

Appendix E. Pre-Briefing to Local Leaders

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CONUS Interceptor Site Environmental Impact Statement



**Missile Defense Agency
July 2014**

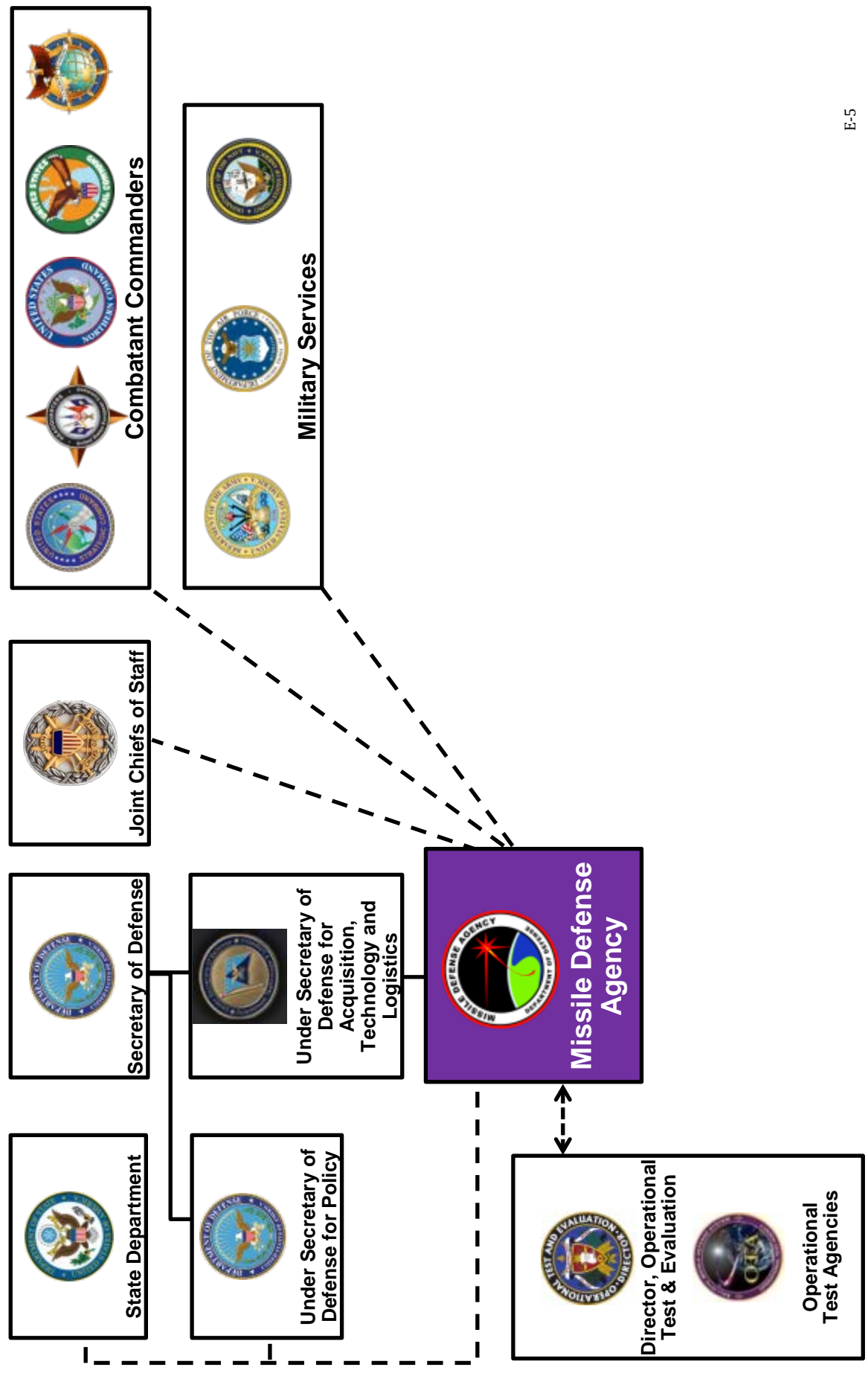


Agenda

- **About MDA**
- **How We Got Here**
- **Environmental Impact Statement**
- **Scoping Meeting Information**
- **Proposed Action**



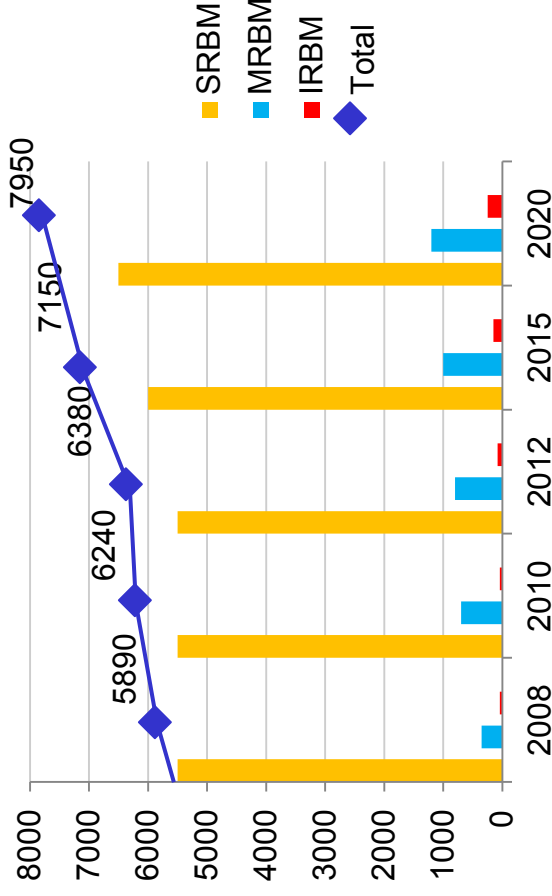
Missile Defense Agency Relationships





The Increasing Ballistic Missile Threat

- Increasing theater threat capabilities
 - Accuracy & Range
 - North Korea developing new IRBM
- Developing ICBM threat
 - North Korea developing KN-08 ICBM
 - Iran may be technically capable of flight-testing an ICBM by 2015
 - Space Launch Vehicles (SLV) could serve as a test beds for ICBM technologies
- Challenging Missile Defense
 - Maneuver / Salvo firings / Countermeasures



Theater Ballistic Missile Force Levels
Not including U.S., China, Russia or NATO



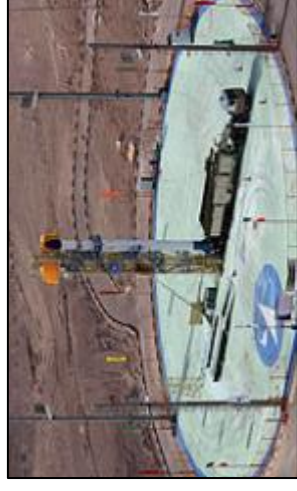
North Korean KN-08 ICBM Launcher on Parade, 2012



North Korean Mobile IRBM on Parade, 2010



NK Taepo Dong-2 SLV Launch, 2012



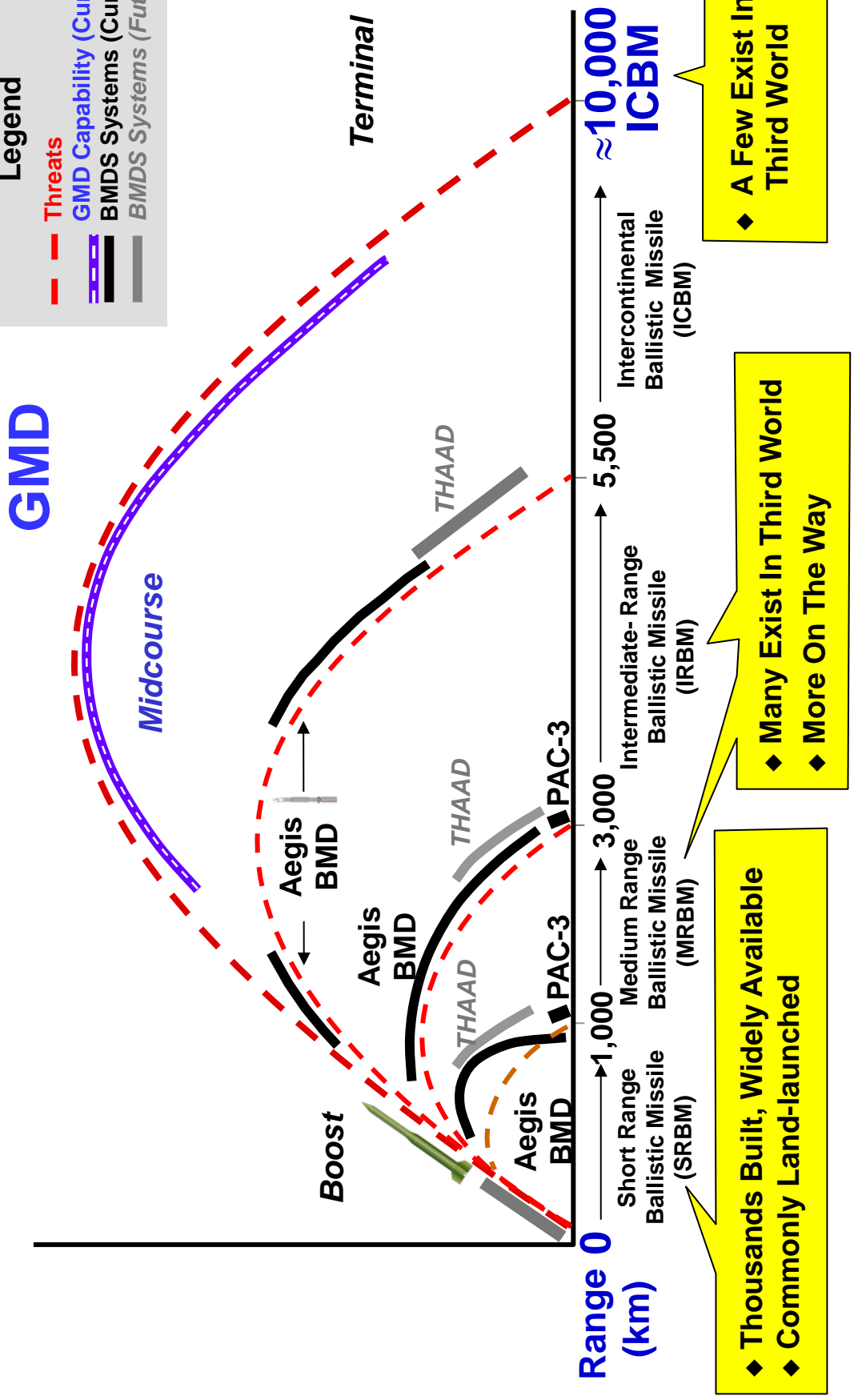
Iranian Safir SLV on Launch Pad, 2011



BMDs Environment

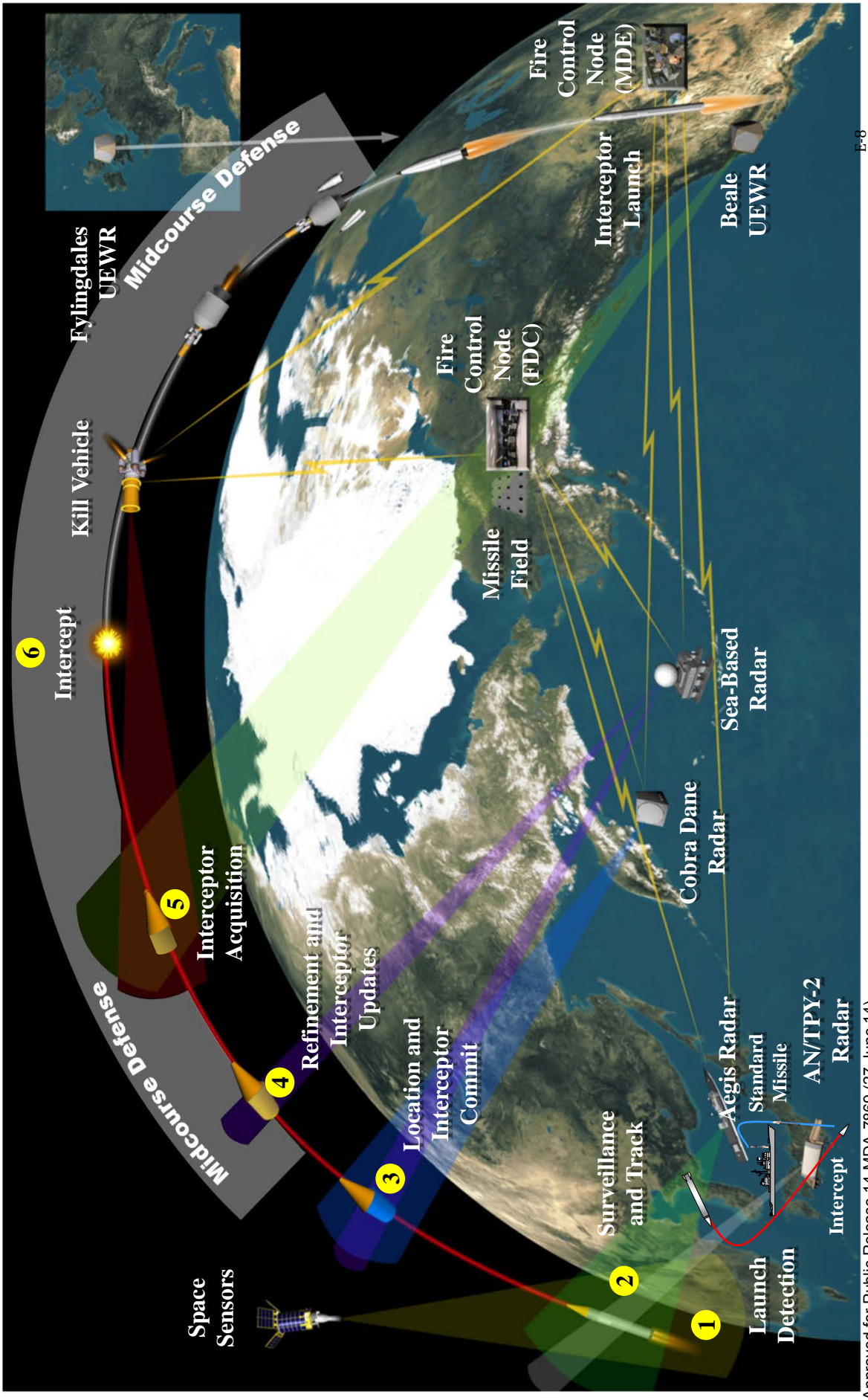
Legend

- - - Threats
- - - GMD Capability (Current)
- BMDs Systems (Current)
- BMDs Systems (Future)





How Does Missile Defense Work ?





