

Expeditionary Warfare Conference

November 17, 2014

USMC Capabilities
Development Directorate Panel

- Future Operating Environment
- Expeditionary Force 21 ISR Attributes
- ISR Capabilities & Gaps

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**EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE 21**

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

Technological Rise of the Rest...

*Threats evolve at Moore's Law pace,
while the force matures at PPBE &
DoDInst 5000 pace. . .*

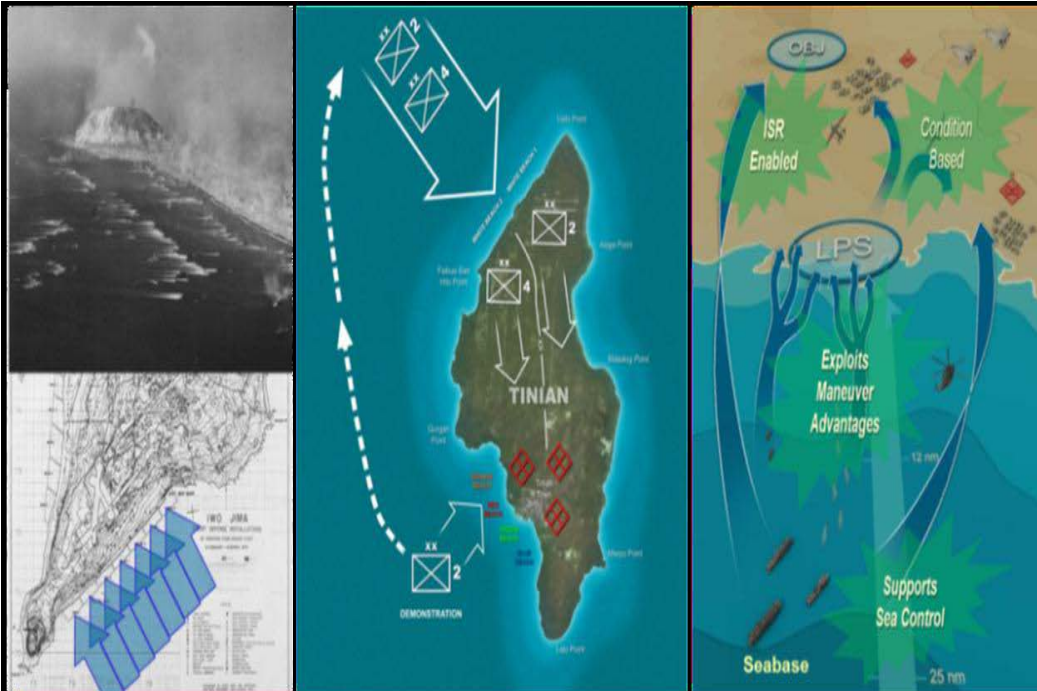




Expeditionary Force 21



Enemy weapons from the past... range in the thousands of yards...



MajGen A. A. Vandergrift, 1943: "...landings should not be attempted in the face of organized resistance if, by any combination of march or maneuver, it is possible to **land unopposed** within striking distance of the objective."

Figure 13: The Invasion of Tinian Exemplified Operational Maneuver in the Littorals (p. 21)



Potential enemy weapons now and in the future... range in the hundreds of miles and further...

Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces, Chapter 507, Section 5063

