

Expeditionary Warfare Conference

November 17, 2014

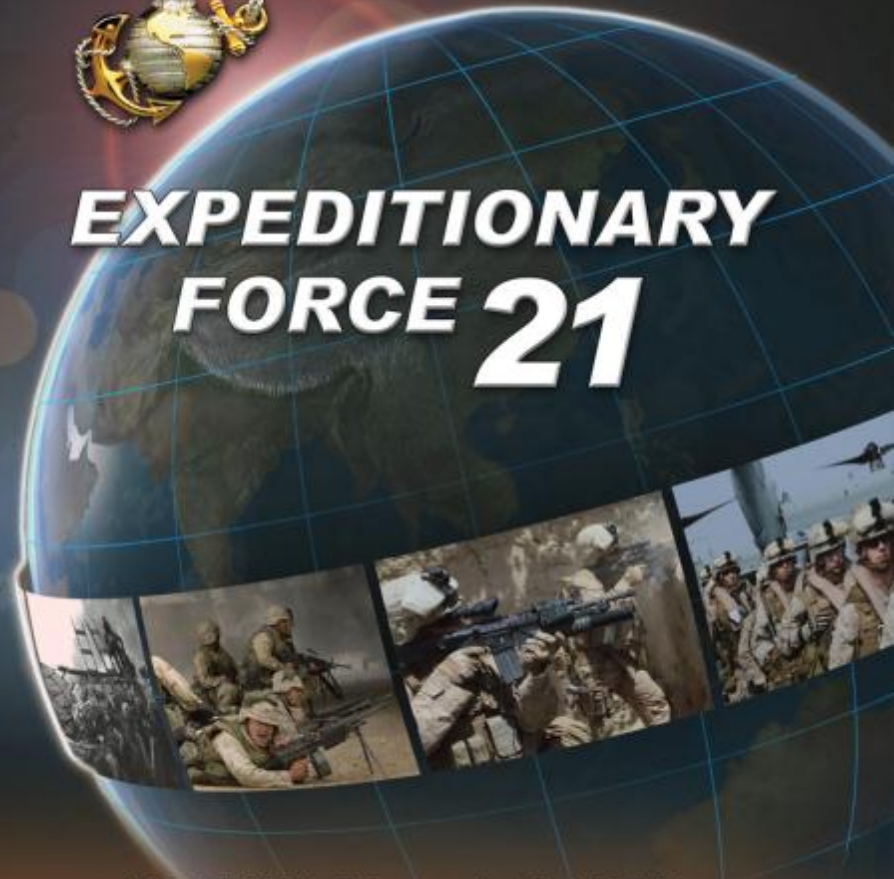
USMC Capabilities
Development Directorate Panel

USMC Force Protection Capability Development

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**EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE 21**

