



# Welcome to the MDA Public Scoping Open House

Today, you have the opportunity to ask questions, provide valuable input, submit written/oral comments, and learn about:

- 1 The Missile Defense Agency
- 2 Need for the Homeland Defense Radar
- 3 HDR-H Proposed Sites
- 4 Environmental Analysis Process

**MDA NEEDS and VALUES YOUR INPUT!**

Ways to provide your input:

- 1 Written Comment Sheet Drop Box
- 2 Verbal Recorded Comments
- 3 Submit Comments on Website or Email
- 4 Mail Written Comments



# Missile Defense Agency Mission



To develop and deploy a layered Ballistic Missile Defense System to defend the United States, its deployed forces, allies, and friends from ballistic missile attacks of all ranges and in all phases of flight.

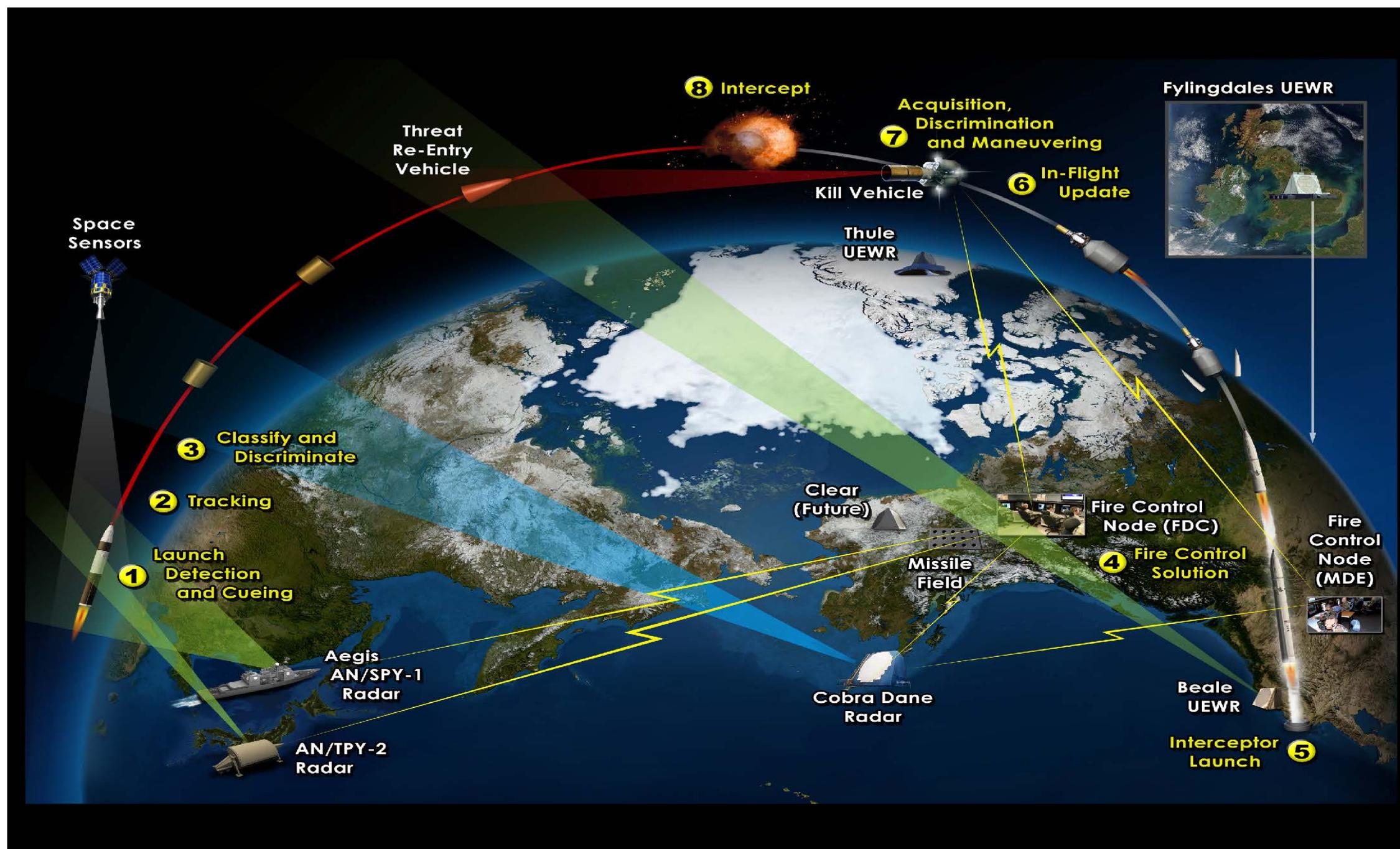


Missile Defense Worldwide





