



The Marine Corps: America's Expeditionary Force in Readiness 39th IFPA-Fletcher Conference

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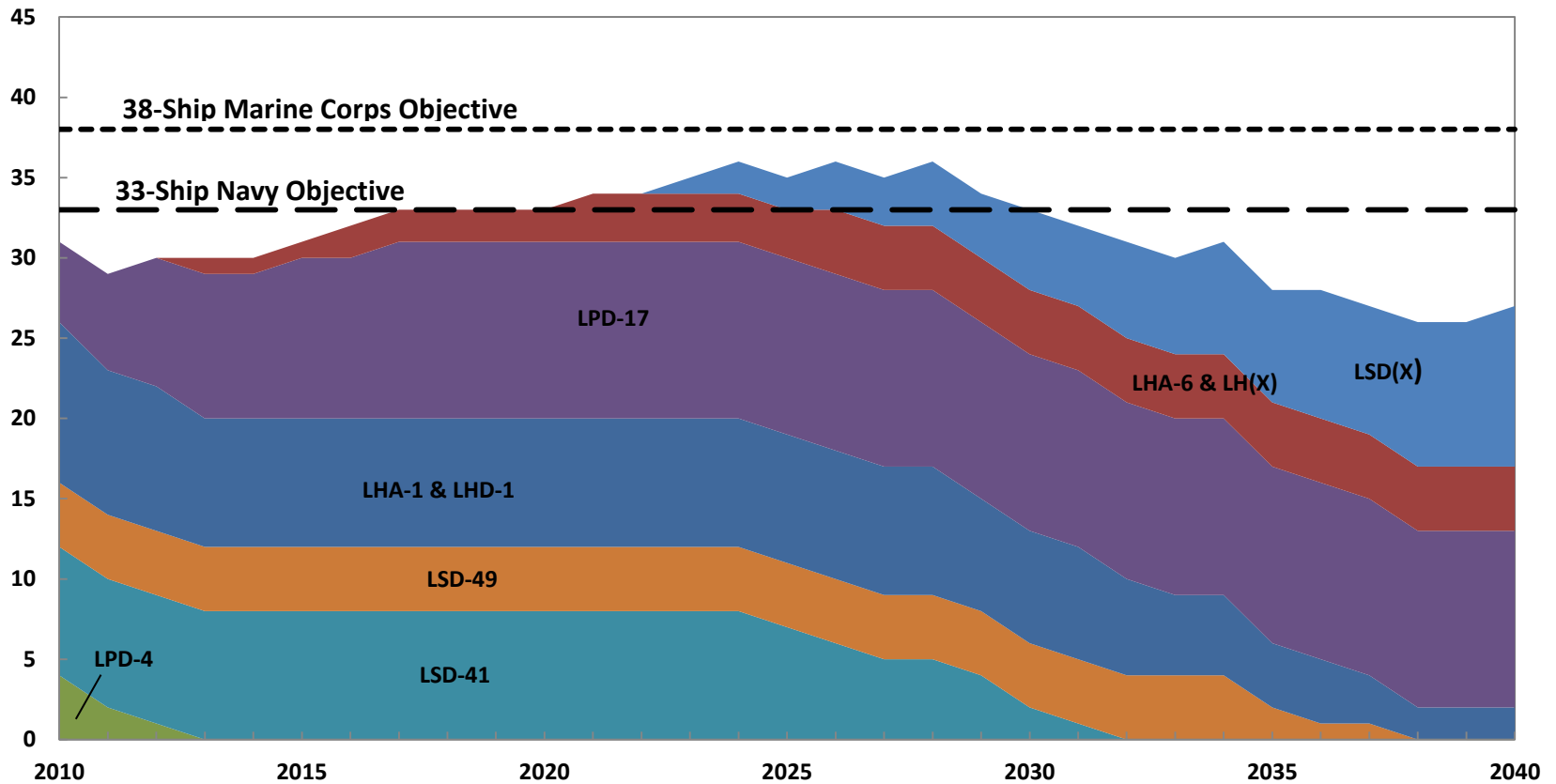
Outline

- Navy's 30-Year Shipbuilding Plan: Recent Changes
- Inventory Shortfalls
- Availability of Amphibious Ships
- Peacetime Demand versus Supply

