Missile Defense Agency Awards Raytheon $867 Million for SM-3 Block IIA Missiles

Japanese and U.S. forces announced the successful completion of a Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) Block IIA flight test from the Point Mugu Sea Range, San Nicolas Island, California, in 2018. *MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY / Ralph Scott*

TUCSON, Ariz. – Raytheon Missiles & Defense, a Raytheon Technologies business, has been awarded an $867 million Missile Defense Agency contract to deliver SM-3 Block IIA missiles to the United States and partners, the company announced June 14.

"The SM-3 Block IIA interceptor was developed in partnership with Japan, and it features a larger rocket motor and kinetic warhead that allow it to defend broader areas from long-range ballistic missile threats," said Tay Fitzgerald, president of Strategic Missile Defense at Raytheon Missiles & Defense. "Our strong cooperation with Japanese industry was essential to the development of this next-generation solution that can defeat complex threats around the world from sea and land."

The SM-3 interceptor is a defensive weapon the U.S. Navy uses to destroy short- to intermediate-range ballistic missiles. The interceptor uses sheer force, rather than an explosive warhead, to destroy targets in space. Its "kill vehicle" hits threats with the force of a 10-ton truck traveling 600 miles per hour. This technique, referred to as "hit-to-kill," has been likened to intercepting a bullet with another bullet.

The SM-3 Block IIA interceptor's kinetic warhead has been enhanced, improving the search, discrimination, acquisition and tracking functions, to address advanced and emerging threats. The missile intercepted an advanced ballistic-missile

threat in its first live target test in early 2017.

The SM-3 interceptor is a critical piece of the Phased Adaptive Approach for missile defense in Europe. The interceptor is being carried by U.S. Navy ships deployed off Europe’s coast and is now operational at a land-based site in Romania, further enhancing Europe’s protection.