

Department of the Navy



*An Expeditionary Force for
an Expeditionary Age*

Hon. Robert O. Work

*NDIA 17th Expeditionary Warfare Conference
12 Sep 2012*



Sometimes, it's good to take a break...



Declining OCO

Sequestration

Declining topline

DoN



6-month CR



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**



Seeking the true meaning of the term "Expeditionary"

- **Strategic level**

- The US joint force is designed for *expeditionary* operations

- "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

- *Expeditionary*

- *Greater reliance on forward-deployed and surge forces than forward-based forces*

- 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)
 - High degree of readiness
 - Scalable and adaptable to any mission
 - High degree of self-deployability
 - Ability to establish own access, even in contested theaters
 - 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
 - Distributed operations (“maneuver in waiting”)
 - 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

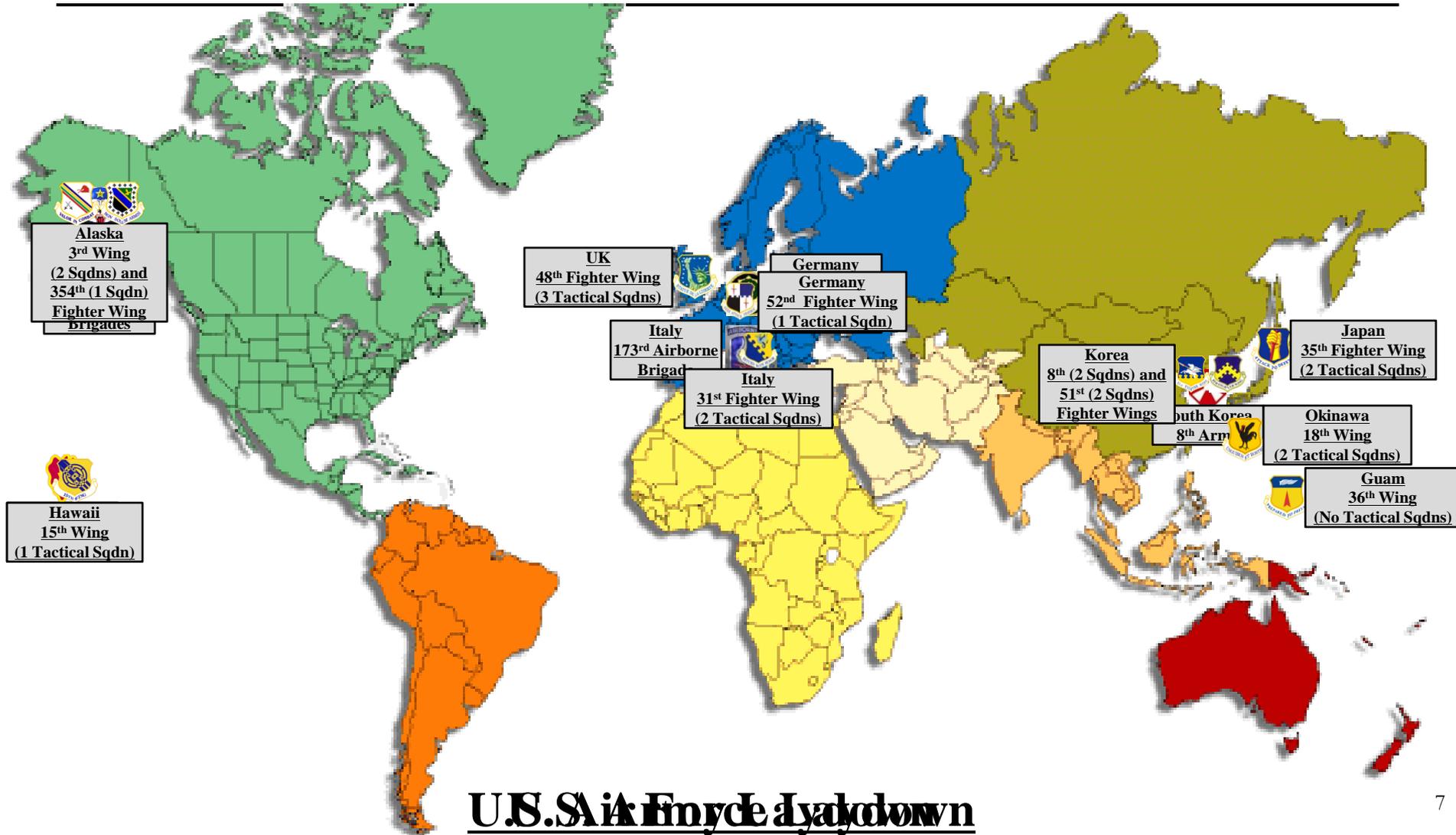
- *“This country is at a strategic turning point after a decade of war and, therefore, we are **shaping a Joint Force for the future that will be smaller and leaner, but will be agile, flexible, ready, and technologically advanced.** It will have cutting edge capabilities, exploiting our technological, 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





“Sustaining US Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense”

- 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*.



“Sustaining US Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense” (II)

- 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

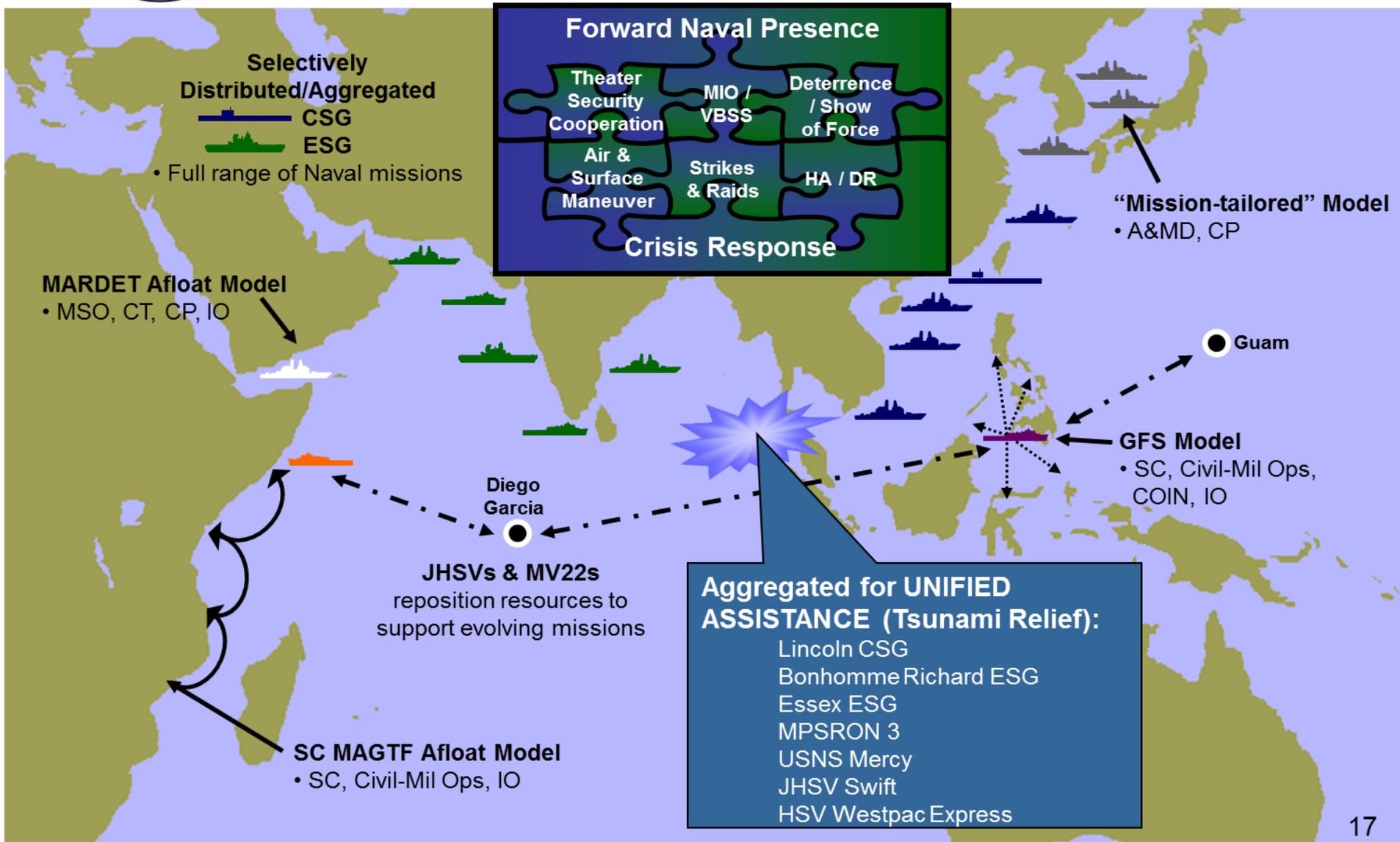


Strategic concept

- 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:
 - High readiness
 - Distributed, networked operations (“maneuver in waiting”)
 - Disaggregated, networked operations (geographically fixed air, sea, or land control operations)
 - Low-cost, innovative, unobtrusive presence
 - 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

