



# Sea Control and Expeditionary Power Projection



*Tailored Force Packages  
To Meet Our National Strategy*

**Objective**

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# Our Mission



- “ ...THE SEIZURE AND DEFENSE OF ADVANCED NAVAL BASES AND FOR THE CONDUCT OF SUCH LAND OPERATIONS AS MAY BE ESSENTIAL TO THE PROSECUTION OF A NAVAL CAMPAIGN.
- ...DEVELOP, IN COORDINATION WITH THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, THE DOCTRINE, TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED BY LANDING FORCES IN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS.
- ...PERFORM SUCH OTHER DUTIES AS THE PRESIDENT MAY DIRECT.”

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947 AS AMENDED  
BY TITLE 10, U.S. CODE IN 1952



**Our Tradition: Most Ready When the Nation is Least Ready**



# Why We're Unique



- **Maneuver Warfare Philosophy**
  - Nature of war: a violent struggle between hostile, independent, irreconcilable wills...
  - ...Chaos, friction, & uncertainty
  - Combine high-tempo ops with a bias for action
  - ...To achieve advantage – in any dimension.
- **Expeditionary Heritage**
  - Primarily a naval force, equally home at sea or ashore
  - Operating from very austere environments – worldwide
  - Across the full range of military operations
- **Concepts: Organize, Deploy, Employ**
  - Integrated concepts
  - The Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF)







# The Naval Operating Concept (NOC) *A Mandate for Change*



*Steady State*

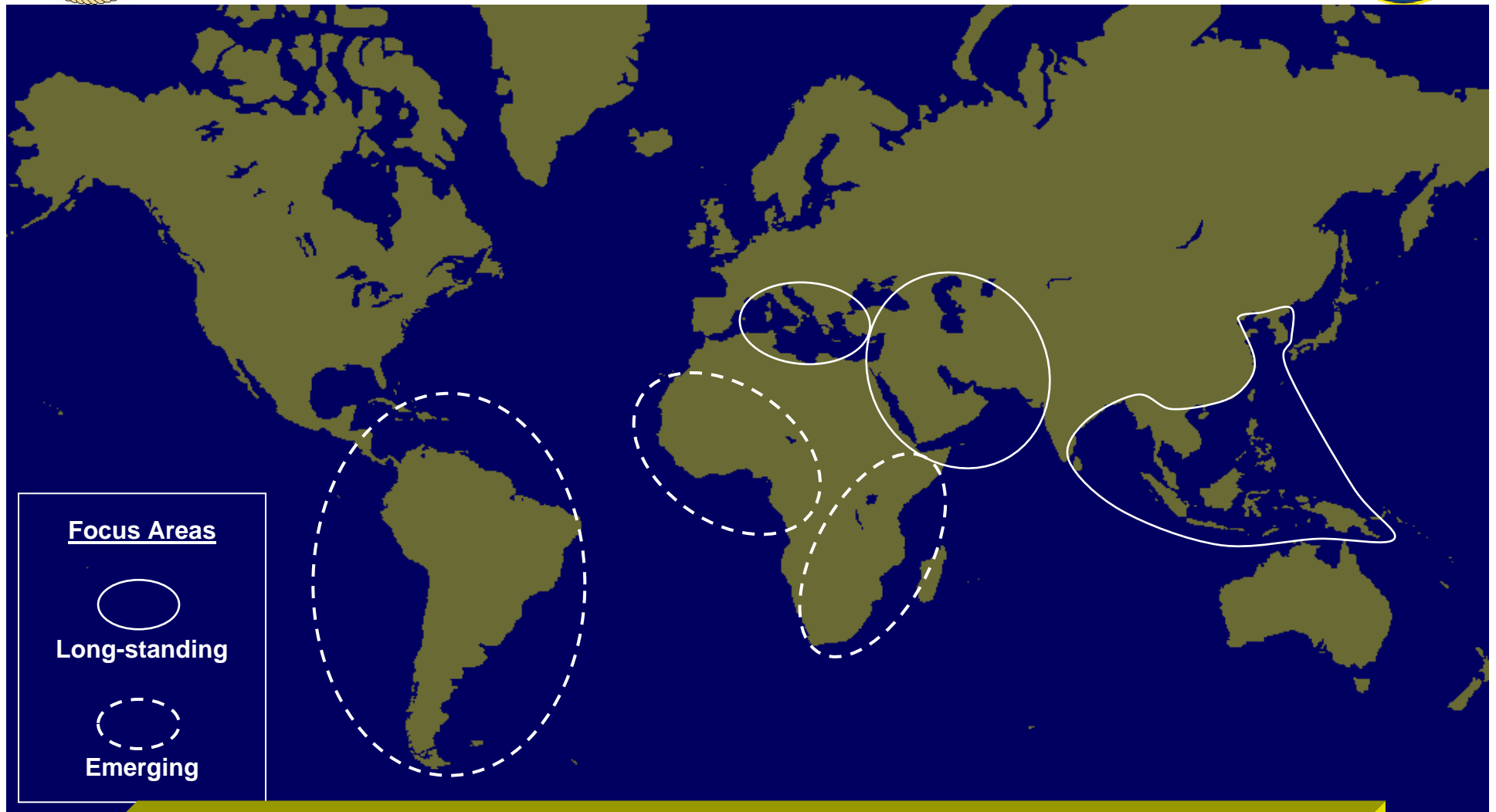
*Surge*





# NOC Focus Areas

*“A Shared Navy - Marine Corps Assessment”*



The NOC provides the conceptual foundation for Naval capability development in support of CONPLAN 7500 and Homeland Defense.

