V-22 Osprey Brief ComDef West 2010 Advancing Force Multiplicity



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LtCol Evan LeBlanc

Command Officer, VMM-161

MCAS Miramar

01 February 2010
NAVAIR Control # 04-10







Technical Overview

V-22 Osprey Performance

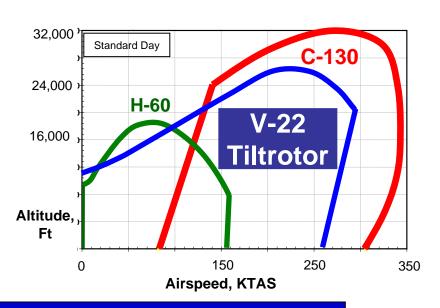




Conversion

Airplane

- Sustained Cruise 262 kn/485 km/h
- Maximum 282 kn/522 km/h
- Mission Radius 350 nm/648 km
- Service Ceiling 25,000 ft/7,620 m
- Normal Altitude w/pax 10,000 ft/3,048 m
- Ferry Range 2,600 nm/4,815 km w/1 refuel
- One Engine Out Capable
- Amphibious Shipboard Capable



Versatility of a Helicopter - Speed/Range of a Turboprop



Program Overview

Joint Service Multi-Mission Tiltrotor Aircraft

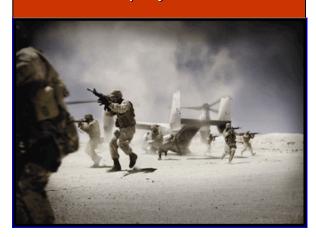


USMC



360 MV-22

- Combat Assault & Amphibious Assault
- Sustained Land Operations
- Self Deployment



USSOCOM



50 CV-22

- Long Range Special Operations (SpecOps)
- Contingency Operations
- Evacuation & Maritime SpecOps



USN



48 MV-22

- Personnel Recovery
- Fleet Logistics Support
- Special Warfare
- Aerial Refuel





Program Overview

Navy V-22 Joint Program Office (JPO)



- Tiltrotor vertical/short takeoff and landing (VSTOL)
- Multi-mission aircraft developed to meet combat requirements
- Replacing USMC CH-46E
- Augmenting USAF SOF
- Mix of 458 aircraft delivered to
 - USMC MV-22
 - USSOCOM CV-22
 - USN MV-22
- Full rate production, 11.B dollar Multi-Year Procurement

- 103 V-22's flying
- Performance Based Logistics (PBL) programs
- Engine Support Program by Mission Care ®
- Over 70,300+ Flight Hours (FH)
- Over 50% FH flown in the last 2 years
- Operational Squadrons
 - Seven USMC MV-22
 - Two USSOCOM CV-22

PMA-275 is Responsible for all V-22 variants, USMC, USN and USSOCOM



MV-22 Product Roadmap

Improved Readiness w/ Maturity



Return to Flight

RTF

- Line clearance modifications and increased inspections for flight test use
- Tape under clamps
- Additional clamps
- Remove marriage clamps
- Add bore scope ports

Block A

- Improved IETMs
- Nacelle Redesign (Demonstrated Safe and Operational)
- S/W Upgrades
- CRIs/ Weight Reduction / R&M Improvements
- Resolution Matrix Improvements
- Improved Mission Computer
- Dig Map Upgrade

Block B

- Improved Effectiveness and Suitability
- S/W Upgrades
- CRIs & R&M Improvements
- Weight Reduction
- Training/Logistics Improvements
- Aft Ramp Hoist
- Wing Fuel
- Ramp Mounted Weapon System
- Belly Gun

Block C

- Enhanced Standby Flight Instrument package
- Fwd ALE-47 Dispenser
- Troop Commander Station upgrades
- EAPS / Starter
 Valve upgrade
- ECS upgrade
- Weather Radar with Lightning Detect
- Misc S/W Upgrades
- CRIs

Future

- Open Systems
- Force Tracking
- CNS/ATM & TCAS
- LPI Altimeter
- Link-16 & Wideband
- FAB-T & JTRS
- · Wireless Intercom
- EW Upgrades
- Aero/Engine/Xmsn Performance Improv.
- NBC Sensing
- Aerial Refueling
- · External Stores Pylons
- Self-taxi
- Naval Kits

