# **UNCLASSIFIED**



# Selected Acquisition Report (SAR)

RCS: DD-A&T(Q&A)823-443



# Littoral Combat Ship Mission Modules (LCS MM)

As of FY 2019 President's Budget

Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval (DAMIR)

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# **Sensitivity Originator**

No originator info Available at this time.

### Common Acronyms and Abbreviations for MDAP Programs

Acq O&M - Acquisition-Related Operations and Maintenance

ACAT - Acquisition Category

ADM - Acquisition Decision Memorandum

APB - Acquisition Program Baseline

APPN - Appropriation

APUC - Average Procurement Unit Cost

\$B - Billions of Dollars

BA - Budget Authority/Budget Activity

Blk - Block

BY - Base Year

CAPE - Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation

CARD - Cost Analysis Requirements Description

CDD - Capability Development Document

CLIN - Contract Line Item Number

CPD - Capability Production Document

CY - Calendar Year

DAB - Defense Acquisition Board

DAE - Defense Acquisition Executive

DAMIR - Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval

DoD - Department of Defense

DSN - Defense Switched Network

EMD - Engineering and Manufacturing Development

EVM - Earned Value Management

FOC - Full Operational Capability

FMS - Foreign Military Sales

FRP - Full Rate Production

FY - Fiscal Year

FYDP - Future Years Defense Program

ICE - Independent Cost Estimate

IOC - Initial Operational Capability

Inc - Increment

JROC - Joint Requirements Oversight Council

\$K - Thousands of Dollars

KPP - Key Performance Parameter

LRIP - Low Rate Initial Production

\$M - Millions of Dollars

MDA - Milestone Decision Authority

MDAP - Major Defense Acquisition Program

MILCON - Military Construction

N/A - Not Applicable

O&M - Operations and Maintenance

**ORD** - Operational Requirements Document

OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense

O&S - Operating and Support

PAUC - Program Acquisition Unit Cost

PB - President's Budget

PE - Program Element

PEO - Program Executive Officer

PM - Program Manager

POE - Program Office Estimate

RDT&E - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

SAR - Selected Acquisition Report

SCP - Service Cost Position

TBD - To Be Determined

TY - Then Year

UCR - Unit Cost Reporting

U.S. - United States

USD(AT&L) - Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)

# **Program Information**

#### **Program Name**

Littoral Combat Ship Mission Modules (LCS MM)

### **DoD Component**

Navy

# Responsible Office

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### References

### SAR Baseline (Development Estimate)

Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) Approved Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) dated November 27, 2013

# Approved APB

Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) Approved Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) dated November 27, 2013

## **Mission and Description**

The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) is a fast, agile, and networked surface combatant optimized for operations close to shore, otherwise known as the littorals. The LCS Mission Modules (MM) Program provides a modular, focused mission capability to the Combatant Commanders to provide assured access against littoral threats. The primary missions for the LCS include countering littoral mine, submarine, and surface threats to assure maritime access for Joint Forces. The underlying strength of the LCS lies in its innovative design approach and the application of modularity for operational flexibility and enables future rapid insertion of technologies.

A mission package consists of mission modules with crew and support aircraft. Mission modules combine mission systems (vehicles, sensors, weapons) and support equipment that install into the ship via standard interfaces.

Mission modules are added to the mission package baselines incrementally as they reach a level of maturity necessary for fielding. This approach provides for continuous improvement of warfighting capability through an evolutionary acquisition process.

## **Executive Summary**

#### **Program Highlights Since Last Report**

The LCS MM Program continues to incrementally field additional capabilities to the Fleet. The program of record will field capabilities as approved in the budget and in-phase with ship deliveries.

The original LCS Program of Record (PoR) requirements for mission packages was 64 mission packages (MPs) and was established in 2013 at Milestone B which supported a 52-ship LCS class. The Navy's 2016 Force Structure Assessment revalidated a warfighting requirement for a minimum of 52 Small Surface Combatants (SSCs). As maritime threats continue to grow, the Navy is placing a greater emphasis on distributed operations, highlighting the need for a full complement of SSCs. At the same time, the Navy continues to refine LCS crew structure, training, maintenance and operations as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in his 2016 LCS Review Team (LRT). In response to Section 123(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328), the Navy has reviewed the mission package (MP) quantity requirements and the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified revised package quantities for the LCS MM PoR. The revised quantities are based on the total planned 32 LCS class ships, pending FY 2018 and FY 2019 budget approvals, and CNO direction to use other Navy platforms (Vessels of Opportunity (VOOs)) to host the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MP. The revised quantities of deployable MPs for the LCS Mission Modules program are as follows: 10 Surface Warfare (SUW) MPs, 10 Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) MPs. and 24 MCM MPs, for a total of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs will be used as follows:

- 24 MPs (8 SUW, 8 ASW, 8 MCM) to outfit the focused mission LCS ships that make up the LCS divisions of 3 deployable ships and 1 training ship
- 3 MPs (1 SUW, 1 ASW, 1 MCM) to ensure high operational availability (Ao) of the training systems for the training ships in the LCS divisions and to provide spare systems for each focused mission area
- 4 MPs (1 SUW, 1 ASW, 2 MCM) to outfit the test ships (LCS 1-4) and provide additional spare capacity for training ships and deployers
- 4 MPs (4 MCM) to outfit LCS 29-32 to mitigate warfighting capability needs across the MCM mission area
- 9 MCM MPs for use on other Vessels of Opportunity (VOOs) to meet the warfighting capability requirements and account for MCM maintenance cycles.

An overall total of 24 MCM MPs are required to comply with Section 1046 of the FY 2018 NDAA which prohibits the retirement of legacy MCM forces until the Navy has identified replacement capability and procured a quantity of such systems to meet combatant MCM operational requirements that are currently being met by legacy forces.

The program will procure production representative systems for the 44 deployable mission packages. One SUW MP was procured as a production representative Engineering Development Model (EDM) with RDT&E, Navy funds and is included in the inventory objective of 10 SUW MPs. The program has procured four non-deployable EDM assets (one MCM MP, two SUW MPs, and one ASW MP) which are not included in the deployable MP quantities.

The quantity in prior years has decreased since the previous SAR submission due to no longer counting partially delivered MCM MPs as the primary tow platform for the AN/AQS-20 minehunting sonar is being replaced following the cancelation of the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle. The Navy has selected the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) as the replacement vehicle for the RMMV. Procurements of the MCM USV begin in FY 2019.

This SAR is based on the Program Manager's estimate for the newly certified MP quantities. With the PB 2019 submission, the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified the Navy's requirement of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs along with 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs equate to 48 total MPs. The reduction in quantities from 64 to 48 total MPs and correspondingly increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW), increasing the average MP cost, has triggered a significant Nunn-McCurdy breach due to a 16.6% increase in the program's PAUC. Had the MP quantity remained 64 MPs, the Program's PAUC would have been approximately \$96.3M (a 3% decrease to the original APB baseline).

The Navy is in the process of re-baselining the program based on direction from the USD (AT&L) and the MDA. A formal

Component Cost Position is underway and will include changes in quantities and the 2016 LCS Review Team recommendations. The Component Cost Position will be incorporated into the program re-baseline APB which will be completed in CY 2018. The updated costs as approved in the Component Cost Position will be reflected in the next SAR submission. In addition, the Navy routinely assesses evolving warfighting needs to optimize capacity across mission areas which may impact MP quantities. Any changes to MP quantities will be addressed in future SAR submissions.

