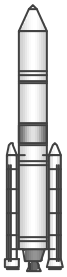
ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY
(Sixth Edition)



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- U.S. eyes interceptor missile flight test with Japan in FY 2005. Japan Economic Newswire
- Poor contracting methods contributed to a $2 billion cost increase and up to a 24-month schedule slip of DoD's next-generation missile warning satellite system. Inside Missile Defense
- SMDC conducts THEL reactivation tests. Defense Daily
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- Air Force preps Airborne Laser for mid-summer maiden flight. Defense Daily
- Air Force test Minuteman launch capabilities. Defense Daily
- SMDC selects contractors for new large target vehicle studies. Defense Daily International
- SM&A signs agreement with Boeing for high-value program support for Missile Defense. Business Wire
- Putin meets Iranian foreign minister. The Associated Press

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- Troops vulnerable to missile attack. Insight Magazine
- Coleman to complete development of long-range target for MDA. Aerospace Daily
- Air Force confirms Airborne Laser module pipe ruptured in test. Defense Daily
- Pentagon eyes future space capabilities. Space News
- USA prepares for next space-control war game, Jane's Defence Weekly

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- Air Force considering alternative to SBIRS High, Aerospace Daily
- Nuclear tipped weapons studied, Washington Post
- New MD national team faces tough technological integration task, Defense Daily
- Russia plans to rebuild antimissile defense system by fall, Moscow Izvestiya
- Defense is back at the heart of politics, The Times (London)

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- Pentagon estimates $47 billion cost for ballistic missile defense system. Defense Daily
- Problems remain for SBIRS High. Aerospace Daily
- China's military strategy report held. Washington Times, [Inside The Ring]
- Foreign participation possible for future components of missiles. Defense Daily
- Panel to study blast fragmentation and other anti-missile techniques. Aerospace Daily
- Time to revisit Missile Defense issue. Kentucky Kernel via University Wire
- Missile Defense is too critical to shield from public scrutiny. Philadelphia Inquirer

ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #6
APRIL 8, 2002-APRIL 12, 2002

None to report

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #6
MONDAY, APRIL 8, 2002

RAYTHEON GETS GREEN LIGHT FOR SURFACE CEC PRODUCTION, Defense Week, April 8, 2002. The Pentagon has given Raytheon the green light to launch full production of a new Navy missile-defense sensor network. . . . Navy Lt. Brauna Carl said that full-rate production was approved on April 3 for the surface Cooperative Engagement Capability, or CEC, system. But she said the Navy is still at low-rate initial production for the airborne-based CEC system. That marks another step toward creating a "network-centric" Navy, CEC's proponents say. The system is expected to allow ships, aircraft and land-based platforms to share sensor data on incoming missiles or hostile planes over a jam-proof network, allowing ships to engage targets with greater effectiveness and at greater ranges. The current version of CEC, known as Block I, has been in low-rate production at a Raytheon facility in St. Petersburg, FL. CEC had been singled out for praise by Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge, who said last month that he was close to the decision on full-rate production. . . . . In 2004, the Pentagon plans to hold a competition to decide who will produce the next version of CEC, Block II. Other contractors interested in building the Navy's new sensor architecture include Lockheed Martin Naval Electronics and Surveillance Systems, which has paired with Solipsys Corp. of Laurel, MD, on a system called the Tactical Component Network.

U.S. EYES INTERCEPTOR MISSILE FLIGHT TEST WITH JAPAN IN FY 2005, Japan Economic Newswire, April 6, 2002. The United States plans to conduct its first flight test for an interceptor missile component with Japan in the fiscal year to September 2005. . . . The plan demonstrates strong U.S. hopes that Japan will go beyond the research stage to the development stage of a system to protect Japan and U.S. forces there from missile attacks. Under the memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed originally in 1999 and revised in 2001, the two countries are carrying out joint research on four primary components of interceptor missiles for the envisaged defense system employing Aegis-equipped destroyers. The four components are an infrared sensor, propulsion equipment for the second part of the three-stage interceptor missile, a warhead to hit and destroy targets and a nose cone to protect the sensor and warhead. The U.S. is seeking to conduct joint flight tests with Japan for the nose cone over the Pacific around Hawaii for about two years. . . . Japan has yet to agree on nose cone flight tests with the U.S. The two countries are expected to sign a new MOU on the missile defense research, including the flight tests, as early as this fall. Based on the results of the joint research, Japan will decide on whether it should advance to the development stage for the eventual deployment of the envisaged missile defense system. Flight and interception tests for the major components other than the nose cone will be conducted if the two countries shift into the development stage.

