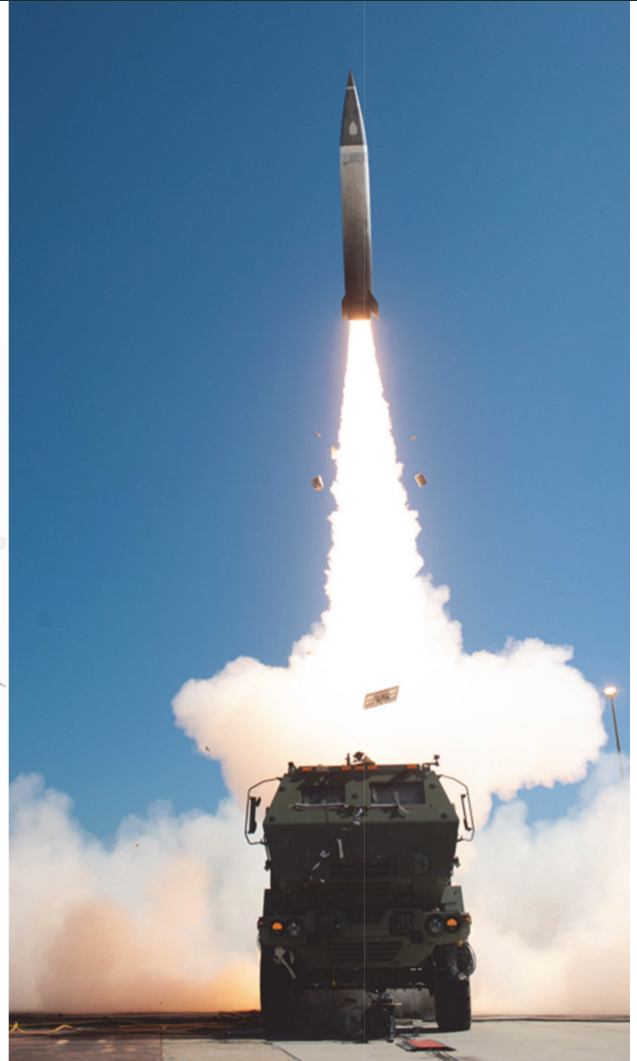


Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)



In November 2023, the Army delivered the first four Precision Strike Missiles (PrSM) as an early operational capability (EOC). The Army shot two PrSM EOC missiles at a maritime target in June 2024. Between November 2023 and August 2024, the Army executed three production qualification test (PQT) events. The Army intends to complete a limited user test (LUT) with the fifth PQT test event in 1QFY25 and the remaining four planned PQT test events by 3QFY25.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The PrSM is a surface-to-surface missile with an all-weather, cluster-munition-compliant capability that is compatible with the fielded Multiple Launch Rocket System launchers. The PrSM will complement the current suite of Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System rockets and replace the Army Tactical Missile System.

MISSION

Army commanders will use the PrSM to engage and destroy preplanned targets and/or targets of opportunity in all weather conditions at extended ranges that fixed-/rotary-wing air strike systems and joint assets cannot attack, due to weather or risk to the pilot/aircraft. These targets include engaging a wide variety of precisely, and imprecisely located targets.

PROGRAM

The PrSM is an Acquisition Category IB Major Defense Acquisition Program. The Army plans to field four increments of the PrSM, with Increment 1 being the baseline capability with a threshold lethal range of 400 kilometers. Future increments will focus on increasing range and engagement against moving and hardened targets.

In June 2021, DOT&E approved the Milestone B (MS B) TEMP, which supported the MS B decision in

September 2021. DOT&E's MS B TEMP approval had the following recommendations, which the Army has made some progress on:

1. The Army should execute a maximum range, sensor-to-shooter, surface-to-surface shot, as soon as the DoD establishes a long-range flight corridor in the CONUS, to adequately evaluate the operational effectiveness and lethality of long-range precision fires against operationally representative targets.
2. Exempting the maximum range shot, the Army should execute the operational test shots in the presence of operationally representative countermeasures, using the most updated missile and firing platform software to evaluate the effect of GPS jamming on PrSM operational effectiveness and lethality.
3. Given the anticipated software changes between the LUT and IOT&E, and to ensure the cooperative vulnerability and penetration assessment (CVPA) adequately informs the adversarial assessment (AA), the Army must conduct the CVPA and AA in support of both the LUT and IOT&E. This is required to enable early identification of any vulnerabilities and to validate subsequent fixes prior to IOT&E and prior to fielding.

The Army plans to execute a LUT as a risk reduction for the IOT&E in 1QFY25, followed by IOT&E in 3QFY25 in support of the MS C full-rate production (FRP) decision

scheduled for 4QFY25. The Army should allow sufficient time for IOT&E data analysis and reporting prior to the FRP decision. The Army is developing the MS C TEMP. The Army expects to field an initial operational capability by 1QFY26 and a full operational capability by 2QFY27.

» MAJOR CONTRACTOR

- Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control – Grand Prairie, Texas

TEST ADEQUACY

Between November 2023 and August 2024, the Army conducted three PQT events. The Army plans to complete the nine remaining PQT shots and the LUT by 3QFY25.

The Army plans to execute IOT&E in 3QFY25 to support the MS C FRP decision in 4QFY25. In September 2024, the Army conducted a CVPA, in accordance with a DOT&E-approved cyber test plan and plans to conduct an AA prior to IOT&E. DOT&E observed the CVPA and plans to observe the AA. DOT&E will publish a combined report of the LUT and IOT&E that encompasses all production representative testing of the PrSM to inform the MS C FRP decision of 4QFY25.

The Army has made progress to incorporate sensor-to-shooter linkage with PrSM. The Army included four threshold range shots and a maximum range shot in the integrated test plan. The Army continues to refine

testing for future employment of different threat electronic warfare countermeasures.

The Army has made progress in work toward establishing a long-range flight corridor in the CONUS for future range improvements and increments, to evaluate the operational effectiveness and lethality of long-range precision fires against operationally representative targets.

The Army has made progress in synchronizing the advanced field artillery tactical data system software releases and the development of the M270A2 launcher, as well as a new fire control system, to incorporate these platforms in the integrated testing. After the CVPA, the Army will identify cyber vulnerabilities prior to IOT&E and fielding.

PERFORMANCE

» EFFECTIVENESS, SUITABILITY, AND SURVIVABILITY

Insufficient data are available to evaluate the operational effectiveness, lethality, suitability, and survivability of the PrSM. DOT&E will publish a combined report of the LUT and IOT&E that encompasses all production representative testing of the PRSM to inform the MS C FRP decision of 4QFY25.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Army should:

1. Continue efforts to execute the operational test shots in the presence of operationally representative countermeasures using the most updated missile and firing platform software to evaluate the effect of GPS-jamming on PrSM operational effectiveness and lethality.
2. Allow sufficient time for IOT&E data analysis and reporting prior to the FRP decision.
3. Continue working with other stakeholders in the DoD T&E community, to establish a long-range flight corridor in the CONUS for future range improvements and increments, to evaluate the operational effectiveness and lethality of long-range precision fires against operationally representative targets.