

Navy Expeditionary Combat Command



CDR Dan Shultz, USN
N8D Warfare Requirements & Resources
20 June 2006



NECC Value

- Properly align:
 - Title 10 functions
 - Warfighting C2
 - Resource management
- Realigns current disparate force structure
- Creates process for irregular warfare development
- Capitalizes on synergies of current expeditionary force
- Integrates man, train, and equip functions of distributed expeditionary warfare capabilities
- Optimizes adaptive force packaging and force closure time

Enterprise Approach to Expeditionary Warfighter Readiness

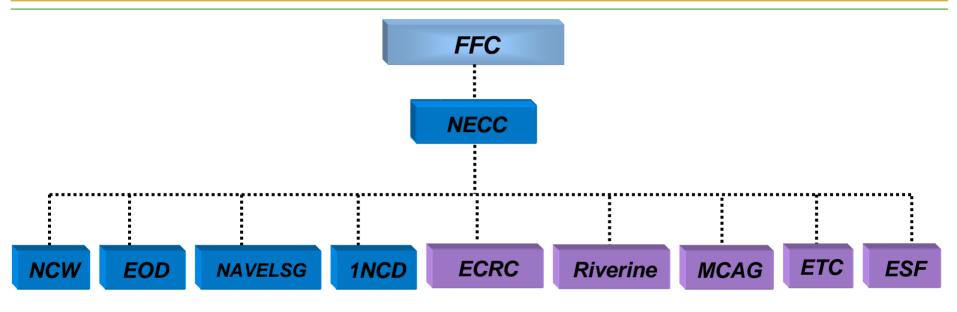


Navy Expeditionary Combat Command

Vision

- Prepare ready <u>task organized combat support</u> and combat service support force packages;
- <u>Aligned</u> to be effective, flexible, and responsive to COCOM demands;
- Ensuring expeditionary forces have sufficient <u>capability and capacity</u> to meet requirements for Major Combat Operations, the Global War on Terrorism and Home Land Defense; while
- Maintaining a solid <u>foundation</u> of core capabilities that can respond rapidly to evolving irregular warfare missions

NECC Forces



Naval Coastal Warfare (NCW)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

• Weapon Exploitation (incl' WMD)

Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG)

FIRST Naval Construction Division(1NCD)

Current capabilities

Future capabilities

Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC)

Maritime Civil Affairs Group (MCAG)

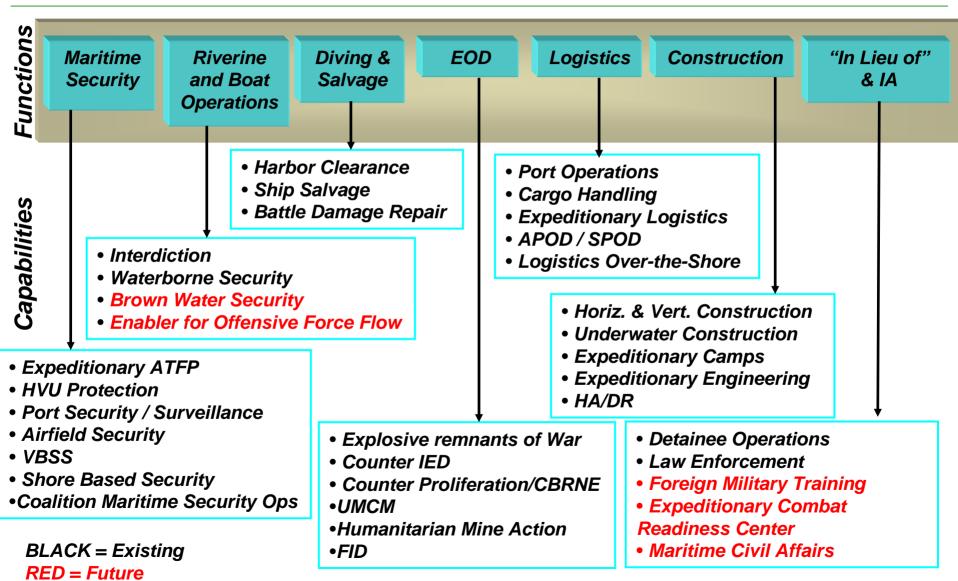
Expeditionary Training Command (ETC)

Expeditionary Security Force (ESF)

• Intelligence



Maritime Functions and Capabilities





NECE GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP (Building the Enterprise)



NECC Board of Directors (BOD)

RADM Bullard

- NECC Deputy
- 1NCD
- NAVFAC
- SEA-06
- NAVRESFORCOM
- PMS 480

- OPNAV N85
 - OPNAV N43
 - PMS 325
 - PMS LMW
 - NPDC
 - NAVSUP

ADHOC Members/Consultants

NPC NNWC C2/3F NETC SYSCOMS CNIC ONI ONR

NWDC CNMOC SPAWAR NAVSEA 00C

EXCOM

Metrics

People

- Community Development
- Personnel Development
- Assessment
- Retention/Accession
- AC/RC Mix

Training & Current Readiness

- Requirements
 Planning
- Individual Training
- Unit Training
- Intermediate / Sustainment Training
- TOA Modernization/ Recap

Equipment & Logistics Readiness

Supply

Food, fuel,

ordnance

& parts

Maintenance

Boats, Heavy

Equip, etc.