TEETS BLAMES CONTRACTING WOES FOR SOME OF $2 BILLION SBIRS COST SPIKE, Inside Missile Defense, April 3, 2002. The Pentagon's top space acquisition official said poor contracting methods contributed to a more than $2 billion cost increase and up to a 24-month schedule slip of the Defense Department's next-generation missile warning satellite system. The Space Based Infrared System High program, which will replace the Defense Support Program satellite constellation, has "experienced considerable difficulty and trauma," Air Force Under Secretary Peter Teets told the Senate Armed Services strategic subcommittee during a March 20 hearing. The Pentagon is required to either abandon SBIRS High or certify to Congress the acquisition strategy is sound and achievable based on the Nunn-McCurdy law, which adds special oversight rules to programs that breach cost by 25 percent or more. . . . During the same Senate hearing, U.S. Space Command chief Gen. Ed Eberhart told lawmakers the program must stay on schedule or risk "degradation" of the nation's theater missile warning, and "possible" strategic warning capability. Eberhart declined to specifically identify dates by when SBIRS is needed because those details are classified. Teets has previously said the egregious cost increase and delay are due, in part, to poor program management. During the hearing, he highlighted problems resulting from the contracting method chosen by the Air Force to manage SBIRS High, called total system performance responsibility. Contractor Lockheed Martin is responsible for SBIRS High program management under the TSPR arrangement. The Air Force's use of TSPR in the 1990s to manage a number of high-level programs has drawn fire from some lawmakers who fear delegating program management to contractors erodes the unique skills in the government needed to handle day-to-day programs.

SMDC CONDUCTS THEL REACTIVATION TESTS, Defense Daily, April 4, 2002. The U.S.-Israeli Tactical High Energy Laser (THEL), developed by TRW, is undergoing reactivation testing at White Sands Missile Range, NM, in preparation for the resumption of testing. . . . Actual engagement tests against Russian-built Katyusha rockets are slated to start in early May. . . . SMDC late last year had to scale back tests of the static THEL at White Sands . . . and delay some hardware development for the new Mobile THEL (MTHEL) due to some budget limitations. However, the program was funded in the FY02 budget and in the FY03 budget requests, so that work can resume now.

RE-IGNITING THE ARMS RACE, Toledo Blade, [Editorial], April 7, 2002. Which came first, the sword or the shield? In the mind of a U.S. president infatuated with building an expensive missile defense system, it's the shield. But to one of the Russian parliament's top military advocates, it's the sword. "If you," meaning the United States, "build up the shield we will build up the sword," says Andrei Nikolayev, a retired general who heads the defense affairs committee of the Russian legislative body. That

sounds very much like the recipe for a new and dangerous international arms race, an added concern the U.S. can't afford as it undertakes a global war against terrorism. While President Vladimir Putin continues with negotiation of a nuclear weapons reduction treaty with the U.S. in time for a visit from President Bush in May, other Russians are looking at the U.S.'s continued testing of missile defense hardware as a threat. . . . If Mr. Bush continues with what one congressman called his "theological fascination for missile defense," it won't be long until the uncontrolled and excruciatingly expensive arms race of the Cold War days is back with a vengeance. The most recent trial of a warhead interceptor came two weeks ago over the Pacific Ocean. As usual, the Pentagon pronounced the test a success, although it still isn't clear whether this one was rigged to produce a satisfactory outcome, as earlier trials were. Meanwhile, skeptics in Congress are wondering why the administration is pushing for new missile hardware. . . . "Why would someone send a missile when they can just put it in a suitcase?" Rep. Christopher Shays (R-CT) asked during a recent hearing on the terrorist threat. "It's inexcusable for this administration not to recognize that possibility and act on it." It's a good question and a fair comment, especially when coupled with scientifically valid questions and doubts about whether a missile defense system could ever be made to work as intended. With thousands of warheads remaining in the U.S. arsenal, we have plenty of nuclear capability for the day when, God forbid, we might be forced to use it. Why waste more money on something we don't really need and won't protect us anyway?

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 2002

AIR FORCE PREPS ABL FOR MID-SUMMER MAIDEN FLIGHT, Defense Daily, April 9, 2002. The Air Force's Airborne Laser (ABL) is undergoing final modification work in preparation for its maiden flight by mid-summer, program officials said. Though the ABL will not be fired against a target until the 2004 time frame under a revised program schedule, the aircraft modifications and flight tests are on track, Ken Englade, Air Force spokesman for ABL told Defense Daily yesterday. Boeing…is teamed with Lockheed Martin…and TRW…to develop ABL, which places a high-energy laser on a Boeing 747-400 aircraft to shoot down theater ballistic missiles in their boost phase. ABL would locate and track missiles after launch, then point and fire the laser with such energy that the missiles would be destroyed near their launch areas and fall onto the adversary's territory. The initial flights of the plane this summer are planned as short flight qualification tests focused solely on the performance of the aircraft. Following about five of those flights, the flight test profile will increase to include tests of the plane's battle management system. Later flights are to include detection and tracking of Lance rocket launches from White Sands Missile Range, N.M. Several of the battle management consoles already are onboard the plane, Englade said. The upcoming flight certification tests, he said, are conducted to ensure the modified aircraft "still performs like a 747." Currently, the program team is reconnecting the

