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# The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) System

## Background

According to the Department of Defense (DOD), the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system (**Figure 1**) is a key element of U.S. ballistic missile defense (BMD). THAAD employs interceptor missiles, using “hit-to-kill” technology, to destroy threat missiles. Reportedly, THAAD is capable of engaging targets at ranges of 150–200 kilometers (km). THAAD covers the BMD middle tier and defends a larger area than the Patriot Air and Missile Defense System. It complements the Patriot, the Navy’s AEGIS Missile Defense System, and the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System.

A THAAD battery consists of 95 soldiers, six truck mounted launchers, 48 interceptors (eight per launcher), one Army/Navy Transportable Radar Surveillance and Control Mode 2 (AN/TPY-2) radar, and a Tactical Fire Control/Communications component. THAAD provides Combatant Commanders a rapidly deployable capability against short-range (up to 1,000 km), medium-range (1,000–3,000 km), and limited intermediate-range (3,000–5,000 km) ballistic missile threats inside or outside the atmosphere during their final (terminal) phase of flight. THAAD was developed by Lockheed Martin Corporation, headquartered in Bethesda, MD. Lockheed Martin is manufacturing THAAD in Troy, AL. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is responsible for the development of THAAD. According to the MDA,

MDA is responsible for the sustainment of the THAAD missile defense unique and development items, while the U.S. Army is responsible for the operations and sustainment of the common items. MDA funding provides sustainment for all fielded THAAD batteries, ensures THAAD assets are properly maintained and crews are trained to meet Combatant Commanders’ needs.

The Army provides soldiers for THAAD units. As such, the ability to field and operate THAAD batteries can be affected by recruiting and retention shortages, as well as the availability of qualified critical technical military occupational specialties.

The Army currently has seven THAAD batteries. The first THAAD battery (A Battery, 4<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 11<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Brigade) was activated in May 2008 at Ft. Bliss, TX, and the seventh THAAD battery was activated in December 2016. According to 2019’s Army Air and Missile Defense 2028, three THAAD batteries are based at Ft. Bliss, two batteries are based at Ft. Cavazos, TX, and one battery is based in South Korea and one in Guam.

Figure 1. THAAD Fire Unit



Source: U.S. Indo-Pacific Command News, <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/Article/707735/missile-system-would-greatly-increase-defense-capability-in-south-korea/>, accessed April 16, 2024.

## Brief History of the THAAD Program

According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Missile Defense Project, the Army began developing THAAD in 1992. In December 1995, the Army attempted its first THAAD intercept test, which was unsuccessful. Five successive test flights—taking place from 1996 to 1999—also failed. The Army redesigned THAAD and relaxed requirements for intercepting targets at lower altitudes. Between 2006 and 2019, the Army and the MDA conducted 18 THAAD intercept tests. Fourteen of the tests were successful, and four were cancelled prior to launch due to target malfunctions.

## Current THAAD Program Activities

The FY2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (P.L. 116-283) authorized and funded the procurement of an eighth THAAD battery. On April 21, 2022, Lockheed Martin received a contract totaling \$74 million to produce this THAAD battery for the MDA, expected to be fielded by 2025. According to the MDA, as of January 2024, this THAAD battery was still in production. As of October 1, 2023, the MDA had delivered 799 operational THAAD interceptors to the U.S. Army and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers.

## THAAD Overseas Deployments

THAAD has been deployed on a number of occasions in response to potential ballistic missile threats. According to an April 2013 *Federal Register* notice,

The U.S. Secretary of Defense directed the Army to deploy a THAAD battery immediately to Guam on an emergency basis in response to potential North Korean missile launch activity. Since the temporary deployment of the THAAD battery in 2013, DOD validated the enduring requirement for a THAAD battery in Guam to ensure continued defense of the

homeland against existing and emerging missile threats by potentially hostile states in the region.

