the nature of the strategic concept.

- **Resources:** fiscal, technological, institutional, and human capital
A strategic concept that is well aligned with national strategy is critical to a Department’s success.

“If a service does not possess a well-defined strategic concept, the public and the political leaders will be confused as to the role of the service, uncertain as to the necessity of its existence, and apathetic or hostile to the claims made by the service upon the resources of the society.”

Samuel P. Huntington, 1954
Strategic concept

• As part of a combined National Fleet, the Navy-Marine Corps Team is an expeditionary force for an expeditionary age—built and ready for war, and operated forward to preserve the peace
  - The Navy-Marine Corps Team is the world’s preeminent expeditionary organization
  - Core competencies:
    o High readiness
    o Distributed, networked operations (“maneuver in waiting”)
    o Disaggregated, networked operations (geographically fixed air, sea, or land control operations)
    o Low-cost, innovative, unobtrusive presence
    o Partnership building
  - Guarantor of access to maritime global commons
  - Guarantor of access to combat theaters, even in face of anti-access/area denial threats
  - Ideally matched for challenges in PACOM and CENTCOM
A globally distributed, fully netted force

- Selectively Distributed/Aggregated
  - CSG
  - ESG
  - Full range of Naval missions

- MARDET Afloat Model
  - MSO, CT, CP, IO

- SC MAGTF Afloat Model
  - SC, Civil-Mil Ops, IO

- Forward Naval Presence
  - Theater Security Cooperation
  - MIO / VBSS
  - Air & Surface Maneuver
  - Strikes & Raids
  - HA / DR

- Crisis Response

- “Mission-tailored” Model
  - A&MD, CP

- GFS Model
  - SC, Civil-Mil Ops, COIN, IO

- JHSV & MV22s
  - Reposition resources to support evolving missions

- Aggregated for UNIFIED ASSISTANCE (Tsunami Relief):
  - Lincoln CSG
  - Bonhomme Richard ESG
  - Essex ESG
  - MPSRON 3
  - USNS Mercy
  - JHSV Swift
  - HSV Westpacific Express

- Guam
Disaggregated ops: RC SW

- **Geography**
  - Helmand and Nimroz provinces
    - 300 nm N-S
    - 300 nm E-W
  - Borders Pakistan/Iran
  - Desert Plateau
  - Helmand River

- **Population**
  - 2011 Afghan Census
    - Helmand- 1,011,163
    - Nimroz- 179,707
  - Helmand-Pashtun majority
  - Nimroz-Baluch majority

- **Helmand Economy**
  - Agricultural
  - Animal Husbandry
  - Transport Companies
  - Narcotics Trafficking

- **Enemy**
  - Taliban
  - Close ties to Helmand
  - Poppy as income source
  - Facilitation networks supply fighters across Afghanistan
The “National Fleet” is an aggregation of US maritime capabilities and capacities

- Navy Battle Force
- US Marine Corps
- US Coast Guard
- Special Mission Fleet
- Prepo Fleet/Surge Sealift
- Ready Reserve Force
- Maritime Patrol and Recon Force
- Naval aviation
- Navy-Marine SOF/Cyber
- Industrial base partners
Navy's organizational construct: “Total Force Battle Network”

- Used to be known as FORCEnet: the operational construct and architectural framework for operations in the guided weapons era

- **Sensor grid(s)**
  - Tied into National/Joint Grid
  - Navy Multi-band Terminal

- **C5I grid(s)**
  - CANES
  - Jointly Interoperable
  - TENTH FLT; MARCORCYBER

- **Effects grid(s)**
  - Joint Network-enabled Weapons (JNEW)
TFBN: Key design principles

- **Optimize the network, not the platform:**
  - “All platforms sensors; all sensors netted
  - Sensors and payloads take precedence over platforms (“trucks”)

- **Rapid capabilities insertion**
  - Open architecture combat systems
  - Modular, open architecture missile batteries
  - Flexible payload space

- **Build energy-efficient platforms with:**
  - Smaller crews (automation)
  - Air and surface interfaces

- **Field multiple manned and unmanned “second-stage” (off-board) systems**
  - Helos + UAVs
  - USVs + RHIBs + Boats
  - UUVs

- **Develop network-enabled weapons**
Marine Corps organizational construct: Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF)

- **SPMAGTF**
  - Manning and sustainability as required by mission
  - 15 days sustainability