hydraulics and communications systems that were disconnected while modifications were made to accommodate integration of the overall laser system, Englade said. Following the initial certification flights from Boeing facilities in Wichita, Kan., where the plane is being modified, it will be painted and flown to Edwards AFB, Calif., for more extensive ground tests, he noted. Then flight tests will resume there down the road, he noted. The delay of about a year from original plans in shooting ABL against a target over the Pacific Ocean allows for more risk modification work before live-fire tests, Englade said…. Meanwhile, funding for the program appears to be stable, despite threat of congressional cuts to ABL in previous years. The FY '02 budget contained $476 million for ABL, and the FY '03 request includes $598 million, Englade said. Of that $598 million, about $73.5 million became available from the cancellation of the Navy Area missile defense program, he noted…. During a January test, the ABL laser module achieved more than 118 percent of high power…, Englade noted. That module will continue to undergo future ground testing at Edwards, he noted….

AIR FORCE TESTS MINUTEMAN LAUNCH CAPABILITIES, Defense Daily, April 9, 2002. An unarmed Minuteman III ICBM was launched yesterday from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., toward the Kwajalein Missile Range in the Pacific in a test program to keep the service's launch and missile capabilities up to par, the Air Force said. The missile "lifted off at 2:29 a.m. and the re-entry vehicle traveled 4,800 miles in about 30 minutes, hitting pre-determined targets in the western chain of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean," the service said. The test is part of the Air Force's force development evaluation program. The program is aimed at testing missile launching systems and making missiles more accurate and reliable. The last force development program Minuteman launch from Vandenberg was on Feb. 10, 1999. This latest mission was directed by the 576th Flight Test Squadron at Vandenberg. Maintenance was conducted by the 576th and the 90th Space Wing from F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo. And an airborne launch control team from Offutt AFB, Neb., also participated, the service noted.

SMDC SELECTS CONTRACTORS FOR NEW LARGE TARGET VEHICLE STUDIES, Defense Daily International, April 5, 2002. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) has selected L-3 Communications…and Lockheed Martin…to study the design and feasibility of a new large target vehicle to support missile defense testing. The companies will study the development of a reliable, target launch vehicle under the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) Enhanced Target Delivery System (ETDS) program managed by SMDC. The companies were each awarded $600,000 four-month contracts. The ETDS study is geared to devise for development and eventual fielding a next-generation target system capable of launching larger, more massive target vehicles with heavier and more complex payload suites for future ballistic missile defense testing…. [T]he new target system must address a variety of engagement scenarios, including launching from remote, unimproved land-based sites,

as well as from sea-based and air-based platforms. Other key elements to be addressed by the study are mission flexibility, decreased launch cycle time, and realistic emulation of current and projected threat systems…. This target program is one of several cropping up as MDA increases the pace and complexity in its missile defense flight test programs. MDA plans to soon award a contract to Orbital Sciences…or TRW…to build a new liquid booster target for missile defense testing…. SMDC, which manages the target supplies for MDA, in about a month or two is expected to pick a winning contractor for the program…. While the SMDC targets project office has a number of Russian-built Scud missiles and various Minuteman rocket stages available for testing, SMDC officials contend there is a growing need for more flexibility as the newer ballistic missile defense programs emerge. For example, with the new liquid booster, it will be possible to "tune the exhaust" of the booster to be flexible in modeling a range of threat categories, one SMDC official said. And, the new booster, because of its "clean burning fuel," would be safer than using an actual Scud, he added.

SM&A SIGNS $10.3 MILLION AGREEMENT WITH THE BOEING CO. FOR HIGH-VALUE PROGRAM SUPPORT ON MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, Business Wire, April 8, 2002. SM&A today announced it had completed and signed a $10.3 million agreement with The Boeing Co.'s Space and Communications Missile Defense Systems Organization to provide high-value program support services on the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program…. GMD has been in advanced development since 1998 and is based on technologies pioneered by the Missile Defense Agency in the 1980s and 1990s. It is currently a research and development program incorporating extensive ground and flight tests to determine system performance against long-range ballistic missile targets. The period of performance for the contract extends through September 2007….

