

## Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)

### Executive Summary

- The Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) is a surface-to-surface missile that will provide commanders with all-weather, cluster-munition-compliant capability to attack critical and time-sensitive area and point targets.
- The PrSM is required to engage targets at extended ranges in all weather conditions exceeding the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) missile's maximum range of 300 kilometers.
- The Army intends to begin Engineering and Development Tests in 3QFY21 followed by production qualification tests against representative target arrays in 1QFY23.

### System

- The PrSM is:
  - A surface-to-surface missile that will provide commanders with an all-weather, cluster-munition-compliant capability to attack critical and time-sensitive area and point targets
  - Part of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Family of Munitions (MFOM) that will complement the current suite of Guided MLRS rockets and replace ATACMS
  - Required to engage targets at extended ranges in all weather conditions exceeding the ATACMS maximum range of 300 kilometers
- The PrSM launch pod missile container holds two missiles instead of a single ATACMS missile.
- Future PrSM increments will concentrate on increasing the range and engagement of time-sensitive, moving, hardened, and fleeting targets.
- Army units will fire the PrSM missiles from the tracked M270A2 MLRS and the wheeled M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS).



### Mission

Commanders will use the PrSMs to provide the supported Joint Force Commander with a 24/7, all weather capability to attack critical and time-sensitive area and point targets within the multi-domain battlefield.

### Major Contractor

Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control – Grand Prairie, Texas; assembled in Camden, Arkansas

### Activity

- This is the first Annual Report article for this program.
- On July 14, 2016, DOT&E approved the Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) missile Milestone A Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP).
- On March 31, 2017, the LRPF Milestone A Acquisition Decision Memorandum authorized entering the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) phase with competitive prototyping.
- The Army awarded TMRR contracts to Lockheed Martin and Raytheon Missile Systems to conduct successful prototype flight tests by March 2020 that included prototype missile performance through flight trajectory to warhead detonation, warhead performance, interoperability with the HIMARS launcher, and demonstration of system software.
- In early 2018, the Army changed the program name from LRPF to PrSM to avoid confusion during the establishment of the Army Long Range Precision Fires Cross-Functional Team.
- On December 21, 2018, the Commanding General of Army Futures Command validated the PrSM Capability Development Document-Abbreviated (CDD-A) and directed fielding beginning in 1QFY23 as an early operational capability.
- Lockheed Martin completed three successful prototype flight tests between December 2019 and April 2020. All

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three Lockheed Martin prototype missiles demonstrated compatibility with the HIMARS launcher and nominal test flights including egress from launcher, trajectory to target, and warhead detonation.

- Due to technical issues during component testing, Raytheon Missile Systems did not complete the required prototype flight tests by March 2020 and withdrew from the TMRR phase competition.
- On December 20 2019, the Army awarded Lockheed Martin the sole contract for the Enhanced Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction phase.
- The Army is currently updating the PrSM Increment 1 CDD to increase the missile's objective maximum range.
- The Army intends to conduct a limited user test in 3QFY23 and an IOT&E in 4QFY24.
- The Army expects to achieve an early operational capability in FY23 and an Initial Operational Capability in 4QFY25.

## **Assessment**

DOT&E is working with the Army to find a test location that can accommodate PrSM test flights against targets at greater ranges. The Army is examining various options for testing the missile at extended ranges inside the U.S that includes firing a PrSM missile at an extended range into the ocean in 4QFY21.

## **Recommendation**

1. The Army should continue to explore long-range flight corridors to facilitate the evaluation of the operational effectiveness of the PrSM against targets at greater ranges in an operational environment.