

***United States  
Special Operations Command***



***FY 2015  
Budget Highlights***

# USSOCOM Leadership

## **U.S. Special Operations Commander**

Admiral William H. McRaven, U.S. Navy

## **U.S. Special Operations Deputy Commander**

Lieutenant General John F. Mulholland, U.S. Army

## **U.S. Special Operations Vice Commander**

Lieutenant General Bradley A. Heithold, U.S. Air Force

## **U.S. Special Operations Senior Enlisted Advisor**

Command Sergeant Major Christopher Faris, U.S. Army

## **Air Force Special Operations Commander**

Lieutenant General Eric E. Fiel, U.S. Air Force

## **Army Special Operations Commander**

Lieutenant General Charles T. Cleveland, U.S. Army

## **Joint Special Operations Commander**

Lieutenant General Joseph L. Votel, U.S. Army

## **Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Commander**

Major General Mark A. Clark, U.S. Marine Corps

## **Navy Special Warfare Commander**

Rear Admiral Brian L. Losey, U. S. Navy

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# SOF Vision

## Special Operations Forces (SOF) will continue to be essential to our national security

*“The fact is, that danger remains. While we have put al Qaeda’s core leadership on a path to defeat, the threat has evolved, as al Qaeda affiliates and other extremists take root in different parts of the world. In Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, and Mali, we have to keep working with partners to disrupt and disable those networks. In Syria, we’ll support the opposition that rejects the agenda of terrorist networks. Here at home, we’ll keep strengthening our defenses, and combat new threats like cyber attacks. And as we reform our defense budget, we have to keep faith with our men and women in uniform, and invest in the capabilities they need to succeed in future missions.”*

President Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, 2014

## SOF is critical to the transition the U.S. must make as the era of Iraq and Afghanistan comes to an end

*“Accordingly, our recommendations favor a smaller and more capable force – putting a premium on rapidly deployable, self-sustaining platforms that can defeat more technologically advanced adversaries...Our recommendations seek to protect capabilities uniquely suited to the most likely missions of the future, most notably special operations forces used for counterterrorism and crisis response.”*

Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, FY 2015 Budget Preview, 2014

## Commander's Priorities

- LOO 1. WIN THE CURRENT FIGHT**
  - 1.1 SUSTAIN PERSISTENT GLOBAL ACTIVITIES
  - 1.2 UNIFY SOF EFFORTS IN AFGHANISTAN
  - 1.3 TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE AFGHAN CAPABILITY
- LOO 2. STRENGTHEN GLOBAL SOF NETWORK**
  - 2.1 OBTAIN APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES
  - 2.2 STRENGTHEN TSOCs
  - 2.3 STRENGTHEN NCR & REGIONAL INTERACTION
  - 2.4 ALIGN ENTERPRISE TO SUPPORT THE NETWORK
- LOO 3. PRESERVE THE FORCE /FAMILIES**
  - 3.1 INSTITUTIONALIZE RESILIENCY
  - 3.2 STRENGTHEN FORCE AND FAMILIES
  - 3.3 MAXIMIZE READINESS
  - 3.4 STRENGTHEN COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS
- LOO 4. RESPONSIVE RESOURCING**
  - 4.1 BALANCE AND FOCUS RESOURCING
  - 4.2 INCREASE ACQUISITION AGILITY
  - 4.3 ACHIEVE AUDITABILITY

**VISION:**

A GLOBALLY NETWORKED FORCE OF SOF, INTERAGENCY, ALLIES, AND PARTNERS ABLE TO RAPIDLY OR PERSISTENTLY ADDRESS REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES AND THREATS TO STABILITY

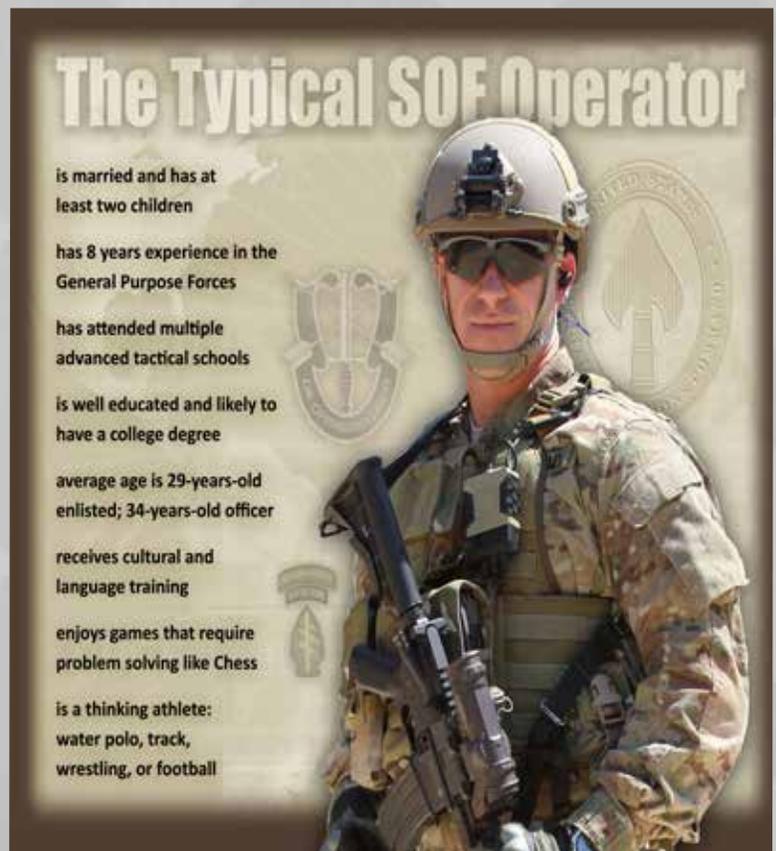
\*USSOCOM Commander's Vision Statement and Lines of Operation (LOO).

