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NDIA Expeditionary Warfare Operations Conference 13 October 2016



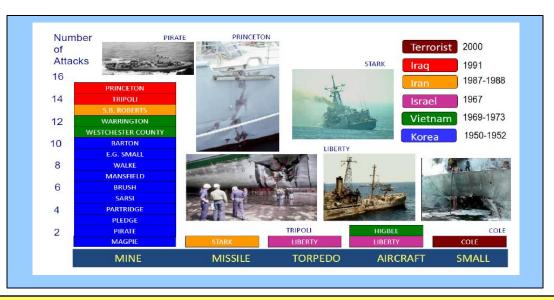
CAPT Hans Lynch, USN Expeditionary Warfare Division Mine Warfare Branch Head (N952)

Overall Brief: UNCLASSIFIED



N952 – Why We Are Here

- Manage Mine Warfare Requirements and Resources
 - Enable United States Naval forces to conduct Mine Warfare (MIW) in support of military operations and warfighting scenarios worldwide
 - Includes Mine Countermeasures (MCM) and Maritime Mining capability
 - Provide MIW systems to support maritime maneuver and power projection



- More than a quarter-million sea mines in the inventories of 50 navies around the world.
- More than 300 kinds of sea mines are produced by 30 countries.

Source: 2009 USN report, "21st Century U.S. Navy Mine Warfare; Ensuring Global Access and Commerce"

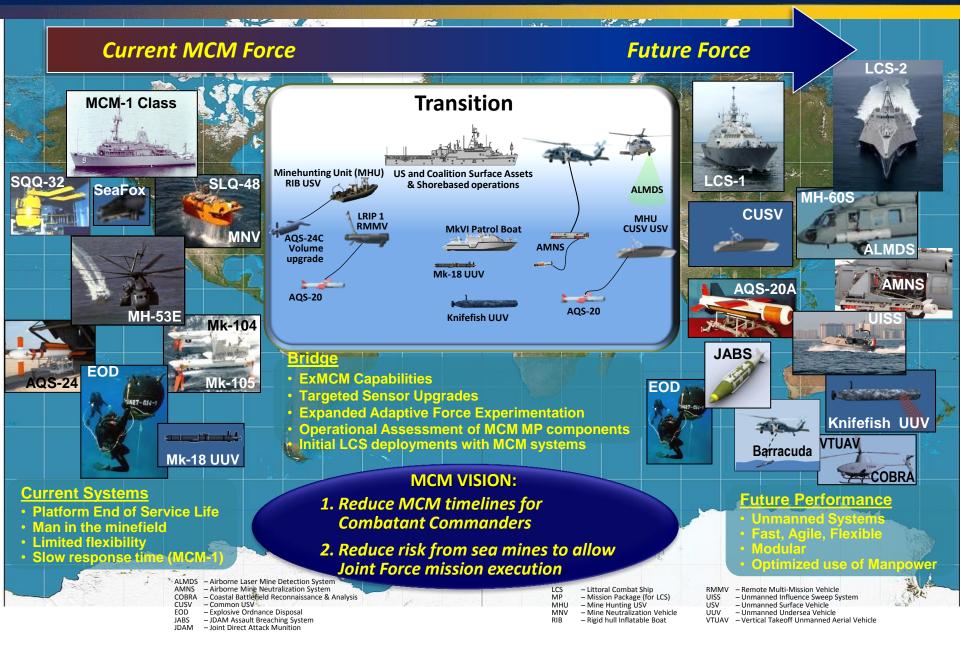


MIW Programmatic Dynamics





Mine Countermeasures Roadmap





Maritime Mining

• Legacy systems remain in service

- Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM)
 - Being maintained with no planned upgrades
- Quickstike (QS) Aerial Delivered Mines
 - Receiving target detection device (TDD) upgrades
 - Several demonstrations of precision standoff delivery capability

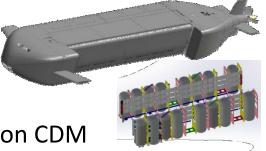
• Clandestine Delivered Mine (CDM)

- SLMM warhead section repackaged for unmanned delivery
- Military Utility Assessment scheduled for 4QFY17
- Remote Control is in development and will be integrated on CDM

Advanced mining

- Fleet demand signal is strong
- Leveraging multiple efforts (ONR FNC, rapid prototyping, etc.) to develop future program of record
- Envision a distributed, integrated network of undersea sensors and effectors







LEVERAGING EFFORTS TO DELIVER CAPABILITY





- Period of Transition and Innovation
- Compress time to complete Kill Chain for all MCM systems
 - Any investment measured in terms of reduction in Kill Chain timeline
 - Real-time analysis (automated target recognition, data dissemination)
 - Multi-Mission systems (Mine Hunting, Sweeping and Neutralization)
- Mine Warfare C4I (US/Coalition) and Command & Control Facilitation
 - Common standards and interfaces—common training
 - Modular and Interoperable
 - Mission planning and analysis outputs compatible across systems (data sharing)
- Affordability throughout the Life Cycle
 - Supportable & Sustainable Systems with efficient maintenance procedures
 - Lighter/smaller systems
 - Open Architecture and Multi-platform Systems (flexibility Interoperability)



Questions