NMESIS (Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System)

Capability

- The NMESIS provides the Marine Corps with an antiship missile capability fired from land. It combines the Naval Strike Missile (NSM) Launcher Unit (NLU) with the Remote Operated Ground Unmanned Expeditionary (ROGUE) Fires Carrier.
- The ROUGE Fires Carrier uses the chassis of a joint light tactical vehicle (JLTV).
- The JLTV family of vehicles uses a modular concept to provide mobility to personnel and payloads across the full spectrum of military operations. The JLTV is currently in use on all Hawai'i military training ranges.



- Composed of 18 launchers separated into two platoons of nine launchers each. Platoons are further subdivided into three sections of three launchers each.
- Each NMESIS section would consist of five Marines and five vehicles: one leader JLTV vehicle, one command and control JLTV vehicle, and three JLTV launcher vehicles.
- JLTV vehicles are smaller than current 7-ton truck systems.



Previous Equipment: Cannon Section (with 7-ton trucks)



G/ATOR (Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar)

Capability

- The G/ATOR is a three dimensional, short/medium range, multi-role radar system that transmits in the S Band (2-4 GHz) frequency range.
- The system meets expeditionary needs across the fleet and replaces five legacy radar systems with a single system.
- It provides surveillance of airspace to provide accurate location, altitude, direction, and identification of aircraft which can be used to ensure safety of flight.
- In tactical situations the radar provides early warning of enemy air attack and can cue other air defense units.



G/ATOR System

- The G/ATOR consists of three subsystems:
 - Radar Equipment Group (REG), which consists of the radar array towed on a trailer by a Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR), a vehicle commonly used by the Marine Corps in Hawaii.
 - o Power Equipment Group (PEG), which provides power to the entire system via a generator mounted on the MTVR.
 - Communications Equipment Group (CEG), which provides the ability to communicate and control the radar. The CEG is mounted on a High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), another vehicle commonly used by the Marine Corps in Hawaii.

MADIS (Marine Air Defense Integrated System)

Capability

- MADIS is a maneuverable, ground-based air defense system that provides the Marine Corps with an improved mobile, short-range air defense capability in support of expeditionary bases and maneuvering units.
- The MADIS represents the Marine Corps modernization of its Ground Based Air Defense (GBAD) capabilities.

- The MADIS is similar to current anti-armor weapons systems. It is mounted on a JLTV vehicle and can detect, track, identify, and defeat aerial threats at short range.
- It has two vehicles per section, the MADIS Mk1 and Mk2, working in a complementary pair. The MADIS Mk1 vehicle is responsible for neutralizing fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and the MADIS Mk2 vehicle is responsible for the Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C-UAS)



Previous Equipment: High Mobility Multipurpose
Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)

- mission and providing radar and command and control for both vehicles.
- The two-vehicle system uses technology and weaponry similar to that currently used on Hawai'i ranges. This includes Stinger missiles, the RPS-62-S band radar, and 30-millimeter (mm) direct fire weapons.

L-MADIS (Light Marine Air Defense Integrated System)

Capability

- The L-MADIS is a maneuverable, ground- based Counter Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) system.
- It provides the Marine Corps with the capability to detect, identify, and defeat UAS by disrupting adversary command and control, communications, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.



- The L-MADIS is mounted to an ultralight tactical vehicle (ULTV), which is similar to a commercial 4x4 off-road vehicle.
- It uses two ULTVs working in tandem. One vehicle utilizes the RPS-62 radar (the same radar MADIS utilizes) for detection and surveillance and integrated electronic capabilities to defeat UAS. The second vehicle acts as a support vehicle assisting with transmitting data received from various air and ground platforms.
- The L-MADIS' small size allows it to be transported by CH-53 and MV-22 aircraft and makes it more maneuverable than the MADIS.