

**Missile Defense Program Overview For The  
Joint Armed Services Committee  
Alaska State Legislature**



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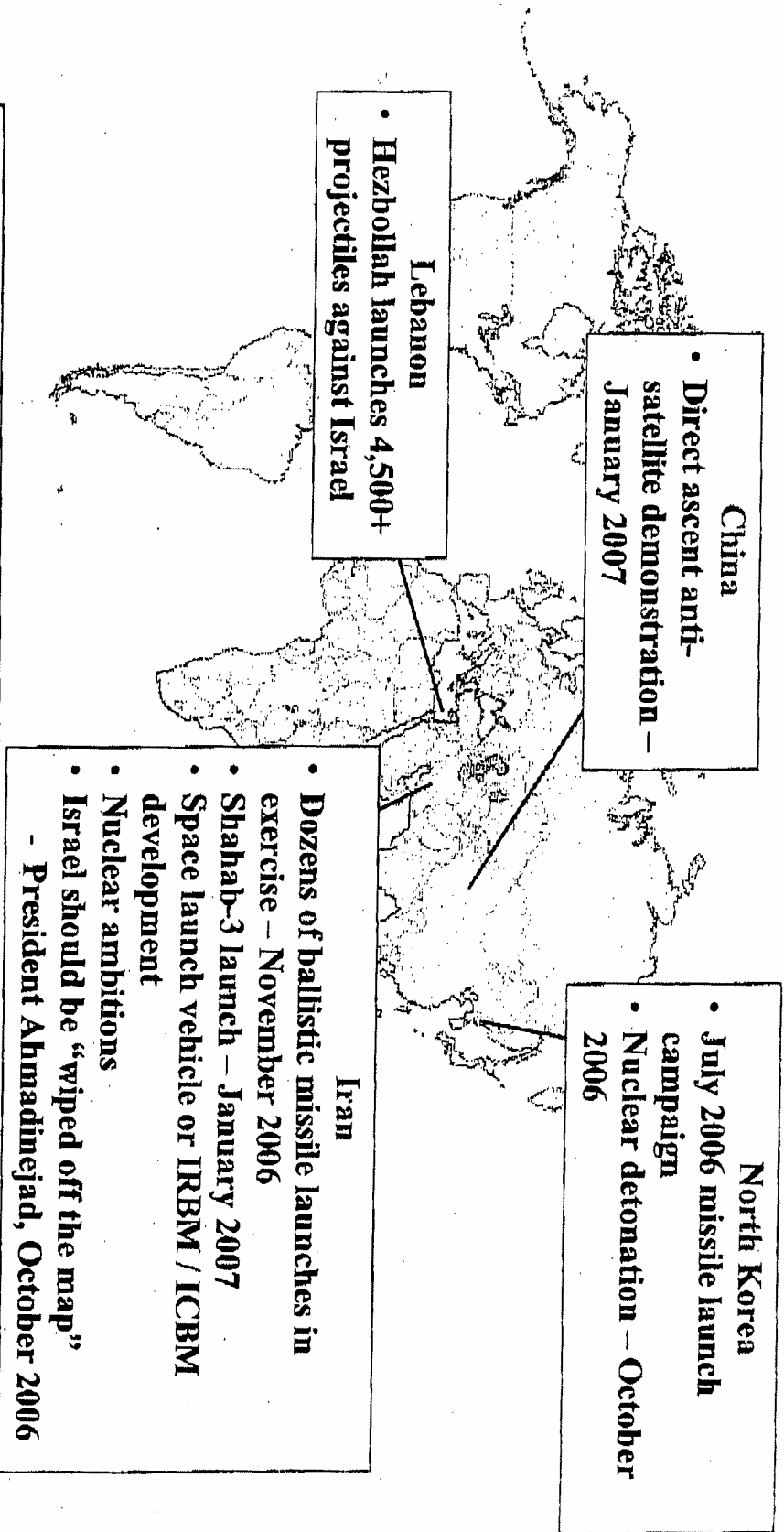
## Challenges And Uncertainties

