World Crisis
When it Matters, 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

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Coverage
Not Depicted: Other Ships and Submarines
The N81 Mission

• 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

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

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

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

Campaign Objectives
- Example: Restore shipping

Campaign Tasks
- Example: Clear minefields

Campaign Metrics
- Example: Restore commercial access by D+X

Mission Capability Analysis
- Execution of combat kill chain (find, fix, track, target, engage, assess)

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

Mission Area Assessment/ Kill Chain Assessment Risk Levels

- Red: High: Success in jeopardy
- Yellow: Moderate: Success expected but with more losses or reduced effectiveness
- Green: Low: Campaign success virtually assured

Icon Legend:
- ▲: When a Navy capability IOCs
- ▼: 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

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