Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)

In December 2024, the Army completed a limited user test (LUT) of the Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) Increment 1 (Inc 1) as a risk reduction for the IOT&E and to support a Milestone C (MS C) decision in July 2025. From November 2024 through April 2025, the Army executed the final eight production qualification test (PQT) events. In July 2025, DOT&E published a classified PrSM Inc 1 operational assessment (OA) report, covering findings from the LUT and PQT events. In May 2025, the Army conducted an adversarial assessment (AA) prior to IOT&E. From May through September 2025, the Army completed the IOT&E to support a full-rate production (FRP) decision scheduled for 2QFY26. DOT&E will publish a classified IOT&E report in early 2QFY26 to inform the FRP decision.

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 a wide variety of precisely and imprecisely located targets.

PROGRAM

The PrSM Inc 1 is an Acquisition Category IB Major Defense Acquisition Program. The Army plans to field four increments of the PrSM, with PrSM Inc 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. The Army expects to field an initial operational capability by 2QFY26 and a full operational capability by 2QFY27.

In June 2021, DOT&E approved the MS B TEMP, which supported the MS B decision in September 2021. The MS C decision occurred in July 2025. In August 2025, DOT&E approved the MS C TEMP. DOT&E's MS C TEMP approval had the following caveat: The Army should resource additional missiles to increase the confidence and likelihood that the number of missiles tested will be adequate to allow for DOT&E to conduct an integrated operational effectiveness and suitability evaluation; inform the Army's tactics, techniques, and procedures; and inform multiyear procurement quantities.

» MAJOR CONTRACTOR

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

TEST ADEQUACY

In December 2024, the Army completed a LUT, in accordance with a DOT&E-approved operational test plan, as a risk reduction for the IOT&E and to support the MS C decision in July 2025. Between February and April 2025, the Army executed the final eight PQT shots. Cumulatively, the LUT, PQT shots, and a cooperative vulnerability and penetration assessment conducted in September 2024 were adequate to assess the PrSM's progress towards operational effectiveness (including lethality), suitability, and cyber survivability. DOT&E published a classified PrSM Inc 1 OA report in July 2025 with those findings.

In May 2025, the Army conducted an AA prior to IOT&E, in accordance with a DOT&E-approved cyber test plan. From May through September 2025, the Army executed IOT&E, in accordance with a DOT&E-approved operational test plan, to inform the FRP decision scheduled for 2QFY26.

PERFORMANCE

» EFFECTIVENESS, LETHALITY, SUITABILITY, AND SURVIVABILITY

DOT&E's assessment on the PrSM's progress toward operational effectiveness (including lethality), suitability, and cyber survivability is classified. Details can be found in the July 2025 OA report.

DOT&E will evaluate the operational effectiveness, lethality, suitability, and cyber survivability of PrSM following the completion of IOT&E in September 2025. DOT&E will publish a classified IOT&E report in 2QFY26.

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, as recommended in the FY24 Annual Report.
2. Provide additional resourcing to ensure reliability testing is completed with statistical confidence.