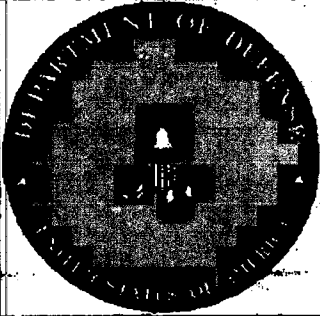


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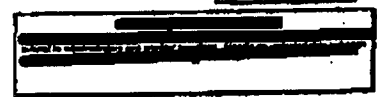


Nuclear Posture Review: Implementation Plan

DoD Implementation of the December 2001 Nuclear
Posture Review Report to the Congress

February 2003

Not Referable to Foreign Nationals



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Nuclear Posture Review Implementation Plan

Overview

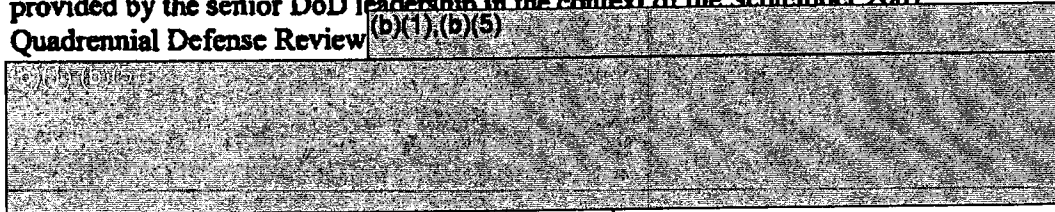
~~(S)~~ The President has approved the December 2001 Nuclear Posture Review. The Nuclear Posture Review established the concept for a New Triad and defined the roles and interrelationships among the elements of the New Triad.

(U) The New Triad will be developed in response to the changed security environment that includes positive aspects—an improved strategic relationship with Russia—as well as negative aspects—the potential for diverse and unpredictable threats in the future. The New Triad of strategic capabilities includes strike (both nuclear and non-nuclear); defenses (including missile defenses); and a responsive infrastructure—all enhanced by an integrated, adaptive approach to intelligence, planning, and command and control. When fully fielded, it will provide the diverse and complementary capabilities necessary to address the spectrum of potential opponents and contingencies that may arise in the coming decades.

Guidance

(U) National Security Presidential Directive-10 (NSPD-10) directed that U.S. strategic nuclear forces are to be reduced to a level between 1,700 and 2,200 operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads by 31 December 2012. The reductions directed by NSPD-10 were codified in the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (Treaty of Moscow), signed on 24 May 2002 by Presidents Bush and Putin.

~~(S)~~ The Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) for FY 2004–2009 reflects the directions provided by the senior DoD leadership in the context of the September 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review ~~(b)(1), (b)(5)~~



NPR Implementation

~~(S)~~ The first phase of programmatic guidance to implement the NPR was issued in Program Decision Memoranda (PDM) II and IV for FY 2003–2007 (December 2001). PDM II directed funding for sustainment programs for nuclear forces and for modification of four ballistic missile submarines to guided missile submarines (SSGNs). PDM IV included a portfolio of transformational initiatives to begin the process of developing the New Triad. The program guidance for the NPR was refined in PDM I

for 2004 – 2009 (December 2002). Should any actions in this document be inconsistent with direction in PDM I for 2004 – 2009, the PDM will take precedent.

(U) The second phase of NPR implementation is being promulgated in a series of NPR Implementation Directives. The implementing directives will direct organizational, programmatic, and planning initiatives to develop further the New Triad and to institutionalize the NPR strategy. In addition to this directive, NPR implementation directives will include the following:

- (U) Implementer for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) responsibilities (issued 15 April 2002);
- (U) Implementer for C3I capabilities and appropriate findings from the End-to-End Review;
- (U) Further implementing guidance as appropriate.

(U) This NPR-implementing directive provides general guidance for the following elements of the New Triad: advanced non-nuclear strike, ballistic missile defense, infrastructure, intelligence, and command and control for weapon systems.

~~(S)~~ This directive provides detailed guidance for nuclear forces and planning capabilities on which the near- and mid-term strategy for strategic forces will rely heavily. It also specifies actions necessary to undertake the reductions in operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads directed by NSPD-10 and codified in the Moscow Treaty.

(U) The reductions will be completed in phases and supported by periodic assessments. This directive provides detailed guidance for the phasing of nuclear force and deployed warhead reductions, directs planning for the strategic nuclear force posture for 2012, and directs future periodic assessments.

Responsibilities

(U) The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USDP) will develop the policy and guidance to implement the NPR strategy and will establish an organizational framework within DoD for coordination of New Triad initiatives.

(U) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) will provide oversight for the development and deployment of New Triad capabilities.

(U) USDP will have lead responsibility for implementing this directive in coordination with USD(AT&L), the Comptroller, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (ASD (C3I)), the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander USSTRATCOM, the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, the Military Departments,

and on nuclear warhead-related matters the Administrator, NNSA. The implementation responsibilities will include the following:

- (U) Conducting periodic strategic assessments of the security environment;
- (U) Identifying requirements and warfighting capabilities needed to implement the New Triad concept;
- (U) Ensuring the sustainment, modernization, operational posture, and requirements for alert levels, survivability and endurance of existing nuclear strike capabilities while developing and fielding the New Triad;
- (U) Establishing the requirement for additional implementation directives, as appropriate.

(U) The Nuclear Weapons Council will coordinate the joint efforts of the DoD and the National Nuclear Security Administration to integrate plans and priorities for nuclear warheads, including sustainment, refurbishment, surveillance, storage, transportation, retirements, dismantlements, and production (including pits and tritium), as well as new initiatives supporting future warhead requirements. These initiatives include enhancing the nuclear test readiness posture, planning for a modern pit production facility, and revitalization of advanced concept activities for nuclear weapons.

(U) The ASD (C3I) will lead the development and coordination of the NPR C3I Implementation Directive for the Secretary's approval. This directive for C3I programs and capabilities will implement the appropriate elements of the NPR strategy, those findings approved for implementation by the Secretary of Defense from the End-to-End Review of the U.S. Nuclear Command and Control System, the Transformational Communications Study, and the Presidential Telecommunications Assessment, as well as related concerns arising from September 11, 2001.

(U) Program execution shall conform to the existing DoD acquisition regulations and processes and statutory requirements.

Actions

Integration of Capabilities for the New Triad (U)

(U) The New Triad called for in the Nuclear Posture Review will build upon existing plans and strategic capabilities, and incorporate new capabilities into an integrated strategic force as they become available over time. These new capabilities include advanced conventional weapons, missile defenses, information operations, special operations forces, and supporting C4ISR.

(U) It is important to begin planning for the introduction of new capabilities and merging them into the strategic force in such a way that the integrated capability is stronger than the sum of its parts. Planning will be initiated that looks to and beyond the

nuclear force reductions that will occur by 2012, and shapes the evolution of strategic concepts and forces to 2020 and beyond.