# How Missile Defense Works





# Cooperating Agencies



U.S. Air Force



U.S. Army



U.S. Navy



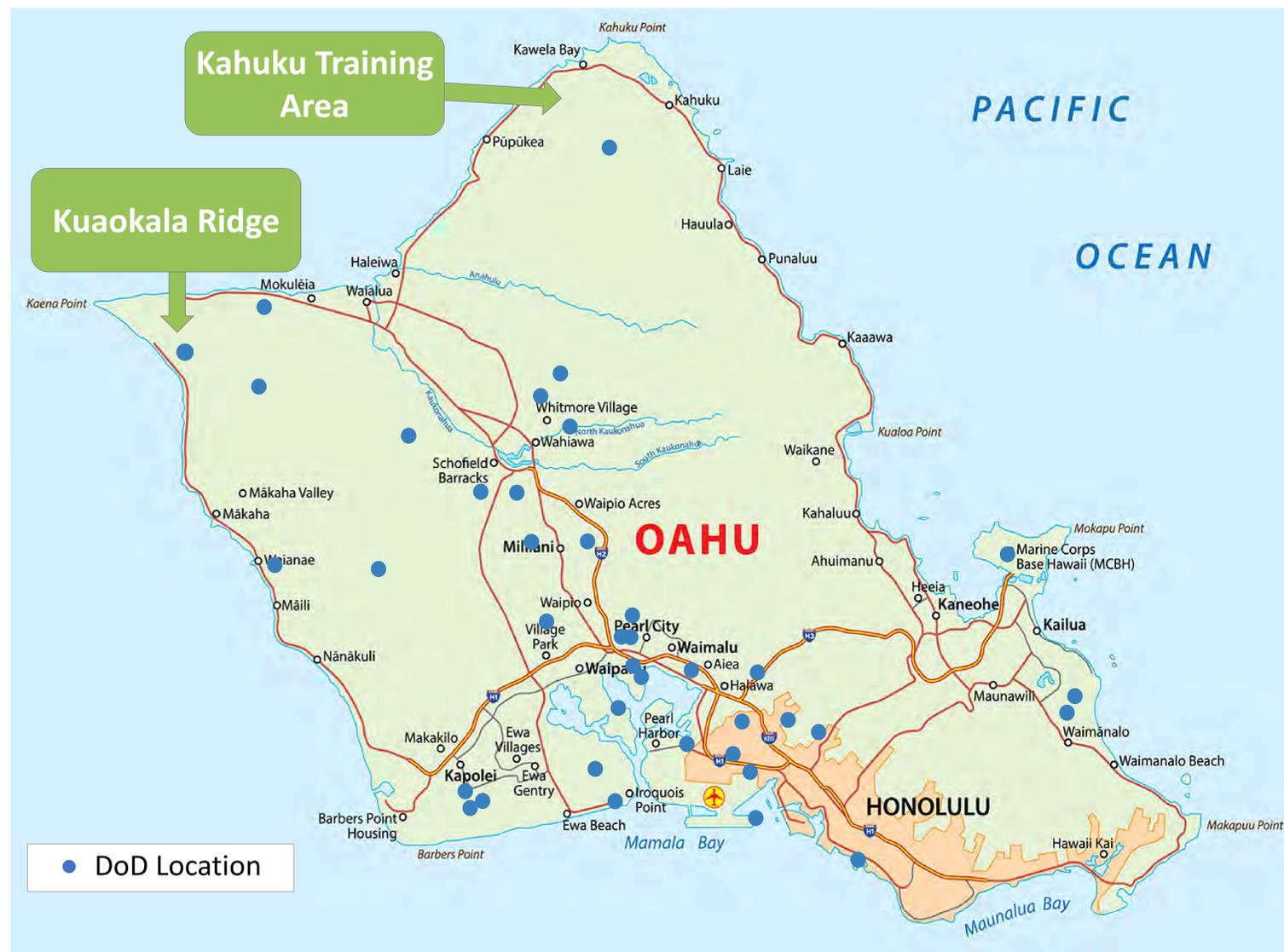


# The HDR-H Radar System



The proposed Homeland Defense Radar-Hawaii (HDR-H) System requires the following infrastructure support:

- Restricted fencing for the Radar Facilities
- Water supply, sewer, and stormwater drainage
- Fire protection, roads, parking, and sidewalks
- Communication connection between the radar and the existing missile systems
- In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal
- Power plant and electrical connections
- Bulk fuel storage facility





# Why is the HDR-H Needed?



## THE WHAT

The U.S. Congress has directed the Missile Defense Agency to develop a plan to procure and field a medium-range discrimination (identification and classification) radar to improve homeland missile defense for Hawaii.

