

# ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY

## Eighth Edition

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## **ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #8**

### **APRIL 22, 2002-APRIL 26, 2002**

**CONTRACTOR PICKED TO START BUILDING ALASKA ANTIMISSILE SITE**, Defense Week, April 22, 2002. The Army Corps of Engineers has awarded the first construction contract to build the infrastructure for a missile-defense site in Alaska. At issue is the Bush administration's Alaska "test bed," a facility from which test interceptors will be launched and where, as soon as 2004, a small operational anti-missile force may be based. The deal is worth up to \$250 million over three years to the winner, Fluor Alaska Inc. The company will build facilities at Ft. Greely, Alaska and Eareckson Air Force Station on Shemya Island, Alaska. Construction at Eareckson will include buildings for the interceptor communication system data terminals and defense communication systems. Similar work will be done at Ft. Greely, and will also include building a perimeter security fence; roads; a water supply building; main power substation; utility buildings; a fuel storage and unloading facility; utility buildings and an entry control station, the solicitation said. Also, the contractor will build a missile assembly building; an exo-atmospheric kill vehicle assembly building; a kill vehicle fuel storage facility; a kill vehicle oxidizer storage facility; and an interceptor storage building. "We are on schedule and less than 900 days away from our target date of September '04 for that capability to be in place and to use it for ground integration testing," said Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Missile Defense Agency. He stated this in congressional testimony the day after the contract was awarded. The test bed will be something like a simulation center, which would "enhance the use of data and increase statistical confidence in the missile defense program," said a Corps of Engineers' statement. The infrastructure will allow the Missile Defense Agency to examine the operational concepts of its Ground-Based Midcourse Defense, which the agency says is designed to defend the United States by engaging threat missiles primarily through the descent phase of midcourse flight. The agency calls this "validation of operational concept," the statement said, by testing the interoperability of various components in a realistic environment.

**MILITARY MEETS COMMUNITY WITH MISSILE DEFENSE PLAN**, Kodiak Mirror, April 17, 2002. The public meeting to discuss the Environmental Impact Statement being prepared by the Department of Defense, Missile Defense Agency, had a large turnout in the high school commons last night with community members demanding answers. The meeting got off to a rough start when attendees realized there wouldn't be an open forum.. People who complained about the closed forum were referred to an exhibit area in another part of the high school commons, where personnel from the Air Force, Army, Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation, and Kodiak Launch Complex were available to answer individual questions. Army Colonel Sutton

told the huge crowd of people grouped around him that the program does not have plans to use nuclear tipped [missiles] during this testing-only phase. People requested that the military and EIS researchers inform the public more directly during every step of the process involving the Kodiak Launch Complex.

**NORTHERN EDGE EXERCISE TO INCLUDE MISSILE LAUNCH**, Anchorage Daily News, April 22, 2002. The Air Force plans to launch part of a converted Minuteman missile from Kodiak this week and fly it 375 miles into the Gulf of Alaska as part of military exercises in Alaska. The launch, the first from the state-owned Kodiak Launch Complex since an Army rocket self-destructed less than a minute into its flight in November, is planned for Wednesday afternoon but could come as late as May 15 if weather or technical problems force a delay. Air Force Major Richard Williamson said the primary mission of the seven-minute flight is to simulate a battlefield ballistic missile attack against some of the 7,500 personnel participating in Northern Edge 2002, the state's largest annual joint training exercise. This year, Northern Edge runs from today through May 3 and includes active-duty, reserve and guard airmen, soldiers, sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen from the United States and the Pacific Region.

The launch will also be used to test experimental batteries, a device to measure acceleration being developed at the University of Mississippi and airborne instrumentation operated aboard a converted Boeing 767 jet by the Army's Space and Missile Defense Command. The missile, known as a Quick Reaction Launch Vehicle (QRLV), is to be fired in the second in a series of up to eight such launches. The solid-fuel QRLV was originally the second stage of a Minuteman I intercontinental ballistic missile, a three-stage missile deployed in the early 1960's. As the Minuteman Is were replaced with Minuteman IIs in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the middle stages were saved and stored, while the old first and third stages were used in the replacement weapons.

Williamson said the term "quick reaction" refers to the relatively rapid pace at which the missiles are taken out of storage, safety tested, fitted with tail fins and nose cones and programmed – one year rather than the two or three years it normally takes. The launch will cost the government about \$13.5 million, of which the economic benefit to Alaska is estimated by the Air Force at \$5 million. The first QRLV was launched from Kodiak in March 2001. The 30-foot-long, 14,000 pound QRLV-2, as the rocket waiting on the launch pad is designated, is targeted to fly about 100 miles high and 375 miles southeast from the launch pad at Narrow Cape. The Army's report on the November 9 failure of a 38-foot Strategic Target System rocket has not yet been released. Military officials said in Anchorage last week that the review board report is still in draft form and is being circulated among agencies before release.

A state official said in November the rocket was destroyed when communications between it and trackers were lost. Williamson, who said he has seen the report but

couldn't comment on it, said the QRLV is being launched under different procedures than the Army STARS missile and couldn't fail in the same manner. "That's not to say we can't have a failure," Williamson said. A navy team is responsible for launch safety, Williamson said. Federal officials have issued notices to mariners and pilots to avoid danger areas downrange during the time window when the launch might occur.