PUTIN MEETS IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, The Associated Press, April 5, 2002. President Vladimir Putin and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi on Friday underlined their commitment to cooperation, in a relationship that has vexed Washington and tarnished the recent U.S.-Russian honeymoon. At their Kremlin meeting, Putin pointed to the "very important role" that Iran plays in the region of Central Asia and the Middle East. Kharrazi responded that Iran "gives special importance to closer cooperation with Russia "both in bilateral and international issues." The U.S. administration has warned that a [$]800 million deal to build a Russian nuclear reactor at the Iranian city of Bushehr could help Iran build nuclear weapons. However, Moscow has refused to drop the deal, saying the light-water reactor couldn't be used for developing a nuclear bomb and would remain under international control. U.S. officials have also accused Russian entities of leaking missile technologies to Tehran - a charge Moscow has rejected. Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov told reporters Friday that the U.S. criticism of alleged trade in dual-use technologies had never addressed specifics. "If someone is concerned, we're ready to consider this - not if it's words, but specific facts,"

Igor Ivanov said. "And we haven't gotten these facts." Ivanov reiterated Moscow's disapproval of U.S. President George W. Bush's dubbing of Iran, Iraq and North Korea as "axis of evil," calling such labels a leftover of the Cold War era….

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 2002

TROOPS VULNERABLE TO MISSILE ATTACK, Insight Magazine, April 29, 2002. It has been more than 10 years since Operation Desert Storm, when Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein fired Scud missiles against targets in Israel and Saudi Arabia, yet the number of deployable U.S. systems to counter even a modest barrage of modernized theater ballistic missiles will be far from adequate for some time. Today's forecast is that Iraq, Iran and North Korea -- President George W. Bush's so-called "Axis of Evil" -- soon will be maintaining more than 1,000 Scud-type missiles each, while U.S. systems to counter an attack in likely war zones with greater than 98 percent "hit" assurance are just emerging from development. The Clinton plan called for U.S. forces to have more than 2,000 PAC-3s in U.S. Army inventories within a decade. Right now, the Army has less than 50 -- barely one-fifth of what Pentagon experts say is needed to match the strike inventory of likely adversaries. Army units at war today have to rely on the PAC-2 configuration to counter Scuds and similar missiles carrying conventional, nuclear or chemical warheads. The PAC-3 is more accurate, using a kinetic warhead that strikes incoming missiles like a bullet hitting a bullet. Exact PAC-2 and PAC-3 ranges are classified data, but each is capable of intercepting enemy missiles far from war zones being protected. The excuses given for the slow antimissile progress during the Clinton era included not enough funds, the need for more research and testing, fear of rogue states responding by increasing their missile arsenals and maybe striking U.S. targets early on, the high priority Clinton advisers put on the war in Yugoslavia and the need for reform of systems procurement before big budget changes could be made. A Washington defense analyst puts it this way today: "About all that can be done for earlier best-possible protection of U.S. ground forces against Scud-type missiles is to surge production, giving the Army enough money to pay Lockheed Martin for wartime delivery of PAC-3s with longer day/night assembly-line activity." There now are 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Afghanistan and about 60,000 in Central Asia and the Persian Gulf region. Speaking for the president recently, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld made clear that U.S. troops would not stay in Afghanistan for peacekeeping and risk escalation of the fighting, which could bring down missiles on the heads of unprotected U.S. soldiers. The bottom line here is that until enough PAC-3s are in place, U.S. forces either will have to pre-empt likely enemy missile strikes with airpower (there's little guarantee of success in this) or risk large numbers of deaths and casualties on the ground.

COLEMAN TO COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF LONG-RANGE TARGET FOR MDA, Aerospace Daily, April 10, 2002. Coleman Aerospace will complete the development of the Long Range Air Launch Target (LRALT) and perform a

demonstration of the system under a $10.4 million task order from the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center, for the MDA. The Orlando, FL-based company . . . is developing the LRALT system for the MDA's theater missile defense program. The company's proposed design is for an air-launched ballistic missile target, based on Coleman's existing Short Range Air Launch Target. Following ejection from a C-17, the LRALT will descent on a parachute carriage system to a specified altitude, then separate from the parachute and ignite to fly a threat-representative trajectory.

AIR FORCE CONFIRMS ABL LASER MODULE PIPE RUPTURED IN TEST, Defense Daily, April 10, 2002. During a test last year of a TRW laser module for the Airborne Laser (ABL) program, a ruptured pipe resulted in test delays and additional safety procedures, Air Force officials said yesterday. Neither the Air Force nor the Boeing -Lockheed Martin-TRW team building ABL reported the incident at the time it occurred. A pressure buildup during preparations for a test of the Airborne Laser's first flight unit, Laser Module-1, at TRW's San Juan Capistrano, CA, test facility last September caused a rupture in a three-inch polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe leading into the tank used to mix the primary fluid in ABL's Chemical Oxygen Iodine Laser (COIL). . . . The PVC pipe is used to carry chemicals into a tank where the primary laser fuel, basic hydrogen peroxide, is mixed before it is transferred to the COIL. There were no injuries and no serious damage other than that to the PVC pipe, although the test was delayed for a few days, he said. Investigators then determined that the pressure buildup was caused by the presence of contaminants that settled in the pipe after an earlier test. . . . As a result of the incident, more thorough tank-flushing procedures were put into place and stricter temperature monitoring measures were instituted. . . . The pipe section that ruptured was part of a safety modification put in place after an incident on Aug. 29, 1999, that involved a pre-chill tank. . . . The pipe is designed to rupture to prevent pressure from building up in the tanks. . . . . There have been no further incidents since the additional safety measures were instituted. . . . Critics of the program have warned of the danger and difficulty in packaging and operating the laser chemicals will prove too challenging a hurdle for the program, and likely result in a series of such failures during development and future fielding.