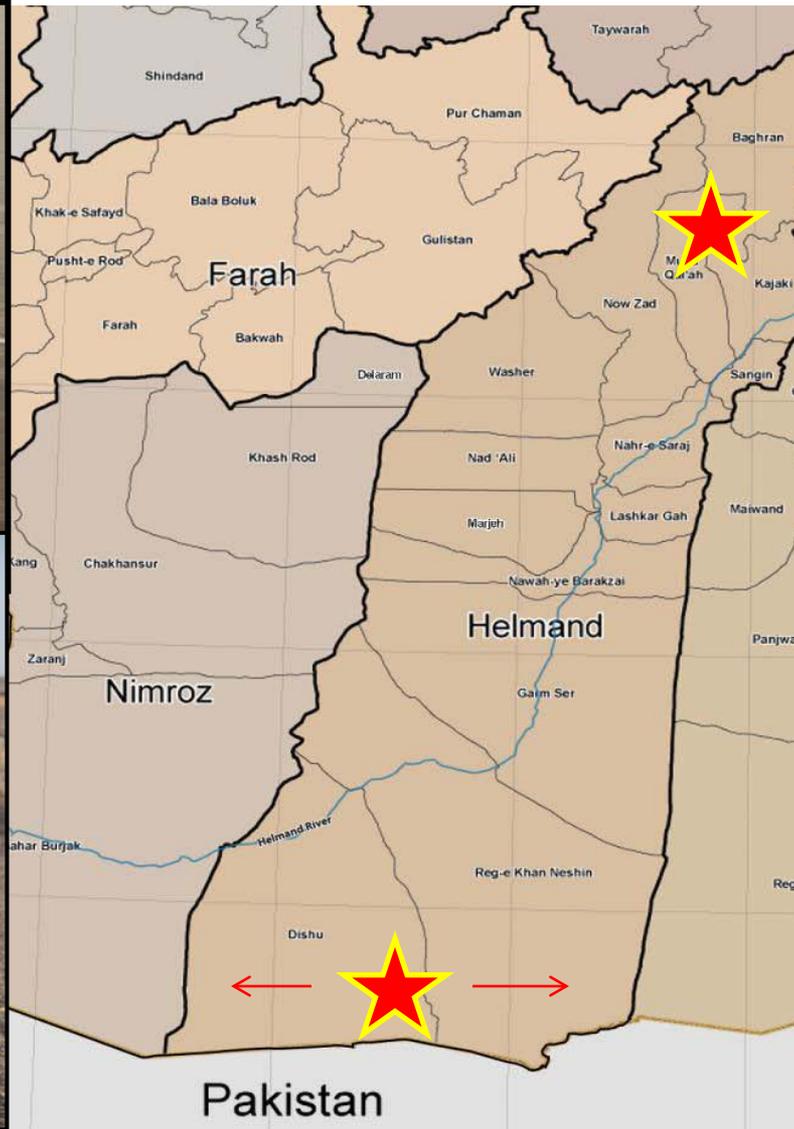


A globally distributed, fully netted force





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

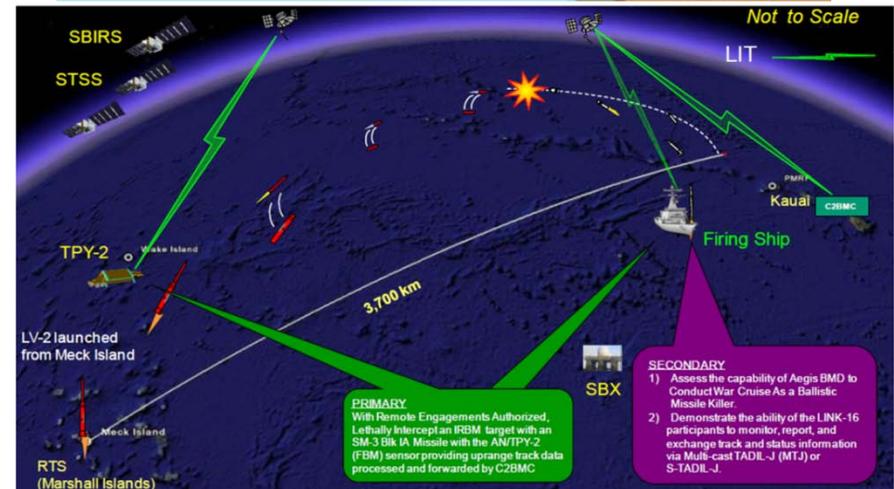
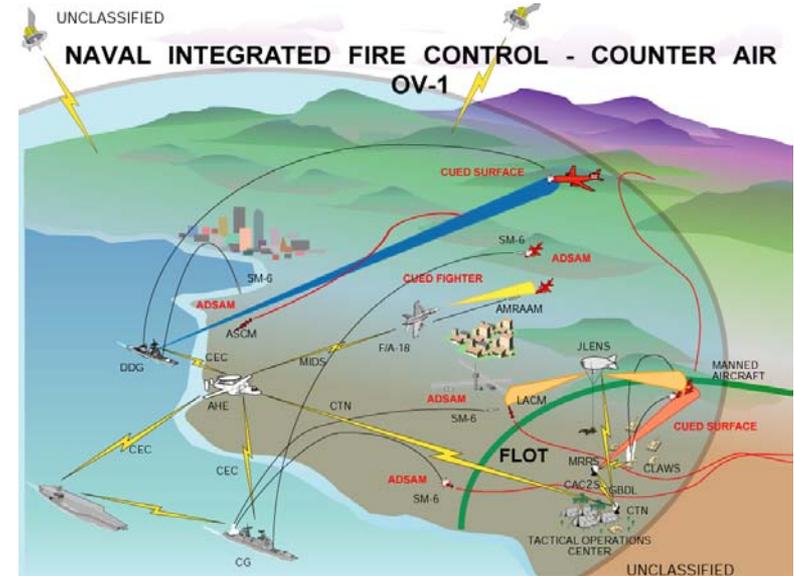
- Navy Battle Force
- US Marine Corps
- US Coast Guard
- Special Mission Fleet
- Prepo Fleet/Surge Sealift
- Ready Reserve Force
- Maritime Patrol and Recon Force
- Naval aviation
- Navy-Marine SOF/Cyber
- Industrial base partners