#### SUW MP:

- The Navy achieved IOC for the SUW MP with the Gun Mission Module (GMM) and Maritime Security Module (MSM) in November 2014. The SUW MP with the GMM and MSM is mature, fielded, and in production.
- The Surface-to-Surface Missile Module (SSMM) with the Longbow Hellfire missile is currently in testing and exceeding threshold requirements. To date, the SSMM has achieved an 83% successful engagement rate.
- The LCS MM Program obtained Weapons Safety Explosives Safety Review Board approval to start SSMM testing and embarked SSMM on USS Milwaukee (LCS 5) in August 2017.
- USS Milwaukee's post shakedown availability has been extended to prepare the ship to support pre-deployment training for scheduled deployments at the end of FY 2018 limiting ship availability. At present, the Navy expects to conduct the initial phase of developmental testing from USS Milwaukee in March 2018. Then, in July 2018 the SSMM will be transitioned to USS Detroit (LCS 7) to continue developmental testing and begin operational testing with IOC in early FY 2019.
- Based on integration activities (including embark of SSMM) on both LCS variants, formal testing on LCS 5 and LCS 7, and a Production Readiness Review, the LCS MM Program plans to transition SSMM to production in late FY 2018. Once transitioned, all elements of the SUW MP will be in production.

#### ASW MP:

- Raytheon is on track to deliver the Escort Mission Module (EMM) Pre-Production Test Article in Q1 FY 2019.
- The Navy plans to complete operational testing of the ASW MP in Q4 FY 2019.

#### MCM MP:

- The Navy achieved IOC for the Airborne Laser Mine Detection System (ALMDS) and the Airborne Mine Neutralization System (AMNS) in November 2016. ALMDS provides the capability to search and detect mines in the near surface region of the water column, while AMNS provides the capability to identify and neutralize volume and bottom mines. These systems, coupled with their associated support equipment and support containers, make up the Near Surface Detection (NSD) Module and Airborne Mine Neutralization (AMN) Module respectively. These systems are mature, have entered production, and the Navy has certified the MCM MP with NSD and AMN capabilities as ready for deployment on Independence variant ships.
- The Vertical Take-off Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-borne Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis (COBRA) system is the primary system of the Coastal Mine Reconnaissance (CMR) module and provides a beach zone mine detection capability. COBRA achieved system-level IOC in July 2017. A CMR developmental test will be conducted aboard USS Coronado (LCS 4) in FY 2018 to support CMR IOC in Q4 FY 2018.
- The Unmanned Mine Sweeping Module, featuring the Unmanned Influence Sweep System (UISS), is in development. This module provides an acoustic and magnetic influence mine sweeping capability. UISS is undergoing contractor testing and the Navy expects to achieve system-level UISS IOC in FY 2019.
- The Buried Minehunting Module, featuring the Knifefish Unmanned Undersea Vehicle, is also in development. This module provides additional volume minehunting capability while providing a unique capability to hunt buried and bottom mines in high clutter environments. Enactment of the 2017 Consolidated Appropriations included a \$6.45M reduction to LCS MM RDT&E,Navy resulting in a one year delay to integration of Knifefish into the MCM MP. The Navy expects to achieve Knifefish IOC in FY 2020.
- The Navy plans to complete operational testing of the MCM MP in FY 2020 and achieve IOC by FY 2021.
- The Near Surface Neutralization Module, featuring the Barracuda mine neutralization system, is pre-Milestone B and anticipated to achieve IOC in FY 2024.
- The LCS MM Program plans to add a surf-zone detection capability via COBRA Block II, as part of the Coastal Mine Reconnaissance Module. COBRA Block II is pre-Milestone B and anticipated to achieve IOC in FY 2027.

#### Torpedo Defense Mission Module (TDMM):

• The TDMM features the Light Weight Tow torpedo countermeasure. The Navy has built Engineering Development Models and has begun performance testing.

On October 3, 2012, USD AT&L delegated the MDA to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition (ASN RD&A), designating the LCS MM Program as an ACAT IC program. ASN RD&A approved Milestone B for the LCS MM program on January 7, 2014. ASN RD&A waived the following provisions of Section 2366b of Title 10, United States Code:

- 1. 2366b(a)(1)(D)" That funding is available to execute the product development and production plan under the program, through the period covered by the FYDP submitted during the fiscal year in which the certification is made, consistent with the estimates described in subparagraph (1)(C) for the program, having determined that, but for such a waiver, the Department would be unable to meet critical national security objectives.
- 2. 2366(b)(2): That the MDA has received a PDR and conducted formal post-PDR assessment, and certifies on the basis of such assessment that the program demonstrates a high likelihood of accomplishing its intended mission, having determined that, but for such a waiver, the Department would be unable to meet critical national security objectives.

The Department will continue to review the LCS MM Program at least annually until the certification components are satisfied.

There are no significant software-related issues with this program at this time.

# History of Significant Developments Since Program Initiation

	History of Significant Developments Since Program Initiation
Date	Significant Development Description
May 2004	Milestone A / Program Initiation for the LCS Seaframes and Mission Modules.
April 2011	ADM signed splitting the LCS Seaframe and LCS MMs into two separate MDAPs.
October 2012	USD(AT&L) signed ADM of October 3, 2012 re-designating the LCS MM program as an ACAT IC program.
November 2013	USD(AT&L) approved the APB based on a Resources & Requirements Review Board conducted August 6, 2013. Initial APB included a quantity 64 deployable mission packages (MPs).
January 2014	The program achieved Milestone B approving entry into the EMD phase and procurements of five developmental MPs and up to 27 LRIP MPs.
December 2015	Secretary of Defense Memo of December 14, 2015 directed the Navy to build no more than 40 LCS and Frigate and to down select to one variant no later than FY 2019. Navy submitted a 40 ship SAR (29 LCS / 11 Frigate), consistent with PB 2017 and SECDEF guidance. Navy initiated review of the LCS Mission Package quantities based on updated LCS quantities.
February 2016	Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) directed the establishment of the LCS Review Team to review the LCS operations and sustainment strategy and number of mission packages required to support the LCS Seaframes.
February 2018	With the PB 2019 submission, the Navy reduced MP quantities (from 64 to 48 total MPs consisting of 44 deployable and 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs) based upon the total planned 32 LCS class ships, pending FY 2018 and FY 2019 budget approvals, and CNO direction to use other Navy platforms (Vessels of Opportunity) to host the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MP to comply with Section 1046 of the FY 2018 NDAA which prohibits the retirement of legacy MCM forces until the Navy has identified a replacement capability and procured a quantity of such systems to meet combatant MCM operational requirements that are currently being met by legacy forces. The PB 2019 submission supports procurement of 24 MCM MPs, 10 Surface Warfare (SUW) MPs, and 10 Anti-Submarine (ASW) MPs.