*Stars and Stripes* reported in May 2022 that the Army would relocate the THAAD battery on Guam from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, to the nearby Marine Corps base, Camp Blaz, Guam, which is currently under construction.

### South Korea

On July 7, 2016, the U.S. and South Korean governments decided to deploy a THAAD battery to U.S. Forces Korea as a defensive measure designed to ensure the security of South Korea and to protect alliance military forces from North Korea's use of weapons of mass destruction and conventional ballistic missile threats. The THAAD battery is stationed at a South Korean military base in Seongju, about 130 miles south of Seoul.

### Europe and the Middle East

THAAD has also been deployed outside the Indo-Pacific region. According to CSIS,

In April 2019, the United States temporarily deployed THAAD to Deveselu, Romania while its Aegis Ashore system received maintenance. Following drone and missile attacks on Saudi oil facilities, the United States deployed a THAAD battery to Saudi Arabia in October 2019. This system was withdrawn in mid-2021.

### 2023 Middle East Deployment

On October 21, 2023, the Secretary of Defense directed the deployment of a THAAD battery, as well as additional Patriot battalions, to locations throughout the region to increase force protection for U.S. forces, bolster regional deterrence efforts, and assist in the defense of Israel.

### FY2025 THAAD Budget Request

For FY2025, the MDA requested

\$732 million to continue the development of THAAD system builds to increase interceptor capability and weapon system performance to address the current and evolving threat, to include significant improvements which will provide the capability to counter more advanced threats; procure 12 THAAD interceptors; and begin initial engineering efforts supporting integration of the THAAD weapon system into the Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System (IBCS) architecture.

### THAAD Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

Other nations have acquired or intend to acquire the THAAD system. According to the MDA, as of January 2024:

- Two THAAD batteries had been delivered to the United Arab Emirates and are fully operational. The UAE's THAAD successfully intercepted Houthi militant ballistic missiles in January 2022, marking THAAD's

first operational intercept in a combat environment by any nation.

- Saudi Arabia has signed multiple FMS cases for delivery of seven THAAD batteries and supporting equipment.

## Potential Congressional Oversight Considerations

### Adequacy of Current THAAD Force Structure

The Army has said it plans to have eight Active Component THAAD batteries fielded by 2025. Two of these batteries are seemingly committed on a long-term basis to Guam and South Korea, leaving six batteries available for contingency operations. Of these six batteries, at least one or more batteries are unlikely to be available for contingency operations due to scheduled upgrades or maintenance.

Also affecting THAAD forces is the reported stress on Army air and missile defense units, described as “among the most overworked [units] in the US military, manning missile systems across the globe to provide around-the-clock deterrence against adversaries including North Korea, China, Iran and Russia,” with one Army official noting in 2023, “it’s simple, pure math. We have more missions than we have air defense capability.” One possible means to reduce stress on existing THAAD units and meet potentially growing mission requirements could be to create more THAAD units. In this regard, Congress might decide to examine the adequacy of the Army's THAAD force structure and assess whether it would be practical to create THAAD units in the Army National Guard.

### Transferring THAAD from the MDA to the Army

Talks of transferring THAAD from MDA to the Army have been ongoing for about a decade. Reportedly, MDA and Army leadership suggested if Congress were to authorize a transfer, they would not oppose the transfer provided necessary funding is made available and not taken from other programs within the service. There is a precedent for such a transfer, as MDA developed the Patriot Air and Missile Defense System and later transferred it to the Army.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) noted that the FY2018 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (P.L. 115-91) required the Secretary of Defense to transfer the acquisition authority of all missile defense programs that had received full-rate production authority (including THAAD) to the services responsible for their operation. The Army opposed the transfer of THAAD at the time because it could not meet its global mission requirements. According to GAO, at that point, Congress, MDA, and the Army were at an impasse. Because the Army seemingly is meeting THAAD's global mission requirements, Congress might reexamine the potential benefits and drawbacks of transferring THAAD to the Army.

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