

ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY (Tenth Edition)



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ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #10

MAY 6, 2002-MAY 10, 2002

MISSILE SHIELD MAY BE NUCLEAR, Anchorage Daily News, May 9, 2002.

Washington -- The House Armed Services Committee wants the Pentagon to consider arming the interceptors of the national missile defense shield with nuclear warheads. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), a missile defense supporter, said the prospect of nuclear-tipped interceptors alarms many people in Alaska. "The committee understands that the (Defense) Department may investigate other options for ballistic missile defense -- nuclear-armed interceptors, blast fragmentation warheads and directed energy technologies -- as alternatives to current approaches ...," the Republican-led committee wrote in its report. "The committee would consider such an examination of alternatives to be a prudent step, consistent with the commitment to evaluate all available technological options for this critical mission." Committee reports are meant to guide government departments regarding the purpose and meaning of a law. Last month, newspaper reports said Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld had encouraged a senior advisory board to begin exploring it. Stevens said anyone in the defense secretary's office talking about nuclear-tipped interceptors would be better off working somewhere else. At that hearing, Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, head of the Missile Defense Agency, assured Stevens that nuclear weapons aren't part of the current missile defense plan. Instead, the agency is testing "hit-to-kill" technology, meaning the interceptor destroys the target missile simply by smashing into it. Lisbeth Gronlund, a physicist with the Union of Concerned Scientists, said the appeal of nuclear-tipped interceptors is understandable. "Instead of having to fire multiple interceptors at each object, (a nuclear-tipped interceptor) would destroy things in a big area," she said. "You don't have to hit anything directly with it." Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, a spokesman for the Missile Defense Agency, said the agency isn't exploring nuclear warheads. "It's not being considered," he said. "All of our programs are predicated on hit-to-kill technology, not nuclear." He said construction will begin at Fort Greely this summer, under a \$325 million contract. The former Army facility 120 miles southeast of Fairbanks is slated for five missile silos, which will be part of the Pacific test bed the Missile Defense Agency hopes to have running by fall 2004. To highlight its opposition to missile defense, No Nukes North plans a five-day peace camp in June. The agenda includes demonstrations, nonviolence workshops, yoga and litter pickup on the Richardson Highway.

MDA STARTS ENVIRONMENTAL WORK TO EXPAND FLIGHT TEST

OPTIONS, Defense Daily, May 10, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has started environmental impact studies that should be completed by fall to determine the feasibility of launching not only targets, but interceptors from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program. The environmental impact

process also will examine the feasibility of launching targets and interceptors from Kodiak Island, Alaska. Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of MDA, several times has discussed the benefit of conducting the flight tests from the added locations to collect expanded data on the performance of the interceptors and other components of the GMD system when operating with differing ranges and velocities. The earliest launch from either locations would be after 2004 if the environmental process allows that to occur. Meanwhile, construction on the new GMD test bed at Ft. Greely, Alaska, is set to start in the middle of next month. Completion is expected by 2004. The construction also includes two additional buildings on Shemya Island, Alaska, and upgrades to the Cobra Dane missile tracking radar on Shemya. Kadish acknowledged safety concerns over testing from Ft. Greely because interceptors would fly over populated land. Kadish also said that while flight-testing will be conducted from Kodiak first, but "does not preclude" MDA from flight-testing out of Ft. Greely. The distance between Kodiak and Ft. Greely is about 500 miles. In another area, MDA and the Navy are set to incorporate an Aegis cruiser in the next GMD flight test, now slated for the end of July. Rear Adm. Kathleen Paige, MDA's technical director, said MDA will be free to use the Aegis as part of the test after the official U.S. withdrawal from the ABM treaty goes into effect after June 13. The Aegis cruiser will be used in an "off-mode" role to the GMD system to collect target track data. Data will be used to evaluate performance of the communications architecture and ability to transmit Aegis-generated messages. The Navy plans to use its Aegis-equipped ships as a key capability in its sea-based missile defense plan, including all phases of defense--boost, midcourse and terminal.

GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #10

MONDAY, MAY 6, 2002

MISSILE DEFENSE DEBATE EXPECTED TO MOVE TO FULL HOUSE, Defense Daily, May 6, 2002. When the FY '03 Defense Authorization Bill is considered by the full House this week, Rep. John Spratt (D-S.C.) may try again to rally support for an amendment defeated in committee that shifts missile defense funding among programs and does away with an effort to put interceptors into space, House aides said last week. The Spratt amendment, to shift \$135 million from three missile defense programs into other areas of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) budget, failed in a 26 to 32 vote during the House Armed Services Committee markup of the authorization bill last week. The House is slated to take up the bill starting Wednesday, aides said another Spratt amendment, which also failed in a party line vote, would have prohibited MDA from deploying nuclear-tipped interceptors. While the amendment would have allowed concept studies, it drew a line at deployment. That amendment failed 24 to 31. Despite the failure of Spratt's attempts to make changes to the MDA budget accounts, the debate on missile defense funding is far from over as three other

defense panels have still to take up the FY '03 defense authorization and appropriations bills.

SENATE REPUBLICANS STRATEGIZE TO BOLSTER U.S.-ISRAELI ARROW MISSILE BUYS, Defense Daily, May 6, 2002. Senate Republicans are ready to add \$70 million to the FY '03 Defense Authorization Bill for the joint U.S.-Israeli Arrow missile defense program if the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) does not bolster the program during markup of their version of the bill this week, sources told *Defense Daily*. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) requested \$60 million for Arrow in its FY '03 budget request. But, Hill sources said that funding is for the Arrow system, and not to procure Arrow missiles or ramp up the production rate to bring down the overall cost. The added funds would be to accelerate buys of the missiles being co-produced by Boeing [BA] and Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI). SASC is slated to mark up their version of the bill this week. If SASC does not beef up the Arrow account, some GOP senators intend to offer an amendment during floor debate of the bill to add the \$70 million, sources said. The \$70 million would buy the first 36 missiles to be co-produced by Boeing and IAI, sources said. The funding would allow a ramp up in Arrow missile production from two missiles per month to around six per month, sources added.

DoD SCRAPS NAVY AREA REQUIREMENTS, WILL EXPAND MIDCOURSE SYSTEM, Inside the Navy, May 6, 2002. Pentagon acquisition executive Pete Aldridge announced plans last week to enhance the Navy's midcourse missile defense system in lieu of resurrecting the canceled Area program requirements. "We found that through improvements in the Navy midcourse system, the so-called upper tier, which is performing quite well, and some improvements in the existing Block IV Standard Missile, we can achieve much of the capabilities lost as a result of the removal of Navy Area," Aldridge told reporters May 2. The announcement marked a reversal from previously announced plans to meet the Area program requirements with a new initiative. Aldridge said his decision to cancel the Area requirements, technically known as a terminal defense system, stemmed from a Missile Defense Agency briefing on a replacement program. When asked last week why he scrapped the Area requirements, Aldridge explained the midcourse system can accommodate a lower intercept altitude and fill in for shorter-range missiles. Additionally, Aldridge said last week modifications to the midcourse program could include enhancing the Block IV missile's kill probabilities. "It's an air defense capability," he said in reference to the Block IV, which has a range of about 80 to 100 nautical miles.

HOUSE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS LARGEST DEFENSE BUDGET SINCE FISCAL 1990, Defense Week, May 6, 2002. As early as Wednesday, the House is expected to take up the largest defense spending plan since fiscal 1990, a \$383 billion bill supporting the president's request passed last week by the House Armed

Services Committee. The panel added \$21 million to the \$8 billion request for missile defense development. This includes: adding \$52 million, shifted from other accounts, for the Aegis Lightweight Exoatmospheric Projectile, a mid-course defense interceptor, and for continued development of long-range tracking and discrimination radar; adding \$20 million for battle management, command, control and communication, system engineering and system-wide test and evaluation; providing \$1.1 billion, matching the budget request, for the Theater High Altitude Air Defense System and Patriot PAC-3 engineering, manufacturing development; moving development money for PACX-3 and the Medium Extended Air Defense System back to the Missile Defense Agency; and reducing \$78 million from the request for boost-phase defense and dropping the request for a second Airborne Laser aircraft. The committee matched the budget requests for space-based sensors and other cooperative programs.