#### Threshold Breaches

<b>APB Breach</b>	ies	
Schedule		V
Performanc	е	
Cost	RDT&E	
	Procurement	
	MILCON	
	Acq O&M	
<b>O&amp;S Cost</b>		
<b>Unit Cost</b>	PAUC	V
	APUC	

#### Nunn-McCurdy Breaches

#### **Current UCR Baseline**

PAUC Significant APUC None

#### Original UCR Baseline

PAUC None APUC None

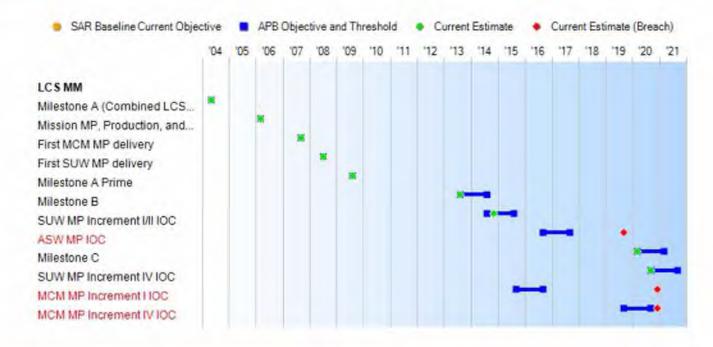
#### **Explanation of Breach**

The Navy previously reported schedule breaches for the Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) and Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Mission Packages (MPs). The schedule breach for the ASW MP was reported in the December 2015 SAR, a schedule breach for MCM MP Increment I was reported in the September 2016 SAR, and a schedule breach for MCM MP Increment IV was reported in the September 2017 SAR.

This SAR is based on the Program Manager's estimate for the newly certified MP quantities. With the PB 2019 submission, the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified the Navy's requirement of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs along with 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs equate to 48 total MPs. The reduction in quantities from 64 to 48 total MPs and correspondingly increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW), increasing the average MP cost, has triggered a significant Nunn-McCurdy breach due to a 16.6% increase in the program's PAUC. Had the MP quantity remained 64 MPs, the Program's PAUC would have been approximately \$96.3M (a 3% decrease to the original APB baseline).

The MDA has been notified of the cost parameter breach via a Program Deviation Report (in accordance with DoD regulations). Updated cost and schedule milestones will be documented in the 2018 APB for the program re-baseline.

### Schedule



Sche	dule Events				
Events	SAR Baseline Development Estimate		Current Estimate		
Milestone A (Combined LCS program)	May 2004	May 2004	May 2004	May 2004	1
Mission MP, Production, and Assembly contract award	Mar 2006	Mar 2006	Mar 2006	Mar 2006	
First MCM MP delivery	Sep 2007	Sep 2007	Sep 2007	Sep 2007	
First SUW MP delivery	Jul 2008	Jul 2008	Jul 2008	Jul 2008	
Milestone A Prime	Aug 2009	Aug 2009	Aug 2009	Aug 2009	
Milestone B	Aug 2013	Aug 2013	Aug 2014	Aug 2013	
SUW MP Increment I/II IOC	Aug 2014	Aug 2014	Aug 2015	Nov 2014	
ASW MP IOC	Sep 2016	Sep 2016	Sep 2017	Sep 2019	
Milestone C	Mar 2020	Mar 2020	Mar 2021	Mar 2020	
SUW MP Increment IV IOC	Sep 2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	
MCM MP Increment I IOC	Sep 2015	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Dec 2020'	
MCM MP Increment IV IOC	Sep 2019	Sep 2019	Sep 2020	Dec 2020	

APB Breach

#### **Change Explanations**

(Ch-1) The ASW MP IOC has shifted from Q1 FY 2020 to Q4 FY 2019. This change was a result of the Raytheon Escort Mission Module (EMM) Pre-Production Test Article maintaining its scheduled delivery and the confirmed scheduling of an ASW test window on USS Fort Worth (LCS 3). The confirmed test window will allow completion of testing in August 2019 and achievement of ASW MP IOC by the end of FY 2019.

#### Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASW - Anti-Submarine Warfare MCM - Mine Countermeasures MP - Mission Package SUW - Surface Warfare

#### Performance

	Perform	nance Characteristics		
SAR Baseline Development Estimate	Develo	nt APB opment /Threshold	Demonstrated Performance	Current Estimate
MCM MP				
Materiel Availability				
.712	.712	.64	.673	.712
Train to Certify: A tra	ined crew is required for	r MP Billets / Watch Sta	ntions	
Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels		TBD	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels
SUW MP				
Materiel Availability				
.712	.712	.64	.814	.712
Train-to-Certify: A tra	ined crew is required fo	r MP Billets / Watch Sta	ations	
Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	TBD	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels
ASW MP		100000	,	
Materiel Availability				
.712	.712	.64	TBD	.712
Train-to-Certify: A tra	ined crew is required fo	r MP Billets / Watch Sta	ations	
Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels	TBD	Trained-to-Certify at all Team (Watch Section) levels

Classified Performance information is provided in the classified annex to this submission.

#### Requirements Reference

LCS Flight 0 Capability Development Document (CDD) dated May 25, 2004 and LCS Flight 0+ CDD dated June 17, 2008

#### Change Explanations

None

#### Notes

Interoperability Information Exchange Requirement KPP replaced by Net Ready KPP.

No materiel availability projection is available for the ASW MP currently in development.

### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ASW - Anti-Submarine Warfare MCM - Mine Countermeasures MP - Mission Package SUW - Surface Warfare

# **Track to Budget**

App	n	BA	PE		
avy	1319	04	0603581N		
	Proj	ect	Name		
	3096		LCS MP Development	(Shared)	(Sunk)
	3129		LCS MP Development	(Shared)	(Sunk)
'y	1319	04	0603596N		
	Proj	ect	Name		
	2550		Mine Countermeasures (MCM) N	lission Package	
	2551		Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Package		
	2552		Surface Warfare (SUW) Mission	Package	
	3129		LCS MP Development		

Beginning in FY 2019, MP RDT&E, Navy funding is realigned into four (4) projects:

- · 2550 Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MP
- · 2551 Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) MP
- · 2552 Surface Warfare (SUW) MP
- · 3129 LCS MP Development

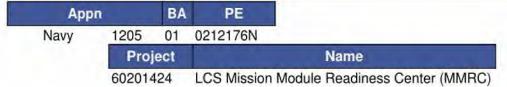
Prior to FY 2019 all MP funding was in project 3129.

Appn		BA	PE	
Navy	1507	04	0204230N	
	Line	e Item	Name	
	4221		LCS Module Weapons	
			For procurement of surface-to-surface missiles for the SUW MP.	
Navy	1508 01		0204229N	
	Line	e Item	Name	
	0270		Other Ship Gun Ammunition For procurement of SUW MP 30mm ammunitions.	
Navy	1810	01	0204230N	
	Line	e Item	Name	
	1600		LCS Common Mission Modules Equipment	
	1601		LCS MCM Mission Modules	
	1602		LCS ASW Mission Modules	

1603 LCS SUW Mission Modules

1605 Remote Minehunting System (Sunk)

# MILCON



# **Cost and Funding**

# **Cost Summary**

		Т	otal Acquis	sition Cost					
Appropriation	B)	/ 2010 \$M		BY 2010 \$M	TY \$M				
	SAR Baseline Development Estimate	Current Develop Objective/T	ment	Current Estimate	SAR Baseline Development Estimate	Current APB Development Objective	Current Estimate		
RDT&E	2233.7	2233.7	2457.1	2291.9	2415.6	2415.6	2414.1		
Procurement	4116.7	4116.7	4528.4	3259.0	4995.0	4995.0	4028.9		
Flyaway				3259.0			4028.9		
Recurring	144			3259.0	4		4028.9		
Non Recurring		**		0.0			0.0		
Support				0.0			0.0		
Other Support				0.0			0.0		
Initial Spares				0.0			0.0		
MILCON	29.1	29.1	32.0	29.7	37.7	37.7	35.7		
Acq O&M	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total	6379.5	6379.5	N/A	5580.6	7448.3	7448.3	6478.7		

	To	otal Quantity	
Quantity	SAR Baseline Development Estimate	Current APB Development	Current Estimate
RDT&E	5	5	5
Procurement	59	59	43
Total	64	64	48

#### **Quantity Notes**

The LCS MM Program uses Mission Packages (MP) as its quantity unit of measure. A MP consists of mission modules, plus a mission crew detachment and supporting aircraft.