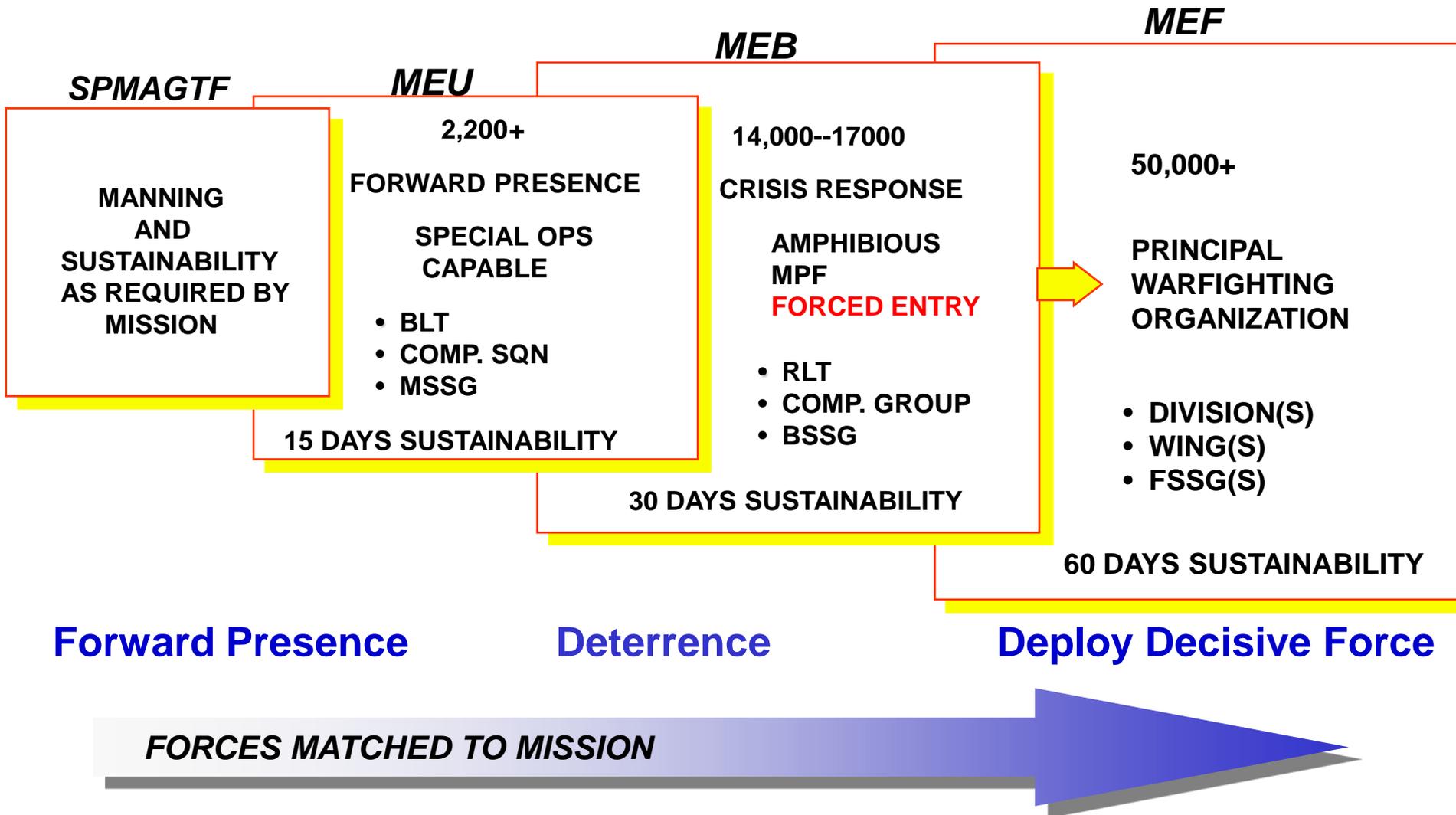
Navy's organizational construct: "Total Force Battle Network"

- 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)





Marine Corps organizational construct: Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF)





Tailored, scalable operations

Partner and Prevent

Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Ops

Forcible Entry and Major Operations and Campaigns



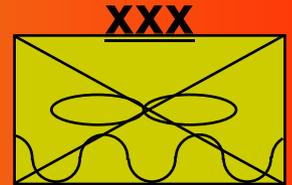
Theater Security Cooperation



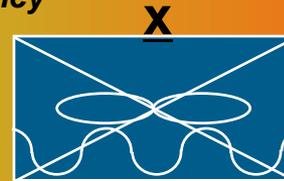
Noncombatant Evacuation Operations



Counterinsurgency



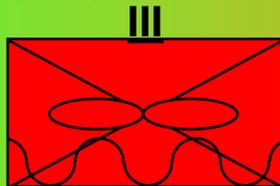
Marine Expeditionary Force



Marine Expeditionary Brigade



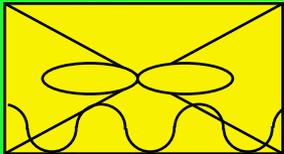
Sustained Combat Ops



Marine Expeditionary Unit



Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief



Security Cooperation Special Purpose MAGTFs



Joint Forcible Entry



Multi-Capable

Across the Range of Military Operations



Naval Expeditionary Combat Command



Coastal Riverine



Explosive Ordnance Disposal



Naval Construction (Seabees)