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE (letter to the editor by Pete Aldridge), Defense News, April 29, 2002. Theresa Hitchens in March 11 Inside View Commentary, "The Unknown Spiral" seems to imply dubious charge in its own right, the author compounds this misapprehension by invoking the Missile Defense Agency as a case in point. The method we have chosen to guide BMD development, and to ensure its oversight, is the use of Capabilities-Based Requirements. The difference between a Capabilities-Based Requirements. The assessments of the threat, of the available technology, and based on those assessments, an appraisal of what can be built. The real motive behind spiral development is simply this: Ask any war fighter these days which he would rather have in his arsenal: an 80 percent solution today or a 100 percent solution five years from now. Spiral Development presumes the former. What's nefarious about that?

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2002

SCIENTIST: SPACE WEAPONS POSE DEBRIS THREAT, CNN, May 3, 2002. Prominent astrophysicist Joel Primack at the University of California, Santa Cruz, contends in a report presented to an international conference on science and spirituality that the use of high-tech weapons in space could transform low-Earth orbit into a wasteland for decades or longer. Military and other officials dismissed the claim as overblown. However, a foremost expert on space junk and retired NASA scientist, Donald Kessler, has mixed thoughts about this report ..."His report has truth, but is exaggerated ... [it] is technically correct, but not realistic." Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, Missile Defense Agency spokesman, said that low-level research is on-going with space-based lasers and other space-based defenses, but program emphasis is on ground-, air- and possibly sea-based missile defense systems. Primack argues that any country that felt threatened by America's ... space lasers or other weapons in space would only have to launch the equivalent of gravel to destroy the sophisticated weaponry. A marble traveling speeds as high as 17,000 mph (27,000 km/h), 10 times faster than a rifle bullet, could hit a satellite with as much force as a one-ton safe dropped three stories creating

more space junk. Military satellites are hardened to resist impacts from debris already in space and future orbiters will likely become even more protected as the technology improves, said Michael Kucharek, U.S. Air Force Space Command spokesperson. Nick Johnson from the NASA Orbital Debris Program Office, which monitors the threat of small space debris to spacecraft said if you added tens of thousands of particles out there, it would pale in comparison to what is already out there.

MISSILE DEFENSE MICROMANAGERS, Washington Times, May 7, 2002. The completed U.S. withdrawal from the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty on June 14 will clear the way to develop and deploy U.S. missile defense systems. However, SASC Chair, Carl Levin, is an ideologically committed opponent of missile defense and initially sought to cut more than \$1 billion from the budget George W. Bush had proposed to ready for deployment of a limited national missile defense last year. The senator nonetheless appreciated that he would have been soundly defeated had he brought to the Senate floor a bill mandating such deep cuts and chose to fight another day over funding for missile defense. After September 11, Levin decided not to pursue new legislative language to impose impediments calculated to preclude near-term deployments of effective anti-missile systems. However, such obstructionism may emerge from the Committee mark-up over the next few days. Levin has suggested a transparent divide-and-conquer stratagem that would required each armed service to certify that MDA expenditures ... denying President Bush the ability to streamline and accelerate missile defense development and acquisition by requiring congressional approval before missiles defense programs undergo milestone reviews and giving Congress the right to second-guess the department's milestone decision.

MISSILE PRETENSE SYSTEM: EUROPE; BRIEF ARTICLE, Earth Island Journal, June 22, 2002. UK -- While it's easier for a U.S. missile to locate and hit a flaming booster rocket within the first six seconds of its launch, destroying the booster would most likely not destroy the nuclear warhead, which would then proceed to tumble back to Earth considerably short of its target. According to MIT Professor Ted Postol, if the US intercepted a missile fired from North Korea, the nuclear payload could come down in Alaska or Canada; a similar missile destroyed after blasting off from Iraq could land in Britain or Europe. U.S. nuclear physicist Richard Garwin noted that ... you're better off having the warhead fall short ... of course, the people who it's going to land on may have a different view.

