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"We're gonna down-select ... later in the year. Then I have to worry about future budgets, and so that's what's really going to throttle" the number of contractors, says MDA Director Vice Adm. Jon Hill. By Theresa Hitchens Updating The Fleet Faster Raytheon Missiles & Defense draws on agile DevSecOps experience to keep the US Navy current. By Raytheon Missiles & Defense The joint venture on the SM-3 Block IIA interceptor between Raytheon and the Japanese defense industry could point the way for international defense cooperation in the future. By Paul McLeary One Missile, Many Missions: Raytheon's Standard Missile-6 When it comes to Raytheon's Standard Missile-6, there really is no comparison. It was most recently described by the Missile Defense Agency as the "Swiss-Army knife of missiles," boasting three missions within one effector. That means a great deal to Navy commanders who have limited space onboard their ships and can wield anti-air warfare, ballistic... By Raytheon PENTAGON: The U.S. Navy's budget is growing by over \$12 billion in 2019, and more ships are on their way - but not enough to get to the hoped-for 355-ship fleet any time before the 2050s. In unveiling its \$194.1 billion budget for the 2019 fiscal year on Monday, Navy officials highlighted the increase in... By Paul McLeary Raytheon Touts Cross Domain Solutions For Navy As the surface Navy intensively strives to achieve the cross domain capabilities so essential to warfighting success against a near-peer competitor, Raytheon is using its wide spectrum of defense technologies to support those efforts. Modern warfare increasingly requires operations across all of the five domains of land air, surface, subsurface, space and cyberspace. A key... By Otto Kreisher [Sponsored by Raytheon] It's a big day for the 2,500-pound Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile, LRASM. This morning, contractor Lockheed Martin announced an \$86.5 million contract to build the first 23 production missiles - as opposed to test weapons - for use by Navy Super Hornet fighters and Air Force B-1B bombers. Lockheed also announce this afternoon that it had... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. CAPITOL HILL: The Marine Corps' top pilot sketched a vision of fast-paced and networked air operations, spearheaded by F-35 fighters, V-22 tiltrotors, and the future MUX drones, all linked to each other and the rest of the force by Link-16 and MADL. Marine F-35s have already practiced spotting targets for Marine artillery rockets and Navy... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. William Roper is "buying time" for the rest of the Pentagon, he told us in a rare interview. His Strategic Capabilities Office finds near-term but game-changing upgrades for existing weapons systems, preserving American advantage over rapidly advancing adversaries while DARPA and Defense Department labs develop a new generation of breakthroughs. Yesterday, we wrote about Roper's... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. This marks the first of our monthly op-eds by Rep. J. Randy Forbes, chairman of the House Armed Services seapower and projection forces subcommittee. We will send a Tweet before posting each one so you've got some notice. Read on! The Editor At the start of my first column, I would like to thank the editors of Breaking... By Rep. J. Randy Forbes Anti-Aircraft Missile Sinks Ship: Navy SM-6 The supersonic SM-6 Standard Missile, designed to shoot down incoming aircraft and cruise missiles, has sunk a target ship in a test. The decommissioned frigate Reuben James went down off Hawaii in the January event, just disclosed today. The test was part of the Navy's effort to rebuild its firepower to destroy enemy fleets, a concept... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. UPDATED: Adds SecDef Carter Memo, Rep. Forbes Questioning Carter Decision, Navy Statement WASHINGTON: The Navy is not yielding to Defense Secretary Ash Carter's memo cutting the Navy's much-maligned Littoral Combat Ship program from 52 of the small ships to 40 and dumping one of the two shipyards building them. Carter plans to use the savings for other... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. From the Persian Gulf to the South China Sea, the US military is getting more and more worried about the threat from various missiles. But all incoming missiles are not the same, which makes missile defense much harder. That's the problem Raytheon's SM-6 interceptor tackled in a recent test that has important tactical implications. If you... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. WASHINGTON: Hitting a bullet with a bullet at the speed of sound — well, nowadays, that's no big deal. Hitting a supersonic target that you can't actually see — okay, now that's impressive. This morning Raytheon announced its Standard Missile-6 destroyed "a medium-range supersonic target" in a June 10 test at White Sands Missile Range in New... By Sydney J. Freedberg Jr. US surface-to-air missile See also: Standard Missile "SM-6" redirects here. For other uses, see SM6 (disambiguation). Surface-to-air missileAnti-ship missile RIM-174 ERAM Standard SM-6 USS John Paul Jones launches a RIM-174 in June 2014TypeSurface-to-air missileAnti-ship missilePlace of originUnited StatesService historyIn service2013–presentUsed byUnited States NavyRoyal Australian Navy[1]Japan Maritime Self Defense Force[2] Republic of Korea Navy[3]Production historyManufacturerRaytheonUnit cost US\$4.87m(US\$8,766.6m for 1800)[4] US\$4,318,632 (FY2021) (average) Produced2009–presentNo. built500[5](1,800 planned) [6]SpecificationsMass3,300 lb (1,500 kg)Length21.5 ft (6.6 m)Diameter13.5 in (0.34 m) for Block IA21 in (0.53 m) for Block IBWarhead140 lb (64 kg) blast fragmentation[7]Detonationmechanismradar and contact fuzeEngineTwo Stage: Solid rocket booster, solid rocket booster/sustainerWingspan61.8 in (1.57 m)Operationalrange~130 nmi (150 mi; 240 km) (Block IA)Flight ceiling>110,000 ft (34,000 m)Maximum speed Mach 3.5 (2,664.2 mph; 4,287.7 km/h; 1.2 km/s)GuidanceSystemInertial guidance, active radar homing and semi active radar homingLaunchplatformsurface ship The RIM-174 Standard Extended Range Active Missile (ERAM), or Standard Missile 6 (SM-6) is a missile in current production for the United States Navy. It was designed for extended range anti-air warfare (ER-AAW) purposes providing capability against fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, anti-ship cruise missiles in flight, both over sea and land, and terminal ballistic missile defense. It can also be used as a high speed anti-ship missile.[8] The missile uses the airframe of the earlier SM-2ER Block IV (RIM-156A) missile,[9] adding the active radar homing seeker from the AIM-120C AMRAAM in place of the semi-active seeker of the previous design. This will improve the capability of the Standard missile against highly agile targets, and targets beyond the effective range of the launching vessels' target illumination radars. Initial operating capability was planned for 2013 and was achieved on 27 November 2013.[10] The SM-6 is not meant to replace the SM-2 series of missiles, but will serve alongside and provide extended range and increased firepower.[11] It was approved for export in January 2017.[12] Description SM-6 Missile Profile. The Standard ERAM is a two-stage missile with a booster stage and a second stage. It is similar in appearance to the RIM-156A Standard missile. The radar seeker is an enlarged version adapted from the AIM-120C AMRAAM seeker (13.5 in (34 cm) versus 7 in (18 cm)). The missile may be employed in a number of modes: inertial guided to target with terminal acquisition using active radar seeker, semi-active radar homing all the way, or an over the horizon shot with Cooperative Engagement Capability. The missile is also capable of terminal ballistic missile defense as a supplement to the Standard Missile 3 (RIM-161). Unlike other missiles of the Standard family, the Standard ERAM can be periodically tested and certified without removal from the vertical launching system.[citation needed] The SM-6 offers extended range over previous SM-2 series missiles, primarily being able to intercept very high altitude or sea-skimming anti-ship missiles, and is also capable of performing terminal phase ballistic missile defense. The SM-6 can also function as a high speed anti-ship missile. It can discriminate targets using its dual-mode seeker, with the semi-active seeker relying on a ship-based illuminator to highlight the target, and the active seeker having the missile itself send out an electromagnetic signal; the active seeker has the ability to detect a land-based cruise missile amid ground features, even from behind a mountain. The multi-mission SM-6 is engineered with the aerodynamics of an SM-2, the propulsion booster stack of the SM-3, and the front end configuration of the AMRAAM.[13] Estimates of the SM-6's range vary: its official published range is 130 nmi (150 mi; 240 km)[14] but it could be anywhere from 200 nmi (230 mi; 370 km)[15] to as much as 250 nmi (290 mi; 460 km)[16][17] The U.S. Navy is adding the GPS guidance to the SM-6 Block IA so that it has the capability to strike surface targets if needed, but given its higher cost than other land attack weapons like the Tomahawk cruise missile it would not likely be used as a primary option.[18] [19] In February 2016, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter confirmed that the SM-6 would be modified to act as an anti-ship weapon.[20] On 17 January 2018 the U.S. Navy approved plans to develop the SM-6 Block IB, which will feature a 21-inch rocket motor instead of the current 13.5 inch motor. The new variant will significantly increase the missile's range and speed enabling a hypersonic and extended range anti-surface warfare capability.[21][22] In November 2020, the U.S. Army selected the SM-6 to fulfill its Mid-Range Capability (MRC), giving it a land-based long-range missile capable of striking ground targets. The Army plans to use the SM-6 alongside a ground-based Tomahawk cruise missile and field them by late 2023.[17] History Raytheon entered a contract in 2004 to develop the missile for the United States Navy, after the cancellation of the Standard Missile 2 extended range block IVA (RIM-156B). Development started in 2005, followed by testing in 2007. The missile was officially designated RIM-174A in February 2008. Initial low rate production was authorized in 2009.[23] Raytheon received a \$93 million contract to begin production of the RIM-174A in September 2009.