### **MISSILE SITE POSSIBILITIES LEAVE DELTA RESIDENTS UNEASY,**

Anchorage Daily News, April 23, 2002. Delta Junction – Even some business people who may benefit from up to \$250 million in construction work for a missile test site at Fort Greely say they have mixed feelings about what the boom means to this small town. Longtime residents remember the last boom here, the building of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline. Deltans who stuck around since then think there are fat times ahead – maybe. Mark Carpenter, a building contractor, said construction work on the defense project will require mostly workers with specialized skills, leaving local workers only smaller roles, like putting up camps. "It won't have the same impact the pipeline had," Carpenter said. "It just can't." Mayor Roy Gilbertson, a builder and a building materials retailer, expects an influx. "One of my main concerns is how fast people move into Delta," Gilbertson said. The strain on living space could be a problem, but he thinks it won't be as much of a frenzy as the pipeline days. Ray Dickenson is a former contractor who now works as a builder. He believes there will be so many jobs for workers in his field that people needing residential work may have a hard time finding help. He has already seen jobs go begging because people are waiting for a call from a defense subcontractor. But Dickenson, who was in Valdez during the pipeline years, says drugs, alcohol and prostitution can also follow the money generated by big construction projects. People are earning high wages and working away from their families, he said. "This isn't their community. They don't care what they do," he said. "I don't know if it will be like that here or not." If it is, Dickenson isn't sure the city will be able to cope. Pete Hallgren, administrator for the city of Delta Junction, concedes the city will have little authority to solve problems with the workers. But, Hallgren said, worker camps will be unclear the eye of the Army Corps of Engineers, missile site officials and the main contractors. "I think we're going to be able to work with the Army Corps of Engineers and contractors on a very friendly basis," Hallgren said. Though the camps will probably be outside the city, the companies are expected to cooperate with the city. Hallgren said the city council has already asked that no liquor license be issued at the camp and the contractors emphasize local hire. Still, Hallgren has his concerns, mostly about people who might breeze into town with little more than hope. "Alaska always attracts people who have more dreams than common sense," he said.

**FORT GREELY TARGETED TO BECOME MISSILE TEST SITE**, Channel 2 News Report, April 23, 2002. The Pentagon said it's on schedule to make Fort Greely a significant component of the U.S. missile defense shield. Officials said in just two

years, Greely could be not only a missile test site, but a defense site as well. With several successful missile tests under its belt, the Pentagon said it's ready to activate Alaska's own Fort Greely by 2004. Defense officials said that in just two years, if the technology stays on track, the former Army base near Fairbanks could be used for missile testing and actual defense. If that prediction holds true, said experts, that means a safer Alaska. "The people of Alaska should be very happy that the missile defense system is being put there because frankly, Alaska is the first part of the United States that will become vulnerable to ballistic missile threats, if it's not already," said Jack Spencer with the Heritage Foundation. The Pentagon said Greely's primary role would be for missile testing. But Greely would also be used to intercept basic or rudimentary missiles, missiles possessed by countries like North Korea. Missile defense critics said the Pentagon is getting ahead of itself. Too many tests, they said, still need to be conducted. They also said that any technology available by 2004 would not deter potential enemies like the North Koreans. "You would not be able to handle a nation like North Korea with their missile, if they deploy countermeasures. In other words, ways to overwhelm the U.S. missile defense," said Tom Collina with the Union of Concerned Scientists. Missile supporters concede there are no guarantees, but will continue with their plan. "The calculation is that we can have something at least, rudimentary, at least it will have some capabilities by 2004. The best way to get something in place is Fort Greely," Spencer said. That could change the view of Alaska on the world map and in the international eye. Missile defense construction work is expected to begin at Greely this summer.

**SITUATION REPORT – FORT GREELY POSSIBLE CHEMICAL RELEASE, DoD. Location:** Fort Greely, Missile Test Bed Construction Site, Borrow Pit. **Current Situation:** All site construction activities remain suspended until further notice. Contractor equipment still within the exclusion area will remain until the definitive analytical results are known and a decontamination process is established. Analytical Testing results for Mustard and Lewisite were Non-Detect or essentially negative. Initial analytical results for volatile organic chemical compounds were Non-Detect or essentially negative. Initial analytical results for inorganic compounds indicate slight elevated levels for arsenic. All other compounds were non-detect or essentially negative. The two contractor-owned Cats within the Site Safety Exclusion Area are to be deconed this weekend and released back to the Contractor. Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) survey temporarily shut down due to high winds in the area. GPR surveys of the North and South Cells are to be completed this weekend. Results are expected 4/22 – 23.

**MILITARY SEEKS PERMIT FOR RADAR**, by James MacPherson, *Journal Reporter*. Even Pentagon planners have to apply for permits. The U.S. Missile Defense Agency has applied for a wetlands permit with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to begin construction of a portion of the nation's new missile defense system at Eareckson

