

OPNAV N98 Update Prepared for NHA Trustees CAPT Will "Easy" Eastham N98 Rotary / Pentagon

Success is when preparation meets opportunity

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Enablers

LOGISTICS &
READINESS
BRANCH
N980L
CAPT
Andres"Suit" Pico
695-8464

MANPOWER BRANCH N980P CAPT Quinn "Astro" Rhodes 571-256-9118

TRAINING BRANCH N980T CDR James "Tilly' Tilden 571-256-8594 AIRSPACE & AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BRANCH N980A CDR Dennis Smith

614-2664

CAPABILITY INTEGERATION

N98G

Ms. Rebecca "Becca" Murphy

695-0270

CARRIER (CVN) & PROGRAMS BRANCH N980C Mr. Rob "Mini-Moose" Lee-Own 614-2390 MULTI-MISSION AIRCRAFT & PROGRAMS BRANCH N980M CDR Joe "GladHands" Snyder

695-2075

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

BRANCH

N98P

CDR James "Toadie"

Charapich 692-2227

> ROTARY AIRCRAFT & PROGRAMS BRANCH N980R CAPT Will "Easy" Eastham 695--2038

Platforms

EXPEDITIONARY AIRCRAFT & PROGRAMS BRANCH N980E Col William "Chowdah" Millett

614-2785

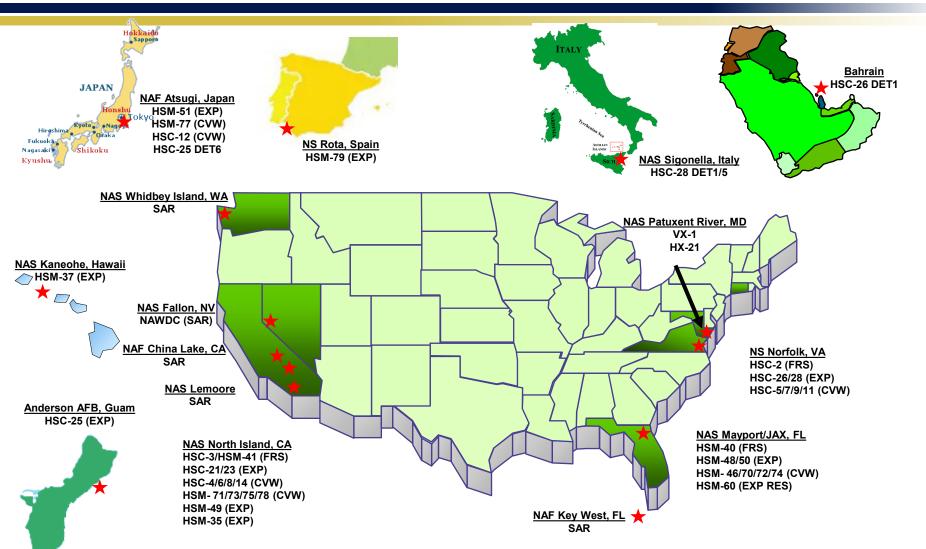
CARRIER STRIKE (CVW) & PROGRAMS BRANCH N980S CAPT Lew "Fetus" Callaway

695-1427





MH-60 Global Laydown



CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION



MH-60R/S – Ship Matrix





MH-60 is the most widely distributed platform in the Navy



MH-53E Sea Dragon Footprint

HM-15 Blackhawks ~900+ personnel AD + RC

- Norfolk Homeguard
- Bahrain 4 A/C Exped DET
- Korea 3 A/C Exped DET



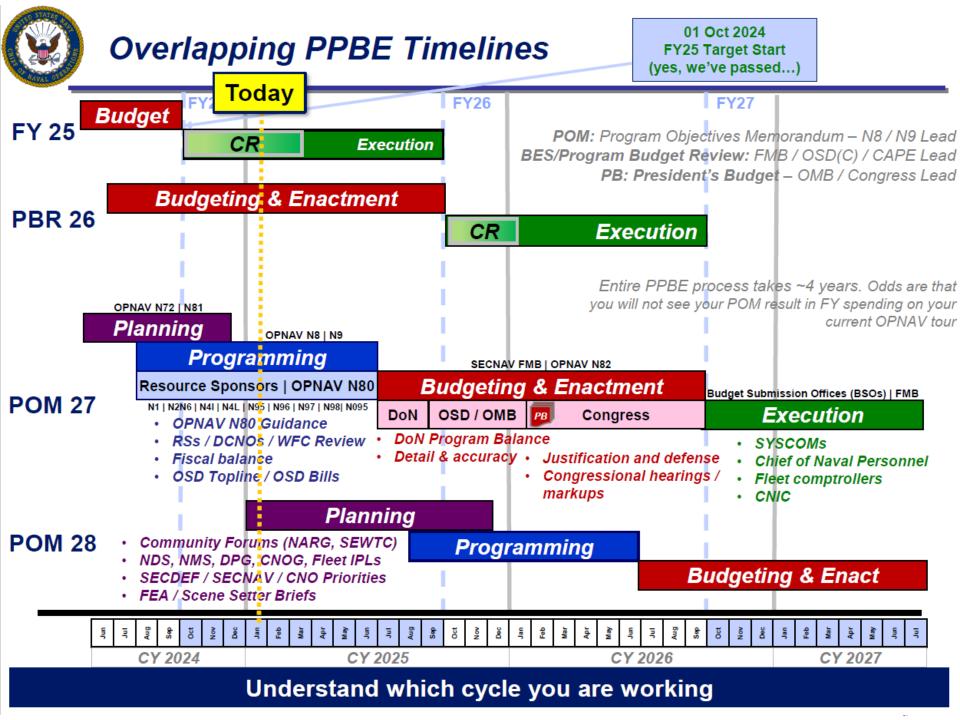


AWAITING FULL EMPLOYMENT OF MCMMP

CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION

□ PPBE is DoD's resource allocation process

- Planning establishes strategic priorities and capabilities required to achieve the strategy
- Programming applies resources to programs that provide the capabilities required to achieve the strategic priorities
- Budgeting properly prices the programs, develops justification and an execution plan
- Execution performs/spends to the approved plan