Money & Future Readiness

- Planning & Budgeting
- Reporting
- Acquisition / RDT&E

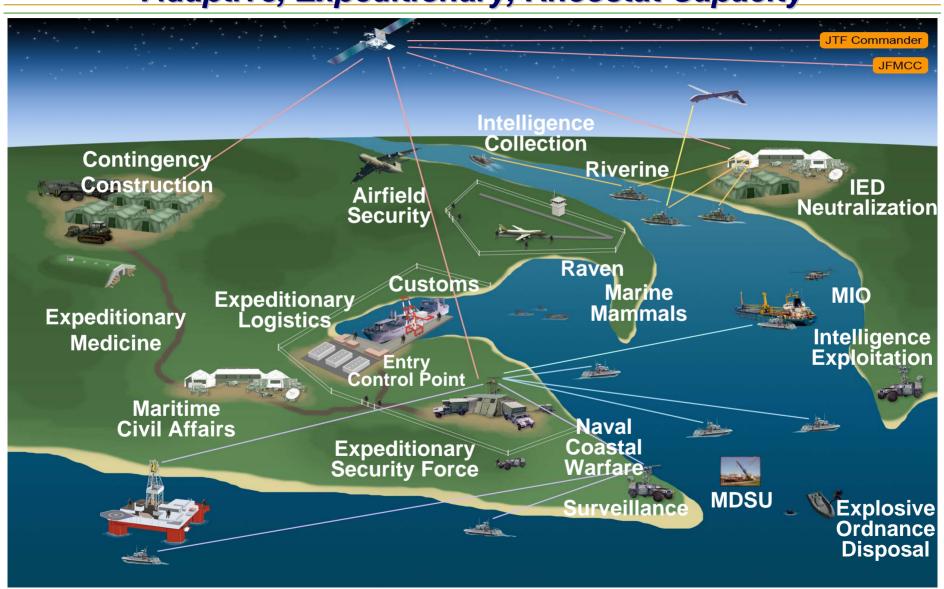
United States Navy

Expeditionary Combat Command



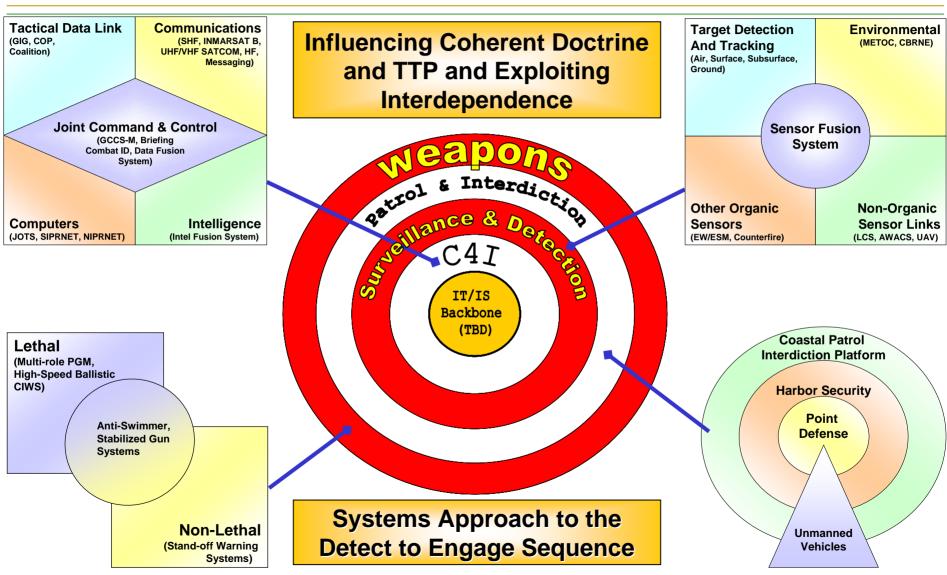
NECC Battlespace

Adaptive, Expeditionary, Rheostat Capacity





Navy Expeditionary Security Systems





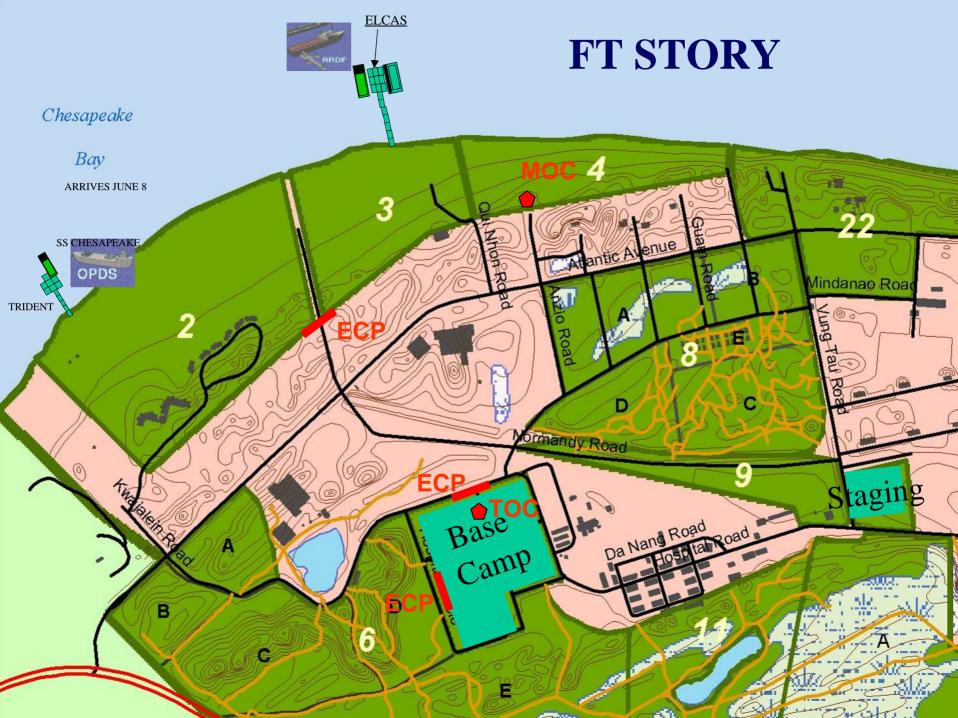
DELMAR

- Annual Maritime Pre-Positioning Force Exercise
 - 30 May 30 Jun, Naval Station Norfolk/Fort Story
 - Directed by USTRANSCOM
 - Executed by Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)
 - Transitions into a Joint Logistics-Over-The-Shore (JLOTS) Exercise
 - Includes employment of Offshore Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS)



Exercise Scenario

- Tidewater area suffers major hurricane damage to port facilities restricting access to shipping
- DoD assets into Area of Operations to provide Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
- USTRANSCOM, SDDC and MSC look to Army and Navy JLOTS systems and NSF to execute port opening
- NCW tasked with C4I and Force Protection





Mission/Objectives

- Affords opportunity to:
 - Participate in large scale exercise
 - Integration w/multiple commands/organizations
 - Demonstrate Maratime Expeditionary Security
 Squadron Concept
 - Adaptive Force Packaging
 - Validate key points of NECC's TTX for Naval Station Security
 - Demonstrate linkages with other forces

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COMNECC Linkages

- CNBG 2
 - JLOTS CDR
- SDDC
 - JTF-PO
- 7TH TRANSGRU
 - Harbor Masters
- NCWS 4
 - FSO/HDC