Expeditionary Combat Readiness



Expeditionary Intelligence



Combat Camera



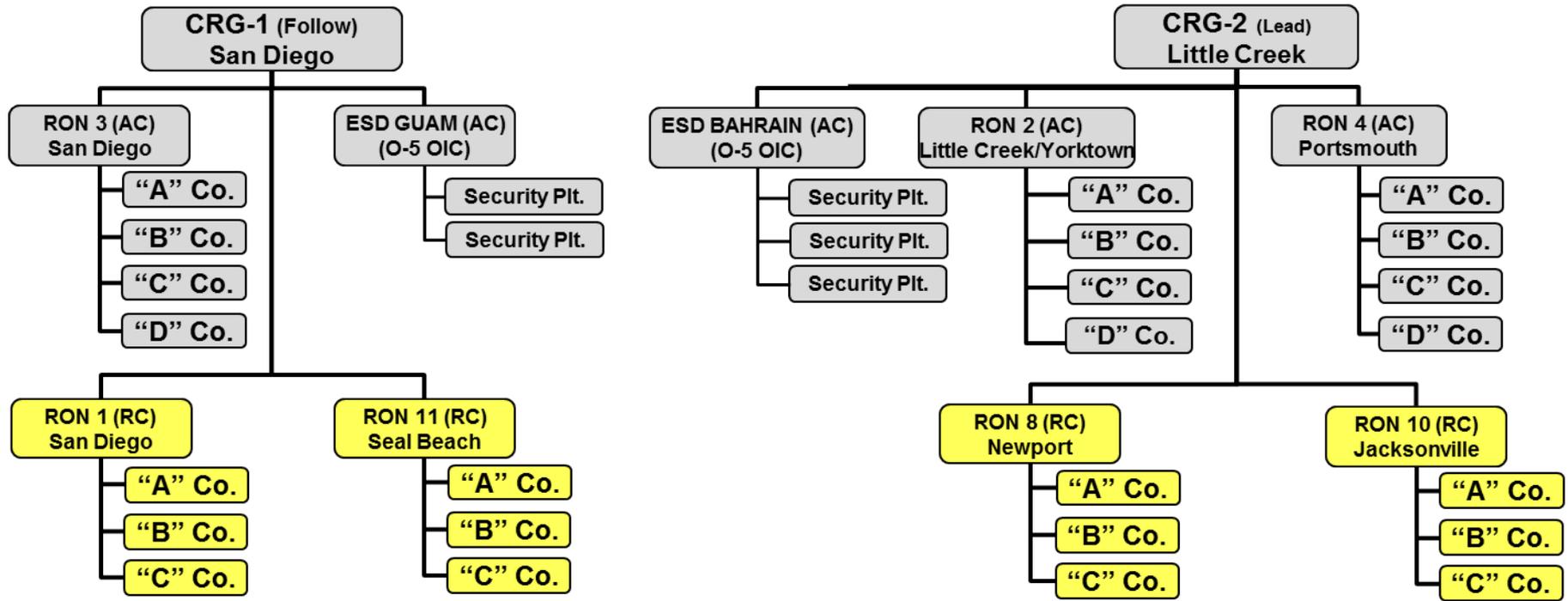
Expeditionary Logistics



Maritime Civil Affairs & Security Training



Coastal Riverine Force





Naval Special Warfare



RIB Detachment



SEAL Platoon



MK-V Detachment



SDV Task Unit



SOC-R Detachment

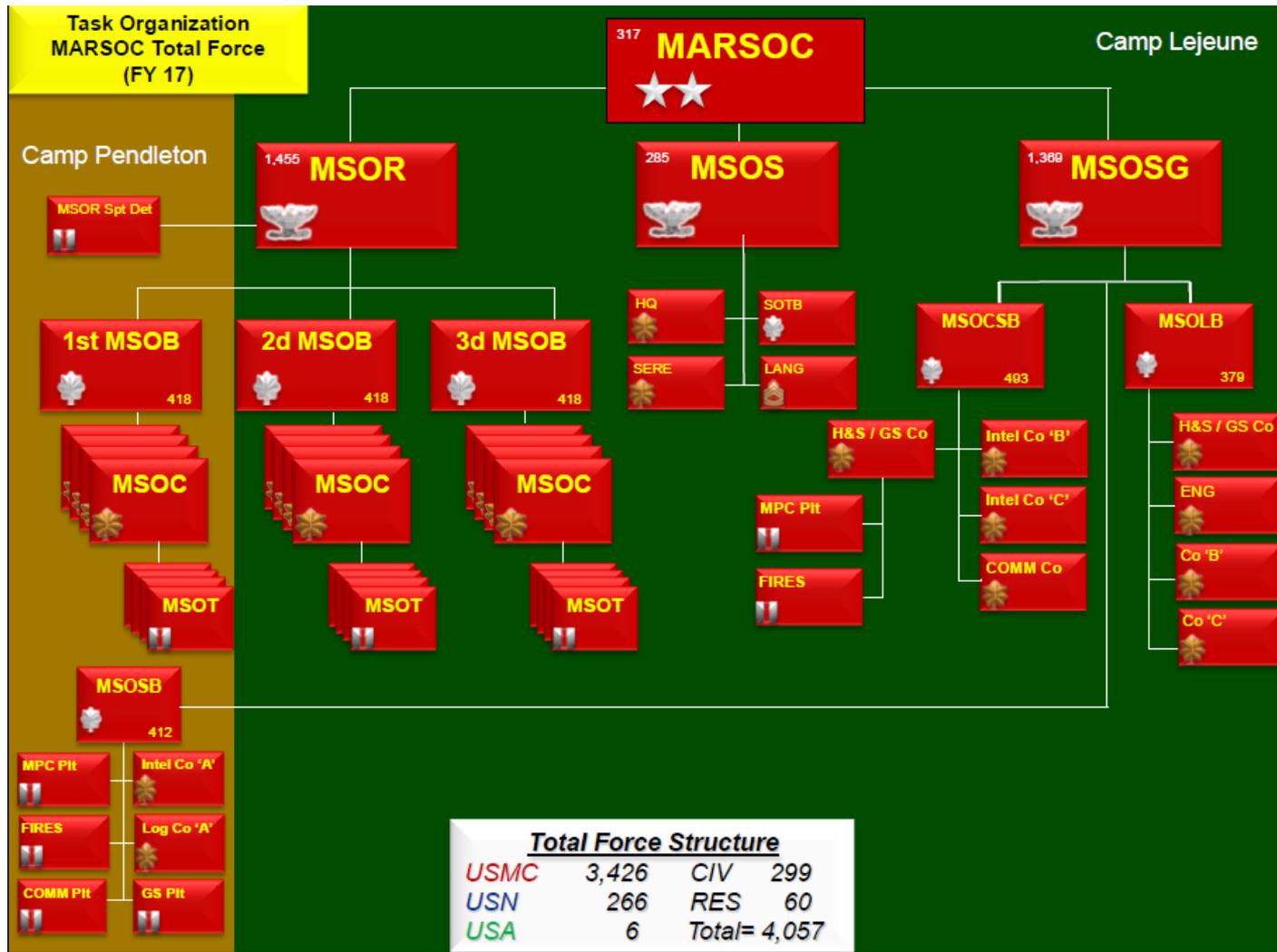


NSW Craft

		Length	Range	Payload	Speed	Crew	Pax
	Mk V	82'	500 nm	9600 lbs	35	5	16
TBD (Design only)	CCM Mk 1	60'	400 nm	7750 lbs	40	4	14
	SEALION	78'	450 nm	5000 lbs	35	4	15
	HSAC	41'	200 nm	5515 lbs	41	3	12
	RIB	36'	200 nm	3200 lbs	34	4	8
	SOC-R	33'	200 nm	4200 lbs	30	6	11
	CRRC	15'	55 nm	1500 lbs	10	1	4



Marine Corps Special Operations Command





TFBN Battle Force emphasizes self-deployable, multi-role/mission platforms with reconfigurable payload bays and open combat systems



