



Operationalizing PMRF in Hawaii for Emergency Use

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Operationalize Hawaii's Missile Defense Capabilities

- Operationalize Aegis Ashore, which is baseline 9, at the PMRF in Kauai for emergency use to provide an additional layer of ballistic missile defense for Hawaii. Aegis Ashore does not require a large footprint of coverage and provides a simpler end-game firing solution that is much more cost effective.
- Three existing Aegis Ashore scenarios from best to least additional capability:
 1. Operational Aegis Ashore Site linked into a TPY-2 radar at PMRF, deployed Sea Based X Band Radar (SBX) and current operational forward based TPY-2 radar in Japan for "engage on remote."
 2. Operational Aegis Ashore Site linked into the deployed SBX and current operational forward based TPY-2 radar in Japan for "engage on remote."
 3. Operational Aegis Ashore Site linked into current operational TPY-2 radar forward based in Japan for "engage on remote."

Reasons to Operationalize

- "North Korea is a massive challenge. Our first priority is to protect the American people and our allies, the Republic of Korea and Japan that are vulnerable to the provocative actions that North Korea is engaging in." President Obama
- North Korea's KN-14 ICBM features a longer range and greater precision, showing the DPRK's growing technological capabilities, while the KN-08 and the KN-14 are both road-mobile making it harder to anticipate a launch.
- North Korea continues to develop and test its ballistic missile and nuclear weapons capabilities with a January 2016 nuclear weapons test, a Taepodong-2 space launch in February 2016, and multiple launches of the Musudan IRBM and the Polaris SLBM in 2016.
- Mitigate the risk of a ballistic missile strike until 2020, when the GMD system will have greater reliability
- Defend 1.42 million Americans, to the best of our capabilities, from the threat of a North Korean nuclear-armed ICBM.
- Defend the U.S. Pacific Command and the Pacific Fleet from a North Korean nuclear-armed ICBM
- An operational, layered missile defense in Hawaii sends a strong message of deterrence to North Korea and changes the calculus of a successful attack on Hawaii.
- Operationalizing Aegis Ashore in Kauai would not reduce the Pacific Missile Range Facility's capability to continue operating as a testing range since it can be used for both testing and emergency operation, just as the Aegis BMD ship, the USS John Paul Jones, functions as both a test-ship and deployed-capability, if needed.
- More efficient and cost effective to use salvo rounds of a SM-3 Block IB interceptor from an operational Aegis Ashore facility linked to TPY-2, since this interceptor costs around \$7-\$10 million, than to use salvo rounds of a GBI interceptor that costs between \$60-\$80 million per interceptor. The number of GBIs produced and deployed is also limited in comparison to the SM-3 Block IB interceptors.

Estimated Cost to Operationalize

- \$25 million to operationalize the Aegis Ashore facility in Kauai, which would mostly be the labor costs to man the facility and upgrade facility security.
- Conversion to an operational facility would utilize proven infrastructure already in place, no upgrades required.
- U.S. has already invested \$450 million in the Aegis Ashore facility, which has only been used for six years of intermittent testing. There is no plan in place for this \$450 million asset after its final test in 2018 to prove out the Aegis Ashore site in Poland.