 - C4I
- IBU 41/42
 - Seaward Security
- NCWS 25
 - Watch Bill Support
- Norfolk Base Security
- SPAWAR Charleston
 - MAST Tech support /training
- PMS 480
 - ACTDs
- MDSU 2

- ACB 2
 - NSE CDR
 - Elevated Causeway
- ACU 2
- NCHB1
- Coast Guard (JHOC)
- MIUW 401
 - Seaward Security
 - C3
- MSS 6
 - Landward Security
 - Seaward Security
- EOD
 - Pier sweep
 - IED support
- 202ND MP Company
- 2174TH MP Company
- 11TH Trans BN
- 6632ND MP Company



Questions?



United States Navy



Back-ups



Sea Power 21

- Pillars
 - Sea Shield
 - Sea Strike
 - Sea Basing
 - FORCEnet
- Mission Capability Areas
 - Sea Shield
 - Expeditionary AT/FP
 - High Value Unit Protection
 - Port & Waterborne Security
 - Airfield & Shore Based Security
 - Vessel Board Search & Seizure
 - Coastal Patrol & Interdiction Operations
 - EOD Operations
 - Facility Operations & Detention



Sea Power 21

- Sea Strike
 - Enabler for Offensive Force Flow
- Sea Basing
 - Harbor Clearance
 - Ship Salvage
 - Battle Damage Repair
 - Port Operations & Cargo Handling
 - Logistics
 - Underwater & Shore Construction
 - Expeditionary Engineering
 - Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief
 - Foreign Military Training
 - Civil Operations Support
- FORCEnet
 - C41
 - Waterborne, Terrestrial and Aerial Surveillance



Movement to Detect to Kill Sequence

Movement

Detect contact

Track contact

<u>Identify</u> contact type

<u>Classify</u> as hostile or non-hostile

Decide response

Engage threat

BDA

Reorganize force

Reengage threat as necessary

Redeploy



Naval Coastal Warfare

Mission:

- Seaward surveillance and security forces in amphibious objective areas, harbors, anchorages and other militarily significant inshore areas throughout the world.
- C4I support to deployed operational commanders.
- Description: 6 RC + 2 AC Squadrons Fielding:
 - Naval Coastal Warfare Squadrons w/ embedded C4I Dets and Mobile Ashore Support Terminal C4I suite
 - Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Units with mobile surveillance and communications equipment
 - Inshore Boat Units with high speed craft, armed
 - World-wide deployable in response to emergent AT/FP requirements or OPLAN support
 - Force packages tailored to minimize footprint and provide specific operational capabilities









Mobile Security Squadrons

• Mission:



• Provide light, MOBILE, INPORT SHORT-TERM POINT DEFENSE for US ships, aircraft, and other DoD high value assets (HVA) against terrorist attacks in locations where U.S. shore infrastructure does not exist or requires augmentation.



 World-wide deployable in response to emergent AT/FP requirements or as pre-planned AT/FP measures











Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group

Navy Cargo Handling Battalion

- NCHB (1 AC / 10 RC)
 Offload MPS, MSC or commercial ships
 Discharge / load cargo, ammunition, HAZMAT pierside / instream
 Conduct port terminal operations, perform heavy lift crane operations
 Operate limited expeditionary ocean
- terminal
- Provide short-haul trucking

Navy Air Cargo Handling Battalion

NACHB (1 RC)

- Operate an Air Terminal Operations Center
- (ATOC)
 Load / offload air cargo, sort, prioritize and prepare documentation, certify HAZMAT for air shipment Monitor, report, and manifest passengers

Navy Ordnance Reporting and Handling Battalion

- NORHB (1 RC)
 Receive, stage, issue and prepare ordnance for shipment
 Provide inventory management of ordnance via ROLMS







Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group

Navy Supply Support Battalion

NSSB (2 RC)

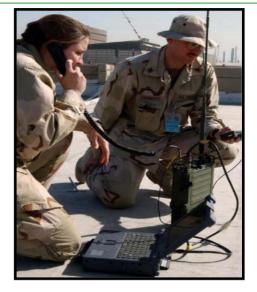
- Recèive, process, store and transship freight Process and distribute mail both bulk and retail
- Operate aircraft and ground support refueling and bulk fuels storage
- Provide non-tactical logistics information connectivity

- Provide messing / berthing assistance Provide maintenance of CESE, MHE and GSE Provide contingency acquisition contracting Receive, ship and track depot level repairables

Navy Expeditionary Logistics Response Center

NELRC (1 RC)

- Provide deployable logistics management cell to support Navy Component Commander Monitor theater logistics
- Coordinate support forces ashore and intertheater logistics
- Support logistics planning and exercises





Expeditionary Combat Command



FIRST Naval Construction Division



Naval Construction Division / Regiment

NCD (1 integrated AC-RC)

NCR (2 AC / 4 RC)

• Command and control element



Naval Mobile Construction Battalion



- NMCB (8 AC / 12 RC)
 Forward Operating Base / camp construction
- Defensive positions, tower, bunker, and entry control point construction Main Supply Route construction and maintenance
- Bridge construction Airfield construction

- Ammo supply point construction Enemy Prisoner of War camp construction Utilities construction/maintenance (electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning)
 Water well drilling
 Rapid runway/airfield damage repair
 Disaster recovery operations
 Building construction









FIRST Naval Construction Division



Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit

- CBMU (2 integrated AC-RC) Fleet hospital set-up / operation / maintenance
- Forward Operating Base & camp operation/maintenance/limited construction



- UCT (2 AC)
- Construction and installation of fleet moorings
- Pier/wharf damage assessment / repair Underwater pipeline inspection / repair Underwater blasting/obstacle clearing Underwater cable laying Bathymetric surveying

Naval Construction Force Support Unit

- NCFSU (1 RC)
 Transport of construction materials
 Quarrying, rock crushing, asphalt /
 concrete production
 Electrical transmission line construction
- support

Seabee Readiness Group

- SRG (2 integrated AC-RC)
 Provide military and technical training for NCF units







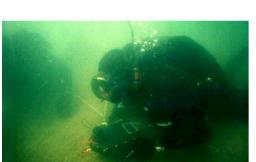




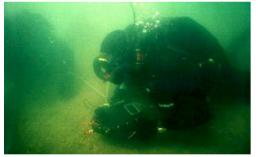
Explosive Ordnance Disposal







- Force Protection
 - •WMD, IED, UXO, Mines
 - U.S. Secret Service and DOS VIP protection
 - Contingency Swimmer Defense **Marine Mammal Systems**



- Mine Countermeasures
 - VSW, Organic, Dedicated UMCM
 - Contingency Marine Mammal **Systems**



- Special Operations
 - •WMD (CBRNE), Booby Trap, IED, **Mines**
 - SOF integration/support







Mobile Diving and Salvage





- Limited U/W Ships Husbandry
- Force Protection dive support of ships in port and piers.
- Area search unmanned underwater vehicle (UUV) program lead



Expeditionary Salvage

- Ashore/Afloat capability for search and recovery
- Surface supplied/SCUBA
- Fly-away mixed gas dive system for deep/long duration dive capability.