Medium

Large

X- Large

XX- Large

Multi-mission

← Multi-role/multi-mission →

Small

Multi-role

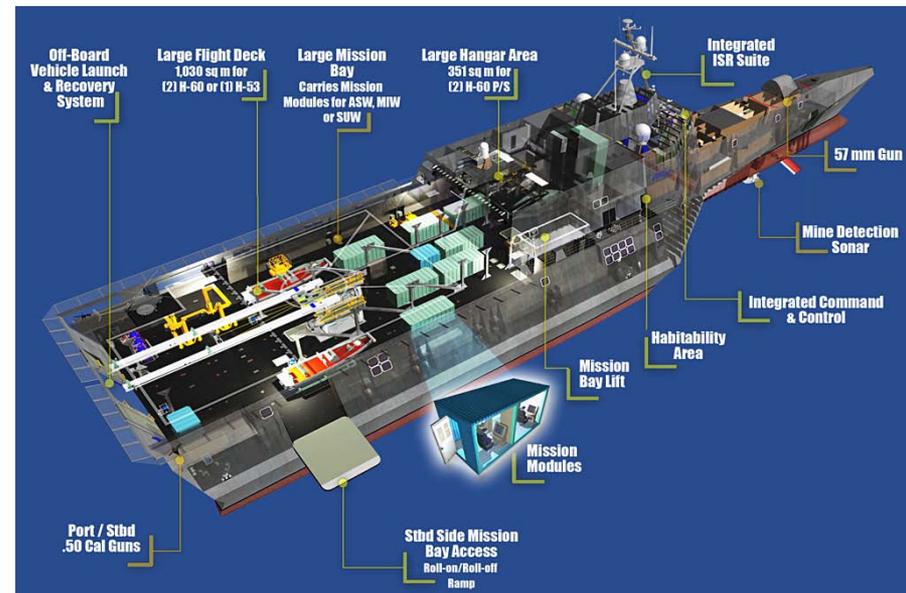


Littoral Combat Ship



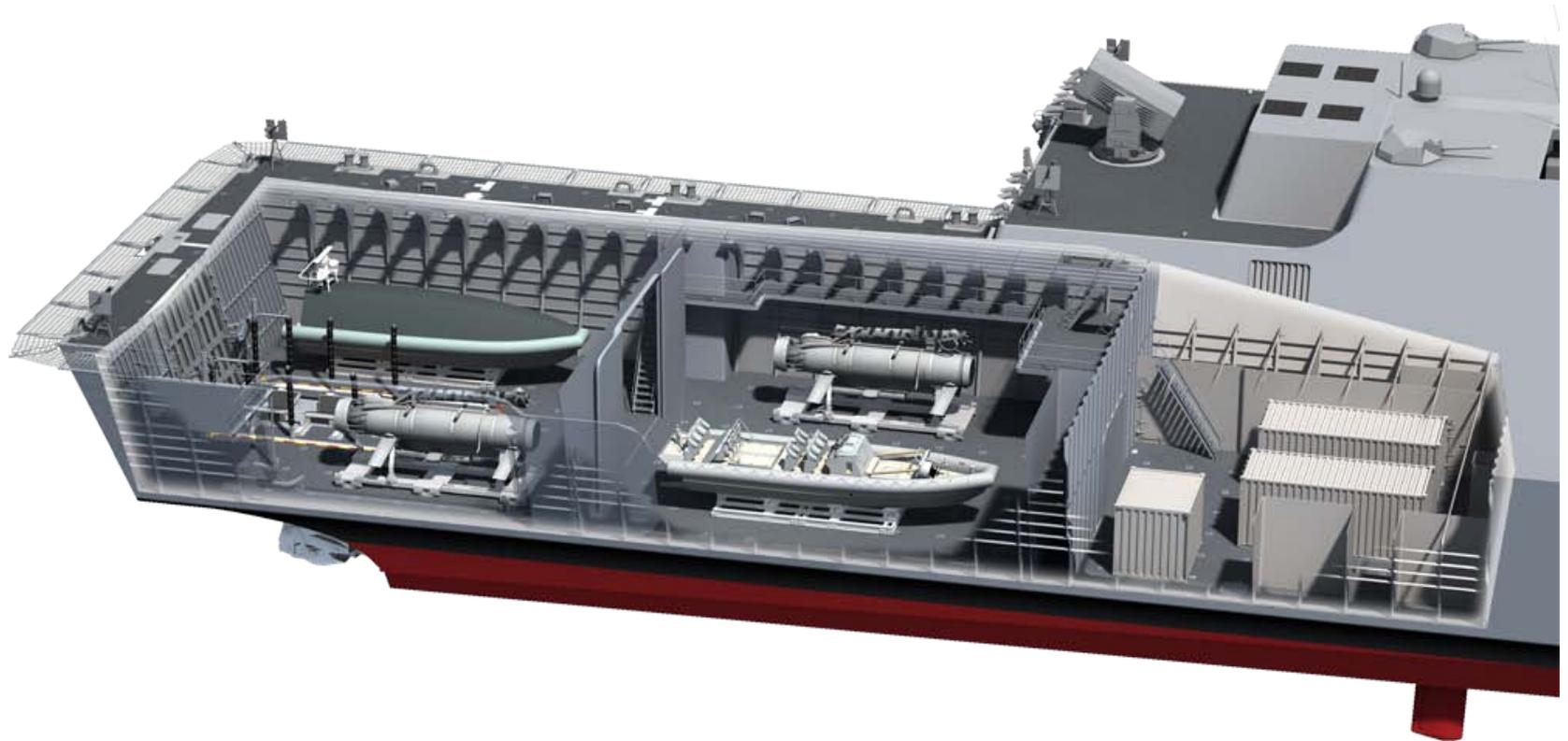
Freedom-class

Independence-class



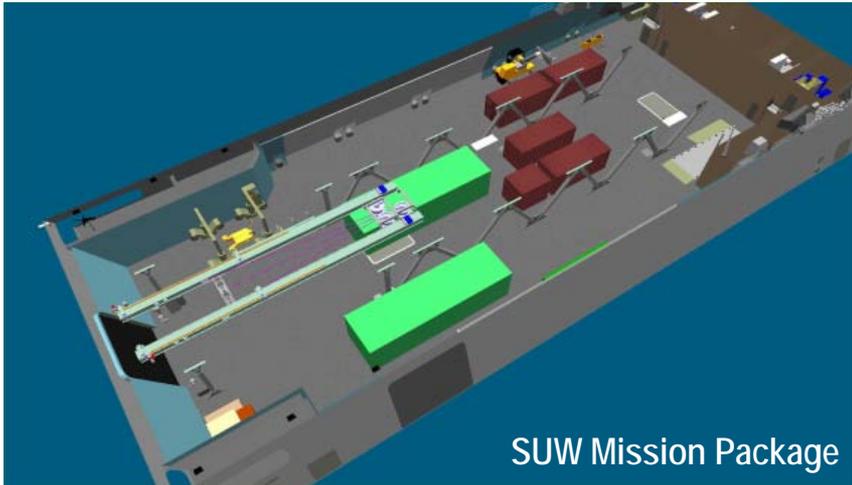


Freedom Mission Bay Layout

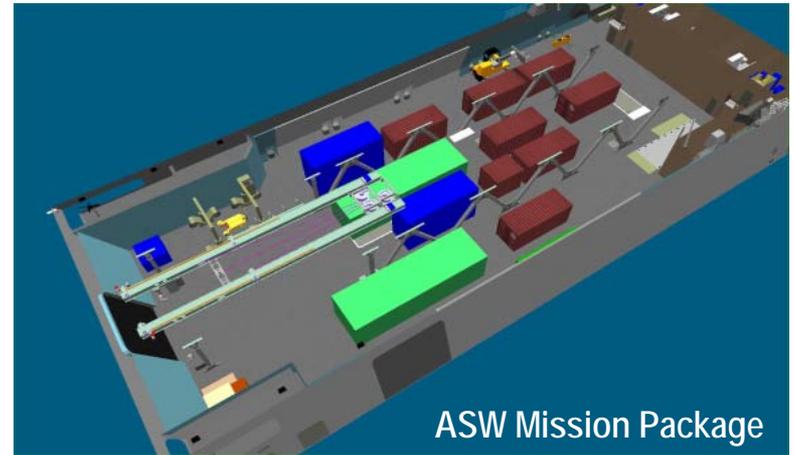




Austal Mission Bay Layout



SUW Mission Package



ASW Mission Package

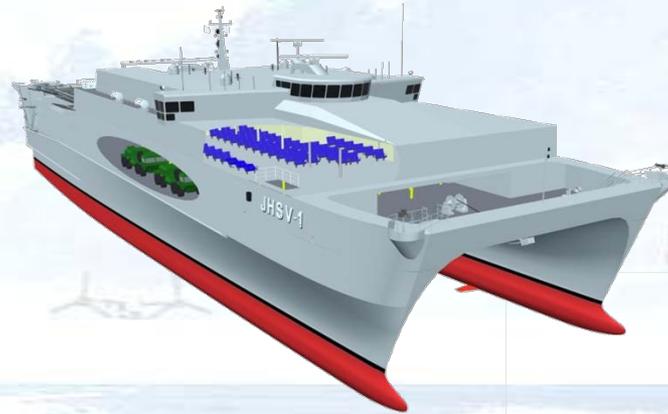


MIW Mission Package



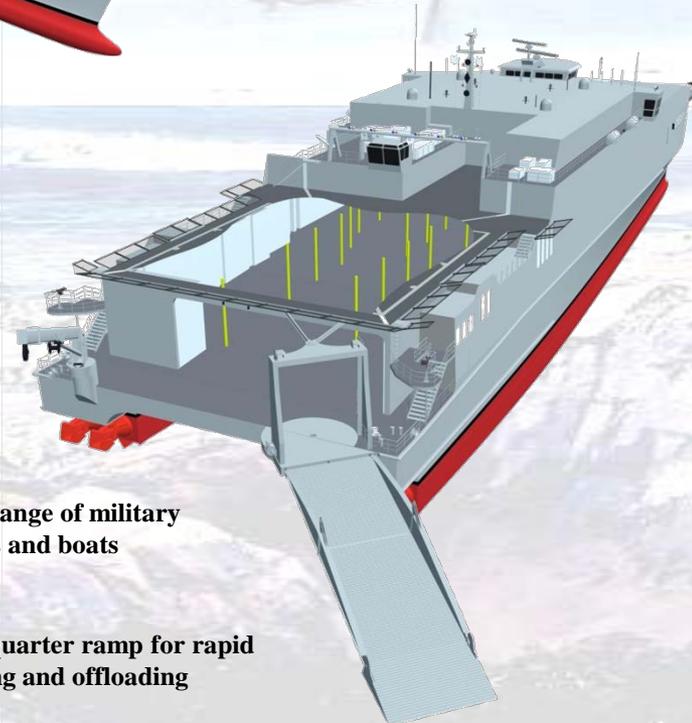
Joint High Speed Vessel Capabilities

Extensive yet flexible crew and troop accommodations with lounge, medical and mess facilities



Crew-served weapon mounts fore and aft

Level I, Class 2 for H53/H60 helo operations
Level I, Class 4 VERTREP Operations



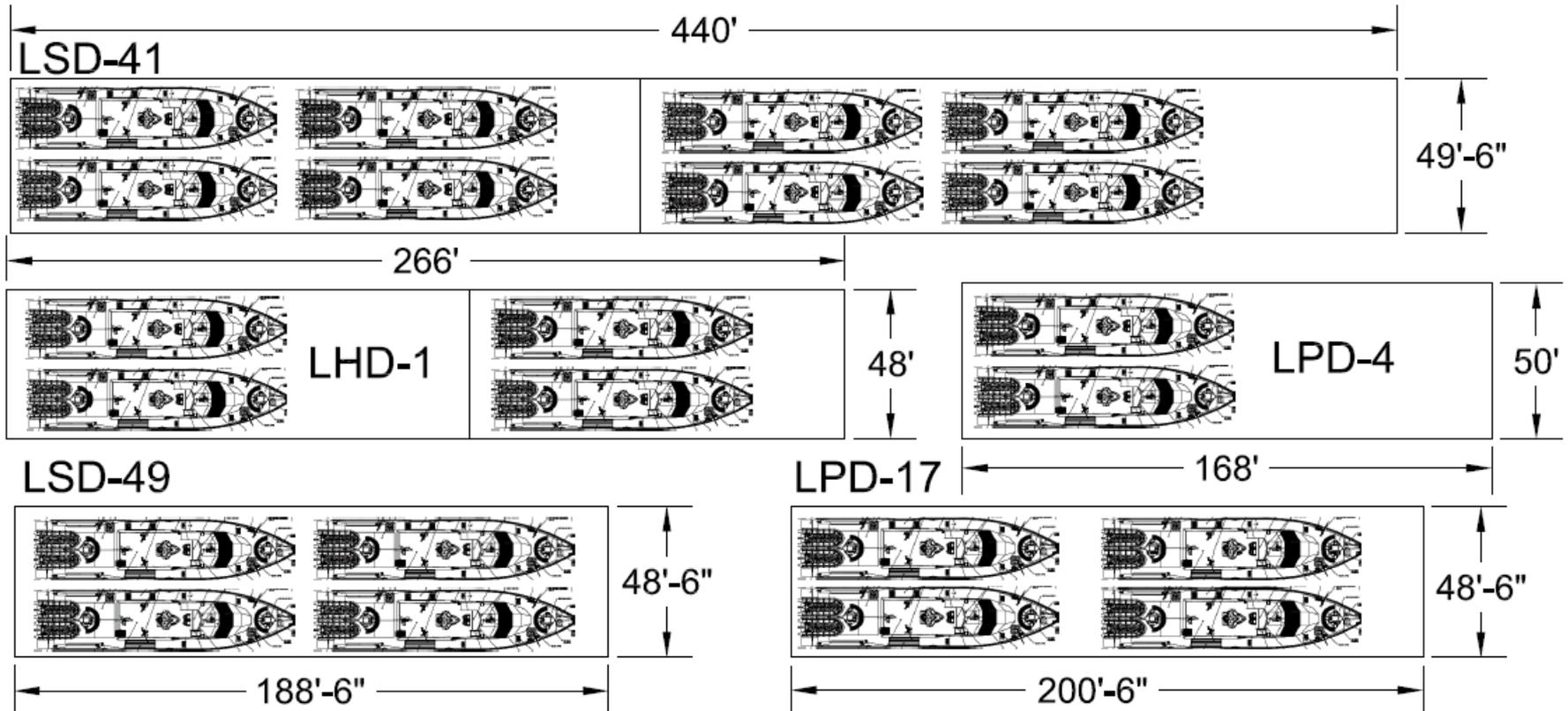
Large Mission Bay for range of military hardware, vehicles and boats