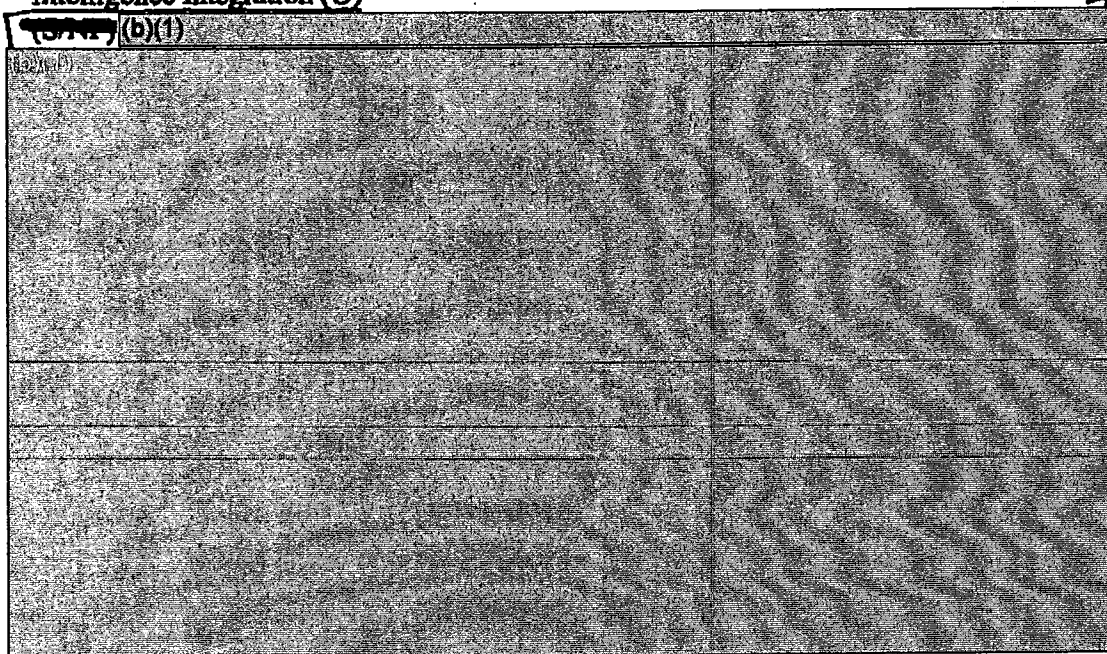
(U) Action: USDP, in coordination with USD(AT&L), Comptroller, Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E), ASD (C3I), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander, USSTRATCOM, and on nuclear weapon matters with the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration will take the lead in creating an overarching, strategic planning document for the New Triad. The New Triad strategic plan will establish the strategies and plans for developing new strategic capabilities, and for using them to meet the national security goals stated in the Nuclear Posture Review. This document will establish broad guidance for strategy and plans, for integrating the elements of the New Triad as new capabilities come on line, and for the development of future forces, supporting systems, planning, and the creation of a responsive infrastructure.

- (U) The strategic plan for the New Triad will be completed by September, 2003.

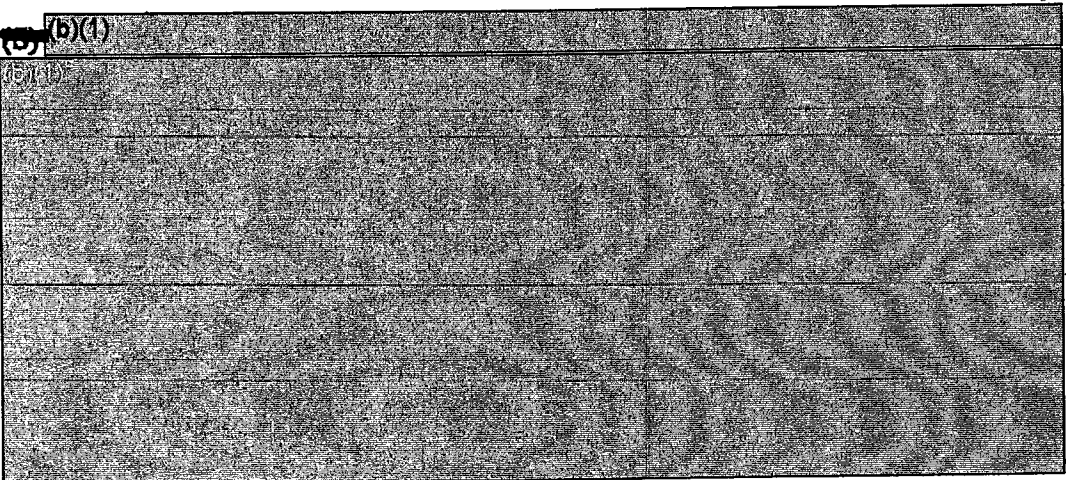
Command, Control, Communication, Intelligence and Planning (U)

(U) Improved command, control, communications, intelligence and planning will increase the effectiveness of the elements of the New Triad, both individually and in combination. Both PDM IV and the DPG provide programmatic guidance for strike support that will be essential for the New Triad.

Intelligence Integration (U)

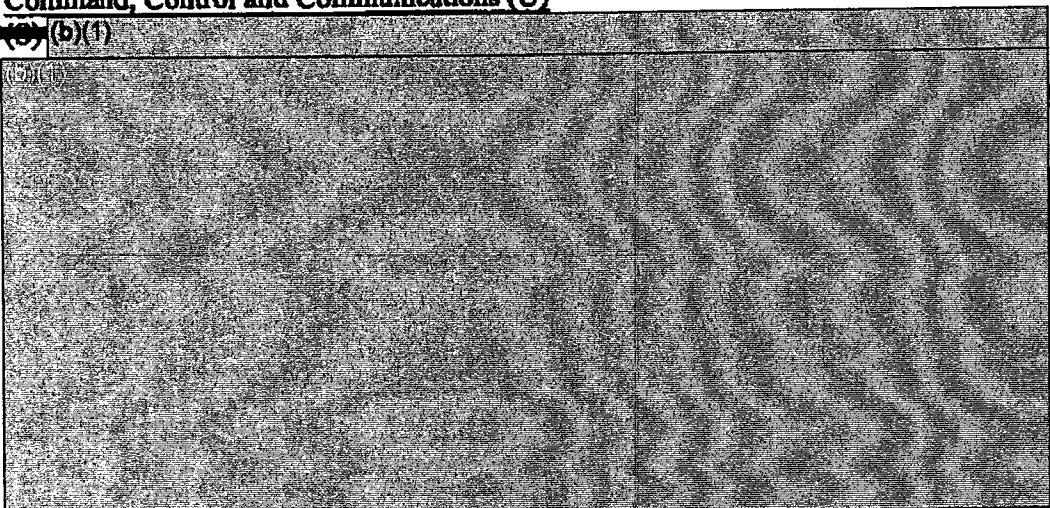


(S) (b)(1)
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Command, Control and Communications (U)