# Activation to Present

In October 1986, Congress mandated the creation of United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) in response to significant joint operational failures and the need to address the unconventional threats posed by a world of increasing complexity. Since activation on April 16, 1987, USSOCOM has responded to our Nation's call. Special operations have been conducted across the entire spectrum of conflict in support of conventional forces and as independent missions in support of national security interests. USSOCOM and SOF have played significant roles in all recent operations including SOF helicopter and special boat operations in the Persian Gulf during EARNEST WILL (1987-89); coalition warfare, special reconnaissance, direct action, and SCUD hunting during DESERT STORM (1991); urban warfare during UNOSOM II in Somalia (1993); peace enforcement operations in Haiti (1994-95); non-combatant evacuations operations around the world (1992-Present); peacekeeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995-Present); operations in Kosovo (1999-Present); Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and NEW DAWN (2003-2011); full spectrum operations in support of OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (2001-present); humanitarian, disaster relief operations such as TOMODACHI after the tsunami in Japan, UNIFIED PROTECTION in Libya, the open-sea rescue of the Maersk Alabama with 54 hostages from Somali pirates (2011) as well as the rescue of American and Danish aide workers from Somali captures (2012). USSOCOM played a pivotal role in taking down Osama bin Laden during OPERATION NEPTUNE'S SPEAR (2011), and continues the pursuit of terrorist organizations in many more operations yet to be declassified for release.

The events of September 11, 2001 had a profound impact on USSOCOM and its role in the national security of the United States. From that day on, the role of USSOCOM has grown in breadth, complexity and global engagement. In the last decade, the enemy has become more elusive and agile; hiding in the shadows amongst the general population of failing nation-states and other remote regions of the globe. They use the internet and other overt communication to piece together violent extremist organizations and avoid detection while attempting to plan and execute attacks. The capabilities, budget and deployed footprint of SOF have grown as well since 2001, allowing USSOCOM to maintain a continuous comparative advantage over our enemies and defeat terrorist networks that threaten the security and interests of the United States and our allies. Also during this era, technology advances and greater global economic interdependence have made the world seem smaller. This new global terrain favors the unique capabilities of SOF in order to achieve national objectives of today and the foreseeable future. In the January 2012 National Defense Strategy, the President and the Secretary of Defense both called for a shift away from the use of large conventional forces towards a force that was "agile, flexible, and ready for the full range of contingencies and threats." This shift in defense strategy reflects the evolving threat environment and the reality of tightening fiscal constraints that the Department of Defense will face in coming years. In many ways, this defense strategy paradigm shift advocates a military force with the same

characteristics that make SOF so efficient and effective. As the Department faces new challenges during a period of fiscal constraints, USSOCOM will continue to effectively and efficiently allocate its resources to meet the global operational demands for SOF and prosecute the current fight while preserving its most important asset—its people.





# Financial Improvements

## Audit Readiness

*“Being able to audit this department’s finances is a high priority for me and for the department’s senior leadership. It should be a high priority for each of us. Everything from supply requisitions to contracts needs to be checked for accuracy and completeness.....Successful audits will help improve the departments management, and will also demonstrate the DoD manages the public’s money with the same competence and accountability that we bring to our military operations.”*

Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, DoD Financial Accountability Message, 2013

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2010 requires the Department of Defense, including USSOCOM, to have all financial statements audit ready by September 30, 2017. In addition, the Statement of Budgetary Activity must be audit ready by September 30, 2014. USSOCOM is working diligently to improve financial management reporting, processes, internal controls and supporting documentation to become audit ready by the deadline.

USSOCOM has already been declared audit ready for Appropriations Received and Distributed (Wave 1). Discovery, testing, mock audits and implementation of corrective actions have been completed for all processes and controls related to the Statement of Budgetary Activity (Wave 2). Discovery and testing has also been completed at most USSOCOM locations for the existence and completeness of military and general equipment (Wave 3). A summary of USSOCOM auditability waves is shown below.



# FY 2015 President's Budget Overview

## Introduction

The USSOCOM FY 2015 budget request balances the fiscal requirement to reduce expenses with the operational necessity to continue building the networks and capabilities required to successfully accomplish the missions set forth in the Defense Strategic Guidance (DSG). In this submission, USSOCOM continues to invest in technology and protect SOF-unique capabilities. The FY 2015 President's Budget request remains approximately level with FY 2014 President's Budget request in both manpower and resources. This allows USSOCOM to fully meet the nation's most critical requirements as highlighted in the FY 2012 DSG and the FY 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). This request still amounts to less than 2% of the Department's total top-line.

## Appropriation Highlights

The FY 2015 baseline request of \$7.7 billion ensures that USSOCOM has the resources and manpower required to achieve our mission. Though comparison of the FY 2015 President's Budget request to the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation (Enacted) reflects a baseline increase of 10.6% (\$729 million), it is important to note the FY 2015 request supports the Department's decision to maintain SOF funding and manpower at the FY 2014 requested level. Holistically, the FY 2015 increase is attributed to the significant reduction from this FY 2014 requested level and the FY 2014 enacted level that stemmed from the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

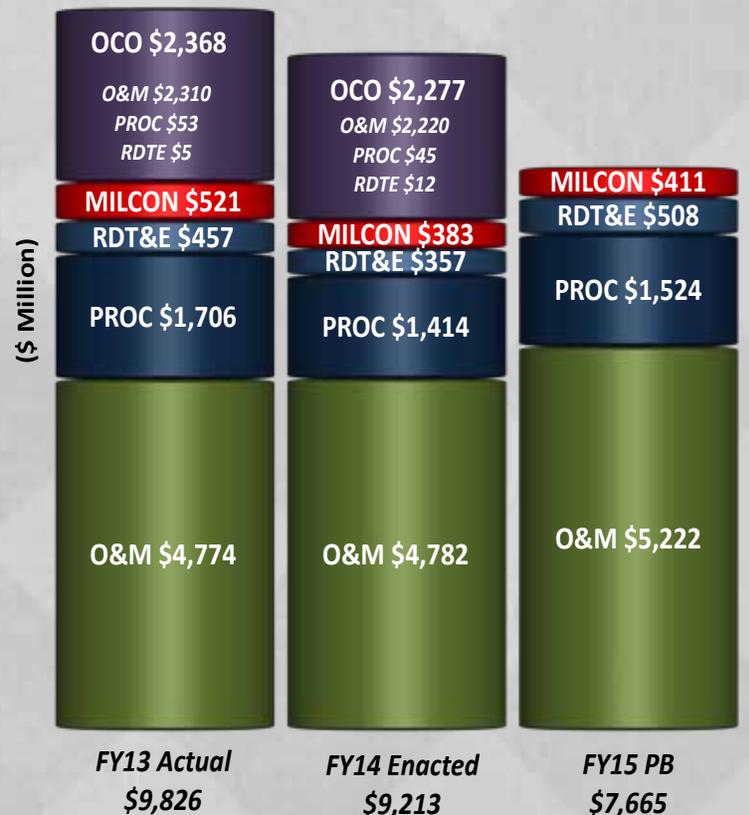
**Operation and Maintenance (O&M)** budget request represents a net increase of \$440 million in FY 2015 over FY 2014, reflecting \$74 million in price growth and \$366 million in program growth. The FY 2015 program growth is attributable to \$420 million in Congressional reductions from the FY 2014 President's Budget contained in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations.