IN SHAKY TIMES, PENTAGON EYES FUTURE SPACE CAPABILITIES, Space News, April 8, 2002. More than a year after Donald Rumsfeld kindled hopes for a spike in military space activity by becoming U.S. secretary of defense, the Pentagon appears poised to make some major new investments in the space arena. At the same time, however, the Pentagon is wrestling with key space programs that have slipped into disarray, among them the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) High system of missile warning satellites. Some fear that fixing these problems, which include massive cost growth and schedule delays, will consume resources that otherwise might go toward new capabilities. "It's the best of times and it's the worst of times," said Loren Thompson, chief operating officer of the Lexington Institute. . . . "On one hand, we see

major problems with SBIRS High" and other programs, he said. "On the other hand, we see a renewed awareness in the administration of how critical space is to future victories. . . . Edward C. "Pete" Aldridge, undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics, said efforts to fix problems on programs like SBIRS High and a related program, SBIRS Low, have not stalled new programs. . . . Teets said an independent review team recently found that SBIRS High was allowed to move through programmatic milestones before the technology was ready, that certain program requirements were not considered in designing certain components, and that there was a general breakdown in program management.

USA PREPARES FOR NEXT SPACE-CONTROL WARGAME, Jane's Defence Weekly, April 10, 2002. The US Department of Defense (DoD), led by the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC), is preparing to conduct its next large-scale space-control war game early in 2003. The exercise, dubbed 'Schriever 2', will take place on 20-28 February 2003 at the Space Warfare Center at Schriever Air Force Base, Colorado. It will build upon 'Schriever 2001', the department's inaugural space-control war game held in January 2001. . . . Schriever 2 will give the DoD "a better idea of how to protect its space assets from adversary attack", said Rob Hegstrom, AFSPC Schriever 2 game director. He said that in the games, the DoD will also have to deal with global contingencies like terrorist incidents and non-combatant support operations that place a stress on US space capabilities and expose their vulnerabilities. . . . The exercise will postulate a 2017 scenario in which US capabilities include a space-based radar system, improved space-surveillance capabilities, micro-satellites, an integrated ballistic missile defence system and force-application assets like a Military Space Plane, he said.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2002

TEETS: AIR FORCE CONSIDERING ALTERNATIVE TO OVER-BUDGET SBIRS HIGH, Aerospace Daily, April 11, 2002. Even as the Air Force builds its case to save the over-budget Space Based Infrared System High (SBIRS High), Peter Teets, the undersecretary of the Air Force for Space and head of the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), is considering an alternative program. SBIRS High, which is set to replace the Defense Support Program satellite network, has risen in cost to about $4.5 billion from the original contract estimate of $1.8 billion. The rapid cost increases placed the program in violation of the Nunn-McCurdy Act, requiring E.C. "Pete" Aldridge, Jr., the undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics, to either certify a restructured program or cancel it. With a certification deadline of May 5 looming, Teets said a concrete alternative to SBIRS is being examined. He spoke April 10 at the 18th National Space Symposium here. The Pentagon is now examining "alternative technologies and approaches that can meet this critical national need," he said, adding that he has tasked the NRO to develop an alternative architecture that can used in the event Aldridge decides not to certify SBIRS High. . . . The alternative

would not be a new program, but rather a capability already under development, he confirmed. While many of the NRO's current programs are in the classified "black" world, Teets said if the alternative is chosen, it would be an unclassified program. "It will satisfy SBIRS High and it will be white world," he said. . . . "If we go forward with SBIRS as a restructured program, the alternative will [be] off the end of the table," he said. Clearly, the requirements for SBIRS High - namely missile warning, battle space characterization, and tactical intelligence - are critical to our nation's security," he said. The real question, he added, is whether SBIRS High is the best program to replace the DSP satellites.