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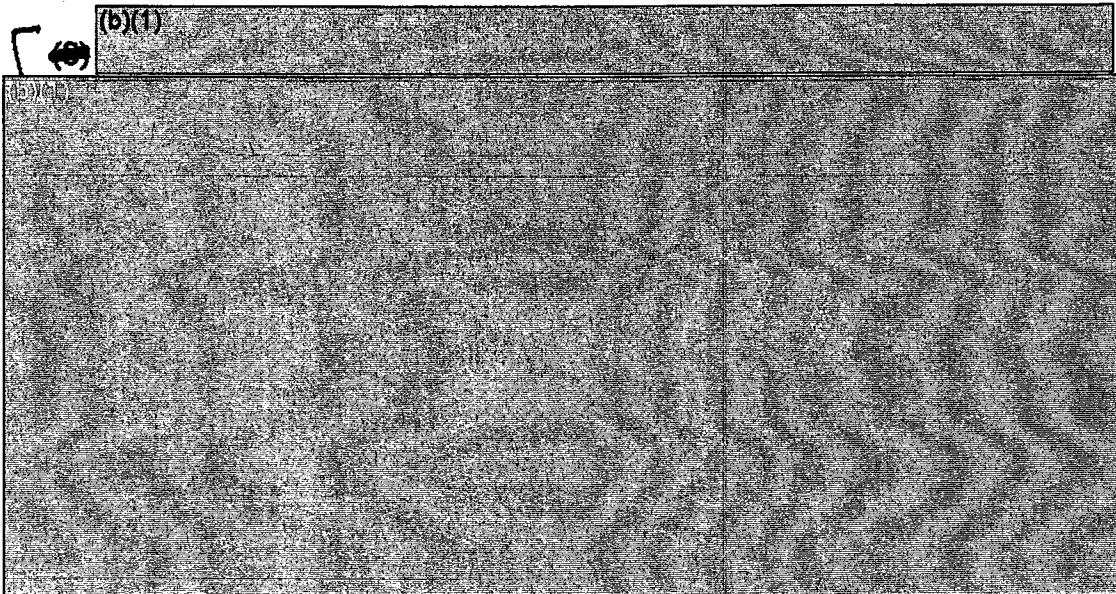
(U) Specific direction for modernization and sustainment of command and control equipment on nuclear weapon delivery and support platforms (submarines, aircraft, etc.) for which the Military Departments are responsible is listed in this document in the

appropriate sections for each weapon, delivery system and support platform. Implementation for the communications and intelligence networks and related C3I capabilities for the New Triad will be included in the implementing directive to be developed and coordinated within DoD by ASD (C3I) and issued by the Secretary of Defense.

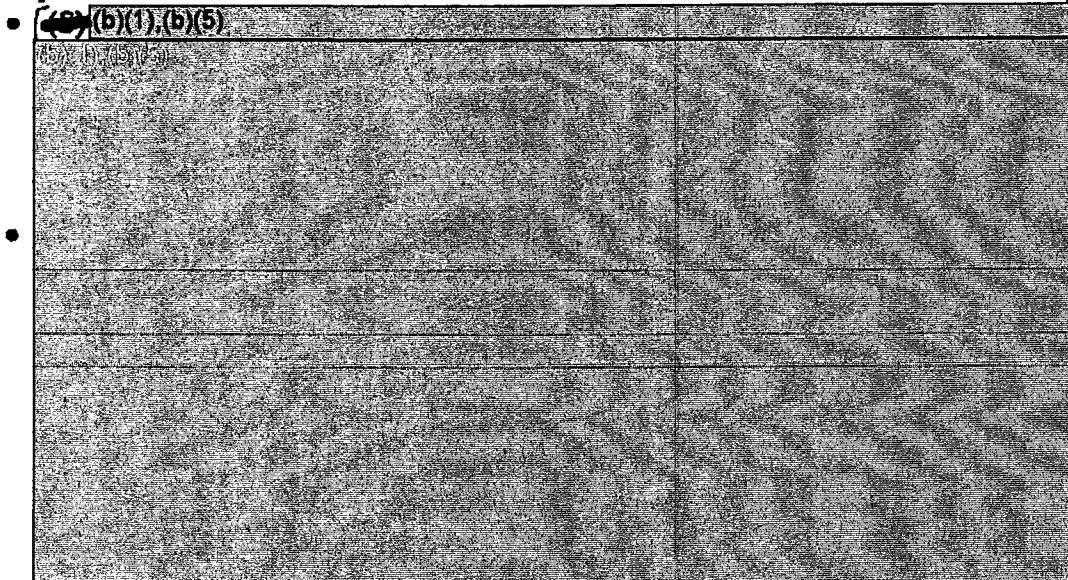
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(S)

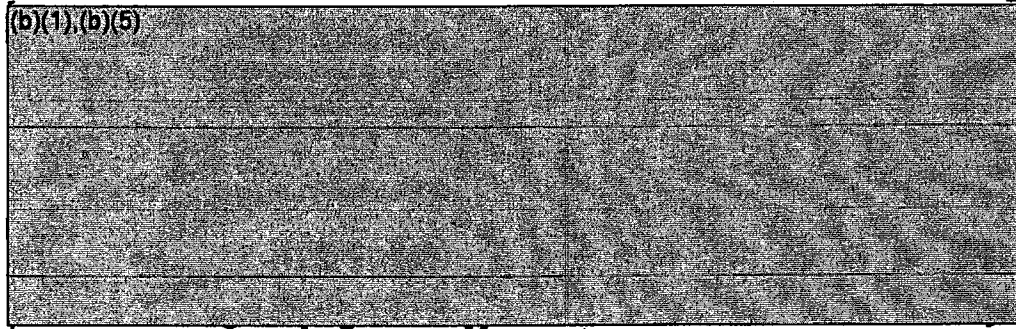
(b)(1)



(S) In addition, in the execution of this task ASD(C3I) shall ensure full consistency and harmonize departmental actions with the sections of the DPG on Command, Control, Communications, and Collections and Intelligence. Specifically, the following is required:

- (S) (b)(1), (b)(5)
- 

(b)(1), (b)(5)



Adaptive Planning (U)

(U) The planning process not only must produce a variety of flexible, pre-planned non-nuclear and nuclear options, but also must incorporate sufficient adaptability to support the timely construction of additional options in a crisis or unexpected conflict. The process must support both national targeting plans and regional plans.

(U) The DPG directed the Secretary of the Air Force to fund transformation of the existing Strategic War Planning System at USSTRATCOM into a flexible and adaptable strike planning system for the New Triad by 2007. Subsequently, USSTRATCOM has reported the findings of the Strategic War Planning System (SWPS) Transformation Study. This report includes options to improve the flexibility of strategic strike planning systems and provides estimated costs for the recommended improvements. The corrective action recommended by the SWPS study, if implemented with funding in FY04, would be realized incrementally with an initial, limited capability in place late in FY05. An IOC of FY08 is estimated for the revolutionary optimization, executive and automated decision support capability. The complete package of needed transformational, adaptive planning capabilities, including mobile and unit support, will be available by 2012.

- ~~(S)~~ Action: Air Force will fund enhancements to the SWPS Transformation Program at USSTRATCOM in order to achieve the FY05 SWPS transformation milestone for adaptive planning (b)(1)

(b)(1)



- ~~(S)~~ Action: Commander, USSTRATCOM will provide an interim capability to plan strikes for (b)(1)

(b)(1) This interim capability will be in place not later than 31 December 2003.