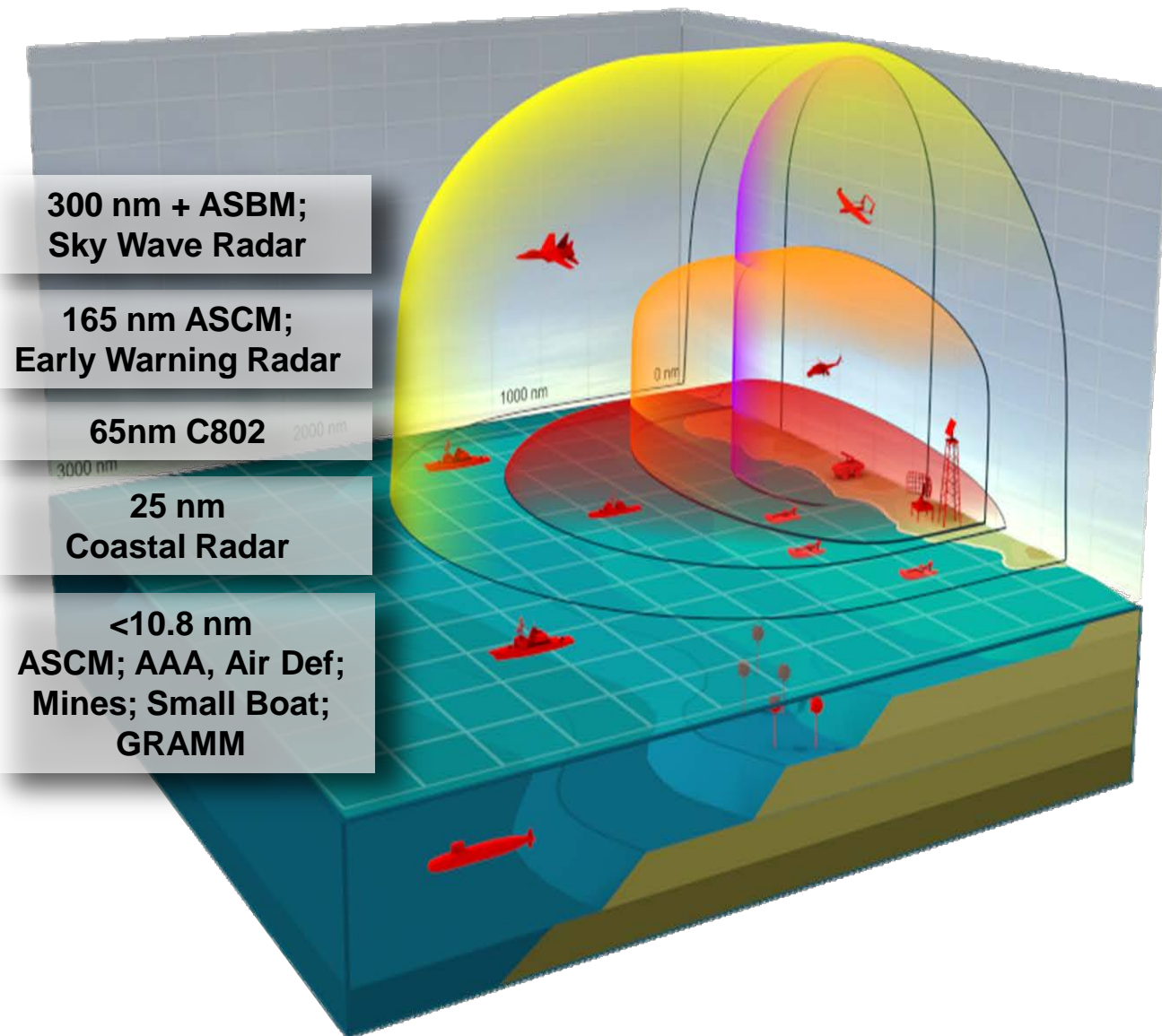
The Marine Corps shall be organized, trained, and equipped... for service with the fleet in the seizure and defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.



The Military Problem Anti-Access and Area Denial



- Threat ISR and proliferation have changed standoff requirements.
- Crisis response is 'come as you are' w/ limited ability to conduct shaping.
- Complications of ASBM and CDCM defense place demands on DDG / CG capacity to protect the amphibious force.
- The ability to close amphibious ships to 1-2 nm or even 12 nm in an area denial environment requires defeat of CDCM and escort to defeat leakers.





Nature of the Environment



Global Challenges

- Persistent instability and conflict will undermine global security
- Peer competition and regional threats will challenge U.S. dominance
- Disparate growth and economic challenges will undermine global security
- The geo-political challenges of the Middle East and South Asia will be key focal points
- Technology proliferation will challenge U.S. operational advantages

Uncertainty and Discontinuity

- Proliferation of CBRN Technology
- Proliferation of Precision Weaponry
- Proxy Warfare
- Rapid Escalation of Crisis
- Empowered Non-State Actors
- Counters to U.S. Collection Capabilities

BLUF: The current global situation can and will be quickly and dramatically disrupted by new capabilities, operational concepts, and sources of competition by both state and non-state actors.