Air Station on Shemya Island. Proposed work at the U.S. Air Force installation includes upgrades to the existing Cold War-era early warning radar system, utility extensions, housing and infrastructure improvements, dredging and land-clearing. Most importantly will be the installation of test equipment related to X-Band radar, the most powerful tracking and detection device in the world and the heart of the national missile defense system. Lt. Col. Jim Balocki, deputy commander of the ballistic missile defense program for the Alaska district, said work will begin this summer, once a permit is in place and a federal environmental impact statement completed. Work related to the national missile defense system in Alaska also is slated for Fort Greely and Eielson Air Force Base. A test missile complex is set for construction this summer at Fort Greely, as is a transfer facility at Eielson for shipment of booster missile components. Missile launch facilities on Kodiak Island also are being considered. The test facilities at Fort Greely and Shemya are expected to be completed by mid-decade, according to Department of Defense officials. About \$198 million will be spent at Fort Greely this year, and \$48 million at Shemya, Balocki said. An estimated \$12.5 billion is needed to fund the entire missile defense project, a top priority with the U.S. Defense Department. Only two miles wide and four miles long, Shemya Island is one of the most important pieces of real estate in the United States. It has long been used by the military to monitor missile tests in Russia and as a refueling stop for U.S. war planes. The island's location on the tip of the Aleutian chain makes Shemya ideal for the new antiballistic missile radar, designed to get an early look at any missile fired at the United States from Russia, China, Iraq, Iran or North Korea, Department of Defense officials say. The antiballistic radar at Shemya would lock onto warheads as they cross the Pacific and guide intercepting missiles from mainland Alaska. In theory, the Alaska-launched missiles would destroy the incoming missiles on impact above the Earth's atmosphere. Shemya, with the Bering Sea on one side and the Northern Pacific on the other, is closer to Russia and Japan than it is to Anchorage, 1,500 miles to the northeast. The tiny island's location, while strategically significant, is one of the worst places on Earth to build anything, and it is a logistical nightmare, said John Killoran, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers spokesman in Anchorage. "It's awful out there but the location couldn't be better," Killoran said.

Weather on Shemya is brutal, even by Alaska standards. Calm, sunny days are rare. Earthquakes have rocked the island repeatedly over the years. Air Force Capt. Heather Anderson said she loves the place. "It takes a special kind of person to work here because it's so remote," Anderson said. To the 100 or so people who work on "The Rock" or the "Black Pearl," the incredible weather conditions are known simply as the "Shemya Factor." For example, Anderson said, in the winter snow blows and swirls almost continuously, creating a sand-blasting effect. And the warmer weather doesn't always bring better conditions. Last summer saw 122 consecutive days of fog. "For 122 days it was as thick as pea soup. You couldn't see in front of your face," Anderson said. "We have hurricane-force winds without there actually being a hurricane, on a regular

basis," Anderson said. "It's pretty spectacular." There are a few temporary duty Navy and Air force personnel on the island like Anderson, and about 90 contractors from Chugach Eareckson Support Services, a joint venture between Del-Jen Inc. and Chugach Development Corp. The contractors are charged with keeping the island's runway open to military and commercial traffic and other island operations. The island also is home to about 18 Arctic foxes known locally as "scruffys." The foxes earn their keep by keeping goose populations at bay, lessening the risk of aircraft-bird collisions, Anderson said. Companies from California, Washington and Alaska have submitted proposals to the Missile Defense Agency to do the planned work this summer. A contract should be awarded by April, and work will begin immediately thereafter, Balocki said. Barge shipments would have to come either from Anchorage or Seattle, 3,000 miles away Shemya has only one dock, and the island's beaches are home to many shipwrecks. Balocki said the window of time for construction is narrow, so shipments must be precise. "It's not like there is a Home Depot on the next island," Balocki said.

**MILITARY PROPOSES TEST-RANGE EXTENSION**, Santa Maria Times, April 24, 2002. The Army missile defense officials will hold a meeting here tonight [24 April 02] to gather a laundry list of items to study in an environmental review of a proposed extended test range that encompasses a wide swath of the Pacific Ocean. The scoping meeting begins at 6 p.m. in the Lompoc City Council chambers. This meeting, plus two in Alaska last week, comes as the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency gets ready to prepare a draft environmental impact statement on an extended test range. The Army Space and Missile Defense Command, based in Alabama, is managing the preparation of the document. The extended test range is a newly designated test bed that goes from the north Pacific - Kodiak Island, Alaska - and southwest to include Vandenberg Air Force Base, Hawaii and the Kwajalein Missile Range, according to Air Force Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, a Missile Defense Agency spokesman. "It just allows us to do things we can't do now," Lehner said. Currently, the test program is confined to launches from Vandenberg Air Force Base and interceptors from the Kwajalein Missile Range, about 4,200 miles southeast of the Central Coast. The extended test bed aims to establish different flight paths to shoot down missiles to provide what Lehner called "operationally realistic" tests. For instance, it could include launching the "kill vehicle" from Vandenberg in an attempt to shoot down a target weapon fired from Hawaii, Alaska, Kwajalein or even an aircraft. Public comments on what should be included in the statement will be accepted until May 10.

**MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM REVIEWED**, Santa Maria Times, April 26, 2002. A meeting on environmental aspects of a proposed extended test range for a Pentagon missile defense program drew a light turnout Thursday night in Lompoc. About two dozen people, with more than half of them connected to the Pentagon program or Vandenberg Air Force Base, showed up at Lompoc City Hall for the last of three

meetings on issues to be addressed in a draft environmental impact study on the proposed extended test range. The other two meetings occurred in Alaska. Under the proposal, the military would perform a variety of missile launches from different locations for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense program. Currently the test program to protect the United State against limited, long-range missile attack calls for targets to be launched from Vandenberg for an interceptor that flies from the Kwajalein Missile Range. "This limits our ability to test the system in an operationally realistic environment," said Navy Capt. Daniel Morgiewicz, chief of staff for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Joint Program Office. The extended test range would include other options, including launching interceptors from Vandenberg, or targets and interceptors from Kodiak Island, Alaska. Multiple launches may occur for one test. Program planners also want to launch targets from airplanes or from sea. "I support the program," Lompoc Valley resident Justin Ruhge said. "I'm just concerned at the money they're spending on environmental studies." He noted the Missile Defense Agency just held a similar meeting for the Airborne Laser program a few weeks ago in Lompoc. Ruhge added the base has conducted launches and other tests off the coast for 50 years. Megan Kirtland, representing Progressive Student Alliance, argued against the missile defense program. May 10 is the deadline for comments for the draft environmental impact statement. Once the draft environmental impact statement is completed in August a public hearings will take place in Lompoc and Alaska in the fall.

