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Exhibit R-2, RDT&E Budget Item Justification: PB 2015 Office of Secretary Of Defense	Date: March 2014
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Appropriation/Budget Activity 0400: <i>Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide I BA 5: System Development & Demonstration (SDD)</i>					R-1 Program Element (Number/Name) PE 0605022D8Z I <i>Defense Exportability Program</i>							
COST (\$ in Millions)	Prior Years	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 Base	FY 2015 OCO #	FY 2015 Total	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Cost To Complete	Total Cost
Total Program Element	1.915	1.655	3.750	3.244	-	3.244	3.295	3.391	3.267	3.143	Continuing	Continuing
P013: <i>Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program</i>	1.915	1.655	3.750	3.244	-	3.244	3.295	3.391	3.267	3.143	Continuing	Continuing

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

A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification

The Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program is a result of a USD(AT&L) sponsored legislative proposal for authorities to better prepare warfighting systems for non-US use. The program funds will be replenished through non-recurring cost recoupment in future Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases, Cooperative Program MOUs, or direct commercial sales contracts for sale/transfer of DoD systems benefiting from exportability investments. This program funds activities to support identification of major defense acquisition programs for possible export, and the planning for design and incorporation of exportability features during research and development of these programs. Features include, but are not limited to, technology and engineering design activity such as capability differentials, anti-tamper, system assurance, and software assurance. Activities include the development of program protection strategies for the program; the design and incorporation of exportability features into the system; implementation of exportability requirements onto contracts; and research, development, test, and evaluation activities.

Defense exportability features plays a critically important role in United States Government/DoD efforts to build partnership capacity. Funds support building joint and coalition environments by enabling the export of DoD systems to a wide range of partner nations, resulting in improved security and interoperability. In addition to the operational benefits, by providing these resources up front, then collecting 'fair share' non-recurring cost recoupment, the United States and partner nations will save significant resources by more efficiently designing and producing exportable U.S. systems.

Funding is increased in FY14 to expand the number of systems included in the Defense Exportability Pilot Program that are used to define and implement DEF 'best practice' program management, system engineering, and program protection measures in the DoD acquisition process. Failure to consider export variant designs early in the acquisition process results in increased costs, delayed delivery, and higher risk of sensitive technology compromise due to ad-hoc sales late in production. Early development of export variants including systems design approaches to integrate adequate domestic and exportable anti-tamper (AT) protection and differential capability (DC) requirements to lower production costs, increase quality and timely deliveries to allies and friends, and enhance US industry share of the global marketplace.

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B. Program Change Summary (\$ in Millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 Base	FY 2015 OCO	FY 2015 Total
Previous President's Budget	1.859	3.763	3.786	-	3.786
Current President's Budget	1.655	3.750	3.244	-	3.244
Total Adjustments	-0.204	-0.013	-0.542	-	-0.542
• Congressional General Reductions	-	-			
• Congressional Directed Reductions	-	-			
• Congressional Rescissions	-	-			
• Congressional Adds	-	-			
• Congressional Directed Transfers	-	-			
• Reprogrammings	-	-			
• SBIR/STTR Transfer	-	-			
• Strategic Efficiency Reduction	-	-	-0.542	-	-0.542
• FFRDC	-	-0.013	-	-	-
• Other Reductions	-0.204	-	-	-	-

Change Summary Explanation

FY 2013 from the previous President's Budget submission is predominately due to general Congressional and sequestration reductions and the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) transfer.

FY 2015 decrease is a result of efficiencies identified to incorporate exportability features during research and development of programs.

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Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2015 Office of Secretary Of Defense										Date: March 2014		
Appropriation/Budget Activity 0400 / 5					R-1 Program Element (Number/Name) PE 0605022D8Z / Defense Exportability Program				Project (Number/Name) P013 / Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program			
COST (\$ in Millions)	Prior Years	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 Base	FY 2015 OCO #	FY 2015 Total	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Cost To Complete	Total Cost
P013: Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program	1.915	1.655	3.750	3.244	-	3.244	3.295	3.391	3.267	3.143	Continuing	Continuing
Quantity of RDT&E Articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification

The Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program is a result of a USD(AT&L) sponsored legislative proposal for authorities to better prepare warfighting systems for non-US use. The program funds will be replenished through non-recurring cost recoupment in future Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases, Cooperative Program MOUs, or direct commercial sales contracts for sale/transfer of DoD systems benefiting from exportability investments. This program funds activities to support identification of major defense acquisition programs for possible export, and the planning for design and incorporation of exportability features during research and development of these programs. Features include, but are not limited to, technology and engineering design activity such as capability differentials, anti-tamper, system assurance, and software assurance. Activities include the development of program protection strategies for the program; the design and incorporation of exportability features into the system; implementation of exportability requirements onto contracts; and research, development, test, and evaluation activities.