Changes over Past 3 Years in Navy Amphibious Ship Procurement, 2010 -2040

- **Added 2 LPD-17s**
- **Cancel MPF(F) Squadron:**
 - **Cut 2 LHA/LHD Aviation Ships**
 - **Cut 3 LMSRs**
- **Cut 1 LHA-6**
- **LHA and LHD Replacements changes from 3-year centers to four- or five-year centers**
- **Delayed start of LSD(X) from 2016 to 2017**
- **Delayed LHA-6 delivery from 2012 to 2013**
- **Accelerated 2 LHA-1 class decommissionings by 9 years**
- **Accelerated LPD-4 decommissionings by 5 years**

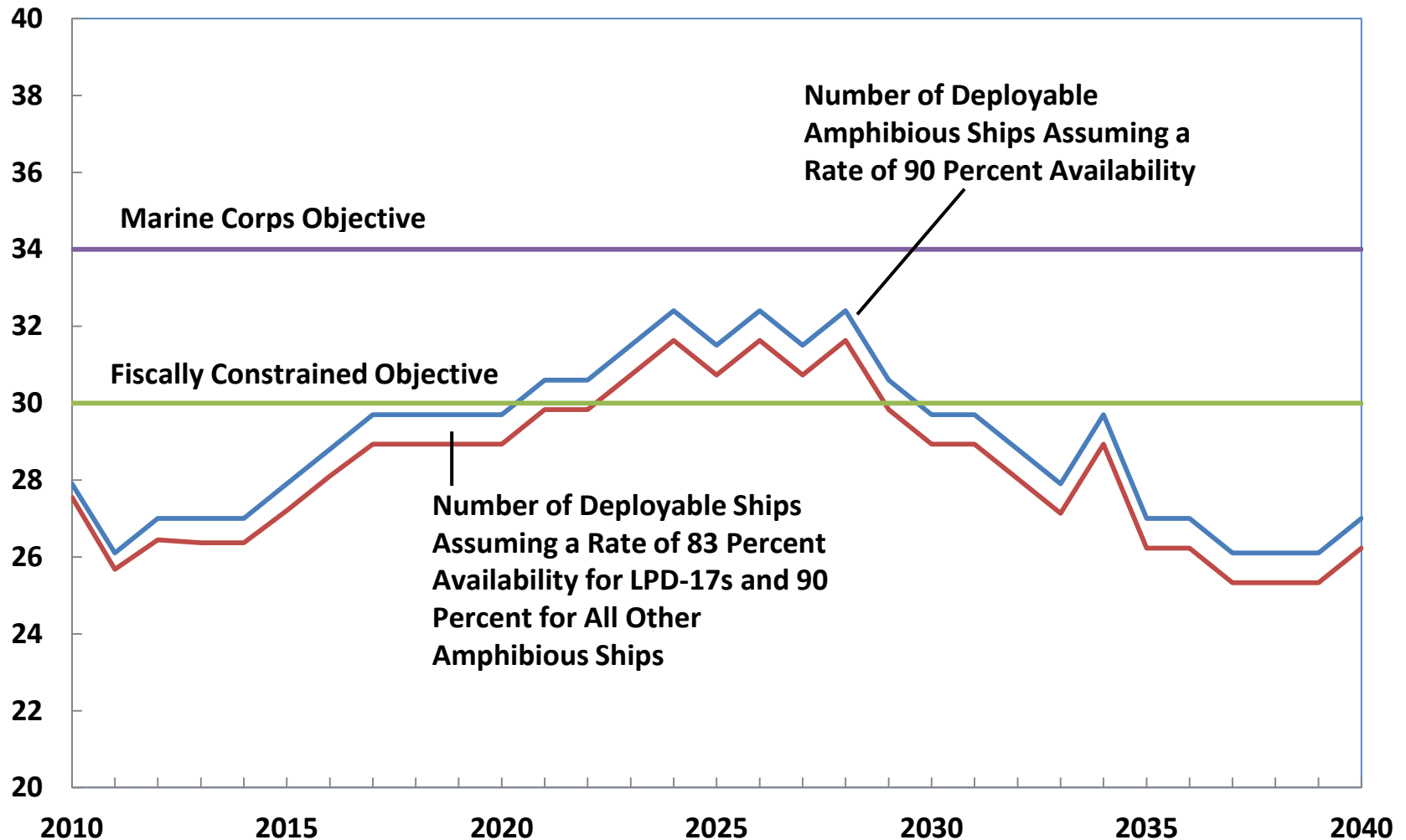
Inventory of Amphibious Ships 2010 - 2040