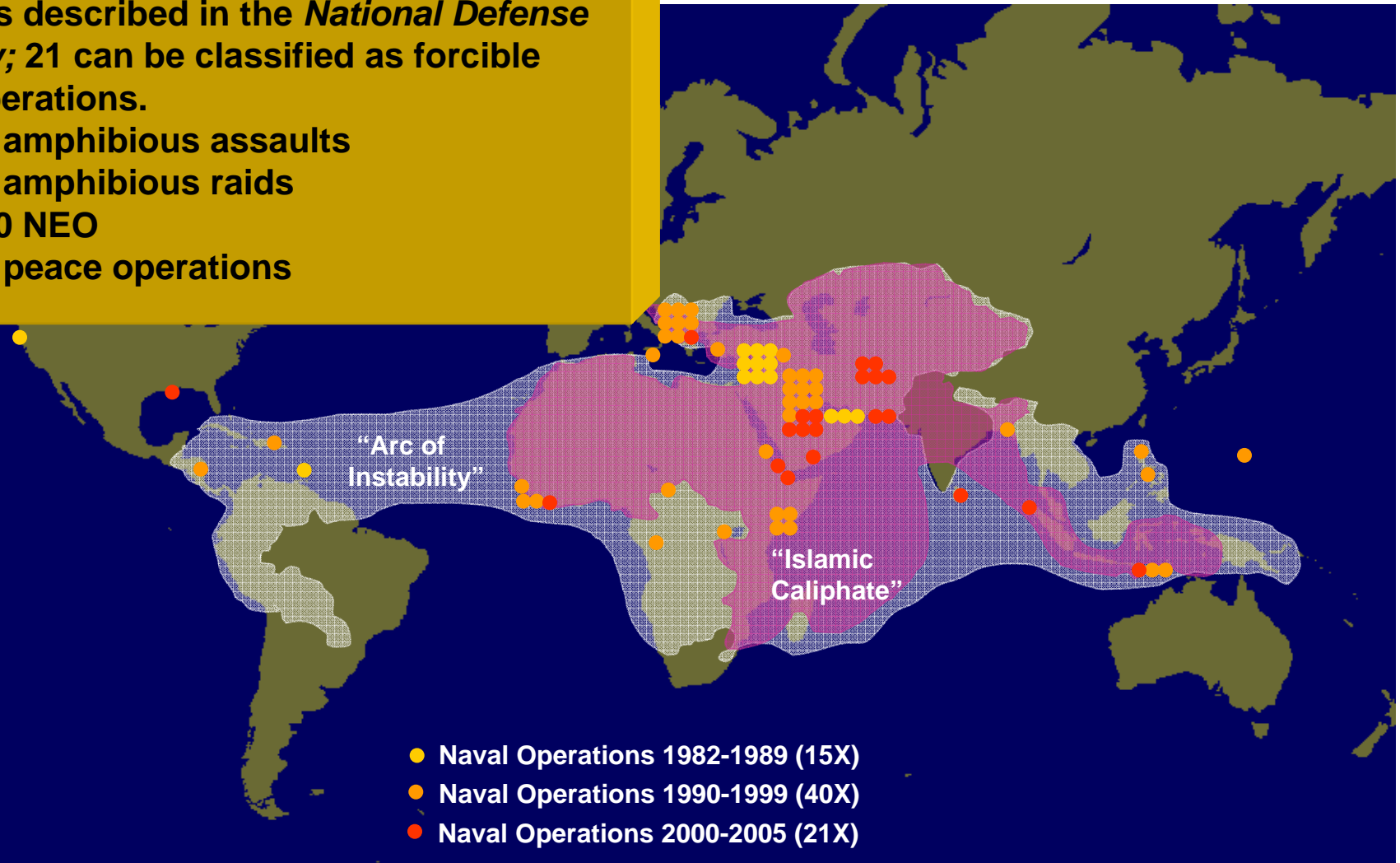


# Recent Operations by U.S. Amphibious Forces



76 applications of amphibious capability in the past 23 years, covering the range of activities described in the *National Defense Strategy*; 21 can be classified as forcible entry operations.

- 6 amphibious assaults
- 3 amphibious raids
- 10 NEO
- 2 peace operations

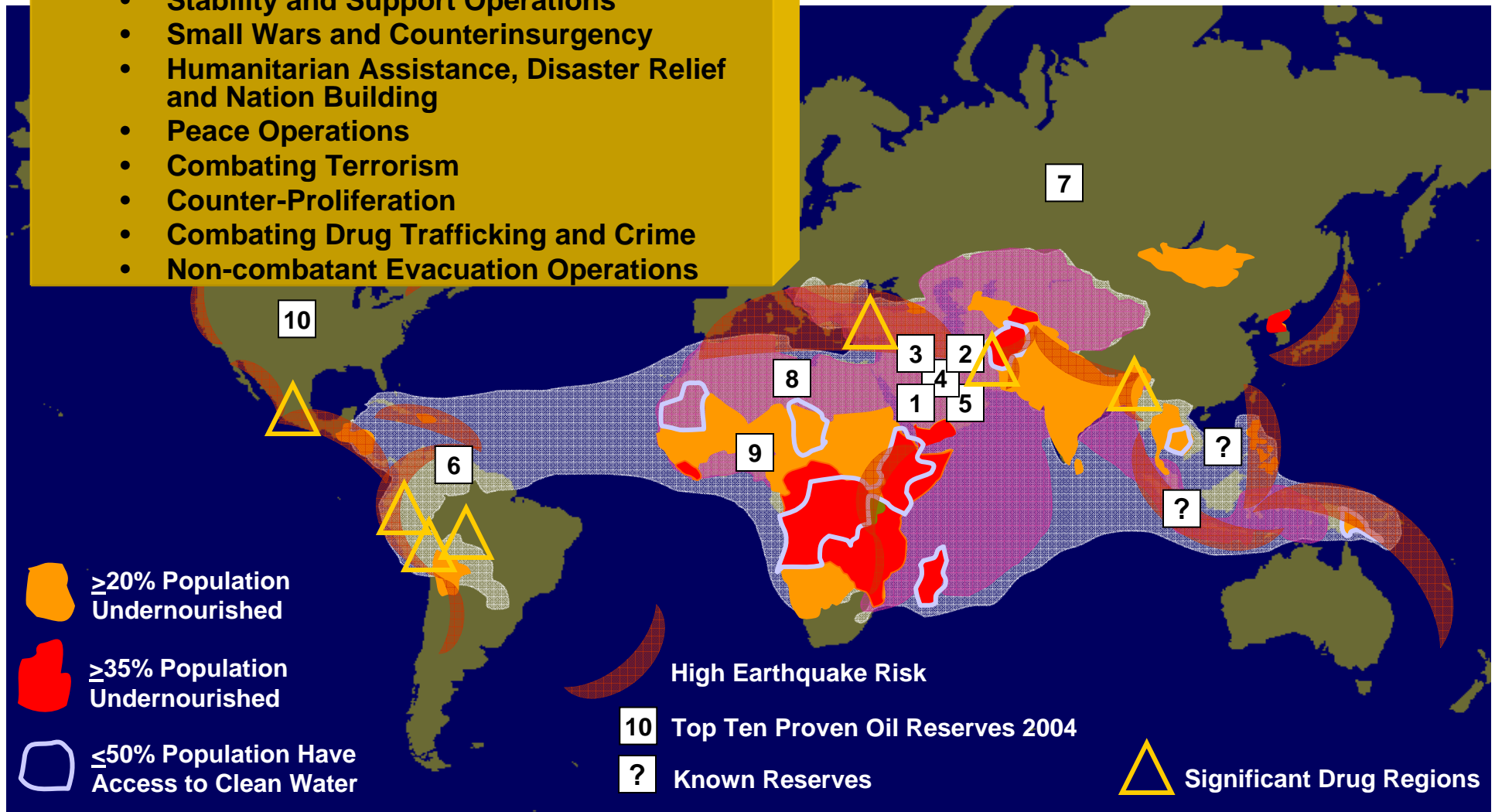




# Likely Crises and Missions

## Likely Operations (from the Marine Corps Midrange Treat Estimate 2005-2015)

- Stability and Support Operations
- Small Wars and Counterinsurgency
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief and Nation Building
- Peace Operations
- Combating Terrorism
- Counter-Proliferation
- Combating Drug Trafficking and Crime
- Non-combatant Evacuation Operations





# Enhancing Phase 0-2 & 4-5 Capabilities

## *Via Expanded Naval Missions*



**Global Fleet Stations**  
**Distributed**  
**Globally Networked**  
**Adaptive force packaging**  
**Aggregate, disaggregate & re-aggregate**  
**Culturally aware**  
**Task focused**  
**Build partner capacity**  
**Cross Fleet Standardization**

**Naval Forces sized, shaped, and globally postured for:**

- Forward Naval Presence
- Security Cooperation
- Counterinsurgency (COIN)
- Counterterrorism
- Civil-Military Operations
- Counter-proliferation
- Maritime Security Operations
- Crisis Response
- Deterrence
- Sea Control
- Air and Missile Defense
- Expeditionary Power Projection
- Information Operations