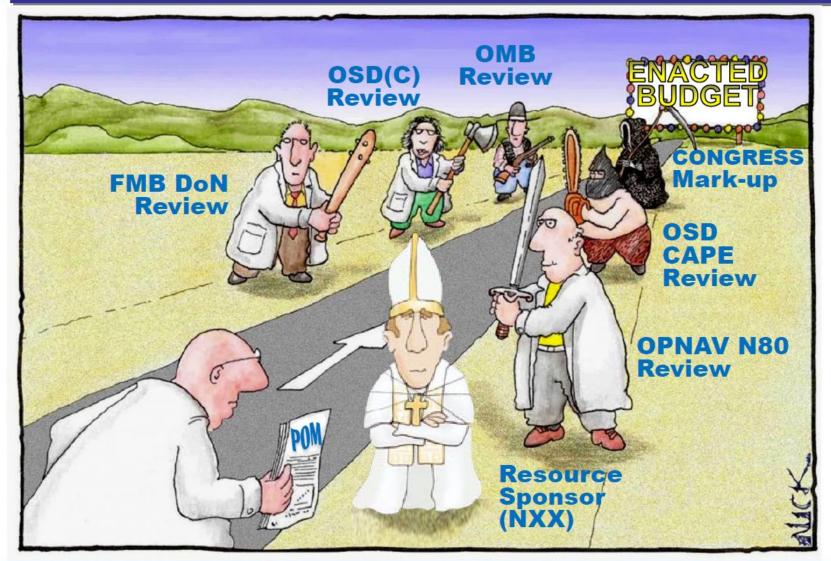


The PPBE Process – End to End – More than the POM

Strategic Guidance **Budget Review** Fiscal Year Obligations, Expenditures OSD (CAPE) & Outlavs Security APPN OB Yrs Service Strategy Program / Budget Reviews RDT&E Budget 2 Yrs **FMB** Services develop guidance from higher authority (NSS) OSD reviews service POM submissions 17 Navy Budget APN, SCN. DoN Budget Estimate 3 Yrs Submission Offices Specifics of OSD review process may vary OPN, WPN Submission Review National Comptrollers each cycle 1 Yr (BES) Defense Strategy **BSOs** MILPERS 1 Yr (NDS) BS0s MILCON 5 Yrs OSD 2022 Focus Area (COMP) DMAG National Groups Military 4* Review Strategy (NMS) **FMB** go 2022 Allocates **PDMs** Program 3* Review COCOMs CJCS Chairman's USMC Navy Program Service OMB FY Recommendations Chiefs OSD (CAPE) and Budget decisions (CPR) OSD (COMP) CPA/J8 **Funding Funding** Service POMs 4th Estate COCOM Compliance Issues Issues President's Budget OSD 1st Mon in Feb USMC Navy 00000000000 OSD (COMP) osp Apportionments Fiscal Guidance POM POM Apportions POM 5-year 5-year become the final PB FYDP FYDP Serial Services build POMs Guidance **OPNAV N80 Budget only includes** Prior Year | Current Year | Budget Year **Program Objective** (DPG) Topline Controls Memorandum (POM) CONGRESS Services / DoD Components prepare their POMs **OMB** Navy Strategic Guidance SAC HASC Specific internal POM phases & milestones Sub-committees & may vary each cycle Conferences CNO Defense Guidance GUIDANCE NDAA POM27 Appropriation Bill 2024 (CNOG) National Defense or Continuing Authorization Act Resolution Act (CRA) **Funding Flow** Program Review by 1 Oct Execution **Planning Programming Budgeting** Phase Phase Phase Phase



POM is only the first step of the "Budget Gauntlet"



Can't spike the football after making the POM – Must defend 'til the end



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C-Shop's "So-Whats"

ROs must be able to clearly articulate at least four "so-whats" associated with your proposed change

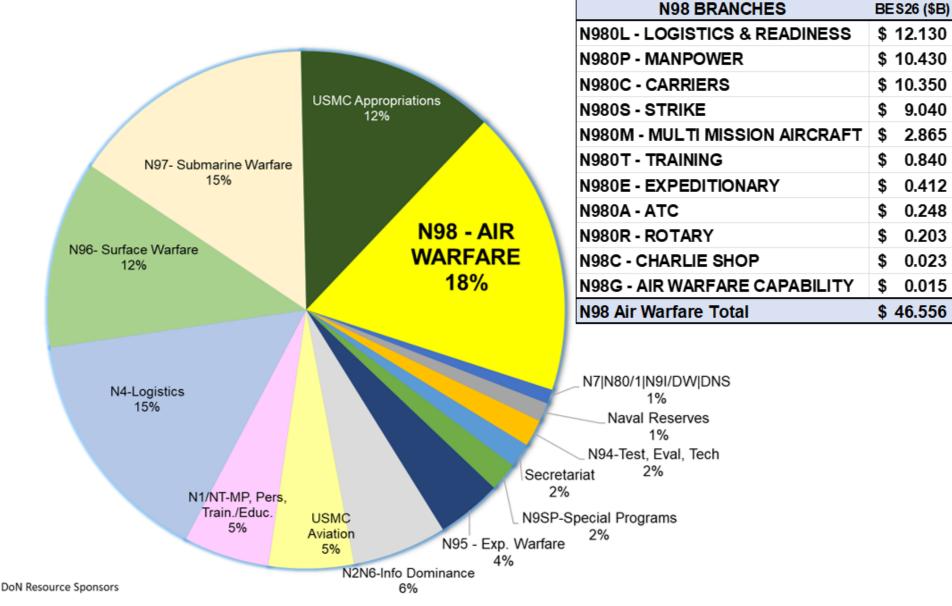
Impacts to the warfighter?

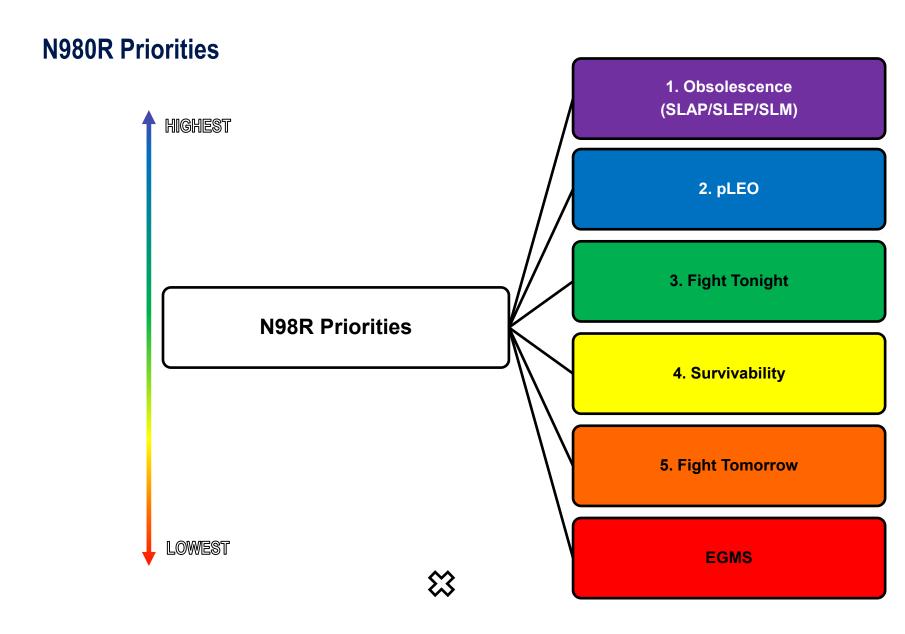
Impacts to achieving the mission?

