

## Missiles & Weapons Market in Perspective

Jeff Ryder BAE Systems, Inc. January 23, 2008



### Introduction

- 1 US defense budget outlook
  - Scenarios
  - Drivers
- 2 Missiles & Weapons budget outlook
  - Missiles, PGW, munitions and ordnance
  - Market forecast
- 3 Trends to reorient capabilities
  - Capability gaps
  - Future scenarios

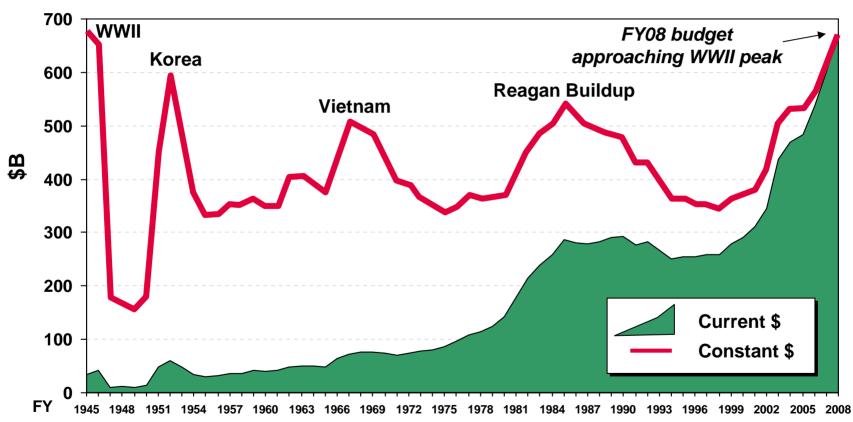
### Approach

- GEIA: interview based, cross-industry analysis
- Defense budget analysis



## The defense budget is approaching record-breaking levels

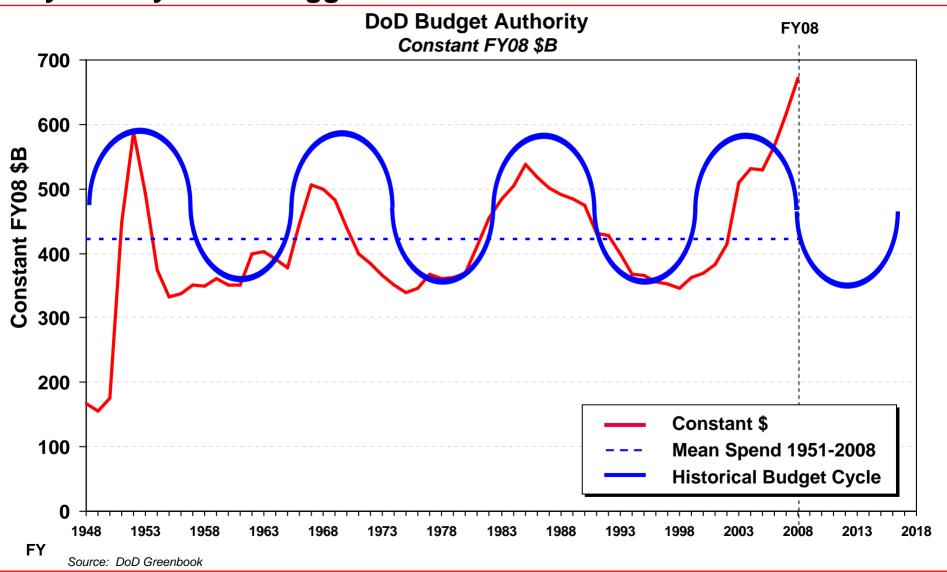




Source: DoD Greenbook



# The budget is currently "off cycle" – a return to historical cyclicality would suggest a decline is imminent





# A number of factors shape the budget outlook – threat perception, politics and economics matter most

### **Primary budget-shaping factors:**

- Threat
- Politics
- Economics



#### **Factors that pressure the budget:**

- Withdrawal from Iraq
- Increase in mandatory spending
- Popular disapproval of defense spending

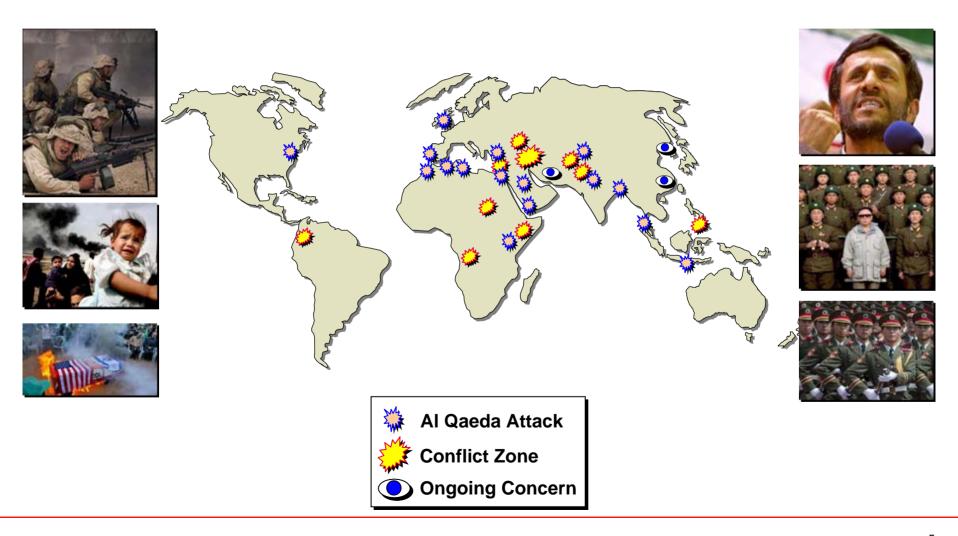
#### Factors that buoy the budget:

- High Optempo
- Rising Operations & Support (O&S) costs
- Reset requirements
- Investment requirements



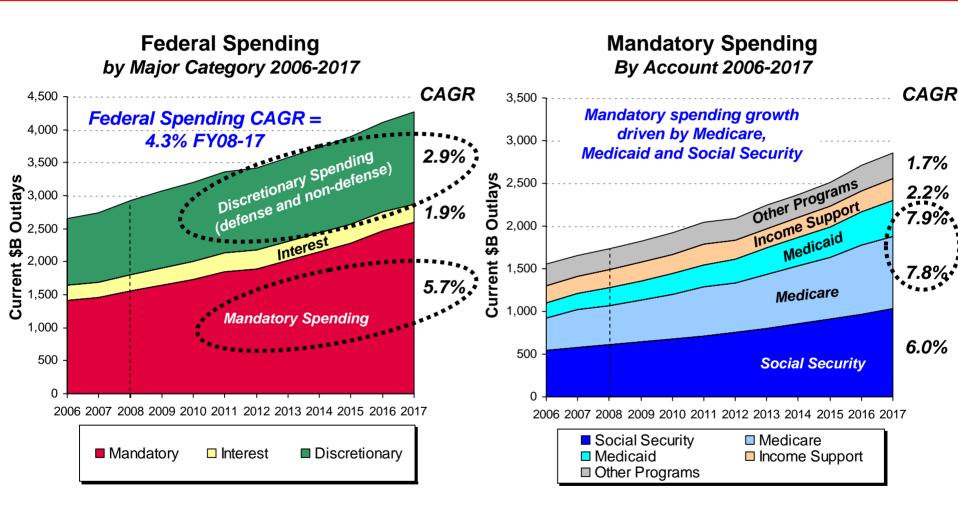
## The security environment has become increasingly complex