- ~~(S)~~ Action: To support the adaptive planning process (b)(1)

(b)(1)



(b)(1)

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ Action: (b)(1)

(b)(1)

[Redacted]

Strike (U)

Integration of Nuclear and Non-Nuclear Strike (U)

(S) The NPR calls for the integration of nuclear and non-nuclear strike capabilities into one leg of the New Triad. (b)(1)

[Redacted]

(S) (b)(1)

(b)(1)

[Redacted]

(U)

(b)(3); 10 USC §128

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ (b)(1)

(b)(1)

[Redacted]

(S) (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

[Redacted]

(b)(1)

(U) To exploit the potential capabilities of advanced non-nuclear strike systems, existing capabilities of conventional weapons must be improved. Transformational enhancements for the following will be required: sensors, timely intelligence collection, improved exploitation, dissemination, planning flexibility, battle management, battle damage assessment, and command, control and communications.

(S) (b)(1)

(b)(1)

- (S) This policy guidance will be consistent with the approved recommendations from the study on Global Strike associated with the STRATCOM/SPACECOM merger and the USDP study on overseas posture relating to the infrastructure for Global Strike and will take into consideration the results of the following DPG-directed studies:

- (b)(1), (b)(5)

- (S) (b)(1)

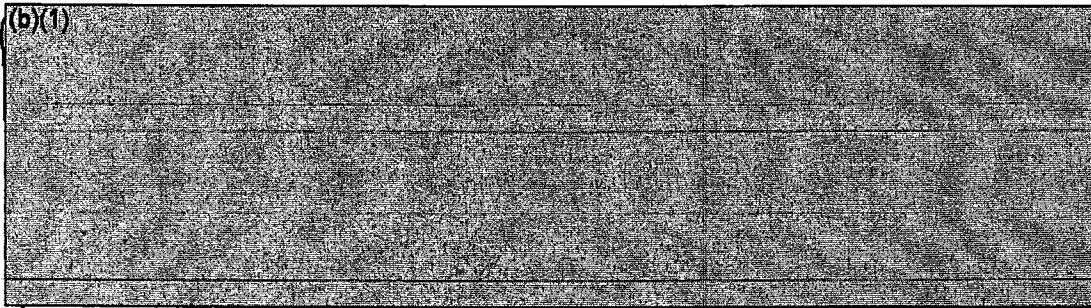
- (S) In addition, USDP will include in the next Defense Planning Guidance document

(b)(1), (b)(5)

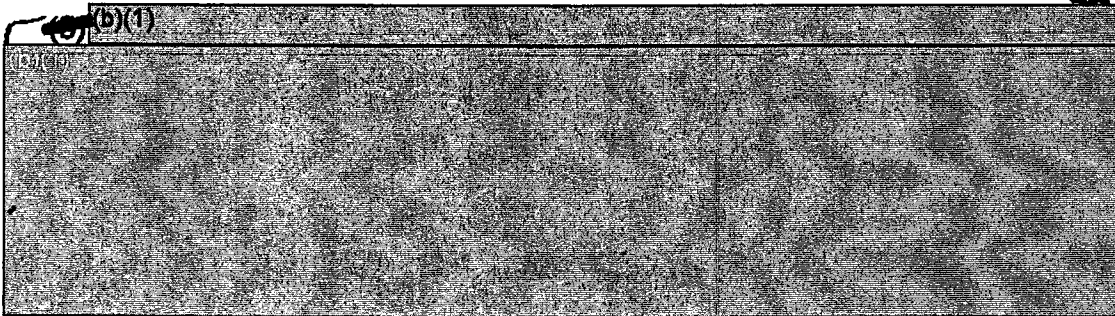
(S) Action: Commander, US Strategic Command, in coordination with ASD(C3I), USD(AT&L), USDP, the Joint Staff, and the Military Departments, will develop a concept of operations and prioritization of requirements (b)(1)

(b)(1)

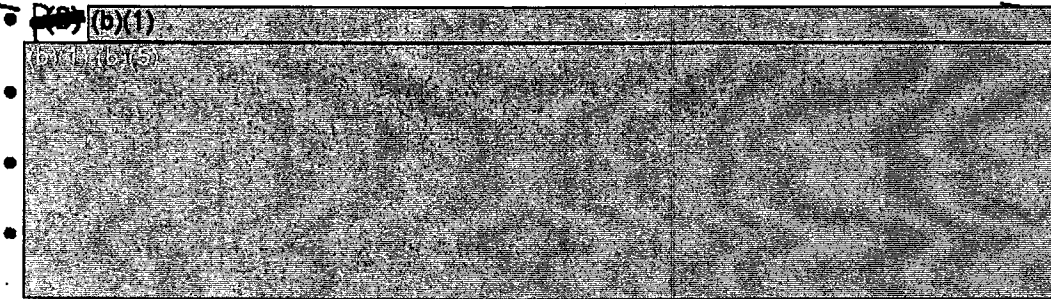
(b)(1)



(b)(1)



(b)(1)



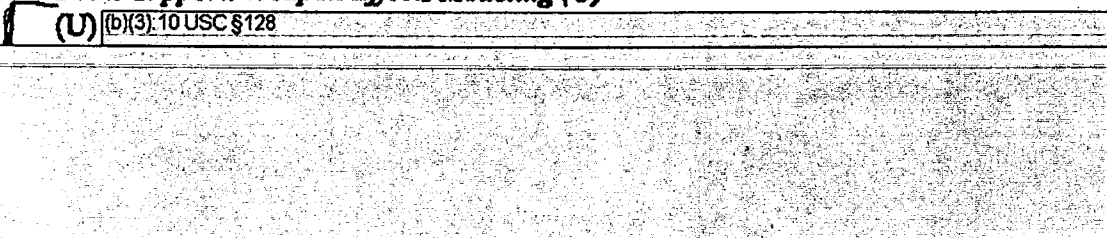
Strike Support (Kinetic and Non-Kinetic) (U)

(U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128



Strike Support: Weapon Effects Modeling (U)

(U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128



(U) Improvements in weapon effects modeling are needed for the following:

- (U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted]
- (U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted]
- (U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted]
- (U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted]
- (U) (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted]

(U) Action: USD(AT&L) will develop and implement a plan (b)(3): 10 USC §128 [Redacted] as well as the weapon effects issues listed in the strike support section below, will be included in the plan. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency will investigate opportunities to leverage computational advances by NNSA in order to improve the precision of weapon effects models.

(S) Action: In order to comply with NSPD-14 direction (b)(1) [Redacted]

[Redacted] The recommended methodology and proposed implementation plan will be presented to USDP within six months of the date of this document.

(U) Action: USD(AT&L), in conjunction with Combatant Commanders, USDP, ASD(C3I) and the Joint Staff, will develop a set of equivalent (b)(1) [Redacted]

Strike Support for Hard and Deeply Buried Targets (HDBT) and Mobile and Relocatable Target Defeat (U)

~~(S)~~ Action: USD(AT&L), in coordination with USDP, ASD(C3I), the Military Departments, CJCS, combatant commanders, (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(U) For HDBTs:

- (U) The HDBT Defeat Integrated Process Team (IPT), chartered by USD(AT&L) and CJCS, has completed an overall HDBT program review to compare capability of funded programs with capabilities needed to meet requirements outlined in the HDBT Capstone Requirements Document (CRD).