2001 2002 2003 2004

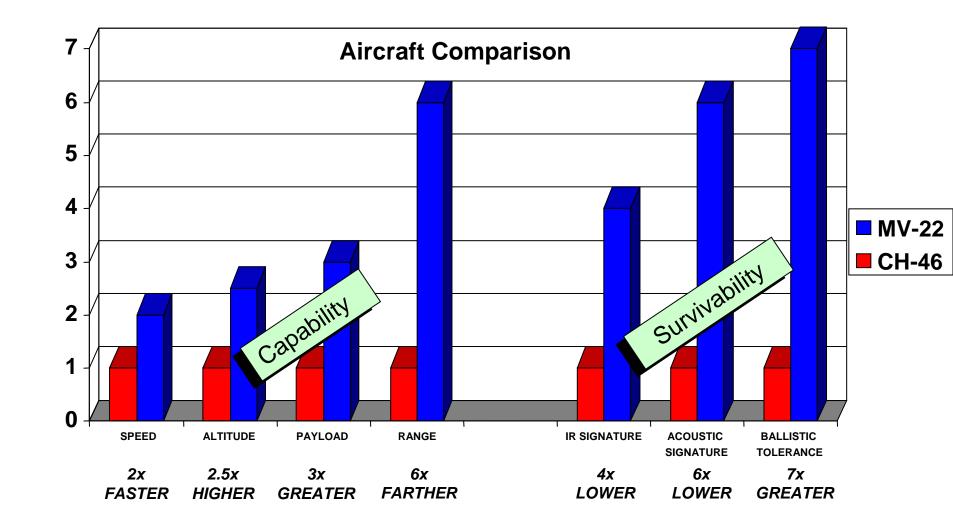
2011

2017 & ECPs



MV-22 Capability/Survivability







Unmatched Survivability

Designed to "Go in Harm's Way"



PERFORMANCE

- Speed
- Range
- Altitude
- Maneuverability

SYSTEMS PROTECTION

- Armor
- Redundancy
- Isolation

COMDEE Conference 1 Feb 2010

Separation

DITCHING BOUYANCY, STABILITY AND EMERGENCY EGRESS

DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM

EW WARNING AND COUNTERMEASURES

ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE CAPABILITY

STROKING SEATS & SHOULDER HARNESSES FOR TROOPS & CREW

ENERGY MANAGEMENT:

- "Broomstraw" Blade Failure
- Mass Remote Design
- Controlled Wing Failure
- Anti-plow Bulkhead



TACTICS

- Night
- Low-level
- All Weather

DRY BAY AND ENGINE FIRE SUPPRESSION

SELF SELAING FUEL SYSTEM

BALLISTIC TOLERANCE:

- Composite Structure
- Hydraulic Ram Protection
- Self-sealing Fuel Bladders
- Nitrogen Inerted Fuel System

SIGNATURE REDUCTION

- Visual
- Infrared
- Acoustic
- EMCON

Reduced Susceptibility

+ Reduced Vulnerability

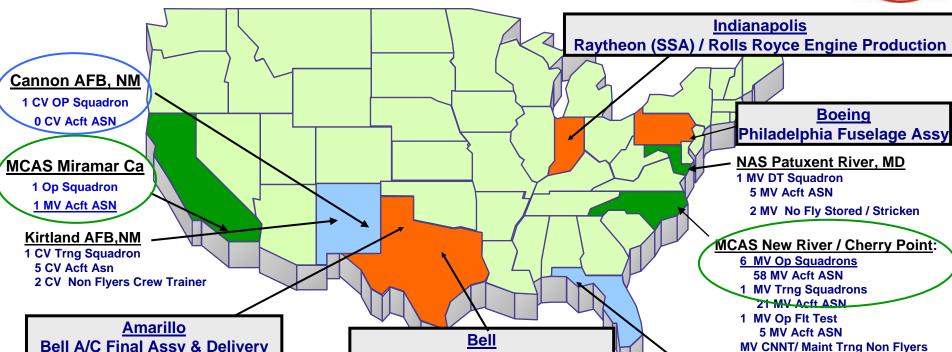
= Improved Survivability

NAVAIR Control # 04-10



Location / Operational Inventory





Bell A/C Final Assy & Delivery

Bell Parts Fabrication and Repair

Aircraft Inventory Summary

1 Sqdn OCONUS 10 MV-22



1 USMC Sqdn Deployed 10 MV-22

		Flyers	<u>Ground</u> <u>Trainers</u>	Stored	Stricken	Total
	MV-22 Operational	59	0	4	0	63
	CV-22 Operational	7	0	0	0	7
	MV Test	10	0	2	0	12
	CV Test	1	0	0	0	1
	MV Training	21	6	0	0	27
	CV Training	5	2	0	0	7
	Stricken	0	0	0	9	9
	TOTAL	103	8	6	9	126
			NAVAIR Control # 04-10			