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- **Rogue states view ballistic missiles as a means for gaining or maintaining their own freedom of action**
  - North Korea uses missiles for coercion, intimidation and deterrence – proliferates to other nations
  - Iran views ballistic missiles as element of asymmetric strategy against U.S. and allies – proliferates to both state and non-state actors
- **Emerging Threats**
  - Several nations are pursuing ballistic missiles of all ranges, increasing missile numbers and sophistication – emphasis on countermeasures
  - Future threats difficult to predict but likely to arise – both technical and political surprises
- **Evolving role for ballistic missiles and possibly cruise missiles**
  - Lebanon crisis demonstrated
    - Rogue state support of non-state actors
    - Use of ballistic missiles and rockets as terror weapons



# Real World Events – Causes For Concern



**China**

- Direct ascent anti-satellite demonstration – January 2007

**North Korea**

- July 2006 missile launch campaign
- Nuclear detonation – October 2006

**Iran**

- Dozens of ballistic missile launches in exercise – November 2006
- Shahab-3 launch – January 2007
- Space launch vehicle or IRBM / ICBM development
- Nuclear ambitions
- Israel should be “wiped off the map” – President Ahmadinejad, October 2006

**Lebanon**

- Hezbollah launches 4,500+ projectiles against Israel

**Since 2002, There Has Been an Average of 90 Foreign Ballistic Missile Launched Per Year – Last Year, There Were About 100**



## Ballistic Missile Defense Policy And Mission

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### Policy

“... The United States plans to begin deployment of a set of missile defense capabilities in 2004. These capabilities will serve as a starting point for fielding improved and expanded missile defense capabilities later.”

*National Security Presidential Directive / NSPD-23  
16 DEC 02*

### Direction

- Establish a single program to develop an integrated system under a newly titled Missile Defense Agency
- Apply a capability-based requirements process for missile defense

*SecDef Memorandum  
Missile Defense Program Direction, 2 JAN 02*

### Mission

- Develop an integrated layered Ballistic Missile Defense System
  - To defend the United States, its deployed forces, allies and friends
  - From ballistic missiles of all ranges
  - Capable of engaging them in all phases of flight