The program provides funding to other programs for the purpose of procuring mission systems (MS). These MS (offboard vehicles, sensors, and weapons) are then combined with common mission modules equipment. For the purposes of Congressional visibility into program execution, the annual PB submission breaks out these MS procurements in detail.

In response to Section 123(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328), the Navy has reviewed the MP quantity requirements and the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified revised package quantities for the LCS MM Program of Record. The revised quantities are based upon the total planned 32 LCS class ships, pending FY 2018 and FY 2019 budget approvals, and the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) direction to use other Navy platforms (Vessels of Opportunity (VOOs)) to host the MCM MP, to comply with Section 1046 of the FY 2018 NDAA which prohibits the retirement of legacy MCM forces until the Navy has identified a replacement capability and procured a quantity of such systems to meet combatant MCM operational requirements that are currently being met by legacy forces. A total of 44 deployable MPs are required as follows:

- · 24 MCM MPs for the LCS ships and VOOs
- · 10 SUW MPs for the LCS ships
- · 10 ASW MPs for the LCS ships

With the PB 2019 submission, the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified the Navy's requirement of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs along with 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs equate to 48 total MPs. The 44 total deployable MPs are comprised of production representative systems (one deployable SUW MP is procured with RDT&E, Navy and included in the inventory objective of 10 SUW MPs). The four non-deployable EDM assets are comprised of one MCM MP, two SUW MPs, and one ASW MP, which are not included in the deployable MP quantities.

Note that the quantity in prior years has decreased since the previous SAR submission due to no longer counting partially delivered MCM MPs as the primary tow platform for the AN/AQS-20 minehunting sonar is being replaced given the cancelation of the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle.

## **Cost and Funding**

## **Funding Summary**

			Арр	ropriation S	ummary							
	FY 2019 President's Budget / December 2017 SAR (TY\$ M)											
Appropriation	Prior	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	To Complete	Total			
RDT&E	2046.2	116.9	103.6	70.5	26.4	27.9	10.8	11.8	2414.1			
Procurement	871.0	138.7	253.3	322.4	349.7	315.1	318.3	1460.4	4028.9			
MILCON	16.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7			
Acq O&M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
PB 2019 Total	2933.4	255.6	356.9	412.4	376.1	343.0	329.1	1472.2	6478.7			
PB 2018 Total	2846.2	274.3	334.6	257.2	332.4	355.6	447.3	2983.5	7831.1			
Delta	87.2	-18.7	22.3	155.2	43.7	-12.6	-118.2	-1511.3	-1352.4			

#### **Funding Notes**

The quantity in prior years has decreased since the previous SAR submission due to no longer counting partially delivered MCM MPs as the primary tow platform for the AN/AQS-20 minehunting sonar is being replaced given the cancelation of the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle. The Navy has selected the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) as the replacement vehicle for the RMMV. Procurements of the MCM USV begin in FY 2019.

			Qu	antity Su	mmary							
	FY 2019 President's Budget / December 2017 SAR (TY\$ M)											
Quantity	Undistributed	Prior	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	To Complete	Total		
Development	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Production	0	8	1	4	4	4	3	3	16	43		
PB 2019 Total	5	8	1	4	4	4	3	3	16	48		
PB 2018 Total	5	14	2	5	3	5	5	6	19	64		
Delta	0	-6	-1	-1	1	-1	-2	-3	-3	-16		

# **Cost and Funding**

# **Annual Funding By Appropriation**

	13	319   RDT&E   Re	Annual Fu search, Developn		valuation. Na	vv					
		TY \$M									
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program				
2004		-	***				42.				
2005							81.3				
2006					350		193.5				
2007	1-2			1/44	44	229	168.4				
2008							98.1				
2009	( <del></del> )	-					168.1				
2010		**	**	1.00			157.9				
2011		**	4				80.7				
2012				**			139.7				
2013		<del></del>	199				196.7				
2014							204.1				
2015							172.6				
2016		- <del></del>				**	188.9				
2017			-				153.6				
2018							116.9				
2019		24)			194	441	103.6				
2020	44				1.48	**	70.5				
2021			-			14	26.4				
2022							27.9				
2023	-						10.8				
2024							11.8				
Subtotal	5	**	(44)	44	(ee)	**	2414.1				

Annual Funding 1319   RDT&E   Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy								
		BY 2010 \$M						
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program	
2004		**			in.		47.	
2005				**			88.	
2006				1			204.	
2007			( <del>41</del> )		99		173.	
2008							99.	
2009				++			168.	
2010							155.	
2011				4-			77.	
2012		24		344			132.	
2013			122	44	144		184.	
2014	2.2			100	122		188.	
2015			44				157.	
2016	149	-				55	169.	
2017		-					135.	
2018				(			101.	
2019	142				-	124	88.	
2020			44				58.	
2021		44			-		21.	
2022			44		1		22.	
2023		÷+.				++	8.	
2024		**	(44)				9.	
Subtotal	5		122		44		2291.	

The PB 2019 budget separated RDTE, Navy funds into four projects for common LCS Mission Package development, Mine Countermeasures development, Surface Warfare development, and Anti-Submarine Warfare development.

Five MPs have been procured with RDT&E, Navy as test and training assets. Of these five MPs, one is deployable and counts towards the inventory objective of 44 deployable MPs (remaining 43 deployable MPs will be procured with OP,N).

RDT&E, Navy costs associated with replacement, attrition, and technology refresh (RAT) costs are accounted for in O&S per the LCS MM Milestone B SCP.

RDT&E, Navy reflects PB 2019 budget controls, however beginning in FY 2021, RDT&E for this SAR submission deviates from the PB 2019 budget due to RAT costs for the Mission Package Computing Environment (MPCE), Multi-Vehicle Communications System, and MPCE Sonar Signal Processing technology refreshes which are being captured under O&S. At the time of this report, PB 2018 has been submitted but not passed by Congress.

	Annual Funding 1507   Procurement   Weapons Procurement, Navy							
				TY \$M				
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program	
2017		2.8		44	2.8	r.	2.8	
2018		13.1		**	13.1		13.1	
2019	**	5.0	177	1	5.0		5.0	
2020		6.4	(44)	-	6.4		6.4	
2021		3.1			3.1		3.1	
2022		3.0		**	3.0	**	3.0	
2023		9.2		44	9.2		9.2	
Subtotal	1,44	42.6	177		42.6		42.6	

	Annual Funding 1507   Procurement   Weapons Procurement, Navy							
				BY 2010 \$	VI			
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program	
2017		2.4			2.4	ře.	2.4	
2018		11.2			11.2		11.2	
2019		4.2	-	1	4.2		4.2	
2020	-	5.3			5.3		5.3	
2021		2.5	-		2.5		2.5	
2022		2.4	***		2.4	**	2.4	
2023		7.1			7.1		7.1	
Subtotal		35.1			35.1		35.1	

These are initial procurement costs for the Longbow Hellfire Missile for the Surface-to-Surface Missile Module (SSMM). WPN costs for replenishment missiles are accounted for in O&S.