NUCLEAR-TIPPED INTERCEPTORS STUDIED, Washington Post, April 11, 2002. Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld has opened the door to the possible use of nuclear-tipped interceptors in a national missile defense system, reviving an idea that U.S. authorities rejected nearly three decades ago as technically problematic and politically unacceptable. William Schneider Jr., chairman of the Defense Science Board, said yesterday that he had received encouragement from Rumsfeld to begin exploring the idea as part of an upcoming study of alternative approaches to intercepting enemy missiles. "We've talked about it as something that he's interested in looking at," Schneider said in an interview. The Pentagon experimented with nuclear-armed interceptors in the 1950s and 1960s and, for a short time in the mid-1970s, deployed an anti-missile system that relied on them. . . . Since then, defense officials have focused on developing interceptors to destroy targets without the need for explosives, relying instead on the force of direct impact, a concept known as "hit to kill." Driving the new interest in arming interceptors with nuclear devices is the problem of dealing with decoys and other measures that an enemy might use to confuse an interceptor, Schneider said.

NEW MISSILE DEFENSE NATIONAL TEAM FACES TOUGH TECHNOLOGICAL, INTEGRATION TASK, Defense Daily, April 11, 2002. Now up and running, the new national industry team (NIT) devised by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to address the entire spectrum of missile defense activities faces the most complex integration challenges ever addressed in a Pentagon program with a high price to pay for mistake. . . . Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of MDA. . . . devised the NIT concept after conducting an extensive study of past procurement program models from DoD, NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office, and others, dating all the way back to the Manhattan Project. . . . Team members . . . admitted the task ahead is daunting not only from a technological standpoint, but from a cultural business practice perspective as well. "This is the most complex systems engineering job ever undertaken by the Department of Defense," one team official said. . . . The team members also face up to $100 million in fees for any violations of special firewalls erected to keep the team operations and future competitions on the up and up. . . . The MDA in February awarded lead contracts for the new NIT to Boeing and Lockheed

Martin. Since that time, the two lead contractors have been bringing the other members, "the big six," onboard. Those contracts are expected to be in place by June. The other members of team include TRW, Raytheon, Northrop Grumman, and General Dynamics. A number of Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) and System Engineering and Technical Assistance (SETA) contractors also are participating.

RUSSIA PLANS TO REBUILD ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM BY FALL, Moscow Izvestiya, [FBIS], April 9, 2002. Without waiting for the 1972 ABM Treaty to officially expire (it will do so 13 June), Russia has set about rebuilding its own antimissile defense system. According to Defense Ministry plans, by next fall modernization of equipment will be completed at the A-135 System facility—Moscow's antimissile defenses, as will assembly work at the up-to-date Volga radar station near the Belarusian city of Baranavichi. All this comes as a result of implementation of the Putin-approved program to arm the Army up to 2010, which is inter alia a response to the United States' new nuclear missile plans. Vladimir Simonov, general director of the Russian Agency for Control Systems (RASU), told Izvestiya that at one of the most recent meetings with Vladimir Putin the question was raised of a Russian antimissile system that could counter the new threats. . . . According to the Russian Agency for Control Systems (RASU), general director, there is concern within the government that the scientific and technical potential built up over more than 40 years in the field of devising antimissile defense systems is just sitting there going to waste. As a result, a decision was adopted to restore a minimum level of research and development for antimissile defense. . . . Actually, the new US nuclear doctrine mentions the necessity to have defenses that are "capable of ensuring active defense against targets located within close and medium range." The military think that these words mask Washington's desire to deploy nuclear weapons in space or right next to the borders of potentially dangerous states, among which Russia might be placed following the slightest cooling off in relations with the United States.

DEFENCE IS BACK AT THE HEART OF POLITICS, The Times (London), [Opinion, Daniel Finkelstein, Conservative Party official, 1992 Parliament], April 10, 2002. . . . For the first time in more than a decade, defence has become a controversial issue. . . . As the US decides its next target in the war against terrorism, there is serious and widespread disagreement about how Britain should react. It is likely to make a big impact on political behaviour and party fortunes. . . . For the first time since Tony Blair became leader, there is . . . the chance of a serious split. Hundreds of Labour MPs have stated opposition either in private or in public to his brave and sensible accommodation of President Bush's desire to depose Saddam Hussein. Though it has been far less widely noted, hundreds have also been telling the whips that they strongly oppose the leadership's relaxed attitude towards ending the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and creating a weapons shield. One senior member of the Government told me he was

not remotely worried by any of this. Once the arguments for action against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are made, he believes the party will fall into line. . . . At the last election defence issues were hardly mentioned. Unlikely as it may have seemed then, the issue may now be about to reshape British politics.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 2002

PENTAGON ESTIMATES $47 BILLION COST FOR BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM, Defense Daily, April 12, 2002. The Pentagon estimates that the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) will cost $47.2 billion. . . . The Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is currently managing the BMDS national missile defense program through a national industry team lead by Boeing and Lockheed Martin. . . . Previously, the . . . MDA, and the individual services focused on development of individual missile defense systems, like the PAC –3 missile and the THAAD system. But, MDA director Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish and other MDA leaders had grown more concerned recently that such an approach to system development has been done in isolated stovepipes and that better integration across the board is needed now if an effective, global missile defense system is ever to materialize. The previously separate Airborne Laser, Navy Area Theater Ballistic Missile Defense, National Missile Defense, Navy Theater Wide, Space-Based Infrared System Low, and THAAD programs were estimated to cost a total of $59.1 billion, the Pentagon said.

