

09 April 2014

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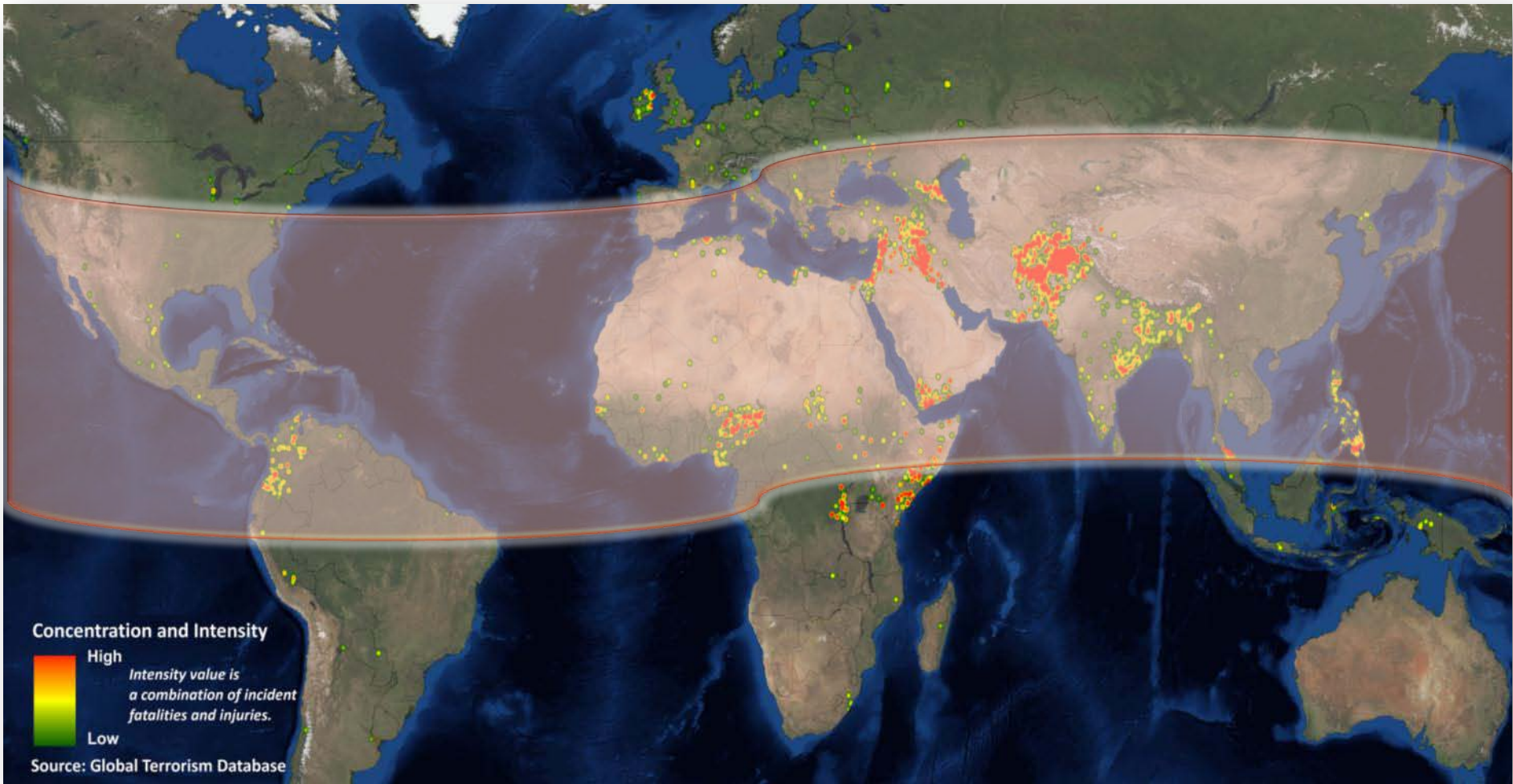
# Naval Capability Requirements