Annual Funding 1810   Procurement   Other Procurement, Navy									
		TY \$M							
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program		
2010	1	201.7			201.7	**	201.		
2011		41.1		**	41.1		41.		
2012	1	65.8	125	1	65.8		65.8		
2013	2	87.2	4-		87.2		87.2		
2014	1	90.3			90.3		90.3		
2015		61.0			61.0	44	61.0		
2016	2	178.8			178.8		178.8		
2017	1	139.4	9-		139.4		139.4		
2018	1	124.9	122	744	124.9		124.9		
2019	4	247.6	22		247.6		247.6		
2020	4	315.4		744	315.4	22	315.4		
2021	4	345.9			345.9		345.9		
2022	3	311.4	-22	122	311.4		311.4		
2023	3	308.4			308.4		308.4		
2024	3	278.5			278.5		278.5		
2025	1	294.1			294.1		294.1		
2026	4	296.2			296.2		296.2		
2027	2	296.8	44		296.8		296.8		
2028	2	167.9			167.9		167.9		
2029	2	68.2			68.2		68.2		
2030	2	40.4			40.4		40.4		
2031		10.9			10.9		10.9		
2032		7.4	544	0.44	7.4		7.4		
Subtotal	43	3979.3			3979.3		3979.3		

Annual Funding 1810   Procurement   Other Procurement, Navy									
		BY 2010 \$M							
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program		
2010	1	195.9			195.9	FF.	195.		
2011	+-	39.3	G-6	**	39.3		39.		
2012	. 1	62.0	199	1	62.0		62.		
2013	2	81.1	-		81.1		81.		
2014	1	82.9			82.9		82.		
2015		55.2			55.2		55.		
2016	2	159.4			159.4		159.		
2017	1	122.2		-	122.2		122.		
2018	1	107.6	1	3-4	107.6		107.		
2019	4	209.3			209.3		209.		
2020	4	261.4		122	261.4		261.		
2021	4	281.0			281.0	44	281.		
2022	3	248.1			248.1	55	248.		
2023	3	240.8			240.8		240.		
2024	3	213.2			213.2		213.		
2025	1	220.8	44		220.8		220.		
2026	4	218.0			218.0		218.		
2027	2	214.1	44		214.1		214.		
2028	2	118.8		144	118.8		118.		
2029	2	47.3			47.3		47.		
2030	2	27.5			27.5		27.		
2031		7.3			7.3		7.		
2032		4.8	<del></del>	144	4.8		4.		
Subtotal	43	3218.0			3218.0	+4	3218.		

Other Procurement, Navy (OP,N) is split into separate Project Elements (PEs) / Budget Line Items for Common Equipment, Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Mission Package (MP) equipment, Surface Warfare MP equipment, Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) MP equipment, and spares.

With the PB 2019 submission, the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified the Navy's requirement of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs along with 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs equate to 48 total MPs. Forty-three (43) of the deployable MPs are procured with OP,N and 1 is procured with RDT&E, Navy.

These are initial procurement costs. OP,N costs for replacement mission systems, attrition, technology refresh (RAT) and spares are accounted for in O&S.

OP,N reflects PB 2019 controls, however, OP,N for this SAR submission deviates from the PB 2019 budget due to RAT costs for Airborne Mine Neutralization System, Airborne Laser Mine Detection System, Mission Package Computing Environment (MPCE), Multiple Vehicle Communications System, Common Mission Package Trainer, and MPCE Sonar Signal Processing obsolescence/technology refreshes which are being captured under O&S. At the time of this report, PB 2018 has been submitted but not passed by Congress.

The quantity in prior years has decreased since the previous SAR submission due to no longer counting partially delivered MCM MPs as the primary tow platform for the AN/AQS-20 minehunting sonar is being replaced given the cancelation of the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle. The Navy has selected the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) as the replacement vehicle for the RMMV. Procurements of the MCM USV begin in FY 2019.

Annual Funding 1508   Procurement   Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps							
	TY \$M						
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program
2014		0.7	- 4		0.7	ře.	0.
2015		0.7		**	0.7		0.
2016		0.9	175	1	0.9		0.9
2017		0.6	4		0.6		0.0
2018		0.7			0.7		0.7
2019		0.7			0.7		0.
2020		0.6			0.6		0.6
2021		0.7	777		0.7		0.1
2022		0.7		3	0.7		0.7
2023		0.7	.44	12	0.7		0.7
Subtotal		7.0	4-		7.0		7.0

Annual Funding 1508   Procurement   Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps							
	BY 2010 \$M						
Fiscal Year	Quantity	End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non End Item Recurring Flyaway	Non Recurring Flyaway	Total Flyaway	Total Support	Total Program
2014		0.6			0.6	re.	0.0
2015		0.6		**	0.6		0.0
2016		0.8	175	1	0.8		0.8
2017		0.5	4.		0.5		0.5
2018		0.6			0.6		0.6
2019		0.6			0.6		0.0
2020		0.5			0.5		0.5
2021		0.6		-	0.6		0.0
2022		0.6		3	0.6		0.6
2023		0.5			0.5		0.5
Subtotal		5.9			5.9		5.9

The LCS MM Program also has an allocation of Procurement of Ammo, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC) funding to procure high explosive 30mm rounds. However the LCS MM Program does not execute or report on these funds as ammunition is procured as part of the initial ship outfitting process.

Annual I 1205   MILCON   Military Co Co	nstruction, Navy and Marine
Provide Contract Cont	TY \$M
Fiscal Year	Total Program
2016	16.2
2017	
2018	-
2019	
2020	19.5
Subtotal	35.7

1205   MILCON   Military Co	Funding onstruction, Navy and Marine orps			
PROVIDE NO.	BY 2010 \$M			
Fiscal Year	Total Program			
2016	14.0			
2017				
2018				
2019	344			
2020	15.7			
Subtotal	29.7			

MILCON funds the construction of four Mission Module Readiness Centers in various locations. Construction of the Mission Module Readiness Center in Mayport, Florida was funded in FY 2016. In PB 2019, construction of Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) Mission Modules Readiness Centers is funded in FY 2020. The Naval Facilities Command manages, executes, and reports on these funds.

#### Low Rate Initial Production

Item	Initial LRIP Decision	Current Total LRIP	
Approval Date	1/7/2014	1/7/2014	
Approved Quantity	27	27	
Reference	Milestone B ADM	Milestone B ADM	
Start Year	2006	2006	
End Year	2018	2020	

The Current Total LRIP Quantity is more than 10% of the total production quantity due to the requirement to have enough mission packages to populate the LCS delivered or under contract through FY 2018, and the units required to support development, testing, and training. The 27 approved LRIP provides procurement authority for 12 MCM MPs (12th LRIP procured in FY 2025), 12 SUW MPs (Only 9 LRIPs are planned to be procured), and 3 ASW MPs (3rd procured in FY 2020).

