



Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

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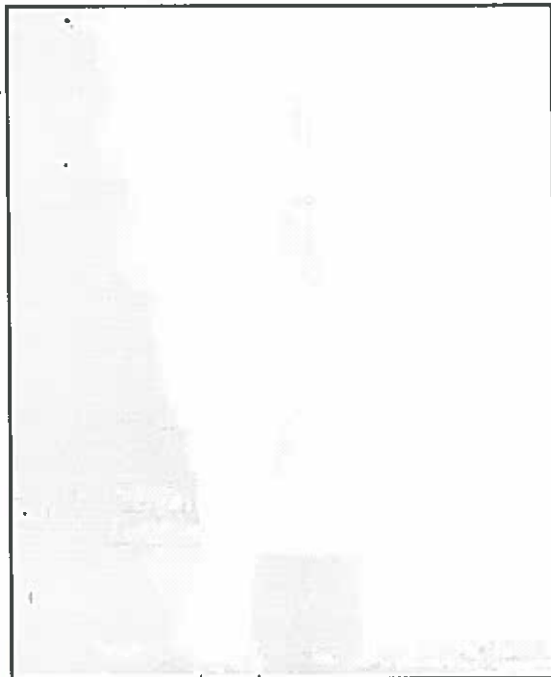
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The U.S. Strategic Command (U.S. STRATCOM) has been assigned a number of new missions, including global strike; integration of global missile defense; space operations; integration of command, control, communications and intelligence; and combating WMD. In the information domain, the Department assigned U.S. STRATCOM responsibility for global network operations. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks & Information Integration (the Department of Defense's Chief Information Officer) in coordination with U.S. STRATCOM, has developed a defense-in-depth strategy for protecting the Department's computer networks. U.S. Joint Forces Command is developing an information operations evaluation capability to integrate computer network operations into warfighting activities more effectively, consistent

with its role as joint force integrator established by the Unified Command Plan of 2004.

ODR Decisions. To achieve the characteristics of the future joint force and build on progress to date, the Department will:

- Within two years, deploy an initial capability to deliver precision-guided conventional warheads using long-range Trident Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles.
- Reduce the number of deployed Minuteman III ballistic missiles from 500 to 450 beginning in Fiscal Year 2007.
- Retire four E-4B National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) aircraft and accelerate procurement of two C-32 aircraft with state-of-the-art mission suites as replacement aircraft.
- Upgrade E-6B TACAMO command and control aircraft to sustain a survivable airborne link to strategic nuclear forces and provide an airborne cellular base station for domestic catastrophic events.
- Retire the U.S. STRATCOM Mobile Consolidated Command Center in Fiscal Year 2007, while funding a new distributed ground-based communications system to provide survivable and enduring command and control for nuclear forces starting in Fiscal Year 2007.
- Make additional investments in information assurance capabilities to protect information and the Department's computer networks.



A Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) is launched from the Aegis cruiser USS Lake Erie as part of a Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) test to defeat a medium range ballistic missile target.

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Tailored Deterrence / New Triad

Vision. The Department is continuing its shift from a "one size fits all" notion of deterrence toward more tailorable approaches appropriate for advanced military competitors, regional WMD states, as well as non-state terrorist networks. The future force will provide a fully balanced, tailored capability to deter both state and non-state threats – including WMD employment, terrorist attacks in the physical and information domains, and opportunistic aggression – while assuring allies and dissuading potential competitors. Consistent with the New Triad priorities developed during the 2001 Nuclear Posture Review, the force will include a wider range of non-kinetic and conventional strike capabilities, while maintaining a robust nuclear deterrent, which remains a keystone of U.S. national power. The force will also include integrated ballistic and cruise missile defenses, and a responsive infrastructure. These capabilities will be supported by a robust and responsive National Command and Control System, advanced intelligence, adaptive planning systems and an ability to maintain access to validated, high-quality information for timely situational awareness. Non-kinetic capabilities will be able to achieve some effects that currently require kinetic weapons. The Department will fight with and against computer networks as it would other weapon systems. For prompt global strike, capabilities will be available to attack fixed, hard and deeply buried, mobile and re-locatable targets with improved accuracy anywhere in the world promptly upon the President's order. Nuclear weapons will be accurate, safe and

reliable, and tailored to meet modern deterrence requirements.

Progress to Date. Consistent with these future force characteristics, the Department has retired the Peacekeeper ICBM, removed four ballistic missile submarines from strategic nuclear service, and removed hundreds of warheads from deployed Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Department has fielded and deployed new conventional precision-guided munitions, including the conventionally armed Joint Air to Surface Standoff Missile and improved Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile, which can hold at risk targets that might have required nuclear forces in the past. Ballistic missile defenses have begun limited operations to defend against a range of potential threats as system development, testing, and fielding continue. In late 2004, the Navy began limited defensive operations in the Sea of Japan to identify and track ballistic missile launches aimed at the United States or its allies. U.S. efforts to expand international missile defense cooperation have also seen success. For example, the United States and Japan recently agreed in principle to cooperate in the area of missile defense through the joint development of an advanced SM-3 sea-based interceptor. The Department is working with the Department of Energy to assess the feasibility and cost of the Reliable Replacement Warhead and, if warranted, begin development of that system. This system could enable reductions in the number of older, non-deployed warheads maintained as a hedge against reliability problems in deployed systems, and assist in the evolution to a smaller and more responsive nuclear weapons infrastructure.

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