**FISHING BOAT DELAYS KODIAK ROCKET LAUNCH**, Anchorage Daily News, April 25, 2002. The Air Force fired a 30 foot rocket from the state-owned Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC) on Wednesday, but not before officials stopped the launch clock when a fishing boat approached the danger area downrange. The Quick Reaction Launch Vehicle (QRLV-2), converted from the second stage of a 1960s-era Minuteman I ICBM, was launched at 2 p.m. to simulate a missile attack on troops participating in the Northern Edge 2002 military exercises and to test communications, measurement and battery technologies. Air Force Maj. Richard Williamson said preliminary information shows the seven-minute flight, about 100 miles high and 365 miles southeast into the Gulf of Alaska, was a success. "Everybody is extremely ecstatic with the first look at their scientific experiments, data and telemetry," Williamson said. Coast Guard spokeswoman Chief Marsha Delaney said the fishing boat captain said he was aware of the closed safety zone, but range safety officers delayed the launch when the boat appeared headed to the less restricted area where debris might fall if the launch had been terminated. The boat was contacted by the Cutter Spar.

## **GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #8**

**MONDAY, APRIL 22, 2002**

### **DEFENSE BILL PROCESS TO BEGIN IN LESS CONTENTIOUS**

**ATMOSPHERE**, CQ Monitor News, April 19, 2002. The FY03 defense authorization bill will make its debut in House subcommittee markups this week, but the heavy lifting on the measure won't happen until early May. Unlike previous years, when fights raged over high-profile issues such as missile defense, base closures and troop withdrawal from Kosovo, this year's debate seems destined to focus on less polarizing matters, including benefits for military retirees and privatization of services. [House] Armed Services action on the unnumbered bill will begin April 24. On April 25, three regular subcommittees - Readiness, Personnel and Military Installations and Facilities - will take up their parts of the bill. The House markups will conclude the week of April 29 with action by the remaining two oversight panels and two subcommittees before a full committee markup on May 1. The measure could be on the House floor the week of May 6. The Senate Armed Services Committee has not yet scheduled consideration of its bill, though it likely will come in mid-May.

### **FOR WOLFOWITZ, A BUSY LIFE BEING A LIGHTNING ROD FOR BUSH,**

New York Times, April 22, 2002. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz has had his share of lightning-rod days as one of the administration's leading hawks. He is a strong advocate for building missile defenses and expanding the global campaign against terrorism, to include toppling President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. But Mr. Wolfowitz, the Pentagon's second in command, did not volunteer for political spear-catching duty. In fact, Mr. Wolfowitz said, he tried to beg off, but was told by Mr. Rove that Mr. Bush picked him after meeting with top aides, including Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser. "I said, 'Isn't there anyone else who could do it?' " Mr. Wolfowitz recounted. "He said, 'No, Condi's the only other choice, and she was in the meeting and you weren't.'" Unlike any of his predecessors, Mr. Wolfowitz is a leading intellectual voice in this administration, arguing that America should be much more willing to champion its values as a way to enhance global security, especially since Sept. 11. "I know I'm sitting at the Defense Department," he said, "and I know people like to put certain labels on me, but I really believe military power is just a small piece of American power. The greatest power we have is what we stand for."

### **NEW DEFENSE FORCE MAY CHANGE EUROPE'S BMD VIEWS, US**

**EXPERT SAYS**, Aerospace Daily, April 16, 2002. The European Union's plan to create a 60,000 rapid reaction force (RRF) could eventually lead to increased support for ballistic missile defenses in Europe, according to William Schneider, chairman of the Defense Science Board. Many European countries have been lukewarm to missile

defense because they believe the threat from ballistic missiles is low, Schneider said. The threat perception, particularly in Western Europe is low in part because the U. S. "continues to be rather parsimonious" in sharing intelligence information. But Schneider said he expects the Europeans will find that ballistic missiles threaten their ability to mobilize the RRF "because mobilization points provide attractive targets for missile strikes." Still, Schneider predicts it will take time for the EU to change its thinking. It could "take another change or two in governments in Europe" to produce a pro-missile defense bent, he said.

## **TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 2002**

**MDA DRAFTS PLANS TO BRING SECOND KILL VEHICLE INTO TEST PROGRAM**, Defense Daily, April 23, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) systems program office (SPO) has initiated a study to form a program plan for bringing an alternative exoatmospheric kill vehicle (EKV) into the test program, a senior MDA official said. "We still think that it makes sense to look at," the MDA official said last week, explaining that the GMD SPO is in the midst of formulating a program approach for the second EKV option. Those recommendations then will be briefed to the MDA leadership. The booster and the EKV technologies are key components of the GMD program, and by adding alternatives to the components now undergoing testing, MDA hopes to reduce overall program risk, the MDA official said. "It allows us to have an alternative approach to offset any risk that we might have," the MDA official said. "We're going to continue looking at a complementary EKV program and we are working with the alternative booster system." MDA is still evaluating a time frame for launching a new EKV competition, but initial plans targeted the selection of a second EKV before 2004.