Fort Greely, AK Missile Defense Complex





Ground Based Interceptor (GBI)



Ground-based Interceptor

55 feet long, 4.2 feet in diameter, 22 – 27 tons

Solid propellant

Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) – hit-to-kill (no explosive element)

EKV contains < 5 gal liquid fuel; < 5 gal liquid oxidizer



Missile Transporter



Transporting GBI to Silo



Silo Interface Vault



Silo



GBI Placement into Silo



Emplacement of Silo



FY2013 National Defense Authorization Act

FY13 National Defense Authorization Act Section 227(b)

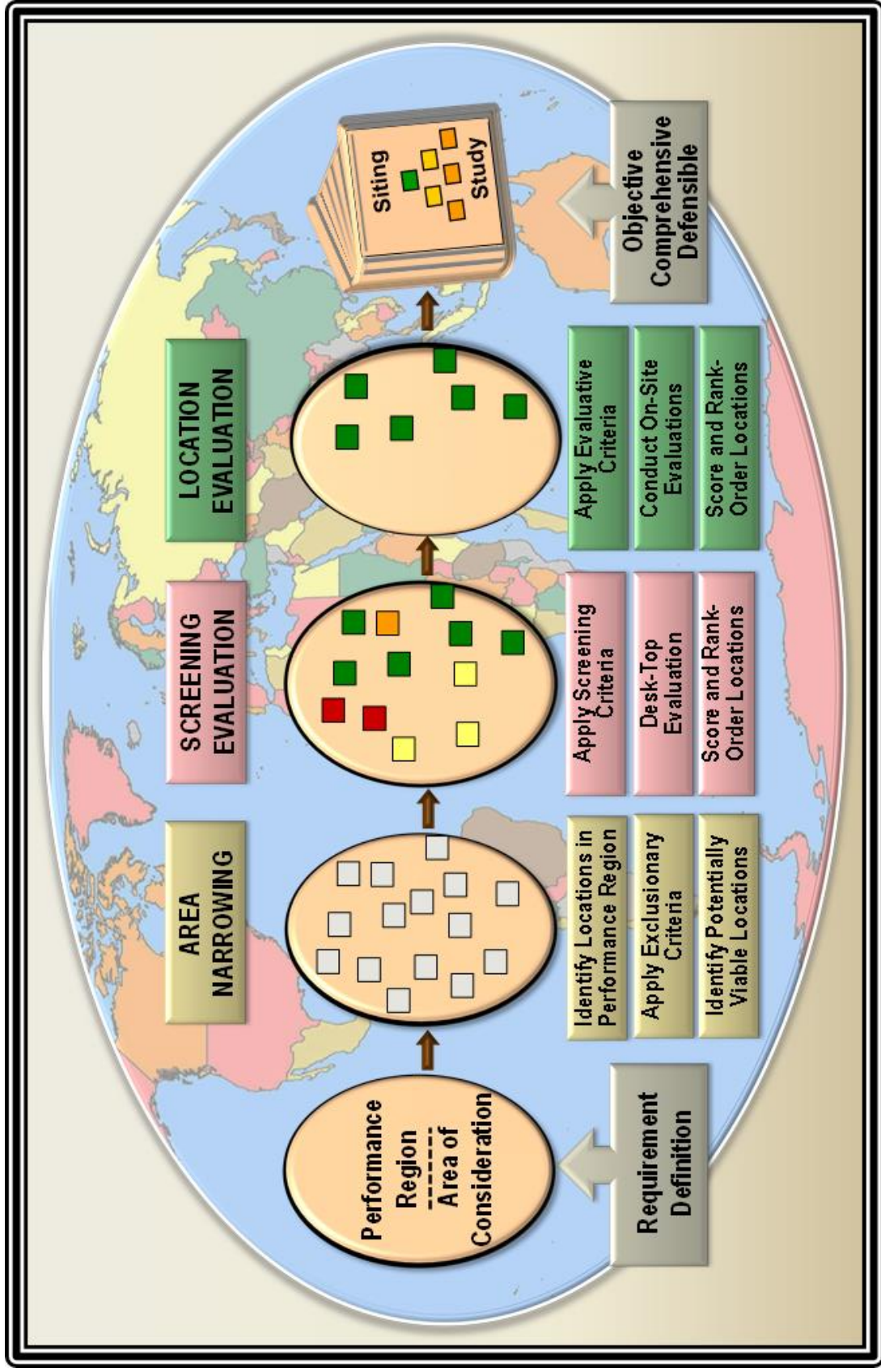
- (a) **EVALUATION.** Not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations in the United States, selected by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. At least two of such locations shall be on the East Coast of the United States.
- (b) **“ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIRED.** Except as provided by subsection (c), the Secretary shall prepare an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. et seq.) for the locations the Secretary evaluates under subsection (a).”

Pursuant to Congressional direction to complete an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional missile defense site in the continental United States, the Missile Defense Agency completed an extensive evaluation of sites announced by the Department of Defense in September, 2013.

DoD has made no decision to proceed with construction of a new missile defense site.



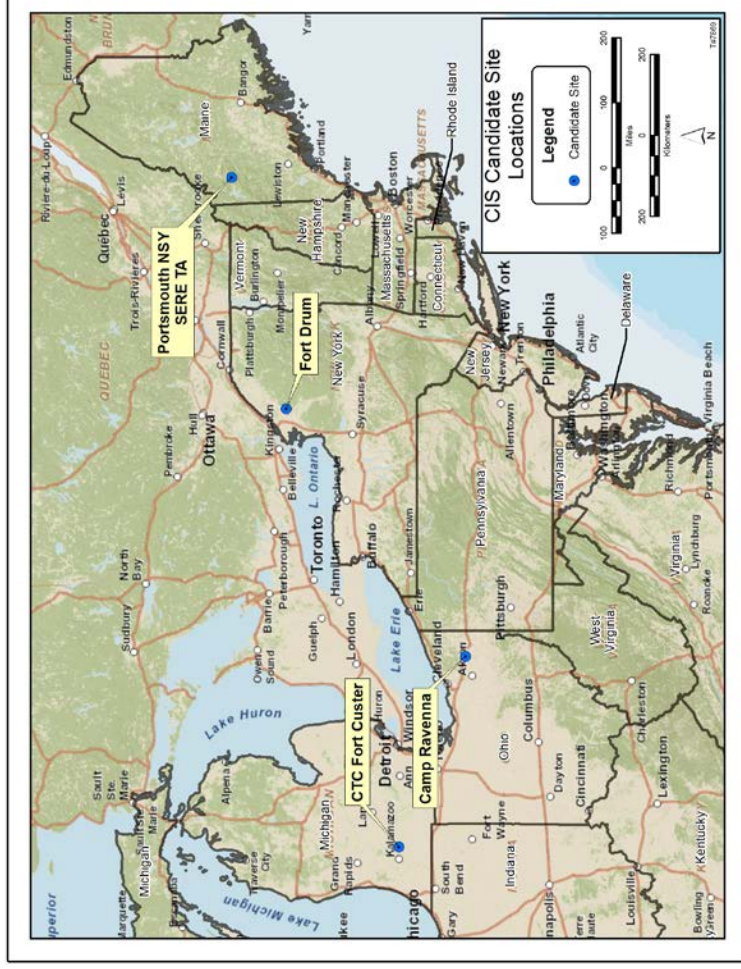
How Did We Get Here – Siting Process





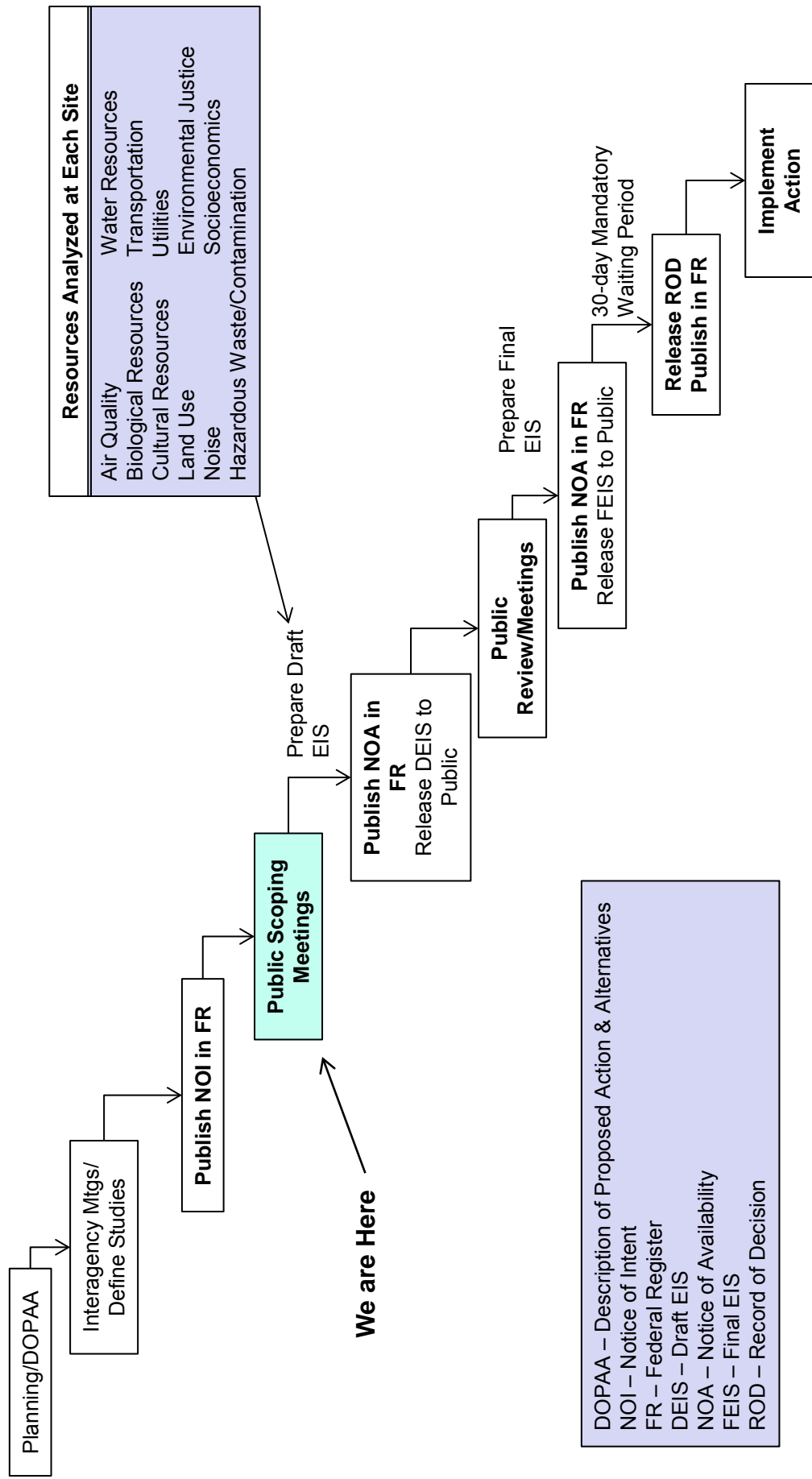
Locations Under Consideration in EIS

- **Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC) – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan;**
- **Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC) – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio;**
- **Fort Drum Army Base (FTD), Fort Drum, New York; and**
- **Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East). Redinaton Township. ME**





Environmental Impact Statement Steps



- DOPAA – Description of Proposed Action & Alternatives
- NOI – Notice of Intent
- FR – Federal Register
- DEIS – Draft EIS
- NOA – Notice of Availability
- FEIS – Final EIS
- ROD – Record of Decision



What to Expect at Our Open House

- **Public Scoping allows public comment on CIS EIS scope**
- **During the Open House the public may**
 - **Review the Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives**
 - **Ask questions and interact with Subject Matter Experts**
 - **Identify issues of interest**
 - **Provide input to development of alternatives**
 - **Submit comments or provide oral comments to a court recorder**
 - **Sign up to receive CIS EIS information**

Comments regarding the scope of the EIS should be addressed to MDA CIS EIS and sent by:

- e-mail to MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.COM,
- by facsimile 913-458-1091,
- by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp
Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS
66211-1504.



