| Exhibit R-2, RDT&E Budget Item Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400: *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide* / BA 7: *Operational Systems Development* | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* |

| COST ($ in Millions) | Prior Years | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 Base | FY 2015 OCO # | FY 2015 Total | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | Cost To Complete | Total Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Program Element | 522.759 | 23.822 | 7.705 | 9.490 | - | 9.490 | 6.436 | 6.465 | 6.589 | 5.898 | Continuing | Continuing |
| S400: *SO Intelligence Systems* | 522.759 | 23.822 | 7.705 | 9.490 | - | 9.490 | 6.436 | 6.465 | 6.589 | 5.898 | Continuing | Continuing |

# The FY 2015 OCO Request will be submitted at a later date.

**A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification**

This program element is part of the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) that provides for the identification, development, and testing of Special Operations Forces (SOF) intelligence equipment to identify and eliminate deficiencies in providing timely intelligence to deployed forces. Sub-projects address the primary areas of intelligence dissemination, sensor systems, tagging, tracking, and locating devices, integrated threat warning to SOF mission platforms, and tactical exploitation of national system capabilities. USSOCOM has developed an overall strategy to ensure that Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems continue to provide SOF with the required capabilities into the 21st century. USSOCOM's C4I systems comprise an integrated network of systems providing positive command and control and timely exchange of intelligence and threat warning to all organizational echelons. The C4I systems that support this new architecture employ the latest standards and technology by transitioning from separate systems to full integration with the Global Information Grid (GIG). The GIG allows SOF elements to operate with any force combination in multiple environments.

| B. Program Change Summary ($ in Millions) | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 Base | FY 2015 OCO | FY 2015 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous President's Budget | 25.935 | 7.705 | 7.769 | - | 7.769 |
| Current President's Budget | 23.822 | 7.705 | 9.490 | - | 9.490 |
| Total Adjustments | -2.113 | - | 1.721 | - | 1.721 |
| • Congressional General Reductions | -2.079 | - | | | |
| • Congressional Directed Reductions | - | - | | | |
| • Congressional Rescissions | -0.034 | - | | | |
| • Congressional Adds | - | - | | | |
| • Congressional Directed Transfers | - | - | | | |
| • Reprogrammings | - | - | | | |
| • SBIR/STTR Transfer | - | - | | | |
| • Other Adjustments | - | - | 1.721 | - | 1.721 |

**Change Summary Explanation**

Funding:

FY 2013: Decrease of $2.113 million is due to sequestration reductions (-$2.079 million) and congressional rescissions (-$0.034 million).

| Exhibit R-2, RDT&E Budget Item Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400: *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide* / BA 7: *Operational Systems Development* | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* |

Sequestration Impacts: Delayed development and follow-on prototype production of Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS) Maritime carry on/carry off Signals Intelligence payloads for 22 SOF maritime craft by one year.

FY 2014: None.

FY 2015: Increase of $1.721 million supports Hostile Forces-Tagging, Tracking, and Locating equipment integration/operational testing ($0.731 million), Integrated Survey Program integration/operational testing ($0.278 million) and JTWS equipment integration/operational testing ($0.712 million).

Schedule: None.

Technical: None.

| Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | | | | | | | | | | Date: March 2014 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation/Budget Activity<br>0400 / 7 | | | | | R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | | | | Project (Number/Name)<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* | | | |
| **COST ($ in Millions)** | **Prior Years** | **FY 2013** | **FY 2014** | **FY 2015 Base** | **FY 2015 OCO #** | **FY 2015 Total** | **FY 2016** | **FY 2017** | **FY 2018** | **FY 2019** | **Cost To Complete** | **Total Cost** |
| S400: *SO Intelligence Systems* | 522.759 | 23.822 | 7.705 | 9.490 | - | 9.490 | 6.436 | 6.465 | 6.589 | 5.898 | Continuing | Continuing |
| Quantity of RDT&E Articles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

# The FY 2015 OCO Request will be submitted at a later date.

**A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification**

This program element is part of the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) that provides for the identification, development, and testing of Special Operations Forces (SOF) intelligence equipment to identify and eliminate deficiencies in providing timely intelligence to deployed forces. Sub-projects address the primary areas of intelligence dissemination, sensor systems, tagging, tracking, and locating devices, integrated threat warning to SOF mission platforms, and tactical exploitation of national system capabilities. The systems developed and tested in this line item are Hostile Forces - Tagging, Tracking, and Locating (HF-TTL); Integrated Survey Program (ISP); Counter-Proliferation Analyses and Planning System (CAPS); Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS); National Systems Support to SOF (NSSS); and Special Operations Tactical Video System (SOTVS).