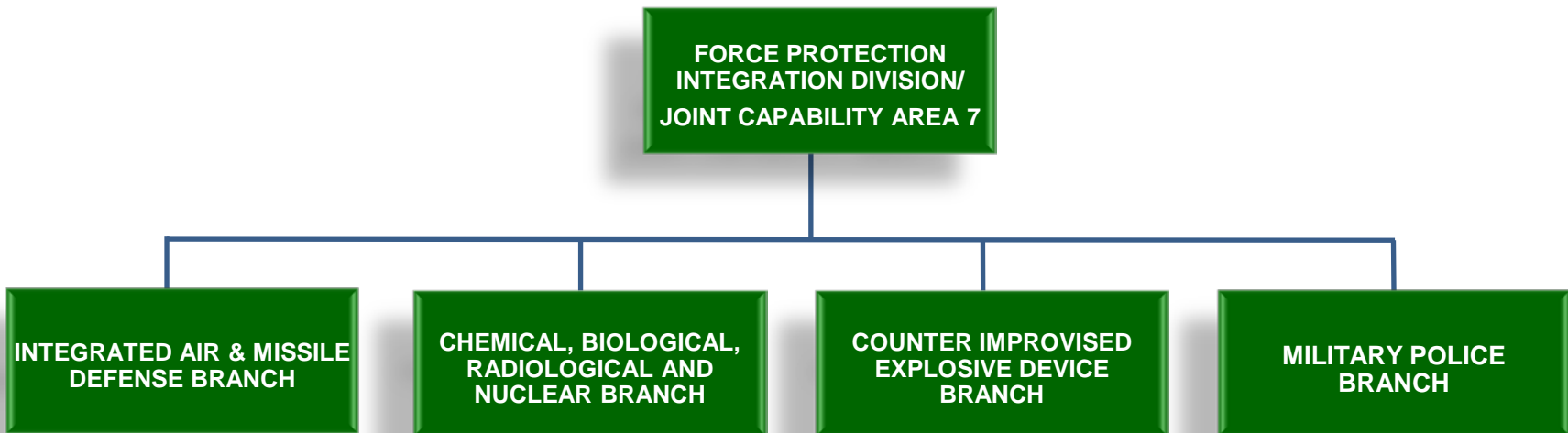


**FORWARD and READY:
Now and in the Future**





Force Protection Integration Organization & Mission



Identify, develop, coordinate & integrate w/ the operating forces, installation commanders as well as across Headquarters Marine Corps, the Joint Staff and with Allies for present and emerging Force Protection concepts, capabilities, requirements and solutions to optimally support Marine Corps activities across the full spectrum of military operations.

Protecting People, Assets & Information



Key Force Protection Gaps



- Detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe & exploit explosive hazards (mines, IEDs, unexploded ordinance) at safe standoff distances to enhance force protection & freedom of maneuver.
- Biometrics/Forensics Capabilities to collect, match, store and share to enhance installation and battlefield decision making.
- To detect, track, identify and defend against present and emerging threat rockets, artillery, mortars, missiles and manned and unmanned aircraft to enhance force protection & freedom of maneuver.
- Chemical-Biological Defense against present and emerging threats to enhance force protection & freedom of maneuver.



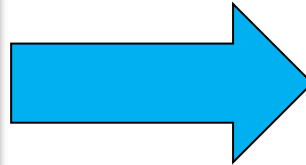
C-IED Landscape



The IED Threat Will Endure; Now is the Time to Shift Focus to Deliberate Planning for Future C-IED Capabilities and Enablers



Past Decade's Needs:
OIF / OEF



Today's Needs:
Worldwide across the ROMO

Multiple Factors in Assessing Future C-IED Capability Development:

- Evolving and proliferating IED threats
- Optimized fielding of C-IED Capabilities to the Operating Forces
- Adaptable training, procedures and education

Continually assess, analyze & challenge to optimize USMC C-IED capabilities



Counter – Improvised Explosive Device



- IED threat will continue; requires a layered defense that protects Marines and enables enemy exploitation
- Requires a deliberate and synchronized Service-level plan for C-IED capabilities and enablers





C-IED Capabilities Development Efforts



Actions to Institutionalize Service-level C-IED Strategy, Capabilities, and Training

Lines of Operation

- Operating Forces influence capabilities development
- Efforts Aligned to 3 Primary LOOs:
 - Enterprise Integration
 - Network Engagement / Attack the Network
 - Defeat the Device



Underway Efforts

- Strategy/Campaign plan
- Regionally Focused C-IED Training Program
- Doctrine revision
- Standoff Technology Assessment
- Network Engagement/Attack the Network DCR
- Identity Operations/Threat Network Exploitation

Planned Efforts

- MEU C-IED Standard Equipment Set
- Standoff Technology Material Solution Development