**Procurement (PROC)** budget request reflects a net increase of \$110 million in FY 2015 over the FY 2014 enacted funding level, however still \$182 million below the FY 2013 actual execution level, primarily due to procurement completion of the MH-47 Chinook aircraft, MH-60 Modernization Program, and SOF modification kits for the CV-22. Reductions in recurring support costs and integrated logistical support also contribute to SOCOM's ability to reduce requirement increases.

**Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)** budget request reflects a net increase of \$151 million in FY 2015 over the FY 2014 enacted funding level, and \$57 million above the FY 2013 actual execution level, providing the ability to develop and integrate new technologies critical to advancing SOCOM's capabilities

in light of evolving global threats. Increase primarily supports Aviation Systems Advanced Development, Operational Enhancements and Maritime Systems.

**Military Construction (MILCON)** budget request reflects a \$28 million increase in FY 2015 over the FY 2014 enacted funding level, however still \$110 million below the FY 2013 actual execution level, driven primarily by the completion of several major construction projects. The FY 2015 request includes seventeen major projects in eight states and one unspecified location, along with numerous minor construction projects and the planning and design necessary to address modernization of legacy facilities.

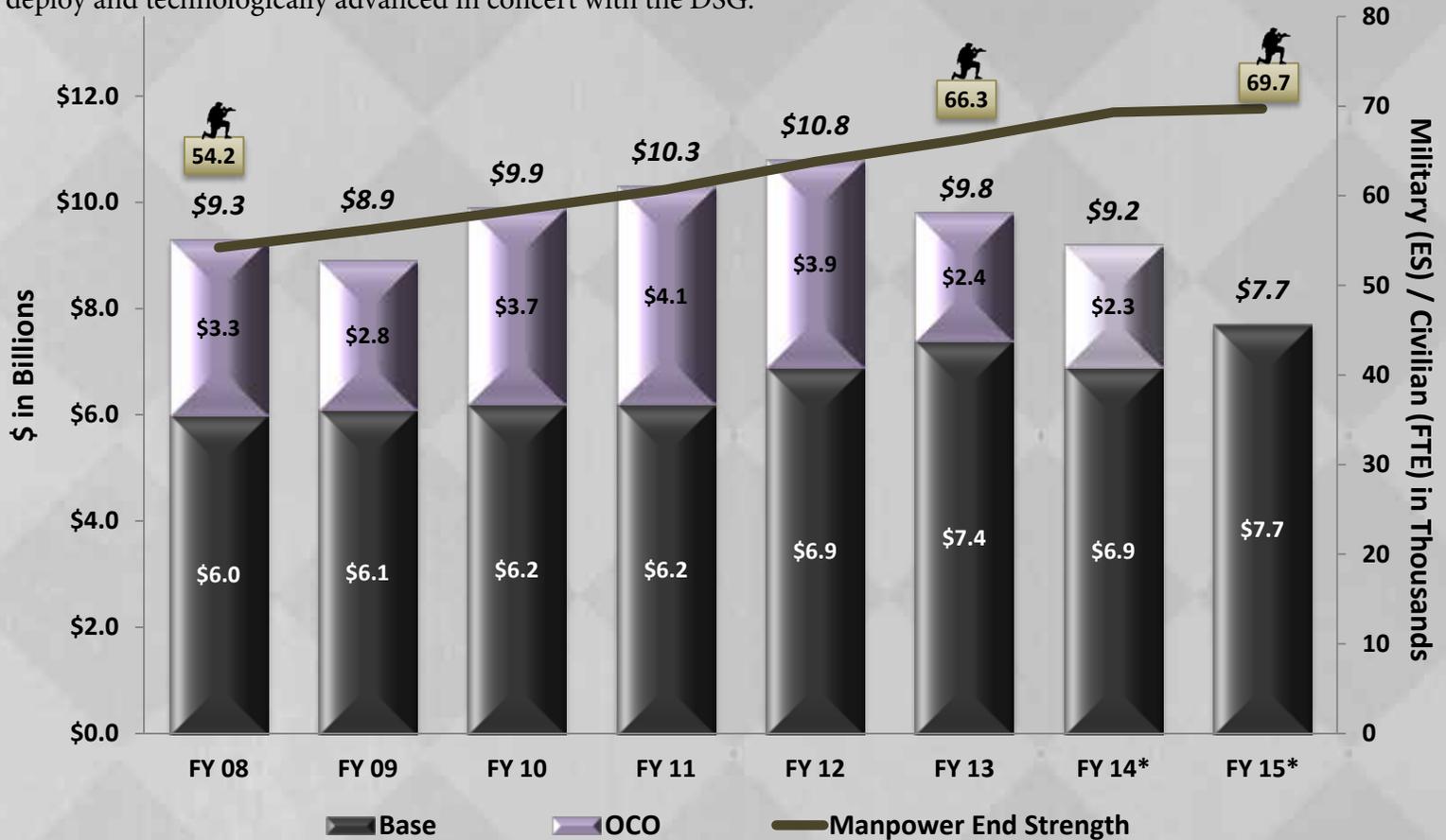


\*FY15 OCO request will be submitted separately pending Department guidance.

# Force Structure

## Manpower Highlights

To pursue its global interests in an era characterized by austerity, the United States will need to draw on all of its tools of statecraft - including diplomatic, information, military and economic means. With a smaller footprint than conventional forces, SOF are both a cost-effective and less visible instrument of national power. Moreover, SOF operators are 3-D warriors, skilled in diplomacy, development and defense, and combine an array of approaches instinctively to achieve strategic level effects. The first SOF truth, “humans are more important than hardware,” is the guiding principle in USSOCOM’s approach to managing, caring for, and sustaining current and programmed force structure. The Command invests wisely in SOF skills and training so that its deployed forces are agile, flexible, ready to deploy and technologically advanced in concert with the DSG.