U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has developed an overall strategy to ensure that Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems continue to provide SOF with the required capabilities throughout the 21st century. USSOCOM's C4I systems comprise an integrated network of systems providing positive command and control and timely exchange of intelligence and threat warning to all organizational echelons. The C4I systems that support this new architecture employ the latest standards and technology by transitioning from separate systems to full integration with the Global Information Grid (GIG). The GIG allows SOF elements to operate with any force combination in multiple environments. The intelligence programs funded in this project will meet annual emergent requirements and are grouped by the level of organizational element they support: Operational Element (Team) and Above Operational Element (Garrison).

OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (TEAM)

• NSSS. This program provides a research and development rapid prototyping capability which functions as HQ SOCOM's Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities program. NSSS improves the combat effectiveness of USSOCOM, its components, and the Theater Special Operations Commands by leveraging National Agency and Service development efforts to provide innovative space-based intelligence systems technologies and enhancements, products and special communications capabilities to tactical SOF units, to include field-deployed signal intelligence (SIGINT) and communications systems such as the Firefly SIGINT and Rapid Reliable Targeting (RRT) geo-location payload and future Friendly Force Trackers (FFT). Similarly, the Enhanced Software-Defined Radio Tag effort will provide a unique, mission-relevant and globally flexible field device which will provide tactical forces the ability to clandestinely tag and persistently track almost any target, using multiple National Theater and Tactical collection platforms.

• JTWS. This program is an evolutionary acquisition (EA) effort that provides threat warning, force protection, enhanced situational awareness, and target identification/acquisition information to SOF via signal intercept, direction finding and SIGINT. JTWS will employ continuing technology updates to address the changing threat environment. SOF SIGINT operators are globally deployed and fully embedded within Special Operations teams and aircrews in every operational environment.

| Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |

This state-of-the-art technology enables SOF operators to provide critical time-sensitive targeting and actionable intelligence to the operational commander during mission execution. Intelligence derived from operations supports campaign objectives and the National Military Strategy. This system has variants that utilize common technologies and interfaces allowing operators to task, organize, and scale equipment based on anticipated signal environments and areas of operation. Variants will be modular; lightweight with minimal power requirements; and configurable to support body worn/mobile or static, air, maritime and precision geo-location operations in support of all SOF missions. Each variant, except static, will be capable of operation by a single trained operator. The four variants are Ground SIGINT Kit (GSK) Bodyworn/Mobile and Team Transportable (GSK static), Air, Maritime, and Precision Geo-Location (Ground and Air).

• HF-TTL. This program utilizes a commodity procurement strategy to provide SOF warfighters with the necessary tools to find, fix, and finish terrorist networks through the emplacement of sophisticated tags and devices that feed into an integrated architecture. HF-TTL provides Regional Combatant Commanders and SOF operators with an immediate capability to tag, track, and locate people, things, and activities. The HF-TTL program provides actionable intelligence for SOF planners. The Mission Sets are comprised of a mix of different classes of tags and their associated detection, interrogation, viewing, tracking, and communications systems that are fielded annually to SOF Components and Theater Special Operations Commands (TSOC) based upon dynamic and emergent SOF operational requirements.