# **Foreign Military Sales**

None

## **Nuclear Costs**

None

# **Unit Cost**

	BY 2010 \$M	BY 2010 \$M	
Item	Current UCR Baseline (Nov 2013 APB)	Current Estimate (Dec 2017 SAR)	% Change
Program Acquisition Unit Cost			
Cost	6379.5	5580.6	
Quantity	64	48	
Unit Cost	99.680	116.262	+16.64
Average Procurement Unit Cost			
Cost	4116.7	3259.0	
Quantity	59	43	
Unit Cost	69.775	75.791	+8.62
Original UCR Baseline	and Current Estimate	(Base-Year Dollars)	
	BY 2010 \$M	BY 2010 \$M	
Item	Original UCR Baseline (Nov 2013 APB)	Current Estimate (Dec 2017 SAR)	% Change
Program Acquisition Unit Cost			
Cost	6379.5	5580.6	
Quantity	64	48	
Unit Cost	99.680	116.262	+16.64
Average Procurement Unit Cost			
Cost	4116.7	3259.0	
Quantity	59	43	
Unit Cost	69.775	75.791	+8.62
Current UCR Baseline	and Current Estimate (	Then-Year Dollars)	
	TY	\$M	
Item	Current UCR Baseline (Nov 2013 APB)	Current Estimate (Dec 2017 SAR)	TY % Change
Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC)			
Cost	7448.3	6478.7	
Unit Cost Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC)	116.380	134.973	+15.98

Cost

Unit Cost

4995.0

84.661

4028.9

93.695

+10.67

	TY	TY \$M				
Item	Original UCR Baseline (Nov 2013 APB)	Current Estimate (Dec 2017 SAR)	TY % Change			
Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC						
Cost	7448.3	6478.7	100			
Unit Cost	116.380	134.973	+15.98			
Average Procurement Unit Cost (APU	C)					
Cost	4995.0	4028.9				
Unit Cost	84.661	93.695	+10.67			

Nunn-McGurdy Breach

Unit Cost Breach Data							
Changes From Previous SAR	\$M/Qty.	Percent					
PAUC (BY \$M)	16.018	+15.98					
APUC (BY \$M)	8.108	+11.98					
PAUC Quantity	-16	0.00					
PAUC (TY \$M)	12.612	+10.31					
APUC (TY \$M)	5.198	+5.87					

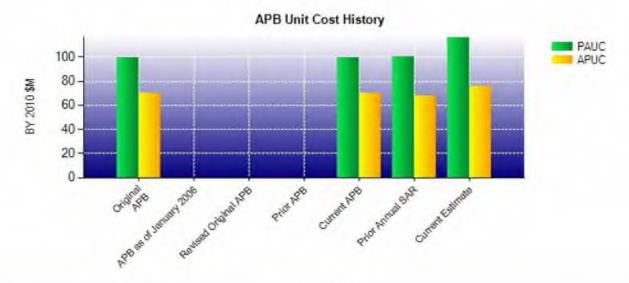
Initial SAR Infor	mation	
Initial SAR Information - Dec 2013	BY2010 \$M	TY \$M
ogram Acquisition Cost	6164 7	7299 9

#### **Unit Cost PAUC Changes**

PAUC increased 16.6% (from \$99.68M to \$116.262M) which causes a significant Nunn-McCurdy breach. This is due to reduction to MP quantities (from 64 to 48 total MPs consisting of 44 deployable and 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs) and correspondingly increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW), increasing the average MP cost. Program development cost and production unit costs remain below the original baseline despite the quantity change. Had the MP quantity remained 64 MPs, the Program's PAUC would have been approximately \$96.3M (a 3% decrease to the original APB baseline).

#### **Unit Cost APUC Changes**

APUC increased 8.6% (from \$69.775M to \$75.791M) due to increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW) based on the new mission package quantities.



APB Unit Cost History							
Itam	Data	BY 2010	\$M	TY \$M			
Item	Date	PAUC	APUC	PAUC	APUC		
Original APB	Nov 2013	99.680	69.775	116.380	84.661		
APB as of January 2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Revised Original APB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Prior APB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Current APB	Nov 2013	99.680	69.775	116.380	84.661		
Prior Annual SAR	Dec 2016	100.244	67.683	122.361	88.497		
Current Estimate	Dec 2017	116.262	75.791	134.973	93,695		

PAUC increased 16.6% (from \$99.68M to \$116.262M) which causes a significant Nunn-McCurdy breach. This is due to reduction to MP quantities (from 64 to 48 total MPs consisting of 44 deployable and 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs) and correspondingly increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW), increasing the average MP cost. Program development cost and production unit costs remain below the original baseline despite the quantity change. Had the MP quantity remained 64 MPs, the Program's PAUC would have been approximately \$96.3M (a 3% decrease to the original APB baseline).

APUC increased 8.6% (from \$69.775M to \$75.791M) due to increasing the proportion of the most expensive MP (MCM) relative to the less expensive MPs (ASW and SUW) based on the new mission package quantities.

#### SAR Unit Cost History

PAUC	Current SAR Baseline to Current Estimate (TY \$M)  Changes							PAUC			
Development Estimate Eco	Econ	Qty	Sch	Eng	Est	Oth	Spt	Total	Current Estimate		
116.380	-3.533	3.484	38.094	-0.412	-19.040	0.000	0.000	18,593	134.97		

Initial APUC	Onlanges					APUC			
Development - Estimate	Econ	Qty	Sch	Eng	Est	Oth	Spt	Total	Current Estimate

SAR Baseline History						
Item	SAR Planning Estimate	SAR Development Estimate	SAR Production Estimate	Current Estimate		
Milestone A	N/A	May 2004	N/A	May 2004		
Milestone B	N/A	Aug 2013	N/A	Aug 2013		
Milestone C	N/A	Mar 2020	N/A	Mar 2020		
IOC	N/A	Aug 2014	N/A	Nov 2014		
Total Cost (TY \$M)	N/A	7448.3	N/A	6478.7		
Total Quantity	N/A	64	N/A	48		
PAUC	N/A	116.380	N/A	134.973		

Total cost decreased 13.0% (from \$7,448.3M to \$6,478.0M) due to procuring 16 less total MPs over the life of the program (from 64 to 48 total MPs consisting of 44 deployable and 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs).

# **Cost Variance**

	Su	mmary TY \$M		
Item	RDT&E	Procurement	MILCON	Total
SAR Baseline (Development Estimate)	2415.6	4995.0	37.7	7448.3
Previous Changes				
Economic	-26.2	-98.7	-0.5	-125.4
Quantity				
Schedule	-17.6	+995.6	-0.2	+977.8
Engineering		-22.0		-22.0
Estimating	+202.2	-648.6	-1.2	-447.6
Other				
Support				
Subtotal	+158.4	+226.3	-1.9	+382.8
Current Changes				
Economic	-4.2	-39.9	-0.1	-44.2
Quantity		-1694.8		-1694.8
Schedule	(44)	+850.7		+850.7
Engineering		+2.2		+2.2
Estimating	-155.7	-310.6	24	-466.3
Other		4-	22	
Support			1	ني
Subtotal	-159.9	-1192.4	-0.1	-1352.4
Total Changes	-1.5	-966.1	-2.0	-969.6
CE - Cost Variance	2414.1	4028.9	35.7	6478.7
CE - Cost & Funding	2414.1	4028.9	35.7	6478.7