Emerging and Disruptive Technology Trends

- IEDs continue to evolve
- Increased proliferation and advancements in fusing/lethality mines/anti-armor technologies and small arms/ammunition
- Increasingly sophisticated anti-access/area-denial capabilities
- Increased interest in WMD
- Increased interest in COTS technologies
- Increased optic/surveillance capabilities

BLUF: Adversaries focused on eroding US advantage in terms of C4ISR, precision targeting, mobility, and firepower.

UNCLASSIFIED

Strategic Shift to Complex Terrain



Monrovia, Liberia



Mekong Delta



Coast of South Borneo (Indonesia)



Strait of Malacca



North Coast of Iran

**HYBRID THREATS IN
COMPLEX
ENVIRONMENTS**



Expeditionary Force 21: Intelligence Attributes



Operations and Intelligence Integration

- *A fully integrated and symbiotic relationship*

Projecting ISR into Forward Operating Environments

- *A scalable and planned progression of intelligence capabilities into the operational environment*

Persistent ISR, Sensors, and Battlespace Awareness

- *Integrated employment of tactical and non-organic ISR capabilities*

Intelligence Dissemination and Utilization

- *Conveyance of relevant combat information & intelligence to support decision making at the point of execution*

Advanced Intelligence Analysis

- *Outmaneuvering adversaries through enhanced decision support*





Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance Capability Investments



Distributed Common Ground/Surface System - Marine Corps (DCGS-MC)

- Access to the DoD Intelligence Community (IC) DCGS Enterprise
- Visualization and collaboration of Service, Joint, IC Intelligence products
- Target Material Production / Precision Point Mensuration in support of deliberate targeting

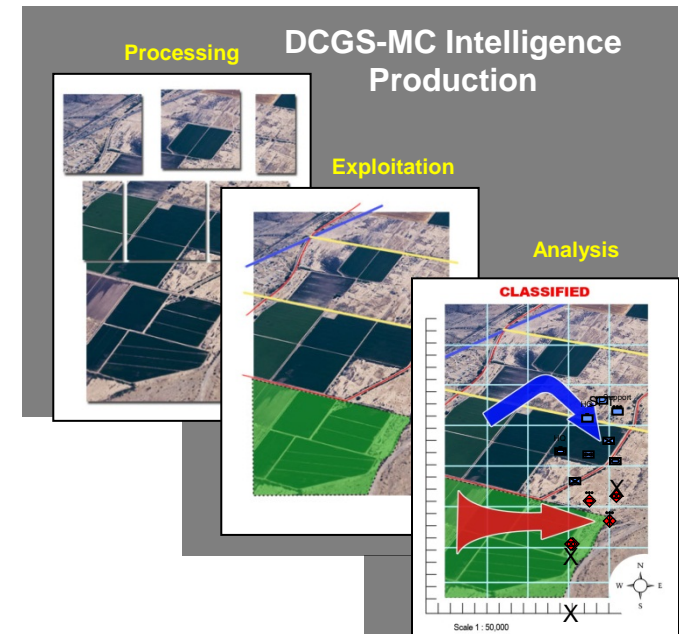


Unmanned Aircraft System Sensor Payloads

- Radar, GMTI, SIGINT/EW
- Integrated sensing and targeting capabilities
- Office of Naval Research S&T partnering

MAGTF Intelligence Centers (MIC)

- Intelligence reachback capability in garrison
- Connected to regional MAGTFs (MEU and SPMAGTF)
- IC databases, exploitation tools, and production capability to support decisions at the point of execution





Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance Capability Gaps



MAGTF Sensing Capability

- Networked sensors programmed across platforms and domains to provide target geo-location data across the ROMO

Seabased ISR

- Adapting ISR from COIN to the littorals...
ISR architectures, UAS payload development, unattended sensors, ground reconnaissance



Company Level Intelligence Cell '2.0'

- Next generation CLIC...company landing team concept...multi-intelligence capable...disconnected environments



Integrated 'Information Warfare'

- Cross domain capabilities of IO, EW, Cyber Ops, Intel Ops...fully integrated for effects



Advanced Analytics

- Activity based intelligence, social network analysis, anticipatory and predictive (vice reactive)



EXPEDITIONARY FORCE 21

QUESTIONS

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

