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
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

The Big Army Disciplined Approach

Synchronization is achieved to provide full capability

Any point in time, Army able to Fight and win Nation’s War

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