### Current Missile Defense Capabilities Throughout the Pacific to Protect the United States

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| Alaska | - Cobra Dane Radar on Shemya  
- Upgraded Early Warning Radar at Clear Air Force Station  
- 26 Ground-based interceptors  
  -- majority first generation CE-1 interceptors that are going to be replaced or re-tipped by 2020  
  -- remaining second generation CE-2 interceptors that are still being tested to enhance additional reliability |
| California | - Upgraded Early Warning Radar at Beale Air Force Base  
- 4 Ground-based interceptors  
  -- majority first generation CE-1 interceptors that still need to be replaced or re-tipped by 2020  
  -- remaining second generation CE-2 interceptors that are still being tested to enhance reliability |
| Hawaii | - Sea-Based X-Band Radar, which needs to be persistently at sea to be effective  
- 613th Air and Space Operations Center and Pacific Integrated Air and Missile Defense Center at Hickam  
- 17 Aegis BMD-capable ships (3 with Baseline 9 upgrades) deployed throughout the Pacific and homeported at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Yokosuka, Japan; and San Diego, California Naval Stations |
| Guam | - 1 THAAD battery with launchers, THAAD interceptors, and a AN/TPY-2 radar  
- 2 forward AN/TPY-2 radars for the defense of the United States |
| Japan | *(Texas)* - 1 THAAD and 1 Patriot battery that can be deployed around the world as part of the global rapid response force |

### 2016 Potential Capabilities to Enhance Missile Defense in the Pacific to Protect the United States

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| Hawaii | - Operationalize the Aegis Ashore test site at PMRF for emergency use  
- Operationalize the AN/TPY-2 test radar at PMRF for emergency use  
- Deploy a THAAD Battery from Fort Bliss, Texas to PMRF |
| Pacific | - Decrease the dwell time of the SBX radar to increase the time the radar is deployed at sea  
- Shift additional Aegis BMD ships (Baseline 9 upgraded ship and others) from Fleet Forces Command in the Atlantic  
- Deploy a forward TPY-2 radar to Midway Island to provide persistency when SBX has to return to Pearl Harbor or has testing missions |
| Guam | - Deploy an additional THAAD battery, with launchers, interceptors, and a AN/TPY-2 radar for more persistency |

### 2017-2020 Capabilities to Enhance Missile Defense for the United States in the Pacific

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| Alaska | - 14 additional CE-2 upgraded GBIs to be in place at Fort Greely by the end of 2017  
- Re-tip or replace the first generation CE-1 ground based interceptors by 2020  
- Introduce 2-stage GBIs to the current inventory  
- Increase the overall GBI inventory in Alaska to over 50 interceptors  
- Deploy the Long Range Discrimination Radar in Alaska to provide better discrimination for the GBIs by 2020 |
| California | - Re-tip or replace all of the first generation CE-1 ground based interceptors by 2020  
- Introduce 2-stage GBIs to the current inventory  
- Expand the number of missile defense silos to increase the number of GBIs at Vandenberg, AFB  
- Increase annual GMD intercept testing to demonstrate confidence and continue to learn how to enhance the system |
| Hawaii | - Construct and operationalize a scaled LRDR at the PMRF  
- Deploy SM-3 block IIA interceptors at the Aegis Ashore facility in Kauai by 2018  
- Fully operationalize Aegis Ashore and AN/TPY-2 at PMRF when SM-3 block IIA interceptors are scheduled to be deployed in 2018 |
| Pacific | - Increase the inventory of Aegis Baseline 9 ships  
- Increase SM-3 block IIA and IB inventory on Aegis Baseline 9 ships  
- Increase the inventory of upgraded Aegis BMD ships  
- Begin to increase integrated air and missile defense distributed lethality for all Navy ships |

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[www.missiledefenseadvocacy.org](http://www.missiledefenseadvocacy.org)  
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