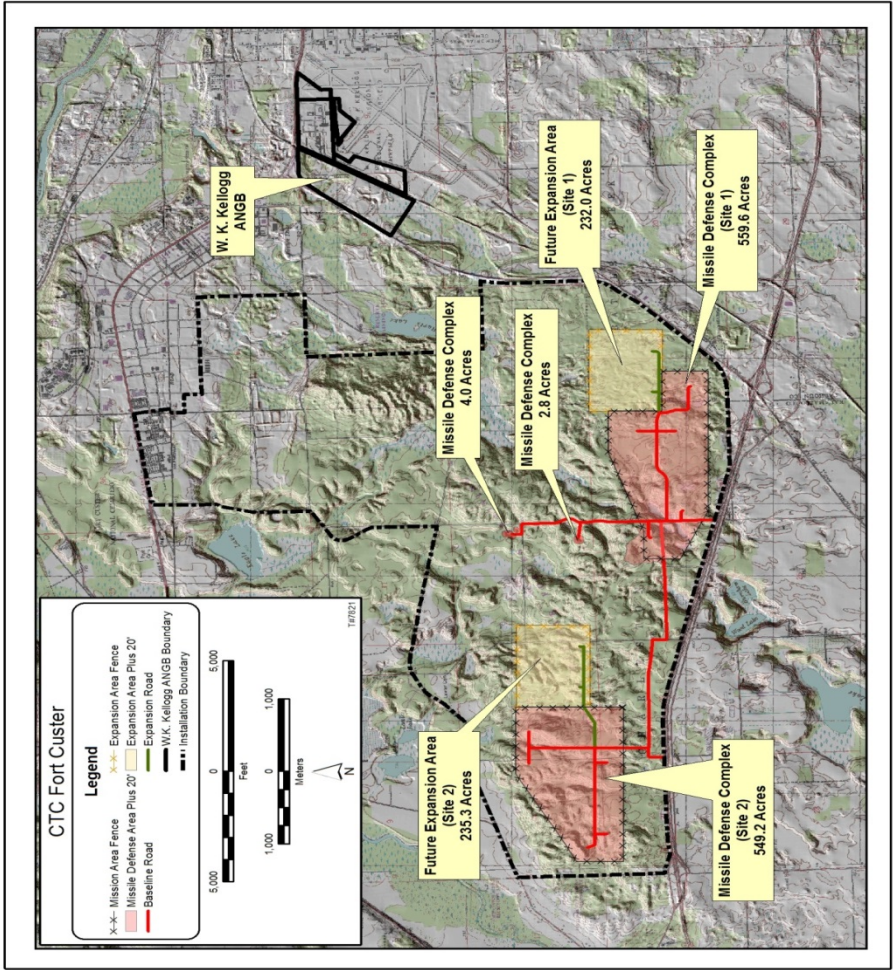
CIS EIS Scope (What Will be Covered in EIS)

- ✓ **Construction:**
 - Up to 60 Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) with Silos
 - Mission Critical Facilities
 - Mission Support Facilities
 - Life Support Facilities, if Not Available in Immediate Area
 - Off-Site Utilities and infrastructure
 - Temporary Construction Man Camp
- ✓ **SIV/SILO Transportation Routes**
- ✓ **Actions on Any Mission Impacted Facilities (i.e., relocation of installation facilities, removal, etc.)**
- ✓ **Decommissioning and Disposal of Components**
- ✓ **CIS Day to Day Operations**



Fort Custer Proposed Sites

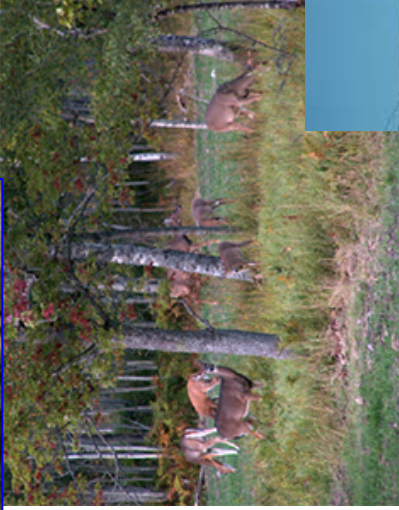
- Two potential deployment sites (only one would be selected)
- Both sites would use a common Missile Assembly Building and Interceptor Storage Facility
- Non-Mission Facilities would be located in Cantonment Area
- W.K. Kellogg ANGB facilities would be considered for re-use
- Life Support facilities would be accommodated in the local communities





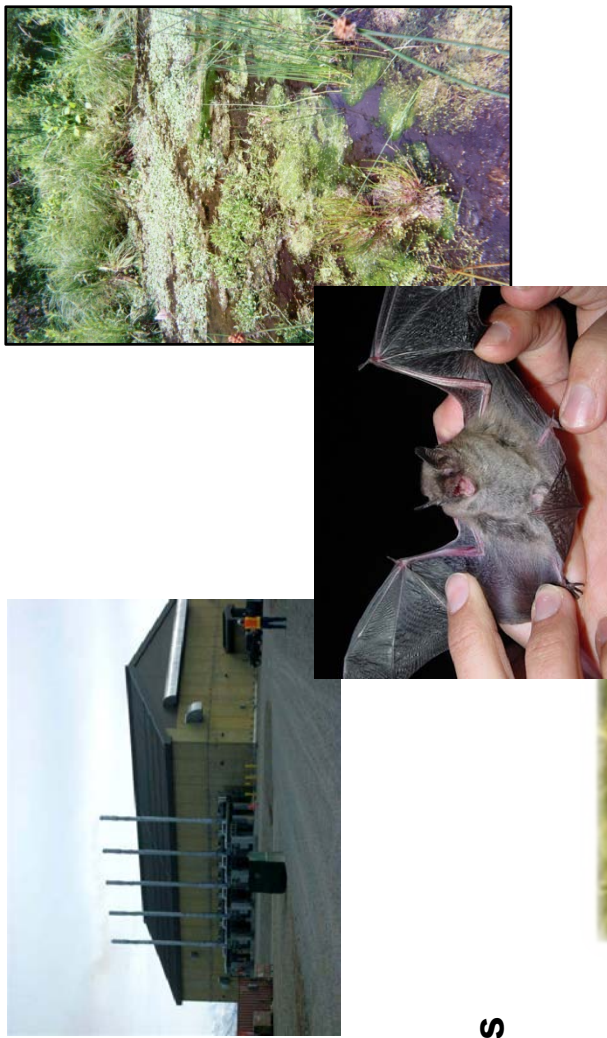
Community Interests To Be Addressed

- **Recreational Impacts**
- **Safety**
- **Quality of Life**
- **Labor-related Issues**
- **Population Increase and Associated Effects**
- **Traffic Increase**
- **Utility Requirements**
- **Availability and Cost of Civilian Housing**
- **Noise**
- **Land Use**
- **Visual and Aesthetic**
- **Transportation**
- **Hazardous Materials Management**
- **Hazardous Waste Management**





Environmental Resources/Issues To Be Addressed



- **Air Quality**
- **Construction**
- **Operational Emissions**
- **Biological Resource**
- **Wildlife Habitat**
- **Wetlands**
- **Threatened & Endangered Species**
- **Cultural & Archaeological Resources**
- **Water Quality**
- **Surface Water**
- **Groundwater Aquifers**
- **Geology & Soils**
- **Changes in Land Use**
- **Noise**
- **Airspace Management**
- **Cumulative Impacts**



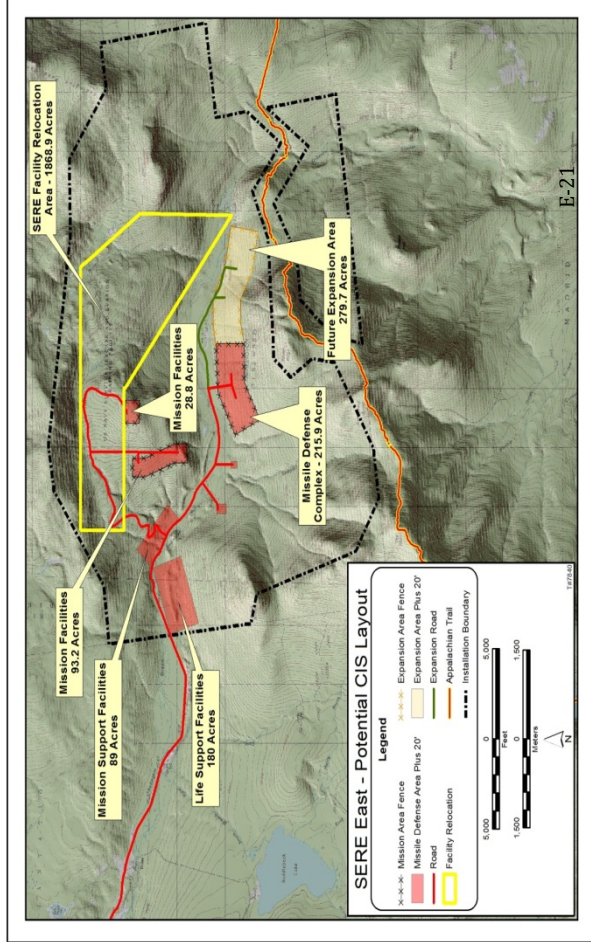
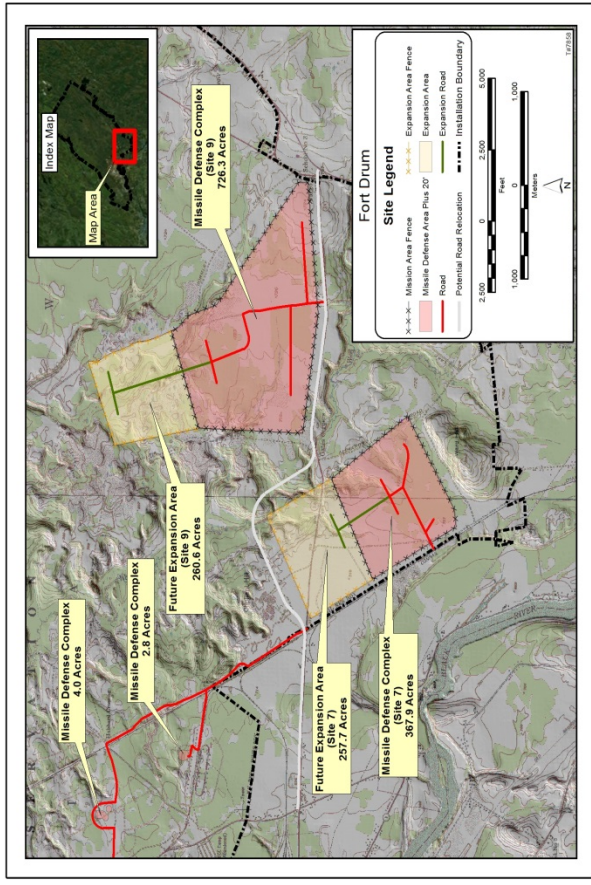
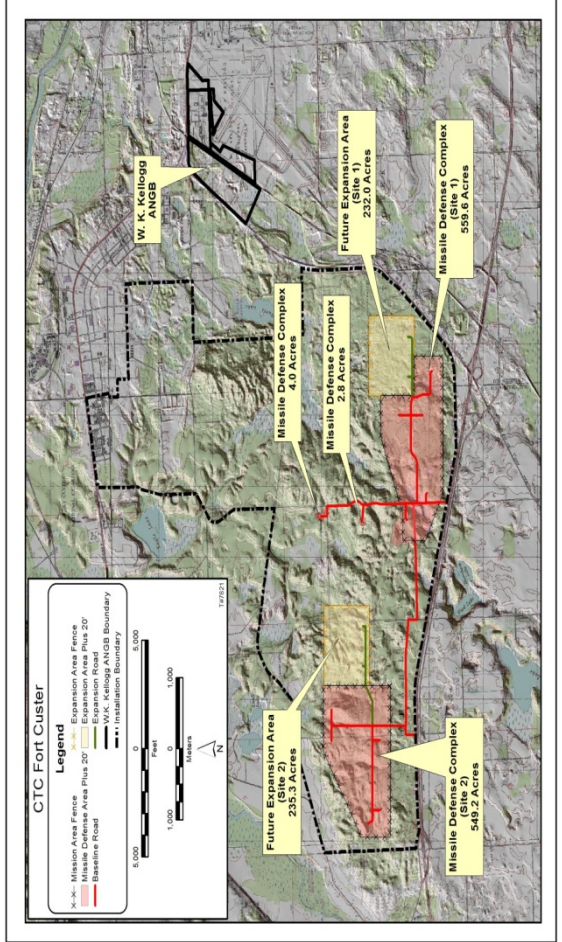
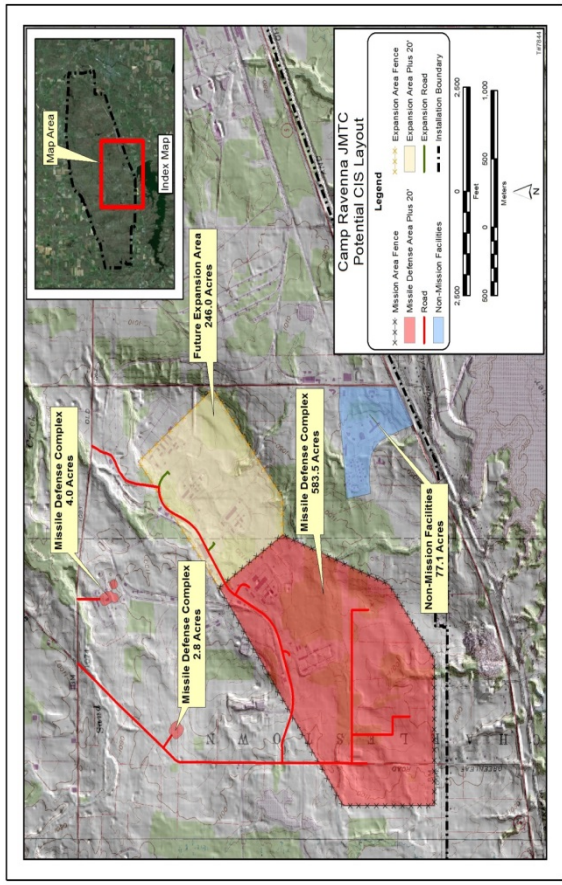


QUESTIONS & OPEN DISCUSSION



Alternatives Considered in the EIS

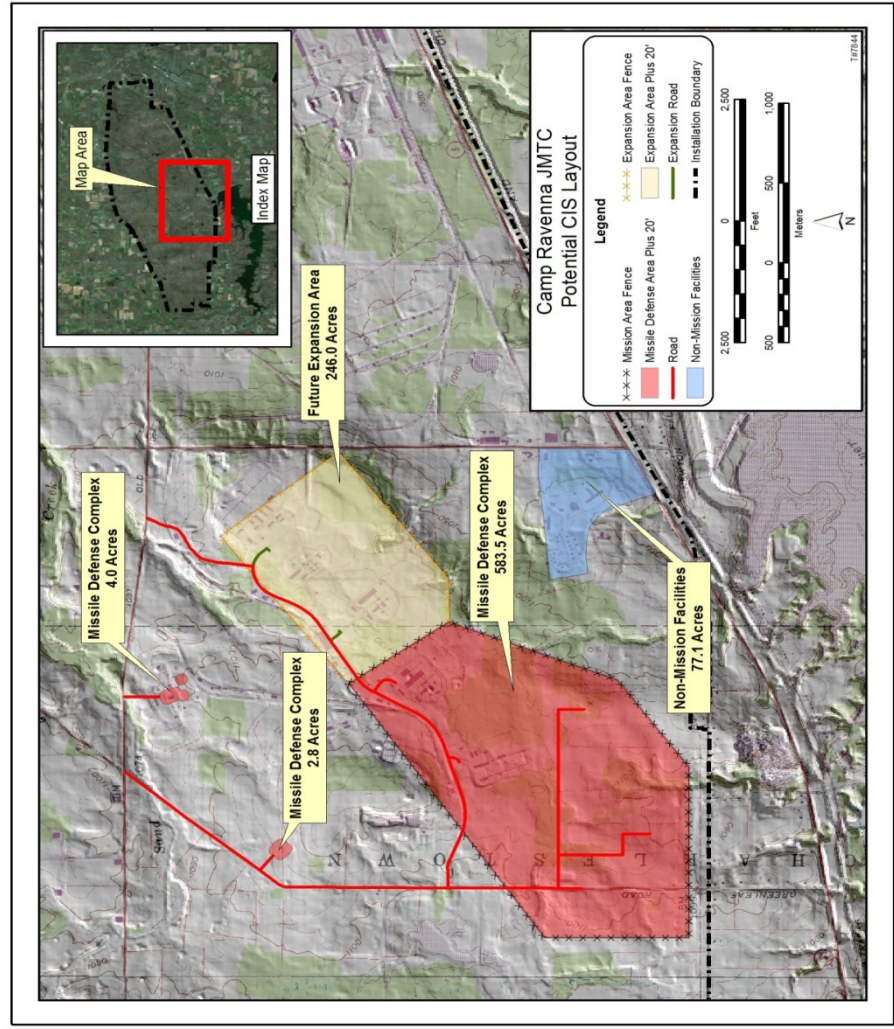
Approved for Public Release
14-MDA-7869 (27 June 14)