SENATE PANELS TO BEGIN QUIETLY ON FISCAL 2003 DEFENSE BILL, CQ Monitor News, May 6, 2002. Half the Senate Armed Services subcommittees will take their turns Tuesday with fiscal year 2003 defense authorization. A full committee markup could begin Wednesday afternoon. The markups in all six subcommittees and the full committee will be closed. The Senate version of the bill is still unnumbered. The \$396.1 billion House version (HR 4546) was marked up by the House Armed

Services Committee (HASC) May 1 and is scheduled for House floor May 9. Like their HASC counterparts, the Senate subcommittees are expected to move through their votes quickly, saving the toughest issues for full committee markup. The Airland Subcommittee will consider procurement and research and development programs for air-and land-based weapons systems ... most systems are not controversial.

SBIRS HIGH TEAM IMPLEMENTS MANAGEMENT CHANGES TO BETTER PROGRAM, Defense Daily, May 7, 2002. To keep the recently certified program on track, the Spaced Based Infrared Radar System (SBIRS)-High team recently placed Lockheed Martin in more of a lead-contractor status with Northrop Grumman in a subcontractor role. Last week DoD acquisition chief Pete Aldridge certified the program for continued funding, explaining that he was satisfied with the proposed alternatives. SBIRS-High was at risk of cancellation under the provisions of 1982 Nunn-McCurdy Amendment. However, Aldridge put Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman on notice to perform. If additional cost or technical problems surface in another six months, Aldridge said he would not hesitate to “pull the plug.” SBIRS High is planned to replace the operational TRW Defense Support Program satellites with four satellites in geo-synchronous earth orbit and two sensors in highly elliptical orbit.

EX-PRESIDENT CARTER CRITICIZES BUSH’S JUSTIFICATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE, San Jose Mercury News, May 7, 2002. Former President Carter, speaking to an audience at Stanford University Monday, criticized the Bush Administration’s use of North Korea as justification for its missile defense program and suggested the program is a diplomatic stumbling block for U.S.-China relations. Carter said that North Korea ... doesn’t have nuclear capability ... it’s against China, and the Chinese know that. He added that U.S.-China relationship could be one of the most important in the world.

MILITARY MUST MOVE IN NEW DIRECTION, Kansas City Star, May 7, 2002. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld proposes more spending for unmanned aircraft, space-based sensors and missile defense. He scrapped the 90’s two-major-wars at once planning for smaller scale wars that seem more likely. Rumsfeld requested money to refit four nuclear subs to fire cruise missiles and insert Special Forces teams into hostile areas without detection.

HOUSE LEADERS MEET WITH MDA DEPUTY ON AGENCY OVERSIGHT ISSUES, Inside Washington, 1 May 2002. House Armed Services research and development subcommittee members met today with Army Maj. Gen. Peter Franklin, Missile Defense Agency deputy director, to determine if proposed congressional reporting requirements would place an undue burden on the agency. At the R&D subcommittee's mark-up last night, Rep. John Spratt (D-SC) proposed, then tabled an amendment to the fiscal year 2003 defense authorization bill that he feels would codify

lax MDA reporting requirements. Spratt agreed to postpone a decision on the amendment until the subcommittee Chairman Duncan Hunter (R-CA) and other interested lawmakers could meet with MDA leaders to determine the amendment's merit. The amendment mandates a detailed statement of the cost, schedule and performance of MDA program activities, to include: specific milestones for hardware and software development; schedule, including milestones, of ground tests including goals; flight test schedule, including goals for each test; estimated cost of meeting each milestone and test event; and a report on the "minimum performance standards that must be met by a ballistic missile defense system before entering production"

