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Counter-Rocket, Artillery, Mortar (C-RAM) Delivers on Promises and Saves Lives

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Operational Environment

- Indirect fire is and will remain a staple of combat
- Weapons of choice for conventional & irregular foes, worldwide:
 - Mortars
 - Rapidly employed and used, acceptably accurate, difficult to locate
 - Rockets (all calibers and types)
 - Remote or delayed firing options, difficult to locate
 - Some possible use of lighter artillery (75mm-105mm)
 - More accurate, easier to move, easier to locate
- Present and future threats will exploit vulnerabilities of US/Coalition fixed sites, especially large bases, by indirect fire attacks











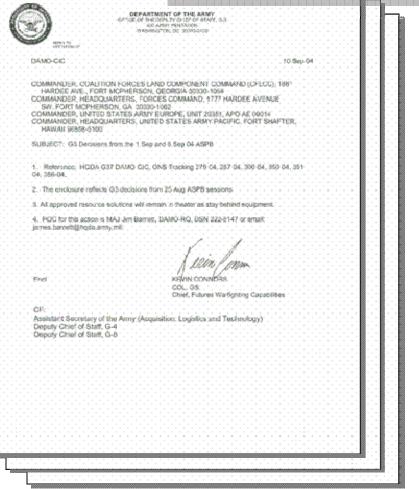




Current Operational Requirement



HQDA Validated OIF Operational Needs Statements (ONS)



Operational requirement for Integrated Force Protection based on Theater needs:

✓ 10 Sep 04 Army Strategic Planning Board Validated Theater ONS 306-04 for a Counter Rocket and Mortar Intercept and Destroy Capability



Supports a Mar 05 HQDA G3-validated Theater ONS (260-4) for Sensor Interoperability to Digital Battle Command Systems

Supports a Aug 05 HQDA G3-validated Theater ONS (05-466) for an Integrated Base Defense Security System capability





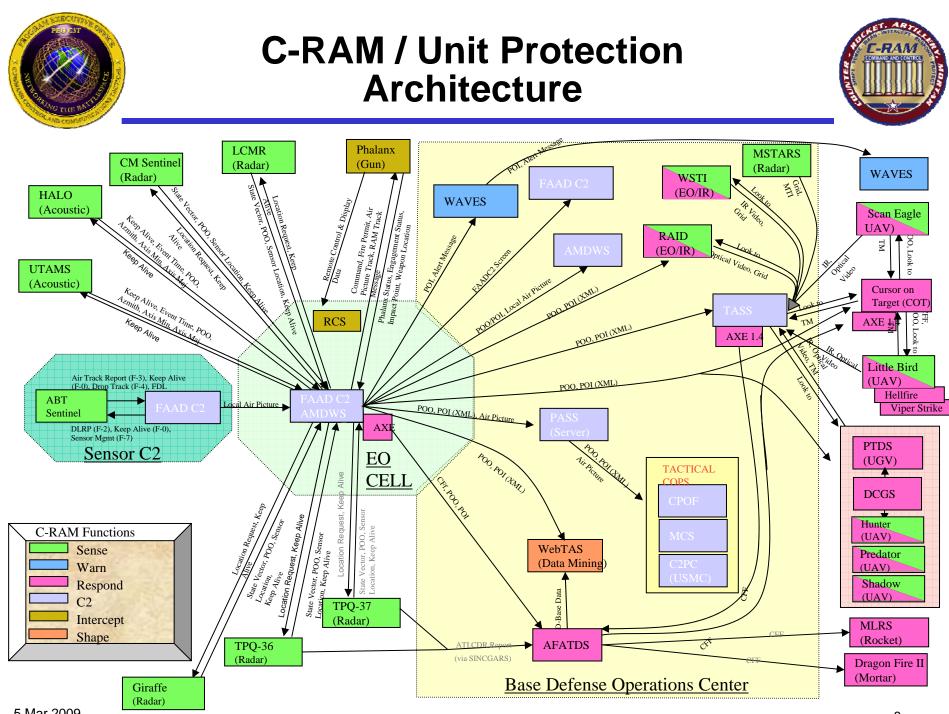
• C-RAM Requirement

- Jun 2004 Theater submitted Operational Need Statement (ONS 306-04) for a system to destroy Mortar rounds
- Sep 2004 The ASPB validated theater ONS and directed ABO fund C-RAM Proof-of-Principle Test
- Jan 2005 Results of C-RAM POP test briefed to VCSA, SecNav, and Dep SecDef