### **Global Security Environment**





# A key economic/fiscal factor in the defense forecast is the rapid growth in mandatory spending accounts

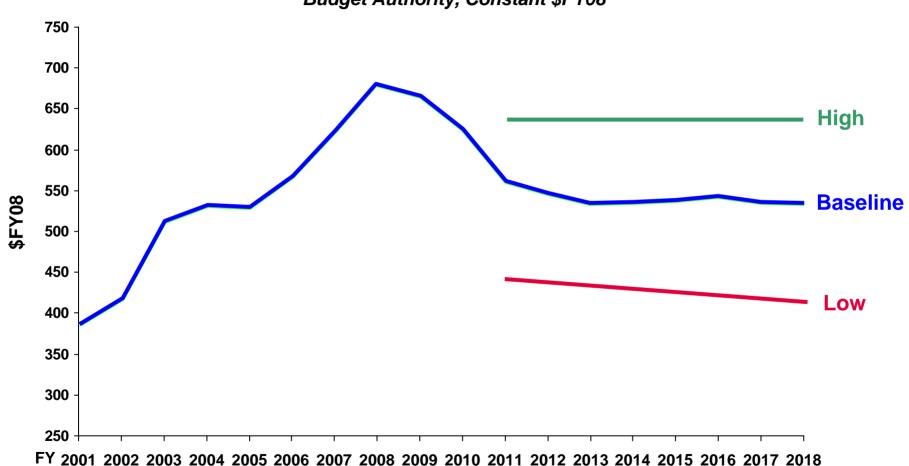


Source: CBO projections, August 2007



### Future spending will likely remain high by historical comparison



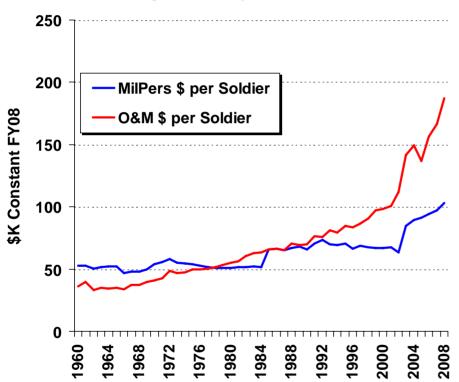


Source: DoD Greenbook FY08, GEIA, BAE Systems, Inc.



# Upwards budget pressure is driven by the inexorable rise in Operations & Support costs





#### O&M drivers

- High Optempo
- Aging fleets
- Increasing complexity of weapons
- Rising fuel costs
- Increasing use of industry contractors

#### MilPers drivers

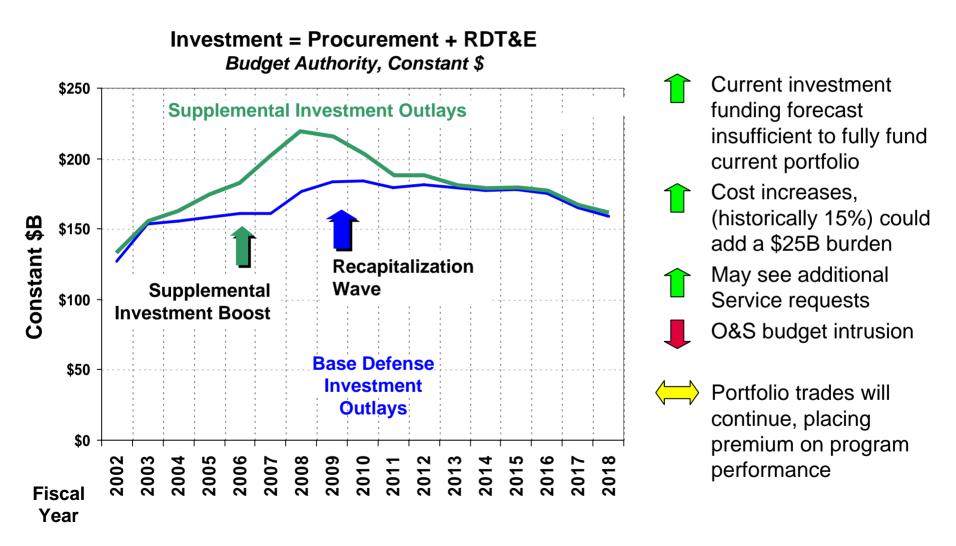
- Force augmentation (+92,000)
- Healthcare (costs doubled 2000-2005)
- Rate of military retiree and dependents increased 6.0% per year 2001-2005
- Upwards pressure on compensation due to private-sector benchmarking

- Risk that O&S costs will erode investment accounts
- The only historical means to curb O&S growth has been to reduce end strength

Source: DOD Greenbook



## Investment spending will decline in real dollars



Source: DoD Greenbook FY08, GEIA



## The Services indicate investment prioritization on platforms

### **Service Investment Priorities**

Service	Investment Priorities
Air Force	<ul> <li>F-22</li> <li>KC-X</li> <li>C-17/C-5</li> <li>CSAR-X</li> <li>JSF</li> <li>LRS</li> <li>SBIRS</li> <li>TSAT</li> <li>Space Radar</li> </ul>
Navy	<ul> <li>Shipbuilding (CVN-78, DDG-1000, LPD-17, LHA(R), Virginia)</li> <li>Aircraft modernization (JSF, F/A-18 E/F, EA-18G, BAMS, MMA/P-8A)</li> </ul>

Service	Investment Priorities
Army	<ul> <li>FCS</li> <li>FMTV/JLTV</li> <li>Helicopter modernization</li> <li>MRAP</li> <li>Force augmentation</li> </ul>
Marine Corps	<ul> <li>JSF</li> <li>Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV)</li> <li>Light Armored Vehicle (LAV)</li> <li>Amphibious shipbuilding</li> <li>V-22</li> <li>CH-53K</li> <li>Force augmentation</li> </ul>

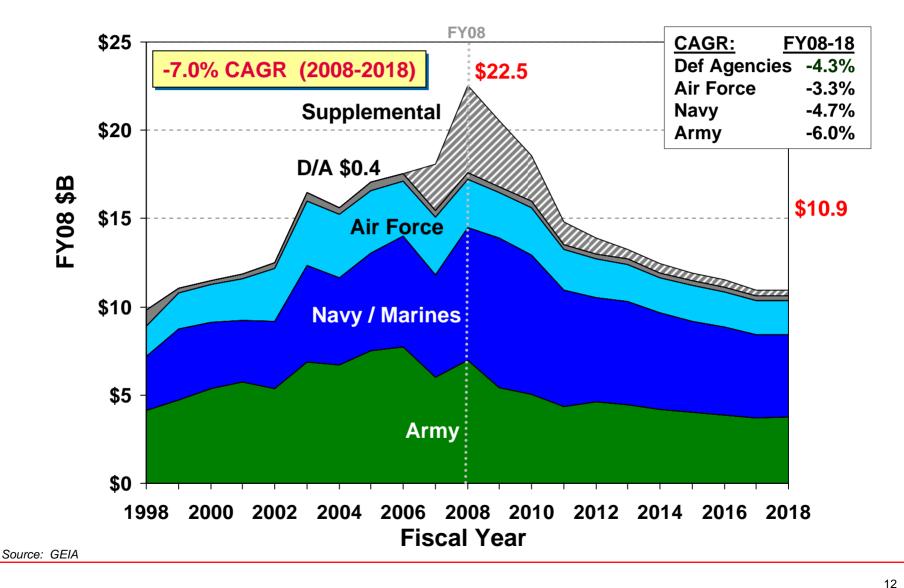


# Missiles & Weapons budgets will decline over the next decade, with emphasis on upgrades as opposed to new starts

- Missiles & weapons budget will decline over the forecast period
  - Pressure on topline and between Services
  - Supplemental war funding expected to drop off in near term
  - Several major programs have/will be winding down
  - Concern weapons will become bill payer for platforms
- Spending profile shows few new program starts
  - Emphasis on improving and upgrading legacy systems
  - Iraq/GWOT driving primary requirements and capability gaps
  - Replenishment for expended ordnance and fatigue
  - Force Augmentation (Army, USMC) in near term

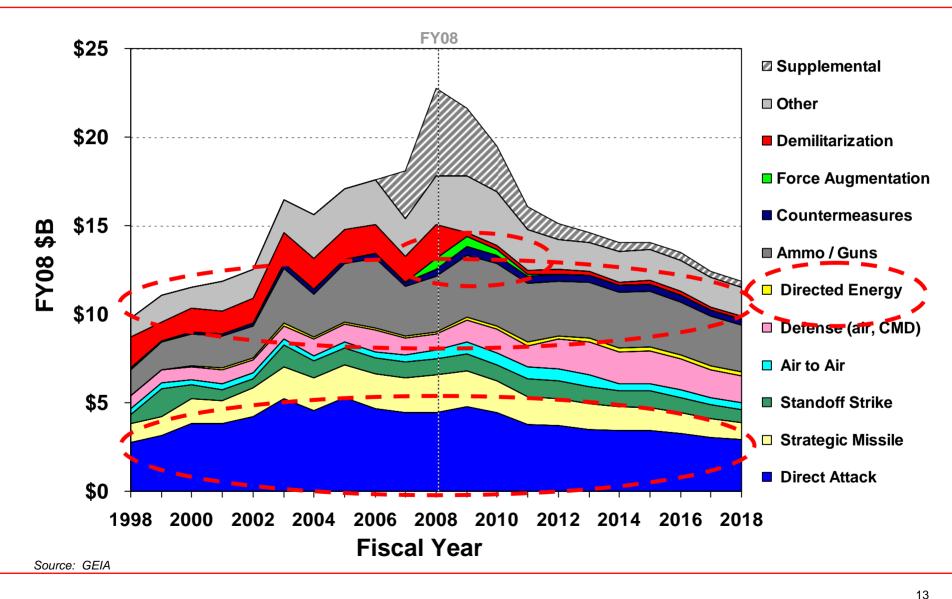


## **Market Forecast: By Military Service**



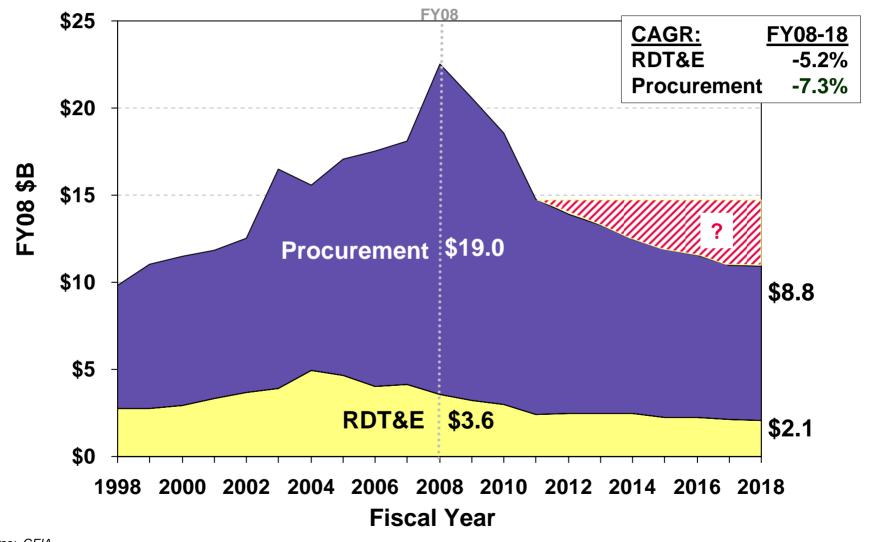


### **Market Forecast: By Segment**



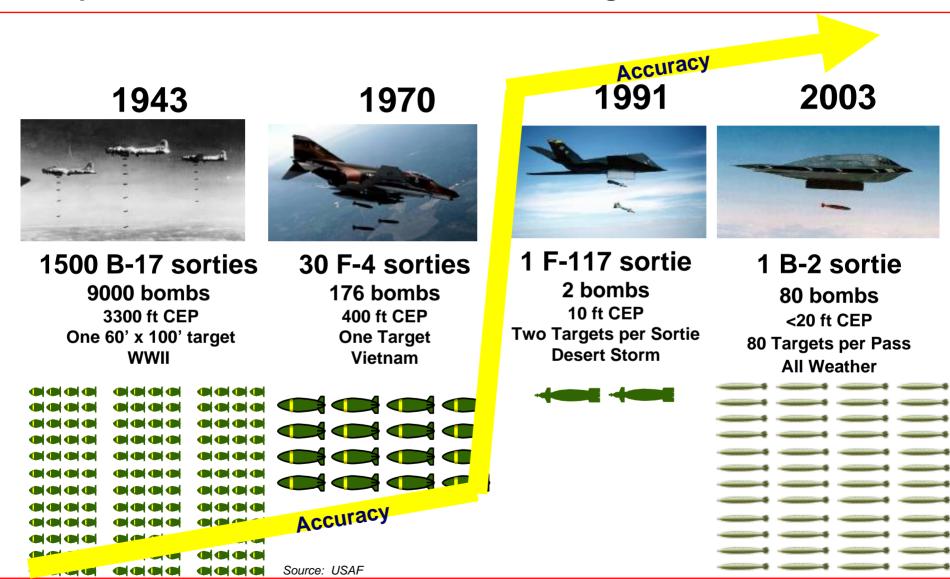


### Market Forecast: Procurement vs. RDT&E





# Evolution of precision engagement drives perception of missiles and weapons versus other defense investment segments





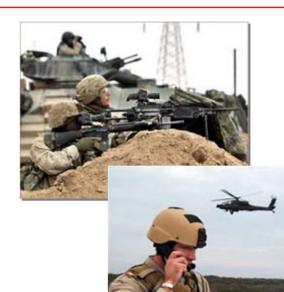
Despite today's battlefield challenges, US forces are using existing weapons for desired effect...





## Iraq is driving many of the capability requirements

- Moving targets, fleeting targets
- Precision engagement in all weather
- Urban Close Air Support (CAS)
- Shortened kill chain
- Improved reliability
- Low collateral damage
- Non-lethal effects
- GPS interrupted / denied environments
- Hard and Deeply Buried Targets (HDBT)
- O&S assumptions built into design due to captive carry



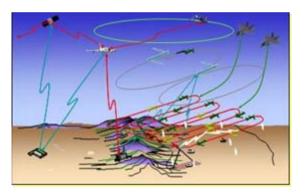




## **Current Environment: Key Technologies**

- Multi-mode seekers
- Datalinks
- Sensor fuzing
- Flexible warheads, scalability

- Hypersonic
- Smart fuzes
- Directed energy







Smart technology insertion needed to achieve cost-friendly, balanced capability portfolio

## Numerous potential opportunities...

#### Near term <2010

- JAGM
- Smart artillery, mortars, rockets, tank rounds
- Direct attack moving target capability (DAMTC)

#### Mid-Term 2010-2015

- FCS Precision Munitions
- Weapons for UAVs
- Hard and Deeply Buried
   Targets
- Tactical Laser
- High Power Microwave
- Over-the Horizon Anti-Surface Warfare Weapons
- Swarm Ship Defense
- Joint Dual Role Air Dominance Missile (AA, AG)
- Long-range strike weapon
- Next-gen Torpedoes
- Non-Lethal Effects

#### Far-Term 2015+

- Directed Energy
- Future Cruise Missile
- Electro Magnetic Rail Gun
- Autonomous Target ID

...but no clear roadmap



## Impact of a "Global Terrorism" vector

- Emphasis on CAS in any environment with small, high-speed, precision weapons
- Requirements may expand for:
  - Fleeting target capability
  - Sensing and discriminating low-profile targets
  - Networking of all ISR platforms to rapid strike
  - Emphasis on speed over range
  - Low collateral damage
  - Scalability
  - Precision in all environments
  - Directed energy for non-lethal effects
  - Loitering weapons
  - Weaponizing UAVs

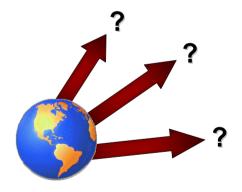


No appreciable difference versus baseline budget, though requirements may shift



## Impact of a "Multipolar Alignment" vector

- Technology development to prepare for near-peer challenge:
  - Increased emphasis on baseline requirements (i.e. moving targets, all weather, networked weapons, etc.)
  - Emphasis on range as well as speed fast, standoff weapons
  - Over-the horizon surface warfare
  - Advanced torpedoes
  - Cruise missiles
  - Hypersonic propulsion technology
  - Directed energy for force application / protection
  - UCAV weapons



Budget increases, though missiles & weapons will continue to compete with platforms



## **Potential disruptions**

- Directed Energy
  - DE expected to be complementary to kinetic weapons
  - Technology development may come in advance of CONOPS / policy evolution
  - User pull required
  - ABL shootdown (FY 09) and ATL, HEL tech demonstration programs may indicate how quickly DE evolves operationally
- Cyberspace
- Convergence with or divergence towards other domains and sciences
  - Nano
  - Robotics
  - Bio



## **Messages to Industry**

- Contractors are doing a good job developing technology and addressing capability gaps
- Make the dumb weapons smart and the smart weapons cheap
- Don't try to add capability when it's not needed
- Emphasize realistic cost estimates

# Thank You