

FY2013 Budget Highlights

United States
Special Operations Command



USSOCOM Leadership

Admiral Bill H. McRaven

Commander

Command Sergeant Major Chris Faris

Command Senior Enlisted Advisor

Lieutenant General Eric E. Fiel

Air Force Special Operations Command

Lieutenant General John F. Mulholland

Army Special Operations Command

Lieutenant General Joseph L. Votel

Joint Special Operations Command

Major General Paul E. Lefebvre

Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command

Rear Admiral Sean A. Pybus

Naval Special Warfare Command



For questions or comments please contact the USSOCOM Public Affairs Office at:

(813) 826-4600

United States Special Operations Command

7701 Tampa Point Blvd.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida 33621

Table of Contents



History.....	Page 4
Mission and Command Priorities.....	Page 5
USSOCOM Since 9/11.....	Page 6
Secretary of Defense Savings and Efficiency Initiatives.....	Page 7
Budget Overview.....	Page 8
FY 2011—FY 2013 Total Obligation Authority (TOA).....	Page 9
Force Structure.....	Page 10
Operations and Maintenance (O&M).....	Page 12
Procurement.....	Page 16
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E).....	Page 20
Military Construction.....	Page 24
Overseas Contingency Operations.....	Page 26
SOF Truths.....	Page 29



USSOCOM History



Major General
William Donovan

Resulting from legislation passed in October 1986, the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) was activated on April 16, 1987. Congress mandated the creation of USSOCOM because of past joint operational failures and the need to address the unconventional threats posed by a world of increasing complexity.

USSOCOM's primary mission is to organize, equip, train, and deploy special operations forces globally. USSOCOM is also responsible for synchronizing the Department of Defense (DoD) planning for activities related to violent extremists and their networks.

USSOCOM has four Service components: the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, the Naval Special Warfare Command, the Air Force Special Operations Command, the U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command; and two sub-unified commands: the Joint Special Operations Command and the Special Operations Command Joint Capabilities. Each component ensures their assigned Special Operations Forces (SOF) are highly trained, equipped, and rapidly deployable to support national security interests around the world.

From its earliest days, USSOCOM has responded to our nation's call, and special operations have been conducted across the entire spectrum of operations 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 from the special operations helicopters 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): to humanitarian, disaster relief and

other operations such as TOMODACHI after the tsunami in Japan, UNIFIED PROTECTION in Libya and the rescue of the Maersk Alabama ship with 54 hostages from Somali pirates (2011).

USSOCOM is focused on its expanded mission to plan and execute operations in support of the national security objectives. To meet these challenges, USSOCOM will continue to transform itself, establish agile command and control infrastructures, and invest

in programs and systems to improve SOF's capabilities. Our strategy for global engagement has transitioned from our old paradigm of "anytime, anyplace" to our new vision of "right place, right time, facing the right adversary." All USSOCOM personnel have been engaged, and continue to be engaged, in the fight against violent extremists on multiple fronts.

America's special operators are the most capable in the world, and we need to maintain this edge as the tip of the spear in our nation's sustained global pursuit of violent extremist organizations.



USSOCOM Mission

- *Provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests.*
- *Synchronize planning of global operations against violent extremist networks.*
- *Command selected special operations when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense.*

Command Priorities

Win The Current Fight

- Freedom of maneuver to realign resources
- Unify SOF efforts globally
- Maximize Afghan/Host Nation lead
- Modernize key SOF platforms
- Develop game changing capabilities
- Enhance Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance

Expand the Global SOF Network

- Networked, agile SOF that can achieve global effects
- Implement Theater Special Operations Command master plan
- Align USSOCOM to support network

Preservation of the Force and Families

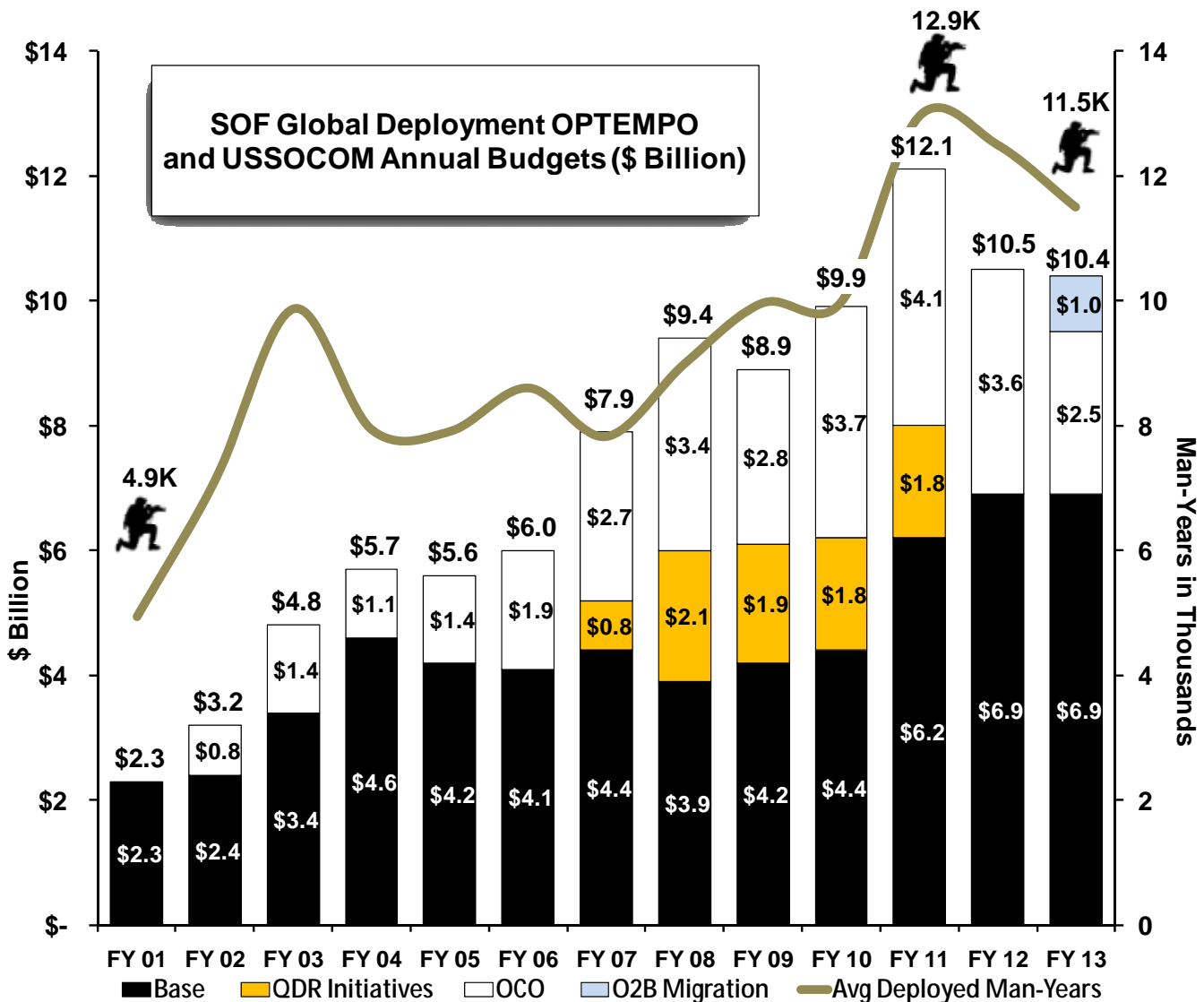
- Humans are more important than hardware
- Increase predictability through PERSTEMPO
- Institutionalize resiliency solutions
- Strengthen SOF families
- Implement SOFORGEN