Camp Ravenna Proposed Site

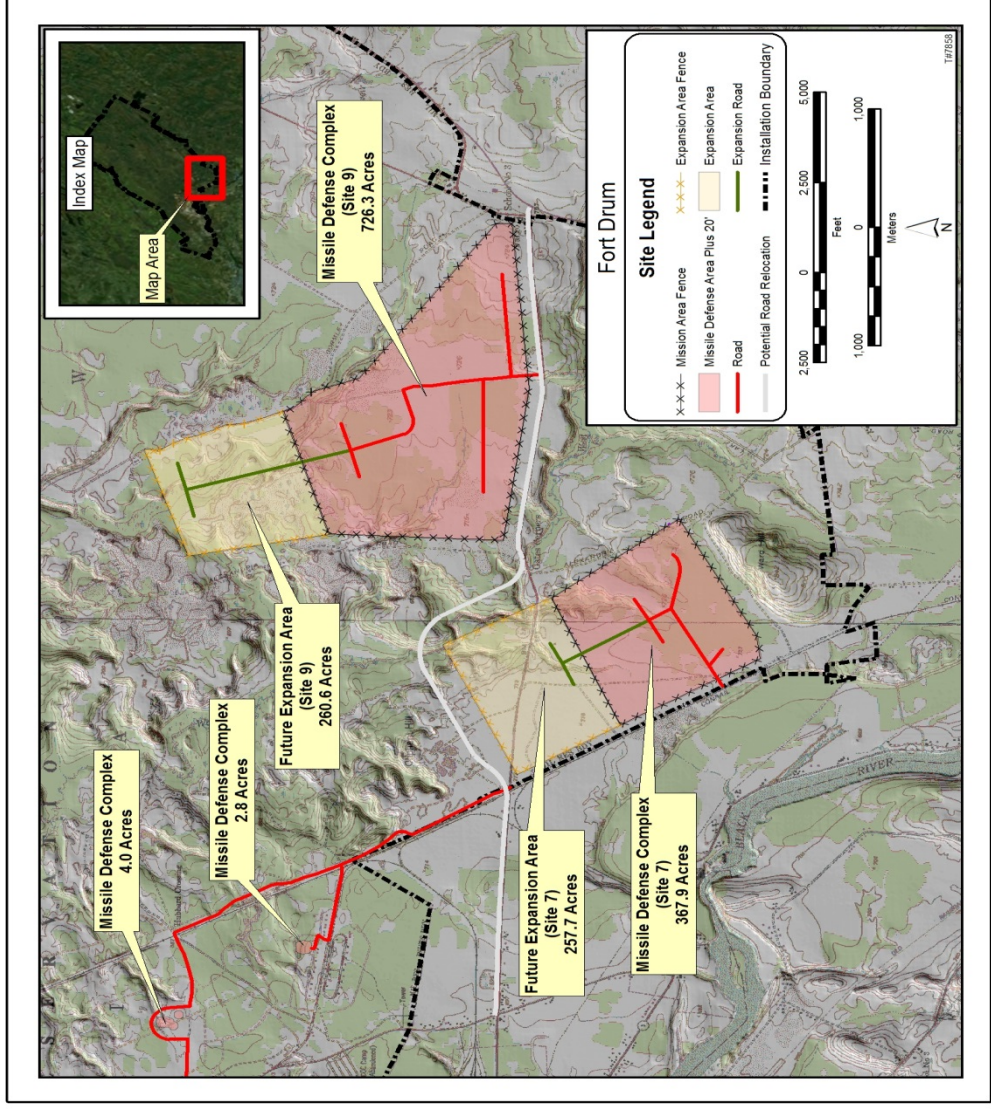
- Two construction methods would be considered for Silos
 - Blast and dig through bedrock from an estimated 3ft to 70 ft.
 - Blast and dig approximately 25 ft. (need to confirm) and build silos upward covering with soil
- Non-Mission Facilities would be located in Cantonment Area
- Life Support facilities would be accommodated in the local communities
- GBIs could be transported from Akron/Canton Regional Airport or Youngstown Air Reserve Station by public roads





Fort Drum Proposed Sites

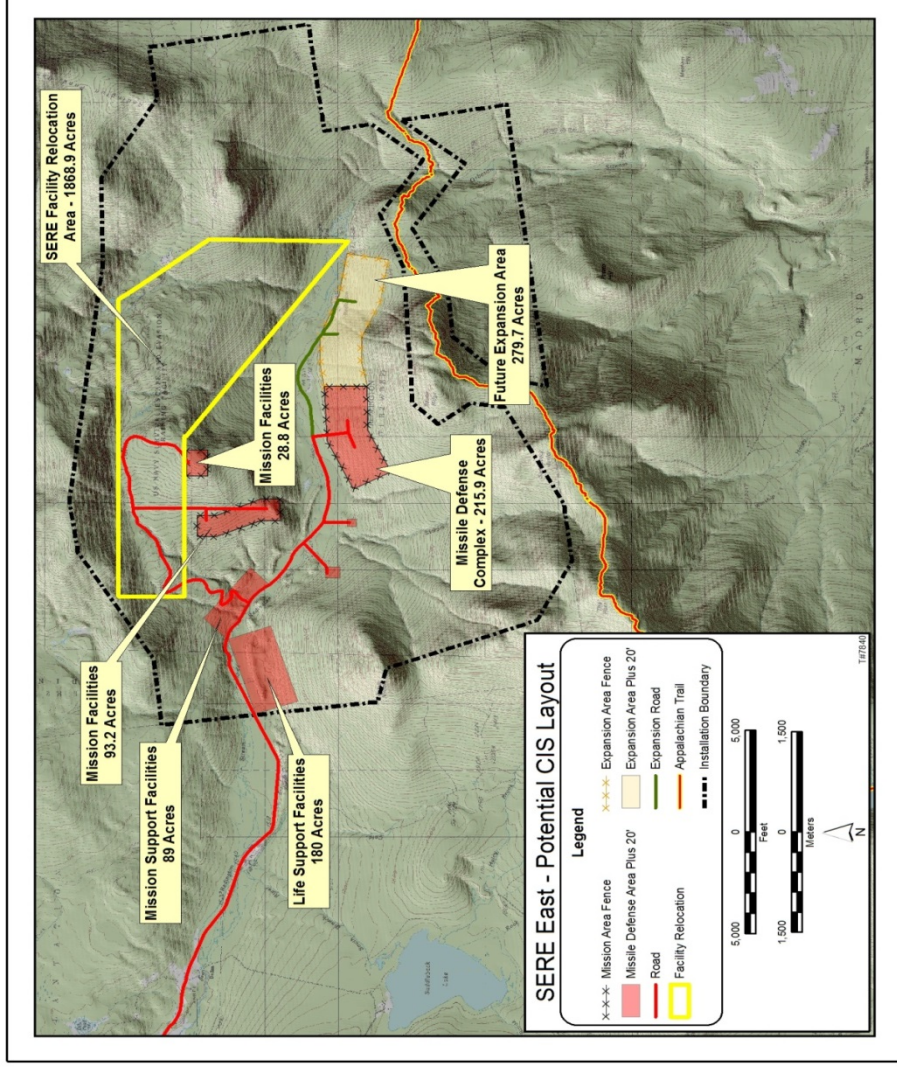
- Two potential deployment sites (only one would be selected)
- Both Sites would use a common Missile Assembly Building and Interceptor Storage Facility
- Non-Mission Facilities would be located in Cantonment Area
- Life support facilities would be accommodated on Ft Drum and the local communities
- State Road 3A may be relocated if Site 7 selected





SERE Proposed Site

- **Missile defense components and facilities would be located at multiple sites to accommodate terrain**
- **Redington Road from Highway 16 to entrance of SERE would be upgraded to asphalt**
- **All Life Support Facilities would be constructed onsite**
- **GBIs could be transported from Bangor, ME by public roads**
- **SIV/SILO transportation could require road upgrades from Augusta to Rangeley (i.e., Route 27 and Route 4)**



Appendix F. CIS EIS Website

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About Us

Mission

MDA History

Leadership

Diversity

Environmental Management

MDA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

MDA Involvement NEPA

Continental U.S. Interceptor Site: Environmental Impact Statement

STEM Outreach

Awards

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE

Environmental Impact Statement

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the MDA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the U.S. from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

An EIS will be prepared for the following military installations:

1. Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Mich.;
2. Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio;
3. Fort Drum, Fort Drum, N.Y.; and
4. The Center for Security Forces Detachment Kitsap Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

The MDA encourages all interested members of the public, as well as federal, state, and local agencies to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of this EIS. The scoping process assists in determining the scope of issues to be addressed and helps identify significant environmental issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS.

MDA will host scoping meetings in the local communities of Ravenna, Ohio; Galesburg and Battle Creek, Mich.; Carthage, N.Y.; and Rangeley and Farmington, Maine, to share information about the EIS process, gather feedback and solicit comments.

A [Notice of Intent](#) has been published in the Federal Register.

The meeting dates are as follows:

- [Tuesday, Aug. 5, 2014: Ravenna High School, Ravenna, Ohio \(6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)
- [Tuesday, Aug. 12, 2014: Rangeley Lakes Regional School, Rangeley, Maine \(6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)
- [Wednesday, Aug. 13, 2014: Rangeley Lakes Regional School, Rangeley, Maine \(9 a.m. – Noon\)](#)
- [Thursday, Aug. 14, 2014: University of Maine, Farmington, Maine \(9 a.m. – Noon, and 6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)
- [Tuesday, Aug. 19, 2014: Carthage High School, Carthage, N.Y. \(6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)
- [Tuesday, Aug. 26, 2014: McCamly Plaza Hotel, Battle Creek, Mich. \(6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)
- [Thursday, Aug. 28, 2014: Sherman Lake YMCA, Augusta, Mich. \(6 – 9 p.m.\)](#)

The public meetings will be in an open house format, which provides attendees with the opportunity to talk with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and local installation. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to provide verbal and written official comments on the proposed project.

Your input is important to ensure significant environmental issues, other areas of concern, and alternatives are considered early in the EIS process.

Helpful downloadable resources:

- [EIS/CIS Fact Sheet](#)
- [RMD Fact Sheet](#)
- [BMDS Fact Sheet](#)
- [Latest Congressional Testimony by WADM Syring](#)
- [Public Meeting Informational Handouts](#)

As this EIS process moves forward, please continue to check back on this site for updates, handouts, news releases and official reports.

To submit a comment, send an e-mail to: MUS-CIS-EIS@BY.com

Public comments on the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be studied are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. All written comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Providing private address information with your comment is voluntary and such personal information will be kept confidential unless release is required by law. Your address will be used to compile a mailing list so that you may be notified of any future public meetings, and release of the Draft EIS and Final EIS in the Federal Register. Failure to provide your address will result in your name not being included on the list, and you will not receive notifications about this project.



It is the policy of the United States to deploy, as soon as is technologically possible, an effective National Missile Defense system capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized or deliberate) with funding subject to the annual authorization of appropriations and the annual appropriation of funds for National Missile Defense.

National Missile Defense Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-38)



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Appendix G. Fact Sheet Handouts

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Continental United States (CONUS) Interceptor Site (CIS) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to prepare an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 for the locations that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

Overview

- NEPA requires Federal agencies to ensure decision-makers make informed decisions based on an understanding of the environmental impacts/consequences of their proposed actions.
- Under NEPA, Federal agencies are required to coordinate with other agencies having environmental expertise or regulatory oversight and give the public the opportunity to have input and comment on proposed actions, alternatives and environmental analysis

Details

The MDA is preparing this EIS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts that could result from the future deployment of a CIS. The CIS EIS will be prepared in two stages resulting in a draft and final EIS. The CIS EIS will include a statement of the purpose and need for a CIS, a description of all reasonable alternatives (i.e., locations selected from MDA's comprehensive siting study) to meet the purpose and need, a description of the environment to be affected by those alternatives, and an analysis of the direct and indirect effects of the alternatives.

EIS Process

Notice of Intent (NOI). The NOI was published in the *Federal Register* on July 16 to let the public know of MDA's intent to prepare the CIS EIS. The NOI provides a brief description of the proposed action and alternatives, information on the scoping process, locations of public meetings and MDA's point of contact. During the scoping process, MDA is asking for assistance in identifying significant issues to analyze in the CIS EIS. Several public scoping meetings are being held during the scoping period.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). A draft CIS EIS will be prepared in accordance with the scope decided in the scoping process. It will be based on Agency expertise and issues raised during the public scoping process. It will contain a reasonable range of alternatives, a full description of the affected environment, and an analysis of the impacts of each alternative. The DEIS will be made available to the public and agencies to review and comment for at least 45 days after publishing a Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Federal Register*. Several public meetings will be held for the public to gain additional information.

Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Based on comments on the DEIS, MDA will prepare a FEIS. The FEIS will be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which will publish a NOA in the *Federal Register*. Once the NOA is published, MDA must wait 30 days before making a final decision to implement its decision.

Record of Decision (ROD). A concise statement that states the final decision and discusses the MDA's choice among the alternatives considered.



Ground-based Midcourse Defense

The Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) element of the Ballistic Missile Defense System provides Combatant Commanders the capability to engage and destroy limited intermediate- and long-range ballistic missile threats in space to protect the United States.



Overview

- GMD employs integrated communications networks, fire control systems, globally deployed sensors and Ground-Based Interceptors that are capable of detecting, tracking and destroying ballistic missile threats.
- The Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) is a sensor/propulsion package that uses the kinetic energy from a direct hit to destroy the incoming target vehicle. This hit-to-kill technology has been proven in a number of successful flight tests, including three using Ground-Based Interceptors.

Details

- **Ground-based Midcourse Defense** is composed of Ground-Based Interceptors and Ground Support & Fire Control Systems components.
- **The Ground-Based Interceptor** is a multi-stage, solid fuel booster with an EKV payload. When launched, the booster carries the EKV toward the target's predicted location in space. Once released from the booster, the EKV uses guidance data transmitted from Ground Support & Fire Control System components and on-board sensors to close with and destroy the target warhead. The impact is outside the Earth's atmosphere using only the kinetic force of the direct collision to destroy the target warhead.
- **Ground Support & Fire Control Systems** consist of redundant fire control nodes, interceptor launch facilities, and a communications network. GMD Fire Control (GFC) receives data from satellites and ground based radar sources, then uses that data to task and support the intercept of target warheads using Ground-Based Interceptors. The GFC also provides the Command & Control, Battle Management & Communications element with data for situational awareness.

Deployment

- Ground-Based Interceptors are emplaced at Fort Greely, Alaska and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. A total of 30 interceptors were deployed at the end of 2010.
- Fire control, battle management, planning, tasking and threat analysis take place via a dual-node, human-in-control interface located in Fort Greely, Alaska and Colorado Springs, Colo. Warfighters of the 49th Missile Defense Battalion at Fort Greely, Alaska and of the 100th Missile Defense Brigade at Colorado Springs, Colo. operate the system.
- All GMD components communicate through the GMD communications network, a secure data and voice communications system using SATCOM and fiber optic cabling for long-haul communications.



Fact Sheet

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

The Ballistic Missile Defense System

One of the greatest threats facing the world today is the increasing proliferation of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction. Non-proliferation activities, to include diplomacy and arms control agreements with Russia, have been successful in reducing this threat. Despite reductions in the number of weapons deployed by the United States and the former Soviet Union, ballistic missile proliferation continues on a wide scale today and could increase as the technology is transferred. Countries make these investments because ballistic missiles provide them with the means to project power both in a regional and strategic context and a capability to launch an attack from a distance. A country with no ballistic missiles today may acquire them in a very short period of time, and these missiles could become available to non-state terrorist groups.



Through its capabilities for defending critical nodes, military assets, and seats of government, missile defense enhances non-proliferation activities. In other words, missile defenses can provide a permanent presence in a region and discourage adversaries from believing they can use ballistic missiles to coerce or intimidate the U.S. or its allies. In times of crisis, we can surge mobile missile defense capabilities into a region to enhance deterrence and, if a missile is launched, improve protection of critical assets and limit damage over a wide area. The ultimate goal of missile defense is to convince countries that ballistic missiles are not militarily useful or a worthy investment and place doubt in the minds of potential aggressors that a ballistic missile attack against the United States or its allies can succeed.

Missile defense technology being developed, tested and deployed by the United States is designed to counter ballistic missiles of all ranges—short, medium, intermediate and long. Since ballistic missiles have different ranges, speeds, size and performance characteristics, the Ballistic Missile Defense System is an integrated, “layered” architecture that provides multiple opportunities to destroy missiles and their warheads before they can reach their targets. The system’s architecture includes:

- networked sensors (including space-based) and ground- and sea-based radars for target detection and tracking;
- ground- and sea-based interceptor missiles for destroying a ballistic missile using either the force of a direct collision, called “hit-to-kill” technology, or an explosive blast fragmentation warhead;
- and a command, control, battle management, and communications network providing the operational commanders with the needed links between the sensors and interceptor missiles.

Missile defense elements are operated by United States military personnel from U.S. Strategic Command, U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Forces Japan, U.S. European Command and others. The United States has missile defense cooperative programs with a number of allies, including United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, Israel, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Poland, Italy and many others. The Missile Defense Agency also actively participates in NATO activities to maximize opportunities to develop an integrated NATO ballistic missile defense capability.

Ballistic missiles follow a four-phased trajectory path: boost, ascent, midcourse, and terminal.

Boost Phase

The boost phase defenses can defeat ballistic missiles of all ranges including Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), but it is the most difficult phase in which to engage a missile. The intercept “window” is only from one to five minutes. Although the missile is easiest to detect and track in the boost phase because its exhaust is bright and hot, missile defense interceptors and sensors must be in close proximity to the missile launch. Early detection in the boost phase allows for a rapid response and intercept early in its flight, possibly before any countermeasures can be deployed.

Midcourse Phase

The midcourse phase begins when the enemy missile's booster burns out and it begins coasting in space towards its target. This phase can last as long as 20 minutes, allowing several opportunities to destroy the incoming ballistic missile outside the earth's atmosphere. Any debris remaining after the intercept will burn up as it enters the atmosphere. The Ground-based Midcourse Defense element is now deployed in Alaska and California to defend the U.S. homeland against a limited attack from countries like North Korea and Iran. This system can only defend against intermediate and long-range ballistic missiles. The Aegis sea-based missile defense element utilizes existing Aegis cruisers and destroyers armed with interceptor missiles designed to defend against short- to medium-range ballistic missiles, and has been successfully tested against an intermediate range missile. A network of advanced sensors, radars and command, control, battle management, and communication components provide target detection, tracking and discrimination of countermeasures to assist the interceptor missile in placing itself in the path of the hostile missile, destroying with hit-to-kill technology. These sensors and radars include transportable X-band radars, as well as advanced radars aboard Aegis cruisers and destroyers capable of operating in the world's oceans. We have also built the largest X-band radar in the world, the Sea-Based X-band, which is mounted on a floating platform allowing it to traverse the world's oceans. This radar provides precise tracking of target missiles of all ranges and discriminates between actual missiles and countermeasures that could be deployed with a hostile missile.

Terminal Phase

The terminal phase is very short and begins once the missile reenters the atmosphere. It is the last opportunity to make an intercept before the warhead reaches its target. Intercepting a warhead during this phase is difficult and the least desirable of the phases because there is little margin for error and the intercept will occur close to the intended target. Terminal phase interceptor elements include the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) now being delivered to the U.S. Army, the Aegis BMD near-term Sea-Based Terminal Defense capability using the SM-2 Block IV missile, and the U.S. Army's PATRIOT Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) now deployed worldwide. These mobile systems defend against short- to medium-range missiles.

Fielded Capabilities

From its establishment in early 2002 through the end of 2010, the Missile Defense Agency is fielding a Ballistic Missile Defense System consisting of:

- 30 Ground-Based Interceptors for long-range homeland defense;
- Aegis warships capable of long-range surveillance and tracking and missile intercepts;
- Standard Missile-3 interceptors for Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense warships;
- an upgraded Cobra Dane radar in the Aleutian Islands;
- upgraded early warning radars (currently Beale Air Force Base, Calif., Fylingdales, U.K., and Thule, Greenland);
- 11 transportable X-band radars for operations and testing;
- a sea-based X-band radar now located in the Pacific Ocean to support flight testing and actual defensive operations;
- and an integrated Command, Control, Battle Management, and Communications element across the BMDS.

Testing

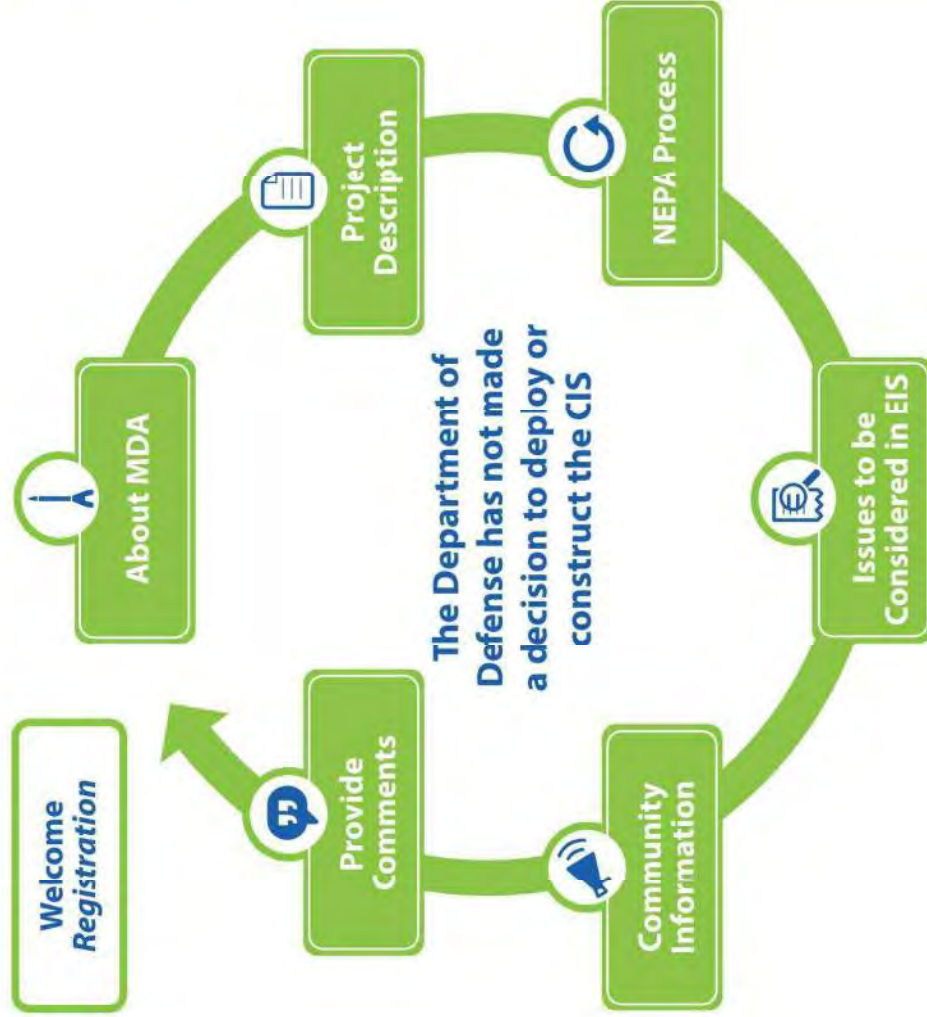
Testing must account for the ever-changing ballistic missile threat and the latest technological developments. Ground and flight tests provide data needed for highly advanced modeling and simulation activities that allow us to measure and predict the performance of all missile defense technologies. Successful flight tests in particular give the warfighter greater confidence in the system's capabilities.

Appendix H. Posters at Public Scoping Meetings

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Welcome to the MDA Public Meeting



We invite the community to learn more about the proposed Continental United States (CONUS) Interceptor Site (CIS) and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

- Review project and proposed actions
- Ask questions and interact with subject-matter experts
- Provide valuable input
- Submit written comments or provide oral comments to a court recorder
- Sign up to receive additional information about the project

Written comments may be submitted to:

Email: MDA.CIS.EIS@3V.COM
 Fax: (913) 458-109
 Mail: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp
 ATTN: MDA CIS EIS
 6601 College Boulevard
 Overland Park KS 66211-1504

All comments must be postmarked by 15 Sept. 2014



Cooperating Agencies



Fort Drum
Fort Drum, NY



Center for Security Forces Detachment
Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance,
and Escape Facility (SERE East)
Redington Township, ME



Fort Custer Training Center
Michigan Army National Guard
Augusta, MI



Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center
Ohio Army National Guard
Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH



Why is MDA Preparing an EIS?

FY13 National Defense Authorization Act Section 227(b)

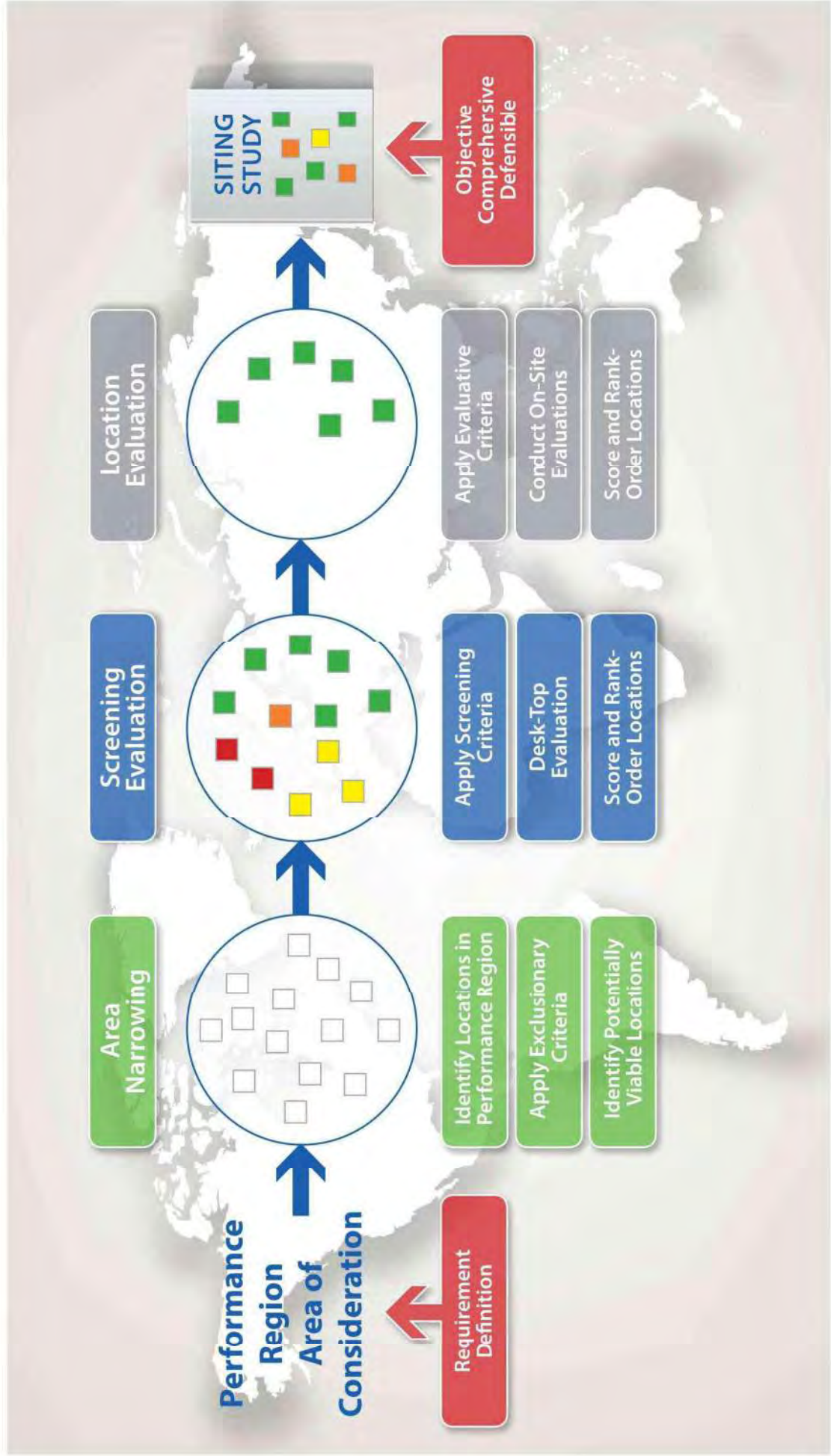
(a) EVALUATION. Not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations in the United States, selected by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. At least two of such locations shall be on the East Coast of the United States.