PROBLEMS REMAIN FOR SBIRS HIGH, MILSATCOM PROGRAMS, EBERHART SAYS, Aerospace Daily, April 10, 2002. Even as the Air Force attempts to centralize its space acquisition programs, problems still loom for the Space Based Infrared System High (SBIRS High) and Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM), according to Gen. Ralph "Ed" Eberhart, head of North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and Air Force Space Command. "[The] SBIRS program is in a certain amount of trouble," Eberhart said. . . . Senior Pentagon officials have said for some time that the SBIRS High program is in violation of the Nunn-McCurdy Act and must be restructured, indicating its acquisition costs have grown by more than 25 percent. . . . "It is not a question of whether the requirements are valid or whether we need SBIRS to replace [the Defense Support Program]," he said. The requirements for a SBIRS High are clear, he said. The question is how best to spend the money. . . . The Air Force reportedly has been considering plans to reprogram funds from the Wideband Gapfiller Satellite program to SBIRS High, but an Air Force spokesperson told The DAILY that no decision has been made on this,

CHINA REPORT HELD, Washington Times, [Inside The Ring], April 12, 2002. Senior Pentagon officials continue to block release of a report to Congress on China's military. The annual report is required by a provision of the FY00 Defense Authorization Act to highlight China's "current and future military strategy." Despite

the legal requirement, none was produced last year. . . . Now this year's report is caught up in a dispute within the U.S. government because its findings are said to present a picture of a threatening Chinese military buildup, especially toward Taiwan. That assessment runs counter to a new U.S. intelligence estimate on China's nuclear missiles. . . . The Pentagon report is finished and is said to contain 40 points showing why Chinese military forces pose a direct threat to Taiwan. The facts of the 40 points are not being challenged. "The dispute is about whether or not to make the points public," the official told us. A Pentagon spokesman said the report could be released in the next 10 days or two weeks.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION POSSIBLE FUTURE COMPONENT OF MISSILE, Defense Daily, April 12, 2002. The national industry team (NIT) established for the Pentagon's missile defense program might expand to include foreign participation, though talks on that front are very preliminary, team member officials said. "Foreign participation is under consideration," one team official told Defense Daily. . . . The NIT was formed by the MDA to bring the top minds of industry, academia and the national laboratories together to address the growing complexity of how to tackle the overall problem of missile defense. Boeing and Lockheed Martin are the two NIT lead contractors. . . . The team participants have had "some preliminary contacts" and "put out some feelers" regarding possible international involvement, an official said. However, at this point, no decisions have been made, the official added. Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of MDA, in February told the House Armed Services Committee that expanded international cooperation for ballistic missile defense programs was on the horizon. At that time, Kadish said he was on the verge of proposing "some ideas" to the DoD leadership for improving cooperation with the allies. The NIT is tasked to integrate a wide range of multiple missile defense weapons platforms and sensors across the board to provide for a layered defense able to defeat enemy missiles in boost, midcourse and terminal phases of flight. In this respect, team officials said it makes sense to bring in foreign participation because of some joint platform programs like the Medium Extended Area Defense (MEADS) system that will have to be integrated at some juncture. . . . There also has been talk of expanding foreign participation in missile defense on the seas. . . . The NIT also may look at options for integrating the U.S.-Israeli Arrow missile defense system into the overall architecture down the road. But, a team official noted, MDA has not given direction on whether to incorporate Arrow.

PANEL TO STUDY BLAST FRAGMENTATION, OTHER ANTI-MISSILE TECHNIQUES, Aerospace Daily, April 12, 2002. The Defense Science Board (DSB) plans to examine whether recent technological advances and the demise of the ABM Treaty would allow the DoD to pursue additional techniques for shooting down enemy missiles, according to board chairman William Schneider. The DSB study will reflect Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's interest in " looking at the full range of options"

for missile defense, Schneider said at an April 10 Capitol Hill luncheon sponsored by the National Defense University Foundation. The DSB will appoint a panel to conduct the study. A report could be finished by fall. Hit-to-kill technology "is certainly showing increasing reliability as a technique, but it may not be the only technique we should consider," he said. Among the techniques the panel will study is blast fragmentation. . . . A blast fragment that's done through a unitary warhead may not be very effective, but all of our tests were done with unitary warheads because multiple warheads were restricted under the ABM Treaty," Schneider said. "Now that the ABM treaty is gone, we can use multiple payloads in missile defense. . . . Another matter the panel will consider is whether nuclear warheads should be used to destroy incoming missiles above the earth's atmosphere. . . . New techniques may allow DoD to use low-yield nuclear warheads that do not impede a radar's tracking and discriminating abilities, Schneider said. . . . The study panel also will look at the potential for expanding the role of directed energy.