**Rear Admiral H. Shelanski**

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Assessment Division (N81)

# World Crisis

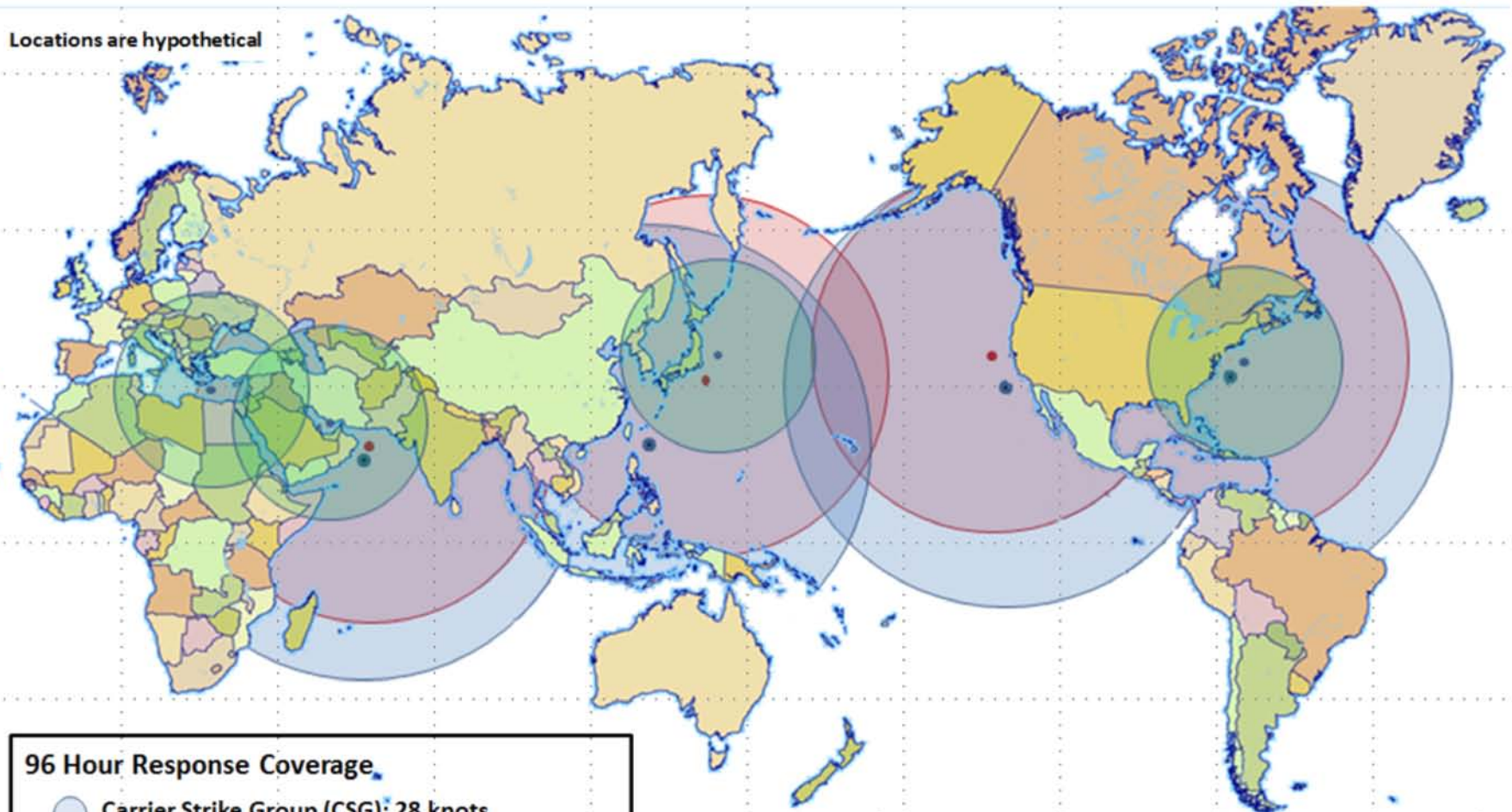


# When it Matter, Where it Matters

## Naval Coverage of the President's Budget FY14



Locations are hypothetical



### 96 Hour Response Coverage

- Carrier Strike Group (CSG): 28 knots
- Amphibious Ready Group (ARG): 20 knots