\* FY 08-13 totals represent EOY actuals; FY 14 represents enacted base/OCO funding; FY 15 OCO to be submitted separately .

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	
Air Force Military	15,274	15,681	16,219	AFSOC: Transfer of two Special Tactics Squadrons (STS) from Air Combat Command to AFSOC, increases combat support/combat service support (CS/CSS) and mission support for all Special Operations Groups and Wings.
Air Force Civilians	2,453	2,462	2,515	
Army Military	32,404	34,100	34,085	USASOC: Decreases CS/CSS to Special Forces Groups and military personnel assigned to Special Operations Aviation Regiment aircrews, the Ranger Regiment, the Sustainment Battalion, and the Civil Affairs Brigade.
Army Civilians	2,416	2,598	2,568	
Navy Military	9,472	9,856	9,848	NSWC: Decreases authorizations for the Naval Special Warfare Center School, grows the enlisted SEAL force, while decreasing CS/CSS.
Navy Civilians	1,194	1,302	1,314	
Marine Corps Military	2,981	3,181	2,989	MARSOC: Decreases authorizations for CS/CSS.
Marine Corps Civilians	132	146	151	
USSOCOM Military Total	60,131	62,818	63,141	
USSOCOM Civilian Total	6,195	6,508	6,548	
<b>Total Manpower</b>	<b>66,326</b>	<b>69,326</b>	<b>69,689</b>	



# Operation & Maintenance

# Operation & Maintenance

## Highlights

The USSOCOM operation and maintenance (O&M) baseline budget request of \$5.2 billion represents an increase of approximately \$440 million over the FY 2014 enacted level. Price increase accounts for \$74 million; with the remaining \$366 million associated with program growth. The FY 2015 request includes additional funding to ensure readiness, invest in the higher education of SOF warriors, continue to enhance efforts to ensure the physical, psychological, and spiritual well-being of SOF via our Preservation of the Force and Families (POTFF) initiative, enhance SOF-unique communications programs, and increase and foster communication, cooperation, and interoperability among partner nations. Decreases are reflected in management headquarters activities and flying hours. The FY 2015 budget request fully complies with Congressional direction to submit the President's Budget Request in three separate Budget Activities (BA): BA 01, Operational Forces; BA 03, Training and Recruiting; and BA 04, Administration and Service-Wide Activities.

<b>BUDGET ACTIVITY / SUBACTIVITY (\$M)</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2014 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2015 Request</b>
<b>BA 01 - Operational Forces</b>	<b>\$6,668.7</b>	<b>\$4,365.9</b>	<b>\$4,762.3</b>
<i>Combat Development Activities</i>	1,754.6	797.2	910.0
<i>Flight Operations</i>	1,142.0	975.3	973.5
<i>Other Operations</i>	1,090.0	780.6	919.3
<i>Ship/Boat</i>	86.5	97.1	117.0
<i>Base Support</i>	59.6	12.7	13.0
<i>Communications</i>	460.2	348.7	426.6
<i>Force Related Training</i>	47.3	51.5	54.6
<i>Intelligence</i>	811.4	449.7	415.4
<i>Maintenance</i>	829.7	511.2	579.7
<i>Management Headquarters</i>	320.6	283.3	270.3
<i>Operational Support</i>	66.8	58.6	82.9
<b>BA 03 - Training and Recruiting</b>	<b>\$332.0</b>	<b>\$332.2</b>	<b>\$371.6</b>
<i>Professional Development Education</i>	23.7	24.4	37.5
<i>Specialized Skill Training</i>	308.3	307.8	334.1
<b>BA 04 - Administration and Service-wide Activities</b>	<b>\$82.7</b>	<b>\$83.8</b>	<b>\$88.0</b>
<i>Acquisition/Program Management</i>	82.7	83.8	88.0
<b>Total FY 2015 O&amp;M</b>	<b>\$7,083.4</b>	<b>\$4,781.9</b>	<b>\$5,221.9</b>

FY13 Actuals include Base and OCO; FY14/15 include Base only. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## Budget Sub-Activities

**Combat Development Activities** sub-activity includes joint and component manpower authorizations, SOF-peculiar equipment, necessary facilities and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to the development of combat doctrine, organizational concepts, material requirements and other developmental activities related to SOF. Sub-activity net increase in FY 2015 is \$112.8 million.

**Flight Operations** sub-activity supports three active Special Operations Wings and two Special Operations Groups, along with their associated squadrons. Funding supports US Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) and US Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) flying hours, SOF peculiar support and equipment, and civilian manpower. Sub-activity net decrease of \$1.8 million is driven primarily by

the decrease in flying hours associated with AFSOC's divestiture of older aircraft (MC-130Hs, MC-130Ps, and AC-130H/Us). This decrease is partially offset by increases in USASOC flying hours, additional civilian FTEs, and the fielding of additional CV-22 aircraft.



**Other Operations** sub-activity includes SOF peculiar support equipment, facilities, manpower authorizations, and other operational costs specifically associated with operational units. FY 2015 net increase of \$138.7 million is driven by support of the Commander's top priorities including Preservation of the Force and Families (POTFF), Regional Special Operations Coordination Centers, (RSCC), the International SOF Coordination Cell (ISCC), persistent engagement at all Theater Special Operations Commands (TSOCs), and costs associated with the establishment of a TSOC for USNORTHCOM. These increases are partially offset by the elimination of the Trans-regional Web Initiative (TRWI), and lower collateral equipment funding in support of Military Construction projects.



**Ship/Boat Operations** sub-activity includes SOF peculiar support and equipment, facilities, manpower authorizations, and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to combatant and support craft assigned to Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC). Sub-activity net increase of \$19.9 million is driven by the lease of an additional Maritime Support Vessel (MSV) in the USPACOM area of responsibility (AOR) and the fielding of High Speed Assault Craft (HSAC) at Naval Special Warfare Group 4. These increases are partially offset by decreases in riverine craft, and lower operational/training requirements for both light and heavy combatant crafts and dry deck shelters.