45* slewing articulated quarter ramp for rapid and efficient loading and offloading



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

- 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

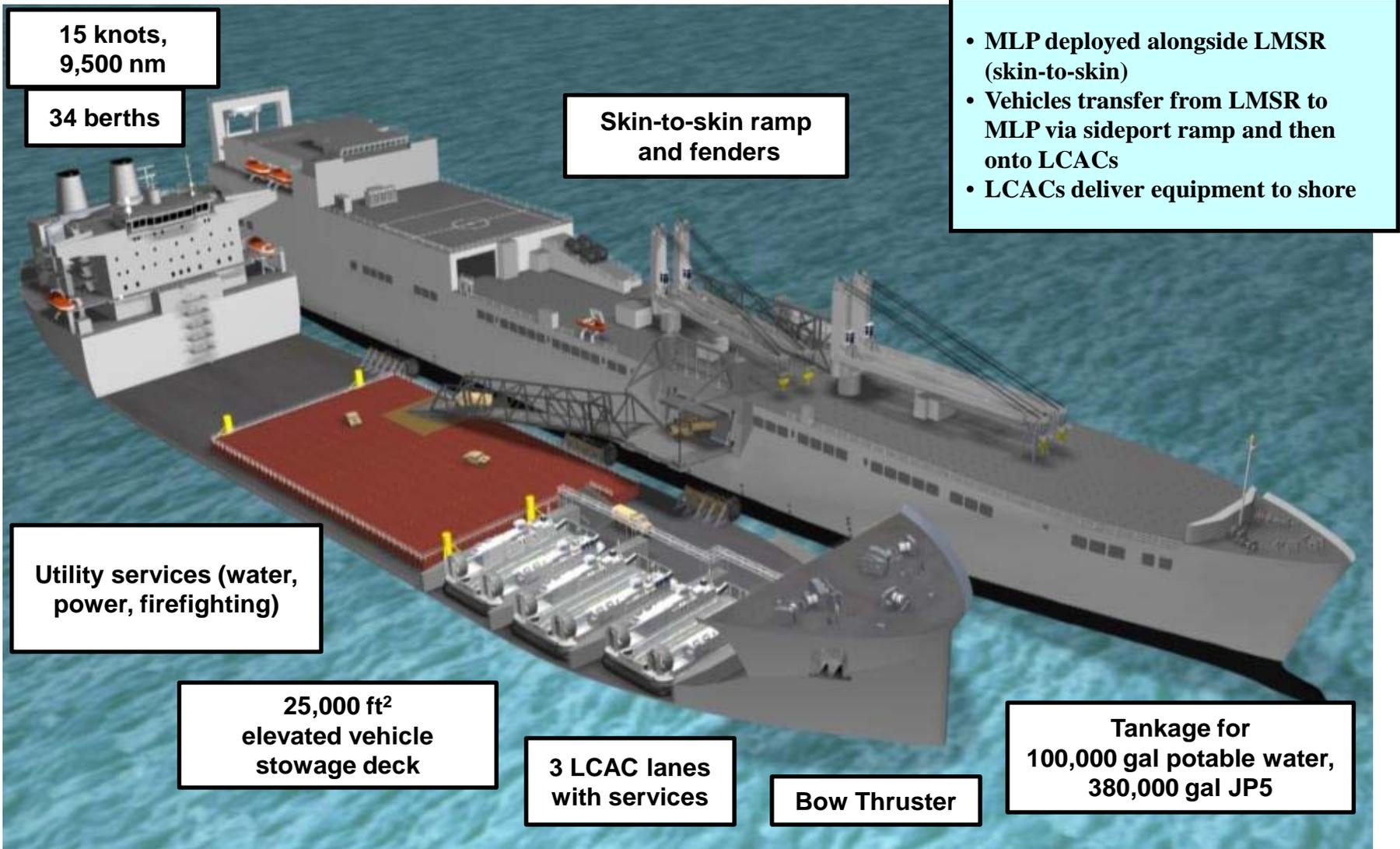
Utility services (water,
power, firefighting)

25,000 ft²
elevated vehicle
stowage deck

3 LCAC lanes
with services

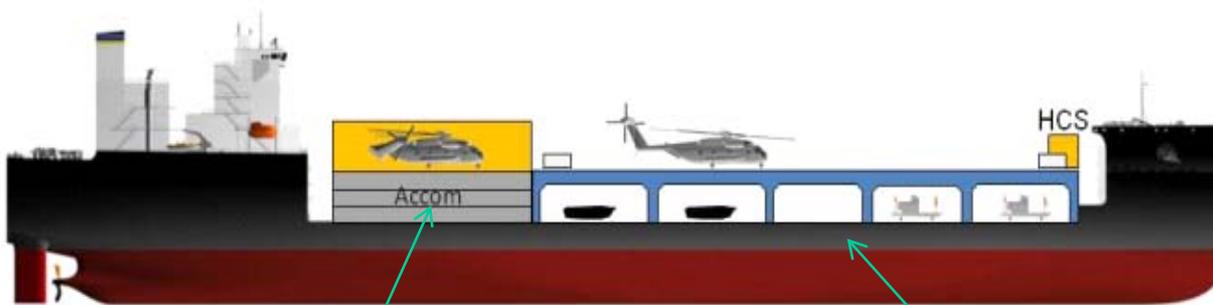
Bow Thruster

Tankage for
100,000 gal potable water,
380,000 gal JP5





AFSB 1 and 2 Capabilities (Notional)