TIME TO REVISIT MISSILE DEFENSE ISSUE, Kentucky Kernel via University Wire, April 9, 2002. In the wake of Sept. 11, several national security policies have been pushed to the side. The most important of these issues, national missile defense, still stands as a key policy for protecting the United States from hostile nations. The nature of the Sept. 11 attacks, originating from within our borders rather than a foreign nation, shifted public attention away from the dangers of foreign missile attack. Yet the dangers to our homeland remain just as serious as before 9/11. . . . When he outlined the Axis of Evil, the president specifically singled out hostile nations with nuclear weapons programs. North Korea has already developed nuclear warheads, and U.S. intelligence agencies indicate that Iraq and Iran have progressed steadily with their development. The most disturbing development came in 1999 when North Korea tested a Taepo Dong Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). The missile test marked the first time a rogue state had the technology to devastate America's homeland with weapons of mass destruction. . . . Experts have estimated that North Korea could not launch more than five missiles at the United States in the near future. A 66-80 percent effective NMD would likely prevent the destruction of Chicago and Washington, DC, and ensure continuity of government.

MISSILE DEFENSE IS TOO CRITICAL TO SHIELD FROM PUBLIC SCRUTINY, Philadelphia Inquirer, April 12, 2002.

By Damien J. LaVera. A major battle is brewing on Capitol Hill, and it involves issues important to every American. The Pentagon wants to ease congressional and public oversight of its National Missile Defense program. It wants a free hand in its development and acquisition programs. With the high costs, the complexity of the technological challenges, and important questions about whether NMD is either wise or feasible, allowing the Pentagon to move ahead unquestioned and unchallenged is a bad idea.

The matter first came to light recently when Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld quietly issued a directive elevating the Ballistic Missile Defense Office to full agency status and providing the new "Missile Defense Agency" with unprecedented freedom from the oversight by Congress that comes with all new weapons development. This action prompted critics to ask whether the Bush administration is rushing to deploy a faulty and untested system without any independent analysis of the program. Even if that's not the case, the wiser course of action in terms of policy and politics would be to have more scrutiny over NMD programs, not less. After all, at some point Americans are going to expect that all those billions of dollars and years of effort have given their cities protection from missile attacks. Usually, major weapons-systems-development programs come under guidelines that require the Pentagon to set markers for various stages of development and to demonstrate that there are genuine threats that must be addressed by that system. Reports are also required on timelines and costs. These requirements are at the core of Congress' traditional oversight role and are central to the notion of public oversight of military research and development programs. As one Senate aide recently noted, the administration's NMD oversight plan "raises a whole set of questions. They're getting out of many checks and balances that usually apply in major weapons development." Supporters of the plan say this short-circuiting of the system is necessary because NMD development is significantly different from traditional weapons programs. That fact is beyond question.

The effort to develop and deploy an effective NMD system is arguably the most daunting technological challenge in history. It involves creating a "system of systems" that include land-based interceptors, sea-based interceptors, airborne lasers, ground-based radars and at least two major satellite tracking systems, all acting together as an integrated system that weeds out decoys and then hits targets traveling thousands of miles, and at thousands of miles-per-hour. There is precious little margin for error. In sum, if a missile defense is to be of any use at all, it has to work with an extraordinarily high degree of confidence - absolute confidence, really - because "missing just a few" means that nuclear weapons could still destroy dozens of cities. And NMD programs, which are motivated by missile threats that are increasingly hard to define, carry a price tag to match the complexity and the importance of their envisaged role. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the cost of NMD to be at least $238 billion. But in recent congressional hearings, senior missile defense officials acknowledged that, under revised NMD planning, the administration could opt to deploy an imperfect

system and then try to fix it over time. In other words, American cities could someday be "protected" by a system assumed to be only 90 percent - or perhaps only about 50 percent effective. It is precisely for this reason that NMD decisions need to be made with full public and congressional oversight. These matters are far too important to be decided behind closed doors, mostly by pro-missile defense ideologues. Instead of justifying efforts to shield the NMD program from congressional oversight and accountability, questions of cost, feasibility, need and strategic value point demand maximum openness and full debate on NMD development. The Pentagon is insisting that overlapping requests for information and a heavy load of congressional briefings place too great a burden on the top officials involved with the program, and that Secretary Rumsfeld's changes are necessary. But this unprecedented step raises a number of important concerns. Are these added "burdens" sufficient justification to bypass congressional oversight and budget authority? And if not Congress, what oversight, if any, will be imposed upon the Missile Defense Agency?
Almost every aspect of NMD remains an open question. The administration should allow Congress and the American people a chance to keep watch over efforts to get answers.

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