Not Depicted: Other Ships and Submarines

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Coverage

# The N81 Mission

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- Navy's Integrated Analytic Agenda
- Programmatic and Capability Assessments
- Campaign Modeling, Simulation and Analysis
- DoN Budget Development

# Scenarios for Assessments



## Littoral Conflict

- Persistent strike
- Mine clearance
- Littoral air defense
- Surface warfare vs. small craft

## Ground Conflict

- High-volume strike/CAS
- Mine clearance
- Joint forcible entry
- Counter SOF

## Global Maritime Security

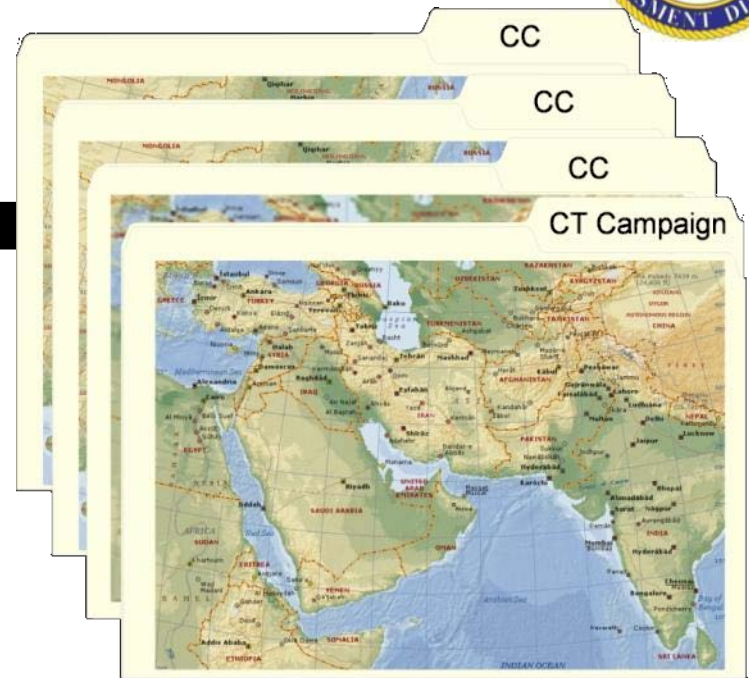
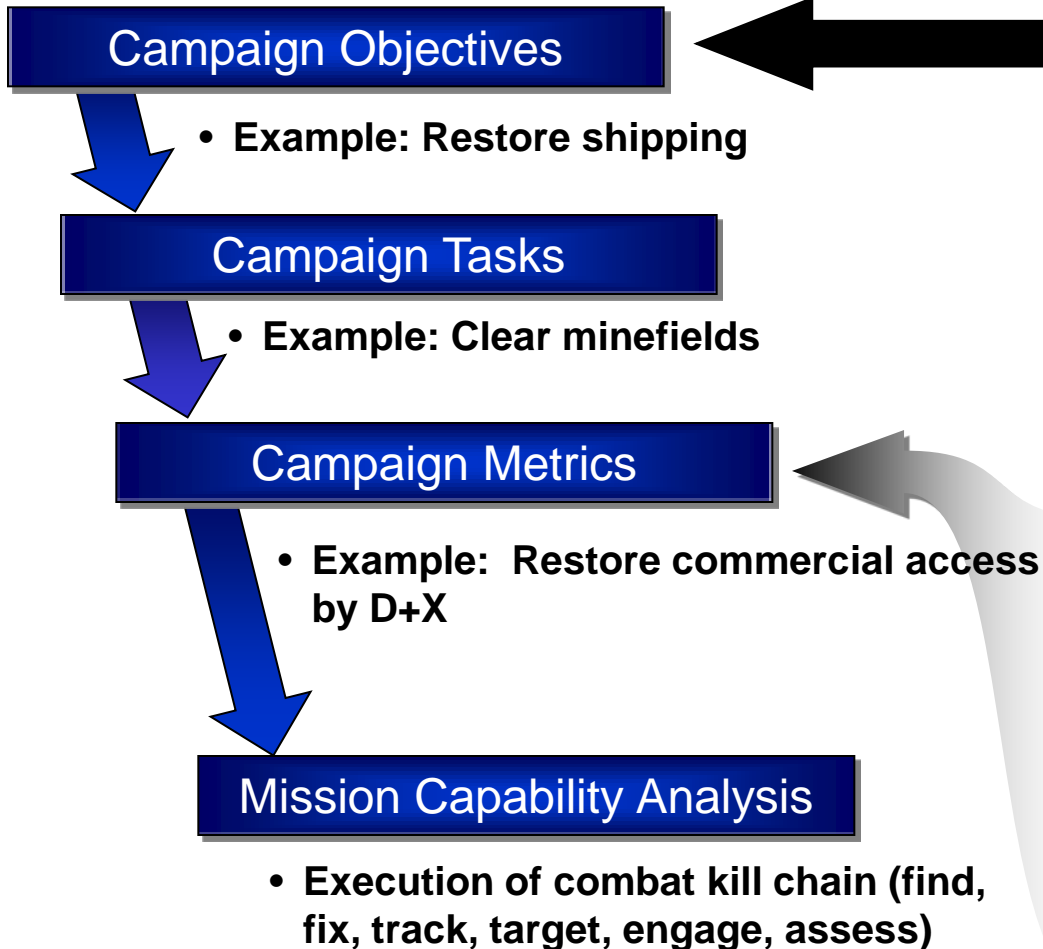
- Maritime Domain Awareness
- Theater Security Cooperation
- Maritime Interdiction
- Force Protection