**Communications** sub-activity includes headquarters and component SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities, manpower authorizations, and associated resources to support worldwide Command, Control, Communication, Computing and Information Automation Systems (C4IAS). Sub-activity net increase of \$78 million reflects increased requirements for the Special Operations Mission Planning Environment (SOMPE), SOF tactical communications systems, SOF Deployable Nodes (SDN), C4IAS support of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance/Full Motion Video capabilities, and the associated airtime and bandwidth for all SOF communication systems. These increases are partially offset by slight decreases in special communications and a realignment of Distributed Common Ground/Surface System (DCGS) funding into the Intelligence budget sub-activity.



**Intelligence** sub-activity includes operation and sustainment of all equipment, systems, logistics, and maintenance required to execute and sustain USSOCOM's Military Intelligence Programs (MIP). Sub-activity's net decrease of \$34.1 million reflects decreases in U-28 and MQ-1 ISR funding associated with USSOCOM's ISR Way ahead, reduced depot maintenance requirements for Special Operations Tactical Video Systems (SOTVS) and Sensitive Site Exploitation equipment, classified program reductions, and decreased funding for a number of MIP-funded systems. These decreases are partially offset by increases in MC-12 contractor logistics support, garrison processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED), classified program increases, and depot maintenance on Joint Threat Warning Systems (JTWS).

**Maintenance** sub-activity supports maintenance and installation of modifications for SOF equipment, weapons, and weapon support systems. Also included is reimbursement to Service industrial funds for depot maintenance of SOF peculiar aircraft, maritime craft, and other equipment. Sub-activity net increase of \$68.5 million is driven primarily by new MC-130J and MQ-9 contractor logistics support (CLS), funds restoral for the Family of Special Operations Vehicles (FOSOV), and maintenance/overhauls of Shallow Water Combat Submersibles (SWCS), Combatant Craft Heavies, (CCH), Dry Deck Shelters (DDS), High Speed Assault Craft (HSAC), undersea systems, Small Unmanned Ariel Systems, (SUAS) and maritime Forward Looking Infrared Radars (FLIR). Also includes the realignment of funding from the Acquisition/Program Management

budget sub-activity for SOF Machine Gun (SMG) maintenance. These increases are partially offset by decreases due to procurement delays associated with lower AC-130 inventory, aviation foreign internal defense (AVFID) aircraft maintenance, and civilian pay relating to decreased full-time equivalents (FTEs).

**Management Headquarters** sub-activity includes manpower authorizations, SOF peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and associated costs specifically identified and measurable to USASOC, AFSOC, NSWC, and Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC) headquarters, as well as the USSOCOM headquarters support activities. Sub-activity net decrease of \$12.7 million is driven by HQ USSOCOM overhead reductions to meet the department's goals of reducing management HQ activities, realignment of SOF Language training, education and Joint Special Operation University civilian FTEs into Budget Activity 3 (Education and Training), realignment of other civilian FTEs into more appropriate Budget Subactivities at Ft Bragg and USSOCOM HQ in Tampa, and lower requirements of the USSOCOM Care Coalition. These decreases are partially offset by slight increases for decision support at Naval Special Warfare Command in Coronado CA and additional funds required to meet auditability requirements directed in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2010.

**Specialized Skills Training** sub-activity provides for recruitment and training in basic and advanced special operations skills and operations, language proficiency training, and education in geopolitical and military aspects of joint special operations. Sub-activity net increase of \$26.3 million reflects the realignment of SOF Language training, education and Joint Special Operation University civilian FTEs from the Management HQ budget subactivity, regional expertise and cultural training increases at the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS), and slight increases at the Marine Special Operations School and the 24th Special Operations Wing (Air Force Special Operations Command). These increases are slightly offset with a decrease in civilian FTEs at USAJFKSWCS.



**Procurement**

# Procurement

## Highlights

In FY 2015, the baseline Procurement request increases \$110 million from the FY 2014 enacted level of \$1.4 billion. The FY 2015 request supports Warrior equipment, Precision Strike Package, and Ordnance items. Other significant funding supports Rotary Wing Upgrades and Sustainment for MH-47 Chinooks, MH-60 Blackhawks and A/MH-6 Little Bird platforms, Intelligence Systems, and Communications, Automation, and Collateral Equipment.

USSOCOM has five new start Procurement programs and modifications in FY 2015.

### Programs

- MC-12 Javaman
- NSAV Medium Aircraft

### Modifications

- NSAV Low Cost Modifications
- EC-130J Commando Solo
- C-130 Terrain Following Radar System

## Budget Sub-Activities

### Aviation

**Precision Strike Package (PSP)** provides SOF an over watch capability including sensors, communications systems, precision guided munition systems, and gun systems on various SOF platforms. The FY 2015 request procures two kits for the MC-130J aircraft, support systems, large caliber gun retrofit, technology insertions, subsystem integration and test, and other government support costs.

**Rotary Wing Upgrades and Sustainment** provides for ongoing survivability, reliability, maintainability, and operational modifications for fielded A/MH-6 Little Bird, MH-47 Chinook, and MH-60 Blackhawk aircraft and their subsystems. The FY 2015 request procures: various Suite of Integrated Radio Frequency Countermeasures Line Replaceable Units; three A/MH-6 Improved Seat Systems, installations and engineering support; various Block 1 upgrades for the MH-47 aircraft; seven Silent Knight Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar Systems, installation, and interim contractor support; Install kits, spares, integration and logistical support for 19 Hostile Fire Indicator Systems; 16 Mission Processor Unit upgrades with installs and software updates; system integration, test, High Definition Video Kits and non-recurring engineering for 216 Secure Real Time Video systems; and, various low cost modifications for A/MH-6, MH-47 and MH-60 aircraft.

**AC/MC-130J** funds the replacement of aging airframes. The AC-130J platform provides SOF with armed over watch and close air support to ground operators. The MC-130J platform provides SOF with a capability to operate in politically sensitive or hostile territory while conducting air refueling missions for special operations helicopters and CV-22 aircraft. Additionally, this aircraft provides the capability to airdrop of leaflets, small special operations teams, resupply bundles and combat rubber raiding craft. The FY 2015 request includes eleven Increment 3 Retrofit Kits and two PSP Retrofit Kits, along with spares.