NORTHROP, TRW REACH DATA PACT, PRESERVING POTENTIAL TAKEOVER BID, Wall Street Journal, May 7, 2002. Northrop Grumman and takeover agent TRW Inc., struck a crucial pact over the weekend that allows Northrop to scrutinize TRW's confidential financial data. TRW Chairman Philip Odeen said "we are pleased that we have reached a mutually acceptable agreement with Northrop..." A combination of the companies would create the nation's second largest defense contractor behind Lockheed Martin. Northrop said it would dispose of TRW's auto-parts business if it acquired TRW.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 2002

SENATE HEADS TOWARD CONFLICT OVER CRUSADER, MISSILE DEFENSE, CQ Monitor News, May 7, 2002. The Crusader could serve as a pre-show for missile defense. Congress appropriated \$7.8 billion in FY 02, and the White House has requested the same for FY 03. The Republican-controlled House Armed Services Committee fended off Democratic efforts to shift money within the president's request and approved an authorization that mirrors the administration's wishes. Democrats are working on a proposal that would give Congress more oversight over system development. Last year they attempted to dilute the administration's plan to withdraw from the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty by requiring congressional notification of any ABM tests that would violate the treaty. The Democrats accept this as history, but are crafting a plan ... acceptable to everyone in their fold. The party is unlikely to push any formal missile defense language until it has the support of all Democrats. Republican Sen. Jeff Sessions said that his party will probably oppose anything that sets down too many restrictions, but want to see the Democratic proposal. Democratic Sen. Jack Reed said the issue will likely play out in his subcommittee, but probably will be bumped to full committee. Three subcommittees finished their work on the \$396.1 billion defense bill (S2225) Tuesday. The final three will mark up their portions Wednesday morning. The closed full committee markup is set to start at 2:30 p.m. and could spill into a second day.

SPRATT AMENDMENT MOVES MISSILE DEFENSE DEBATE TO HOUSE FLOOR, Defense Daily, May 8, 2002. Moving the missile defense debate to the full House, Democratic Rep. John Spratt intends to introduce an amendment to the FY 03 Defense Authorization Bill that shifts funds from newer to more mature programs that are closer to fielding. Full House debate could take place as early as Thursday. The amendment failed in a 25 to 32 vote during the House Armed Services Committee markup of the bill. Spratt recommends ... cutting \$54.4 million from Space Based Boost, \$24.8 million from Space Based Laser and \$55.8 million from Sea Based Boost Phase programs. This proposal zeros out Space Based Boost and leaves \$34 million for Sea Based Boost. His proposed amendment shifts funds to the joint U.S.-Israeli program by adding \$65 million for PAC-3 and \$70 million for the Arrow missile program.

RUMSFELD URGES PASSAGE OF DEFENSE BUDGET FIRST, Defense Daily, May 8, 2002. Yesterday, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld urged the Senate appropriators to take up the FY 03 defense budget as its first order of business. The FY 03 defense budget request for \$379 billion represents a \$48 billion requested increase. His comments came during a hearing of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the \$14 billion DoD FY 02 supplemental request.

UNDER PRESSURE, HOUSE GOP DELAYS SUPPLEMENTAL MARKUP, National Journal's CongressDailyAM, May 8, 2002. This morning's scheduled House Appropriations Committee markup of the \$30 billion, FY 02 supplemental spending bill has been postponed at least until Thursday. Appropriations Chairman Young said the markup was put on ice to work through a dispute between committee Democrats and Republicans over a defense matter. The White House is not pleased with the language effectively requiring it to agree to designate emergency spending the additional \$1.8 billion in defense money the bill would add to Bush's \$14 billion request to get any of the bill's \$15.8 billion in supplemental defense money. Advisors to President Bush are continuing to weigh the congressional add-ons, but gave no indication that Bush would veto the bill, which contains much of what he requested.