Harbor Clearance

- Full spectrum salvage/debeaching
- Underwater cutting/welding
- Limited demolition







Riverine Force

Riverine operations require forces organized to exploit the unique characteristics of river environments. They are conducted to:

- Establish and maintain control of rivers and other waterways for military and civil purposes
- Deny use of rivers/waterways to waterborne and immediate shore sited hostile forces by:
 - Surveillance operations
 - Barrier operations
 - Interdiction operations
- Locate / destroy waterborne hostile forces





Maritime Civil Affairs Group

- USA/SOCOM mission has full CA
 - Acknowledges USA/SOCOM expanding CA force
- Focus on Civil Military Operations (CMO)
 - Augments USA/USMC/SOCOM capability
- Create small "bolt-on" tactical teams
 - Aligns well with COCOM demand signal
- Allows for near-immediate response capability
- Focus on JFMCC battle-space
 - Theater Security Cooperation Plan
 - Influence / Shaping Operations (Phase 0 Operations)
 - HA / DR Operations
 - GWOT Enablement



Expeditionary Training Command

- "Sea Shaping" concept for JFMCC portion of COCOM Theater Security Cooperation Plan(s)
- Provide capabilities-based/task-organized Adaptive Force Training packages
- NECC leads
 - Liaison with NCCs to identify/clarify COCOM requirement
 - Coordinate with Navy Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA)
 - Identify and build adaptive force packages
 - Assumes access Navy forces beyond Fleet (e.g. medical, legal, etc)
 - Operationalizes partner opportunities
 - USCG International Training Division
 - USMC Foreign Mission Training Unit
 - Others?

Adaptive Capability to Deploy Expeditionary Training Teams



Expeditionary Security Force

- Vision to align NECC security forces with NCW to create multi-mission, expeditionary-capable force
- Employ tailored/scalable force packages in JFMCC battle space
 - Point and area security across range of operational environments including: near coast, riparian, and fixed sites
 - Responsive and flexible to JFMCC and base commander needs
 - Embedded Intelligence Exploitation Teams and VBSS Level III Teams
- Foundational structure to attract, train/develop, retain Sailors within a recognizable warfare area



Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center

• Train, equip, certify, deploy, provide oversight, reach-back and redeploy Navy Individual Augmentees, in-Lieu-of individuals and provisional units deploying for non-traditional expeditionary missions in support of the Global War on Terrorism

- •Align In-Lieu-of personnel into task organized combat support and combat service support force packages
- •Increase individual and provisional unit combat readiness by ensuring Navy personnel receive ground combat skills training, and coordinating mission specific training where required



Transformation in Support of GWOT

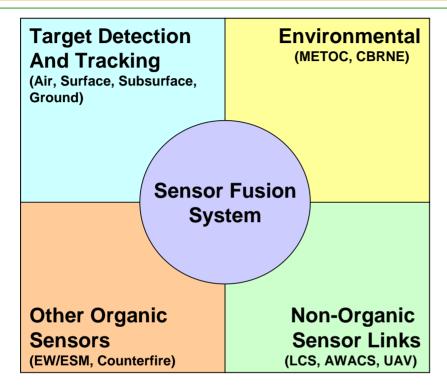


- Integrated, highly mobile, and tactical with an established force structure
- Integrated command & control
- Active, layered security posture
- Leveraged technology
 - Interoperable, common data links
 - Manned platforms and unmanned remotely controlled sensors
 - Fused all source real time dynamic Intel Collector and user
- Increased firepower, precision targeting, precision weapons, NLW suite
- Integrated end-to-end logistics w/Navy and Joint Force Commander
- Scalable, tailorable and sustainable AC/RC force structure easily task organized and deployable to support low density to high density ops with rapid surge capability





Surveillance and Detection Subsystem



SUPPORT

- Distance support for maintenance
- Computer based simulation training
- •NET-centric
- •Web-based decision aids/planning tools
- Decontamination shelter in place

CAPABILITIES

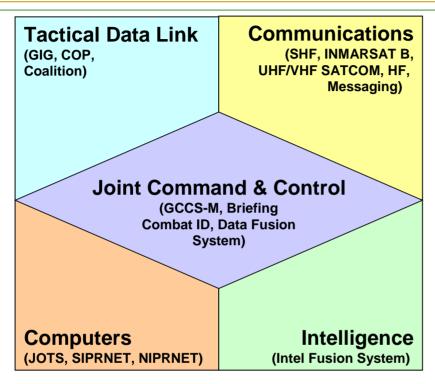
- Unmanned vehicles
- Surface target sensor
- Subsurface swimmer sensor
- Subsurface delivery vehicle sensor
- •Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Sensors
- •Ground target sensor
- •Electronic Warfare (EW) system
- •EO/IR sensor
- Combat ID
- Chemical/biological warning system
- •Chemical/biological sensor
- Battle damage assessment/ processing
- Automatic target recognition
- Automatic language translation system
- Automatic document translation system
- Air target sensor
- Access control system
- •FrAME Interface
- •AIS
- •EHSS

