

NAVAIR Overview

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PRESENTED TO:

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NAVAIR



Mission

NAVAIR's mission is to provide full life-cycle support of naval aviation aircraft, weapons and systems operated by Sailors and Marines. This support includes research, design, development and systems engineering; acquisition; test and evaluation; training facilities and equipment; repair and modification; and in-service engineering and logistics support



Vision

Sailors and Marines Armed with Confidence...

Because we develop, deliver, and sustain aircraft, weapons, and systems – on time, on cost, with proven capability and reliability – so they succeed in every mission and return safely home.









History

- 1911 First Navy aircraft purchased from the Glenn Curtiss company of Hammondsport, NY
 - General purpose biplane fitted with wheels or floats
- 1921 Bureau of Aeronautics was created. Prior to that, the ownership of all aircraft was distributed across the Navy
- At the start of World War II, the Navy had 1,800 combat aircraft. By the end of the war, the Navy had 41,000 total aircraft
- 1959 BUAER merged with Bureau of Ordnance (BUORD) to form Bureau of Naval Weapons (BUWEPS)
- 1966 Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM) established
- 1985 NAVAIR now reports directly to Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)
- 1990's NAVAIRSYSCOM moves to Patuxent River Naval Air Station



Focus Areas

Better support Today's Readiness.

Fix Existing Issues
Predictive vice Reactive
Tactical and Strategic





Increase <u>Speed</u> of new Capability to the Fleet.



Locations

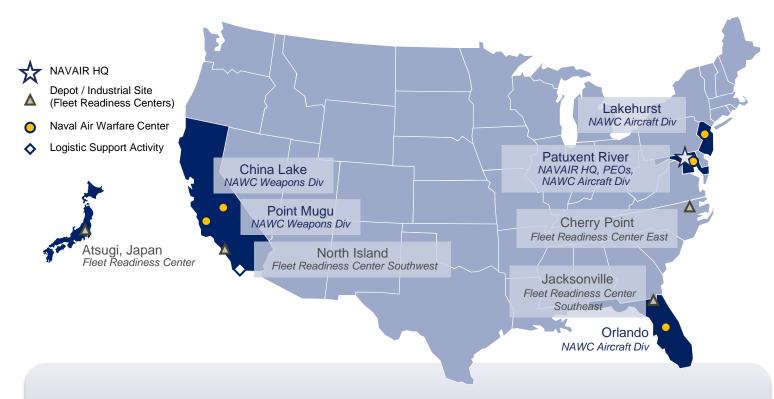
Full Life-cycle Management

Req'ts / Risks from Fleet / OPNAV

Materiel Solution Analysis Technology Maturation & Risk Reduction Engineering And Manufacturing Development

Production & Deployment

Operations & Support



26,221Civilians

1,657 Military

9,050*
Contractors

^{*} The CSS number reflects that of FY14, other numbers reflect FY15



Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD)

- Research and Development
- Ranges and Facilities to Test and Evaluate Navy Systems
- In-service Support/System Phase-out
- Aircraft Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis
- Airborne Surveillance Systems
- Air Anti-Submarine Warfare Systems and Sensors
- Aircraft Electronic Warfare
- Aircraft Active and Passive Signatures
- Warfare Analysis
- Integrated Warfighting Capability





Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD)





NAWCAD Lakehurst and Orlando



- Research and Development
- Facilities to Test and Evaluate Navy Launch and Recovery Systems
- In-service Support/System Phase-out
- Ship Interface and Support Systems



Training and Training Systems

Systems

 Facilities to Test and Evaluate Navy Training/Simulation Systems



NAVAIR Products





Fixed Wing Aircraft



F-35 Lightning II





E-2D Advanced Hawkeye





P-8A Poseidon





Rotorcraft



CH-53K King Stallion



The most powerful helicopter in the Department of Defense, the CH-53K is a new-build helicopter that will expand the fleet's ability to move more material, more rapidly. Designed to lift nearly 14 tons at a mission radius of 110 nautical miles.



MV-22 Osprey



 The MV-22B Osprey is a tiltrotor V/STOL aircraft that can operate as a helicopter or a turboprop aircraft and offers twice the speed, six times the range, and three times the payload of the CH-46E helicopter.



MH-60S

The MH-60S Seahawk missions are:

- Anti-Surface Warfare
- Combat support
- Humanitarian disaster relief
- Combat Search and Rescue
- Aero medical evacuation
- · SPECWAR
- Mine Countermeasures.





Unmanned Air Systems



MQ-4C Triton



The MQ-4C Triton will provide combat information to operational and tactical users and will a more continuous source of information to maintain the Common Operational and Tactical Picture (COTP) of the maritime battle space and intelligence activities.



MQ-8C Fire Scout

The MQ-8 Fire Scout system is designed to provide reconnaissance, situational awareness, and precision targeting support for ground, air and sea forces.

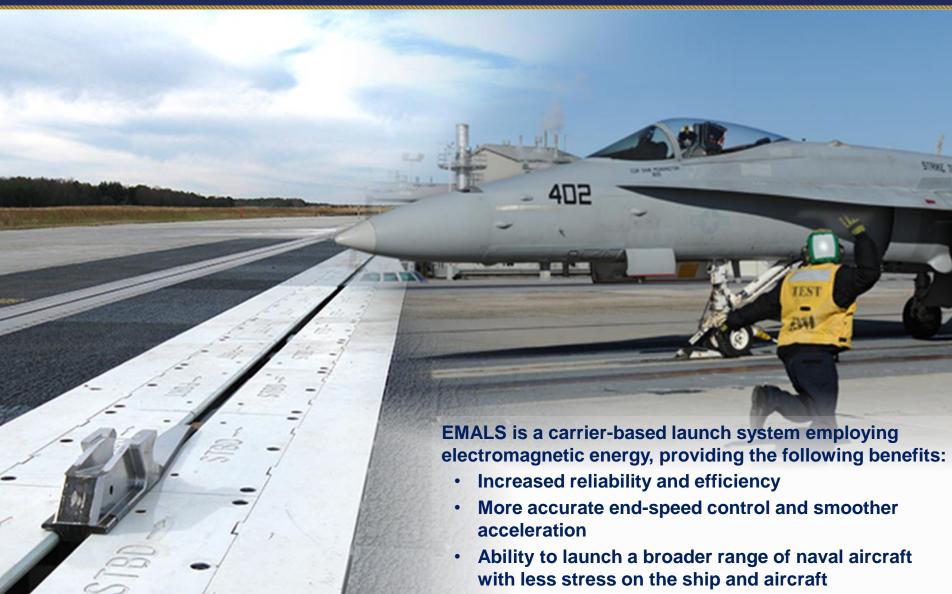




Aviation Systems



Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS)





Advanced Arresting Gear (AAG)





AAG is a modular, integrated aircraft recovery system that provides the following benefits:

- Higher reliability and safety margins
- Increased sortie rates, lower energy consumption and decreased gross ship weight
- Reduced aircraft fatigue and life-cycle cost



JPALS (Joint Precision Approach and Landing System)



- Transformational GPSbased precision approach and landing capability
 - Adverse weather and terrain operations
 - Forward Naval presence, crisis response
 - Improved situational awareness, enhanced safety
 - Covert operations
 - Jam-resistant GPS technology

JPALS provides revolutionary capability — Enabling all naval warfare areas

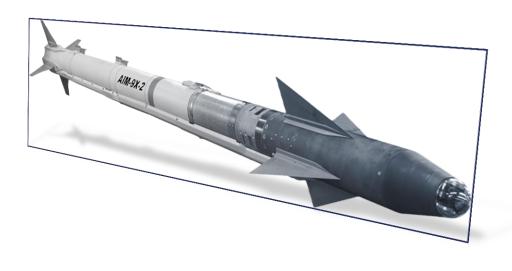


Weapons



AIM-9X Sidewinder





- AIM-9X Block II is the most advanced short range air-air missile in the U.S. inventory
- Uses datalink, thrust vectoring maneuverability and advanced imaging infrared seeker to hit targets behind the launching fighter
- AIM-9X successfully supported a unique surface-to-air strategy for the Army's Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC)



Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile

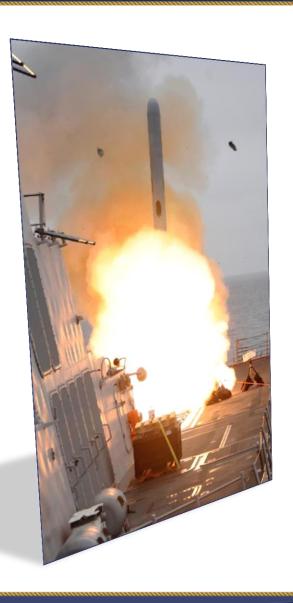




- Designed and periodically upgraded to counter existing and emerging threats including Electronic Attack
- Active radar guidance system with inertial reference unit and microcomputer system makes the missile less dependent upon the fire-control system of the aircraft
- In long range engagements AMRAAM receives updated target information via datalink from the launch aircraft



Tomahawk



- The Tomahawk® Land Attack Missile (TLAM) is a long-range, subsonic cruise missile used for land attack warfare, launched from U.S. Navy surface ships and U.S. Navy and Royal Navy submarines
- Tomahawk® provides an on-scene commander with the flexibility to attack long-range fixed targets or support special operations forces.
- The Tomahawk demonstrated a synthetic guidance capability when the missile altered its course while in flight toward the moving target after receiving position updates from surveillance aircraft



Educational Partnership Agreements



Strategic

- There is a decline in the number of students pursuing Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) degrees in the United States
- Pool of qualified candidates smaller and more difficult to recruit for the Navy's mission critical work.
- Encouraging and nurturing a student's interest in STEM subjects must start at the elementary school level and continue through high school and beyond.
- NAVAIR has EPAs in place to bring real world science and technology applications to the classroom.



Practical

- Exposure to the vast opportunities at NAVAIR to influence future career decisions.
- Opportunity to transfer and/or enhance technology applications and provide technology assistance
- Potentially make personnel available to teach or assist in developing courses
- Involve faculty and students in research, projects, etc.



www.navair.navy.mil

Public website for NAVAIR



www.facebook.com/navair

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