	Summ	nary BY 2010 \$M			
Item	RDT&E	Procurement	MILCON	Total	
SAR Baseline (Development Estimate)	2233.7	4116.7	29.1	6379.5	
Previous Changes					
Economic				-	
Quantity	44	<del>(-)</del>		4	
Schedule	-15.1	+574.5	-0.7	+558.7	
Engineering		-18.7		-18.7	
Estimating	+175.0	-679.2	+0.3	-503.9	
Other	**			-	
Support	**		49	-	
Subtotal	+159.9	-123.4	-0.4	+36.1	
Current Changes					
Economic					
Quantity		-1248.9	-	-1248.9	
Schedule		+670.8	+1.0	+671.8	
Engineering		+1.6		+1.6	
Estimating	-101.7	-157.8	4	-259.5	
Other			44	-	
Support			**	-	
Subtotal	-101.7	-734.3	+1.0	-835.0	
Total Changes	+58.2	-857.7	+0.6	-798.9	
CE - Cost Variance	2291.9	3259.0	29.7	5580.6	
CE - Cost & Funding	2291.9	3259.0	29.7	5580.6	

Previous Estimate: September 2017

RDT&E	\$M		
Current Change Explanations	Base Year	Then Year	
Revised escalation indices. (Economic)	N/A	-4.2	
Revised estimate to reflect actuals. (Estimating)	-19.9	-20.5	
Revised estimate for development of Anti-Submarine Warfare Mission Package Computing Environment Sonar Signal Processing hardware and software. (Estimating)	+11.7	+13.8	
Revised estimate to properly align funding for technology refreshes to Operations and Support in accordance with Milestone B cost estimating methodology. (Estimating)	-153.6	-222.2	
Adjustment for current and prior escalation. (Estimating)	+1.1	+1.2	
Revised estimate to align Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MP development to replace the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle with the MCM Unmanned Surface Vehicle, achieve IOC in FY 2021, and replace legacy MCM systems. (Estimating)	+59.0	+72.0	
RDT&E Subtotal	-101.7	-159.9	

Procurement		\$M		
Current Change Explanations	Base Year	Then Year		
Revised escalation indices. (Economic)	N/A	-39.9		
Stretch-out of procurement buy profile in FY 2010 through FY 2030; MCM MPs previously counted in FY 2010 through FY 2014 are no longer counted as fully procured due to cancelation/replacement of Remote Multi-Mission Vehicles. (Schedule)	0.0	+216.4		
Additional schedule variance due to strech-out of procurement profile from FY 2016 to FY 2030. (Schedule)	+822.9	+840.5		
Total quantity variance resulting from a decrease of 16 MPs from 59 to 43. (Subtotal)	-1350.3	-1832.3		
Quantity variance resulting from a decrease of 16 MPs (from 59 to 43 MPs).  (Quantity)	(-1248.9)	(-1694.8)		
Allocation to Schedule resulting from Quantity change. (Schedule) (QR)	(-152.1)	(-206.2)		
Allocation to Engineering resulting from Quantity change. (Engineering) (QR)	(+1.6)	(+2.2)		
Allocation to Estimating resulting from Quantity change. (Estimating) (QR)	(+49.1)	(+66.5)		
Revised estimate to properly align funding for procurement of hardware for technology refresh of Mission Package Computing Environment and Mission Package Training Systems to Operations and Support in accordance with Milestone B cost estimating methodology. (Estimating)	-209.2	-379.9		
Adjustment for current and prior escalation. (Estimating)	+1.9	+2.1		
Revised estimate for procurement of 30mm Armor Piercing Fin-Stabilized Discarding Sabot with Tracer and High-Explosive Incendiary rounds for the Gun Mission Module. (Estimating)	+0.4	+0.7		
Procurement Subtotal	-734.3	-1192.4		

## (QR) Quantity Related

MILCON	\$N	
Current Change Explanations	Base Year	Then Year
Revised escalation indices. (Economic)	N/A	-0.1

# UNCLASSIFIED

LCS MM	December 2	2017 SAR
Schedule variance due to accelerated construction of the Outside the Continental United States Mission Modules Readiness Centers from FY 2023 to FY 2020 to align with construction plans. (Schedule)	+1.0	0.0
MILCON Subtotal	+1.0	-0.1

#### Contracts

#### Contract Identification

Appropriation: RDT&E

Contract Name: Design, Engineering, Production, and Sustainment

Contractor: Northrop Grumman Systems Corp

Contractor Location: 600 Grumman Road, West, M/S Z24-25

Bethpage, NY 11714-3583

Contract Number: N00024-17-C-6311

Contract Type: Firm Fixed Price (FFP), Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF), Fixed Price Incentive (Successive

Targets) (FPIS), Cost (CR)

Award Date: March 16, 2017

Definitization Date: March 16, 2017

				Contract Pri	ce		
Initial Co	Contract Price (\$M) Current Contract Price (\$M) Estimated Price At Completion			Current Contract Price (\$M)			ce At Completion (\$M)
Target	Ceiling	Qty	Target	Ceiling	Qty	Contractor	Program Manager
77.3	N/A	N/A	84.6	N/A	N/A	195.6	195.6

#### **Target Price Change Explanation**

The difference between the Initial Contract Price Target and the Current Contract Price Target is due to the program exercising contract modifications for engineering services for the delivery of a light weight support container Technical Data Package and for ASW MP Design Services.

Contract Variance				
Item	Cost Variance	Schedule Variance		
Cumulative Variances To Date (11/14/2017)	+0.2	+0.1		
Previous Cumulative Variances				
Net Change	+0.2	+0.1		
Percent Variance	+23.58%	+13.23%		
Percent Complete	+23.77%			

#### Cost and Schedule Variance Explanations

The favorable cumulative cost variance is due to as the contractor plans to complete the reduced weight Support Container Technical Data Package ahead of schedule and for \$644K less than planned.

The favorable cumulative schedule variance is due to as the contractor plans to complete the reduced weight Support Container Technical Data Package ahead of schedule and \$644K less than planned.

### **Deliveries and Expenditures**

	Deliveri	es		
Delivered to Date	Planned to Date	Actual to Date	Total Quantity	Percent Delivered
Development	4	4	5	80.00%
Production	5	5	43	11.63%
Total Program Quantity Delivered	9	9	48	18.75%

<b>Expended and Appropriated (TY</b>	\$M)		
Total Acquisition Cost	6478.7	Years Appropriated	15
Expended to Date	2807.5	Percent Years Appropriated	51.72%
Percent Expended	43.33%	Appropriated to Date	3189.0
Total Funding Years	29	Percent Appropriated	49.22%

The above data is current as of February 12, 2018.

RDT&E, Navy funded Mission Package (MP) deliveries: three Surface Warfare (SUW) MPs and one Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MP. One of the three SUW MPs procured with RDT&E, Navy is a deployable asset.

The quantity in prior years has decreased since the previous SAR submission due to no longer counting partially delivered MCM MPs as the primary tow platform for the AN/AQS-20 minehunting sonar is being replaced given the cancelation of the Remote Multi-Mission Vehicle. The Navy has selected the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) as the replacement vehicle for the RMMV.

### Operating and Support Cost

#### **Cost Estimate Details**

Date of Estimate: March 01, 2018

Source of Estimate: POE Quantity to Sustain: 44

Unit of Measure: Mission Package (MP)

Service Life per Unit: 25.00 Years

Fiscal Years in Service: FY 2009 - FY 2047

The Chief of Navy Operations (CNO) directed LCS Review Team obtained approval for their recommendations and briefed Congressional committees on those recommendations in September 2016. These recommendations included a shift in LCS crew structure, training, maintenance, and operations to support mission focused LCS divisions and semi-permanent installation of Mission Packages (MPs). In conjunction with this review, the total quantity of mission packages required for LCS was reviewed to address ship quantity changes and changes in employment approach.