Sustain Current Functions

- Sustain current programmatic
- Increase acquisition agility
- Complete migration of Overseas Contingency Operations funding to baseline funding

USSOCOM Since 9/11

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 forward, the global role of USSOCOM has grown in breadth and complexity. In the last ten years, the enemy has continued to adapt becoming more elusive and agile; blending with the general population and creating safe havens in failing nation-states and other remote regions of the globe. Our adversaries use the internet and other clandestine communications to develop and sustain violent extremist networks to avoid detection while continuing to plan and execute attacks. In an effort to deter and destabilize the nation's adversaries, SOF capabilities, budget and deployed footprint have grown as well since 2001 (depicted in the chart below), allowing USSOCOM to maintain a continuous comparative advantage over our adversaries and counter violent extremist networks that threaten the security and interests of the United States and its allies. The global environment favors the unique capabilities of SOF to achieve national security objectives today and for the foreseeable future. USSOCOM will continue to spend each tax payer dollar effectively to meet the operational demands for SOF across the globe.



SecDef Savings & Efficiencies

USSOCOM has fully implemented the DoD savings and efficiencies. In FY 2012, USSOCOM began several initiatives to reduce overhead rates, simplify the command hierarchy, and combined or eliminated repetitive or overlapping functions. Additionally, as part of the FY 2013 budget, the command continues to reduce and divest investments in underperforming programs and activities; manage cost-growth in acquisition programs; and implement the results of the combatant command review as well as Executive Order mandates.

Operational forces and their organic support units in USSOCOM, also known as “tooth,” consume 80% of the command’s resources while roughly 20% supports the “tail.” This lean design, coupled with DoD’s direction to continue the planned growth of SOF over the next five years, distorts USSOCOM’s full contribution to the \$60 billion Department-wide reduction efforts. USSOCOM is in full compliance with Executive Order 13589 — Promoting Efficient

Spending. The command saved \$6 million from the travel, printing, and reproduction accounts, and eliminated \$5 million in redundant information operations identified by the combatant command review.

The leadership remains committed to its established and disciplined resource process to ensure success as USSOCOM’s missions, responsibilities and capabilities continue to expand despite the current fiscal landscape. The command, led by the Chief Financial Officer and his team, will continue to aggressively search for savings and efficiencies emphasizing responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

Secretary of Defense Initiatives	(\$ Millions)	
	FY 2012 PB	FY 2013 PB
Efficiencies	\$389	\$434
Better Business Practice	\$72	\$73
Program Reductions/Terminations	\$191	\$269
Reduced Lower Priority Requirements	\$126	\$81
Executive Order 13589 Compliance	N/A	\$6
Combatant Commander Review	N/A	\$5
Savings	-\$49	-\$102
Civilian Pay/Hire Freeze	-\$20	-\$68
Service Support Contracts	-\$12	-\$17
Organization Structure/Function Improvements	-\$17	-\$17

“...take the lead for eliminating wasteful spending, consolidating duplicative functions and driving ongoing and new efficiency initiatives that can help us achieve the aggressive budgetary goals we have set.”

SecDef memorandum to the Deputy Defense Secretary, Dr. Ashton Carter, 17 October 2011

Budget Overview

USSOCOM provides fully capable SOF to defend the United States and its interests and synchronizes planning of global operations against violent extremist networks. The FY 2013 President's Budget request of \$10.4 billion ensures that USSOCOM has the resources and manpower needed to achieve that mission. The FY 2013 budget request reflects the first year of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding migration to USSOCOM's baseline budget. The full and complete migration is required to resource the SOF persistent global presence. SOF OCO funding is a critical element for USSOCOM's ability to meet the National Defense Strategy goals and the Global Combatant Commanders' (GCC) demand for SOF.

In the Defense Strategic Guidance released in January 2012, the President calls for a military that is "agile, flexible, and ready for the full range of contingencies," a statement which is echoed by SecDef in his cover memorandum for the same document. The President also states that "in particular, we will continue to invest in the capabilities critical to future success, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; counter-terrorism; countering weapons of mass destruction; operating in anti-access environments; and prevailing in all domains, including cyber." SOF's ability to conduct full spectrum operations from direct to indirect operations supports the new strategic direction. Exercising economy of force to achieve national objectives is imperative to reduce defense spending in accordance with the 2011 Budget Control Act. Migrating OCO funding to baseline funding in 2013 and beyond is absolutely critical for USSOCOM continued global engagement in support of the new national defense strategy.

Appropriation Highlights

In comparing the FY 2013 President's Budget request (baseline and OCO) to the FY 2012 appropriated amounts, the Total Obligation Authority (TOA) is only slightly lower than the FY 2012 appropriation (-\$69 million or -.6%), but there are some noteworthy variances across the appropriations. The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) base and OCO budget requests combined are \$410M (+6%) higher than the 2012 appropriation. Procurement declined by \$334 million (-15%) from \$2,181 million to \$1,847 million, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation baseline (RDT&E) declined by \$50 million (-10%) from \$482 million to \$432 million, and finally Military Construction (MILCON) baseline declined by \$95 million (-15%) from \$631 million to \$536 million from the 2012 appropriations.

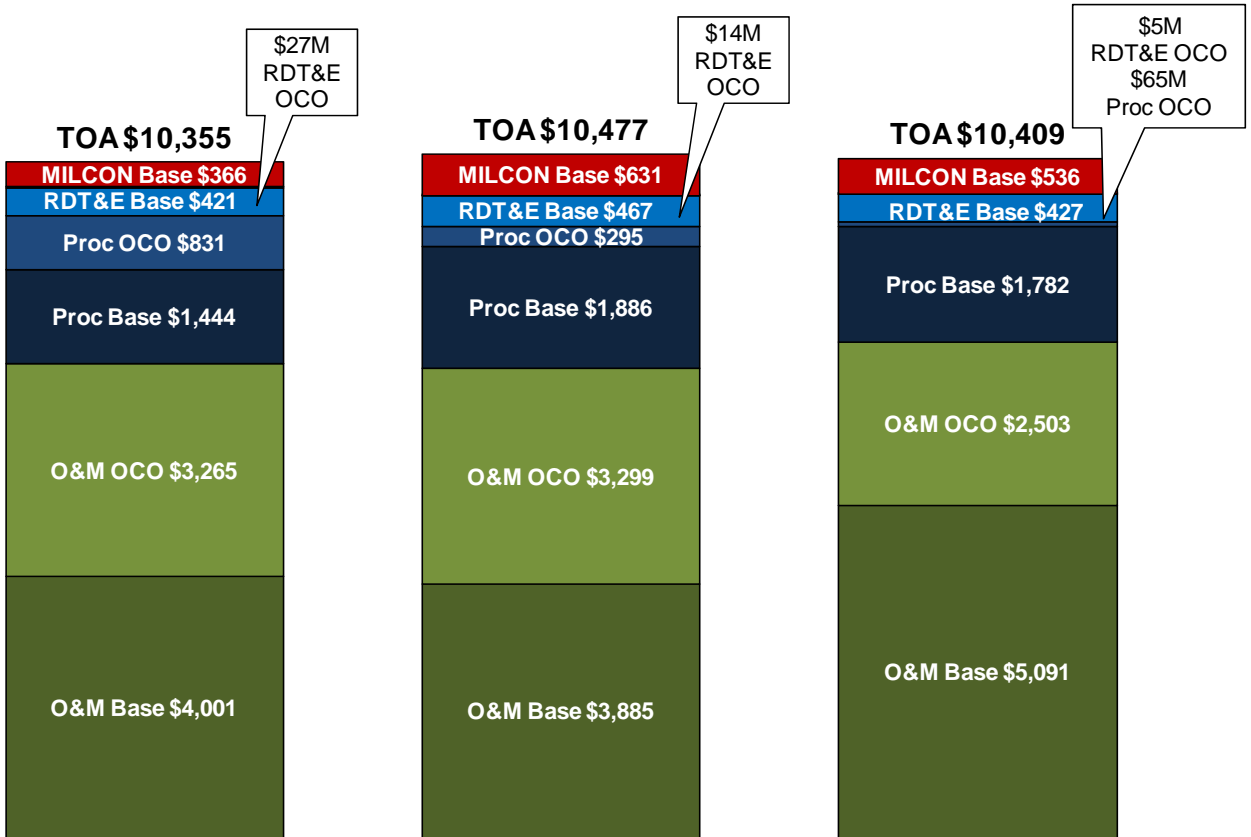
The FY 2013 base budget O&M net increase of \$1,206 million includes an \$888 million OCO migration reflected in each line item of the O&M portfolio and the remaining \$318 million additional in the line items of Flight Operations, Other Operations, and Intelligence.

