



ENHANCED INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM ON GUAM

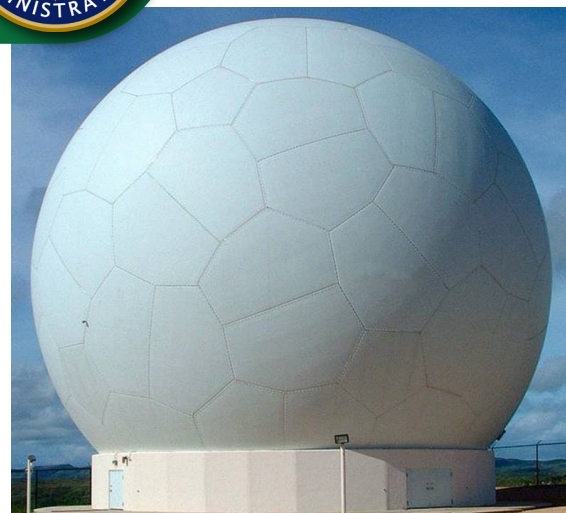
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Project Information

May 2023



www.mda.mil/system/eiamd.html



The Missile Defense Agency (MDA), with the U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Department of the Navy, U.S. Department of the Air Force, and the Federal Aviation Administration as cooperating agencies, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts and potential mitigation of deploying and operating an Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system to defend Guam against advanced missile threats (Proposed Action).

Within the context of homeland defense, Guam is a key strategic location for sustaining and maintaining U.S. influence, deterring adversaries, responding to crises, and maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific. Current U.S. forces are capable of defending Guam against regional ballistic missile threats. However, regional missile threats to Guam continue to increase and advance technologically. Therefore, the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command has identified a requirement for an Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system on Guam as soon as possible to address the rapid evolution of adversary missile threats.

PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to deploy and operate a comprehensive, persistent, 360-degree Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system to defend the entirety of Guam against the rapidly evolving threats of advanced cruise, ballistic, and hypersonic missile attacks from regional adversaries. MDA and the Army need to strategically locate and integrate various system components, including a command and control center, radars, sensors, missile launchers, missile interceptors, and support facilities, at multiple sites around Guam.



The term “deploy” refers to preparing sites and, where needed, any construction required for supporting infrastructure or to distribute components of the system. The term “operate” refers to long-term facility operations and maintenance, including initial testing of the system.

MDA anticipates airspace modifications may be necessary at sites where radars would be located. Airspace needs or modifications would be coordinated with and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration.

This radar searches, tracks, and discriminates objects and provides tracking data to other system components.

Cooperating Agencies

The Missile Defense Agency is the lead agency for preparing the EIS. Due to jurisdiction or expertise, or for potentially affected operations and resources, the U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Department of the Navy, U.S. Department of the Air Force, and the Federal Aviation Administration will be cooperating agencies in the preparation and review of the EIS.

ABOUT THE MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

MDA is a research, development, and acquisition agency within the Department of Defense. Its workforce includes government civilians, military service members from all services, and contractor personnel around the world.



Mission of the Missile Defense Agency. *MDA's mission is to develop and deploy a layered Missile Defense System to defend the United States, its deployed forces, and allies from missile attacks in all phases of flight.*

MDA Mission

The mission of MDA is to develop and deploy a layered Missile Defense System to defend the United States, its deployed forces, and allies from missile attacks in all phases of flight.

MDA works closely with combatant commands who rely on the Missile Defense System to protect the United States, its forward deployed forces, and allies from advanced missile attack. MDA works with commanders to ensure the United States develops a robust missile defense system and development program to address the challenges of an evolving threat. It is also steadily increasing international cooperation by supporting mutual security interests in missile defense.

MDA Strategic Goals

To achieve its mission, MDA is dedicated to the following goals:

1. Support the warfighter.
2. Prove the power of missile defense through testing.
3. Continue development and deployment of the Missile Defense System for homeland and regional defense.
4. Implement a team approach to agency operations.
5. Optimize available resources.
6. Inspire professional excellence.
7. Foster a supportive environment for a diverse and professional workforce.
8. Implement the National Security Strategy through international cooperation in missile defense.
9. Capitalize on the creativity and innovation of the nation's universities and small business community.



THE ENHANCED INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

The Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system is intended to defend Guam against regional cruise, ballistic, and hypersonic missile attacks originating from any nation. The system would be able to defend Guam a full 360 degrees around the entirety of the island. The 360-degree capability would be achieved by distributing/placing missile defense components, including a command and control center, radars, sensors, missile launchers, missile interceptors, and support facilities, at multiple locations around the island. These integrated components would defend against simultaneous air and missile attacks against Guam. The system is expected to start deployment in 2027.

Components of the Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense System

Deployment of the Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system would include the ground-based, mission critical system components from MDA, the Army, and the Navy that have been integrated to interact together for missile defense. Deployment also includes the facilities that support these components. System components are parts of the defense system that would be located on the ground sites and would include radars; sensors; missile launchers; missile interceptors; and command and control, battle management, and communications systems. Mission support facilities would be constructed in support of the system components, and would include power plants, fuel storage facilities, and operations facilities.

Once the components and facilities are deployed and become operational, life support facilities would be necessary to accommodate the personnel associated with the system. Life support facilities may include family housing, fire stations, gas stations, or child youth services.



This Army 360-degree surveillance sensor is mobile and long-range.



This land-based sensor provides critical information for the long-range classification, discrimination, and identification of missiles.



A communications relay support component is critical to the missile defense system.



Launchers would contain interceptor missiles to intercept incoming missile threats to Guam.



Candidate Sites for Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense System Components. The Missile Defense Agency and the Army need to strategically locate and integrate various components of the Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system at multiple sites around Guam. In the event where Department of Defense (DoD) property is not available to strategically locate the components on DoD properties or where buffer and safety zone arcs encroach on non-federal properties, acquisition of appropriate real estate interests on non-federal property may be needed in a few areas. Site selection is evolving and additional sites may be considered.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES TO BE ANALYZED IN THE EIS

MDA is preparing an EIS to evaluate the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on the following resource areas:

- Water Resources
- Air Quality (including Climate Change)
- Airspace Management
- Land Use
- Visual Resources
- Recreation
- Noise and Vibration
- Socioeconomics
- Environmental Justice and Protection of Children
- Geological Resources
- Terrestrial Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Infrastructure and Utilities
- Public Health and Safety
- Transportation

MDA anticipates airspace modifications may be necessary at sites where radars would be located. Potential socioeconomic and transportation impacts are also anticipated due to increased staffing needs associated with the Proposed Action.

Cumulative impacts, which are the impacts on the environment resulting from the incremental impact of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, will also be analyzed.

MDA will also conduct surveys and studies to support the environmental impact analyses, including:

- Aeronautical Study
- Air Quality Impact Study
- Cultural Resource Assessment
- Natural Resources Baseline Survey
- Stormwater Study
- Utilities and Infrastructure Studies

Studies and surveys will also support required permitting and authorizations under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and other regulations, as necessary. Airspace needs or modifications would be coordinated with and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration.

MDA will coordinate and consult with federal and local agencies to ensure a comprehensive environmental impact analysis document. The public and stakeholders can evaluate and comment on the Draft EIS when it is made available for public review.



MDA will analyze potential impacts of the Proposed Action on terrestrial biological resources, such as birds like the black noddie.



An aeronautical study will assess potential impacts on airspace and identify potential restricted areas to be requested. Photo of Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport.



The EIS will include an assessment of potential impacts from construction activities, such as noise and vibration.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a U.S. federal law that requires federal agencies to examine the potential environmental impacts of their proposed actions and to encourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which may affect the quality of the environment.

MDA is committed to meaningful public involvement and will keep the public informed throughout the development of the EIS.

Before a federal agency may proceed with a major federal action (a “proposed action”), it must first consider the potential effects the proposal may have on the human, natural, or cultural environment. A federal agency can meet its NEPA requirements by preparing an EIS.

Public input and involvement are fundamental aspects of the EIS process. The NEPA process requires public involvement during the scoping period and when the Draft EIS is available for public review and comment. The public participates in the NEPA process during the following key stages:

- **Scoping Period:** The public can help the federal agency identify the scope of the EIS, potential alternatives, and identification of environmental concerns for consideration in the impact analysis.
- **Draft EIS Public Review and Comment Period:** The public can review, evaluate, and comment on the environmental impact analysis.
- **Final EIS Public Review Period:** The public can review how the federal agency responded to public comments on the Draft EIS and incorporated information into the impact analysis in the Final EIS.

For More Information and to Submit Comments

The public, including elected officials, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and interested individuals are encouraged to learn more and participate in the NEPA process.

MDA welcomes the public’s comments on the scope of the EIS, potential alternatives, identification of environmental concerns, issues that should be addressed in the EIS, and the project’s potential to affect historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Visit the project website at www.mda.mil/system/eiamd.html to learn more and submit comments. For more information, please contact Mr. Mark Wright, MDA Public Affairs, at 571-231-8212 or by email to mda.info@mda.mil.

The public can also submit comments at the open house public scoping meetings, by email to info@EIAMD-EIS.com, or by U.S. postal mail to:

ManTech International Corporation
Attention: EIAMD EIS Project Support
PMB 403
1270 N. Marine Corps Dr., Suite 101
Tamuning, Guam 96913-4331

Comments must be postmarked or received online by **June 27, 2023**, for consideration in the Draft EIS.

This public scoping effort will also support consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.

The public is encouraged to provide comments on the scope of the EIS, potential alternatives, and identification of environmental concerns for consideration in the impact analysis.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT PROCESS AND TIMELINE

Milestone	Description	Current Schedule*
Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiates the public involvement phase of the NEPA process. 	May 5, 2023
Scoping Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an early and open public process for identifying, defining, and prioritizing issues to be evaluated in the EIS. Includes public meetings and other opportunities to learn more and submit comments. 	COMMENT PERIOD: May 5, 2023 – June 27, 2023 OPEN HOUSE SCOPING MEETINGS: Mangilao: June 14, 2023 Dededo: June 15, 2023 Santa Rita: June 16, 2023
Draft EIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presents the analysis of potential environmental impacts for each identified alternative. 	Spring 2024
Draft EIS Public Review and Comment Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides at least 45 days for the public to comment on the analysis presented in the Draft EIS. Includes public meetings and other opportunities to learn more and submit comments. 	COMMENT PERIOD: Spring 2024 PUBLIC MEETINGS: Spring 2024
Final EIS and Public Review Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes updates to the Draft EIS and responses to public comments received during the Draft EIS comment period. Provides at least 30 days for the public to review the Final EIS before agencies may make their decisions. 	Early 2025
Record of Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes selection of an alternative by agencies. 	Early 2025

* The current schedule is subject to change.

► Opportunity for Public Review and Comment

► Opportunity for Public Review