**MISSILE DEFENSE PLAN IS OFF TARGET, EXPERT SAYS**, The Dallas Morning News, April 22, 2002. Ballistic missiles don't kill, says physicist Richard Garwin. Their payloads do. "Missiles don't hurt anybody unless you happen to be struck by one," he says. But the package a missile can deliver - perhaps a nuclear bomb, or maybe bomblets of anthrax - makes missile defense a never-ending issue in the shadowlands separating science from politics. "It's a subject that doesn't go away," says Garwin, of the Council on Foreign Relations. The main U.S. research strategy for missile defense remains interception of the missile in space, during the middle of its intercontinental course. Garwin doesn't think that's such a good idea. He argued that if you want to intercept a missile, you ought to do it as soon as it's launched, and not wait for it to get into space. Garwin served on the commission chaired by Donald Rumsfeld to assess the current missile threat. Nobody has analyzed the missile defense issue more thoroughly. The major flaw in the midcourse approach, he says, is that it ignores the measures an enemy can take to counter any anti-missile missile. For one thing, the attackers could conceal the payload bomb . . . in a balloon the size of a house. Hitting

the balloon would offer only a small chance of disabling the weapon. And then the enemy could deploy dozens of empty balloons as well. It makes more sense, Garwin insists, to shoot down the missile right after launch, during the boost phase, before the payload is released.

**TENNIS MATCH**, Defense Daily, [Defense Watch], April 22, 2002. While funding for Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) is included in the budget, [Lt Gen Ronald] Kadish [director, MDA] says finding it is the tough part. "This tennis match of whether it's in our budget or the Army's budget gets confusing," he says. "We have the money in the budget --ours or the Army's--for 1159 missiles." MDA is in discussions with DoD acquisition chief Pete Aldridge and the Army on how to formulate the full-rate production contract for the program, he adds. "In the FY04 budget process, we will make adjustments to the inventory," he adds.

**MDA EYES SENSOR OPTIONS AS ABM TREATY WITHDRAWAL DATE APPROACHES**, Defense Daily, April 22, 2002. As the U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty in mid-June draws near, the MDA is looking closer at opportunities for expanding use of ground-, sea- and space-based sensors. "We are looking very differently at our sensor capabilities...the closer your sensors are to the launching missile the more effective your ground-based interceptors," Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the MDA, told the Senate Appropriations Committee defense panel last week. For example, use of the Aegis-class radars on destroyers and cruisers for missile defense, now prohibited by the treaty, could enhance the effectiveness of ground based interceptors, Kadish added. Those sensor issues are the "first and most visible area where we're feeling the effects of the treaty," he said. Both ground-based radars, like the X-band radar built by Raytheon, and the planned space-based sensors are key elements of an effective ballistic missile defense system, he said. The X-band radar, for example, is a very accurate, long-range radar, but must be in the right place to do its job, Kadish noted. And, the closer that radar is to a launch point, the better, he said. Kadish told the panel MDA wants to build a second X-band radar, but a decision has not been made where that might be located. Options include Shemya Island in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands or a ship-based option, he noted.

**DEPLOYMENT OF SECOND ARROW BATTERY REMAINS DELAYED BY HEALTH FEARS**, Aerospace Daily, April 23, 2002. Deployment of a second battery for Israel's Arrow missile defense system could be delayed by up to a year due to environmental concerns, according to Arieh Herzog, director of the Israel Missile Defense Organization. Residents near the proposed site of the second battery claim a high-energy radar used by the system emits radiation that could cause people to suffer health problems. The Israeli government has offered to build a fence to block the radiation, but the residents have not dropped their objections. Herzog now says it could take up to a year for the issue to work its way through Israel's political and legal system.

“I hope that within the next year it will be solved and we will start deploying the system,” Herzog said. The Arrow system’s first battery became operational in 2000 and is located in the central part of the country. The second and third batteries are intended to protect the northern and southern parts of the country. The third battery is being produced now.

**U.S.: ADMINISTRATION SURVEYS TECHNOLOGY BEHIND THE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM**, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, April 20, 2002. The Bush administration has spent the past year considering the possible deployment of a National Missile Defense (NMD) system. RFE/RL correspondent Askold Krushelnycky looks at the technology behind NMD. In 1990, a mass Soviet missile attack was no longer considered a threat. But a limited attack by terrorists or nations hostile to the U.S. was. The National Missile Defense program to counter such rogue attacks was initiated the following year. The NMD project developed slowly until 1998, when Iran and North Korea both carried out tests using Soviet-era surface-to-air missiles. The U.S. Defense Department spokesman for NMD, Lieutenant Colonel Rick Lehner, says that knowledge led the U.S. to place a higher priority on the project. Lehner says NMD could now be operational as early as 2004 if the string of current successful tests continue. "The U.S. has no missile defense at all at this point in time and we believe that there are nations who are intent upon developing and making operational long-range missiles with weapons of mass destruction that could perhaps in a few years threaten the U.S. homeland as well as our friends and allies, and there comes a point when you take steps to ensure the safety of your people. And we're taking those steps now." NMD has been referred to as the new "Star Wars." But Lehner says although NMD--now called "GMD" for ground-based midcourse defense--owes a lot to its 1980s predecessor, the challenges that such a defense system faces today are different: "It must also be remembered that the SDI program was designed to defeat thousands of warheads from hundreds of missiles from the former Soviet Union, which is a threat that is not applicable today. But we've had tremendous benefit from the investment we made in SDI and indeed it has brought us to where we are today with advanced development effort for the current GMD technology." The system was given three test-runs during the Clinton administration, but only the first was successful. Lehner says the other two attempts failed because of relatively minor technical problems, but that the past three tests have been very successful. "The current program is very much on track. Right now we're preparing for even more robust testing.”

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 2002**

**MDA PLANS AEGIS CRUISER ROLE IN NEXT GMD FLIGHT TEST FOLLOWING TREATY END**, Defense Daily, April 24, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) plans to incorporate an Aegis cruiser in the next flight test in the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program this summer, Rear Adm. Kathleen

Paige, MDA's technical director, said yesterday. MDA will be free to use the Aegis as part of the test after the official U.S. withdrawal from the ABM treaty goes into effect after June 13, Paige noted. During the next flight test, the Aegis cruiser will be used in an "off-mode" role to the GMD system to collect target track data, Paige said at a seminar on missile defense sponsored by the Lexington Institute yesterday. Army Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano, director of the Army Space and Missile Defense Command, suggested that when United States is free from the treaty more thought should be given to building additional interceptor sites in the United States beyond the test bed now being built at Fort Greely, Alaska. "The mindset of one site needs to go away with the ABM treaty," Cosumano said. Systems like the Lockheed Martin Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), which may have been limited in capability by the treaty, should also be incorporated into the GMD program to a greater degree. Cosumano added, "Integrating Aegis into future integrated flight tests will add operational realism to the GMD tests and play a key role in establishing the overarching missile defense system," she said. During the upcoming flight test using Aegis, the primary objective will be to collect metric track data on the multi-stage target, Paige said. Data also will be examined to evaluate performance of the communications architecture and ability to transmit Aegis-generated messages, she added.

**BMD EUROSKEPTICISM**, Aerospace Daily, April 22, 2002. The U.S. is unlikely to win over its European allies on the need for a homeland ballistic missile defense (BMD) system, according to Colin Gray, who recently studied the issue as European director of the National Institute for Public Policy. Europeans are resistant because they have a different worldview than most Americans, he says. For instance, while the U.S. worries about the threat of ICBMs from North Korea, Iran, and Iraq, Europeans have a hard time believing that any of those countries would launch a handful of ICBMs at American cities knowing it would be destroyed in retaliation by the U.S. Gray recommends that the U.S. proceed with developing a homeland BMD knowing that better arguments and data will not change minds in Europe.

**BUDGET BOOST**, Aerospace Daily, April 22, 2002. Rep. Curt Weldon (R-PA), a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, says he expects the panel will add money to the Bush Administration's FY03 defense budget request for aircraft and ships. Weldon also says committee Chairman Bob Stump (R-AZ) and ranking Democrat Ike Skelton (D-MO) are trying to reach a compromise on missile defense funding to avoid a major public fight over the issue. The panel is scheduled to finish consideration of the FY03 defense authorization bill by early May.

**'STAR WARS' COULD TURN SPACE INTO A WASTELAND**, CNN web site, April 23, 2002. The use of weapons in space could fill the area near Earth with so much debris that satellites could not safely function for centuries or longer, warns a report to the United Nations. As part of the so-called "Star Wars" program, the U.S.

military envisions powerful lasers and intercept missiles in orbit to protect against enemy missile attacks on Earth. But such high-tech defenses, as well as low-tech countermeasures, could transform low-Earth orbits into a veritable wasteland, according to physicist Joel Primack, who presented the report last week at a U.N. conference. "Even one war in space will [encase] the entire planet in a shell of whizzing debris that will thereafter make space near the Earth highly hazardous for peaceful as well as military purposes," wrote Primack. Hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of futuristic military equipment could be rendered useless with a cheap and common material. "No actual space war even has to be fought," Primack and Abrams said. "Any country that felt threatened by America's starting to place lasers or other weapons in space would only have to launch the equivalent of gravel to destroy the sophisticated weaponry." The Bush administration would like to deploy some Star Wars weapons in low-Earth orbit, an already crowded zone between 200 to 500 miles (320 to 800 kilometers) above the Earth's surface, Primack said.

**U.S. EYEING OTHER USES FOR U.S.-JAPAN MISSILE TECHNOLOGY,** Japan Economic Newswire, April 23, 2002. The United States is considering other applications for technologies the U.S. and Japan are jointly studying for a sea-based system to intercept medium-range missiles. If the U.S. transfers such missile-interception technologies to other countries as part of its efforts to deploy a worldwide multi-layered missile defense shield, it would be inconsistent with the Japanese government's policy of limiting the transfer of weapon technologies to the U.S. To intercept incoming medium-range missiles in outer space, Japan and the U.S. are currently doing joint research on four primary components of interceptor missiles for a system employing destroyers equipped with the state-of-the-art Aegis air defense system. The four components are an infrared sensor, propulsion equipment for the second part of the three-stage interceptor missile, a warhead to hit and destroy targets, and a nose cone to protect the sensor and warhead. Since missile-interception technologies are still at the research stage, it is unclear to which systems Washington is hoping to apply Japan-U.S. missile-interception technologies. A Defense Department official said a variation of Japan-U.S. missile interception technologies will be 'quite possible.' 'But again, we are at the very beginning of the program and so we have a long way to go,' the official said.