4 MV Acft stored / Stricken Hurlburt AFB, FL

4 MV Acft ASN 2 MV MTD Acft

MV FS Non Flyers

1 CV op Squadron 7 CV Acft ASN 1 CV Flt Test AC



CV-22 Available for Tasking

8

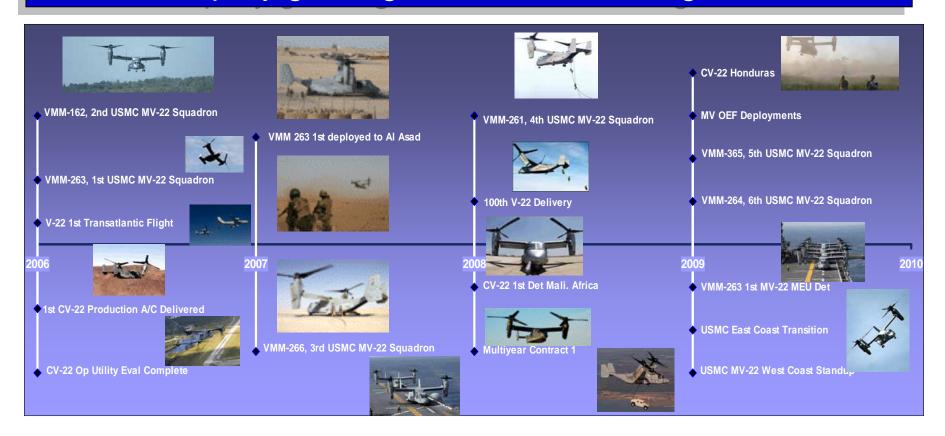


USMC and USSOCOM

V-22 Timeline 2006 - 2009



Rapidly growing, stable and maturing fleet



The V-22s removes many of the current limitations inherent to helicopter operations resulting in a new perspective in current CONOPS.



Fleet Overview

V-22 Timeline Major Events



	Date	Event		
	FY 2006	1 st Transatlantic Flight (MV-22)	②	
	FY 2006	CV-22 Op Eval, CV-22 1st Prod A/C, 1st CV-OP Squadron	②	
	FY 2007	1st Operational Squadron VMM-263, 1st Deployed to OIF	②	
FY06	FY 2008	2 nd & 3 rd Operational Squadron VMM-162 and VMM-266	②	
<u> </u>	FY 2008	MV-22 Deployed 12 aircraft over 18 months (3 Sqds)	②	
<u>-</u>	FY 2009	4 th & 5 th Operational Squadron VMM-261 and VMM-264	②	
FY10	FY 2009	VMM-261 1st MV-22 MEU,MV-22 OEF Operations Begin	②	
	FY 2009	6th Operational Squadron VMM-365	②	
	FY 2009	East Coast Transition CH-46 to MV-22 Complete	②	
	FY 2009	1st USMC MV-22 (West Coast) Squadron VMM-161	②	
	FY 2010	VMM-162 2 nd MV-22 MEU, Diverted to Haiti	②	

Message V-22 is a Military Certified and Combat Capable Aircraft



MV-22 Missions



Multi National Forces – West Missions:

- Air Assault
- Raids
- **Medical Evacuation**
- Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)
- Battlefield Circulation
- Logistical /Personnel Transport

Tactics and Threat Mitigation

- Utilized Low Medium High Altitude Tactics
- Maximized inherent survivability characteristics of the MV-22

Versatility

- Did the work of a helicopters and fixed wing platforms
- Allows new ground schemes of maneuver
- Operated in extreme weather
- Changed the operational commanders mindset



As in Iraq, utilize Low - Medium – High altitude tactics:

- Tactics using both Fixed & Rotary Wing advantages
- Transport in airplane mode between 9,000 ft/2,743 m to 13,000 ft/3,962 m
- Ability to move cargo over 20,000 ft/6,096 m avoiding terrain
- Use of Short Take-Off and Landing (STOL) increases cargo/troop lift, range/radius, and performance
- Self-deployable reducing other airlift requirements
- Taken advantage of V-22 superior Speed and Range which:
 - Delivers troops and cargo at a rate faster than possible with current helicopters
 - Improved survivability; transiting threat areas quickly
 - Providing operational commander increased flexibility
 - Improving successful recovery in MEDEVAC missions
 - Faster Buildup of insertion and sustaining force

MV-22 Osprey USMC OIF & OEF Accomplishments

OIF Accomplishments

- 4,650 + combat sorties
- 10,000 + combat flight hours
- 45.5 hrs/month flight hours
- 71.6*% MC rate ~ Cumulative
 Mission Capability
- 40,000 + personnel transported
- 2,500,000 lbs/1133980 kg of cargo
- 12 aircraft over 18 months

