

**SJR**

**9**

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## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025  
[www.senate.gov/~appropriations](http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations)

February 5, 2001

Senator Loren Leman  
Alaska State Legislature  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Loren:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify at the Alaska State Senate State Affairs Committee hearing on development and deployment of the National Missile Defense System. Unfortunately, pending business in the U.S. Senate requires that I remain in Washington, D.C. this week. However, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important initiative.

As you know, I have long advocated deploying a National Missile Defense (NMD) System. Most Americans now believe that we have such a system. However, the facts are that the United States cannot intercept a ballistic missile launched at one of our 50 states. Such a threat is real, in my judgement. Second, we do have the technological base to build and deploy an effective NMD system.

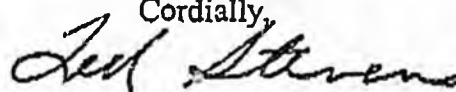
There are terrorist groups and nations which resent the role of the United States in world affairs and the global economy. They fully recognize that the U.S. is defenseless against these missiles. America cannot allow any adversary to dictate terms and conditions of U.S. behavior in a crisis.

The good news is that the United States can build a system to defeat ballistic missiles. The same relentless advance of technology that helps our adversaries has been harnessed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) to build small hit-to-kill interceptors. While not all tests have totally succeeded, BMDO and industry demonstrated the system will work by the direct impact of an NMD kill vehicle with an ICBM warhead late last year.

Our state can serve the nation by being the host to our NMD system. The significant point to me is that without NMD the United States is defenseless against missile attacks. I cannot accept that our great nation should be vulnerable to any adversary. We must deploy an NMD system now—Alaska is the right place to build this system.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

**Report on SJR 9 National Missile Defense System and SB 39 Asst. Adjutant General for  
Missile Defense (February 6, 2001 - 3:00 p.m.)**

**From Pete Hallgren  
City of Delta Junction  
Department of Economic Development  
Director**

**The City of Delta Junction is the Local Redevelopment Authority for the surplus areas of Fort Greely. The Delta Junction economy continues to suffer from the downsizing of Fort Greely.**

**The National Missile Defense Deployment Final Environmental Impact Statement issued December 8, 2000, designates Fort Greely as the preferred alternative for sitting the Ground Based Interceptors and the Battle Management Command and Control element.**

**The City Council, and the overwhelming majority of Delta area residents have consistently supported sitting of these elements of the National Missile Defense System at Fort Greely.**

**The EIS hearing in Delta had the largest turnout of any hearing in the Nation.**

**The City therefore supports both Senate Joint Resolution No 9 and Senate Bill 39 as being helpful to the ultimate economic recovery of the Delta area and the defense of our entire Nation.**

**Thank you.**

During Session, January - May:  
State Capitol, Room 115  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
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465-3810 FAX

During Interim, June - December:  
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## Senator Loren Leman

### **SJR 9 - National Missile Defense System**

#### **“Relating to the development and deployment of the National Missile Defense (NMD) System”**

SJR 9 expresses the Legislature’s support for the deployment of a missile defense system that will protect all 50 states. Though the proliferation of ballistic missile technology by foreign nations and organizations is a growing threat to the U.S., there currently is not a system in place to successfully defend the nation from this danger.

On January 10, 2001, Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen released a report entitled “Proliferation: Threat and Response.” Commenting on the report Cohen stated, “our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel.” Approximately 25 countries have developed or are in the process of developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the means of delivering them to targets far away. This is a serious danger that demands an equally serious response.

Acting on this threat the Department of Defense has undertaken extensive planning efforts to develop a National Missile Defense System that will protect the United States from a ballistic missile attack. The resulting NMD system has been designed as a fixed, land-based, non-nuclear missile defense system. Alaska has been identified as the preferred location for locating the radar site and ground-based interceptors.

President Clinton had pursued development of an NMD system but put the deployment on hold. However in the first weeks of his Administration, President Bush has indicated he intends to go ahead with plans for building a nationwide missile defense.

SJR 9 calls upon President Bush to move forward with his intentions to make a National Missile Defense System a reality as soon as technologically possible.

**Prepared by Paul Roetman, Staff Aide to Senator Loren Leman (907-465-3712)**  
**Last updated: February 2, 2001**

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**Senator Loren Leman**

## **SJR 9 – NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM**

### **Witness List**

**Tuesday, February 6, 2001  
3:30p.m.**

**Senator Loren Leman, SPONSOR,**

**465-2095**

**Bruce A. Munholand, P.E.**  
Chief, Project Management Branch  
Alaska District NMD Deployment Office

Anchorage LIO 269-0111  
contact: (907) 384-7166

**Lt. Col. Jay Smith**  
Acting Commander,  
Site Activation Command (SAC)

Anchorage LIO 269-0111  
contact: (907) 384-7121

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATOR LEMAN

Introduced: 1/29/01

Referred:

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to the development and deployment of the National Missile Defense System.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** the proliferation by foreign nations and organizations of weapons of  
4 mass destruction and of the technology for long-range missiles is a growing danger to all 50  
5 states; and

