

# From Concept to Combat — Celebrating 50 Years of Excellence



U.S. Army Photo

For many years, the Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR) was the tallest structure in North Dakota. Constructed and deployed as part of the Safeguard system, the PAR was turned over to the USAF in 1977 to provide tactical warning and attack assessment, following the termination of the Safeguard mission. The PAR still operates at Cavalier Air Force Station by the Air Force.



U.S. Army Photo

Long-range Spartan



Short-range Sprint

The Spartan and Sprint missiles operated as part of the Safeguard System.



U.S. Army Photo

Ground-based radar prototype NMD. This was constructed at the Kwajalein Missile Range and initiated the GBT-Transportable.

Technology developed for the Ground Based Radar Family of Radars provided the foundation for the missile defense radars currently deployed. The current systems include the sea-based X-band, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) and forward-based X-band radars. Note the two pictures below.



U.S. Army Photo

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)



Missile Defense Agency Photo

Sea-based X-band radar

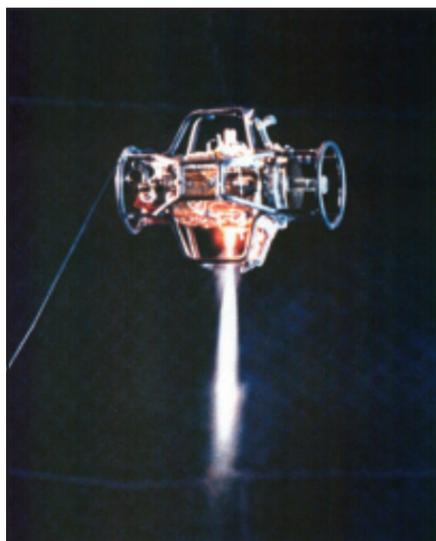


U.S. Army Photo

Developed in conjunction with Israel, the Arrow program began in 1986. An anti-tactical ballistic missile, the Arrow destroys its target by exploding a warhead within a specified distance. Israel deployed the first battery in October 2000, followed by a second in October 2002.



The Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) was developed as part of the command's ground-based intercept program and was tested at the Reagan Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll. It is now part of the GMD system currently deployed at Fort Greely, Alaska, and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.



U.S. Army Photo

LEAP



U.S. Navy Photo

SM-3

The Lightweight Exo-atmospheric Projectile (LEAP) was developed and tested as part of a program to demonstrate miniaturization of hit-to-kill concepts.

# Success in Space and Missile Defense — SMDC/ARSTRAT 1957-2007



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PAC-3 systems are currently deployed in support of our troops and our allies.



U.S. Army Photo

In 1994, the Extended Range Interceptor (ERINT) was selected as the interceptor for the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3).



U.S. Army Photo

Using a small lightweight GPS receiver (SLGR), during OPERATION DESERT STORM.



U.S. Army Photo

The portable lightweight GPS receiver, PLGR, replaced the SLGR and was "the most popular piece of equipment in the desert," said Maj. Gen. J.H. Binford Peay, III, commander of the 101st Airborne Division during OPERATION DESERT STORM.



XVII Airborne Corps photo DS-F-119-10  
Photo by PFC John F. Freund

First interceptor, used in OPERATION DESERT STORM. This launcher executed the first successful engagement of a SCUD missile in the Gulf War on the evening of Jan. 17, 1991.

Software and technologies developed by this command accelerated the development and deployment of the Patriot Advanced Capability-2 (PAC-2). With these changes, the PAC-2 gained an anti-tactical missile capability.



U.S. Army Photo

Patriot launchers deployed in Saudi Arabia during OPERATION DESERT STORM.