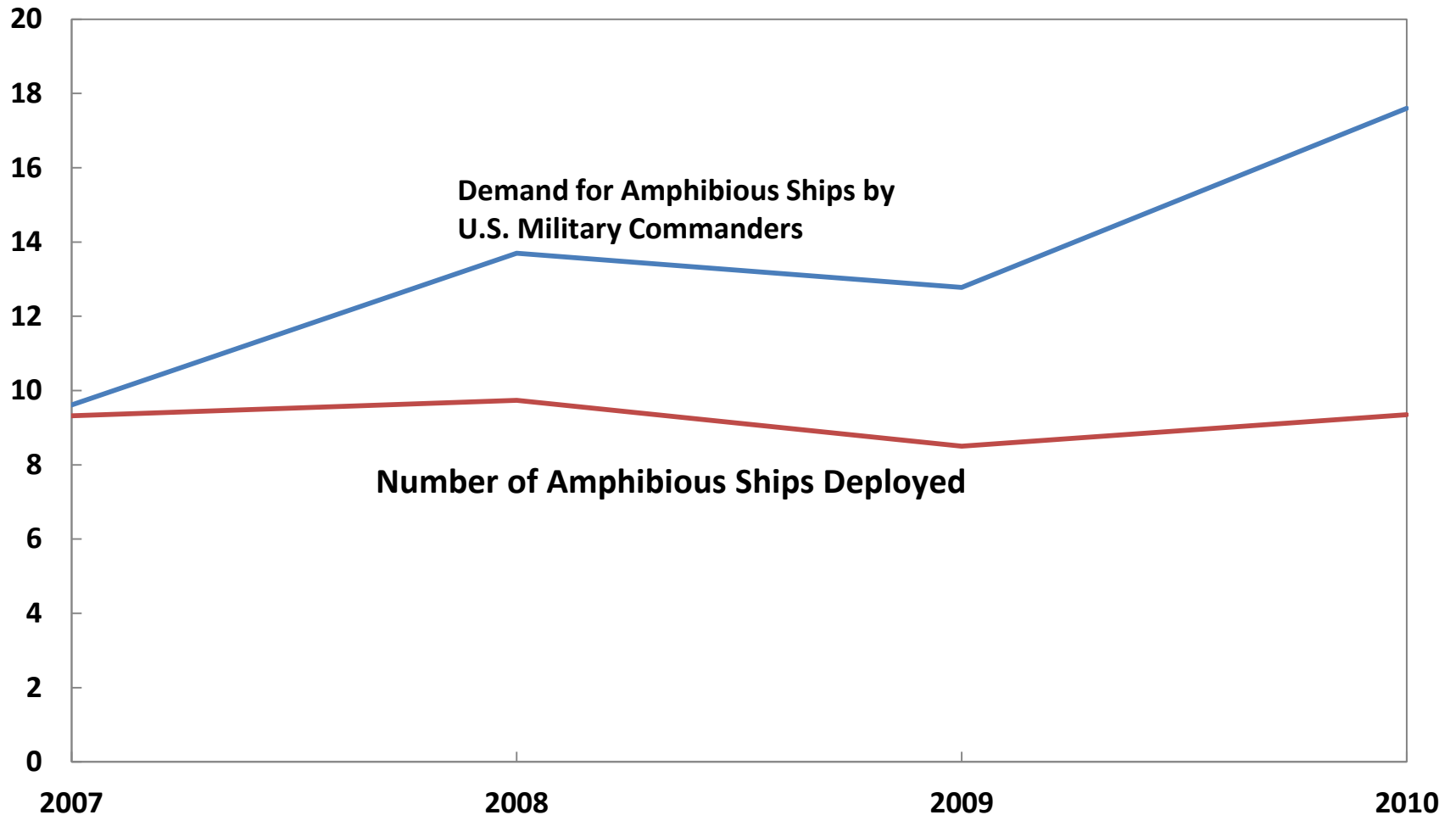
Unseen Changes in Capability

- Well-decks restored to LHA-6 class, starting with 2016 ship (was 2025 ship)
- Capability of LSD(X) scaled back
 - AoA forthcoming, but:
 - 2011 Shipbuilding plan assumed a ship 32 percent smaller ship and a 48 percent less expensive ship than 2009 plan

The Availability of Amphibious Ships



Demand vs Supply for Amphibious Ships in Peacetime



Closing the Gap is Unsustainable with the Current Force

- To close the gap with existing 30-ship force would require doubling deployed time, reducing time away from homeport and dwell.
- The number of days of Marine Corps shipboard operations training was at about half the desired level in 2010.

Options to Address the Gaps

- Overseas homeports
- Rotational crewing
- Using other platforms: LCS, JHSV

- Still would be short on lift capability and training time
- As USMC resets and rethinks its force, it must keep in the mind the actual amphibious force it will have, not the force it would like to have