Defense exportability features plays a critically important role in United States Government/DoD efforts to build partnership capacity. Funds support building joint and coalition environments by enabling the export of DoD systems to a wide range of partner nations, resulting in improved security and interoperability. In addition to the operational benefits, by providing these resources up front, then collecting 'fair share' non-recurring cost recoupment, the United States and partner nations will save significant resources by more efficiently designing and producing exportable U.S. systems. Incorporation of defense exportability features in initial designs can help control costs throughout the product life cycle.

Funding is increased in FY15 to expand the number of systems included in the Defense Exportability Pilot Program that are used to define and implement DEF 'best practice' program management, system engineering, and program protection measures in the DoD acquisition process. Failure to consider export variant designs early in the acquisition process results in increased costs, delayed delivery, and higher risk of sensitive technology compromise due to ad-hoc sales late in production. Early development of export variants including systems design approaches to integrate adequate domestic and exportable anti-tamper (AT) protection and differential capability (DC) requirements to lower production costs, increase quality and timely deliveries to allies and friends, and enhance US industry share of the global marketplace.

B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs (\$ in Millions)

Title: Defense Exportability Features (DEF) Program	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	1.655	3.750	3.244
FY 2013 Accomplishments:			
Designate the following eight systems as DEF pilot programs:			
- Armed Aerial Scout Helicopter (US Army)			

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B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs (\$ in Millions)		FY 2013	FY 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small Diameter Bomb II (US Air Force) - MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aircraft System (US Air Force) - Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (US Air Force) - Next Generation Jammer (US Navy) - Air and Missile Defense Radar (US Navy) - P-8A Poseidon Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft (US Navy) - E-2D Advanced Hawkeye (US Navy) <p>Initiate and/or continue DEF feasibility studies for the following seven systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MQ-4C Triton formerly Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (US Navy) - Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (US Army) - Three-Dimensional Expeditionary Long-Range Radar (US Air Force) - Common Joint Proximity Height of Burst Fusing (US Army) - Common Infrared Countermeasures (US Army) - Small Diameter Bomb II (US Air Force) - Next Generation Jammer (US Navy) <p>- Review major defense acquisition programs for exportability as part of the major milestone review process, including the Next Generation Jammer, Three Dimensional Expeditionary Long Range Radar, and Common Infrared Countermeasures and ensure exportability requirements are included in development contracts.</p> <p>- Draft a legislative proposal that authorizes DOD to recoup the DEF investment in program protection through future foreign military sales.</p> <p>- Manage and track the completion of the contractor feasibility studies for exportability.</p> <p>- Draft and submit the annual report to Congress on the program.</p> <p>FY 2014 Plans:</p> <p>- Funding is increased in FY14 to expand the number of systems included in the Defense ExportabilityPilot Program that are used to define and implement DEF 'best practice' program management, system engineering, and program protection measures in the DoD acquisition process.</p> <p>Initiate or continue contracts for DEF feasibility studies on the following fifteen systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air and Missile Defense Radar (US Navy) - Armed Aerial Scout Helicopter (US Army) - Ground Combat Vehicle (US Army) 			