• SOTVS. This program employs an evolutionary strategy to meet SOF reconnaissance and surveillance mission requirements. The program consists of a family of interoperable digital commercial-off-the-shelf systems to capture and transfer near-real time day/night tactical ground imagery utilizing SOF organic radios and global C4I infrastructure. The program provides the capability to forward imagery in near-real time via current or future communication systems (i.e., land-line, High Frequency, Very High Frequency, and Satellite Communications radios) in support of surveillance and reconnaissance missions. This man-packable tactical system consists of digital still cameras, camcorders, ruggedized laptop computers with image manipulation software and data controller.

ABOVE OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (GARRISON)

• CAPS. Department of Defense (DoD) has a planning mission for counter-proliferation (CP) contingency operations. CAPS has been identified by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) as the standard CP planning tool set for DoD. U.S. Strategic Command serves as the coordinator for CAPS requirements. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency provides science and technology expertise and integration support to enhance CAPS capabilities. CAPS provides tools and assessments to DoD and SOF mission planners to aid in worldwide identification and analysis of suspected weapons of mass destruction and potential targets; assesses the associated effectiveness, costs and risks of various CP options and their collateral effects; and develops alternative plans. CAPS is a primary source of CP mission planning information for Combatant Commanders who are the principal customers. CAPS requires ongoing development, integration and testing of leading edge technology for operational planning and processes in order to provide the best possible engineering analysis and to support consequence engineering to meet changing threats. CAPS program funding and responsibility transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for consolidation and interface with DIA's Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Analysis Cell in FY 2014.

• ISP. This program supports Joint Chiefs of Staff contingency planning. ISP collects and produces current, detailed, tactical planning data to support military operations to counter threats against US citizens, interests, and property located both domestic and overseas. ISP products are specifically tailored packages that reflect unevaluated operational information as well as intelligence data for use by DoD and DoS to support operational planners for Counter-Terrorism operations, evacuations, and other rescue missions.

| Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |

| B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs ($ in Millions) | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Title:*** NSSS | 0.783 | 0.795 | 0.807 |
| ***FY 2013 Accomplishments:***<br>Developed SOF-required prototype capabilities, primarily through leveraging current or developing technologies and assets in the National Intelligence Community (NIC), while coordinating with other SOCOM and NIC Programs of Record for production and operational fielding of the successful capabilities. Emphasis areas included Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) support for Tagging, Tracking, and higher-accuracy Geolocating hostile forces, as well as FFT, especially in system-challenged environments. | | | |
| ***FY 2014 Plans:***<br>Develop SOF-required prototype capabilities, primarily through leveraging current or developing technologies and assets in the NIC, while coordinating with other SOCOM and NIC Programs of Record for production and operational fielding of the successful capabilities. Emphasis areas will include ISR support for Tagging, Tracking, and higher-accuracy Geolocating hostile forces, as well as FFT, especially in system-challenged environments. | | | |
| ***FY 2015 Plans:***<br>Develops SOF-required prototype capabilities, primarily through leveraging current or developing technologies and assets in the NIC, while coordinating with other SOCOM and NIC Programs of Record for production and operational fielding of the successful capabilities. Emphasis areas will include ISR support for Tagging, Tracking, and higher-accuracy Geolocating hostile forces, as well as FFT, especially in system-challenged environments. | | | |
| ***Title:*** JTWS | 3.758 | 6.543 | 7.301 |
| ***FY 2013 Accomplishments:***<br>Continued networking and testing within the JTWS Family of Systems (FoS) and implemented Time Difference of Arrival technologies in downsized hardware/software configuration on all variants. Continued development, integration and testing of JTWS Maritime variant. | | | |
| ***FY 2014 Plans:***<br>Continue networking and testing within the JTWS FoS and continue spiral development for all variants. Begin JTWS Maritime prototype development. | | | |
| ***FY 2015 Plans:***<br>Continues networking and testing within the JTWS FoS and continues spiral development for all variants. Continues JTWS Maritime prototype development. | | | |
| ***Title:*** HF-TTL | - | - | 0.731 |
| ***FY 2015 Plans:*** | | | |

| Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |

| B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs ($ in Millions) | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|
| This is a FY 2015 new start. Begins specialized device integration and operational testing and evaluation. | | | |
| ***Title:*** SOTVS<br>***FY 2014 Plans:***<br>Begin integration/operational testing within the SOTVS FoS for technology insertions of improved/downsized hardware/software configuration on all systems.<br>***FY 2015 Plans:***<br>Continues integration/operational testing within the SOTVS FoS for technology insertions of improved/downsized hardware/ software configuration on all systems. | - | 0.367 | 0.373 |
| ***Title:*** CAPS<br>***FY 2013 Accomplishments:***<br>Completed Spiral 13 and transitioned program management to the DIA. | 19.281 | - | - |
| ***Title:*** ISP<br>***FY 2015 Plans:***<br>This is a FY 2015 new start. Begins development for the modernization of the ISP system to integrate with enterprise architecture and support the latest standards and technology. | - | - | 0.278 |
| **Accomplishments/Planned Programs Subtotals** | 23.822 | 7.705 | 9.490 |

**C. Other Program Funding Summary ($ in Millions)**

| Line Item | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 Base | FY 2015 OCO | FY 2015 Total | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | Cost To Complete | Total Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • PROC1: *Intelligence Systems* | 92.870 | 93.119 | 81.001 | - | 81.001 | 99.631 | 99.600 | 96.230 | 97.370 | Continuing | Continuing |

**Remarks**

**D. Acquisition Strategy**

• NSSS is a project to introduce and integrate national systems capabilities into the SOF force structure and operations. This is accomplished by partnering with existing NIC programs of record to incorporate SOF mission requirements into current and developing technologies and assets. This leveraging of funding increases national and commercial systems awareness, demonstrates the tactical utility of national systems and commercial data, tests technologies and evaluates operational concepts in biennial Joint Staff Special Projects, and allows for the transition of promising concepts and technologies to other SOF program office for execution.

| Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |

• JTWS is a fielded program that employs an evolutionary strategy to provide upgraded next generation technology insertions and to address the changing threat environment for all air, ground, maritime and precision geo-location variants. Commercial and government agency sources will be leveraged for required certifications, functional and operational test and acceptance support.

• HF-TTL is a fielded program that utilizes a commodity procurement acquisition strategy to provide highly sophisticated TTL and close target audio/video devices capable of operating in various environments as needed to meet SOF operational requirements. Commercial and government agency sources will be leveraged for required certifications, device level integration, functional, and operational testing and evaluations.

• SOTVS is a fielded program that employs an evolutionary strategy to incorporate the latest state of technology within its product line to provide upgraded next-generation technology insertion of commercial-off-the-shelf systems and address the changing threat environment to meet SOF reconnaissance and surveillance mission requirements. Commercial and government agency sources will be leveraged for required certifications, system level integration, functional, and operational testing and evaluations.