## Maritime Conflict

- Survivable strike
- Large area ASW
- Maritime and base air & missile defense
- Surface warfare vs. major combatants
- Network attack / defense

**4 scenarios are used for Navy assessments, each uniquely stressing different specific naval capabilities**

# Warfighting Analysis



## Key Analytic Tasks

- Campaign analysis establishes and evaluates CONOPS, objectives and force levels
- Detailed mission models evaluate mission performance
- Sponsors / SYSCOMs evaluate systems with engineering models

# Air Sea Battle Concept



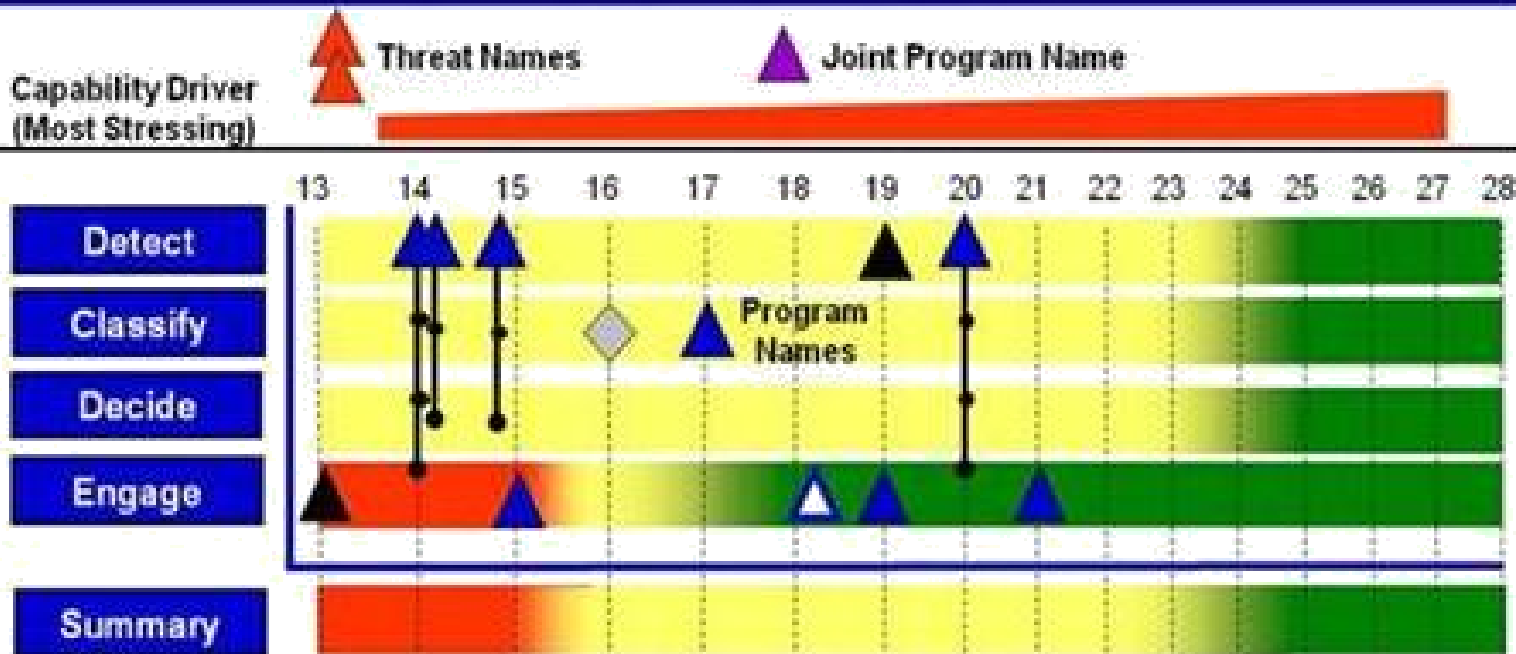
Force design has to protect asymmetric advantages and address asymmetric vulnerabilities



# Warfare Mission Area Assessments



## Capability Area Assessment Group Heading



Assessment: A summary and explanation of issues impacting campaign level success.

Icon Legend	
	= When a Navy capability IOC
	= Retirement of a Navy capability
	= When a Joint capability has sufficient capacity to make a difference at the campaign level
	= When a threat capability begins to affect campaign level risk
	= Non-POR initiative that could IOC given increased funding
	= Program divested (cancelled or delayed) in POM14

Mission Area Assessment/ Kill Chain Assessment Risk Levels	
	High: Success in jeopardy
	Moderate: Success expected but with more losses or reduced effectiveness
	Low: Campaign success virtually assured



# Technologies



## Cyber



## Advanced Optics & Lasers



## Unmanned Systems



## Stealth



## GPS



## C4ISR / EMMW



# Asymmetries & Affordability



- U.S. Navy has some asymmetric advantages:
  - Operational proficiency
  - Significant allies & partners in key regions
  - Submarine superiority
  - Sea based airpower & ground combat power
- But also has asymmetric vulnerabilities:
  - Dependence on satellite C4ISR & cyber networks
  - Capacity to defeat swarms
  - Capability vs. underwater weapons
  - Time & Distance
  - Rules of engagement

**Force design has to protect asymmetric advantages and affordability address asymmetric vulnerabilities**

# How to Get the Right Navy

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- Start with a plan for an overall 20+ year architecture of the force that each new platform's requirements must fit into
- Ensure overall Navy affordability in the force architecture and in platform manpower and maintenance demands
- Focus payload capabilities on those most effective in defeating threats to access and imposing asymmetric costs
- Reduce the number of separate types of platforms that all have separate production learning curves to climb



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# Questions