- Unattended sensors
- •Wireless sensor links
- Data Fusion
- Automatic target recognition
- •IP Technologies
- "PALM" Technologies





C4I Subsystem



SUPPORT

- •Distance support for maintenance
- Computer based simulation training
- •Web-based decision aids/planning tools
- Decontamination shelter in place

CAPABILITIES

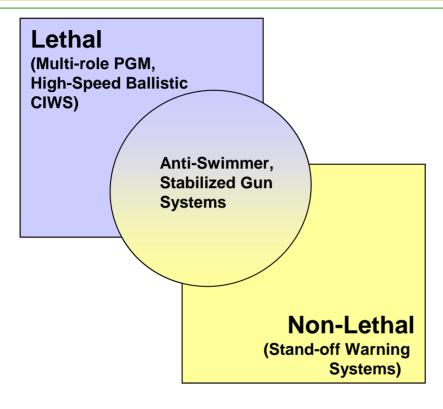
- Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL)
- SCI network
- •NET-centric (COP/GIG/Coalition)
- •Littoral Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) target sensor/link
- •Link to non-organic coastal patrol interdiction
- •Littoral Combat Ship Force Protection (LCS FP) Interface
- Joint planning system
- Joint command and control system
- •Intel fusion system
- •SIGINT
- •Input/Output (I/O) protection/information assurance
- •Biometrics
- •Weapon Intelligence
- •Technical Intelligence
- Combat ID
- •FrAME Interface
- •IAFIS Interface
- Trusted Agent

- Unattended sensors
- •Wireless sensor links
- Data Fusion
- Automatic target recognition
- •IP Technologies
- "PALM" Technologies





Weapons Subsystem



SUPPORT

- Distance support for maintenance
- Computer based simulation training
- NET-centric
- •Web-based decision aids/planning tools
- •Use of deadly force continuum support
- Decontamination shelter in place

CAPABILITIES

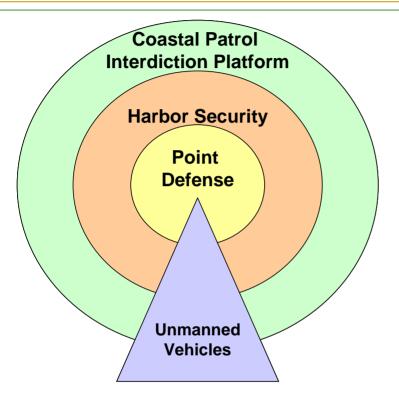
- •Subsurface anti-swimmer weapons
- •Subsurface anti-swimmer delivery weapons
- •Stand-off warning systems (Determine hostile intent)
- •Stand-off Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)/ Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) sensor
- Non-lethal weapons
 - Robotics
 - Canister Systems
 - Light / Acoustic
 - •Kinetic, non-lethal
- •Multi-Role Precision Guided Missile (PGM)
- •High-speed ballistic close-in weapon system
- Counter-fire systems
- •Hybrid U/W negation
- Ammunition
 - •Frangible

- Unattended sensors
- •Wireless sensor links
- Data Fusion
- Automatic target recognition
- •IP Technologies
- "PALM" Technologies





Patrol and Interdiction Subsystem



CAPABILITIES

- Unmanned vehicles
- Coastal Patrol interdiction platform
- •Inland Waterways platform
- •CESE
 - Tactical
 - Armored
 - Non-Tactical
- Counter-fire systems

SUPPORT

- Distance support for maintenance
- Computer based simulation training
- •NET-centric
- •Web-based decision aids/planning tools
- •Use of deadly force continuum support

- Unattended sensors
- •Wireless sensor links
- Data Fusion
- Automatic target recognition
- Strategic and theater lift





CNO GWOT Legacy

- CNO Memo of 6 Jul 05
 - Implementation of CNO GWOT Capabilities
 - Establish AC/RC Riverine Force
 - Establish Civil Affairs Battalion
 - Navy Expeditionary Sailor Concept
 - Navy Expeditionary Training Team
- CNO Memo 3000 of 25 Jul 05
 - Current and Future Operational Readiness
 - Prepare Navy for irregular warfare missions in GWOT, Stability and Shaping Operations . . .
 - Missions may include riverine warfare, civil military operations . . .
- CFFC 141939Z Oct 05
 - Establishment of Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC)
 - Develop CONOPS for riverine force, expeditionary security force and CONUS replacement center (ILOCC)
 - Provide guidance and timeline to assume MARFPCOM, NAVELSG and NCF