RUMSFELD ON RESHAPING THE MILITARY, Christian Science Monitor, May 8, 2002. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld won plaudits for his leadership during a time of combat, now he is attempting something that may be more difficult: shaping the U.S. forces with his vision of the future. When the Bush administration took office, transformation of the military was a top national security priority, along with an emphasis on missile defense ... that meant taking advantage of new technologies and recent experience to widen the gap between the U.S. military and all possible opponents.

ALDRIDGE ISSUES ACQUISITION DECISION MEMO ON SBIRS HIGH, Inside Defense, May 7, 2002. Following the decision to certify the Space Based Infrared

System High's importance to national security, Pentagon acquisition czar Pete Aldridge has directed the Air Force to "fully fund" the early warning system in the fiscal year 2004 to 2009 program objective memorandum, according to a May 2 memo. The satellite system is at least \$2 billion according to previous Air Force estimates. Aldridge directed the National Reconnaissance Office in December to explore alternatives to SBIRS High. Also, in December, he slipped the program's launch dates by about two years. Aldridge last week certified SBIRS High and five other programs ... directed each of the programs to be funded to Office of the Secretary of Defense Cost Analysis Improvement Group cost estimates, which are traditionally closer that service estimates to final program costs, according to OSD officials. According to the memo, the Air Force will present a revised acquisition program baseline and acquisition strategy within three months, and officials must also brief Aldridge on the program's progress in January 2003.

OFFICIAL: IRAN DEVELOPING MISSILE, Associated Press, May 7, 2002.

WASHINGTON (AP) - Iran, with an assist from Russia and other countries, is developing a long-range missile that would give it the ability to strike NATO countries in Europe, a senior administration official says. The Shahab-4 missile's 1,250-mile range could reach Italy, Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Greece ... the shorter-range Shahab-3 can reach Israel, Turkey and U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia. Despite the emerging capability, an attack against American allies in Europe is considered highly unlikely because most of these countries maintain normal ties with Tehran, which they believe can help moderate Iran's behavior. However, Iranian Defense Minister Ali Shamkhani said that if Israel ``carries out any military action against Iran, the response will be beyond the imagination of any Israeli politician." In a speech Monday, Undersecretary of State John Bolton alluded to Iran's ``ongoing interest in nuclear weapons, and its aggressive ballistic missile research, development and flight-testing regimen." A CIA report issued this year said Iran has been receiving missile equipment, technology and related expertise from Russia, North Korea and China. Russia's role in assisting Iran seems at odds with the strong expressions of friendship and confidence Washington and Moscow have been demonstrating toward each other lately.

SUMMIT COULD LEAD TO RUSSIA HELPING U.S. ON MISSILE DEFENSE, Wall Street Journal, May 8, 2002. MOSCOW -- A U.S.-Russia summit this month could yield an agreement on harnessing Russian technology for an American missile-defense system, as well as a treaty setting out deep cuts in both countries' nuclear arsenals. Russia opposes Bush administration plans to build a national missile-defense shield, but an offer of contracts for its economically distressed defense industry ... conservatives will likely suspect a U.S. ploy to steal Russian technology. Russia has the world's only operational missile-defense system, a limited shield designed to protect Moscow from nuclear attack. The U.S. plan envisages a far more extensive network covering the

whole country. The centerpiece of the summit, scheduled to begin in Moscow on May 23, is likely to be the signing of a treaty cutting offensive nuclear weapons. The accord would reduce U.S. and Russian arsenals to between 1,700 and 2,200 warheads from their present level of about 6,000 each. Although acquiescing to a treaty, Washington is standing firm that it be allowed to store warheads taken out of service under the agreement.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2002