• OEF Accomplishments (as of early Jan)

- 218 + combat sorties
- 619 + combat flight hours
- 30.95 hrs/month flight hours
- 4,000 + personnel transported
- 149,000 lbs/67585 kg of cargo
- 10 aircraft over < 60 days

Meeting all operational tasking

Iraqi and Afghanistan Snapshot
April 2007 through early Jan 2010

(MEU not included)



V-22 Tactical Advantage

Operation OEF

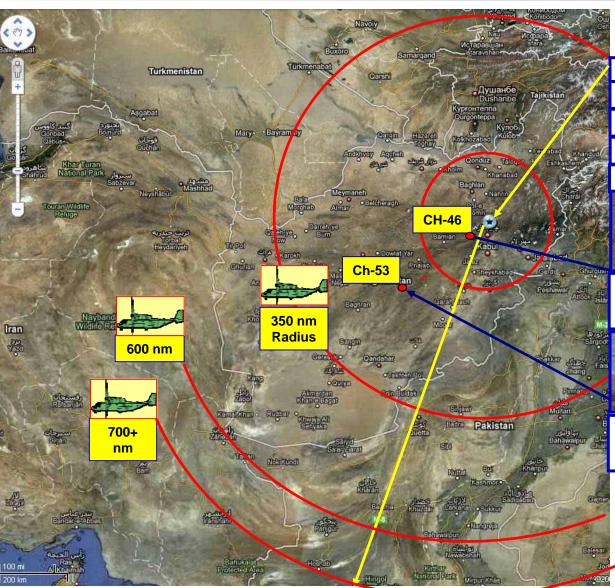




Combat Radius 350 nm/648 km

Refueled Combat Radius 700 + nm/1296 km (1 In-flight Refueling)

Self-Deploy 2600 nm/4815 km (1 In-flight Refueling)



Bagram Air Base 124 nm/ 230 km

124 IIIII/ 230 KIII

350 nm/ 648 km

750 nm/1390 km

1000 nm/1852 km





CH-53D Combat Radius 200 nm/370 km



VMM-263 MEU deployment



- 1st MV-22B shipboard deployment
- 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit
 - 710 sorties
 - 760.7 flight hrs
 - 71%* MC rate ~ Cumulative Mission Capability
 - 2,582 personnel transported
 - 309,470 lbs/140373 kg cargo
 - 10 aircraft over 8 months
 - Provide tiltrotor Aviation Combat Element (ACE)
 - Two high profile MEDEVAC missions
 - Spec Ops missions
- Nov 6, MEU transferred aircraft to OEF

MEU with VMM-263 April – Nov 09





OIF Lessons learned

Missions and Operations



- OIF leadership were still in helicopter (H-46) mindset for tasking
- Inefficient use of V-22 capabilities until learning curve achieved
- Deployment prior to Material Support Date (MSD) drove shortfall in parts availability
- Operated in extreme weather
 - Min temp of 18°F/-7.7°C
 - Max temp of 118°F/47.7°C
 - Operated in extreme low visibility due to dust, when other helo's did not fly
- Tactics Techniques & Procedures (TTP's) continue to be modified
- Insertion surprise due to low noise
- Defensive weapons systems
- Long range theater engagement capability
- High altitude long duration loiter advantages for insertion/extraction and MEDEVAC

'able to shrink the battle space' 1

USMC General Conway MV-22



MV-22 Mission

Compatible to Shipboard Environment



- Jun 05, OPEVAL
 - DT & OT
 - Envelope expansion
 - Short Take Off Landing (STOL)
- Nov 05, USS WASP (LHD 1)
 - Night envelope expansion
- 2006 Deck qualifications
 - USS SAN ANTONIO (LPD 17) qualified for 2 spots
 - USNS LEWIS AND CLARK (TAK-E-1), qualified for 1 spot
- 2007 Deck qualification
 - UK RN HMS Illustrious Cross-Deck
- Apr 09, 1st MEU deployment USS WASP (LHD 1)
- Jan 10, 2nd MEU Deployment USS Nassau (LHA 4)
- V-22 amphibious ship qualifications now in HOSTC database (Helicopter Operations from Ships other Than aircraft Carriers)





Closing Statement



- V-22 production ahead of contract schedule
- Fleet reliability and readiness continue to mature
- Logistics and supply support maturing
- **Seven USMC and Two USSOCOM operational squadrons**
- East Coast transition from H-46 to MV-22 complete
- **USMC MV-22 on 6th deployment**
- **USSOCOM CV-22 SOF being tasked real time**
- All Operational Tasking accomplished
- Roadmap to potential future growth in capabilities
- West Coast VMM-161 now receiving aircraft