Impacts to the Program?

Who cares about this change?

DoN TOA BES26: ~\$310.82B Annually







HSC/HSM Force Structure

MH-60R Inventory vs. 30-year ship building plan

- Inventory is aligned to shipbuilding plan which varies year to year
 - Additional MH-60R procurement due to projected DDG1000 and LCS ship count (27 aircraft in AMARG preservation)

FDNF-E (Rota) and FDNF-J (Atsugi)

- SLD movement of air capable ships results in capacity shortfalls in FY24 and beyond
 - Shortfalls sourced from CONUS squadrons in response to CTF-70 RFF
- NS Rota MILCON (P-313) includes TOFT simulator building. TOFT simulator is unfunded (\$20M)

MH-60R Service Life

- MH-60R inventory is averaging ~2,532 flight hours
- Projected end of service life beginning 2035. Capacity shortfalls for air capable ships begins 2038. MH-60R SLAP effort to determine airframe life extension requirements only fully funded in FY25

LCS Blue-Gold / FDNF

- R3B to fund LCS MCM MP to B/G through FY-27
- SLD looking at FDNF (CENTCOM + INDOPACOM)
- LCS PoR = 15x IND & 6x FRE -> AvDets resourced only to those hulls

Extending MH-60

- SLAP: Service Life Assessment Program "How long can MH-60 continue flying"
 - MH-60S Complete, MH-60R just starting.
- SLEP: Service Life Extension Program. "How to keep MH-60 flying".
 - Funded effort for MH-60S to increase airframe service life by 2000 Flight Hours per SLEP Kit.
- SLM: Service Life Modernization. <u>"How to keep MH-60 relevant and capable."</u>
 - Proposed Effort, MOSA



SLM Executive Summary



MH-60 SEAHAWK

UNCLASSIFIED

SLM will modernize the aircraft architecture and resolve multiple obsolescence issues to deliver a supportable and cost-effective platform that can rapidly respond to emerging threats.



- Aircraft architecture Essentially the "brain and central nervous system" of the aircraft think main computer (brains for the mission or flight) and the digital backbone (spinal cord) that connects everything
 - Multiple Obsolescence Includes integration of AFCC, EGIs, Radar Altimeter, etc.
 - <u>Supportable</u> Need a system with current technology that can carry the platform out to 2050 (digital not analog systems)
 - <u>Cost effective</u> By separating our mission and flight critical networks we can reduce the required testing/development cycles which will reduce cost making upgrades more affordable
 - Rapidly responding to emerging threats/fleet requirements- O pen architecture that enable
 a "plug and play" concept (think apps on your iphone) will allows us to quickly introduce
 upgrades/changes/new capabilities without having to change system architecture each time
 we do



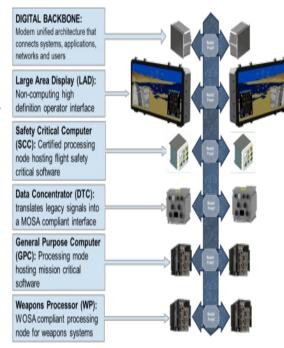


MH-60 Service Life Modernization Issue

H-60 Service Life Modernization

H-60 Obsolescence Issues

- Interdependent obsolete WRAs
 - AFCC, EGI, RAD ALT, Displays
- Significant test requirements
 - Mixed configurations for backwards compatibility
 - Extensive A/C performance and flight safety
 - Duplicative testing if integrated separately
- FMS Production Shutdown
 - New FMS cases accelerating domestic obsolescence issues
 - NRE needed before new case signs to be cost/schedule competitive
- Capability Gaps
 - Capabilities reduced competitiveness
 - Significantly evolved threat environment



