ARCHIVED REPORT

For data and forecasts on current programs please visit

www.forecastinternational.com or call +1 203.426.0800

PSC-11 SCAMP - Archived 02/2008

Outlook

- The U.S. Army terminated the SCAMP SEP in October 2004
- Rockwell Collins is investigating international opportunities
- Barring the release of further information, Forecast International will archive this report in February 2008

Orientation

Description. The SCAMP (Single-Channel Anti-Jam Manportable) terminal is a lightweight, MILSTAR satellite communications system.

Sponsor
U.S. Army Communications & Electronics Command
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey (NJ), 07703
USA
Tel: + 1 (732) 532-1258
Web site: www.monmouth.army.mil

Status. Program canceled as October 2004.

Total Produced. As of January 2007, an estimated 540 SCAMP Block I terminals had been produced.

Application. The SCAMP provides two-way, anti-jam, low-probability-of-intercept/detection, secure voice and data satellite communications.

Price Range. SCAMP Block I terminals cost approximately $216,000.

Contractors

Prime

Rockwell Collins Inc	http://www.rockwellcollins.com, 400 Collins Rd NE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52498-0001 United States, Tel: + 1 (319) 295-1000, Fax: + 1 (319) 295-5429, Email: collins@rockwellcollins.com, Prime

Comprehensive information on Contractors can be found in Forecast International's "International Contractors" series. For a detailed description, go to www.forecastinternational.com (see Products & Samples/Governments & Industries) or call + 1 (203) 426-0800.

Contractors are invited to submit updated information to Editor, International Contractors, Forecast International, 22 Commerce Road, Newtown, CT 06470, USA; rich.pettibone@forecast1.com

PSC-11 SCAMP - Archived 02/2008

Technical Data

	Metric	U.S.
Design Features		
Dimensions		
Volume of Case		25 x 13.5 x 11 in
Weights		
Weight of Self-Contained Terminal with Case		Less than 37 lb
Weight of Packed Accessories Case		Less than 34 lb
Environment		
Winds		20 mph, with 30 mph gusts
Rain		Survive 2 in/hr
Temperature	-32° to +49° C	-25.6° to +120° F
Radio Frequency		
Uplink Frequency	44.0 GHz	
Uplink Bandwidth	2.0 GHz	
Downlink Frequency	20.0 GHz	
Downlink Frequency	1.0 GHz	
Data Rates	75-2,400 bps	
Power		
Internal Battery	24 volts DC	
External DC	20-33 volts DC	
External AC	110-220 volts AC	

The Rockwell Collins SCAMP terminal

Source: Rockwell Collins

SCAMP Block I. The SCAMP Block I terminal has embedded COMSEC/TRANSEC and provides electromagnetic pulse (EMP) protection with a biological/chemical-protected carrying case. It provides range extension interfacing with the Area Common User System (ACUS) and Combat Net Radio (CNR). The SCAMP Block I is a manportable (12-15 lb), single-channel terminal offering half-duplex communications. Block I provides a single-channel, low-data-rate satellite capability.

SCAMP Block II. The SCAMP Block II was being developed to transmit and receive low-rate data and voice communications in selectable point-to-point or broadcast modes. The Army wanted it to transmit in the EHF band, receive in the SHF band, and be manportable. The plan was to give tactical warfighters secure anti-jam-protected satellite communications that have a lower probability of intercept and detection. The design goal was to make use of advanced technologies and lighter materials (antenna and batteries) to provide for 12 hours of operation at a higher power density.

Variants/Upgrades

Only SCAMP Block I terminals are fielded. The Block II program, an Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) enhancement, was canceled before any units were fielded.

Program Review

Background. In 1992, the U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command issued competing contracts to Lockheed Corp and General Electric for production of 15 engineering, manufacturing and development (EMD) models of the SCAMP.

Having lost $27 million in fiscal year 1995 development funds, the U.S. Army had to cancel a contract for production of the SCAMP terminal in October 1994. In addition to losing the development funds, the Army had also discovered through a market survey that contractors were investing their own resources toward the development of ground terminals, which were to be available in the mid-1995 timeframe. With this information, the U.S. Army realized that it could save money through competitive acquisition. By the end of this process, Rockwell had defeated Lockheed to become the producer of the SCAMP satellite terminal.

Rockwell was awarded a $25.7 million contract in February 1996 for full-scale production of 120 SCAMP Block I terminals. Provisions for as many as 512 SCAMP terminals were originally included in the contract. By May 2002, 529 SCAMP Block I units had been fielded.