- **MEU**
  - Forward presence
  - Special ops capable
  - BLT, COMP. SQN, MSSG
  - 2,200+
  - 15 days sustainability

- **MEB**
  - Crisis response
  - Amphibious MPF
  - Forced entry
  - RLT, COMP. GROUP, BSSG
  - 14,000--17000
  - 30 days sustainability

- **MEF**
  - Principal warfighting organization
  - Division(s), Wing(s), FSSG(s)
  - 50,000+
  - 60 days sustainability

**FORCES MATCHED TO MISSION**

- **Forward Presence**
- **Deterrence**
- **Deploy Decisive Force**
Tailored, scalable operations

Partner and Prevent
- Noncombatant Evacuation Operations
- Theater Security Cooperation
- Security Cooperation Special Purpose MAGTFs

Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Ops
- Counterinsurgency
- Marine Expeditionary Unit
- Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief

Forcible Entry and Major Operations and Campaigns
- Marine Expeditionary Brigade
- Joint Forcible Entry
- Sustained Combat Ops

Across the Range of Military Operations

Multi-Capable

Marine Expeditionary Force
Globally Distributed and Disaggregated Ops

Complementary to a Joint, Combined, Whole of Government Approach

Reservoir of capability, task organized to support the CCDR
Naval Expeditionary Combat Command

- Coastal Riverine
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- Naval Construction (Seabees)
- Expeditionary Combat Readiness
- Expeditionary Intelligence
- Combat Camera
- Expeditionary Logistics
- Maritime Civil Affairs & Security Training
Coastal Riverine Force

CRG-1 (Follow)
San Diego

- RON 3 (AC)
  San Diego
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.
  - "D" Co.

- ESD GUAM (AC)
  (O-5 OIC)
  - Security Plt.
  - Security Plt.

- RON 1 (RC)
  San Diego
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.

- RON 11 (RC)
  Seal Beach
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.

CRG-2 (Lead)
Little Creek

- ESD BAHRAIN (AC)
  (O-5 OIC)
  - Security Plt.
  - Security Plt.

- RON 2 (AC)
  Little Creek/Yorktown
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.
  - "D" Co.

- RON 8 (RC)
  Newport
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.

- RON 10 (RC)
  Jacksonville
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.

- RON 4 (AC)
  Portsmouth
  - "A" Co.
  - "B" Co.
  - "C" Co.
  - "D" Co.
Naval Special Warfare

RIB Detachment

SEAL Platoon

MK-V Detachment

SDV Task Unit

SOC-R Detachment
## NSW Craft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Payload</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Crew</th>
<th>Pax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mk V</strong></td>
<td>82'</td>
<td>500 nm</td>
<td>9600 lbs</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Mk 1</strong></td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>400 nm</td>
<td>7750 lbs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEALION</strong></td>
<td>78'</td>
<td>450 nm</td>
<td>5000 lbs</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HSAC</strong></td>
<td>41'</td>
<td>200 nm</td>
<td>5515 lbs</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RIB</strong></td>
<td>36'</td>
<td>200 nm</td>
<td>3200 lbs</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOC-R</strong></td>
<td>33'</td>
<td>200 nm</td>
<td>4200 lbs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRRC</strong></td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>55 nm</td>
<td>1500 lbs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

*TBD (Design only)*
Marine Corps Special Operations Command
TFBN Battle Force emphasizes self-deployable, multi-role/mission platforms with reconfigurable payload bays and open combat systems.
Littoral Combat Ship

Freedom-class

Independence-class
Freedom Mission Bay Layout
Austal Mission Bay Layout

SUW Mission Package

ASW Mission Package

MIW Mission Package
Joint High Speed Vessel Capabilities

- Extensive yet flexible crew and troop accommodations with lounge, medical and mess facilities
- Level I, Class 2 for H53/H60 helo operations
- Level I, Class 4 VERTREP Operations
- Large Mission Bay for range of military hardware, vehicles and boats
- 45° slewing articulated quarter ramp for rapid and efficient loading and offloading
- Crew-served weapon mounts fore and aft

Department of the Navy
United States of America
Amphibs: multifunctional capability carriers

• Notional well deck arrangements for MK VI PB L-Class marine transport
  - Nominal 84.75’ LOA X 20.5’ B X 21’ H
MLP 1 and 2 Capabilities