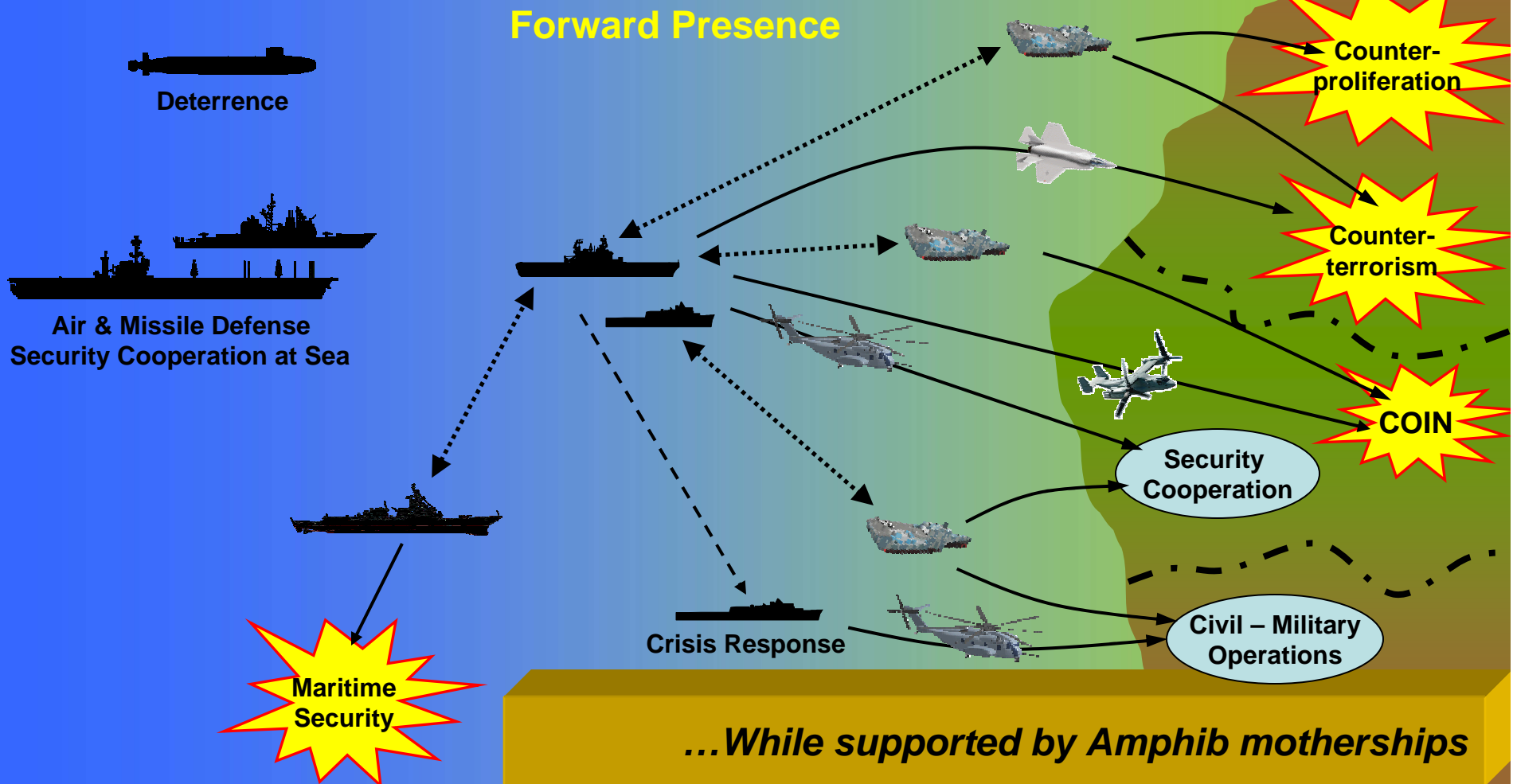




# Enhancing Phase 0-2 & 4-5 Capabilities Via Distributed Operations Capable SPMAGTFs



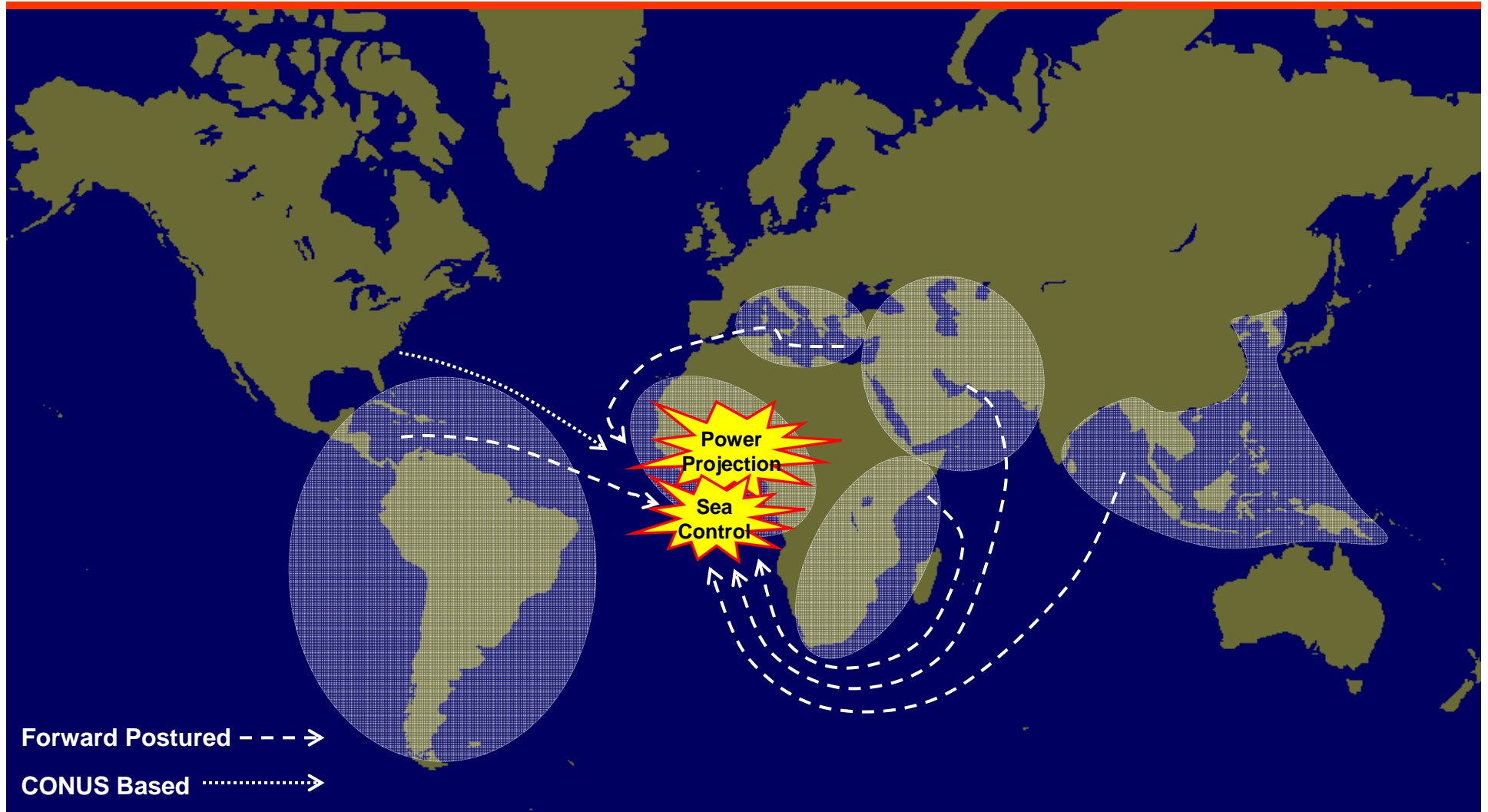
Employed from platforms like Littoral Combat Ship, riverine craft, destroyers...