**NORAD PROPOSES HIGH-ALTITUDE AIRSHIPS FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE,** Aerospace Daily, April 23, 2002. As the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) looks for ways to increase air surveillance over U.S. territory, high-altitude airships eventually could become part of the U.S. air defense system. Under a proposed advanced concept technology demonstration, or ACTD, the Army and NORAD are requesting funds for a single airship to serve as a demonstration vehicle, according to NORAD officials. If successful, the new program could lead to a network of airships used to monitor possible air and maritime threats to U.S. territory. Ten of the blimp-like aircraft flying at about 70,000 feet would provide the type of

coverage that NORAD wants, according to Col. Mark Davis, NORAD's chief of requirements and plans. The ACTD is "not designed to prove an operational capability," Davis said, but rather, is a way to demonstrate the military's ability to build a representational ship and keep it in place. Lighter-than-air technology has been under development for years, but the military has never deployed an airship capable of flying at 70,000 feet. However, if the concept proved successful, NORAD would want to follow up with two operational aircraft, each measuring 500 feet long and 150 feet in diameter. These aircraft would be capable of carrying 4,500 pounds and generating about 65 kilowatts of power.

**DEFENSE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR MISSILE SHIELD**, The Indian Financial Express, April 23, 2002. The parliamentary standing committee on defense has called for a time-bound schedule to develop or procure a missile shield. A report tabled in Lok Sabha on Tuesday said that in view of the grave danger from ballistic missiles, the defense scientists should be given all resources to develop such a shield at the earliest.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 2002**

**ALDRIDGE TO CONDUCT NUNN-MCCURDY REVIEW OF SIX PROGRAMS NEXT WEEK**, Defense Daily, April 25, 2002. Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge is to conduct a certification review of six programs next week that have breached unit cost growth limits under the Nunn-McCurdy Amendment of 1982, Aldridge said yesterday. The programs [include] the Lockheed Martin-Northrop Grumman Space Based Infrared System High (SBIRS High). The certification reviews are to come by May 3, Aldridge said. "I will think about it until the very last minute," he said. Last year, DoD cancelled the Navy Area missile defense program, in part because of a Nunn-McCurdy Selected Acquisition Report breach. If the unit cost growth is 25 percent or more, the secretary of defense must certify to Congress that the program is essential to national security. Also, no less costly alternatives exist to provide equal or greater capability and that new cost estimates are reasonable and that management of the program can control cost. If a program is not certified, the Department of Defense must stop obligating funds for the program. DoD deputy acquisition chief Michael Wynne has said that SBIRS High, while it has had its share of problems, is likely to pass its certification review because there are no substitutes for the system. Peter Teets, under secretary of the Air Force and director of the National Reconnaissance Office, said changes are being made to SBIRS High to give the government full responsibility for system requirements.

**DICKMAN 'HOPEFUL' SBIRS TO PASS CERTIFICATION REVIEW THIS WEEK**, Defense Daily, April 25, 2002. The Air Force deputy for military space, retired Maj. Gen. Robert Dickman, said he is "hopeful" the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High program will pass its certification review at the end of this week.

A final program review report on SBIRS will be presented to Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge tomorrow, with a decision on acquisition plans to be made next week. "We're very comfortable that the Air Force program office has answered the things Mr. Aldridge wanted answered...the management restructuring that program office has overseen is right on target," Dickman said. All of the external reviews within the Air Force and the office of the secretary of defense have been completed, he noted. Dickman said given his role as the Air Force deputy for military space, "absolutely I'm hopeful" the SBIRS High program will be certified. "The investment in SBIRS has been large and the program as far as we are concerned has been structured properly now," he added. "But, to say there is no risk would be silly. It's a tough program. It's a tough mission." Decisions on how to proceed with SBIRS High must consider the potential for gaps in early warning capability, he added.

**DOLLAR FIGURES UNSETTLED AS HOUSE PANELS BEGIN DEFENSE BILL**, CQ Monitor News, April 24, 2002. April 24, 2002 - House Armed Services Committee Democrats are concerned they don't know how much money they will be handling as subcommittee markups begin Thursday on the FY03 defense authorization bill. Armed Services typically does not release drafts of the annual defense bill until after the full committee markup, and it keeps detailed figures of program allocations secret. But this year, even panel members are in the dark about what figures they will be asked to consider. Defense authorizers are trying to shift some programs into the fiscal 2002 supplemental appropriations bill to free up more authorization dollars for members' FY03 pet projects. Meanwhile, some members still want to re-designate some of President Bush's proposed \$10 billion war reserve. Republicans such as Duncan Hunter (R-CA), chairman of the Research and Development Subcommittee, say moves to take control of the \$10 billion have clouded the issue, but members will have the numbers they need. "There's been a little confusion," he said.

**MISSILE LAUNCHED FROM KODIAK AS PART OF NORTHERN EDGE EXERCISES**, Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 24, 2002. The Air Force launched a missile from Kodiak Wednesday afternoon following a brief delay brought on by a fishing boat that strayed into the maritime exclusion zone. The missile lifted off the pad at the Kodiak Rocket Launch Complex at 2 p.m. The launch was part of the annual Northern Edge military exercises in Alaska. Other exercises were held Wednesday in Valdez and at Eielson Air Force Base and Elmendorf Air Force Base. The primary mission of the seven-minute flight was to simulate a battlefield ballistic missile attack against some of the 7,500 personnel participating in Northern Edge 2002, the state's largest joint training exercise. The missile soared 375 miles southeast of Kodiak's Narrow Cape before falling into the Gulf of Alaska. This is the first successful launch from the complex since a similar flight was aborted last fall when communications with that rocket failed shortly after liftoff.