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE OKAYS AMENDMENTS FOR HOUSE DEFENSE BILL DEBATE, Defense Daily, May 9, 2002. The House Rules Committee has approved a number of amendments for consideration by full House during debate on the FY '03 defense bill, including ones that propose cutting funds in a number of ballistic missile defense programs. During a bill debate this week, Rep. Tom Allen (D-Maine) plans to offer an amendment prohibiting the development and deployment of nuclear-tipped ballistic missile interceptors, according to information provided by the House Rules Committee yesterday. His amendment defines the interceptors as a "system that uses a nuclear detonation to destroy an incoming missile or reentry vehicle." An earlier attempt by Rep. John Spratt (D-S.C.) to include a similar amendment during the House Armed Services Committee's (HASC) markup of the bill was defeated. An amendment to be offered by Rep. Rush Holt (D-N.J.) cuts a recommended increase of \$7.5 million for the kinetic energy anti-satellite system. Spratt, as expected, will offer an amendment shifting \$135 million among ballistic missile defense programs. Rep. John Tierney (D-Mass.) intends to offer an amendment that would prohibit DoD from using any funds on space-based missile defense programs. Tierney also will offer an amendment that prohibits funds for a ground-based national missile defense until Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) certifies that the Missile Defense Agency and contractors, as required by law, are giving OT&E access to all records that it considers necessary to fulfill its oversight role.

AIR FORCE WORKING ON PROJECT TO BOOST SOLAR TECHNOLOGIES, Space News, May 6, 2002. The U.S. Air Force is working to adapt photovoltaic cell technology originally developed for terrestrial applications for use on very-high-powered military and commercial satellites, officials involved in the effort said. Under a project dubbed PowerSail, scientists at the Air Force Research Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M., are using the cells to develop paper-thin, lightweight solar panels. Such panels, officials said, could pave the way for missions that require a lot of power, such as space-based radars or lasers. The PowerSail program could go a long way toward solving that problem, officials said. The Air Force has budgeted \$6 million to \$8 million for the project, and hopes to launch a space demonstration in 2005 or 2006. The Air Force research laboratory is conducting a series of ground tests to demonstrate how the arrays will be deployed in space. In addition, although the PowerSail cells are

inherently more resistant to space radiation than traditional cells, the Air Force Research Laboratory must develop a special protective covering for space applications.

SENATORS WEIGH PLEA TO BOOST DEFENSE FUNDS, Atlanta Journal and Constitution, May 8, 2002. Washington -- Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld got a generally favorable reception Tuesday from senators considering an administration proposal for \$14 billion in supplemental spending for the war against terrorism. After Rumsfeld, former Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), who now serves as co-chairman of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, testified. "Mr. Chairman," Nunn said, "we are in a new arms race between those seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction and those trying to stop them."

SUBCOMMITTEE PASSES ON MISSILE DEFENSE ISSUE, CQ Committee Coverage, May 8, 2002. Members of the Senate Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee decided Wednesday to allow the full committee to handle the question of whether there should be increased controls on missile defense programs. Democrats, concerned that the Pentagon is moving too quickly, are considering changes to the fiscal year 2003 defense authorization bill (S 2225) that would increase congressional oversight over those plans. Republicans are hesitant to put any restrictions on missile defense. The full committee is likely to consider any Democratic missile defense proposals on Thursday.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 2002

HOUSE EXPECTED TO ADD \$135 MILLION TO ARROW, PAC-3 MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM, Aerospace Daily, May 10, 2002. Late yesterday the House was expected to add \$135 million to the fiscal year 2003 defense budget request for the Arrow and Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile defense systems. An amendment would add \$65 million for PAC-3 to increase missile procurement from 72 to 96 and \$70 million toward the U.S. co-production of the Israeli missile used in the Arrow system. Rep. Duncan Hunter's (R-Calif.) amendment would pay for the increase by making a general reduction to the Missile Defense Agency's budget. His amendment gives MDA "discretion" on what to cut. Hunter's amendment would override a proposed amendment by Rep. John Spratt (D-S.C.) that contains the same \$135 million increase for Arrow and PAC-3, but cuts three missile defense research and development efforts: Space Based Laser, space-based interceptor and sea-based boost-phase. Hunter opposes Spratt's proposed cuts because they would kill or cripple the space and sea-based programs. Spratt was expected to accept Hunter's amendment, clearing the way for the House to approve Hunter's language. The House was expected to consider an amendment by Rep. John Tierney (D-Mass.) to bar the use of FY '03 funds for a space-based national missile defense program, and an amendment by Rep. Ed Markey (D-Mass.) to ban the development of nuclear earth-penetrator weapons.