- (U) Action: Pursuant to the AT&L-led DPG study on defeating HDBTs, the HDBT Defeat IPT will recommend and prioritize future investments to meet warfighter-planning requirements for HDBTs. In particular, as part of this process the following actions are required:

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will lead the joint DoD and NNSA Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator study approved by the Nuclear Weapons Council.

- ~~(S)~~ Action: (b)(1)

(b)(1)

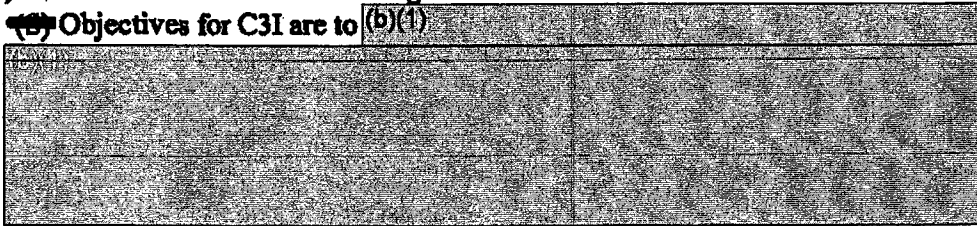
- ~~(S)~~ (b)(1)

(b)(1)

- ~~(S)~~ Action: Director, DIA, in coordination with other elements of the intelligence community and USSTRATCOM, (b)(1)


(b)(1)

- ~~(S)~~ Action: USD(AT&L), in coordination with USDP, ASD(C3I), the Joint Staff and the Combatant Commands, will formulate initial concepts of communications and operations that address Defense Planning Guidance for these missions.

- (U) For Mobile and Relocatable Targets:
 - ~~(S)~~ Objectives for C3I are to (b)(1)


 - (U) Action: USD(AT&L) will designate a lead Component (Service or Defense Agency) to propose a Milestone A, at a Defense Acquisition Board, on Mobile and Relocatable Targets.

 - (U) Action: Joint Staff, through the Joint Requirements Oversight Council/Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment/Joint Quarterly Readiness Review processes, will continue to assess ongoing Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) programs and time-critical targeting initiatives and experiments for applicability to Mobile and Relocatable Targets.

- (U) For Chemical and Biological Agent-Related Targets:
 - ~~(S)~~ Action: USD(AT&L) will lead the development of assessment and planning capabilities (b)(1)


Defense against Ballistic Missile Threats (U)

(U) One leg of the New Triad comprises defenses for the U.S. homeland, forces abroad, allies and friends. As an important element of the defensive leg, the Department is developing a layered ballistic missile defense system (BMDS) capable of defending U.S. territory, its deployed forces, and its allies and friends against ballistic missiles of any range. On December 17, 2002, President Bush directed the Secretary of Defense to proceed with fielding an initial set of missile defense capabilities by 2004 and 2005. They will include ground-based and sea-based interceptors, supported by sensors based on land, at sea, and in space. Additional Patriot PAC-3 units will also be fielded.

(U) Action. USDP, in collaboration with USD(AT&L), ASD(C3I) and CJCS, will:

- (U) Develop and provide policy guidance on the integration of missile defense capabilities into the New Triad; development of this guidance for missile defense will be consistent with the assignment of missions to U.S. Strategic Command.
- (U) Provide guidance on the missile defense goals, capabilities necessary, and timeframe required to meet defense policy goals;
- (U) Provide policy oversight for the Military Departments during the development of a concept of operations for missile defense; and
- (U) Ensure that international participation remains a key, long-term component of the missile defense program.

(U) Action: USD(AT&L), in conjunction with the Military Departments, will be responsible for ensuring that individual elements of the BMDS are fielded as soon as practicable, using prototype and test assets to provide an early capability, when appropriate. The missile defense program will be executed such that demonstrated capabilities can be fielded in limited numbers and the capabilities can evolve as the threat evolves and as new technologies become available.

Infrastructure (U)

(U) A responsive infrastructure that can augment U.S. military capabilities through development of new systems or accelerated production of existing capabilities in a timely manner provides strategic depth to the New Triad. In particular, a modern, responsive nuclear weapons sector of the infrastructure is indispensable, especially as the size of the operationally deployed nuclear arsenal is reduced. There is a clear need for a revitalized infrastructure for nuclear weapons R&D and production. This issue is addressed in the NNSA NPR Implementation Plan.

(U) PDM IV for FY03-07 (and subsequently PDM I for FY04-09) directed funding to strengthen elements of the DoD infrastructure for strategic systems. The funded programs will provide:

- (U) Systems Applications Programs including technology sustainment for solid rocket motors including annual test firings for both Navy and Air Force systems.
- (U) Programs to provide a forward-looking approach to reliability for aging strategic systems:
 - (U) Cruise Missile ground test facility and additional annual tests of Air Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCMs) and Advanced Cruise Missiles (ACMs);
 - (U) Studies of aging of strategic systems;

- (U) Development of predictive surveillance concepts to forecast aging problems in time for fixes to be developed and fielded; and
- (U) Development and testing in support of warhead life extension programs.

- (U) Service programs for the Guidance Applications Program (GAP), the Reentry Systems Applications Program (RSAP) and the Technology Sustainment of Strategic Systems (TSSS) Phase II, at the appropriate level of readiness.

- (U) Development and qualification of radiation-hardened components, including commercial off-the-shelf parts:
 - (U) To sustain capability;
 - (U) To support modifications to existing systems; and
 - (U) To prepare for the next generation of strategic systems.

(U) Action: The USD(AT&L) will periodically review the DoD infrastructure for weapon systems and support elements comprising the New Triad and will provide recommendations in the normal budgeting and programming process to ensure that the flexible, responsive infrastructure required for the New Triad is appropriately developed and maintained. This review will include, but not be limited to:

- (U) The Aerospace Industrial Base;
- (U) A career force of personnel with formal training and operational experience regarding nuclear weapons, space control, and information operations; and
- (U) Science and technology infrastructure to support the broader set of technology needs for the new Triad.


(U) Action: USD(AT&L): In parallel with the review of the DoD infrastructure for the New Triad, the NWC will periodically review the NNSA program for the nuclear weapon R&D and production infrastructure to ensure that DoD and NNSA programs are coordinated effectively.

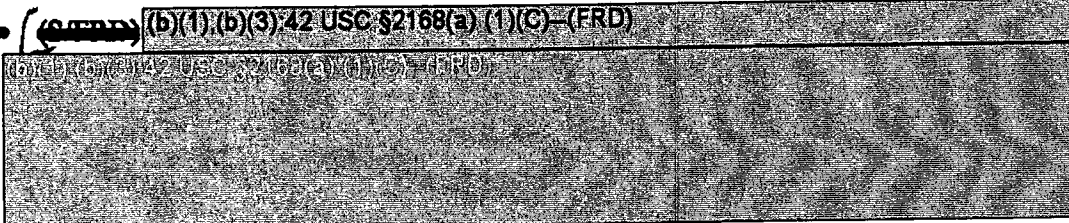
Nuclear Force Reductions, Sustainment, Modernization and Follow-on Systems (U)

(U) DoD requires a comprehensive approach to ensuring the viability and effectiveness of U.S. nuclear strike capabilities. The following sections summarize the programs to sustain and modernize U.S. nuclear forces for the New Triad and near- and mid-term actions to begin the drawdown of operationally deployed strategic nuclear forces. Criteria for the responsive capability, and specific actions necessary to protect the responsive capability are also addressed.