## Missile Defense Program Strategy

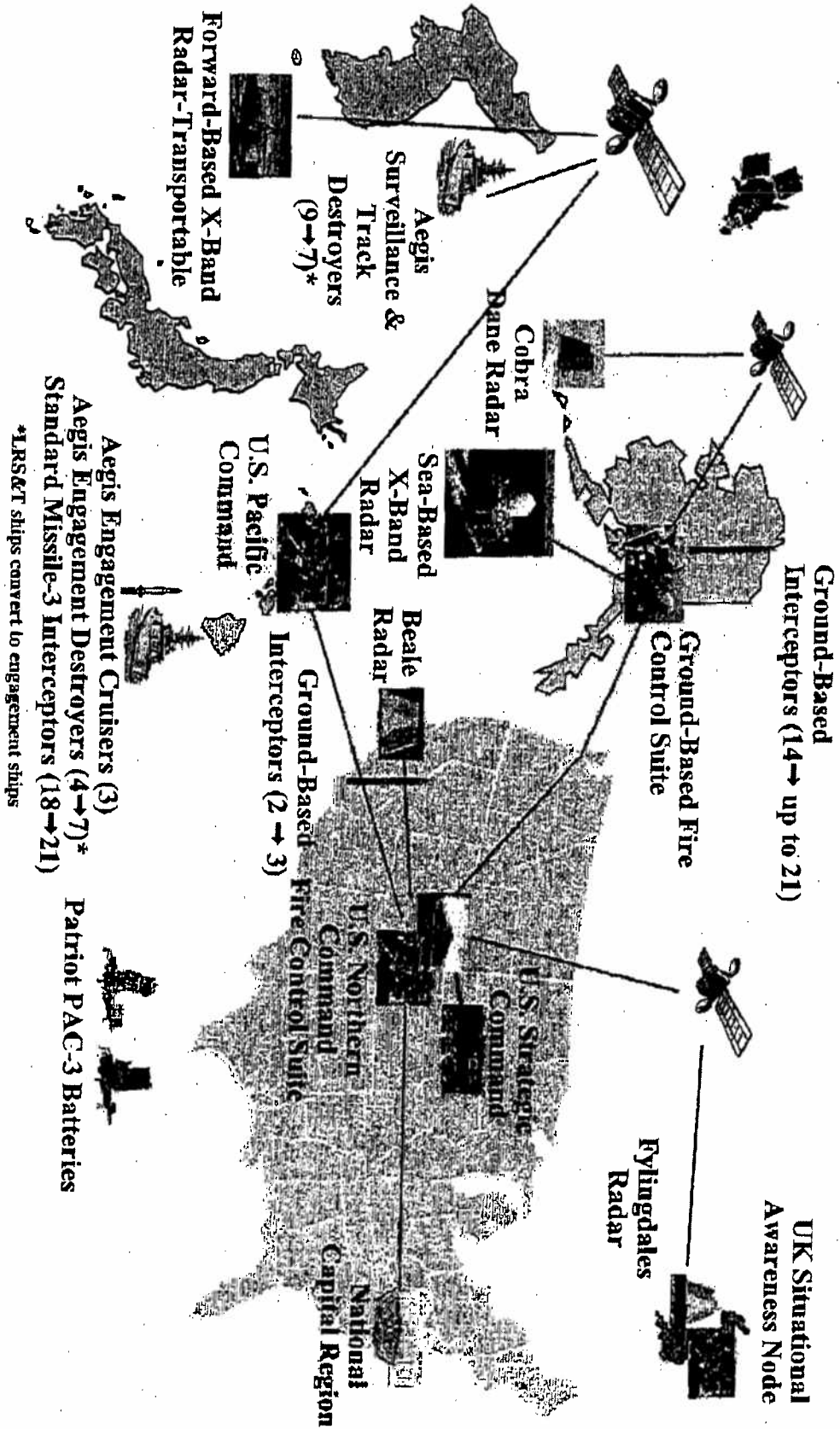
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- Field an initial increment (2004-2005) of capability to provide
  - Initial protection of entire U.S. from North Korea, partial protection of the U.S. from Middle East threat
  - Protection of deployed forces, allies and friends with terminal defenses
- Field next increment (2006-2007) of capability to provide
  - Complete protection of U.S. from Middle East
  - Expand coverage to allies and friends
  - Increase countermeasure resistance, and increase capability against shorter-range threats
- Follow on increments (2008+) begin to increase robustness of interceptor inventory and sensors
  - Addresses unconventional attacks



# System Configuration

## End February 2007 → End 2007





## Missile Defense Tests

- 14 test successes in last 15 flight tests (with one no test)
  - Aegis Standard Missile-3 intercepts separating warheads (November 2005 and June 2006)
  - Successful Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) intercepts of unitary targets (July 2006, January 2007)
  - Successful intercept of target with long-range interceptor (September 2006)
- Upcoming tests in 2007
  - Two intercept flight tests (1 endo-atmospheric, 1 exo-atmospheric) of THAAD interceptor at Pacific Missile Range Facility against short-range unitary targets in middle and late 2007
  - Three Aegis Standard Missile-3 intercepts against short-and medium-range targets in middle and late 2007
  - Two intercept tests of long-range ground-based interceptors in late Spring and early Fall 2007

24 Hit-to-Kill Intercepts In Low And High Endo-atmosphere, Midcourse And Terminal Exo-atmosphere Since 2001



## Strategic Objectives

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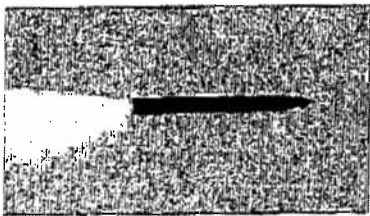
- **Maintain and sustain an initial capability to defend the U.S., allies and our deployed forces against rogue nation attacks**
  - **Homeland defense against long-range missiles from North Korea**
  - **Develop initial defense for deployed forces and allies in regional conflicts**
- **Close gaps and improve this capability against rogue states**
  - **Expand homeland defense against Iran**
  - **Defeat larger and more complicated attacks (e.g., decoys, multiple warheads)**
  - **Extend deterrence, enhance defenses for deployed forces and allies, and increase international cooperation**
  - **Extend U.S. decision time and complicate enemy planning**
- **Develop options to dissuade and stay ahead of current and emerging threats**
  - **Leverage technological advantage to increase defense effectiveness**
  - **Build a foundation for global access and response**





# Capabilities Through 2013

- Increased capability against long-range threats
  - Up to 54 Ground-Based Interceptors (44 in U.S., 10 in Europe)
  - Persistent surveillance and tracking capabilities across western hemisphere and Europe – Alaska, California, Greenland, United Kingdom, Central Europe
- Increased capability against regional and asymmetric threats
  - 18 Aegis engagement ships
  - 132 Standard Missile-3 interceptors
  - 4 Terminal High Altitude Area Defense fire units with 96 interceptors
  - Up to 100 sea-based Standard Missile-2 terminal interceptors
- Greater mobility to address current and surprise threats
  - Sea-based X-band radar (Pacific Ocean)
  - 4 forward-based X-band radars, plus adjunct radar





# Alaska Sites



Eareckson Air Station



Adak



Kodiak





## Economic Impact On Delta Junction

- Fort Greely workforce has contributed significantly to the local economy, improving business revenues by 35%
- Fort Greely federal workforce comprises 25% of working population in Upper Tanana Valley – contractors comprise 15%
  - 360 federal workers on Fort Greely
- Allen Army Airfield construction, upgrades and improvements in FY 2007 amount to about \$20 million
- Fort Greely garrison operations annual operating budget is \$43.6 million
  - Workforce consists of 114 Army civilians and 184 contract employees

**From 2000-2005, The Missile Defense Agency  
Has Spent \$625,901,000 In Alaska**



## Alaska Business Data

- **Army Corps of Engineers**
  - \$312M Contract (Projected Final Value)
  - 9 Native Alaska Companies
  - \$213 in Subcontracts and Purchase Orders
    - \$192M (90%) with Alaska Businesses
  
- **Boeing**
  - \$160.2M Projected Final Value
    - \$140.1M (87%) with Alaska Businesses
      - Excluding Cobra Dane and Long-Haul Comm at EAS
  - 4 Native Alaska Companies

*Alaska Companies And Residents Performing Alaska Work*

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# Boeing Company Alaska Business Data

- Total dollars projected final value: \$160.2M
  - \$92.9M (58%) Large Business
  - \$67.3M (42%) Small Business
    - \$2.88M (1.8%) Small Disadvantaged Business
    - \$11.2M (7%) Women Owned Business
    - \$28.8M (18%) Hub Zone Business
    - \$0.64M (0.4%) Veteran Business
    - \$0M (0%) Disabled Veteran Business

*87% of Subcontracts Plus Purchase Orders Are With Alaskan Businesses*  
*(\$140.1M of \$160.2M)*

*Of \$160.2M In Subcontracts: \$118.8M Are Native Including Small And Large business, Partnerships, And Other Companies*

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## Summary

- Major progress towards meeting Presidential Direction
- Capabilities are in the warfighters' arsenal while concurrently supporting further development efforts
- We will build on the current system to close performance gaps and improve its capabilities over time
- Alaska plays a central role in the U.S. Ballistic Missile defense System