6 **WHEREAS** this threat was demonstrated on August 31, 1998, when North Korea  
7 flight-tested a long-range missile over Japan, and the missile splashed down in the Pacific  
8 Ocean, clearly showing the danger ballistic missiles pose to Alaska and other states on the  
9 west coast of the United States; and

10 **WHEREAS**, in response to this growing threat, the United States has initiated the  
11 National Missile Defense Program to protect all 50 states from foreign ballistic missile attack;  
12 and

13 **WHEREAS** Alaska is strategically located because of its close proximity to east Asia  
14 and Europe, and is the only state from which the entire United States can be defended; and

15 **WHEREAS** the developers of the National Missile Defense System have identified  
16 several sites in Alaska as preferred alternatives for the location of major components of the

1 system, including the radar site and intercept vehicles; and

2 **WHEREAS** construction contracts for the National Missile Defense System were not  
3 approved by President Clinton in 2000, delaying the construction schedule; and

4 **WHEREAS** barges carrying material to begin construction on a Shemya Island radar  
5 site could still embark this year; and

6 **WHEREAS** President George W. Bush and members of his cabinet have indicated  
7 their strong support for the development of a National Missile Defense System;

8 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature calls upon the President of the  
9 United States to direct the United States Department of Defense to develop and deploy the  
10 National Missile Defense System as soon as technologically possible.

11 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President  
12 of the United States; the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, United States Secretary of Defense; the  
13 Honorable John Warner, Chair, U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee; the Honorable Bob  
14 Stump, Chair, U.S. House Armed Services Committee; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and  
15 the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
16 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



United States Department of Defense

**NEWS RELEASE**On the web: [http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2001/b01102001\\_bt010-01.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2001/b01102001_bt010-01.html)Media contact: [newsdesk@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:newsdesk@osd.pentagon.mil) or +1 (703) 697-5131Public contact: [defenselink@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:defenselink@osd.pentagon.mil) or +1 (703) 697-5737**IMMEDIATE RELEASE**No. 010-01  
January 10, 2001**DEPARTMENT RELEASES PROLIFERATION REPORT**

Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen today released the third edition of a report entitled "Proliferation: Threat and Response" - the second since he became secretary of Defense. The last report was released in November 1997. The new report details the nature of the security challenge posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons and their delivery systems and the Defense Department's response to the challenge.

The report contains updated information about countries that have or may be developing NBC weapons and the means to deliver them. It also provides updated information on the threat from NBC terrorism, and addresses, for the first time, threats to livestock and agriculture.

"Our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel," said Cohen. "The race is on between our preparations and those of our adversaries. There is not a moment to lose."

The report describes DoD's efforts since the end of the Gulf War to ensure that U.S. forces are equipped and trained to fight and win in NBC-contaminated environments, including the Department's increased investments and reorganization in this area since the last Quadrennial Defense Review. It discusses DoD's contributions to international arms control and nonproliferation efforts and to enhancing the NBC defense preparedness of our allies and coalition partners. The report also newly addresses how DoD is preparing to provide support to U.S. civil authorities in managing the consequences of an NBC attack here in the United States. The full report may be viewed on the web at <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/ptr20010110.pdf>.

[http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2001/b01102001\\_bt010-01.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2001/b01102001_bt010-01.html)

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## Message of the Secretary of Defense

At the dawn of the 21st Century, the United States now faces what could be called a Superpower Paradox. Our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel.

At least 25 countries now possess—or are in the process of acquiring and developing—capabilities to inflict mass casualties and destruction: nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons or the means to deliver them. For example:

- North Korea is building and selling long-range missiles, has chemical and biological warfare capabilities, and may have diverted fissile material for nuclear weaponry.
- Iran, with foreign assistance, is buying and developing longer-range missiles, already has chemical weapons, and is seeking nuclear and biological capabilities.
- Iraq—which prior to the 1991 Gulf War had developed chemical and biological weapons and associated delivery means, and was close to a nuclear capability—may have reconstituted these efforts since the departure of UN inspectors from Iraq in late 1998.
- Libya has chemical capabilities and is trying to buy long-range missiles.

Also looming on the horizon is the prospect that these terror weapons will increasingly find their way into the hands of individuals and groups of fanatical terrorists or self-proclaimed apocalyptic prophets. The followers of Usama bin Laden have, in fact, already trained with toxic chemicals.

Fears for the future are not hyperbole. Indeed, past may be prologue. Iraq has used chemical weapons against Iran and its own people. Those behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing also were gathering the ingredients for a chemical weapon that could have killed thousands here in the United States.

I have been concerned about the security threats posed by proliferation from the day I took office as Secretary of Defense. Completely halting proliferation is not possible, but stemming it is both vitally important and achievable. To that end, the Department of Defense (DoD) is playing an active role in technology transfer and export controls and in the implementation of arms control and nonproliferation regimes. DoD is participating in the on-going effort to improve transparency under the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, DoD is implementing inspection and monitoring requirements of several U.S. treaties. And under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, DoD is assisting the states of the Former Soviet Union in preventing the further proliferation of NBC knowledge and capabilities.

.....

However, recognizing that proliferation has and will occur, it is also essential that we do our utmost to provide protection for our forces overseas, and indeed, to take steps to mitigate the consequences of a terrorist act using such weapons here at home. I strongly believe that preparation is itself a deterrent. That is why I directed in the 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review that an additional billion dollars be added over the subsequent five years to the Department of Defense Counterproliferation Initiative. Through this effort, we are making important strides in improving the preparedness of our troops to operate effectively despite the threat or use of NBC weapons by an adversary:

- Combatant commanders have adapted plans to account for the threat or use of such weapons.
- Efforts continue to further enhance the full range of theater missile defense systems.
- Significant strides have been made in developing and fielding improved chemical and biological (CB) detection and protection equipment.
- Military commanders are adapting training standards, doctrine and concepts of operations to ensure the readiness of U.S. forces to carry out their missions under chemical and biological weapons conditions.

Enhancing the capabilities of our Allies and international partners is also an integral part of this Initiative. We have a mature effort underway within the NATO Alliance, and a number of bilateral activities with specific NATO allies. We also have initiated programs with friends and allies in Asia and in the Middle East, including the Cooperative Defense Initiative with Persian Gulf states.

At the same time, as part of a federal interagency effort, the Defense Department is doing its part to assist and advise cities and communities across the nation in coping with the catastrophic consequences of an attack that unleashes these horrific weapons on U.S. soil.

This new edition of *Proliferation: Threat and Response* — the second since I became Secretary of Defense — updates information about the nature of the proliferation problem and describes the policies and programs the Defense Department is carrying out to counter this growing threat to American citizens, armed forces, and allies. The race is on between our preparations and those of our adversaries. There is not a moment to lose.

William S. [Signature]

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI  
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN  
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
FINANCE  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

# United States Senate

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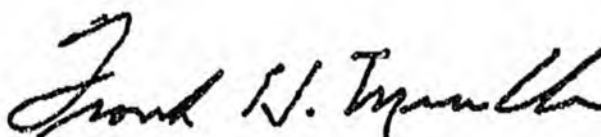
February 1, 2001

Senator Loren Leman  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Leman:

I read with interest your proposed resolution in support of moving forward with construction of a National Missile Defense. I could not agree more with the urgent need for defending our entire country against a possible rogue missile attack. Given the evidence that many nations could be ready to launch a missile attack against the United States in just a few years, I think any more delay in deployment is risky. I support wholeheartedly your efforts to encourage the President to make a decision to develop this system as soon as is technologically possible, and I will be working hard in the Senate to make this a reality.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski  
United States Senator

During Session, January - May:  
State Capitol, Room 115  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
(907) 465-2095  
465-3810 FAX

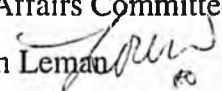


During Interim, June - December:  
716 W 4th Ave, Suite 520  
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(907) 269-0240  
269-0242 FAX

Senator Loren Leman

## Memorandum

**To:** Senator Gene Therriault, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

**From:** Senator Loren Leman 

**Date:** January 30, 2001

**Re:** Request for hearing, SJR 9 National Missile Defense System

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Please schedule SJR 9 for a hearing in Senate State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience.

SJR 9 expresses support for the development and deployment of a National Missile Defense System.

I have attached a copy of the original resolution. Please contact my staff aide Paul Roetman at 465-3712 if you require additional information.

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Senator Loren Leman

## **SJR 9 - National Missile Defense System**

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SJR 9 expresses the Legislature’s support for the deployment of a missile defense system that will protect all 50 states. Though the proliferation of ballistic missile technology by foreign nations and organizations is a growing threat to the U.S., there currently is not a system in place to successfully defend the nation from this danger.

While the United States has superiority of conventional military weapons, several foreign nations are turning to unconventional means to overcome this imbalance. Lt. General Norton Schwartz, Commander of the Alaskan Command, reported to the Legislature on January 30 that approximately 25 countries had developed or were in the process of developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and the means of delivering them to targets far away. This is a serious danger that demands an equally serious response.

Acting on this threat the Department of Defense has undertaken extensive planning efforts to develop a National Missile Defense System that will protect the United States from a ballistic missile attack. The resulting NMD system has been designed as a fixed, land-based, non-nuclear missile defense system. Alaska has been identified as the preferred location for locating the radar site and ground-based interceptors.

President Clinton had pursued development of an NMD system but put the deployment on hold. However in the first weeks of his Administration, President Bush has indicated he intends to go ahead with plans for building a nationwide missile defense.

SJR 9 calls upon President Bush to move forward with his intentions to make a National Missile Defense System a reality as soon as technologically possible.

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY SENATOR LEMAN**

**Introduced: 1/29/01  
Referred: State Affairs**

**A RESOLUTION**

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12 of the United States; the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, United States Secretary of Defense; the  
13 Honorable John Warner, Chair, U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee; the Honorable Bob  
14 Stump, Chair, U.S. House Armed Services Committee; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and  
15 the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
16 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.