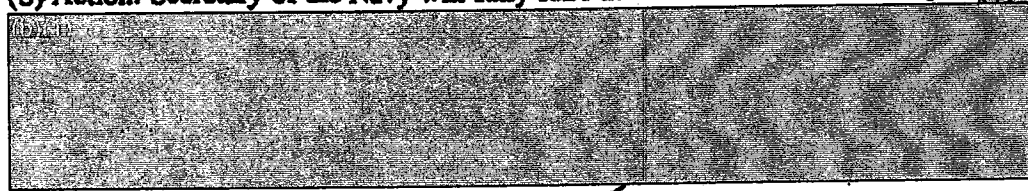
SSBNs (U)

(U) Action: The Secretary of the Navy shall direct that Navy plans and programs for SSBNs comply with the following objectives:

- (U) The 2012 SSBN force structure shall consist of 14 Trident SSBNs all configured to carry the Trident II/D-5 missile system.
 - (U) Of the current force of 18 Trident SSBNs, the four oldest Trident I/C-4 SSBNs will be modified to SSGNs.
 - ~~(S)~~ The remaining four Trident I/C-4 SSBNs will be converted to Trident II/D-5 SSBNs with the last conversion beginning in the first quarter of FY06.
 - ~~(S)~~ (b)(1)

- (U) Two SSBN bases will be retained (i.e., Kings Bay, Georgia and Bangor, Washington).

~~(S)~~ (b)(1), (b)(3), 42 USC §2168(a)(1)(C)-(FRD)


SSBN/SLBM Sustainment, Modernization and Follow-on System (U)

- ~~(S)~~ Action: Secretary of the Navy will fully fund the D-5 Life Extension Program ^(b)

- (U) Action: Secretary of the Navy will conduct an Option Study for a follow on SLBM when required in order to field the replacement missile by the end of the D-5 life.
- ~~(S)~~ Action: USDP, in coordination with USD(AT&L), the Joint Staff, and Commander, USSTRATCOM shall complete by 1 August 2003 a study of options to remain in compliance with START I limits when the third and fourth SSBN complete modification from Trident I/C4 to Trident II/D5 in FY06 and FY07 respectively.

ICBMs (U)

(U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force shall direct that Air Force plans and programs for ICBMs comply with the following objectives:

~~(S//FRD)~~ (b)(1), (b)(3) 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)

(b)(1), (b)(3) 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)

(b)(1), (b)(3) 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)

(b)(1), (b)(3) 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)

- (U) Minuteman III ICBMs at F. E. Warren AFB will remain downloaded to one RV as long as the START I Treaty remains in force.
- ~~(S)~~ The Peacekeeper system has begun deactivation and will be deactivated functionally by the end of FY05. The warheads, and associated test equipment will be transitioned to support the Minuteman III system with the Safety Enhanced reentry Vehicle (SERV) program. (b)(1)
- (b)(1) The silos will be retained in caretaker status as defined by the Secretary of the Air Force. Peacekeeper ICBMs not actively undergoing deactivation will remain on alert and fully mission capable.

ICBM Sustainment and Modernization (U)

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will complete the following ICBM sustainment and modernization programs:
 - (U) Guidance Replacement Program (GRP) by the end of FY08.
 - (U) Propulsion Replacement Program (PRP) by the end of FY08.
 - (U) Propulsion System Rocket Engine (PSRE) life extension program by the end of FY11.
 - (U) Rapid Execution and Combat Targeting (REACT) service life extension program by the end of FY07.
 - (U) Safety Enhanced Reentry Vehicle (SERV) program by the end of FY11.
 - (U) Environmental Control Systems (ECS) program by the end of FY11.
 - ~~(S)~~ The Secretary of the Air Force will (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will conduct an Analysis of Alternatives, to be completed by the end of CY 2005, for a follow-on ICBM to have an Initial Operational Capability by the end of 2018.

- ~~(S)~~ Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will conduct a study (b)(1) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Results of the study will be briefed to USDP and USD(AT&L) within six months of the date of this document.

Heavy Bombers (U)

(U) Action. The Secretary of the Air Force shall direct that Air Force plans and programs for heavy bombers comply with the following objectives:

- ~~(S)~~ (b)(1) [redacted]
[redacted]
- ~~(S)~~ To meet the milestone of (b)(1) strategic nuclear warheads by the end of FY07, the Air Force bomber portion of that total shall include (b)(1) cruise missiles (ALCM and ACM) and (b)(1) gravity bombs.

B-52 Force

- ~~(S)~~ Action: (b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)
[redacted]
- ~~(S)~~ The Secretary of the Air Force will ensure that (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) (b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2162(a) - (RD)
- ~~(S)~~ Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will plan in anticipation that, after FY07 and by the end of 2012, the number of operationally deployed warheads for ACMs and ALCMs will be reduced in order to meet the goal of 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads. An appropriate number of nuclear cruise missile warheads in excess of requirements for operational deployment and designated spares (b)(1) [redacted] will be stored at designated locations in a configuration to support (b)(1) [redacted] or for use as test assets. (See regeneration timelines discussed on page 21)
- ~~(S)~~ (b)(1) [redacted]
[redacted]

(b)(1)

B-2 Force

- (S) By the end of FY07, B-2 nuclear weapons will consist of no more than (b)(1) nuclear bombs for operational deployment (b)(1)
- (S) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will plan that any B-2 nuclear gravity bombs downloaded after 2007 will (b)(1)

B-1 Force

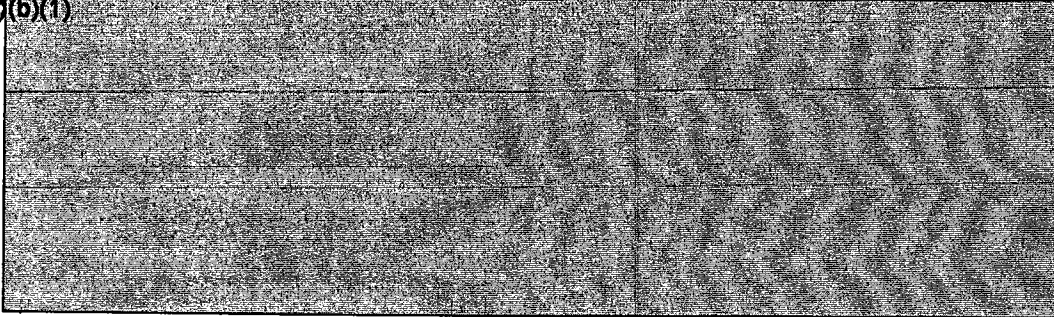
(S) (b)(1)

Bomber Sustainment and Modernization (U)

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will complete the following bomber sustainment and modernization programs:
 - (U) For the B-2:
 - (U) Complete the on-going B-2 Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) communications program by the end of CY 2010.
 - (U) Alternate High Frequency Material (AHFM) program by the end of FY10.
 - (U) Joint Air to Surface Strike Munitions (JASSM) upgrade by the end of FY05.
 - (U) Mk-82 Smart Bomb Rack Assembly upgrade by the end of FY06.
 - (U) Link-16 upgrade program by the end of FY08.
 - (U) Other modernization programs, as required, to ensure the long-term viability of the B-2 through its intended service life.
 - (U) For the B-52:
 - (U) Initiate a B-52 AEHF program to complete the fielding and integration of this program NLT CY 2010.
 - (U) Electronic Countermeasure Improvement (ECMI) by the end of FY09.
 - (U) Situational Awareness Defense Improvement (SADI) by the end of FY09.
 - (U) Avionics Mid-Life Improvement (AMI) program by the end of FY08.
 - (U) Other modernization programs, as required, to ensure the long-term viability of the B-52 through its intended service life.
 - (U) For the ALCM/ACM:

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will complete ongoing sustainment and life extension programs and initiate required service life extension programs where necessary to sustain the ALCM and ACM until 2030 and restore required weapons systems reliability rates to design specification values.