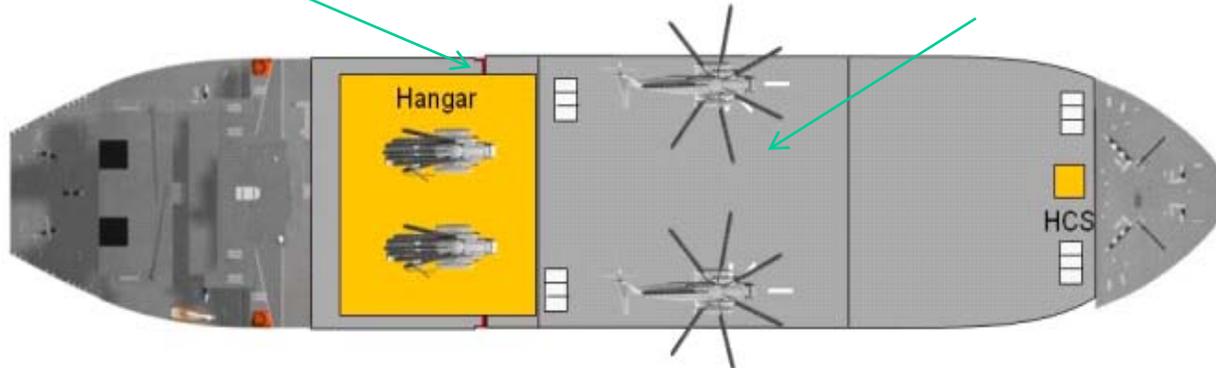


Accommodations - 250 personnel

Boat/Sled Mission Deck - 65K sqft

Ordnance Mags - ~3.5K cuft

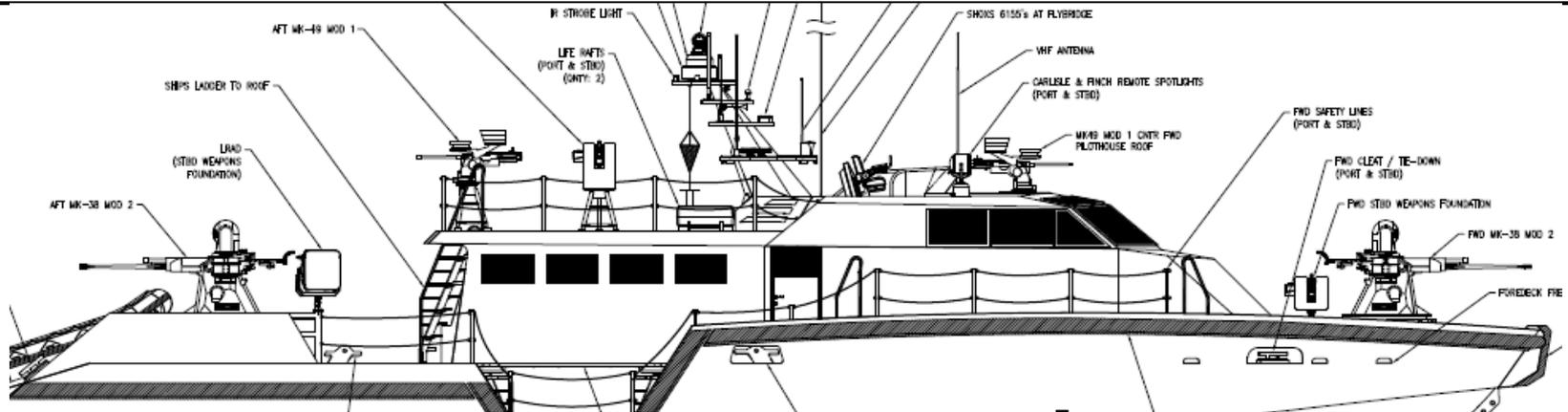
2 - Level 1/Class 2 Av Op Spots



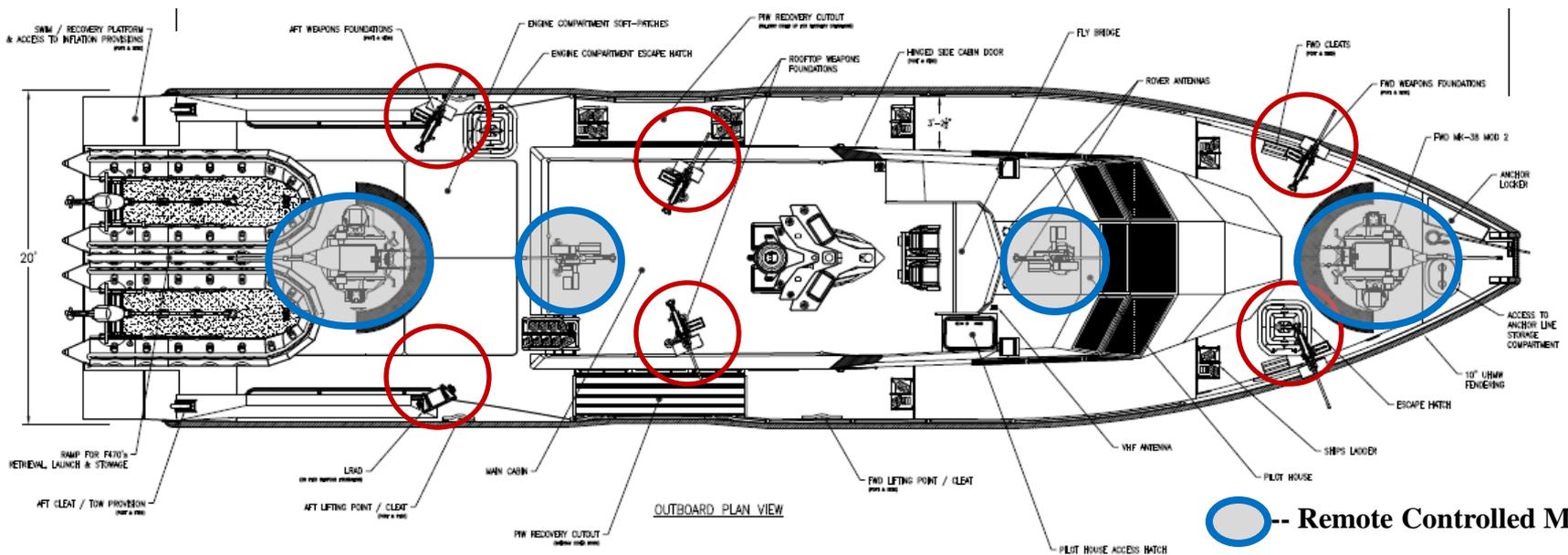
* Notional Design



Mk-VI Patrol Boat



*** All Weapon stations have: power for GAU; Intercomm; ability to mount LRAD**



 -- Remote Controlled Mount



A Future AFSB?





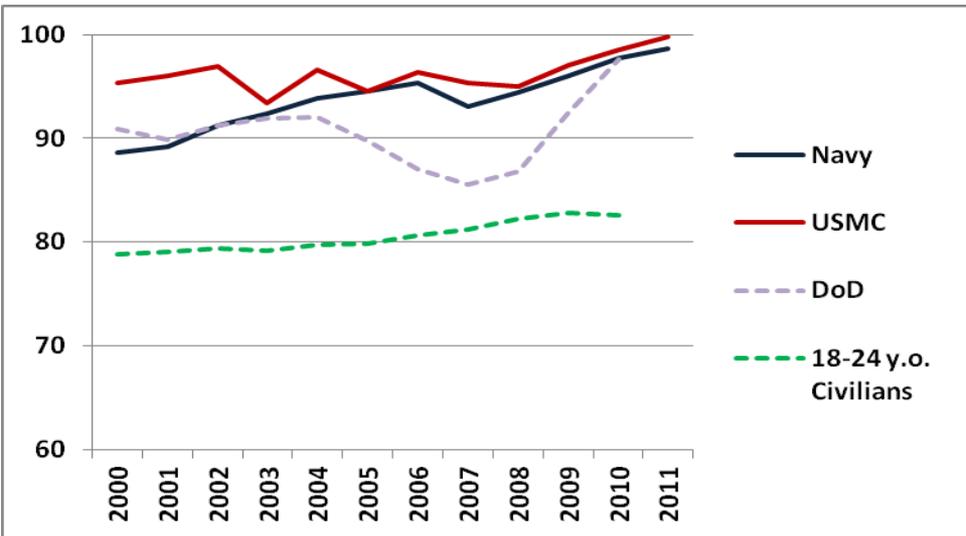
A Future Pairing?



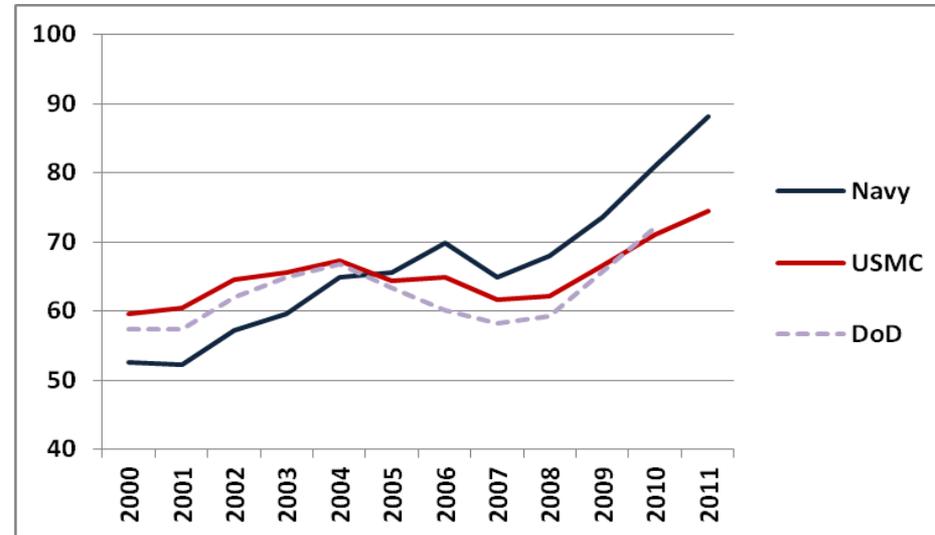


People: Our secret weapon

High School Diploma Grads, %



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

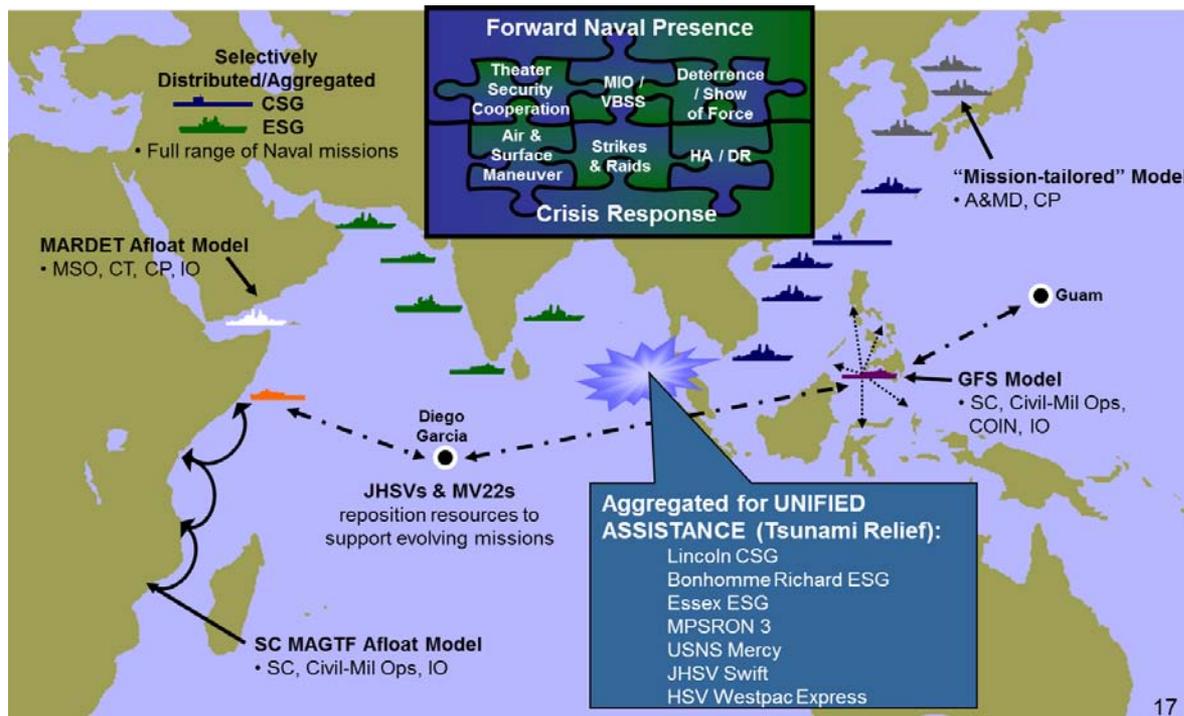


Unprecedented quality, unequalled talent



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

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



The National Fleet (II)

Small craft (USN)

214 vessels and boats

13 Coastal Patrol Ships

22 Riverine Patrol Boats (39')

16 Riverine Assault Boats (33')

7 Riverine Command Boats (49')

118 Patrol Boats (34')

48 Patrol Boats (25')

Small craft (USCG)

655 boats

180 Response Boats, Medium (45')

475 Response Boats, Small (25')

Special Mission Ships

19 ships

8 submarine and special warfare support ships

7 oceanographic survey and navigation test ships

2 missile range instrumentation ships

2 sea-based X-band radar platforms/ships

Marine Corps

182,100 Marines

3 Marine Expeditionary Forces



The National Fleet (III)

MPRF	12 MMA squadrons (P-3C AIP to P-8A)
	12 EP-3 + 5 SPA
	5 BAMS squadrons by FY 2020 (MQ-4C)
TACAIR	36/1 USN strike fighter squadrons (10 CVWs)
	18/3 USMC strike fighter squadrons
AEW&BM	10/1 E2C squadrons
	7/0 USN EA-18G squadrons
	10/1 USN/USMC EA-6B squadrons
Rotary Wing	16/0 HSC squadrons (8 MH-60S)
	0/2 Reserve HSC squadrons (SOF support) (HH-60)
	17/1 HSM squadrons (10-11 MH-60R)
	2 active/reserve HM squadrons (8 MH-53E)
	16/2 VMM squadrons (MV-22B)
	8/1 HMM squadrons (CH-53E/K)
	8/1 HMLA squadrons (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)



The National Fleet (IV)

Other Aviation

3/2 USMC KC-130J Squadrons

3/2 USMC VMU Squadrons

MQ-8B FireScout

MQ-8C Fire Scout +

Cyber

Tenth Fleet

MARCORCYBER

Other

6/6 Naval Construction Bns (FY15)

76 EOD Platoons (FY15)

7 Marine Mammal Systems (MCM and counter-swimmer)

Expeditionary Intelligence Teams

Expeditionary Logistics Teams

Maritime Civil Affairs and Training Teams

Special Purpose MAGTFs

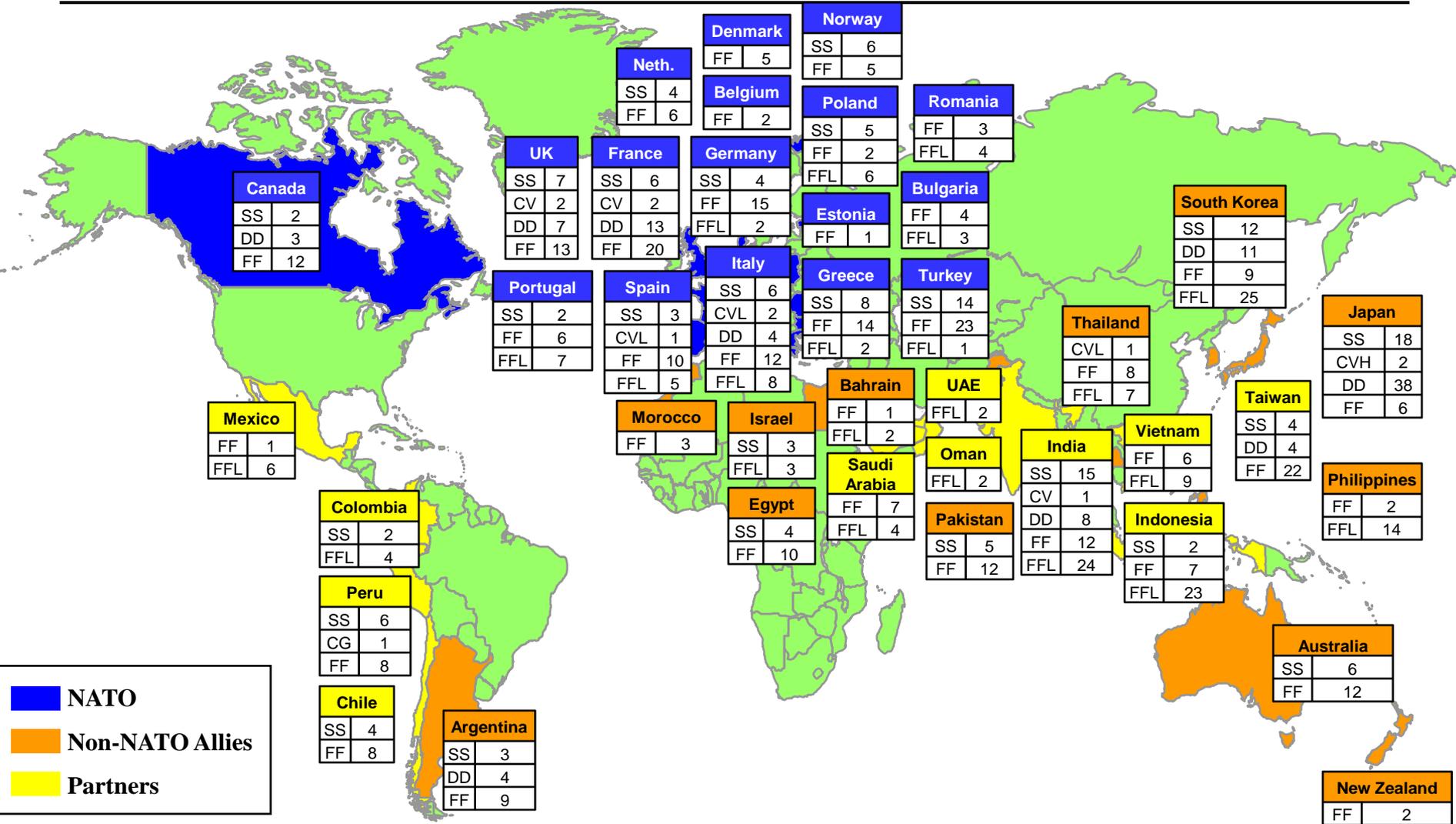


The National Fleet (IV)





TFBN benefits from a strong Global Maritime Partnership



■	NATO
■	Non-NATO Allies
■	Partners