## THE WHY

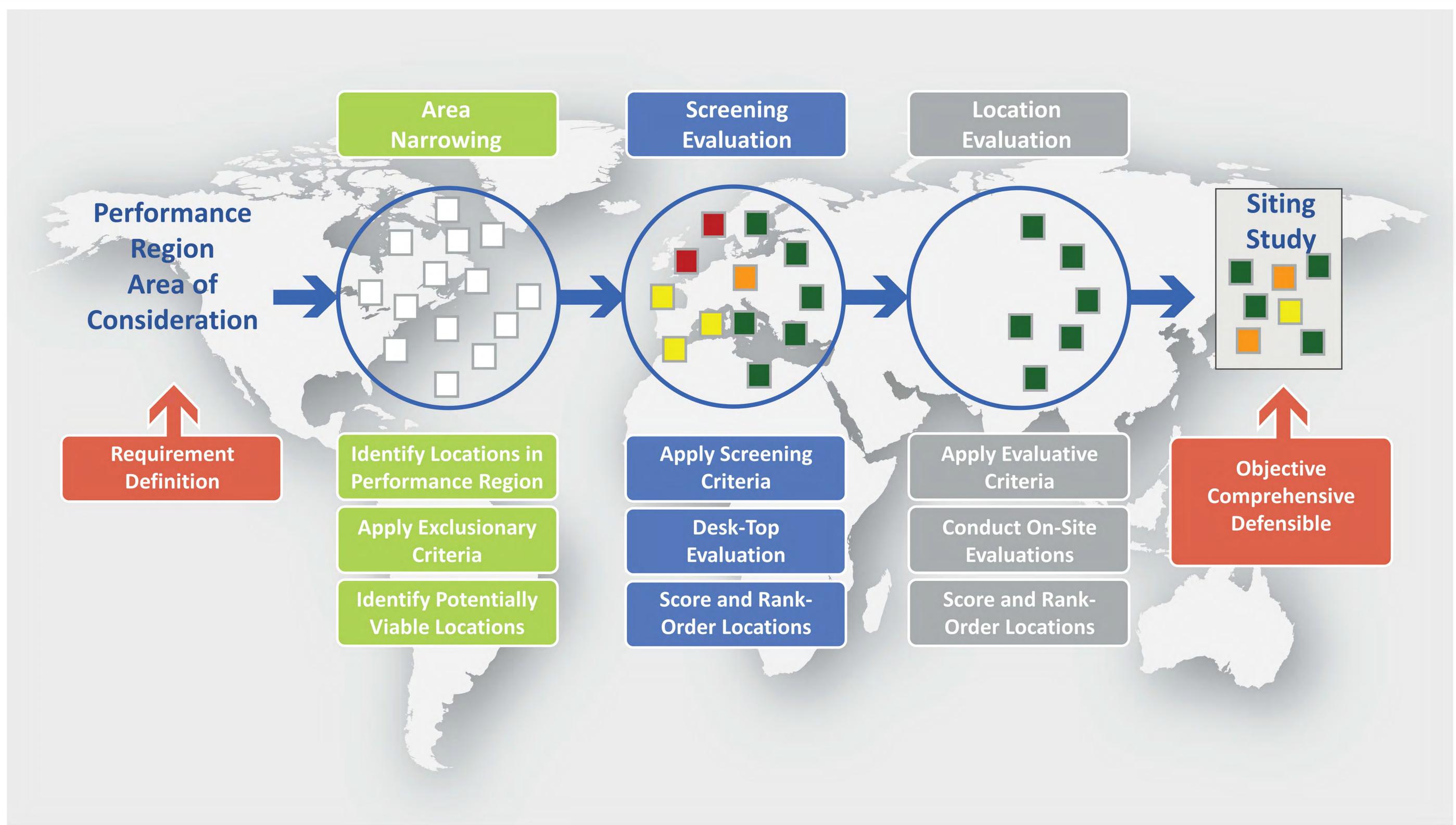
**Strengthen** United States missile defense capabilities