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIRED. Except as provided by subsection (c), the Secretary shall prepare an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. et seq.) for the locations the Secretary evaluates under subsection (a).

Pursuant to Congressional direction to complete an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional missile defense site in the continental United States, the Missile Defense Agency completed an extensive evaluation of sites announced by the Department of Defense in September, 2013.

**The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy
or construct the CIS.**

MDA Siting Process



Locations Under Consideration in EIS*

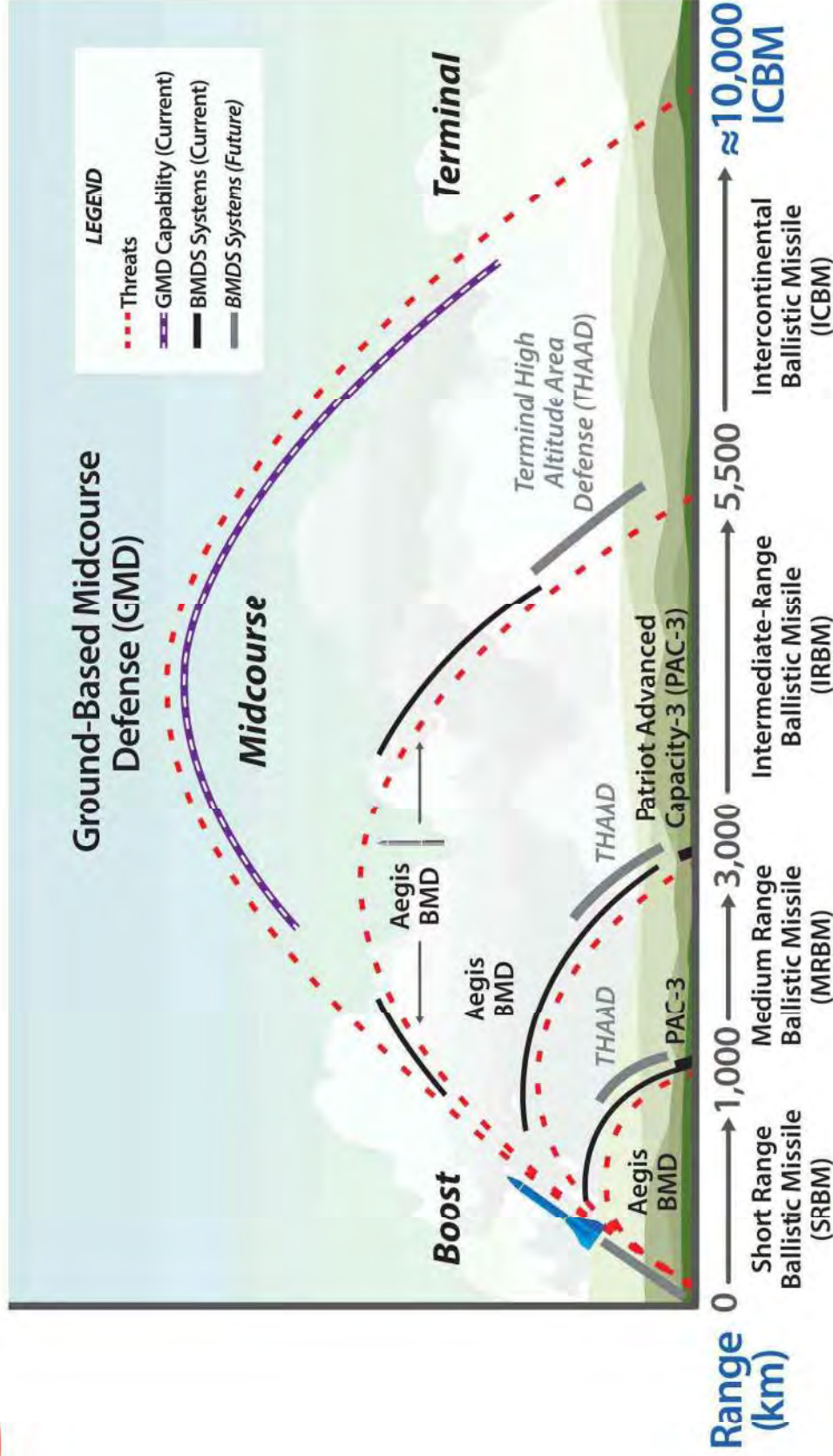


- Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC)
 - Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan;
- Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC) – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio;
- Fort Drum (FTD), Fort Drum, New York; and
- Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME



***No preferred site has been selected**

Ballistic Missile Defense System



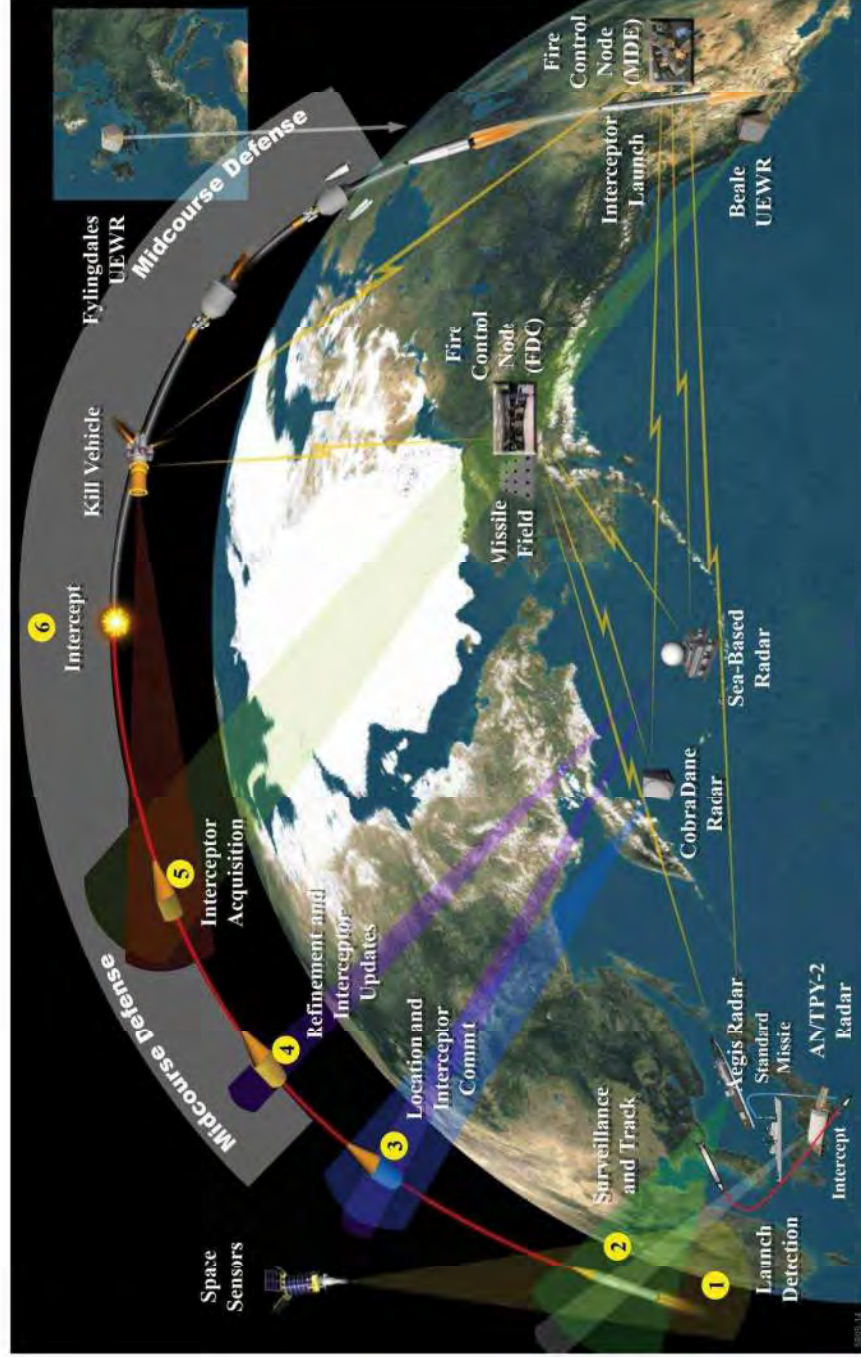
• Thousands Built, Widely Available
• Commonly Land-Launched

• Many Exist in Third World
• More on the Way

• A Few Exist in Third World



How Missile Defense Works



About Ground Based Interceptor (GBI)



Ground-based Interceptor

- 55 feet long, 4.2 feet in diameter, 22-27 tons
- Solid propellant
- No explosive element (hit-to-kill)



Fort Greely, AK Missile Defense Site



Emplacement of Silo



GBI Placement into Silo



Missile Transport



Silo Transport



Silo Interface Vault Transport

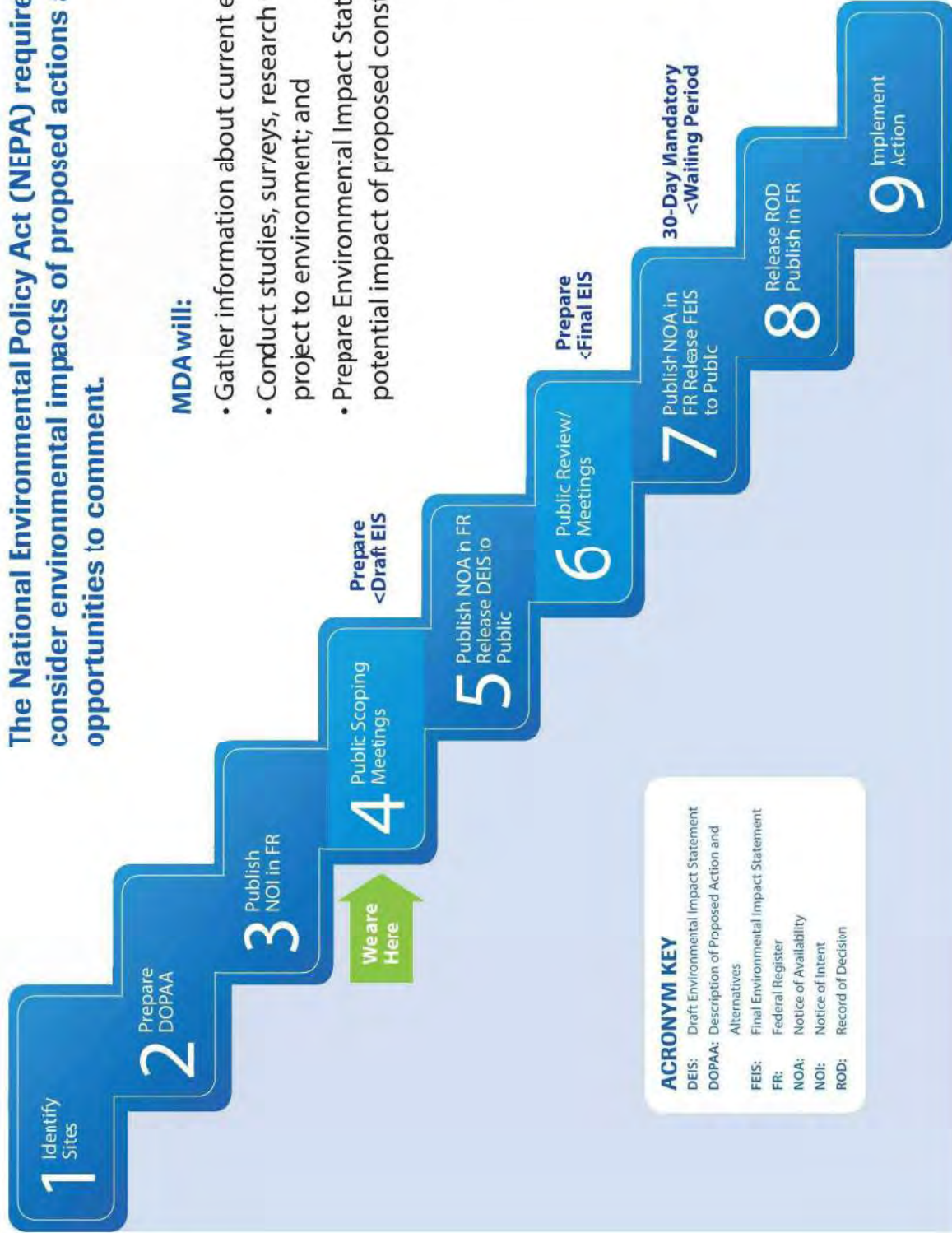


Transporting GBI to Silo



Environmental Impact Statement Steps

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to consider environmental impacts of proposed actions and provide the public opportunities to comment.



