The termination of the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) program in 2007, coupled with the Department of Defense (DOD) policy on Cluster Munitions and Unintended Harm to Civilians will result in a loss of ground-based long-range missile systems as existing ATACMS missiles reach the end of their shelf-life and those equipped with cluster-munition warheads are removed from inventory. The loss of the capability provided by these missiles prompted Combatant Commands to document operational requirements for a replacement capability. The Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) is a year-long analytic study led by TRAC and sponsored by the Office of the Secretary of Defense-Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (OSD-CAPE). The study was initiated through a materiel development decision (MDD) in November 2013 to explore a range of material options to replace the capability provided by the ATACMS. The objective of the study is to inform an acquisition Milestone A (MSA) decision projected for the Spring of 2015 through the identification of solution characteristics necessary to effectively mitigate the gap in operational capabilities resulting from the loss of the ATACMS. TRAC is applying robust combat models and simulations to ensure that effectiveness of alternatives is accurately assessed in the context of relevant real-world operational conditions. In the execution of the study, TRAC is coordinating supporting efforts representing a vast community of interest including: Joint Staff, Army Staff (G3/5/7, G8, and the Sectary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology), the Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC), TRADOC Centers of Excellence for Fires, Maneuver and Aviation, Combatant Commands (COCOMS), Program Office for Precision Fires Rocket and Missile Systems, Army Material Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), and the Center for Army Analysis (CAA).