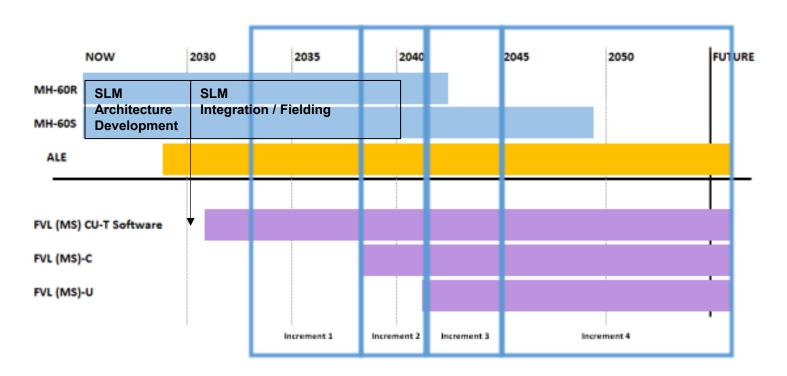
MH-60 Service Life Modernization Open System Architecture (OSA)

Opportunities

- Bundle NRE Efforts (Cost/Schedule)
 - Integrated Test Approach
- Leverage Army Developmental Programs
 - FLRAA
 - H-60 Modernization
- Incorporate FVL Common Architecture
 - Separation of flight safety and mission systems
 - Mutually beneficial integration of modern sensors
- Open Architecture and Time Sensitive Network
 - Decrease dependency on OEM integration of new capabilities/upgrades
 - Modernized architecture for pacing technology advances
- Capitalize on cooperative funding



(U) FVL(MS) & SLM Incremental Approach



(U) Potential FVL (MS) Incremental Approach:

- (U) Increment 1: ALE + Crewed Uncrewed Teaming (CU-T) Software + Core Mission Software
- (U) Increment 2: ALE + CU-T Software + Air Vehicle
- (U) Increment 3: ALE + Air Vehicle + Semi-Autonomous Uncrewed Software
- (U) Increment 4: ALE + Air Vehicle + Fully-Autonomous Uncrewed Software

PROPOSED APPROACH, NOT AN APPROVED ACQUISITION STRATEGY

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FVL (MS) - Capability Gaps



Identified Capability Gaps: Based on the FVL (MS) Capabilities Based
 Assessment (CBA), the Future Surface Combatant Force ICD and the 2019 FVL
 (MS) ICD, capability gaps were identified for the following missions:

Capability	Capability Description
Air Warfare (AW)	Host and employ systems and /or payloads that contribute to AW missions
Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)	Carry and employ weapons that can defeat undersea targets including submarines and UUVs
Command and Control (C2)	Support C2 missions with beyond line-of-sight communications
Conduct Logistics	Support logistics missions with inter-ship transfers of cargo and passengers
Conduct Patient Movement	Recover personnel from point of injury or other location where suitable landing is not available, facilitate en route care for patients, and transport personnel to medical facilities
Electronic Warfare (EW)	Passively detect, identify, and geolocate simple and complex RF emitters with sufficient AOU to support off-board targeting for ship and air-launched standoff weapons
Embark on Aviation and Air-Capable Ships	Capable of sustained embarked operations underway at sea on Navy's current and proposed major surface combatants and air capable ships
Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Targeting (ISR&T)	Host and employ systems and /or payloads in support of persistent ISR&T missions
Mine Countermeasures (MCM)	Host and employ systems and/or payloads in support of MCM missions intended to achieve area coverage objectives and neutralize mines
Search and Rescue (SAR)	Execute SAR missions in support of Naval and joint force operations
Signature Control	Capable of monitoring, managing and minimizing physical and electromagnetic spectrum signatures
Special Operations Forces (SOF) Support	Support infiltration and exfiltration of SOF
Surface Warfare (SUW)	Defeat small boat threats and target surface combatants at OTH ranges

Additional Quick Topics

- MQ-8C Firescout Sundown
- Air Launched Effects
- C-UAS
- Questions?