- 15 knots, 9,500 nm
- 34 berths
- Skin-to-skin ramp and fenders
- 25,000 ft² elevated vehicle stowage deck
- 3 LCAC lanes with services
- Bow Thruster
- Tankage for 100,000 gal potable water, 380,000 gal JP5

• MLP deployed alongside LMSR (skin-to-skin)
• Vehicles transfer from LMSR to MLP via sideport ramp and then onto LCACs
• LCACs deliver equipment to shore

Utility services (water, power, firefighting)
AFSB 1 and 2 Capabilities (Notional)

Accommodations - 250 personnel

Boat/Sled Mission Deck – 65K sqft

Ordnance Mags - ~3.5K cuft

2 - Level 1/Class 2 Av Op Spots

* Notional Design
Mk-VI Patrol Boat

* All Weapon stations have: power for GAU; Intercomm; ability to mount LRAD
A Future AFSB?
A Future Pairing?
People: Our secret weapon

High School Diploma Grads, %

AFQT Category I – IIIA (Score of 50+), %

Unprecedented quality, unequalled talent

Source: CNRC, MCRC, OSD(P&R)
An Expeditionary Force for an Expeditionary Age
Expeditionary by nature, expeditionary by design

- As part of a combined National Fleet, the Navy-Marine Corps Team is an expeditionary force for an expeditionary age—built and ready for war, and operated forward to preserve the peace
  - The Navy-Marine Corps Team is the world’s preeminent expeditionary organization
Discussion and Questions
## The National Fleet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy Battle Force</td>
<td>14 SSBNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285 ships</td>
<td>4 SSGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53 SSNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 CVNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84 Large Battle Network Combatants (all Aegis/VLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 Small Battle Network Combatants (FFG, MCM, LCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Amphibious ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 CLF ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Support ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>12 High Endurance/National Security Cutters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155 cutters and patrol boats</td>
<td>27 Medium Endurance Cutters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41 Fast Response Cutters (110’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75 Coastal Patrol Boats (87’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transoceanic Lift</td>
<td>31 Prepositioning ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 ships</td>
<td>16 Sealift Ships</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48 Ready Reserve Force Ships</td>
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## The National Fleet (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count and Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small craft (USN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214 vessels and boats</td>
<td>13 Coastal Patrol Ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Riverine Patrol Boats (39’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 Riverine Assault Boats (33’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Riverine Command Boats (49’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>118 Patrol Boats (34’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48 Patrol Boats (25’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small craft (USCG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655 boats</td>
<td>180 Response Boats, Medium (45’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>475 Response Boats, Small (25’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Mission Ships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 ships</td>
<td>8 submarine and special warfare support ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 oceanographic survey and navigation test ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 missile range instrumentation ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 sea-based X-band radar platforms/ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182,100 Marines</td>
<td>3 Marine Expeditionary Forces</td>
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# The National Fleet (III)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MPRF</strong></td>
<td>12 MMA squadrons (P-3C AIP to P-8A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 EP-3 + 5 SPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 BAMS squadrons by FY 2020 (MQ-4C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TACAIR</strong></td>
<td>36/1 USN strike fighter squadrons (10 CVWs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18/3 USMC strike fighter squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AEW&amp;BM</strong></td>
<td>10/1 E2C squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7/0 USN EA-18G squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/1 USN/USMC EA-6B squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotary Wing</strong></td>
<td>16/0 HSC squadrons (8 MH-60S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0/2 Reserve HSC squadrons (SOF support) (HH-60)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17/1 HSM squadrons (10-11 MH-60R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 active/reserve HM squadrons (8 MH-53E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16/2 VMM squadrons (MV-22B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/1 HMH squadrons (CH-53E/K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/1 HMLA squadrons (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)</td>
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## The National Fleet (IV)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Aviation</td>
<td>3/2 USMC KC-130J Squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2 USMC VMU Squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MQ-8B FireScout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber</td>
<td>Tenth Fleet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MARCORCYBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6/6 Naval Construction Bns (FY15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76 EOD Platoons (FY15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Marine Mammal Systems (MCM and counter-swimmer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expeditionary Intelligence Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expeditionary Logistics Teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maritime Civil Affairs and Training Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special Purpose MAGTFs</td>
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The National Fleet (IV)
TFBN benefits from a strong Global Maritime Partnership