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RDT&E BUDGET ITEM JUSTIFICATION SHEET (R-2 Exhibit)						DATE: June 2001			
APPROPRIATION/BUDGET ACTIVITY RDT&E, Defense-Wide/BA-4						R-1 ITEM NOMENCLATURE Tactical Anti-Satellite Program Development 0603892D8Z			
COST (In Thousand)	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total Cost
Total Program Element (PE) Cost	7,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cont.
Kinetic Energy anti-satellite Cost	7,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cont.

A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification The U.S. military has become dependent on satellites as a primary source of information in virtually all of its operations and then looking at the world-wide proliferation of technology which is making this type capability readily available to virtually any country. Today, national defense planners and strategists have to operate with the knowledge that future adversaries will have access to satellite derived intelligence, warning, communications, navigation, weather and other information that can significantly enhance their war-fighting capability and increase the risk to U.S. and allied forces. The execution of the FY 2000 funding is contingent upon the results of the on-going congressional and department review.

(U) In 1989 the Department of Defense initiated a program to develop a ground-launched, kinetic energy (i.e., hit-to-kill) anti-satellite (KE ASAT) weapon system which would leverage off technologies developed by the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command in support of the (then) Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. Following a Milestone I Defense Acquisition Board Review in December of 1989, the Army was given responsibility for development of the weapon elements of the system (booster, kill vehicle, launch and ground support systems, and the mission and battery control centers.) The Air Force was given responsibility for development of the command and control elements that would have allowed the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Space Command (USCINCSpace) to plan and control ASAT engagements.

(U) With the end of the cold war the perceived need for this capability, as well as support for continued funding diminished steadily and the program was restructured several times. The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 (FY 1994) directed that the program be converted to a Tactical ASAT Technology Program as opposed to an acquisition program with a low funding level. Under this current program, the KE ASAT was test fired in September 1994, successfully meeting all requirements. This 94-pound kill vehicle is the critical component of a KE ASAT.

FY 2000 Program Accomplishments

- Provided funds for KE-ASAT Integrated Command and Control System
- Kill Vehicle Hardware Overrun Coverage
- KE-ASAT/Navigation Operational Requirements Document (ORD) Review
- ORD Critical Performance Parameter Analysis of Alternatives

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- Kill Vehicle Lethality/Susceptibility Analysis
- Debris Analysis
- Kill Device Alternatives and Investigations

B. Program Change Summary:

	<u>FY2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
Previous President's Budget Submit	0	0	0
Adjustments to Appropriated Value	7.500	0	0
Congressional Add			
Program Adjustments	(.400)	0	0
Current President's Budget	7.100	0	0

Change Summary Explanation

This program was a congressional add in FY 2000. No out year funding has been programmed.

C. Other Program Funding Summary

Not Applicable

D. Schedule Profile

Not Applicable

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