



Project Manager Close Combat Systems



2014 Munitions Executive Summit

26 Feb 2014





Team CCS Portfolio



Close-in Capabilities for Decisive Action

- Area Denial: networked munitions, mines (Claymore, FASCAM)
- Counter Explosive Hazard: mounted detection systems, handheld detectors, EOD, military working dogs equipment
- Combat Munitions: shoulder launched munitions (SLM), grenades, non lethal ammo & systems
- Support Munitions: demolitions, pyrotechnics/countermeasures





Team CCS Priorities



- Support to Warfighter
- Maintaining a strong industrial base
- Develop & improve Area Access / Area Denial (A2/AD)
- Sustaining technological superiority through a quality workforce & innovation



Team CCS Spending



Spending Decline:

- Ammunition procurement
- High production items that exceed war reserve
- Volume over time of systems procured; no need to buy large quantities quickly

Steady Spending:

- Continued investment in incremental counter explosive mitigation capabilities across multiple platforms (soldier/vehicle)
- Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM) replacement
- Area Denial RDT&E steady

Spending Growth:

- RDT&E funds to support new & emerging requirements
- Development and fielding of next-generation shoulder launched munitions (SLM) & grenade capabilities
- Non-lethal systems when Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) requirement timelines established



Industrial Risks



Business as usual is not a viable path forward

Concerns:

- Lower investment in advancing current capabilities
- Price increases & higher sustainment costs after war's end
- Maintaining small businesses w/reduced quantities
- Subcontractor quality management & supervision

Mitigation Strategies:

- Family of capability buys: multiple items grouped together to help maintain minimum sustainment rates
- Continue investment in the development of capabilities vs. the high volume of production
- Create incentives for industry to team and/or compete
- Support Foreign Military Sales & Commercial Direct Sales opportunities
- Identify potential sources of single-point failure (SPF) & prioritize funding when possible
- Shorter term contracts to increase opportunities for manufacturers to re-compete in near term



Top FY14 / FY15 Acquisition Opportunities



- Shoulder-launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon (SMAW) - \$25M
- M206/MJU7/MJU10 Countermeasure Flares - \$26M
- M72 Light Anti-Armor Weapon (LAW) - \$24M
- Family of Smoke Grenades Metal Parts - \$13M
- LUU2/LUU19 Flares - \$9M
- M112 Composition C4 Block Demolition Charge - \$9M

Potential for Individual Assault Munition (IAM) and
FASCAM development



Team CCS Capability Gaps



- Multipurpose technologies
 - Sensors that can detect & neutralize explosive hazard
 - Ability to defeat multiple targets
 - Provide multiple effects with a single munition
- Improve survivability
- Mounted and dismounted activities: focus on autonomous/semi-autonomous technologies
- Weight reduction to reduce Soldier over-burden
- Escalation of force technologies: non-lethal
- Growth in networked munitions

Increase lethality and survivability to reduce burden & log tail and increase overmatch



Closing Message to Industry



Big-A return to disciplined acquisition processes

Money ball

Good programs will be sustained

Communication:

- Partnership and open comms is critical to transparency & managing risk
- Timely communication of industry needs/issues to ensure supportive acquisition strategies can be implemented
 - Less tolerance for programs that can't manage within baseline
- Keep abreast of needs of all the Services

Flexibility:

- Flexible production lines & workforce that can be moved to produce various items

Technology & Innovation:

- Start solving tomorrow's problems today



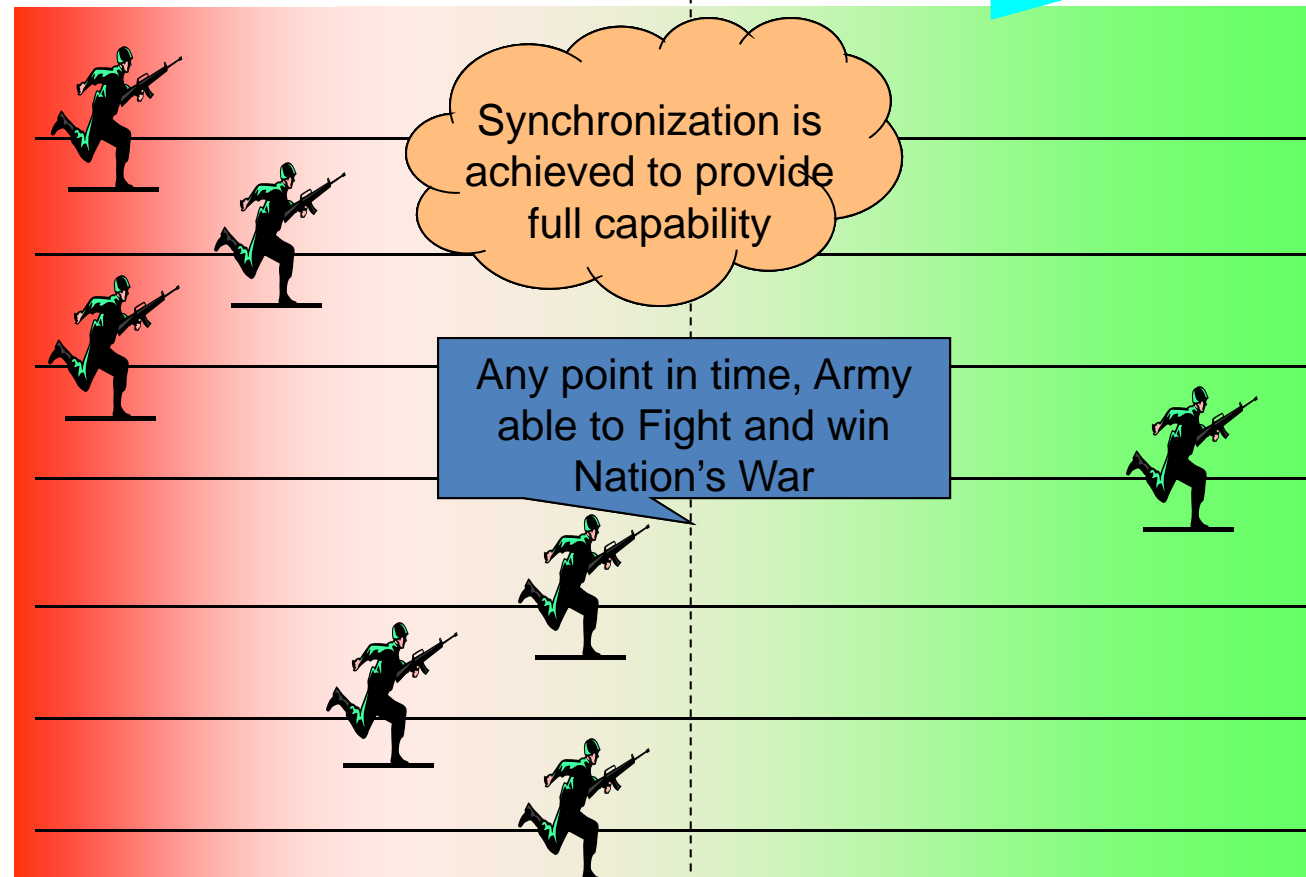
Assumptions and Constraints



Planned Program Development and Fielding for Life Cycle

The Big Army Disciplined Approach

Doctrine
Organization
Training
Materiel
Leadership
Personnel
Facilities



Advantages: Homogenous affordable solutions synchronized at the enterprise and fielded and institutionalized across the force

Disadvantages: Slower and more methodical deployment of capability to the force