• C-RAM Capability

- Feb 2005 Sense and Warn capability validated and initial fielding begins
- Apr 2005 Intercept capability validated and initial fielding begins
- Jul 2005 IOC of Sense, Warn, and Respond capability at FOB 1
- Sep 05 C-RAM supported successful attack of 2 insurgent mortar teams 11 KIA, 5 captured
- Mar 06 FOC declared at FOB 1 and first combat intercept (first ever for a Phalanx system)
- FMS and Lease Cases approved 2QFY06
 - May 06 First Coalition FOB fielded
- IBDSoS funded 2QFY06 and fieldings begin in support of C-RAM Enhanced Response capabilities and ONS 05-466

C-RAM Sense and Warn capability fielded to 15 FOBs, 3 of which have Intercept capability, and IBDSoS is installed at 10 FOBs





Lessons Learned System-of-Systems Integration



- Lesson Learned: System-of-Systems (SoS) PM must retain and execute integration responsibility for the SoS
 - SoS PM must conduct all trades in selection of component systems
 - Avoids corporate biases
 - All DoD Program of Record (POR) systems should be assessed
 - Avoids service biases
 - SoS PM must ensure support of the component system's PM for any necessary modifications
 - SoS PM must assess risk and cost for these modifications
 - When a suitable system is not available, selection of an S&T initiative or a COTS item may be appropriate
 - SoS PM must ensure any S&T or COTS item has been adequately tested and is supportable

The Government Stakeholders Must be Bound to "Specified Time" to Avoid Schedule Slips and Cost Increases



Lessons Learned SoS Capability Development



• Lesson Learned: To ensure requirements are met, work with independent test agency throughout system development

- C-RAM Program Office successfully integrated Army, Air Force, USMC, and Navy Program of Record (POR) systems into the C-RAM SoS and <u>fielded a</u> <u>SoS that meets requirement just 6 months after funding</u>
 - Required working closely with Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) in all tests, beginning with the very first proof-of-principle test in Nov 04
 - ATEC has been a partner in the C-RAM program
 - » They supported development of all test and data collection plans to ensure adequate data would be available to prepare a Capabilities and Limitations report
 - » No modifications were fielded without an ATEC Capabilities and Limitations Report

C-RAM SoS Capability Development Approach Enabled Accelerated Fielding and Continuous Improvement of a Force Multiplier in a Combat Zone



Lessons Learned SoS Capability Development



- Lesson Learned: To reduce risk and ensure supportability, fund component system PORs to implement all changes to their systems.
 - Multiple changes were required in the C-RAM's POR component systems
 - All such changes were agreed to between the C-RAM and POR PMs; developed by the POR PMs; funded by C-RAM; and then jointly tested
 - When there were conflicts between the POR system's requirements and C-RAM requirements, the Combat Developer helped define courses of action

C-RAM SoS Capability Development Approach Enabled Accelerated Fielding and Continuous Improvement of a Force Multiplier in a Combat Zone



Lessons Learned Training



• Lesson Learned. SoS PMs need to focus on Collective Training

- Development of CONOPs, TTPs, and crew drills

 PM C-RAM provided Fires Center of Excellence (COE) tactical equipment to enable development of these essential operational procedures

- Individual Training

- Provided equipment to Fires COE and trained-the-trainers to enable individual training
- Supported annual Mobile Training Team visits to theater to assess training and identify requirements for changes in both training and CONOPS/TTP

- Collective Training

- Provided Fires COE tactical suite of equipment to support collective training of deploying C-RAM units and supported conduct of their Mission Readiness Exercises
- Fielded C-RAM equipment to Army and USMC Combat Training Centers (CTCs) to enable training of units rotating to theater
- Developed stimulation capability to support on-site unit training to maintain proficiency and to train for new threats

- Warfighter Feedback

 PM C-RAM conducts weekly Secure VTCs with theater to provide Warfighter a direct link to C-RAM staff, the combat developer, and PMs of other component systems

Close Coordination with Combat Developer Has Ensured C-RAM Units are Prepared for Combat, and Identified Additional Changes Required in C-RAM



Lessons Learned

Responsive Support for the Warfighter



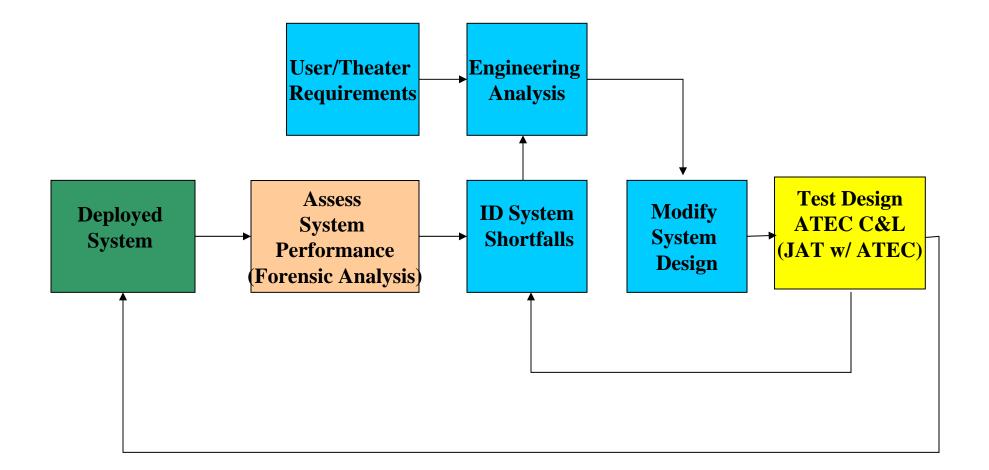
- Lesson Learned. PMs must plan for and be prepared to support urgent Warfighter changes
 - "No plan survives first contact"
 - C-RAM provides a personal PM representative on MNC-I staff to coordinate and respond to:
 - Multiple changes in fielding locations and priorities
 - Requirement to relocate / reinstall C-RAM capability from one FOB to another
 - Changes in threat tactics
 - Expansion of capabilities to support tracking of insurgent crews by integration and cuing of EO/IR sensors
 - Additional available sensors at FOBs by integrating them (UTAMS, Shadow)
 - Lesson Learned. PMs need to include collection and analysis of data on system performance concurrent with their fielding to enable rapid identification and localization of performance issues
 - C-RAM provides Warfighter:
 - 24/7 forensics analysis team to analyze ALL events successes and failures
 - Analysis is normally completed within 24 hours for major events
 - Secure commercial SATCOM links back to C-RAM Program Office in Huntsville to enable immediate transmission of all classified forensics data

PM's and TRADOC Should be Funded to do this in Peace-Time



Systems Engineering with Embedded Forensics Process (U)

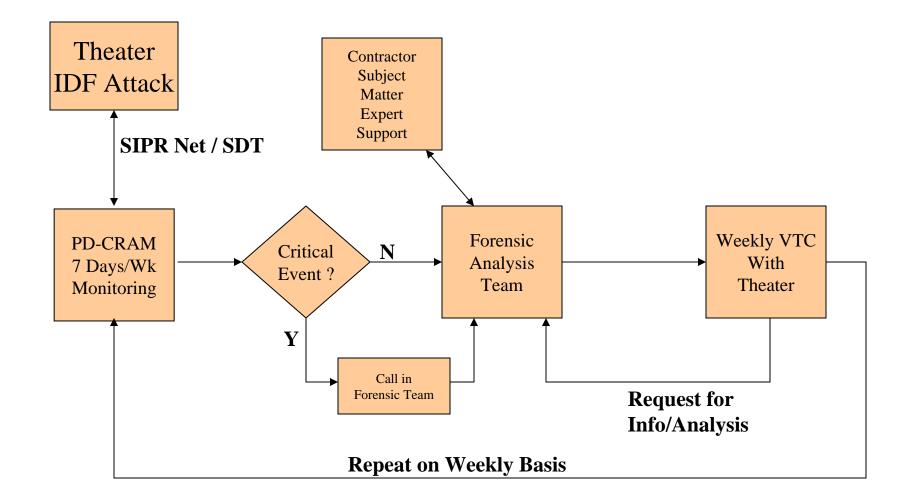






Forensic Data Process (U)







SUMMARY



• Through judicious out-of-the-box thinking from the gitgo, PD C-RAM has taken a real-time, current warfighter threat and turned it into a long-term solution that addresses not only today's tactical theater of operations, but many diverse ones in the future.

• The Counter-Rocket, Artillery, Mortar Program: continuing to deliver on its promises and saving warfighter lives TODAY.