**Non-Standard Aviation (NSAV)** program supports worldwide SOF missions and must have flexible capabilities to facilitate Theater Special Operations Command tactical and strategic objectives by providing Short Take-Off and Landing, flexible, rapid, responsive operational support, situational awareness and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR), casualty evacuation and humanitarian assistance. Funding provides for the modification and equipment for SOF NSAV and Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AvFID) aircraft, and low cost modifications for fielded NSAV platforms. This line item has two new starts: NSAV Medium platforms and NSAV Low Cost Modifications. The FY 2015 request procures three C-146 aircraft, low cost modifications and various AvFID modifications.

# Procurement

SUBACTIVITY - LINE ITEM (\$M)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
<b>Aviation</b>	<b>\$698.2</b>	<b>\$538.9</b>	<b>\$526.0</b>
<i>MC-12 Javaman</i>	0.0	0.0	40.5
<i>Rotary Wing Upgrades And Sustainment</i>	74.7	110.4	112.2
<i>MH-60 Modernization Program</i>	97.5	81.4	3.0
<i>Non-Standard Aviation</i>	37.0	2.6	48.2
<i>U-28</i>	17.9	3.0	0.0
<i>MH-47 Chinook</i>	154.2	19.8	22.2
<i>RQ-11 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</i>	1.9	0.9	6.4
<i>CV-22 Modification</i>	126.0	90.9	25.6
<i>MQ-1 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</i>	24.7	2.1	0.0
<i>MQ-8 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</i>	7.6	0.0	0.0
<i>MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</i>	35.7	12.9	15.7
<i>STUASLO</i>	0.0	8.2	1.5
<i>Precision Strike Package</i>	67.4	93.5	146.0
<i>AC/MC-130J</i>	26.7	51.9	65.1
<i>C-130 Modifications</i>	20.6	61.3	39.6
<i>Aircraft Support</i>	6.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Shipbuilding</b>	<b>\$5.9</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>\$25.5</b>
<i>Underwater Systems</i>	5.9	15.4	25.5
<b>Ammunition</b>	<b>\$147.9</b>	<b>\$159.0</b>	<b>\$144.3</b>
<i>Ordnance Replenishment</i>	114.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Ordnance Items &lt;\$5M*</i>	0.0	159.0	144.3
<i>Ordnance Acquisition</i>	33.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Other Procurement</b>	<b>\$906.7</b>	<b>\$700.7</b>	<b>\$828.7</b>
<i>Communications Equipment and Electronics</i>	135.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Intelligence Systems</i>	92.9	79.8	81.0
<i>Small Arms and Weapons</i>	25.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems</i>	14.7	14.9	17.3
<i>Other Items &lt;\$5M*</i>	0.0	75.0	84.9
<i>Combatant Craft Systems</i>	38.7	32.8	51.9
<i>Spares and Repair Parts</i>	0.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Special Programs</i>	0.0	9.5	31.0
<i>Tactical Vehicles</i>	37.0	37.4	63.1
<i>Warrior Systems &lt;\$5M*</i>	0.0	208.1	192.5
<i>Mission Training and Preparation Systems</i>	38.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Combat Mission Requirements</i>	20.2	20.0	20.0
<i>MILCON Collateral Equipment</i>	16.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Automation Systems</i>	63.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Global Video Surveillance Activities</i>	6.0	6.6	5.1
<i>Operational Enhancements Intelligence</i>	26.3	25.6	38.1
<i>Soldier Protection and Survival Systems</i>	14.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Visual Augmentation Lasers and Sensor Sys</i>	31.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Tactical Radio Systems</i>	69.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Drug Interdiction</i>	2.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Miscellaneous Equipment</i>	6.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Operational Enhancements</i>	242.6	191.0	243.8
<i>Military Information Support Operations</i>	25.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Total FY 2015 Procurement</b>	<b>\$1,758.7</b>	<b>\$1,414.0</b>	<b>\$1,524.5</b>

FY13 Actuals include Base and OCO; FY14/15 include Base only. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

# Procurement

MC-12 provides a manned fixed wing capability for improved tactical airborne ISR and targeting in support of theater special operations forces. The FY 2015 request includes the acquisition of one new MC-12, along with funding for modifications and mission equipment for 10 existing aircraft.

## ***Ammunition***

**Ordnance Items < \$5M** provides munitions for SOF components' required training, combat missions and war reserve stock. The FY 2015 request allows SOF components to accomplish required annual training, support required combat missions, and build toward required war reserve quantities.

## ***Other Procurement Programs***

**Warrior Systems < \$5M** provides specialized equipment in the areas of communications, weapons, soldier protection and survival systems, visual augmentation systems, lasers and sensors, and radios to meet unique SOF requirements. The FY 2015 request procures SOF Deployable Nodes, SCAMPI, Joint Tactical C4I Information Transceiver System, tactical radios, Joint Base Stations, field segment kits for the Special Communications Enterprise, Blue Force Tracking Devices, Family of Sniper Weapon Systems, Combat Assault Rifles, machine guns, Family of Muzzle Brakes and Suppressors, Tactical Combat Casualty Care Kits,

Counter Radio Controlled-Improvised Explosive Devices, improved night/day observation/fire control devices, various visual augmentation devices, weapons accessories, laser acquisition markers and hand held imagers.

**Other Items < \$5M** provides equipment items for aircraft support, automation systems, spares and repairs, MILCON collateral equipment, miscellaneous equipment, and Military Information Support Operations systems. The FY 2015 request procures aircraft support, MILCON collateral equipment, C4 automation systems, Tactical Local Area Network (TACLAN) equipment, centrally-managed Joint Operational Stocks, SOF-peculiar weapons and equipment, range support, Civil Information Data Processing System hardware/software, and Product Distribution Systems.

**Intelligence Systems** provides for the identification, development, and testing of SOF intelligence equipment to identify and eliminate deficiencies in providing timely intelligence to deployed forces. The FY 2015 request procures Joint Threat Warning Systems, Special Operations Tactical Video Systems, TACLAN Intelligence Suites, Special Operations Command, Research, Analysis and Threat Evaluation Systems, Hostile Forces Tagging, Tracking and Locating devices, and Sensitive Site Exploitation kits.