LEVIN PROPOSED CUT KILLS MISSILE DEFENSE NATIONAL TEAM, Defense Daily, May 10, 2002. Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) Chairman Carl Levin's (D-Mich.) proposed cut to the FY 03 defense budget includes a \$371 million hit that kills the newly formed ballistic missile defense national industry team (NIT). Levin offered an overall \$870 million cut to the missile defense budget, and is proposing language to that would do away with the national team. The House version fully funds the NIT, making it a conference issue unless the Levin cut is overturned before the markup session wraps up or during full Senate consideration of the bill. The Levin proposal does away with \$147 million in funding to bring a second exoatmospheric kill vehicle into the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) test program; a \$50 million cut to the Sea-based Midcourse Defense program; close to \$100 million from the GMD program; \$190 million from Airborne Laser (ABL) Levin wants to cap it at one plane. The House bill cuts ABL by \$77.5 million, including \$60 million for down payment for a second Boeing 747-400 test aircraft and \$17.5 million for long-lead optics for the system. Levin's proposal adds \$40 million for co-production by Boeing and Israel Aircraft Industries of the U.S.-Israeli Arrow missile defense system. However, Republican proponents of that program contend at least \$70 million is needed for an adequate missile production rate and amendments are expected to make that add when the SASC bill reaches the full Senate for consideration.

CONGRESS IS WARNED NOT TO SAVE A WEAPONS SYSTEM, New York Times, May 10, 2002. WASHINGTON, May 9 -. The House committee also cut about \$1 billion from President Bush's missile defense program, shifting much of the money to shipbuilding. The House bill also included provisions that would ease federal environmental regulations on military installations. One provision would allow the Pentagon to obtain federal permits for killing migratory birds in training exercises. The Pentagon contends that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act penalizes troops who kill migratory birds accidentally. Another provision would allow military base commanders to receive exemptions from the Endangered Species Act if they develop natural resource management plans with the approval of state and federal regulators.

HOUSE PASSES DEFENSE SPENDING BILL, AP Online, May 10, 2002. WASHINGTON -- The House passed the biggest increase in military spending in decades early Friday. Lawmakers voted 359-58 to send the \$383 billion measure outlining 2003 defense spending to the Senate. The Senate Armed Services Committee completed work on its defense authorization bill. Behind closed doors, senators agreed to about \$1 billion less in missile defense spending than President Bush requested. In the House, Democrats fumed about exemptions the bill gives the military from major environmental laws. But Republican leaders beat back their attempt to force votes on the environmental provisions and on various other proposals concerning U.S. nuclear weapons policy, base closures and missile defense. Defeated Democratic proposals

included efforts to ... bar spending on space-based national missile defense programs. Lawmakers' decisions at this stage are not the last word. Congressional appropriators must still write separate appropriations legislation before the money can be spent.

EAGLE OR ALBATROSS? Business Week, May 13, 2002. Next-generation satellites are the eyes and ears of Star Wars. But this glitchy program may not survive. Engineers neglected the problem of looking into the sun. The instruments could be blinded when peering at regions of the earth backdropped by the sun. The system's contractor, Lockheed Martin knew of the problem five years ago, but underestimated its gravity. Then, a year before a scheduled 2002 launch, the aerospace giant overhauled the design ... which means a new round of tests that delay the launch until at least 2004. Space-Based Infra-Red System High (SBIRS High, or "sibbers," for short), the sunglasses episode was just one of many glitches. The program is now 70% over its revised \$ 4 billion budget and 275% over the original figure of \$ 1.8 billion. Because of the cost overrun, the Defense Dept. must cancel SBIRS High unless it certifies to Congress by May 5 that the system is essential for national security, that costs can be controlled, and that there's no alternative technology. Killing the program would be a huge setback for the missile-defense agenda. Everyone agrees that the current early-warning system, now three decades old, needs to be replaced.