



# Adapting Expeditionary Capabilities to Energy Challenges

Roundtable Discussion  
30 March 2011

# U.S. Naval Forces: Expeditionary Forces-in-Readiness

- **Expeditionary Force:** “An armed force organized to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country” \*
- **The Navy and USMC describe “expeditionary” as a state of mind that drives the way their forces are organized, trained, and equipped. Forces are described as possessive of a high state of readiness, scalable and agile, self-sustainable, capable of rapid deployment, and able to begin operating immediately upon arrival, even in the most austere environments.\*\***
- **During 2010, naval expeditionary forces participated in combat operations in Afghanistan, successfully completed their mission in Iraq, conducted humanitarian assistance/disaster relief operations in Pakistan, Haiti, and the Philippines, and conducted anti-piracy missions off the Horn of Africa**
- **At the end of 2010 there were ~20,700 Marines in Afghanistan, 6,200 at sea in Marine Expeditionary Units, and 1,600 Marines engaged in various other missions, operations, and exercises. An additional 18,000 Marines were also assigned to garrison locations outside CONUS**

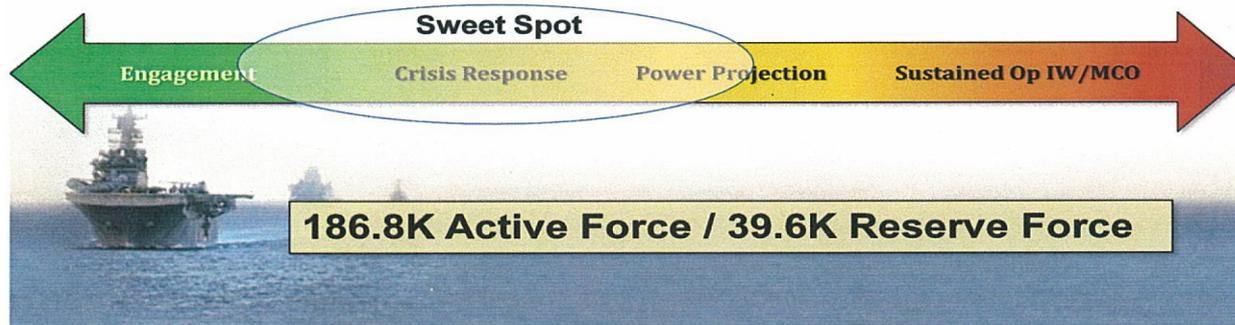
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\* Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

\*\* The 2011 Posture of the United States Marine Corps, General James F. Amos, USMC; Naval Expeditionary Command (NECC) Mission Statement

# Marine Corps Operations

- Naval in character, normally employed as a Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) designed to operate rapidly from sea, land, and air
- Since 9/11 U.S. Navy/Marine Corps amphibious forces have responded to crises and contingencies at least fifty times, a response rate more than double that of the Cold War
- The most frequent, recent employment of amphibious forces has been for steady state engagement (security cooperation and regional deterrence) and crisis response
- “Marine forces will increasingly be asked to focus on short-duration counterterrorism strikes and disaster relief” \*



\* Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates, 25 February 2011

# U.S. Marine Corps: National Security Contributions and ROI

- **Contributions:**
  - A versatile “middleweight” capability to respond across the range of military operations
  - Inherent crisis response speed and agility buys time for National leaders
  - An enabling and partnering capability in joint and combined operations
- **America’s ROI:**
  - 8.5% of the proposed FY12 DoD budget
  - 31% of DoD ground operating forces (combat, combat support, and combat service support)
  - 12% of DoD’s fixed wing tactical aircraft
  - 19% of DoD attack helicopters

# Energy Challenges



- Force protection; reduce the number of Marines at risk on roads hauling fuel
- Reduce size and amount of equipment
- Reduce energy demands in platforms and systems
- Reduce petroleum dependency
- Reduce costs

## Initiatives:

- “Bases to Battlefield” Expeditionary Energy Strategy
- Experimental Forward Operating Base
- Increase combat effectiveness and efficiencies



# Roundtable Members

**Moderator: Mr. Ted Smyth [Colonel, USMC (Ret)]; JHU/APL**

- **Colonel Robert Charette, USMC;  
Director, USMC Expeditionary Energy Office**
- **Mr. David Karcher [Colonel, USMC (Ret)];  
Director, Energy Systems, Systems Engineering,  
Interoperability, Architectures and Technology,  
Marine Corps Systems Command**
- **Mr. Cody Reese, NAVFAC Engineering Service Center**