**Research, Development, Test  
& Evaluation**

# Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

## Highlights

In FY 2015, the RDT&E budget request is \$508 million, an increase of \$151 million from the FY 2014 enacted level of \$357 million. RDT&E is required to develop and integrate new technologies needed to sustain USSOCOM's decisive combat system superiority across the globe.

USSOCOM has eight new start RDT&E efforts in FY 2015.

### Programs

- Integrated Survey Program
- Hostile Forces Tagging, Tracking, Locating Devices
- Long Range Broadcast System
- Blue Force Tracking Devices

### Modifications

- EC-130J Commando Solo
- RQ-11 Small Unmanned Rucksack Portable
- Mission Processor Upgrade
- Next Generation Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR)

## Activities

**Science and Technology (S&T).** The FY 2015 request for S&T funding encompasses the Applied Research and Advanced Technology Development Budget Activities.

### Applied Research

**Special Operations Technology Development:** Conducts studies and develops laboratory prototypes for applied research and advanced technology development. It is also used to leverage other organizations' technology projects.

### Advanced Technology Development

**Special Operations Advanced Technology Development:** Conducts rapid prototyping and advanced technology demonstrations. This program demonstrates and evaluates merging, advanced technologies in as realistic an operational environment as possible by SOF users.

- **Special Operations Advanced Technology Development Sub-Project:** Develops and inserts technologies into, but are not limited to, reduced signature profiles; improved weapons; communications; command, and control systems; sensors; situational awareness tools; lightweight armor and materials; alternative power systems; eco-friendly sustainable energy devices; long duration, reduced size, high output power supplies; and technologies that reduce the load of the operator.
- **Tagging, Tracking and Locating (TTL) Sub-Project:** Provides for the exploitation of emerging

technologies to locate and track targets or items of interest and to pursue advanced development and prototyping of TTL capabilities that have been proven to be feasible and operationally useful.

### Operational Systems Development

**Aviation Systems:** Provides for the development, demonstration, and integration of current and maturing technologies for SOF-unique aviation requirements. The FY 2015 request includes three new starts: EC-130J Commando Solo, Next Generation FLIR and Mission Processor Upgrade.

- **Aviations Systems Advanced Development Sub-Project:** Provides for the development of trial kit installation of C-130J Block cycle upgrades on the EC-130J Commando Solo aircraft; flight test of an Enhanced Situational Awareness (ESA) on the SOF C-130 aircraft; development, integration and test activities to provide electronic warfare capability against radio frequency threats for SOF AC/MC-130J aircraft; development integration and testing of large caliber gun capability upgrade of the Precision Strike Package on AC-130 aircraft; development, integration and test of the Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance (TF/TA) radar system on two MC-130J aircraft and to accelerate MC-130J TF fielding and capability; engineering, manufacturing and development (EMD) and operational flight testing of SOF TF/TA Radar; and, development, integration and testing of digital broadcast capabilities on the EC-130J Commando Solo aircraft.

# Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

ACTIVITY - LINE ITEM (\$M)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
<b>Applied Research</b>	<b>\$37.5</b>	<b>\$28.3</b>	<b>\$39.8</b>
<i>Special Operations Technology Development</i>	37.5	28.3	39.8
<b>Advanced Technology Development (ATD)</b>	<b>\$45.1</b>	<b>\$42.8</b>	<b>\$57.6</b>
<i>Special Operations Advanced Technology Development</i>	40.0	37.0	39.5
<i>Aviation Engineering Analysis</i>	0.6	4.9	5.1
<i>SOF Information and Broadcast Systems Advanced Technology</i>	4.5	0.9	13.0
<b>Operational Systems Development</b>	<b>\$378.7</b>	<b>\$285.5</b>	<b>\$410.8</b>
<i>Special Applications for Contingencies</i>	15.2	15.2	19.3
<i>Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems</i>	7.1	5.2	5.3
<i>MQ-1 Predator A UAV</i>	1.1	0.6	0.0
<i>MQ-8 UAV</i>	4.6	0.0	0.0
<i>MQ-9 UAV</i>	2.6	1.3	9.7
<i>RQ-11 UAV</i>	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Small Business Innovative Research</i>	11.0	10.4	0.0
<i>Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development</i>	84.3	130.8	164.2
<i>Special Operations Tactical Systems Development</i>	0.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Special Operations Intelligence Systems Development</i>	23.8	7.7	9.5
<i>SOF Operational Enhancements</i>	56.2	41.3	75.3
<i>Special Operations CV-22 Development</i>	2.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Mission Training and Preparation Systems (MTPS)</i>	8.0	0.0	0.0
<i>AC/MC-130J</i>	17.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Warrior Systems</i>	0.0	17.5	24.7
<i>Special Programs</i>	0.0	7.2	20.9
<i>SOF Communications Equipment and Electronics Systems</i>	2.0	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Tactical Radio Systems</i>	2.7	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Weapons Systems</i>	1.6	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Soldier Protection and Survival Systems</i>	3.7	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Visual Augmentation, Lasers and Sensor Systems</i>	3.6	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Tactical Vehicles</i>	10.9	2.1	3.7
<i>SOF Munitions</i>	1.3	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Rotary Wing Aviation</i>	25.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Maritime Systems</i>	66.3	28.5	57.9
<i>SOF Surface Craft</i>	7.7	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Military Information Support Operations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>SOF Global Video Surveillance Activities</i>	7.0	3.3	3.8
<i>SOF Operational Enhancements Intelligence</i>	12.2	14.4	16.2
<b>Total FY 2015 RDT&amp;E</b>	<b>\$461.3</b>	<b>\$356.6</b>	<b>\$508.2</b>

FY13 Actuals include Base and OCO; FY14/15 include Base only. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

# Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

- **Rotary Wing Aviation Sub-Project:** Provides for the development of cockpit upgrades, improved rotor systems, and upgrades to airframes; flight and qualification testing for the MH-60M Block I upgrades; development of a Degraded Visual Environment sensor solution; development of Active Parallel Actuator System and the engine barrier filter for the MH-47G.
- **Mission Training and Preparation Systems Sub-Project:** Provides for the development of software applications to address SOF-unique aviation, ground and maritime mission planning requirements, data transfer software from mission planning systems to SOF helicopters, airplanes, and simulator/rehearsal systems, and automated performance models and performance prediction software.
- **AC/MC-130J Sub-Project:** Provides for the development integration and test of Increment 3 development, ESA integration and test, and develop and test aircraft modification designs for PSP kit installation.