(S)(b)(1)



(U) Follow-on Bomber Capability:

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will ensure that the Air Force programs for follow-on bombers for both the B-2 and B-52 include a dual-capable role. The Long-Range Strike Aerospace Platform-X study will be leveraged to explore options for follow-on long-range bombers.

Tanker Support (U)

- (U) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force, will develop a long-term plan to ensure that a sufficient number of airborne tanker assets are available that can operate in nuclear, biological, and chemical environments to support strike and reconnaissance assets.

Command and Control Aircraft and Mobile Consolidated Command Centers (U)

~~(S)(b)(1)~~ Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will fund the sustainment, survivability, and modernization of the E-4B National Airborne Operations Center Aircraft. Modernization of E-4B aircraft will include (b)(1)

(S)(b)(1)



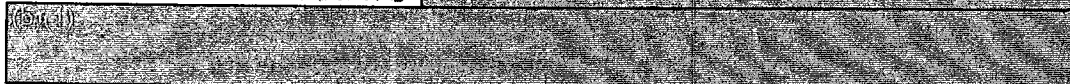
~~(S)~~ Action: The Secretary of the Navy will fund sustainment, survivability, and modernization, for E-6 TACAMO aircraft. (b)(1)

(S)(b)(1)



~~(S)(b)(1)~~ Action: The Secretary of the Air Force will maintain the two existing Mobile Consolidated Command Centers (b)(1)

(S)(b)(1)



Flight Testing of Strategic Systems (U)

(b)(1)
(b)(1)

Regional Nuclear Forces (U)

(b)(1) TLAM/N. (b)(1)
(b)(1)

(b)(1) Dual Capable Aircraft. Action: (b)(1)
in Europe, the Secretary of the Air Force will:

- (b)(1) Maintain CONUS-based and EUCOM-based dual capable aircraft (b)(1)
- (b)(1) Maintain the current nuclear weapon storage sites in Europe through FY04 in accordance with Program Budget Decision 752 (January 2003).

(b)(1), (b)(7)(F) The initial design of the Air Force version of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (b)(1), (b)(7)(F)
(b)(1)

- (b)(1) Action: The Secretary of the Air Force in consultation with USD(AT&L) will investigate the cost and impact of incorporating (b)(1). The Secretary of the Air Force will report the findings of this investigation to the Secretary of Defense by 1 September 2003.

(b)(1) Action: USDP, in consultation with USD(AT&L), will coordinate with NATO allies (b)(1)
(b)(1)

Strategic Weapon Responsive Capabilities and Regeneration Timelines (U)

(U) The U.S. strategic nuclear force must be capable of readily responding to political, military, and technological changes in the security environment. For this reason, the United States will maintain a responsive capability to complement the operationally deployed force. The responsive capability includes a flexible infrastructure, non-deployed assets, and preparations that enable the strategic nuclear force to respond to potential contingencies and to adverse political, military, and technological changes.

~~(S//FRD)~~ By 31 December 2012, the Navy and Air Force reductions must be completed to comply with the limit of 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads. ~~(b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)~~

~~(b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)~~

~~(S)~~ ~~(b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)~~

~~(S)~~ ~~(b)(1), (b)(3); 42 USC §2168(a) (1)(C) - (FRD)~~

Nuclear Weapon Modernization and Replacement Planning (U)

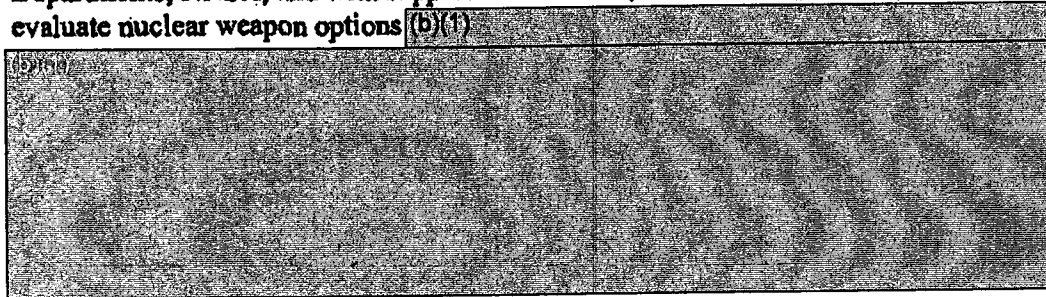
(U) It is unlikely that a reduced version of the Cold War nuclear arsenal will be precisely the nuclear force the United States will require in 2012 and beyond. To evaluate options to increase the overall effectiveness of the nuclear force within the New Triad, a portfolio of long-range planning studies are required.

(U) Action: USD(AT&L) will conduct the following activities:

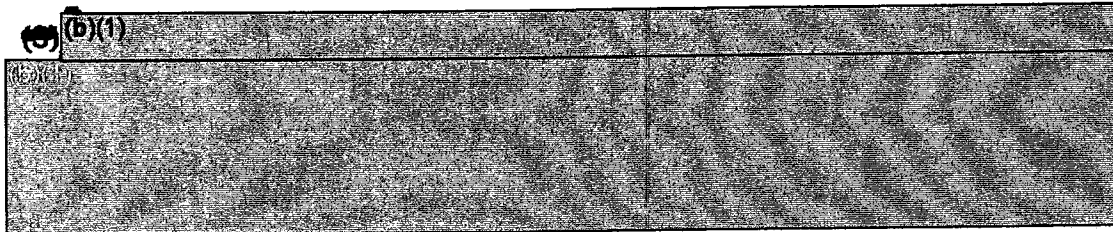
- (U) In coordination with USDP, Dir., PA&E, ASD(C3I), Director, Joint Staff, Commander, USSTRATCOM, the Military Departments and for nuclear warhead-related issues, NNSA, conduct a study to review our long-term strategic strike capabilities for the New Triad (at least 20 years out). This study will consider:
 - (U) strategic delivery platforms to replace Minuteman III ICBMs, Ohio Class SSBNs, and long range bombers, as well as non-strategic nuclear strike capabilities;
 - (U) appropriate weapons for these platforms;
 - (U) alternative options to replace these nuclear strike capabilities at end of life;
 - (U) options for non-nuclear strike capabilities in the New Triad; and,
 - (U) infrastructure capabilities (technology base, weapon production, command and control systems, etc.) that will be needed to support the New Triad well into the future.


