



FACT SHEET



THE NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE (NMD) SITING PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

Siting is the process for identifying and evaluating candidate sites for potential NMD system deployment. In general terms, siting works down from large geographic areas called "regions" (e.g., a state) to progressively smaller areas called "locations" (e.g., a military installation), to yet more defined areas called "sites" (e.g., the location on the installation). The siting process is described below. Because the NMD system is still evolving, the siting process for NMD elements is ongoing. Potential NMD deployment sites may be revised from those shown on this fact sheet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE SITING PROCESS

How is siting conducted for the NMD system?

The first step in the NMD siting process is the definition of the performance region by the systems engineer. Performance regions are defined by considering the universe of potential locations, the threat, the system requirements, and the specific element's performance. Elements must be located within the performance region for the system to achieve its performance requirements.

The pool of potential locations within each performance region is narrowed down through a two-phased process using various location (area narrowing) and site evaluation (location evaluation) considerations. This analysis provides the final list of candidate sites which are the subject of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and are considered in the Record of Decision (ROD). The results of the siting study and the EIS are key elements that will support the decision to deploy or not to deploy.

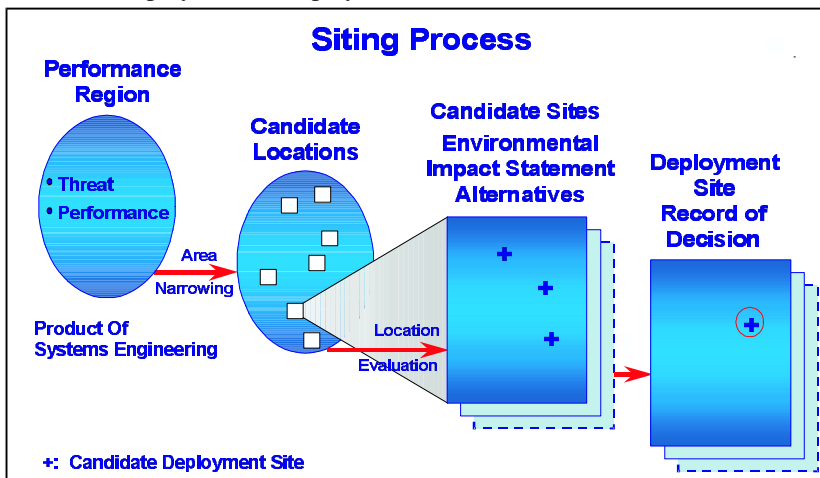
What are some of the siting considerations?

Candidate location considerations:

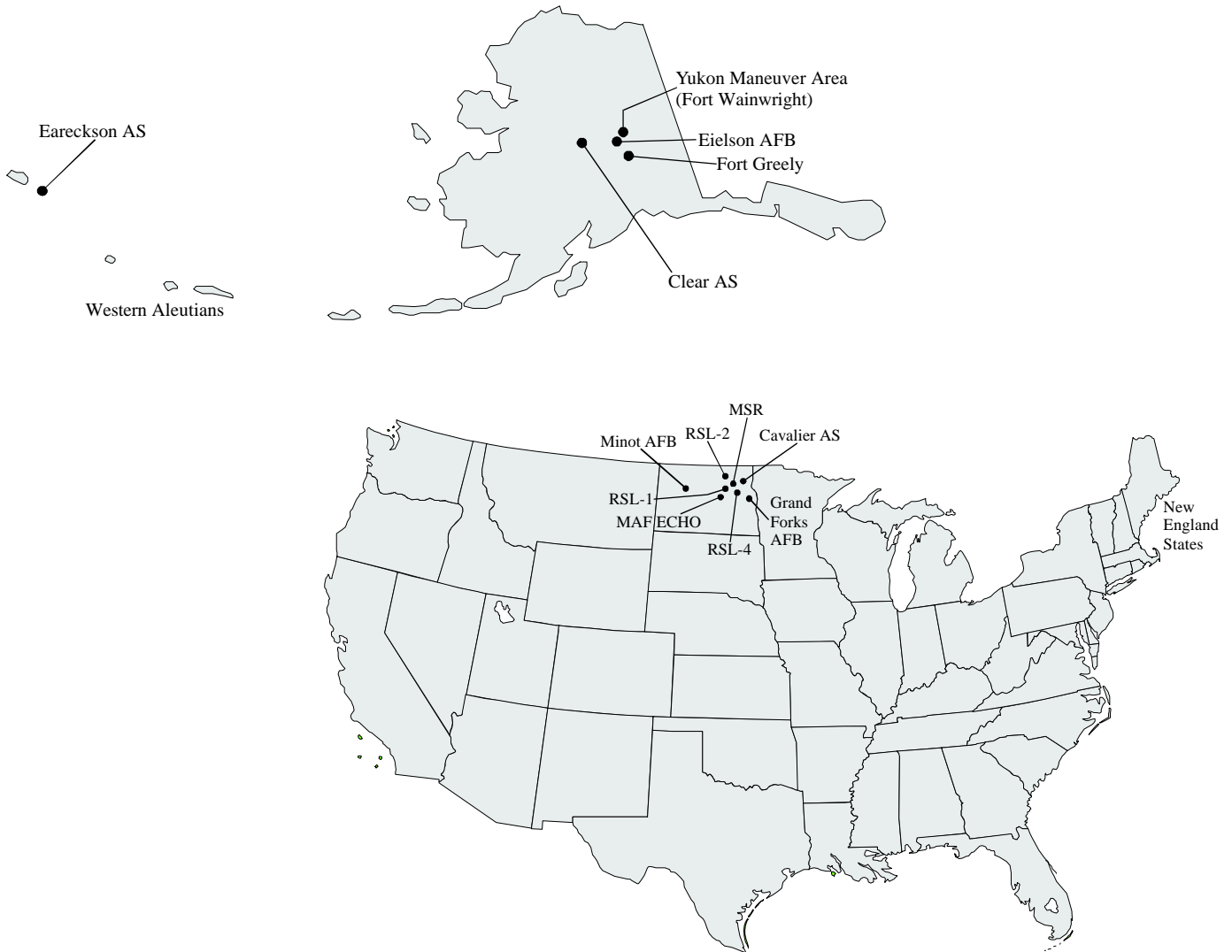
- Tactical - Meet requirements to perform the NMD mission.
- Technical - Meet system design constraints.
- Operational - Meet system support constraints.
- Policy/Legal - Comply with local, state, and federal statutes and regulations.
- Locations that are already owned or controlled by the Department of Defense are considered first.

Candidate site evaluation considerations:

- Has existing facilities that may be used to perform the NMD mission.
- Minimizes impacts to the environment.
- Provides operational security.
- Meets safety requirements.
- Minimizes life cycle cost.



Potential National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Locations



In Flight Interceptor Communications System (IFICS)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eareckson AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska
- Western Aleutians, Alaska
- Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
- Minot AFB, North Dakota
- Missile Alert Facility (MAF) ECHO, North Dakota
- Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota
 - Missile Site Radar (MSR)
- New England States



Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska
- Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
- Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota
 - Missile Site Radar (MSR)



X-Band Radar (XBR)

- Eareckson AS, Alaska
- Cavalier AS, North Dakota
- Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota
 - Missile Site Radar (MSR)
 - Remote Sprint Launch Site (RSL) 1
 - Remote Sprint Launch Site (RSL) 2
 - Remote Sprint Launch Site (RSL) 4



Battle Management, Command and Control (BMC2)

- Clear AS, Alaska
- Eielson AFB, Alaska
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Yukon Maneuver Area (Fort Wainwright), Alaska
- Cavalier AS, North Dakota
- Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
- Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, North Dakota
 - Missile Site Radar (MSR)