**Maritime Systems:** Provides for the EMD and operational system development of underwater submersibles, support systems and equipment, pre-acquisition activities (materiel solutions analysis, advanced component development and prototypes), and the EMD and development of medium and heavy surface combatant craft and support equipment to respond to emergent requirements.

- **SOF Underwater Systems Sub-Project:** Provides for the testing of onboard host submarine for the Shallow Water Combat Submersible; conduct developmental testing of the User Operational Evaluation System (UOES) 2 and early operational assessment of UOES2 & 3.
- **SOF Surface Craft Sub-Project:** Provides for the operational testing and development and integration of sub-systems including weapons and situational awareness systems for the Combatant Craft (CC) Medium; development and integration of advanced technologies including situational awareness, survivability, weapons, navigation, and communications systems for the Combatant Craft Heavy; develops program plan, required documentation, and testing of Next Generation

CCFLIR system, and tests and integrates the CCFLIR with combatant craft systems.

**Warrior Systems:** Provides for development, testing and integration of specialized equipment in the areas of automation, communication, radio, weapon, soldier protection and survival, visual augmentation, lasers and sensor, munition and Military Information Support Operations (MISO) systems. Includes two new starts, the Blue Force Tracking (BFT) device, and the Long Range Broadcast System (LRBS).

- **MISO Sub-Project:** Provides for primary hardware development, systems engineering, and test and evaluation on the MISO Broadcast system; primary hardware development, systems engineering, and test and evaluation on pod-based FM and cellular broadcast, power, and antennae technologies for the LRBS; and, hardware development, systems engineering, and test and evaluation on new Product Distribution System/SOF Deployable Network (SDN) components and technologies integrating audio/visual capabilities for MISO products.
- **Communications Equipment and Electronics Systems Sub-Project:** Provides for the assessment, testing and evaluation of next generation systems and components for the SDN, and segment development for the Special Communications enterprise program.
- **Tactical Radio Systems Sub-Project:** Develops and tests new capability in Tactical Radio equipment, and develops and tests new capability in BFT equipment.
- **Soldier Protection and Survival Systems Sub-Project:** Provides for the research, development, testing, and prototyping of various Soldier Protection and Survival Systems, test article acquisition, testing and evaluation in support of both the Tactical Combat Casualty Care program and the Counter Radio Controlled-Improvised Explosive Device programs.

**Special Applications for Contingencies:** Provides for the development and deployment of special capabilities to perform Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) activities for deployed SOF using non-traditional means. The USSOCOM FY 2015 request provides for the development and conduct of combat evaluation for selected sensor delivery platforms and mounted or deliverable ISR capabilities.



Cannon AFB, NM



# Military Construction

# Military Construction

## Highlights

USSOCOM's MILCON funding request for FY 2015 is \$411 million, an increase of \$28 million from the FY 2014 enacted level of \$383 million. MILCON represents 5% of the USSOCOM FY 2015 base budget request. The FY 2015 request contains 17 projects located in eight states and one unspecified location. In addition to \$376 million in Major Construction, the FY 2015 request includes \$10 million in Minor Construction and \$24 million in Planning and Design. USSOCOM continues to invest in its MILCON program in FY 2015 to effectively support SOF operations, training, maintenance, and storage facility requirements. The FY 2015 request addresses military construction requirements attributable to new capabilities/missions, force structure growth, and antiquated infrastructure. As part of the FY 2015 President's Budget, USSOCOM continues to address modernization of legacy facilities inherited from the Army and Navy when USSOCOM was established.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (\$M)	Location	State	FY 2015 Request
<b>Major Construction</b>			<b>\$376.2</b>
<i>SOF Communication/Electronics Maintenance Facility</i>	<i>MCB Camp Pendleton</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<i>SOF Logistics Support Unit One Operations Facility #1</i>	<i>Naval Base Coronado</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>41.7</i>
<i>SOF Support Activity Operations Facility #2</i>	<i>Naval Base Coronado</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>28.6</i>
<i>SOF Company Operations Facility</i>	<i>Fort Stewart - Hunter Army Air Field</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<i>SOF System Integration Maintenance Office Facility</i>	<i>Fort Campbell</i>	<i>KY</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<i>SOF Applied Instruction Facility</i>	<i>Stennis Space Center</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>10.3</i>
<i>SOF Land Acquisition Western Maneuver Area</i>	<i>Stennis Space Center</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>17.2</i>
<i>SOF Tactical Ground Mobility Vehicle Maintenance Facility</i>	<i>Naval Air Station Fallon</i>	<i>NV</i>	<i>20.2</i>
<i>SOF Squadron Operations Facility (STS)</i>	<i>Cannon Air Force Base</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>23.3</i>
<i>SOF Intel/Ops Expansion</i>	<i>Camp Lejeune</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>11.4</i>
<i>SOF Battalion Operations Facility</i>	<i>Fort Bragg</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>37.1</i>
<i>SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility</i>	<i>Fort Bragg</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<i>SOF Training Command Building</i>	<i>Fort Bragg</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>48.1</i>
<i>SOF Human Performance Center</i>	<i>JEB Little Creek-Fort Story</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>11.2</i>
<i>SOF Indoor Dynamic Range</i>	<i>JEB Little Creek-Fort Story</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>14.9</i>
<i>SOF Mobile Communications Det Facility</i>	<i>JEB Little Creek-Fort Story</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>13.5</i>
<i>Skills Training Facility</i>	<i>Unspecified Worldwide</i>		<i>53.1</i>
<b>Minor Construction</b>			<b>\$10.3</b>
<b>Planning And Design</b>			<b>\$24.2</b>
<b>Total FY 2015 Military Construction</b>			<b>\$410.8</b>



# SOF TRUTHS

1. Humans are more important than hardware.
2. Quality is better than quantity.
3. Special Operations Forces cannot be mass produced.
4. Competent Special Operations Forces cannot be created after emergencies occur.
5. Most special operations require non-SOF assistance.