(U) From this study, options for a near-term investment strategy for nuclear and non-nuclear strike capabilities will be developed as well as options for a longer-term strategy. A long-term investment strategy is needed to provide a basis for decisions on R&D and infrastructure capability for a viable strategic posture for the decades ahead. The investment strategies also will address the requirement to sustain key industrial capabilities for the nation during periods when acquisition-related demands alone would be insufficient to sustain the infrastructure. The study results will be an input to the next NPR periodic review and will be briefed to the Secretary of Defense upon completion and not later than 31 October 2003. (Note: As concepts for non-nuclear strike and missile defense mature, a follow-on study will be required to evaluate options for an integrated, long-term investment strategy that includes strike capabilities, defensive capabilities and infrastructure.)

- (S) In coordination with USDP, Joint Staff, USSTRATCOM, the Military Departments, NNSA, and with support from DTRA, lead a series of studies to evaluate nuclear weapon options (b)(1)



Survivability/Hardening against Hostile Environments (U)



- (S) (b)(1)
- 

- (S) Action: (b)(1)
- 

(b)(1)

- ~~(S)~~ Action: USD(AT&L). DoD Directive 3150.3, Nuclear Force Security and Survivability, assigns responsibility for the oversight and coordination of nuclear survivability for nuclear forces to USD(AT&L). USD(AT&L) will revise DoD Directive 3150.3 (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1) The revised directive will identify the senior DoD official responsible for providing advice and recommendations for cost-effective survivability and hardening issues to the Defense Acquisition Board committee for acquisition decisions. (At present, the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense is designated with this responsibility.)

Nuclear Skills and Trained Personnel (U)

(U) Skilled personnel will be required to perform critical tasks to operate and maintain nuclear weapons safely and reliably. A number of reports cited in the NPR identify the erosion of critical nuclear skills and a decreasing number of DoD and DOE personnel possessing these skills. A comprehensive assessment of critical nuclear skills in DOE has been conducted recently. The NPR called for a comparable assessment of nuclear-skilled personnel available to DoD in the future.

(U) Action: USD(AT&L) will sponsor a Defense Science Board (DSB) study to forecast the future needs of DoD for nuclear-skilled personnel and to evaluate the ability of the Department to recruit and train the nuclear-skilled personnel it will need for the future. The Military Departments and DTRA will support this study as required with briefings and data on personnel. The DSB will provide a report by 1 December 2003.

Nuclear Test Readiness (U)

~~(S)~~ (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(S) Action: USDP, in coordination with other appropriate DoD and governmental organizations, will:

- (S) (b)(1)

(U) Action: USD(AT&L), as chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council, will:

- (S) (b)(1)

Periodic Assessments (U)

(U) The NPR Report to Congress provided an outline of the New Triad strategy and the roles to be filled by each element of the New Triad. The precise methods and detailed programs that will be required to make the New Triad a reality by 2012 will be determined through the course of policy development, planning, programming and budgeting within the Department. Periodic assessments will be required. The assessments will be sequenced to support the PPBS process and, specifically, to review the progress in developing and fielding the new Triad, as well as in meeting the goal of 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed strategic nuclear forces by 31 December 2012.

(U) Action: USDP, in coordination with USD(AT&L), Comptroller, Director Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E), ASD (C3I), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander, USSTRATCOM, and on nuclear weapon matters the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) will conduct the periodic assessments called for in the Nuclear Posture Review. For the reviews a DoD senior steering group will be chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy and comprised of representatives from the aforementioned organizations. The senior steering group will oversee the periodic assessments and their coordination and will provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. The periodic reviews will, at a minimum:

- (U) Evaluate scenarios and assumptions regarding the risks facing U.S. national interests for the next five to ten years. (USDP lead)

- (U) Include assessments of the strategic environment affecting the U.S., its allies and friends. (Director, DIA)
- (U) Review the progress made in developing capabilities for the New Triad and in the integration of New Triad capabilities. (USD(AT&L) lead)
- (U) Identify limitations in current capabilities and opportunities for enhancements in existing and planned New Triad capabilities; (USD(AT&L) lead)
- (U) Recommend corrective action in response to identified limitations of capability and provide input to the defense program guidance document, as appropriate, to implement programmatic improvements for the New Triad. (Senior Steering Group)
- (U) Review the role of nuclear strike capabilities in meeting defense policy goals in the context of the New Triad. (USDP lead)
- (U) Review the role of non-nuclear strike and missile defense capabilities in meeting defense policy goals in the context of the New Triad. (USDP lead)
- (U) Review the progress to date in the reduction of operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads. (USD(AT&L) lead)
- ~~(S)~~ Recommend changes, if required, to the DoD plan to achieve a force level of 1,700 to 2,200 warheads. (Senior Steering Group)
- ~~(S)~~ Recommend changes, as appropriate, to the nuclear force responsive capability.

(b)(1)

~~(S)~~ (b)(1)

~~(S)~~ The results of these reviews, including recommendations regarding enhancements of New Triad capabilities and the viability of maintaining or modifying the planned reductions in operationally deployed strategic nuclear weapons shall be briefed to the Secretary of Defense. Upon direction of the Secretary of Defense, the results of the reviews shall also be briefed to the National Security Council as directed by NSPD-10.

Tracking NPR Implementation Actions (U)

(U) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy will track the completion of NPR implementation actions and will be included as an information addressee on NPR-related reports, including interim reports submitted as inputs to Defense Planning Guidance.

Summary of Actions Tasked by Nuclear Posture Review Implementation Plan

Organizational Responsibilities

- Assigns lead for NPR implementation to USD Policy.
 - For DoD policy and guidance for New Triad.
 - For organizational framework within DoD to coordinate New Triad initiatives.

Develop and Field New Triad of Strategic Capabilities.

- Develop strategic plan to integrate New Triad capabilities.
- Integrate nuclear and non-nuclear strike capabilities.
 - Develop policy guidance for integration of nuclear and non-nuclear strike capabilities.
 - Implement flexible, adaptable planning system at USSTRATCOM.
- Develop active ballistic missile defense consistent with national guidance.
- Develop a Unified Command System (an integrated, national command and control system).
 - OSD (C3I) will issue a separate implementation plan that integrates actions regarding command, control, communications and intelligence for the New Triad along with approved recommendations from the Scowcroft Commission End-To-End Review of the nuclear command and control system.

Sustain and Modernize Nuclear Strike; Comply with Moscow Treaty

- Directs nuclear force reductions to 3,800 operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads in FY07 and general guidance for 1,700 to 2,200 warheads by 31 December 2012 to comply with Moscow Treaty.
 - Directs services to retain sufficient warheads and support equipment to respond to unforeseen events and be able to augment (upload) nuclear warheads.
 - Provides specific timeliness goals for services to plan augmentation capabilities.
- Documents current program of record for nuclear strike capabilities.
- Directs long term planning to assess replacement options when existing nuclear strike systems reach end-of-life.

Periodic Assessments

- Establishes responsibilities for periodic assessments of security environment, progress in fielding New Triad and nuclear reductions.
 - Senior Steering Group for reviews chaired by OSD (Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy).