

Forward basing of ERIS (see page 62 of this Appendix) in areas such as Alaska or Northern Canada would permit the engagement of targets throughout the mid-course phase, rather than just the last 2,000 kilometres of mid-course flight. This would have the effect of adding additional "layers" to the defence without the need for vulnerable basing in space.

III. SDI Sensor Technologies Which Might be Applicable to Canada's Air Defence Mission

The Strategic Defense Initiative programme includes new space-based sensor technologies which could significantly improve the capabilities for tracking Soviet bombers and cruise missiles. These are:

- 1) Imaging Radar;
- 2) Infrared sensors and Data Processing;
- 3) Space Surveillance and Tracking System.

(These are described on pages 59 and 60 of this appendix.)

Because this would be an area of obvious overlap between space-based ballistic missile defence and air defence against bombers and cruise missiles, it might become very difficult for Canadian officials to argue that participation in NORAD would in no way involve Canada in anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems.