



Missile Defense Capabilities in the Pacific
April 22, 2016

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

- Alaska**
 - Cobra Dane Radar on Shemya Island
 - 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
- Pacific**
 - 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
- Japan**
 - 2 forward AN/TPY-2 radars for the defense of the United States
- *(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

- Hawaii**
 - Operationalize the Aegis Ashore test site at PMRF for emergency use
 - Operationalize the AN/TPY-2 test radar at PMRF for emergency use
- Pacific**
 - Deploy a THAAD Battery from Fort Bliss, Texas to PMRF
 - 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

- 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