It was reported that two prototype development contracts, worth approximately $7.25 million each, were awarded in fiscal year 1997 for Block II SCAMP terminals. If development was successful, the contracts could have led to further awards for competitive EMD development and low-rate initial production. According to the U.S. Army fiscal year 2003 RDT&E budget estimates, the Army was interested in purchasing up to 2,333 SCAMP Block II terminals.

In 2001, Rockwell Collins was awarded a contract with a potential value of $34.7 million for the design, development, fabrication, integration, and test of an AEHF enhancement for the U.S. Army's SCAMP system. The new structure was to consist of two primary components: the SCAMP Manportable System Enhancement Program (SEP) and the SCAMP Manpackable terminal. Both the manportable and manpackable and terminals were to meet joint AEHF operational requirements.

The U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency notified Congress on July 23, 2004, of a possible Foreign Military Sale (FMS) to Canada of components for an AEHF terminal program. Included in the request were 19 Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical (SMART) terminals and 60 SCAMP terminals. If approved and all options were exercised, the value of the contract could have reached $83 million.

In June 2004, Rockwell Collins used a PSC-11 SCAMP terminal and a MILSTAR satellite simulator to successfully demonstrate the first MILSTAR low-data-rate (LDR) Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)/Software Communications Architecture (SCA) waveform. During the demonstration, the SCAMP terminal utilized an SCA v2.2-compliant MILSTAR LDR waveform to establish an up- and downlink with the simulator to transmit voice and data RF communications. During August, SCAMP was configured with a small-diameter (less than 3 in), multifunction, advanced prototype antenna. Designed for use on board military fighter jets and for other tactical operations, the antenna was able to support end-to-end satellite communications at the maximum LDR of 2,400 bps (bits per second).

In late 2004, the Army realigned the SCAMP SEP and the SCAMP Manpackable terminal into one program and named it SCAMP SEP. At the same time, Block I terminals were to be upgraded to support the AEHF system. In October 2004, the Army canceled the SCAMP SEP. The Army will not procure any more SCAMP terminals, and fielded Block I terminals will not be upgraded.

Funding

U.S. FUNDING, ARMY

	FY05 QTY	FY05 AMT	FY06 QTY	FY06 AMT	FY07 QTY	FY07 AMT	FY08 QTY	FY08 AMT
BC4003								
SCAMP (Space)	-	0.6	-	0.6	-	1.0	-	0

	FY09 QTY	FY09 AMT	FY10 QTY	FY10 AMT	FY11 QTY	FY11 AMT	PRGM QTY	TOTAL PRGM
SCAMP (Space)	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	69.7

All $ are in millions.

Source: U.S. Army FY07 Budget Estimates, Feb. 2006, Other Procurement, Budget Activity 2.

FY07 funding will be used to train units having field terminals.

U.S. FUNDING, AIR FORCE

Ground Element MEECN Systems (GEMS) terminals will be developed and fielded to replace strategic mobile and fixed-site SCAMP terminals.

Source: U.S. Air Force FY07 RDT&E Descriptive Summaries, Volume III, Feb. 2006, Budget Activity 7

Contracts/Orders & Options

The last known contract was awarded in 2001.

Timetable

Year	Major Development
1992	EMD contracts awarded to Lockheed Corp and General Electric
1994	U.S. Army cancels SCAMP production contract with Martin Marietta
1996	Rockwell Collins awarded full-rate production contract
1997	Contract awarded for the development of SCAMP Block II terminals
1999	Rockwell receives contract for the development of AEHF enhancement of SCAMP system
2003	Block II program restructured to include an AEHF enhancement modification kit and the development of a SCAMP Manpackable terminal
2004	Army cancels SCAMP SEP

Worldwide Distribution/Inventories

The **U.S. Armed Forces** are the only known users of the SCAMP satellite communications terminals.

Forecast Rationale

In October 2004, the Army canceled the SCAMP SEP. The Army will not procure any more SCAMP terminals, and fielded Block I terminals will not be upgraded. It is extremely unlikely that any other U.S. DoD branch or international customer will purchase SCAMP terminals.

According to Rockwell Collins executives, the company is currently evaluating international opportunities for an exportable version of the SCAMP terminal.

Ten-Year Outlook

Because there is no forecast, the **Ten-Year Outlook** chart has been omitted.

* * *