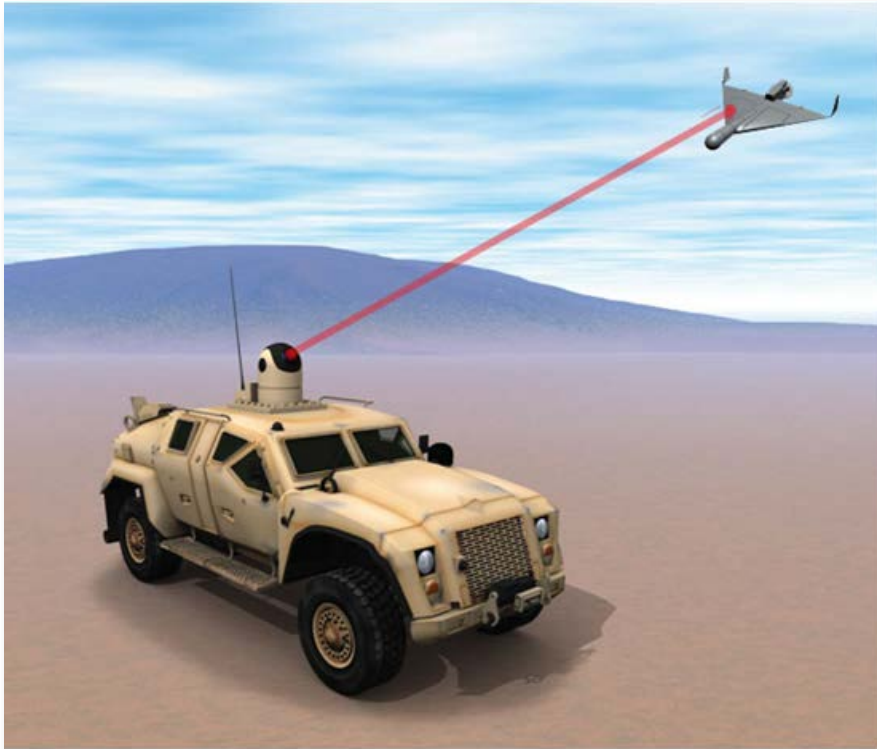
Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar



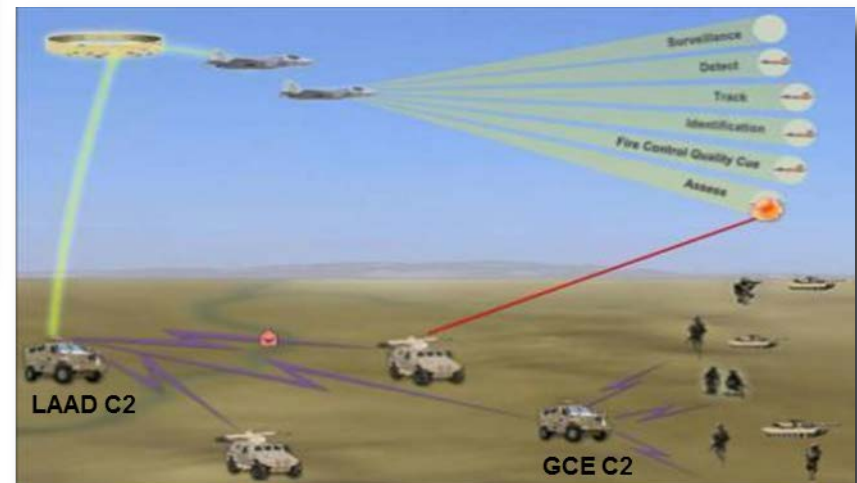
- Operationally Relevant
- Disruptive technology
- Force multiplier
- Defends against threat rockets, artillery, mortars, missiles and aircraft
- Provides Fire Control quality data to Integrated Fire Control
- Fielding begins in 2018



Ground Based Air Defense On The Move - Directed Energy



- Speed of Light Engagement
- Point of Aim = Point of Impact
- Low Cost Per Shot
- Deep Magazine
- Defends against Unmanned Aircraft, Rockets, Artillery and Mortars
- Lethal Range 3-5km
- Planned initial capability by 2025





Joint Uniform Integrated Protective Ensemble



Where we currently are



- Hot, heavy and uncomfortable
- Limited integration and interoperability with current combat equipment reducing mobility



Where we are headed



- Lighter fabric that reduces heat stress while increasing protection and individual mobility
- Seamless Integration between protective ensemble and combat and communications equipment
- Protection against emerging threats
- Exploring mask and helmet integration options



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QUESTIONS

**FORWARD and READY:
Now and in the Future**





Backup Slides



Protection/Force Protection Definitions



- Protection – “preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and non-military personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area.” (From JP 1-02, DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)
 - The intent of Protection is to broadly include a wide variety of natural and manmade threats (accidental as well as deliberate). Collectively, these threats are termed the All Hazards Threat (AHT).

- Force Protection – “preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile action against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information.” (From JP 1-02)
 - Additionally: “Actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Force protection is one of the six warfighting functions.” (From MCRP 5-12C, Marine Corps Supplement to the Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms)
 - In practice, the Marine Corps’ Force Protection focus is on threats associated with military operations against a hostile enemy.