[24] The first low-rate production missile was delivered in March 2011.[25] SM-6 was approved for full-rate production in May 2013.[26] On 27 November 2013, the Standard ERAM achieved IOC (Initial Operating Capability) when it was fielded on board USS Kidd.[10] During exercises from 18–20 June 2014, USS John Paul Jones fired four SM-6 missiles. One part of the exercise, designated NIFC-CA AS-02A, resulted in the then-longest surface-to-air engagement in naval history:[27] the exact range of the intercept was not publicly released.[28] On 14 August 2014, an SM-6 was test fired against a subsonic, low-altitude cruise missile target and successfully intercepted it over land. A key element of the test was to assess its ability to discern a slow-moving target among ground clutter.[13] On 24 October 2014, Raytheon announced that two SM-6 missiles intercepted anti-ship and cruise missile targets during "engage on remote" scenarios. A low-altitude, short-range supersonic QGM-163A and a low-altitude, medium-range subsonic BQM-74E were shot down by SM-6s fired from a guided-missile cruiser using targeting information provided by a guided-missile destroyer. Advanced warning and cueing from other ships allows the missile's over-the-horizon capability to be used to a greater extent, allowing a single ship to defend a much larger area.[29] In May 2015, the SM-6 was moved from low-rate to full-rate production, significantly increasing production numbers and further reducing unit cost.[30] On 28 July 2015, the Navy tested the modified SM-6 Dual I version to successfully intercept a ballistic missile target in the terminal phase, the last few seconds before it would impact; the Dual I upgrade adds a more powerful processor that runs more sophisticated targeting software to hit a warhead descending from the upper atmosphere at extreme speed. This adds to the fleet's missile defense capabilities by allowing it to intercept ballistic missiles that could not be hit by SM-3 missiles, which targets missiles in the midcourse phase. The Navy had used the SM-2 Block IV as a terminal missile interceptor, but the SM-6 combines missile defense with traditional cruise missile and aircraft interdiction in the same package. The SM-6 Dual I configuration is planned to enter service in 2016.[6][31][32] In January 2016, the SM-6 demonstrated both maximum down range and a maximum cross range intercepts in over-the-horizon, engage-on-remote missions supported by CEC, breaking the previous maximum engagement record it set in June 2014. Five targets were shot down in the test, proving the missile's capability to conduct multiple target scenarios.[5][33] The SM-6 also sunk the decommissioned USS Reuben James in an 18 January 2016 demonstration, displaying its anti-ship capabilities.[34] On 30 September 2016, Raytheon announced the SM-6 had again achieved the longest surface-to-air intercept in naval history, breaking its previous long-range intercept record made in January 2016.[35] On 14 December 2016, the Missile Defense Agency successfully launched two SM-6 Dual I missiles at a "complex, medium-range ballistic missile target," proving its explosive rather than hit-to-kill warhead was capable of defeating medium range ballistic missile threats.[36] This ability may enable it to counter Chinese DF-21D and DF-26 anti-ship ballistic missile threats.[37] In August 2017, the Missile Defense Agency conducted another successful intercept test of a medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM).[38] Two SM-6 Dual I missiles were launched from the Arleigh Burke-class destroyer USS John Paul Jones to intercept a target MRBM launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility during the terminal phase of its flight.[39] The test marked the third successful intercept of a ballistic missile by the SM-6.[38] On 27 May 2021, the Russian Navy ship Kareliya (SSV-535), a Vishnva-class auxiliary general intelligence (AGI) ship, operating near Pacific Missile Range Facility, caused the delay of the Flight Test Aegis Weapon System.[40] On 29 May 2021, Flight Test Aegis Weapon System 31 Event 1, a salvo of two SM-6 Dual II missiles, failed to intercept two medium-range ballistic missile, only 1 medium range ballistic missile was intercepted. Keep in mind that medium range ballistic missile often move at Mach 10-12. [41] See also Wikimedia Commons has media related to RIM-174 Standard ERAM. RIM-66 Standard Medium Range RIM-67 Standard Extended Range RIM-161 Standard Missile 3 References ↑ "Australian Defence White Paper 2009" (PDF). ↑ "Archived copy". Archived from the original on 11 November 2014. Retrieved 29 September 2014.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ↑ "S. Korea to deploy new surface-to-air missiles for Aegis destroyers". Yonhapnews.co.kr. 12 June 2013 ⌘ "Comprehensive Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) For the December 31, 2017 Reporting Requirement as Updated by the President's FY 2019 Budget" (PDF). US Dept of Defense. 31 December 2017. ⌘ a b [1] - raytheonmissilesanddefense.com, 4 May 2020 ⌘ a b "Successful SM-6 Ballistic Missile Defense Test Set To Expand Capability of U.S. Guided Missile Fleet". U.S. Naval Institute. 4 August 2015 ⌘ "Fixing the US Navy's Anti-Surface Warfare Shortfall". 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