CNO GWOT Legacy

- CNO Guidance for 2006: Meeting the Challenge of a New Era
 - Tasking
 - Develop adaptive force packages . . . in support of operations in blue, green, and brown water environments
 - Identify requirements to organize, train, maintain, and equip NECC.
 - Develop concepts for green and brown water operations to include .
 . . NETT concepts, enhanced combat and force protection capabilities, Civil Affairs . . .
- CRS Report for Congress Order Code RS22373 of 6
 Feb 06
 - Navy Role in GWOT Background and Issues for Congress



Anti-swimmer Acoustic Sensor Requirements

- Detection threshold:
 - Surface craft
 - Submarine craft,
 - Swimmers / divers
 - UUVs
- Detection range:
 - 1000 meter range radius
 - 360 degrees radial arc
 - 1 degree angular acoustic resolution
 - Shallow / crowded waterway noise-compatible

- Processing capability:
 - Localize & classify targets
 - Distinguish torpedos from swimmer delivery vehicles
 - Distinguish human from other mammals / mammal from UUV's
 - Determine if diver has tanks, and if so, how many?
 - Determine if diver is carrying equipment
 - Passive discreet frequency analysis
 - Detect phase shifts (doppler)
 - Process multiple targets simultaneously (metric TBD)

United States Navy

Expeditionary Combat Command



Anti-swimmer Acoustic Sensor Requirements

Compatibility:

- Integrate with other detection systems, command & decision systems in use.
- Integrate information with multiple same systems to achieve larger area coverage.
- Compatible with Navy's tactical acoustic database.
- Compatible with Navy's Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) [or its successor] for tactical display of track data.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) compatible
 United States Navy

- Display / Operator Interface:
 - Microsoft Windows compatible operating environment
 - NTDS current command & decision display symbology, can integrate with Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) display
 - Electronic integration of high resolution marine charts and land maps
 - Operator defined audible and visual alarms correlated to track parameters
 - Classification, speed, frequency, phase shift
 - Audio output and recording of (passive) acoustic signals for operator recognition
- Operator Training
 - Built-in simulator with acoustic library Expeditionary Combat Command



Anti-swimmer Acoustic Sensor Requirements

- Employability
 - Sensor placement by single diver or 2 person boat crew
 - Sensor (array) moored or bottom placed
 - Deploy each sensor from shore or boat in under 15 minutes
 - Sensor position is GPS located
- Power
 - Self-contained power generation.
 - (e.g. re-seed battery pack)
- Data transmission
 - Secure to processor:
 - Wireless capability (802.11 IP addressable desired)



Threats:

- Surface craft
- Submarine craft
- Swimmers / divers
- UUVs

System employability:

- Sensor placement by single diver or 2 person boat crew
- Sensor (array) moored or placed on bottom using GPS
- Deployable from shore or boat in under 15 minutes

Detection range and features:

- 1000meter range radius
- 360 degree visibility w/ 1 degree angular acoustic resolution
- Automated wide field to narrow focus capability
- Extreme temperature and weather tolerance



- Processing capabilities:
 - Localize & classify targets
 - Distinguish torpedos from swimmer delivery vehicles
 - Distinguish human from other mammals / mammal from UUVs
 - Determine presence and number of diver tanks
 - Determine if diver is carrying equipment
 - Filter shallow / crowded waterway noise
 - Passive discreet frequency analysis
 - Detect phase shifts (doppler)
 - Track and process multiple targets simultaneously (metric TBD)
 - Individual target density and size measurement
 - Ability to integrate with multiple same systems to achieve larger area coverage



- System compatibilities:
 - Other detection, command & decision systems in use
 - Navy's tactical acoustic database
 - Navy's Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) [or its successor] for tactical display of track data
 - Global Positioning System (GPS)
 - Microsoft Windows operating environment
- Data transmission:
 - Secure to processor
 - Wireless capability (802.11 IP addressable desired)



- Display/Operator Interface:
 - NTDS current command & decision display symbology, can integrate with Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) display
 - Electronic integration of high resolution marine charts and land maps
 - Operator defined audible and visual alarms correlated to track parameters
 - Classification, speed, frequency, phase shift
 - Audio output and recording of (passive) acoustic signals for operator recognition
- Operator Training:
 - Built-in simulator with acoustic library
- Power:
 - Self-contained power generation
 - (e.g. re-seed battery pack)



Limpet & Underwater IED Search and Detection Requirements

• Threats:

- Limpet mines attached to hull/structure
- Bottom placed or suspended underwater IEDs

System employability:

- Portable, remote controlled, subsurface search platform
- Deployment in under 5 minutes using < two personnel
- Portable, weatherproof control and tracking station

Detection range and features:

- 10 meter scanning range
- No light /poor visibility image reproduction
- Ability to detect subsurface metal and explosive objects
- Extreme temperature and weather tolerant
- Active sonar, laser and/or acoustic sensors
- Three axis control / maneuverability
- Offset position geo-reference and tracking



Limpet & Underwater IED Search and Detection Requirements

Processing capabilities:

- Localize & classify targets
 - Distinguish between inanimate objects and potential devices
- Acoustic / light spectrum to visual image conversion
- Ability to integrate with augmentation systems to coordinate large area search operations
- Real time recording / tracking of search platform and target positions

System compatibilities:

- Other detection, command & decision systems in use
- Navy's Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) [or its successor] for tactical display of track data
- Microsoft Windows operating environment



Limpet & Underwater IED Search and Detection Requirements

- Data transmission:
 - Wire feed
 - Secure to processor
 - Wireless capability (802.11 IP addressable desired)
- Display/Operator Interface:
 - Computerized grid display of platform / target location and track
 - Monitor for real time viewing
- Operator Training:
 - Field use of training platform
- Power:
 - Self-contained power generation
 - Re-seed battery pack
 - Portable generator



- Threats:
 - Small aircraft
 - UAVs
 - Gliders
 - Kites
 - Balloons
- System employability:
 - Stationary sensors/radar/weapons (SRW) ready in under 5 minutes
 - Portable SRW placement by 2 person max
 - Portable deployment in under 15 minutes
- Detection range and features:
 - 5 NM detection
 - Response w/in .5 NM
 - Active short range radar
 - 360hidegueemisibility and coverage Expeditionary Combat Command



- Processing capabilities:
 - Localize & classify targets
 - Distinguish birds from UAVs and small aircraft
 - Distinguish between powered and unpowered craft
 - Determine number of targets
 - Rapid radar signal analyses
 - Detect phase shifts (doppler)
 - Track and process multiple targets simultaneously (metric TBD)
 - Rapid BDA
 - Ability to integrate with multiple same systems to achieve larger area coverage
 - Operation in extreme temperature and weather conditions



- System compatibilities:
 - Other detection, command & decision systems in use
 - Navy's Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) [or its successor] for tactical display of track data
 - Microsoft Windows operating environment
 - Shipboard and/or mobile weapons systems
- Data transmission:
 - Secure to processor
 - Wireless capability (802.11 IP addressable desired)

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UNCLASSIFIED

- Display/Operator Interface:
 - NTDS current command & decision display symbology, can integrate with Graphic Data Fusion System (GDFS) display
 - Operator defined audible and visual alarms correlated to track parameters
 - Classification, speed, frequency, phase shift
- Operator Training:
 - Built-in simulator
 - Field exercises
- Power:
 - Ship/station power generator
 - Self-contained power generation
 - Re-seed battery pack
 - Portable generator



Additional NECC S & T Requirements

- C4 capability improvements
- WMD detection, protection, equipment and response
- Personnel mobility
 - Lightweight equipment
 - Vehicle / robot assistance
- Personnel survivability
 - Lightweight armor
 - Countermeasures
 - Vehicle armor
- Infrared imaging improvements
- UAVs (research underway)
- IEDs (research underway)



NECC Technology: Near-Term

- Requirement:
 - First tier surveillance, identifying geographic changes, activity external to structures
- Objective:
 - Increase UAV range & endurance
 - Improve Imaging and compression
- Method:
 - Sensor fusion
 - Secure, wireless, low probability of intercept (LPI)
 - UAV
 - High resolution optical imaging & compression onboard UAV
 - UAV autonomy, propulsion efficiency
 - Counter-insurgency instructor advanced training
 - Deployable virtual training environment



NECC Technology: Mid-Term

Requirement:

- Tracking and identification in all environmental conditions
- Infiltration of building structures
- Widespread coverage
 - aerial
 - ground level
 - maritime
 - surface
 - subsurface

Objective:

- Utilize micro sensors
- Track of individual movements, identification of points of origin and path history

Method:

- Thermal and electromagnetic detection imaging
- Hand-held quick chemical analysis
- Micro tags
- Portable, remote and covert biometrics
- Autonomous data fusion and analysis ?????
- Capability in extreme environments
- Small unit reach back capability
- Real-time adversarial intelligence & decision making

United States Navy

Expeditionary Combat Command



NECC Technology: Long-Term

Requirement:

 Assess psychological drivers and motivators

Objective:

- Causal Based Prediction
- Statistical and pattern based prediction
- Influence tactical decision processes by adjusting the local infra-structure
- Influence individual decision processes by evolving motivation and predispositioning

Method:

- Microtechnology image sensors (hyper spectral & high resolution)
- Micro sensors for an individual or vehicle
- Micro robots penetrating the outer boundaries
- Microtechnology processor for low power, weight, size and data compression & information extraction
- Microtechnology armor
- Real-time relationship understanding and mapping
- Biological processes for molecular recognition ??????
- Plain language tasking for autonomous systems
- Psychological models for predicting response