MDA will:

- Gather information about current environmental quality;
- Conduct studies, surveys, research to analyze impacts of project to environment; and
- Prepare Environmental Impact Statement, detailing the potential impact of proposed construction and operations

MDA is aware of the importance of environmental resources and local cultural and archaeological resources; we will work to minimize the impact of construction.

ACRONYM KEY

DEIS:	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOPAA:	Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives
FEIS:	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR:	Federal Register
NOA:	Notice of Availability
NOI:	Notice of Intent
ROD:	Record of Decision

Environmental Resources to be Analyzed



Air Quality

Construction
Operational Emissions



Cultural and Archaeological Resources



Cumulative Impacts



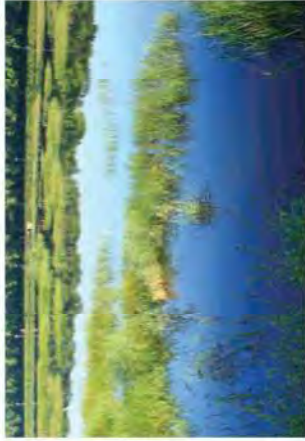
Water Quality

Surface Water
Groundwater Aquifers



Biological Resources

Wildlife Habitat
Wetlands
Threatened and Endangered Species



Airspace Management



Geology and Soils



Change in Land Use

Noise



Community Resources to be Analyzed



Recreational Impacts
Safety
Quality of Life

Utility Requirements
Availability and Cost of
Civilian Housing
Noise



Labor-related Issues
Population Increase and
Associated Effects
Traffic Impacts



Land Use
Visual and
Aesthetic
Transportation

Hazardous Materials Management
Hazardous Waste Management



Additional
Areas Identified
in Scoping
Process





Proposed Actions to be Analyzed

EIS will evaluate the impact of:

- Construction
 - Up to 60 Ground-based Interceptors and silos
 - Mission Facilities (i.e., interceptor fields)
 - Mission Support Facilities (i.e., missile assembly building, interceptor storage)
 - Non-Mission Facilities (i.e., offices, warehousing)
 - Living quarters, dining, schools, etc... if not available in immediate area
 - Off-site utilities and infrastructure
- Transportation routes
- Relocation or removal of on-base facilities, if necessary
- Decommissioning and disposal of components at end of life cycle
- Temporary housing and other facilities for construction workers
- CIS day-to-day operations
- No Action Alternative: no deployment of CIS



Community Considerations

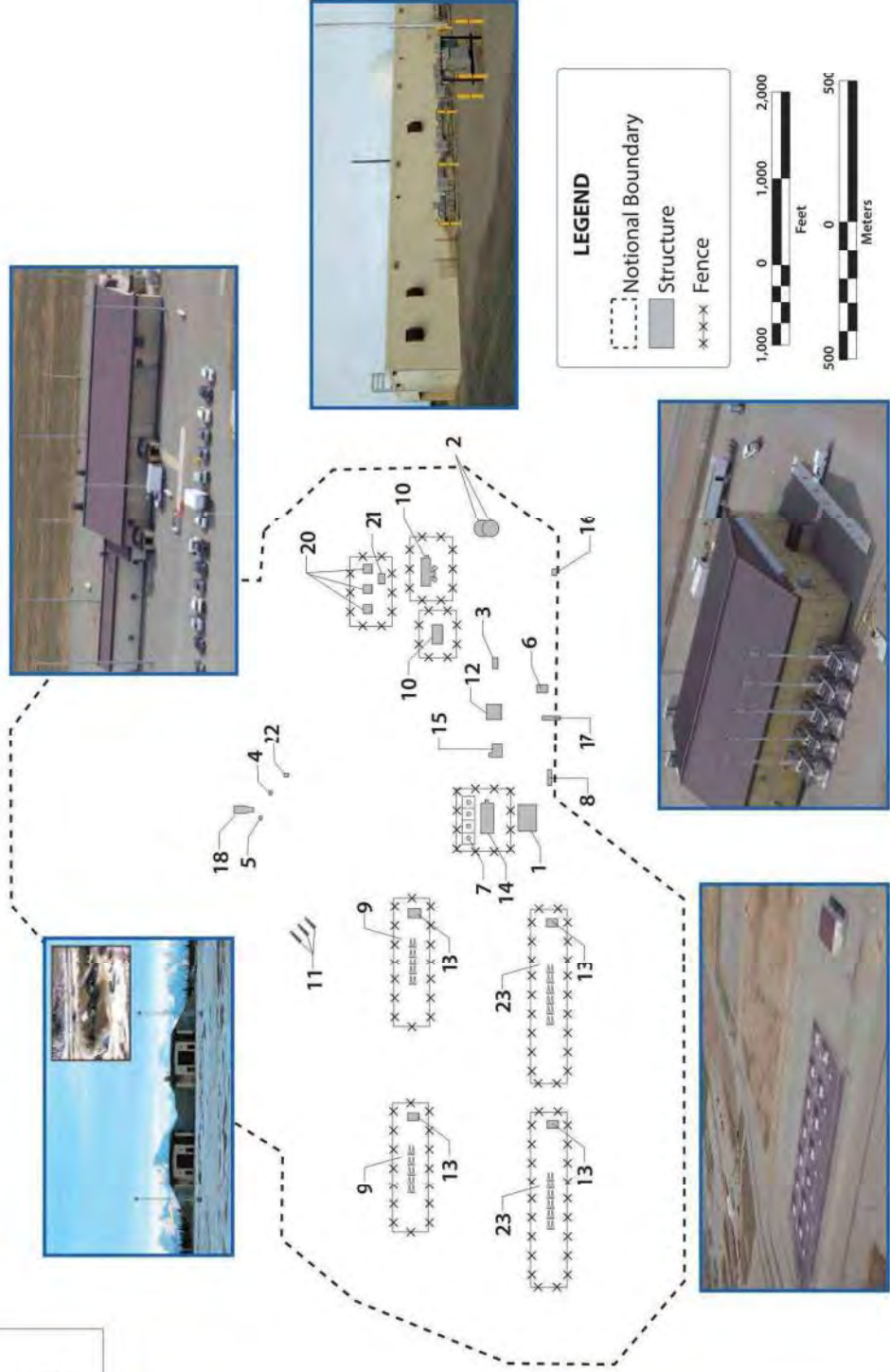
- Missiles would not be fired from their deployment site except in the nation's defense
- No test firing would be conducted
- Quality of life for soldiers and civilians
- Access to medical care and emergency services
- Limit construction disruption and contain costs
- Limit utility, road and support service needs
- Maximize use of existing facilities
- Use of local economy
 - Construction jobs
 - Permanent military, civilian and contractor personnel

Facility Layout Example



Notional CIS Layout - 60 Silo Baseline Design Total Acreage: 1,338

ID	Description
1.	Power Substation
2.	Amno CONEX
3.	Water Supply
4.	EKV/Fuel Tank Storage
5.	EKV/Oxidizer Tank Storage
6.	Entry Control Facility
7.	Fuel Storage
8.	Fuel Unloading
9.	10-Pack GBI Field
10.	R&C
11.	ISF
12.	MSF
13.	MEB
14.	Power Plant
15.	SCF
16.	Wastewater Treatment
17.	Shipping & Receiving Facility
18.	MAE
19.	Urea Tank
20.	IDT facility
21.	ISFAC
22.	Explosive Component Storage
23.	20-Pack Interceptor Field



LEGEND

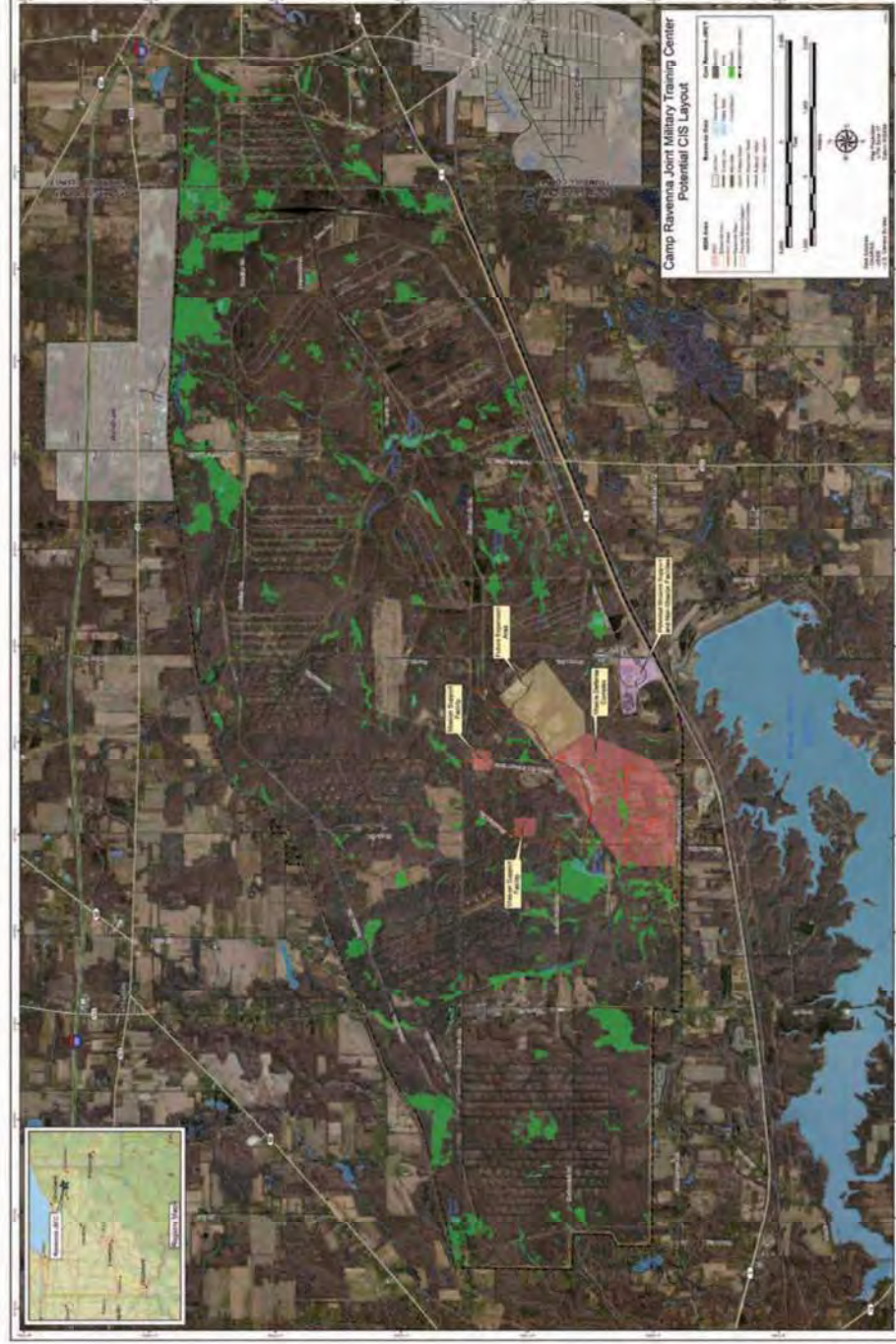
- - - - - Notional Boundary
- Structure
- *** Fence

1,000 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

500 0 500
Meters

Photographs of Facilities at Fort Greely, AK

Camp Ravenna Environmental Areas Map



Environmental Data for Proposed Site Location

Existing Installation Data

- Threatened and Endangered Species (Bat Survey)
- Water Quality
- Flora & Fauna Inventory
- Bald Eagle Nest
- Forest Inventory
- Cultural Resources
- USGS Watershed Inventory
- Breeding Birds Inventory

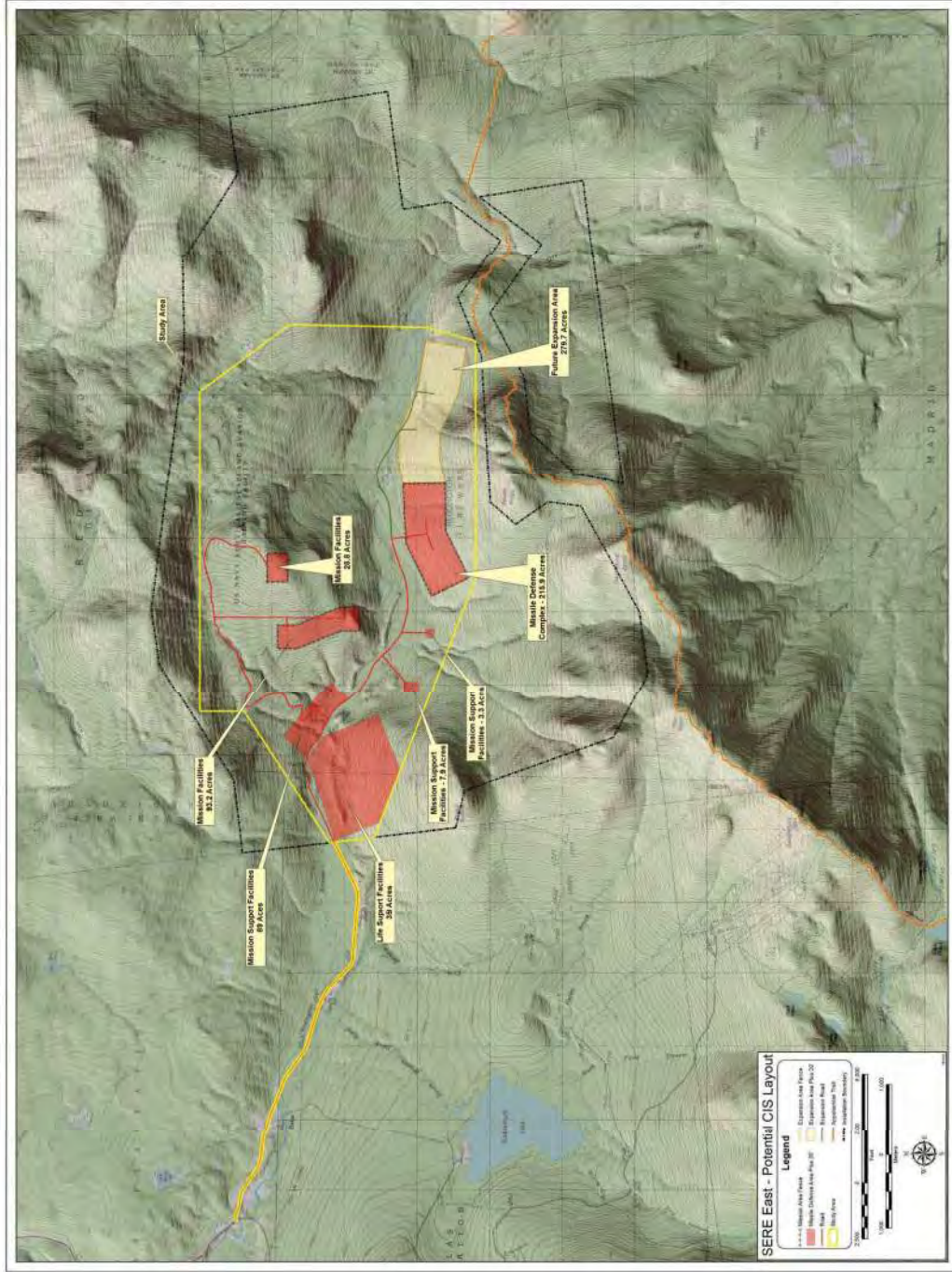
Current Survey Efforts

- Cultural Resources (450 acres)
- Geology and Soil
- Noise
- Visual
- Wetlands (2,080 acres)