The FY 2013 Procurement base budget request net decrease of \$104 million results from smaller Aviation and Other Procurement budget requests despite growth in Ship/Boat Building and Ammunition programs.

The FY 2013 RDT&E base budget request net decline of \$40 million is a result of decreases of \$13 million in Applied Research and \$42 million in Operational System Development that is partially offset by the \$15 million increase to Advance Technology Development.

The FY 2013 MILCON base budget request of \$536 million includes 21 projects in nine different states and one overseas construction project. Fort Bragg, NC, has four projects alone worth \$100 million. Camp Lejeune, also in North Carolina, has two projects for \$59 million total. Florida receives the second most amount of funding with two projects worth \$76 million; one for \$34 million at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) and the other for \$42 million at Eglin AFB.

FY 2011 - FY 2013 TOA



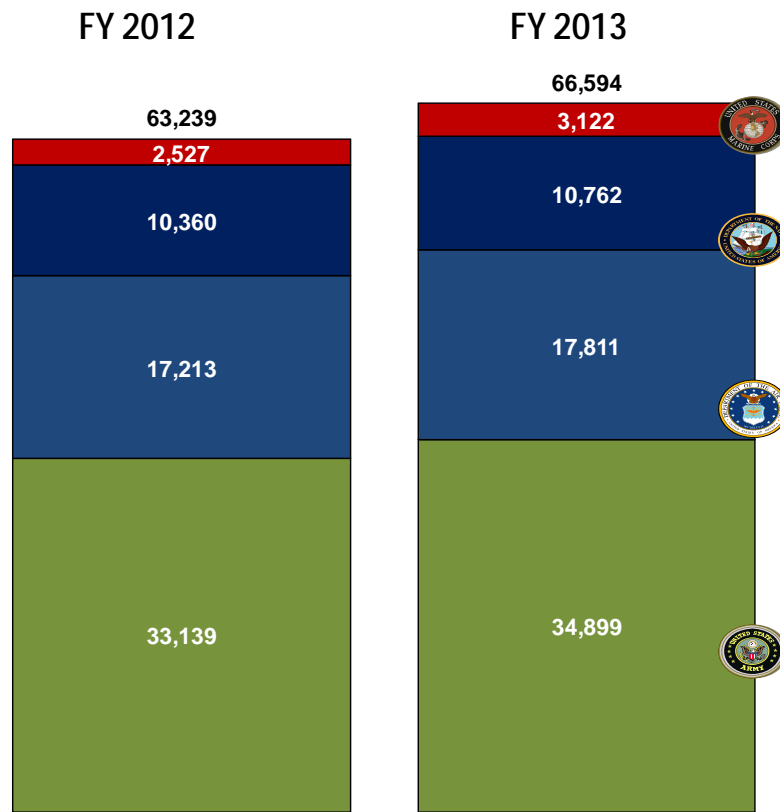
(\$M)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Approp	FY 2013 PB
Base	\$6,231	\$6,870	\$7,836
OCO	\$4,123	\$3,608	\$2,573
Total	\$10,354	\$10,478	\$10,409



Force Structure

Highlights

The first SOF truth, “humans are more important than hardware,” is the guiding principle in USSOCOM’s approach to managing, caring for, and growing the force structure. The command’s multi-dimensional warriors are equally skilled in the full spectrum of capabilities ranging from direct, kinetic offensive action in close proximity to the enemy to indirect, diplomatic nation partnering in support of larger geo-political objectives. The force is comprised of regionally grounded, diplomatically astute experts who achieve strategic gains through tactical and whole-of-government operations. 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 Defense Strategic Guidance. Additionally, USSOCOM embraces the DoD’s contractor to civilian conversion plan as a part of the overall department in-sourcing effort.



	Military	Civilian	Total
Army FY 2012	30,819	2,320	33,139
Army FY 2013	32,420	2,479	34,899
Air Force 2012	14,658	2,555	17,213
Air Force 2013	15,287	2,524	17,811
Marine Corps 2012	2,527	0	2,527
Marine Corps 2013	2,984	138	3,122
Navy 2012	9,049	1,311	10,360
Navy 2013	9,524	1,238	10,762
USSOCOM FY 2012	57,053	6,186	63,239
USSOCOM FY 2013	60,215	6,379	66,594

Force Structure

In 2013, USSOCOM will grow by 3,162 military and 193 civilian authorizations while adding the following capabilities and capacities.

United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC)

Increases authorizations for one Special Forces Battalion (the fifth of the five directed by the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review), to the Special Forces Groups, and increases the military personnel assigned to the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment aircrews, the 75th Ranger Regiment, the Sustainment Battalion, the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade, and the 4th Military Information Support Operations (MISO) Group. Additionally, this year's request increases the authorization for military personnel providing combat support/combat service support (CS/CSS) to USASOC.

Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)

Increases authorizations to provide support for the 1st Special Operations Group, 1st Special Operations Wing, 27th Special Operations Group, and 352nd Special Operations Group and other Air Force support for AFSOC missions.

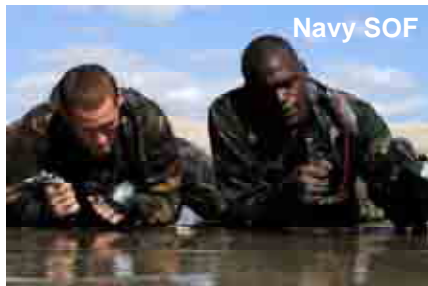
Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC)

Increases authorizations for the Naval Special Warfare Center and School and provide increased CS/CSS to NSWC.

Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC)

Increases authorizations for CS/CSS.

Total force structure authorizations are spread among USSOCOM entities





SOF Marine at Double-Bag Static-Line parachute course



MQ-9 Reaper



MH-60

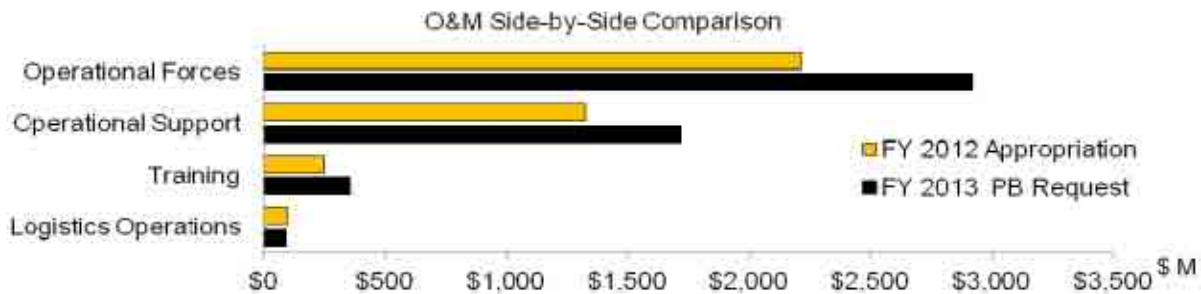


Operations & Maintenance

Operations & Maintenance

Highlights

USSOCOM's FY 2013 O&M budget request is \$5.1 billion baseline and \$2.6 billion for OCO for a combined request of \$7.7 billion or roughly 5.1% more than the 2012 Appropriation. USSOCOM's FY 2013 O&M OCO budget request decreases by \$796 million and is fully offset by the migration of \$888 million from USSOCOM's OCO request into the baseline. This realignment meets the intent of the Secretary of Defense and Congress for the USSOCOM base budget to reflect USSOCOM's role as the global force provider to deter, disrupt, and defeat terrorist networks. Migrating these OCO requirements into the base sustains the "new normal" deployment operations tempo necessary to meet the Geographic Combatant Commanders' global demand for SOF – a demand that often exceeds USSOCOM's force availability. Continued support of USSOCOM's base and the programmed migration of OCO to base beyond FY 2013 are imperative to USSOCOM's persistent global engagement in support of the GCCs and to the security of the United States. Key changes within the major sub-activities follow in the figure below and in more detail in the corresponding table.



Activity/Sub-Activity	(\$ Millions)		
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Appropriated	FY 2013 Request
Operational Forces	\$4,283.4	\$2,210.3	\$2,920.1
Combat Development Activities	\$1,814.3	\$723.1	\$811.3
Flight Operations	\$1,229.2	\$919.0	\$1,113.9
Other Operations	\$1,144.5	\$486.2	\$882.6
Ship/Boat	\$95.4	\$82.1	\$112.3
Operational Support	\$2,488.9	\$1,328.6	\$1,723.3
Base Support	\$58.6	\$33.3	\$29.0
Communications	\$354.9	\$331.2	\$427.8
Force Related Training	\$57.6	\$54.6	\$56.6
Intelligence	\$700.4	\$311.7	\$467.8
Maintenance	\$914.1	\$345.7	\$414.8
Management Headquarters	\$341.0	\$213.3	\$264.9
Operational Support	\$62.3	\$38.9	\$62.3
Training	\$339.8	\$250.0	\$355.8
Professional Development Education	\$22.5	\$17.2	\$18.2
Specialized Skill Training	\$317.3	\$232.8	\$337.5
Logistic Operations	\$153.3	\$96.2	\$91.8
Acquisition/Program Management	\$153.3	\$96.2	\$91.8
Total Operations & Maintenance	\$7,265.4	\$3,885.1	\$5,091.0

Source: USSOCOM PPBES MIS, FY11 Actuals include OCO, FY 12-13 includes base only

Operations & Maintenance

Budget Sub-Activity Highlights

Other Operations (+\$396M). This sub-activity increased primarily due to the realignment of OCO requirements bringing the “new normal” deployed OPTEMPO into the baseline. Several critical areas that reflect this increase are the enduring overseas contingency operations for USASOC, NSWC, AFSOC, and MARSOC. Budgeted support elements with a marked increase in requirements include pre-deployment training, deployed communications, priority language training, and regional cultural awareness training among others. Operations support increases include unconventional warfare, combat readiness, nighttime mission support, intelligence, counter-intelligence, deployed combat services, and infiltration/extraction operations. Other combat enabling budget lines with growth include Family of Special Operations Vehicles (FSOV) sustainment, communications equipment for component command MILCON, Civilian-Military Support Element operations, and Theater Special Operations Command (TSOC) deployed forces support and contingency preparations.



Flight Operations (+\$195M). Flight operations give SOF the flexibility, maneuverability, and surveillance intelligence to attack our enemies globally with a higher probability of mission success by enabling quick infiltration and extraction from contested environments. Increases to this funding line include OCO realignment of the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, flying hours for 13 additional MH-60M aircraft, increase to the 11th Intel Squadron and 623rd Air Operations Center intelligence operations, flying hours for 13 additional CV-22B tilt-rotor aircraft, 1st Special Operations Wing

Foreign Internal Defense operations, and deployed Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) operations.

Intelligence (+\$156M). Growth in this sub-activity is driven by realignments of OCO requirements of classified programs into the baseline. It also funds higher depot maintenance and unit-level equipment replacement for the Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS) as a critical deployed SOF Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) capability as well as expanded Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) capability from the Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems (DCGS) and additional MQ-1 Predator contract logistics support. Lastly, equipment replacement for the Special Operations Tactical Video System (SOTVS) that provides critical deployed operations reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition capabilities was increased.

Specialized Skill Training (+\$105M). SOF missions require extensive pre-deployment training to attain the highest probability of mission success in high risk environments, in fact, the foundations of today’s training doctrine were born of the failed attempted rescue of the Iranian-held hostages in Operation Eagle Claw and the lessons learned. USSOCOM has expanded investment in critical SOF training operations and sustainment so that globally engaged forces are best prepared to support the GCCs. Higher demand for specialized skills is a driving force to provide better, more unique specialized training. Within this sub-activity, funding supports the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center (USAJFKWC), the Special Operations Medical Training Center, the Naval Special Warfare Center, and the Air Force Special Operations Training Center (AFSOTC). Additional training requirements include advanced special operations and tactics; advanced surveillance techniques and equipment; contingency language training; advanced Ranger operations; cultural immersion training; advanced communications, site exploitation techniques; Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) training; UAS training and equipment sustainment; and advanced weapons training. Additionally, the AFSOTC has expanded its training in support of the following courses: close air support; special tactics; aircrew

Operations & Maintenance

training and mission rehearsal; and MC130J/CV-22B training systems for aircraft operations.



Communications (+\$97M). Communications are absolutely vital to the force both on the battlefield and in garrison providing robust connectivity for critical command and control, reach-back access, and intelligence data access to plan and execute missions. Funding supports the Special Operations Forces C4-Information Infrastructure Network (SOFC4IIN) to provide long-haul, wideband commercial circuits and airtime to garrison and deployed forces as well as tactical assured connectivity and airtime for unmanned aerial vehicles, Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems (DCGS), and SCAMPI (not an acronym). USSOCOM continues modernizing legacy satellite systems to provide increased bandwidth to the deployed war-fighter and ensure that deployed nodes provide clear, secure communication in hostile environments with near real-time intelligence data for SOF.

Combat Development Activities (+\$88M). Growth in this sub-activity is due to OCO migration associated with classified programs.

Maintenance (+\$69M). This sub-activity replenishes, repairs, and restores SOF unique equipment required by SOF and SOF combat support personnel. Expanded requirements are attributed to increased contractor logistics support of the AFSOC fixed wing aircraft and related mission simulators for AC-130, CV-22B, EC-130J, MC-130, NSAV, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems, and the MQ-9 Reaper. In addition, the FSOV is experiencing increased repair

or replace rates due to aging and battle damaged vehicles that provide critical tactical ground mobility to SOF.

Management Headquarters (+\$52M). Increases to this sub-activity come from growth within centrally managed contingency contracts which provide training, logistical support, medical/vet support, and communications to SOF deployment training and deployed forces.

Ship/Boat Operations (+\$30M). Growth in this sub-activity is primarily attributable to operations, maintenance, and training requirements associated with 16 High Speed Assault Craft to bridge the gap created by the 2 year delay of the Combatant Craft Medium (CCM). This funding also provides sustainment for other surface and subsurface SOF maritime platforms.

Operational Support (+\$24M), Force Related Training (\$2M), and Professional Development Education (+\$1M). Notable items in the remaining smaller sub-activity increases include support to the 528th Army Special Operations Sustainment Brigade of logistical enablers (communications, medical, and logistics command and control) for USASOC deployed forces, increased personnel, training, and operational costs for the 1,225 additional personnel directed by the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), an expansion of logistics and C4I capabilities to support deployed forces at USASOC, increased Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) requirements, and finally, additions to the Joint Special Operations University curriculum.

Summary

The increase in USSOCOM's FY 2013 request for base and OCO O&M sustains persistent global engagement and programmed QDR growth. Every dollar is critical to continue to execute USSOCOM operations with an average of 11,500 deployed personnel to over 70 countries across the globe at any given time.



MC-130J



MH-47G Chinook Helicopter



CV-22 Osprey



Procurement

Procurement

The FY 2013 Procurement baseline budget request decreases to \$1.8 billion from the FY 2012 appropriated baseline amount of \$1.9 billion. The FY 2013 USSOCOM request supports several rotary and fixed wing capabilities critical to SOF including MH-47 Chinooks, MH-60 modernization, Non-Standard Aviation systems and CV-22 aircraft. Other significant funding supports Ordnance Replenishment, Communications Equipment and Electronics, and SOF Warrior equipment.

The \$1.8 billion Procurement budget funds programs that provide current and future capabilities critical to SOF success on the battlefield. USSOCOM's missions often require specialized weapons, equipment, or aircraft modifications to provide the SOF warrior with the unique capabilities needed for success. To meet the USSOCOM unique mission requirements, the Procurement budget is subdivided into the Aviation, Shipbuilding, Ammunition, and Other programs.

USSOCOM has six new start procurement modifications and programs in FY 2013:

Program New Starts

- Shallow Water Combat Submersibles
- Combatant Craft Medium
- AC/MC-130J Simulator

Modifications

- CV-22 Enhanced Situational Awareness
- Silent Knight Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar
- C-130 Avionics Modernization

Aviation Programs

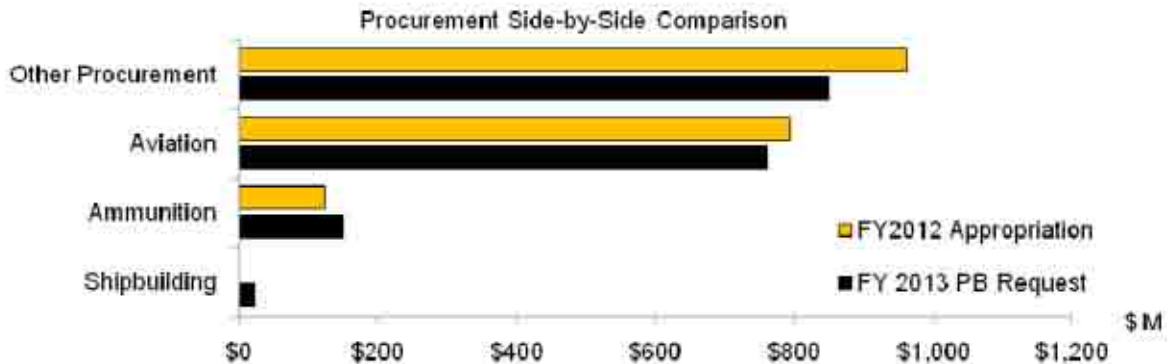
Rotary Wing Upgrades and Sustainment. This line item provides for ongoing survivability, reliability, maintainability, and operational modifications, as well as sustainment costs for fielded A/MH-6 Little Bird, MH-47 Chinook, and MH-60 Blackhawk aircraft and subsystems. This P-1 line has one new start, the Silent Knight Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar (TF/TA) that addresses obsolescence issues for today's legacy radar system the AN/APQ-174B on MH-47G Chinook and MH-60M Blackhawk aircraft. The FY 2013 USSOCOM request procures: various Suite of Integrated Radio Frequency Countermeasures Line Replaceable Units; installation kits, spares, integration and support for Hostile Fire Indicator Systems; 7 Mission Processor Unit upgrades; 25 B-kits for the Secure Real Time Video; 25 seat systems with installs and spares for the A/MH-6; A/MH-6/MH-47/MH-60 Low Cost Modifications; 5 Aircraft Occupant Ballistic Protection Systems with installations; MH-47 Block I upgrades; and, 1 Silent Knight TF/TA Radar with installations.

MH-60 Modernization Program. The MH-60 Modernization program provides USSOCOM with a single model MH-60 fleet of aircraft to support SOF

into the foreseeable future. The line item funds Special Operations-peculiar engineering and modifications to convert the U.S. Army-common UH-60M into the SOF-configured MH-60M. The FY 2013 USSOCOM request procures conversion kits, installation, and logistics support for 16 aircraft, bringing the total production to 62 MH-60M platforms.

Non-Standard Aviation (NSAV). NSAV and Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AvFID) aircraft support Theater Special Operations Command mobility requirements worldwide. The program includes both fixed and rotary wing aircraft for short takeoff and landing, light and medium category, and mobility intra-theater airlift. They are used to conduct training with priority Partner Nations in support of the U.S. strategic objectives. The FY 2013 USSOCOM request procures seven fixed wing aircraft, and associated mission equipment and initial spares. USSOCOM is reviewing the structure of the AvFID and NSAV programs; details of the revised program structure will be presented in the report requested in the FY 2012 Defense Appropriation Bill due to Congress no later than second quarter of FY 2012.

Procurement



Subactivity/Line Item	(\$ Millions)		
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Appropriated	FY 2013 Request
Aviation	\$769.0	\$793.9	\$760.8
46 Rotary Wing Upgrades And Sustainment	\$95.5	\$41.4	\$74.8
47 MH-47 Service Life Extension Program	\$52.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
48 MH-60 Modernization Program	\$144.9	\$145.5	\$126.8
49 Non-Standard Aviation	\$179.6	\$217.6	\$99.8
50 SOF Tanker Recapitalization	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
51 U-28	\$0.4	\$5.1	\$7.5
52 MH-47 Chinook	\$99.9	\$142.8	\$134.8
53 RQ-11 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	\$2.1	\$0.5	\$2.1
54 CV-22 Modification	\$138.4	\$118.0	\$139.1
55 MQ-1 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	\$22.9	\$3.0	\$4.0
56 MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	\$6.3	\$3.0	\$4.0
57 RQ-7 UAV	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0
58 STUALSO	\$12.1	\$12.3	\$12.9
59 Precision Strike Package	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$73.0
60 AC/MC-130J	\$0.0	\$74.9	\$51.5
61 C-130 Modifications	\$8.9	\$23.2	\$25.2
63 Aircraft Support	\$0.6	\$6.2	\$5.3
Shipbuilding	\$0.8	\$7.0	\$23.0
64 Underwater Systems	\$0.0	\$7.0	\$23.0
65 MK8 Mod1 Seal Delivery Vehicle	\$0.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
Ammunition	\$204.2	\$124.3	\$150.2
66 Ordnance Replenishment	\$145.0	\$106.0	\$113.2
67 Ordnance Acquisition	\$59.2	\$18.3	\$37.0
Other Procurement	\$1,301.1	\$960.9	\$848.0
Multiple Other Procurement Programs	\$1,301.1	\$960.9	\$848.0
Total Procurement	\$2,275.1	\$1,886.1	\$1,782.1

Source: USSOCOM PPBES MIS, FY11 Actuals include OCO, FY 12-13 includes base only

MH-47 Chinook. The MH-47 Chinook program provides a highly specialized aircraft that is capable of worldwide rapid deployment operations and penetration of hostile areas for these missions. The FY 2013 USSOCOM request procures seven MH-47 Chinooks.

CV-22 Modifications. The CV-22 is the SOF variant of the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor, multi-mission aircraft. The CV-22 provides long-range, high-speed infiltration, extraction, and resupply to SOF in hostile, denied, and politically sensitive areas. This P-1 line item has one new start, the CV-22 Enhanced Situational Awareness program that will reduce risk

Procurement

to the aircraft. The FY 2013 request procures four CV-22's, bringing the total production to 48 aircraft.

Precision Strike Package (PSP). A new P-1 line was established in FY 2012 for the PSP to provide SOF an over-watch capability including sensors, communications systems, precision guided munitions and gun systems on various platforms. The FY 2013 request procures two kits, 30mm munitions, initial spares, and support equipment.

AC/MC-130J. This line item provides replacement aircraft for aging airframes including the MC-130E Combat Talon I, MC-130P Combat Shadow, and AC-130H Spectre. The AC/MC-130J aircraft performs clandestine or low visibility, single or multi-ship low-level missions including those in politically sensitive or hostile territory to provide air refueling for special operations helicopters and the CV-22. The 2013 request continues integration for MC-130J aircraft, SOF-peculiar upgrades for six MC-130J aircraft, and retrofit kits for three MC-130J aircraft.

Ammunition

Ordnance Replenishment. This line item provides munitions for training, combat missions, and war reserve stock.

Other Procurement Programs

SOF Communications Programs consist of Communications Equipment and Electronics; Tactical Radio and Automation Systems.

The Communications Equipment and Electronics line provides communication systems to meet emergent requirements. The FY 2013 request maintains survivability with technologically superior communications by procuring SOF Deployable Nodes, SCAMPI, and Joint Tactical C4I Transceiver Systems. This program decreased by \$65 million due to a \$77 million FY 2012 congressional add.

The Tactical Radio Systems line item provides the critical command, control, and communications link interoperability between commanders and SOF teams. The request procures handheld, man-pack,

and HF radios under the Capital Equipment Replacement Program; Radio Integration Systems and Blue Force Tracking devices for situational awareness of friendly forces; and communications between operational elements and headquarters. This line decreased by \$73 million due to a \$72 million FY 2012 congressional add.

SOF Warrior Programs. SOF Warrior line items include Small Arms and Weapons; Visual Augmentation, Lasers and Sensor Systems; Tactical Vehicles; and Soldier Protection and Survival Systems.

Small Arms and Weapons line procures sniper rifles, machine guns, various weapons accessories, and production support.

Visual Augmentation, Lasers and Sensor Systems provide day and night visual augmentation systems, laser range finders, pointers, illuminators, and designators for SOF troops.

Tactical Vehicles line procures 305 Light Tactical All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and 162 ATVs. Soldier Protection and Survival Systems provides specialized equipment to improve survivability and mobility in harsh environments, for unspecified periods of time, and in locations requiring small unit autonomy. This line also procures 25 casualty evacuation sets, 414 force protection Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices, and production support.

Summary

The future of USSOCOM's success and its ability to maintain its comparative advantage on the battlefield depend critically on its ability to out-pace the enemy in technology, equipment, and maneuverability. SOF capabilities are directly related to the investments it makes through its procurement budget. In order to keep its capability edge, USSOCOM will continue to invest in unique equipment and technology through its own acquisition executive and funding authorities.



A/H-6 Little Bird



Iris Scan- Biometric system



Shallow Water Combat Submersible Conceptual



Research, Development,
Test & Evaluation

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

Highlights

The FY 2013 RDT&E base budget request is \$427 million, a decrease of \$40 million from the FY 2012 appropriated baseline amount of \$467 million. The RDT&E budget enables USSOCOM to overcome capability gaps or constraints by funding areas that can result in game changing technologies and equipment. RDT&E is critical to develop and integrate new technologies needed to sustain USSOCOM's decisive combat system superiority across the globe.

USSOCOM has four new start RDT&E efforts in FY 2013:

Program New Start

- Dry Combat Submersibles-Medium
- Special Communications Field Segment Enterprise (SPCOM)
- Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar

Science and Technology (S&T). The FY 2013 Budget Request for S&T encompasses the Applied Research and Advanced Technology Development Budget Activities totals \$80 million and consists of:

Special Operations Technology Development. This is to conduct studies and develop laboratory prototypes for applied research and advanced technology development. It is also used to leverage other organization technology projects.

Special Operations Advanced Technology Development. This is for rapid prototyping and advanced technology demonstrations. This program demonstrates and evaluates emerging, advanced technologies in realistic operational environments by SOF. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request includes one new start in this PE, the Special Communications Field Segment - Enterprise that focuses on the development of transport and field segment devices for a special communications enterprise, as well as the development of means and methods (tradecraft) to provide near term impact to operators.

Tagging, Tracking and Locating (TTL) Sub-Project. This enables the exploitation of emerging technologies to locate and track targets of interest and to pursue advanced development and prototyping of TTL capabilities that have been proven to be feasible and operationally useful.

Modifications

- MC-130 Enhanced Situational Awareness

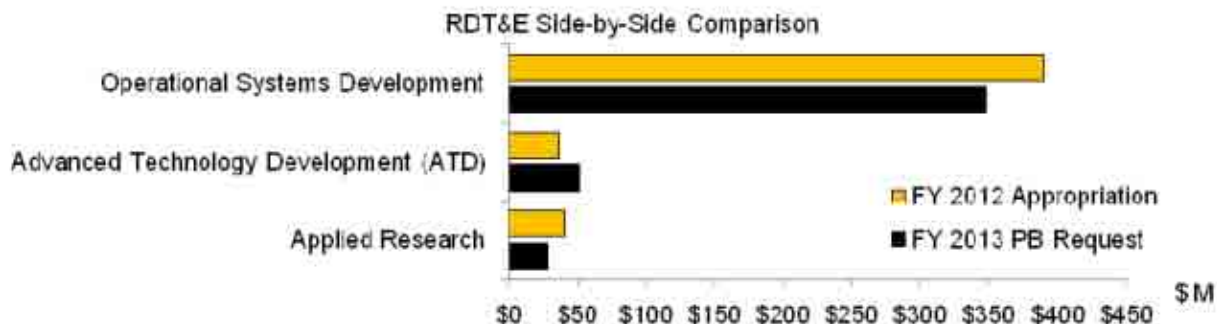
Aviation Engineering Analysis. This provides rapid response capability for the investigation, evaluation, and demonstration of technologies for SOF-unique aviation requirements.

SOF Information and Broadcast Systems Technology Development. This provides rapid prototyping efforts and demonstrations of information and broadcast system technology for Military Information Support Operations (MISO) missions.

Operational Systems Development

Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development. This provides for the development, demonstration, and integration of current and maturing technologies for SOF-unique aviation requirements. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request includes one new start in this PE, the Enhanced Situational Awareness (ESA) for MC-130H aircraft to initiate risk reduction, development and integration of ESA. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request supports: continued integration of the C-130J block cycle upgrade and the development of digital broadcast capabilities on the EC-130J Commando Solo aircraft; continued development, integration, test, and system improvement of the Precision Strike Package on MC-130J aircraft; continued development and integration of the C-130 Terrain Following Radar System on SOF MC-130 aircraft; and continued engineering and manufacturing development of the SOF Common Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance radar, to include developmental flight testing.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation



Activity/Line Item	(\$ Millions)		
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Appropriate	FY 2013 Request
Applied Research	\$36.3	\$41.6	\$28.7
24 Special Operations Technology Development	\$36.3	\$41.6	\$28.7
Advanced Technology Development (ATD)	\$50.6	\$36.0	\$51.1
70 Special Operations Advanced Technology Development	\$41.2	\$30.2	\$45.3
71 Aviation Engineering Analysis	\$4.6	\$0.8	\$0.9
72 SOF Information and Broadcast Systems Advanced Technology	\$4.8	\$4.9	\$5.0
Operational Systems Development	\$361.1	\$389.8	\$260.0
215 Special Applications for Contingencies	\$15.8	\$5.0	\$17.1
230 Distributed Common Ground/Surface Systems	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$7.1
235 MQ-1 Predator A UAV	\$3.6	\$2.5	\$1.4
251 MQ-9 UAV	\$0.1	\$2.5	\$3.0
252 RQ-11 UAV	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$0.0
253 RQ-7 UAV	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0
254 Small Business Innovative Research/Small Bus Tech Transfer	\$9.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
255 Special Operations Aviation Systems Advanced Development	\$65.9	\$74.4	\$9.7
256 Special Operations Tactical Systems Development	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$0.8
257 Special Operations Intelligence Systems Development	\$34.8	\$27.9	\$25.9
258 SOF Operational Enhancements	\$76.7	\$65.4	\$51.7
259 Special Operations CV-22 Development	\$14.0	\$10.8	\$1.8
260 Mission Training and Preparation Systems (MTPS)	\$3.4	\$4.6	\$10.1
261 MC130J SOF Tanker Recapitalization	\$7.4	\$18.6	\$19.6
262 SOF Communications Equipment and Electronics Systems	\$0.9	\$1.4	\$2.2
263 SOF Tactical Radio Systems	\$2.3	\$0.0	\$3.0
264 SOF Weapons Systems	\$0.5	\$2.6	\$1.5
265 SOF Soldier Protection and Survival Systems	\$0.6	\$3.0	\$4.3
266 SOF Visual Augmentation, Lasers and Sensor Systems	\$0.0	\$3.0	\$4.4
267 SOF Tactical Vehicles	\$1.0	\$3.5	\$11.3
268 SOF Munitions	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$1.5
269 SOF Rotary Wing Aviation	\$55.0	\$51.1	\$24.4
270 SOF Underwater Systems	\$27.7	\$68.4	\$26.4
271 SOF Surface Craft	\$19.0	\$14.5	\$8.6
272 SOF Military Information Support Operations	\$4.1	\$3.0	\$0.0
273 SOF Global Video Surveillance Activities	\$5.1	\$8.9	\$7.6
274 SOF Operational Enhancements Intelligence	\$8.0	\$9.5	\$16.4
9999 Classified Programs	\$3.4	\$3.7	\$0.0
Total RDT&E	\$448.0	\$467.4	\$339.9

Source: USSOCOM PPBES MIS, FY11 Actuals include OCO, FY 12-13 includes base only

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation



Tagging, Tracking, and Locating

SOF Intelligence Systems Development. This provides for the identification, development, and testing of SOF intelligence equipment to identify and eliminate deficiencies in providing timely intelligence to deployed forces. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request supports: completion of Spiral 12 and the beginning of Spiral 13 development of Counter-Proliferation Analysis and Planning System; National Systems Support to SOF with emphasis areas Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance for Tagging, Tracking, and higher-accuracy for geo-locating hostile and friendly forces; completing the networking and testing within the Joint Threat Warning System (JTWS) Family of Systems; and the development, integration and testing of the JTWS maritime variant.

Rotary Wing Aviation. This develops SOF-unique modifications and upgrades to SOF rotary wing aircraft that operate in increasingly hostile environments. Rotary wing aircraft supported by these efforts include MH-60M, MH-47G, and A/MH-6M. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request supports A/MH-6M Block 3.0 upgrades, development of the MH-47 Engine Automatic Re-Light, MH-47 Low Cost Modifications, and the development of firmware/software for the Degraded Visual Environment system.

Underwater Systems. This provides engineering and manufacturing development of small combat underwater submersible and underwater support systems and equipment. The capabilities of the submersible systems and unique equipment provide small, highly trained forces the ability to successfully engage the enemy and conduct clandestine operations associated with SOF maritime missions. The USSOCOM FY 2013 request includes one new

start in this PE, the Dry Combat Submersible Medium (DCSM) effort that includes studies and analysis to prepare for the DCSM Milestone B. Ongoing efforts include: continued development of the shallow water combat submersibles, dry combat submersibles, and Dry Deck Shelter modifications. The reduction in FY 2013 is driven by the decision to postpone the Dry Combat Submersible Light and the future Dry Deck Shelter extension modification programs as part of the phased risk reduction strategy for achieving the overall undersea capability.



Dry Deck Shelter

Summary

RDT&E continues to enable critical advances in technology for the SOF Warrior. The technologies, equipment USSOCOM invests in today will potentially be the game changer in future operations from direct action, to humanitarian and disaster relief.



SOF Battalion Operations Facility, Fort Bragg, North Carolina



SEAL Delivery Vehicle Training- Waterfront Ops Facility, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii



Military Construction

Military Construction

Highlights

USSOCOM's MILCON funding request for FY 2013 is \$536 million, a decrease of \$95 million from FY 2012 appropriated baseline amount (-15%). The decrease is a result of FY 2012 being USSOCOM's high water mark for MILCON funding. MILCON represents 7% of the USSOCOM FY 2013 base budget request. As SOF continues to grow, facilities that support SO-peculiar requirements must mirror that expansion. In addition to \$498.2 million in Major Construction, the FY 2013 request includes \$10 million in Minor Construction, and \$27.6 million in Planning and Design. USSOCOM is investing significantly in its MILCON program in FY 2013 to effectively support SOF operations, training, maintenance, and storage facility requirements. The FY 2013 request addresses military construction requirements attributable to new capabilities/missions, force structure growth disconnects, and antiquated infrastructure. As part of the FY 2013 President's Budget, USSOCOM continues to address modernization of legacy facilities inherited from the Army and Navy.

		(\$ Millions)		
Project #	Project	FY 2013 Request	Location	State
Major Construction		\$498.2		
P888	SOF CQC and Dynamic Shooting Facility	\$14.0	NB Coronado	CA
P876	SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	\$31.2	NB Coronado	CA
P915	SOF Mobile Comm Det Support Facility	\$10.1	NB Coronado	CA
76367	SOF Battalion Operations Complex	\$56.7	Fort Carson	CO
FTFA113004	SOF AVFID Ops and MX Facilities	\$41.7	Eglin AFB	FL
NVZR083702	SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	\$34.4	MacDill AFB	FL
P475	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	\$24.3	JB Pearl Harbor	HI
69447	SOF Ground Support Battalion	\$26.3	Fort Campbell	KY
66597	SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	\$3.6	Fort Campbell	KY
69287	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	\$40.5	Fort Bragg	NC
69382	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	\$31.4	Fort Bragg	NC
P1218	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	\$53.4	Camp Lejeune	NC
65052	SOF Support Addition	\$3.9	Fort Bragg	NC
P1393	SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Facility	\$5.5	Camp Lejeune	NC
69493	SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	\$24.7	Fort Bragg	NC
CZQZ083013	SOF AC-RECAP Combat Parking Apron	\$22.1	Cannon AFB	NM
P165	SOF Combat Services Support Facility - East	\$11.1	Little Creek	VA
69445	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	\$46.6	Fort Lewis	WA
69257	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	\$4.0	Fort Lewis	WA
QFQE053004	SOF CV-22 #3 Simulator Facility	\$6.5	OCONUS	ZU
	Classified	\$6.5		
Minor Construction		\$10.0		
Planning And Design		\$27.6		
Total FY 2013 Military Construction		\$535.8		

Source: USSOCOM PPBES MIS



Coalition Task Force SOF provide humanitarian supplies



Reconnaissance Patrol



SOF soldier scans mountainside for potential threats

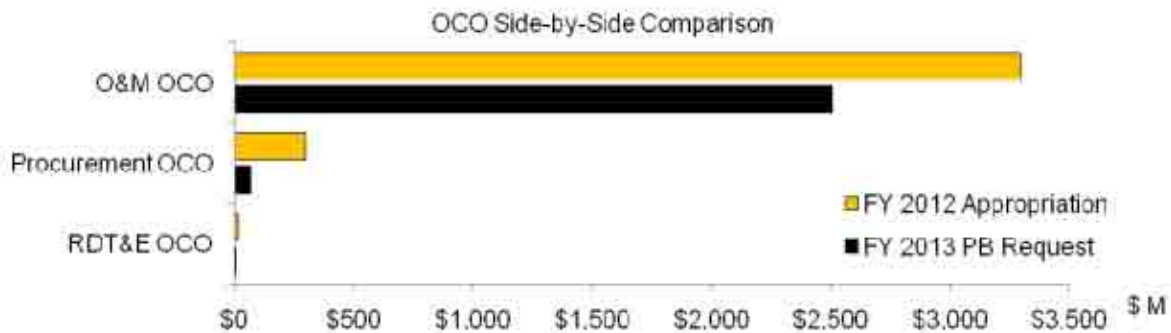


Overseas Contingency Operations

Overseas Contingency Operations

Highlights

The FY 2013 OCO request of \$2.6 billion funds the continuation of SOF persistent global engagement in pursuit of violent extremist networks. It is approximately \$1.0 billion less than the FY 2012 appropriated amount as a result of the initial migration of OCO funding to the baseline budget.



Appropriation	(\$ Millions)		
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Appropriated	FY 2013 Request
O&M	\$3,264.7	\$3,298.7	\$2,503.1
Operations/ISR/ Other Initiatives	\$3,264.7	\$3,298.7	\$2,503.1
Procurement	\$831.4	\$294.6	\$64.9
Aviation Programs	\$223.5	\$13.3	\$16.5
Ammunition Programs	\$101.0	\$87.1	
Other Programs	\$506.9	\$194.3	\$48.4
RDT&E	\$27.4	\$14.5	\$5.0
MQ-1 Predator A UAV	\$3.5		
RQ-7 UAV	\$0.0	\$2.5	
MQ-8			\$5.0
SOF Operational Enhancements	\$14.5	\$12.0	
Special Operations Intelligence Systems Development	\$9.4		
Total OCO	\$4,123.5	\$3,607.8	\$2,572.9

Since 9/11, the global footprint of deployed SOF has risen from 4,900 deployed man-years on average to a peak of 12,900 deployed man-years on average in FY 2011 (refer to the chart in the section "USSOCOM Since 9/11"). The FY 2013 budget request supports an average of 11,500 deployed SOF at any one point in time. The estimate is based on an extrapolation forward of USSOCOM's historical deployed OPTEMPO; however, the current demand for SOF is not met. The recently released National Defense Strategy recommends a shift away from use of a large, conventional force to a smaller, flexible, agile

force to achieve national defense strategy objectives. This type of approach lends itself to the employment of SOF. Also noteworthy, FY 2013 will be the first fiscal year that USSOCOM begins the migration of requirements previously funded with OCO into the baseline appropriation. As shown in the table above, there is a decline in the OCO requested from 2012 to 2013. The delta is fully offset by an increase of \$950 million to the baseline supporting about 26% of FY 2013 global SOF operations and sustainment costs.

USSOCOM's FY 2013 O&M OCO budget

Overseas Contingency Operations

decreases by \$796 million and was fully offset by the \$888 million dollar baseline increase in support of global SOF operations and sustainment. The OCO request is relatively unchanged from the FY 2012 enacted level with the exception of a \$257 million dollar increase to operate and sustain USSOCOM's Mine Resistant Ambush Protection (MRAP) vehicles; these funds were previously budgeted by the MRAP Joint Program Office. The O&M OCO request reflects approximately 74% of the O&M funds required to globally deploy 11,500 SOF in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and other OCO named locations. Funds directly pay for operations and support costs required to locate, target, and defeat terrorist threats.

FY 2013 Investment OCO budget request is \$70 million. This funding supports a wide range of programs including: communications and intelligence systems, Light Tactical All Terrain Vehicle (LATV) equipment reset and readiness, capital equipment replacement (CERP) for

multiple communications systems, and Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) systems for force protection.

Summary

OCO comprises a significant portion of the USSOCOM budget request and supports SOF persistent global engagement. The initial migration of OCO funding to baseline funding is acknowledgment that a large portion of USSOCOM's requirements are funded by OCO but are actually baseline activities in today's global environment. The criticality of the complete migration of OCO funding to USSOCOM's baseline funding can not be overstated.



Foreign Internal Defense



Direct Operations



Village Stability Operations



USSOCOM



SOF Truths

Humans are more important than hardware

Quality is better than quantity

Special Operations Forces cannot be mass produced

Competent Special Operations Forces cannot be created after emergencies occur

Most SOF operations require non-SOF support