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B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs (\$ in Millions)		FY 2013	FY 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect Fires Protection Capability (US Army) - Integrated Air and Missile Defense (US Army) - P-8A Poseidon Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft (US Navy) - E-2D Advanced Hawkeye(US Navy) - Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (US Air Force) - Small Diameter Bomb II (US Air Force) - MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aircraft System (US Air Force) - MQ-4C Triton formerly Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (US Navy) - Next Generation Jammer (US Navy) - Three-Dimensional Expeditionary Long-Range Radar (US Air Force) - Common Joint Proximity Height of Burst Fusing (US Army) - Common Infrared Countermeasures (US Army) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of major defense acquisition programs for exportability as part of the major milestone review process. - Identify new pilot candidates. - Identify Service leads and subject matter experts, to provide support to programs, prior to Milestone B, to develop plans for exportability features. - Implement DOD procedures for the recoupment of the DEF investment in program protection through future foreign military sales. - Manage and track the completion of the contractor feasibility studies for exportability. - Draft and submit the annual report to Congress on the program. -Draft a legislative amendment adjusting the government/contractor cost-sharing ratio from 50%-50 to an "appropriate share." <p>The focus for FY 2014 for the DEF pilot program will be to execute feasibility studies for FY 2013 pilot programs that have yet to receive DEF funding, and to review the next phases on FY 2012-13 DEF pilot programs. As with the FY 2013 programs, FY 2014 feasibility studies will define the required actions for implementing DEF and assess the potential costs of those actions. OUSD (AT&L) will engage with program offices through the Military Departments, and serve as a liaison among the program offices, the Military Departments, and other Technology Security and Foreign Disclosure offices to facilitate the feasibility studies. For pre-MS A systems, the DEF feasibility studies will be addressed in the Technology Development Strategy and the Program Protection Plan (PPP). For the systems that are in the pre-MS B development stage, the DEF feasibility studies will be addressed in the Acquisition Strategy and the PPP. For Post-MS B platforms, when there is already a contract in place, OUSD (AT&L) will work with the program managers and contracting officers to implement the necessary contractual modifications to ensure that the feasibility studies are executed. Depending on the maturity of each program and where it is in the acquisition life cycle, the feasibility studies may be addressed in the Requests for Proposals (RFPs).</p>			

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B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs (\$ in Millions)		FY 2013	FY 2014
<p>OUSD (AT&L) will conduct a follow-up industry round-table meeting to discuss the DEF concept, capture government and industry perspectives, and to identify further corresponding government and industry strategic choices. Government and industry participants will also identify mutual risks and challenges in implementing defense exportability features, and identify legislative, regulatory, or policy change proposals. This will take place in the spring of 2014.</p> <p>OUSD (AT&L) will continue to develop recommended procedures and guidance to be incorporated in the DAG regarding incorporating DE business case analyses into contract and acquisition strategies, as well as procedures to cost share DEF implementation with industry and recoupment of these costs through foreign sales. OUSD (AT&L) will also develop policies and processes to identify additional DoD funding sources for the next phases of DEF activities, as well as cost-sharing with contractors for the initial and follow-on research and development costs of DEF pilot programs, in accordance with Section 252 of the NDAA for FY 2012.</p> <p>FY 2015 Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding was increased in FY15 to expand the number of systems included in the Defense Exportability Pilot Program that are used to define and implement DEF 'best practice' program management, system engineering, and program protection measures in the DoD acquisition process. <p>Initiate or continue contracts for DEF feasibility studies on the following fifteen systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air and Missile Defense Radar (US Navy) - Armed Aerial Scout Helicopter (US Army) - Ground Combat Vehicle (US Army) - Indirect Fires Protection Capability (US Army) - Integrated Air and Missile Defense (US Army) - P-8A Poseidon Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft (US Navy) - E-2D Advanced Hawkeye(US Navy) - Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (US Air Force) - Small Diameter Bomb II (US Air Force) - MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aircraft System (US Air Force) - MQ-4C Triton formerly Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (US Navy) - Next Generation Jammer (US Navy) - Three-Dimensional Expeditionary Long-Range Radar (US Air Force) - Common Joint Proximity Height of Burst Fusing (US Army) - Common Infrared Countermeasures (US Army) 			

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B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs (\$ in Millions)		FY 2013	FY 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of major defense acquisition programs for exportability as part of the major milestone review process. - Identify new pilot candidates. - Identify Service leads and subject matter experts, to provide support to programs, prior to Milestone B, to develop plans for exportability features. - Implement DOD procedures for the recoupment of the DEF investment in program protection through future foreign military sales. - Manage and track the completion of the contractor feasibility studies for exportability. - Draft and submit the annual report to Congress on the program. 			
Accomplishments/Planned Programs Subtotals		1.655	3.750
C. Other Program Funding Summary (\$ in Millions)			
N/A			
Remarks			
D. Acquisition Strategy			
N/A			
E. Performance Metrics			
TBD			