**Increase** the Ballistic Missile Defense System effectiveness against future complex threats

**Optimize** support of the Nation's current defense system by tracking, identifying, and classifying missile threats to Hawaii



# MDA Siting Process





# Siting Study Process Overview



## Determining Candidate Locations

- The creation of a Siting Working Group initiated the siting study process and the Siting Working Group reviewed the performance region area of consideration for potential sites.
- A five-phase sequential process was completed: (1) requirements definition; (2) area narrowing; (3) screening evaluation; (4) location evaluation; and (5) document the process and results in a siting study.
- The siting study identifies candidate locations based on the results of the five-phase sequential process.
- The Siting Working Group identified 46 DoD properties and the narrowing process excluded unsuitable sites by applying eight exclusionary criteria.

## Siting Study Purpose

To identify candidate locations to host the Homeland Defense Radar in Hawaii (HDR-H). MDA will consider candidate locations for further analysis based on their ability to:

- Maximize system and operational performance
- Provide the means to make a site-selection decision based on a comprehensive, objective, and defensible process
- Satisfy published MDA directives and guidance
- Develop reasonable alternatives for the purpose of analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act



# National Environmental Policy Act Hawaii Environmental Policy Act

- The **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** is a U.S. law that requires federal agencies to identify and analyze the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action before deciding whether to proceed with that action.
  - NEPA encourages and facilitates public involvement to inform decision makers on actions that may affect the community or the environment.
  - Public and agency input allows decision makers to benefit from local knowledge and consider community issues and concerns.
- The **Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA)** requires State agencies to consider the impact of governmental actions on the environment.
  - MDA's Proposed Action involves actions within State or county lands that could affect resources of concern.
  - The HDR-H EIS will comply with the provisions of HEPA.



# HDR-H EIS Process



1 Identify Sites

2 Prepare DOPAA

3 Publish NOI in FR

**WE ARE HERE** →

4 Public Scoping Meetings

<Prepare Draft EIS

5 Publish NOA in FR/Release DEIS to Public

<45-Day Minimum Public Comment Period

6 Public Review/ Meetings

<Prepare Final EIS

7 Publish NOA in FR Release FEIS to Public

<30-Day Mandatory Waiting Period

8 Release ROD/ Publish in FR

9 Implement Action

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires MDA to consider potential environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and provide the public opportunities to comment.

**MDA will:**

- Gather information about current environmental quality;
- Conduct studies, surveys, research to analyze potential impacts of project to the 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



## Airspace & Air Quality

The potential impacts on ambient air quality and airspace usage or encroachment issues



## Biological Resources

The potential impacts on wildlife and vegetation



## Cultural Resources

The potential impact on cultural and historic properties



## Hazardous Materials & Waste and Health & Safety

The potential impact from hazards to human health or environment, public health and safety issues associated with the construction of the HDR-H, as well as public health and safety issues associated with the operation of the HDR-H

## Land Use & Recreation

The compatibility of existing planned uses (existing, planned, and future) of the land footprint at the proposed site



## Water

The potential impact on water resources (to include surface water, groundwater, wetlands, and floodplains)



## Transportation

The potential impact on the movement of personnel, equipment, and materials to and from the project area.



## Coastal Environment

The potential impact on the coastal zone and its resources.



## Geology & Soils

The potential impact on geological and soil conditions in the vicinity of the project area



## Utilities

The potential impact from constructing new lines (above/below ground) and use of existing utilities (such as water, wastewater treatment, electricity, and natural gas)



## Socioeconomics (including Environmental Justice)

The potential impact on the population, employment, housing, schools, public services, and environmental justice



## Visual Aesthetics

The potential impact from the Proposed Action on visual resources on and around the project area



## Noise

The potential impact from any unwanted sound that can disturb routine activities and cause annoyance





# Potential HDR-H Alternative Sites



## Kuaokala Ridge Site

- Near the western tip of the island of Oahu
- Located adjacent to the U.S. Air Force Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station
- Located within the Kuaokala Game Management Area

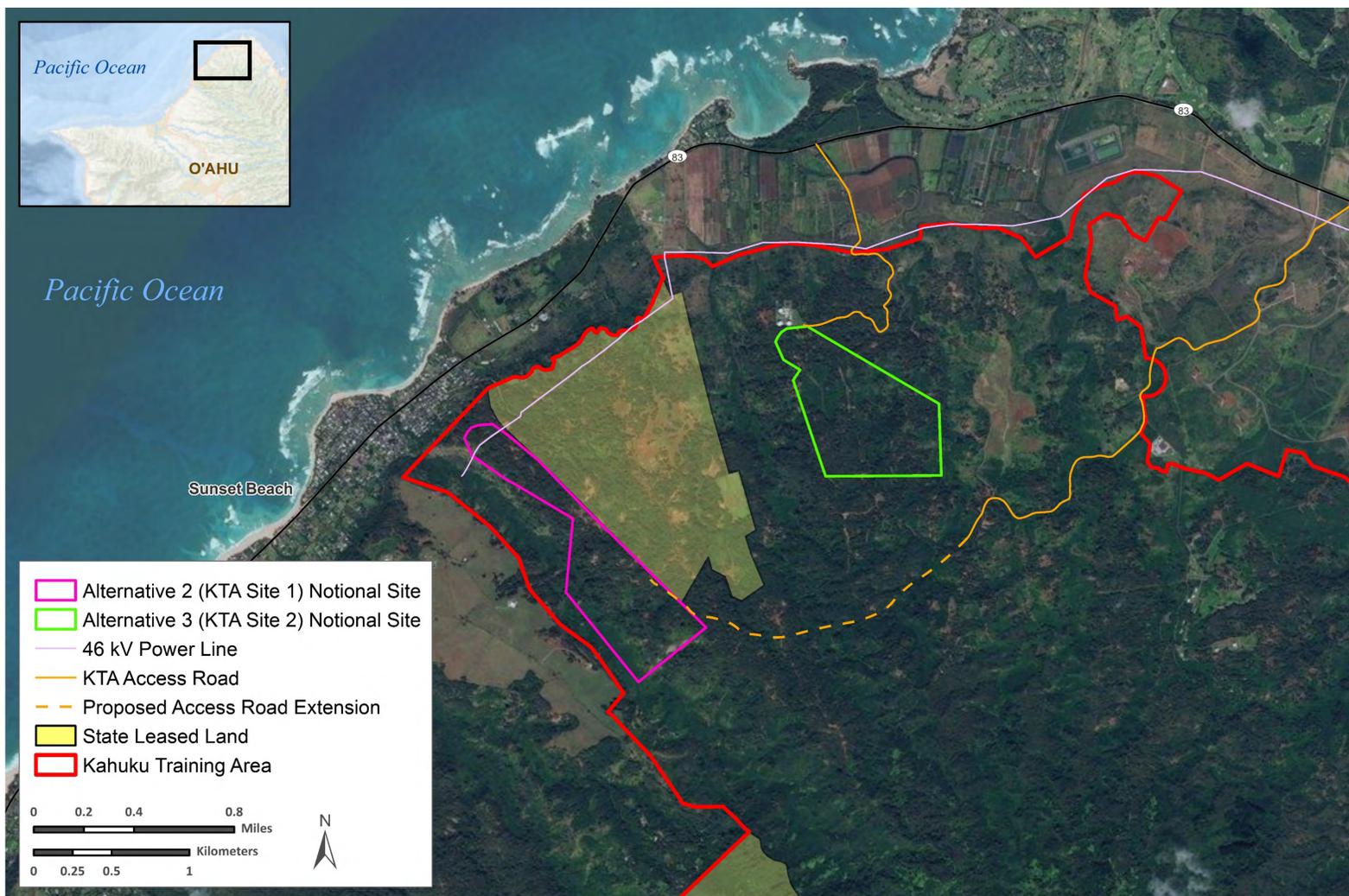
## Kahuku Training Area (KTA)

- Near the northern end of Oahu
- Located on the northern slopes of the Koolau Mountain Range
- U.S. Army training area managed by U.S. Army Hawaii

Data Source: Bing Maps Aerial; World Ocean Base; ESRI Streetmap 2010



# Kahuku Training Area (KTA) Sites 1 & 2



## KTA Site 1

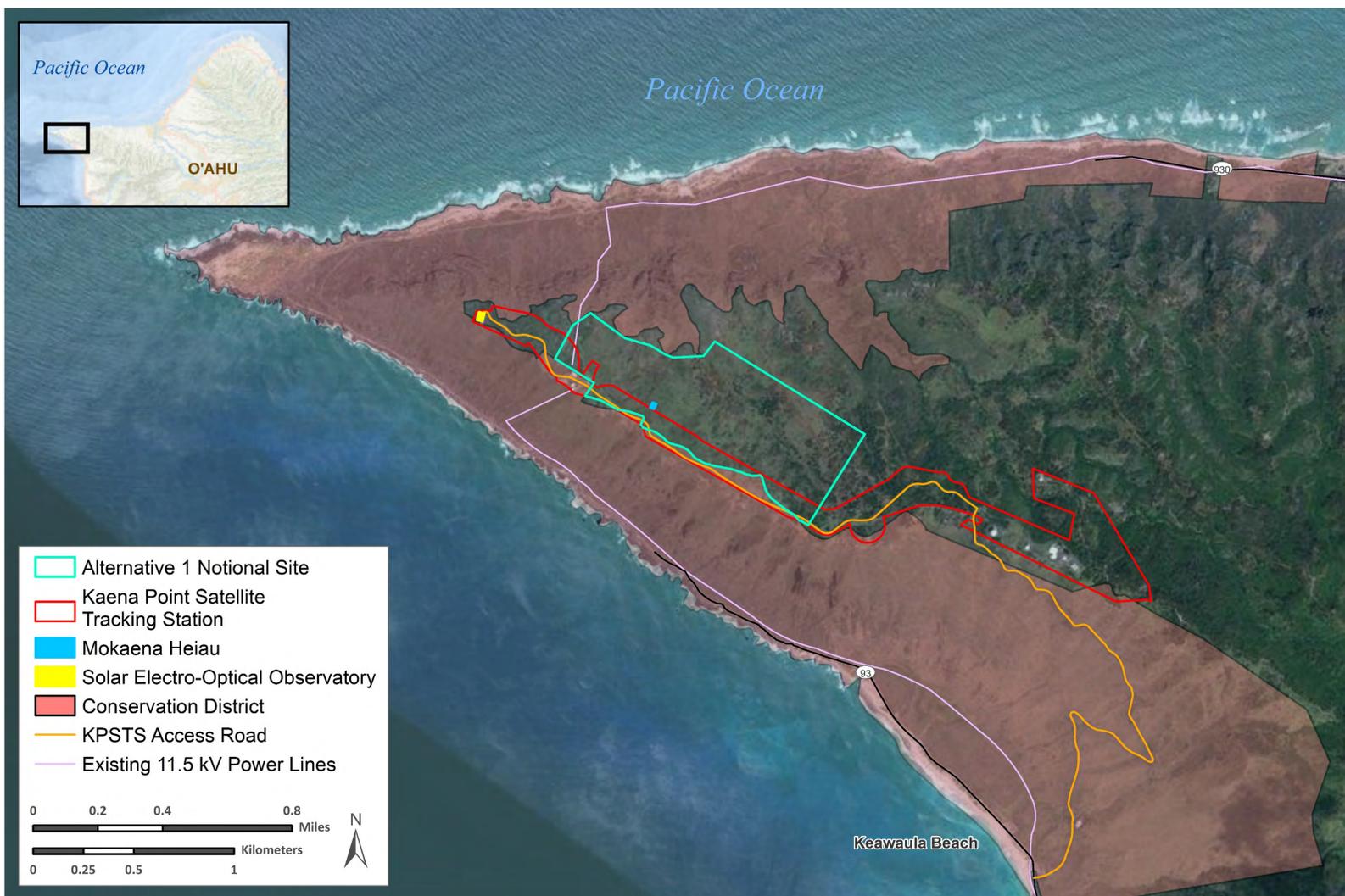
- Site 1 is near the northwestern corner of KTA and is entirely on U.S. Army-owned property.
- Notional site boundary of 160-acres is at a 400-foot elevation on generally flat land that is mostly forested.
- Access to the site would be via paved and unimproved dirt roads, and possibly new roads, that lead west from Kamehameha Highway, State Route 83.

## KTA Site 2

- Also located on KTA, Site 2 is approximately 1 mile east of KTA Site 1.
- Notional site boundary of 160-acres is mostly forested and Army-owned except for a portion that is developed and currently a Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) facility consisting of four radomes and associated support buildings.
- Access to the site would use the existing paved road that runs south from Kamehameha Highway, State Route 83, to the NRL facility.



# Kuaokala Ridge Site



- Notional boundary approximately 160 acres for the Kuaokala Ridge site on the north side of KPSTS
- Overlaps KPSTS and would include the long-term use of approximately 160 acres of State land within the Kuaokala Game Management Area
- Accessed by the existing 1-mile long, two-lane paved installation road that connects to Farrington Highway, Hawaii Route 93, along the coast