# Enhancing Phase 2-3 Capabilities

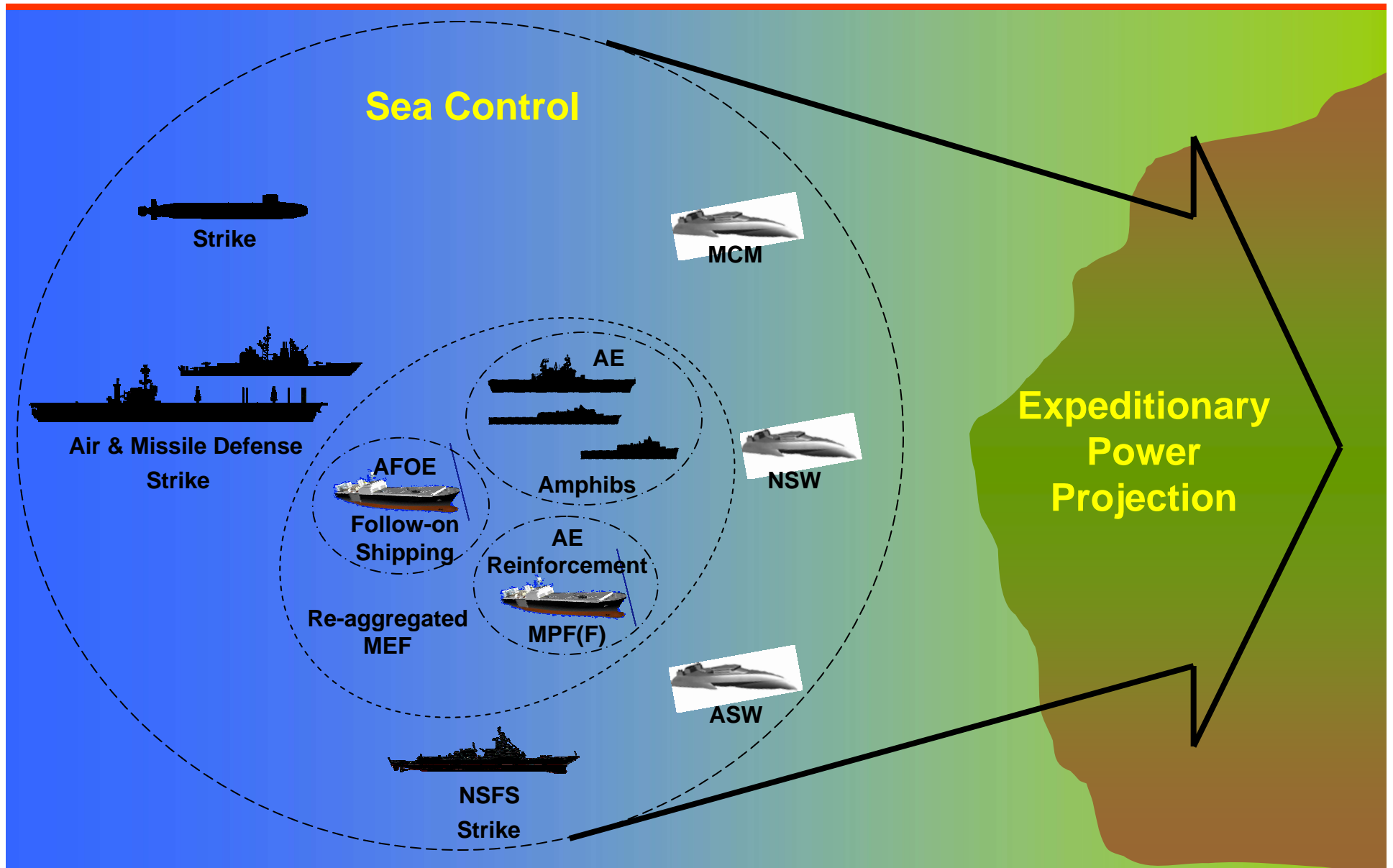
*By Re-aggregating Naval Forces*





# Enhancing Phase 2-3 Capabilities

## Joint Forcible Entry by Re-aggregated Naval Forces





# Summary



- **Executing U.S. strategy is dependent on continuous regional shaping, stability operations, and overcoming challenges to access.**
- **Naval forces are crucial for Phases 0, 1, 2 & 3 (Shape, Deter, Seize Initiative, & Dominate)**
- **Amphibious ships remain the critical centerpiece of seabased persistence and the hub of force projection & influence ashore**
- **Innovative force packaging and the ability to tailor forces on the fly**







# Sea Control and Expeditionary Power Projection





# The NOC at a Glance



## Naval Operations Concept Construct

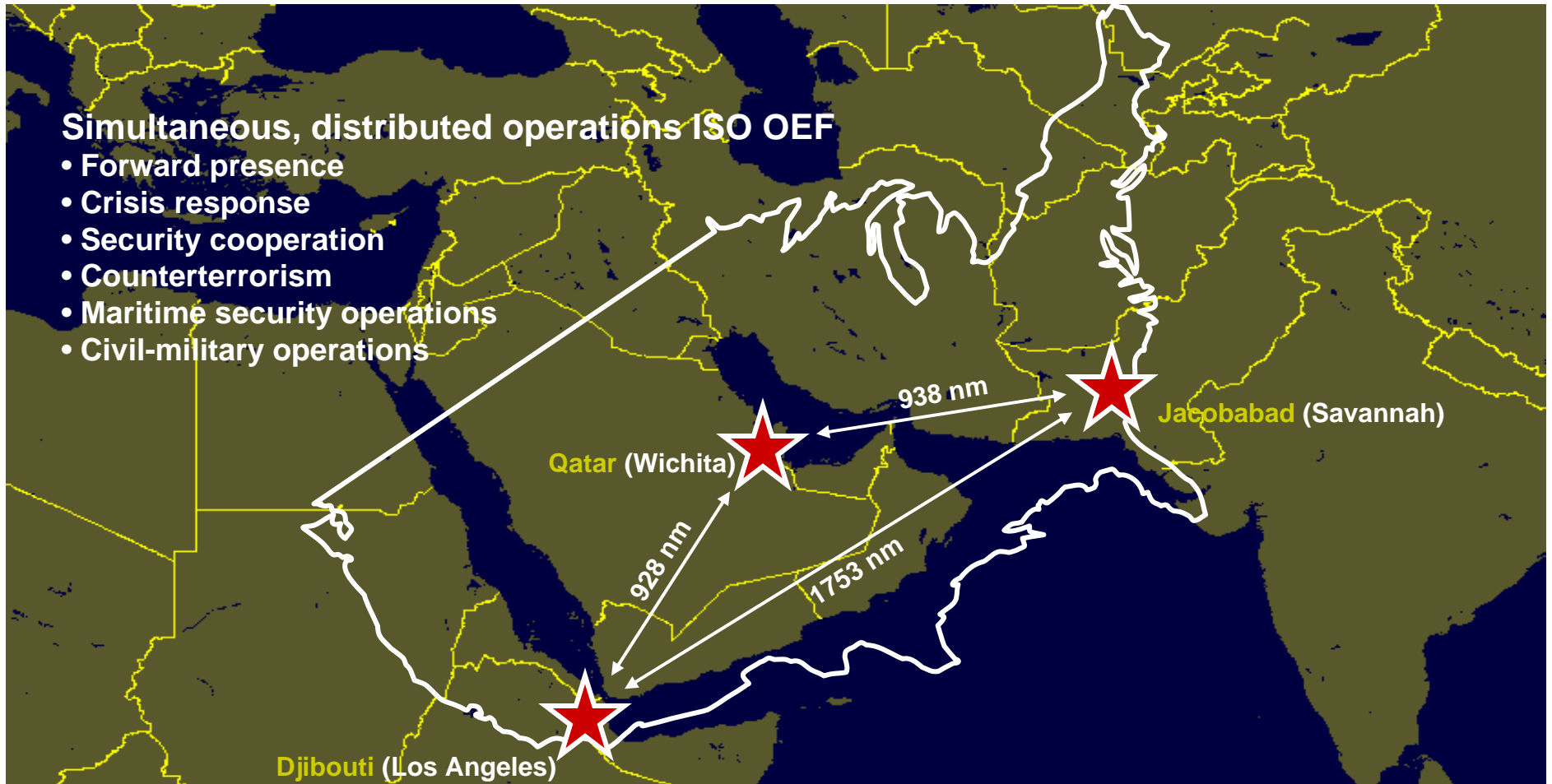
**Commander's Guidance: Leverage Historic Interdependence, Assess/Consult, Open Discussion/Debate With a Common Goal**

Strategic Missions	Naval Missions	Guiding Naval Principles	Methods	Strategic Objectives/Outcomes
Homeland Defense (HLD)	Forward Naval Presence	Agility	Globally Networked Operations	Help Win the Nation's Wars
War on Terror (WOT)/ Irregular Warfare (IW)	Crisis Response	Coordinated Global Influence	Distributed Operations	Establish Favorable Security Conditions
Conventional Campaigns	Expeditionary Power Projection	Deployability and Employability	Adaptive Force Packaging: Right Force, Right Time, Right Place	Secure Strategic Access & Retain Global Freedom of Action
Deterrence	Maritime Security Operations	Interoperability	Aggregate, Disaggregate, Re-aggregate	Strengthen Alliances and Partnerships
Shaping and Stability Operations (SSO)	Sea Control	Persistent Presence	Cross Fleet Standardization	Secure US from Attack
	Deterrence	Adaptive Force Packaging	Task Focused Training	
	Security Cooperation	Precision	Cultural Awareness	
	Civil-Military Operations	Speed	Sea Basing	
	Counterinsurgency	Unpredictability for Our Adversaries and Reliability for Our Friends	Building Partner Capacity	
	Counterterrorism			
	Counter-proliferation			
	Air and Missile Defense			
	Information Operations			

**Foundations of NOC: Leadership and Professionalism, Mission Type Orders, Global Awareness (Maritime Domain Awareness and Beyond), and Interdependence**



# 15th MEU (SOC)/PELELIU ARG Nov 2001





# Aggregated Naval Forces in OEF







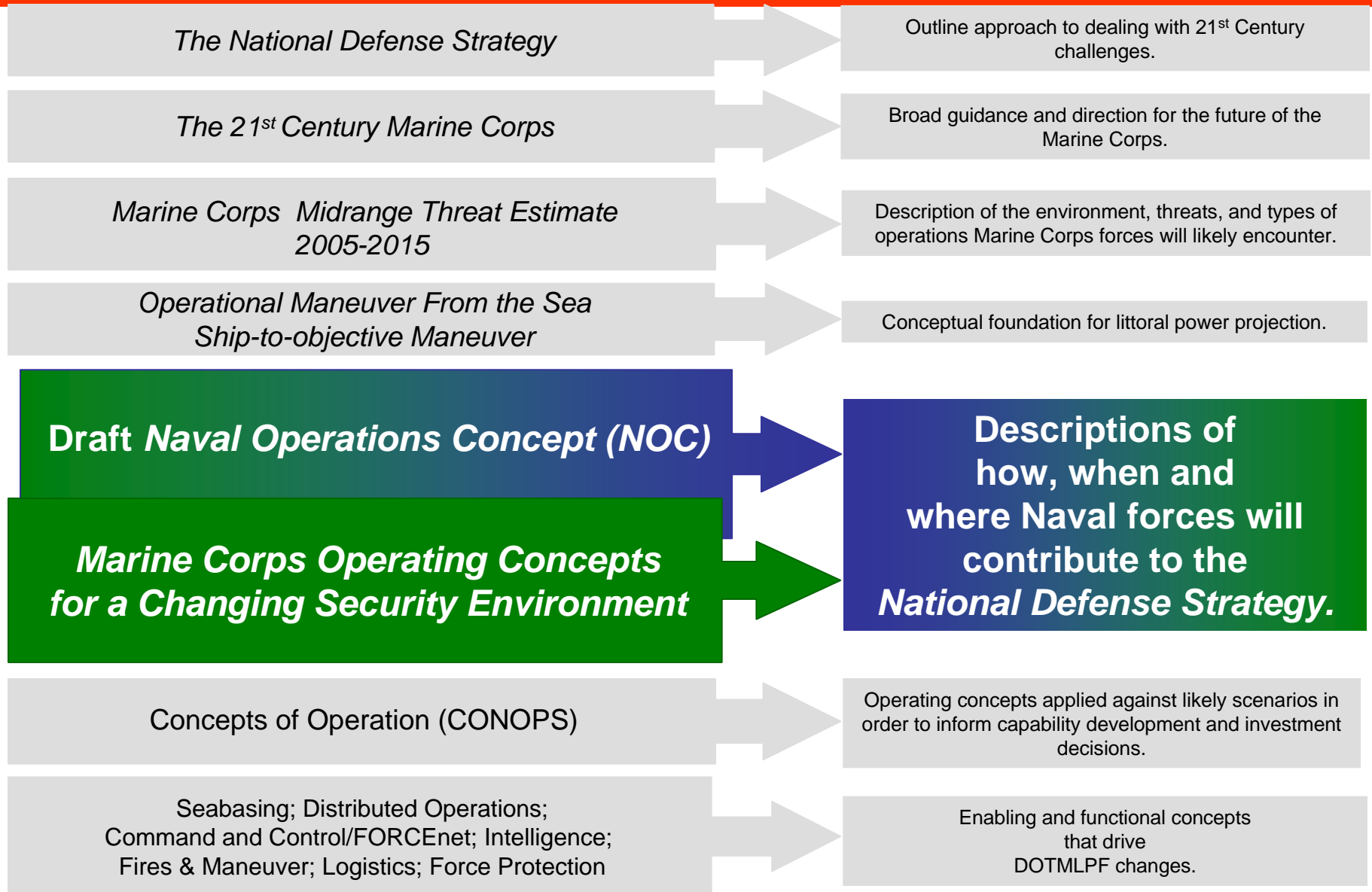
# National Defense Strategy



- **Given US preeminence in *traditional* forms of warfare, our potential adversaries are driven toward *irregular, catastrophic* and *disruptive* methods.**
- **Describes the current and future strategic environment as an uncertain one, with a variety of potential challenges posed by:**
  - Rising potential peer competitors
  - Failing or failed states that undermine regional stability and threaten our interests
  - Non-state actors who seek to undermine legitimate governments.
    - Terrorists
    - Insurgents
    - Criminals
    - Pirates
- **Countering these challenges calls for more widely dispersed forces that can:**
  - Provide increased forward presence
  - Conduct security cooperation with an expanding set of international partners
  - Act swiftly to preempt non-traditional threats
  - Globally respond to crises in spite of challenges to access.



# Hierarchy of Marine Corps Concepts





# NOC Implementation



- **“This concept articulates the U. S. Naval contribution to the national defense...”**
  - Congress and the American people to gain public support
  - Joint, Interagency & Multinational players to solidify partnerships
  - Sailors & Marines to foster innovation
- **“It delineates how, when, and where the Navy and Marine Corps will support the Combatant Commanders’ efforts to counter traditional, irregular, catastrophic and disruptive challenges.”**
  - Unified Command Plan has a regional focus while we are fighting a global war...how does the Naval team meet Combatant Commanders’ needs in a manner that achieves coordinated global influence?
  - Where, when, and how can Naval forces be most effective?
  - What adaptive force packages might be most appropriate for each focus area?
  - What are the key venues for developing an integrated, global approach?
- **“It is also intended to foster innovation and initiative, while maintaining unity of effort, as we refine our forces to best serve our nation...”**
  - How do we make this a truly collaborative Naval effort? Key interdependencies?
  - Fostering a Naval intellectual renaissance? Revisions to training, education, and professional development? Seminars, wargaming, experimentation, professional debate?
  - Closer alignment of command and staff organization and processes?
  - Coordinated Naval input to the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System?