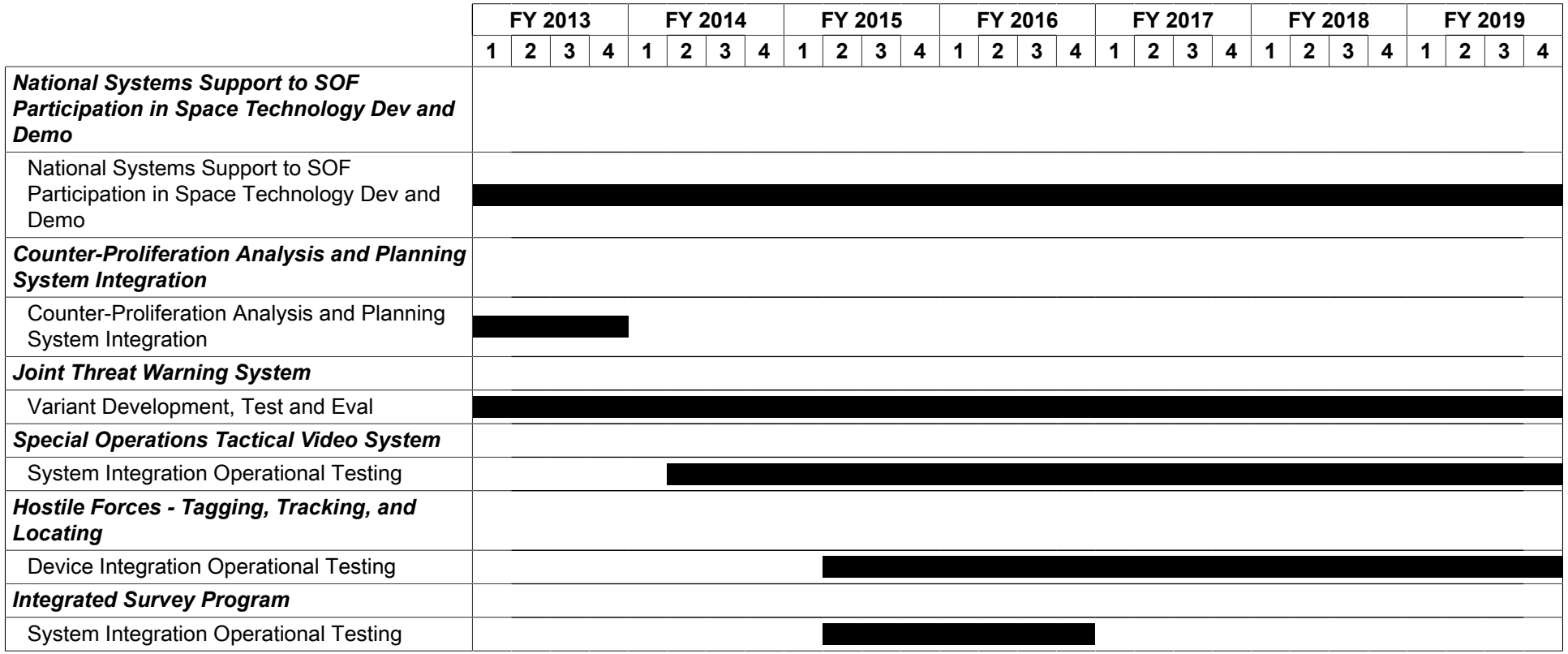
• CAPS is a long-term, strategic program of record with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory to research, develop, produce and disseminate mission-tailored engineering assessments of foreign WMD capabilities. CAPS performs spiral development of leading edge technologies for military operational planning to meet emerging threats. CAPS program funding and responsibility transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency in FY 2014.

• ISP is an operational system that employs an evolutionary strategy to insert emerging technologies for collection, processing, exploitation and dissemination capabilities tailored to SOF user-defined mission requirements. Commercial and government agency sources are leveraged for required certifications, system level integration, functional, and operational testing and evaluations.

**E. Performance Metrics**

N/A

| Exhibit R-4, RDT&E Schedule Profile: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |



| Exhibit R-4A, RDT&E Schedule Details: PB 2015 United States Special Operations Command | | Date: March 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| **Appropriation/Budget Activity**<br>0400 / 7 | **R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)**<br>PE 1160405BB / *Intelligence Systems Development* | **Project (Number/Name)**<br>S400 / *SO Intelligence Systems* |

## Schedule Details

| | Start | | End | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Events by Sub Project** | **Quarter** | **Year** | **Quarter** | **Year** |
| ***National Systems Support to SOF Participation in Space Technology Dev and Demo*** | | | | |
| National Systems Support to SOF Participation in Space Technology Dev and Demo | 1 | 2013 | 4 | 2019 |
| ***Counter-Proliferation Analysis and Planning System Integration*** | | | | |
| Counter-Proliferation Analysis and Planning System Integration | 1 | 2013 | 4 | 2013 |
| ***Joint Threat Warning System*** | | | | |
| Variant Development, Test and Eval | 1 | 2013 | 4 | 2019 |
| ***Special Operations Tactical Video System*** | | | | |
| System Integration Operational Testing | 2 | 2014 | 4 | 2019 |
| ***Hostile Forces - Tagging, Tracking, and Locating*** | | | | |
| Device Integration Operational Testing | 2 | 2015 | 4 | 2019 |
| ***Integrated Survey Program*** | | | | |
| System Integration Operational Testing | 2 | 2015 | 4 | 2016 |