



**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
  - 613<sup>th</sup> 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