**MISSILE DEFENSE**, Charlotte (NC) Observer, [Editorial], April 22, 2002. The Bush administration still is pushing to create a missile defense system for the United States. And it's still not a very good idea. Pentagon officials have been buoyed by a flurry of successes in their missile testing. But this late testing success is a case of one swallow not making a summer. Critics say the early embarrassments prompted officials to dumb-down the testing systematically. . . . Meanwhile, the administration's anti-missile commitment troubles many in the community of nations. China is openly hostile. Even some allies worry about an escalated arms race. In short, the technology is shaky, and both the military and political strategy are dubious. The Bush administration's blinkered stubbornness on this is curious and regrettable.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 2002**

**PATRIOT INTERCEPTS ONE OF TWO TARGETS IN TEST**, Agence France Presse, April 25, 2002. A new generation Patriot missile defense system hit only one of two target missiles Thursday in a test at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. The test was designed to match the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile defense system against two different types of tactical ballistic missiles simultaneously. "The first PAC-3 missile failed to launch and the missile system launched the second missile," the Army said in a statement. The second missile hit the tactical ballistic missile it was targeting, it said. The cause of the launch failure was not immediately known. It was the third of four operational flight tests of the PAC-3, a missile defense system designed to intercept and destroy tactical ballistic missiles at high velocities. The previous PAC-3 test succeeded in intercepting and destroying two targets simultaneously -- a ballistic missile and a drone simulating a cruise missile. But in that test, too, a PAC-3 missile failed to launch.

**NEW SBIRS LOW PROGRAM SLATED TO BOOST INITIAL SATELLITES IN 2006**, C4I News, April 25, 2002. The restructured Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) Low program aims to launch up to two satellites in the 2006-07 timeframe as the first step in establishing an initial block of the ballistic missile early warning capability. MDA intends to use the flight hardware developed so far in the program for the first satellite, a Raytheon-built payload, slated for that first 2006 launch, [an] official said yesterday. SBIRS Low is envisioned to provide a space-based early warning capability to track incoming ballistic missiles as a complement to ground-based radars. A "capabilities-based" restructured program allows MDA to get an initial satellite capability on orbit for testing to determine how a SBIRS infrared capability performs and then transition those lessons learned into the future satellite development, the official noted. MDA is eyeing an initial SBIRS Low constellation of 8 to 12 satellites, putting up one to two satellites in a series of block increments, the official said. However, the number of satellites in the final constellation has not been determined, and will likely be revised from the previous program's estimates that called for a 27-satellite

constellation. The new program structure allows for a developmental approach in which small increments of satellites are initially put into orbit for test purposes. Then, when a beneficial capability is achieved, MDA can make a decision to put up a larger constellation of satellites for an operational capability.

**TRW TAKES LEAD IN RESTRUCTURED SBIRS LOW PROGRAM,** C4I News, April 25, 2002. The Pentagon has completed the restructure of the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) Low program, bringing the competing contractors together on one team headed by TRW. The SBIRS Low plan presented by Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the MDA, and approved by DoD acquisition chief Pete Aldridge makes TRW the lead of the program with Spectrum Astro and Northrop Grumman as subcontractors, officials said. The Raytheon team had been competing against a Spectrum Astro-Northrop Grumman-Lockheed Martin-Boeing team for SBIRS Low. The restructuring plan keeps some competition in place among the contractors, officials said. Under the plan, the payload and mission data processor components of the system would be competed . . . between Raytheon and Northrop Grumman.

**SHOULD THE UNITED STATES COUNTER CHINA'S MISSILE BUILDUP? YES,** Insight Magazine, May 13, 2002. China has some 20 nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles that threaten the United States and it is building dozens more, yet the United States has no defense against ballistic missiles. In 1995, Gen. Xiong Guangkai, a deputy chief of the General Staff Department of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA), suggested that if the United States came to the aid of Taiwan in the event of a Chinese attack to take over that democratic state, Los Angeles might be the target for Chinese nuclear weapons. Given these circumstances, the Chinese threats must be taken seriously. In the near future there is hope for ballistic-missile defenses because Bush has renounced the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty with the former Soviet Union. Without the constraints posed by this treaty the Pentagon can begin serious work to build a ballistic-missile-defense system. The American people not only need protection from ballistic-missile threats from rogue states such as Iraq, Iran and North Korea — and from accidental ballistic-missile launches — but also from intentional threats as well as nuclear blackmail from China. A combination of ballistic-missile defenses and offensive deterrence is inherently stabilizing. This combination makes nuclear blackmail such as that by China less likely and forces Beijing to face the full deterrent capability of the United States when it makes its threats.

**ROCHE: NORAD WILL PLAY A CENTRAL ROLE IN HOMELAND DEFENSE,** Inside The Air Force, April 26, 2002. Though many questions concerning the Pentagon's homeland defense plans remain unanswered, Air Force Secretary James Roche said this week the North American Aerospace Defense Command will have an important role in protecting U.S. airspace. "In the long run, clearly NORAD is going to

be a key part of homeland defense," Roche said April 24. "What we're trying to do is identify and pull into a single architecture every radar in North America," Col. Mark Davis, chief of programs and requirements for NORAD, told Inside the Air Force last week. "Ultimately, what NORAD would like to see [is] a national [command, control, communications, computers and intelligence] architecture that allows us to tie in all of these agencies so they use one basic database."