



Fact Sheet

Long Range Discrimination Radar Special Use Airspace Environmental Impact Statement Project Location

Overview

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in coordination with the U.S. Air Force and Federal Aviation Administration is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to inform a decision on the design of additional Special Use Airspace (SUA) necessary for the operation of Long Range Discrimination Radar (LRDR) at Clear Air Force Station (CAFS) in Alaska. The EIS will supplement an environmental assessment prepared in 2016 for construction and operation of the radar.

The 2014 National Defense Authorization Act requires MDA to deploy an LRDR system to improve the U.S. defense against ballistic missile threats. An LRDR is capable of midcourse identification, classification and discrimination of ballistic missile threats.

Additional SUA for operation of the LRDR requires MDA to prepare an EIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. As part of the NEPA process, the public has the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed additional SUA and the potential environmental impacts associated with the additional SUA.

Background

The MDA began construction of the LRDR at CAFS following a 2016 Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA was based on initial radar design and DoD adversary threat assessment and resulted in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Due to threat evolution, operational requirements have changed creating the need to expand the current Special Use Airspace (SUA) at CAFS to protect nearby aircraft.



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