# Extant Concepts



- ***Operational Maneuver from the Sea (OMFTS)***
  - Still relevant given the challenges to access noted national strategy documents
  - Provides our conceptual foundation for littoral power projection against both traditional and non-traditional challenges.
- ***Ship to Objective Maneuver (STOM)***
  - Still applies but will require a re-balancing of capabilities to address a wider range of missions, such as raids against terrorist base camps and infrastructure, securing WMD, and providing humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.
- ***Seabasing***
  - The key enabling concept for OMFTS/STOM
  - Provides the means of maneuver, support and sustainment
  - Reduces our footprint and associated vulnerabilities ashore
- ***Distributed Operations (DO)***
  - The key enabling concept for preparing Marines to deal with diverse challenges
  - Promotes training, education and equipment innovations





# Forward Presence, Security Cooperation & Counterterrorism



- **Problem:** The strategic environment, objectives and approach described in the national strategy call for increased forward presence, security cooperation with an expanded set of partners, and enhancing our ability to counter terrorism.
- **Central Idea: Determine requisite Navy and Marine Corps capability and capacity enhancements:**
  - Security Cooperation
  - Foreign Internal Defense
  - Civil-Military Operations
  - Maritime Interdiction/Visit, Board, Search and Seizure
  - Raids/Strikes vs. sanctuaries, base camps, transit routes, leadership, C2, mobility assets, etc.
  - Safeguard/Recover WMD
  - Safeguard/Recover personnel and property
- **Implications:**
  - Explore additional sizing options for the MAGTF, other Marine Corps forces, and associated ship mix to meet the expanded requirement.
  - Evolve the Naval element of the global defense posture.
  - Impact of forward presence requirements on balancing the fleet.



# Crisis Response



- **Problem:** The optimal force structure, associated lift, and global posture that balances the requirements for security cooperation and counterterrorism with the competing requirement to effectively respond to crises across the spectrum of conflict has not been determined.
- **Central Idea:**
  - Comprehensively re-examine what resources should be:
    - Forward deployed
    - Pre-positioned
    - Retained at home stations
  - Include an assessment of:
    - Available lift
    - Time required to deploy, employ and sustain forces
- **Implication:**
  - Assessment of Theater Security Cooperation plans and the relation to crisis response, global lay-down, and campaign design



# Forcible Entry



- **Problem:** Forcible entry will likely be initiated on a compressed timeline, by forces concentrating from dispersed locations across significant distances, and with varying degrees of access within the operating area.
- **Central Idea:**
  - Each forcible entry operation will be unique based on the mission, the adversary, the operating environment and time considerations.
  - Will be executed by a combination of forward-based, forward deployed, pre-positioned and CONUS based forces
  - Will be conducted through phased, overlapping and interdependent actions:
    - Gaining and maintaining access – controlling air, sea, land & cyberspace
    - Opening entry points – assaulting designated objectives
    - Transitioning to follow-on operations – facilitating the rapid buildup of combat power
  - Critical aspects are speed, unpredictability, and assessment of enemy capabilities and actions.
- **Implications:**
  - Forcible entry must be understood as scalable, not just “high end.”
  - Impact on lift, basing, and deployments
  - Joint interdependencies
  - Joint Forcible Entry CONOPs: Chartered through JROC



# Prolonged Operations



- **Problem:**

- The Marine Corps is organized, trained and equipped as an expeditionary – general purpose force (most ready, when the Nation is least ready).
- The characteristics that make the Marine Corps a rapidly deployable, expeditionary assault force for high intensity, short duration operations create certain challenges when assigned tasks of sufficient scope, scale, or duration to demand significant change in normal personnel policies, training, or equipment.

- **Central Idea:**

- USMC provides 30% of the nation's ground combat power and 25% of its tactical airpower, so our commitment to prolonged operations is unavoidable.
- Marine Corps forces have historically been heavily committed to prolonged operations.
- Characteristics of prolonged operations:
  - Stress on personnel tempo and increased reliance on Reserves
  - Interruption or modification of normal individual or unit rotation cycles
  - Shortened training cycles to meet operational requirements
  - Lowered materiel readiness
  - Modifications to organizations and equipment focused on a specific mission

- **Implications:**

- Adjustments to organization, training and equipment for prolonged operations must balance short and long-term requirements.
  - Ex: EFV versus vehicles more suited for counterinsurgency



# Countering Irregular Threats: A New Approach to Counterinsurgency



- **Problem:** We struggle with conceptualizing the threat and designing campaigns for countering irregular threats and subsequently focus on combat operations. In successful conflict resolution against irregular threats a comprehensive campaign along with the capabilities and capacities that contribute to the defeat of irregular threats is necessary.
- **Central Idea:**
  - The military should reconsider the role it will play in the pursuit of political objectives beyond combat operations and the use of coercive force.
  - Should view both the problem and the solution more holistically and completely.
  - The Marine Corps should expand its lines of operation to include the following:
    - Information
    - Combat Operations
    - Establish Essential Services
    - Train and Advise Host Nation Military and Security Forces
    - Economic Development
    - Promote Governance
- **Implications:** Provides the conceptual foundation for multiple development efforts.





# Irregular Warfare Connecting Files



***Tentative Manual for  
Countering Irregular Threats***  
• *USMC concept for battalion & above*  
• *Foundation for partnerships &  
efforts in IW*

- ***Counterinsurgency doctrine***
  - Army-Marine Corps effort with Aug 2006 publication
  - Targeted at the battalion level and above
- ***Small Unit Leader's Guide for Counterinsurgency***
  - Targeted at the company level and below
  - Initial publication underway w/immediate fielding to deploying battalions and MARSOC
- ***Irregular Warfare concept***
  - SOCOM-Marine Corps concept to apply and counter irregular warfare: Version 1.8
  - Supports CONPLAN 7500
- ***Joint Operating Concept for Irregular Warfare***
  - *USSOCOM / USMC led*
  - *Anticipate release in Dec 2006*
- **Other efforts;**
  - EXPEDITIONARY WARRIOR 06
  - Distributed Operations Experimentation & Implementation
  - DoD 3000.05 Security, Stability, Transition & Reconstruction
  - USMC – UK: *Countering Irregular Activity Concept*
  - Interagency Seminars: Responding to States in Crisis: New Approaches to Humanitarian and Conflict Intervention Table-top Exercise