With the PB 2019 submission, the Office of the Secretary of Defense certified the Navy's requirement of 44 deployable MPs. The 44 deployable MPs along with 4 non-deployable Engineering Development Model MPs equate to 48 total MPs. The quantity of 44 deployable MPs consists of 24 Mine Countermeasures (MCM) MPs, 10 Surface Warfare (SUW) MPs, and 10 Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) MPs. The O&S costs in this SAR are based on a Program Manager's estimate that reflects the revised MP quantities and a service life adjustment to align with the LCS in-service profile for revised LCS quantities (25 years vs. 30 years). However, this SAR does not reflect all of the other recommendations from the 2016 LCS Review Team (i.e. changes to manning construct (Blue/Gold vs. 3:2:1), changes in operations due to semi-permanent installation of MPs, aligning MPs to mission focused LCS divisions, etc.). These changes are being captured in program cost documentation as part of the program re-baseline directed by the USD (AT&L) and the MDA, and will be formalized in a Component Cost Position and reflected in an updated APB in CY 2018 and the next SAR submission.

Note: O&S costs for the LCS MM Program are not included in the LCS seaframe SAR.

#### Sustainment Strategy

The LCS Fleet Introduction and Sustainment Program Office, Program Manager, Ship (PMS) 505, is responsible for the sustainment of LCS MMs. The sustainment strategy closely couples the development and production role of the LCS MM Program Office (PMS 420) with that of PMS 505, particularly in the near term. LCS carries limited onboard resources to maintain and repair mission systems. The assignment of significant maintenance and repair work to a dedicated off-ship, shore-based workforce with significant reliance on distance support is a new approach. Thus, product support of LCS requires a departure from the support approach seen in other surface combatants.

The mission modules are maintained, stored, and centrally managed through the Mission Package Support Facility (MPSF). The MPSF is responsible for providing or coordinating maintenance, providing technical support, and managing spares as systems (mission modules, mission systems, or other equipment) are delivered to the MPSF. The MPSF was designed to receive requests from the deployed or embarked mission packages and to translate that into required actions for organic Navy, original equipment manufacturer, or other contractor effort, while maintaining a seamless process and a single interface to Fleet units.

PMS 505, through the MPSF, coordinates all actions requiring shore-based personnel in support of maintenance and repair actions on an embarked mission package, particularly those that require travel to an Outside Continental United States (OCONUS)-deployed ship. Individual mission system maintenance plans describe specific mission system

requirements and tasks to be accomplished to achieve, maintain, or restore operational capability. Maintenance is accomplished by the crew, by the MPSF, by organic Navy resources, or by a contractor, as appropriate. The MPSF plans, arranges, schedules, coordinates, and manages the execution of all maintenance and modernization tasks. The permanent MPSF workforce is augmented with government and contractor personnel to handle surge, low volume, and specialized tasks.

In addition to the MPSF, Mission Module Readiness Centers (MMRCs) are being established at other Continental United States sites and at forward OCONUS locations as deployed operations require. MMRCs are designed to have appropriate maintenance, administrative, and storage capabilities. To support significant maintenance or other events, MMRC staffing is augmented from the MPSF and/or other Navy or contractor surge forces. MMRCs provide support forces a base for specific operations (e.g., embarkation/debarkation evolutions and major maintenance availabilities).

A hybrid Performance Based Logistics (PBL) system with a Program Support Integrator (PSI) arrangement has been adopted as a near-term solution for early support. The PSI monitors and reports failures of performance against Participating Activity Requirements Manager (PARM) initiated support contracts requirements, assesses existing contractual requirements against needs and experience, and seeks alternatives where contractual adjustments are not possible or feasible to improve performance. The PSI is responsible for data identification and collection and analyzes and correlates hardware and sustainment systems performance. This analysis helps determine which issues demand product improvement, which demand process improvement, what near-term mitigation is possible and affordable, and what long-term solutions are needed and recommended. PMS 505 is making use of support contracts arranged by mission system program offices, as well as In-Service Engineering Agents and other organic Navy support to provide maintenance, technical, training, and spares support.

PMS 505 is pursuing a long-range PBL strategy, with PMS 505 as lead and contractors in a supporting role. PMS 505 has initiated a formal process to transition support from interim support to full MPSF support. This process is designed to ensure that approved logistics products, which are critical to establishing and maintaining mission modules sustainment support, are complete, comprehensive, and current. Ultimately, PMS 505 will ensure that specific plans with firm delivery dates are in place and that approved draft products are available in the interim.

Additionally, PMS 505 ensures that version and configuration control is in place, configuration changes consider logistics impacts, and the costs of updates to applicable products are included in the costs of the change.

#### Antecedent Information

No Antecedent

	Annual O&S Costs BY2010 \$M	
Cost Element	LCS MM Average Annual Cost Per Mission Package (MP)	No Antecedent (Antecedent)
Unit-Level Manpower	3.415	-
Unit Operations	0.271	
Maintenance	3.358	-
Sustaining Support	0.673	
Continuing System Improvements	3.671	
Indirect Support	1.000	-
Other	0.000	
Total	12.388	

Consistent with the Milestone B Service Cost Position, costs associated with RDT&E, Navy and Other Procurement, Navy replacement, attrition, technology refreshes is included in Continuing System Improvements.

	Total O&S	Cost \$M		
Item	LCS MM		100	No Antonodout
The state of the s	Current Development Objective/Thresho	A STATE OF THE STA	Current Estimate	No Antecedent (Antecedent)
Base Year	21589.2	23748.1	13626.0	N/A
Then Year	33040.2	N/A	19100.0	N/A

The O&S Costs in this SAR are based on a January 2018 POE, which has been updated to reflect 44 deployable mission packages.

#### **Equation to Translate Annual Cost to Total Cost**

Total LCS Mission Module (MM) Program O&S = unitized cost (Unit Level Manpower + Unit Operations + Maintenance + Sustaining Support + Continuing System Improvements + Indirect Support) x 44 mission packages (MP) x 25-year service life per MP = \$12.3875M x 44 x 25 = \$13,626M.

The value provided in the "Continuing System Improvements" cost element includes the projected average annual cost of replacing or refreshing individual mission systems, as well as attrition systems and technology refreshes. Generally, individual mission systems within the mission packages have a projected service life of less than 25 years.

O&S Cost Variance				
Category	BY 2010 \$M	Change Explanations		
Prior SAR Total O&S Estimates - Sep 2017 SAR	21589.2			
Programmatic/Planning Factors	Chan	ge in quantity from 64 MPs to 44 deployable MPs. ge in MP service life from 30 years to 25 years to with the LCS seaframe in-service profile.		
Cost Estimating Methodology	0.0			
Cost Data Update	0.0			
Labor Rate	0.0			
Energy Rate	0.0			
Technical Input	0.0			
Other	0.0			
Total Changes	-7963.2			
Current Estimate	13626.0			

#### **Disposal Estimate Details**

Date of Estimate: March 01, 2018

Source of Estimate: POE

Disposal/Demilitarization Total Cost (BY 2010 \$M): Total costs for disposal of all Mission Package (MP) are 122.2

Disposal costs in this SAR submission reflect change in quantity from 64 MPs to 44 deployable mission packages.