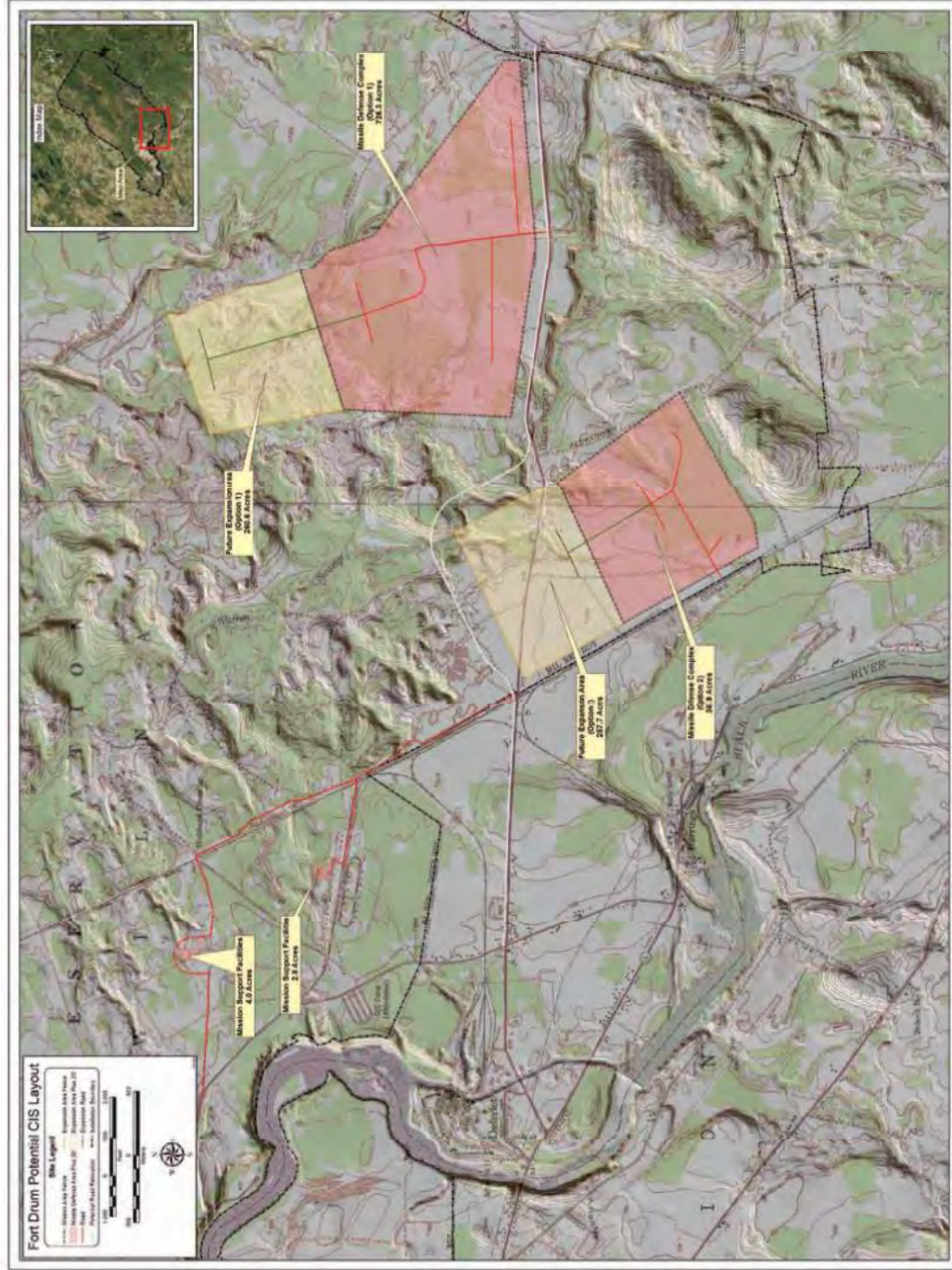
SERE East Proposed Site



- Missile defense components and facilities would be located at multiplesites to accommodate terrain
- Redington Road from Highway 16 to entrance of SERE would be upgraded to asphalt
- All living and working facilities would be constructed onsite
- GBIs would be transported from Bangor International Airport by public roads
- SIV/SILO transportation may require road upgrades from Augusta to Rangeley (i.e., Route 27 and Route 4)



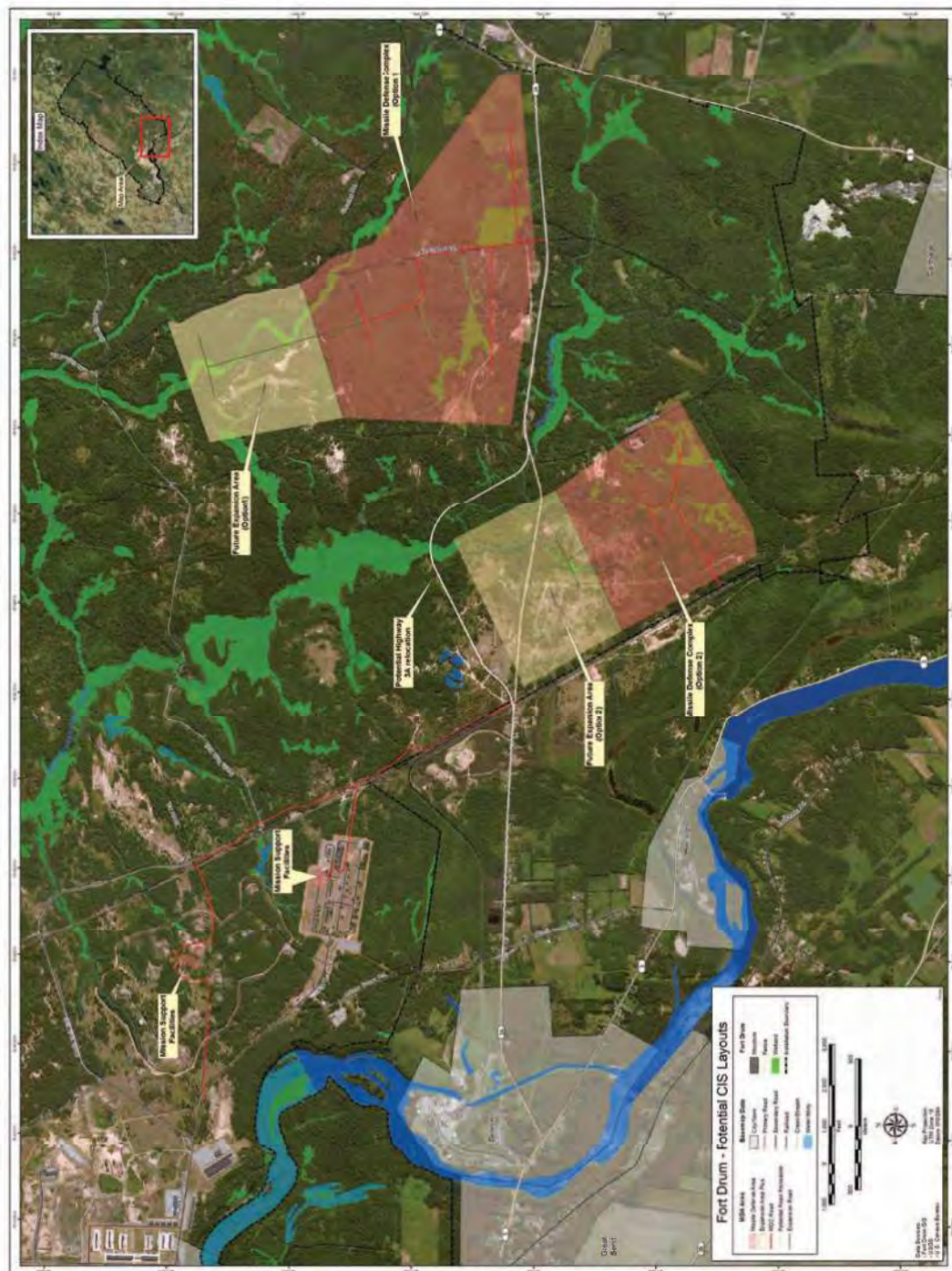
Fort Drum Proposed Site



- Two potential deployment sites (only one would be selected)
- Both sites would use common Mission Support Facilities
- Potential for State Road 3A to be closed or relocated if Option 2 is selected
- Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield would be used to transport GBIs



Fort Drum Environmental Areas Map



Environmental Data for Proposed Site Location

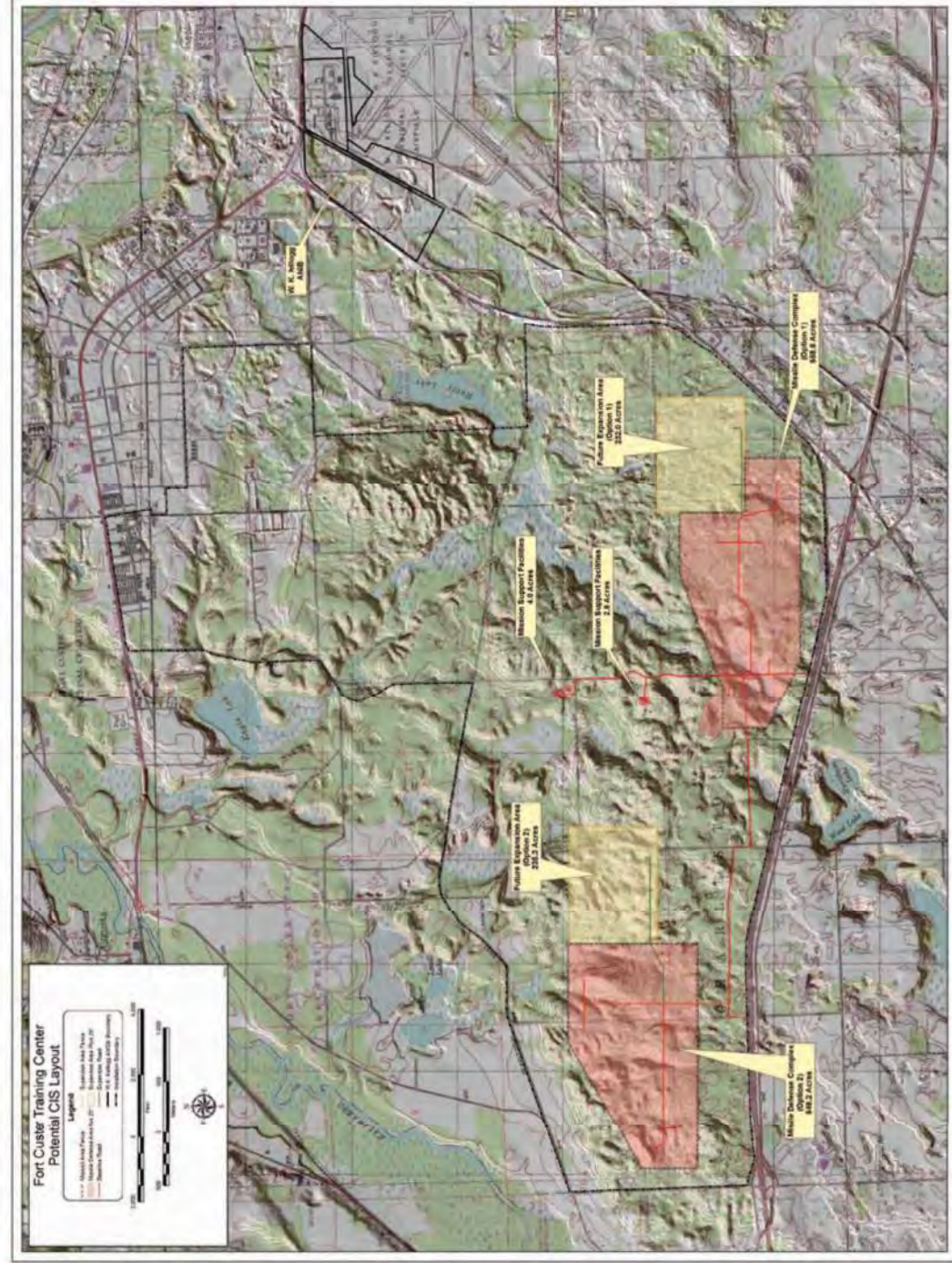
Existing Installation Data

- Bat Survey
- Wetlands and Groundwater
- Flora and Fauna, including Threatened, Endangered and Special Concern Species
- Significant Wildlife Habitat
- Forest Resources

Current Survey Efforts

- Cultural Resources
- Geotechnical
- Noise Assessment
- Visual Assessment
- Wetland Assessment

Fort Custer Proposed Sites



- Two potential deployment sites (only one would be selected)
- Both sites would use common Mission Support Facilities
- Facilities at W.K. Kellogg ANGB would be considered for potential reuse
- W.K. Kellogg Airport would be used to transport GBIs to Fort Custer

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