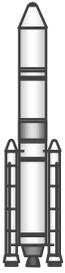


# ALASKA MISSILE DEFENSE EARLY BIRD WEEKLY



## (Twenty-Seventh Edition)

Compiled by: Ms. Hillary Pesanti, Community Relations Specialist  
Command Representative for Missile Defense  
907.552.1038  
hillary.pesanti@elmendorf.af.mil

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#### **ALASKA SPECIFIC NEWS BREAKS #27** **SEPTEMBER 2, 2002-SEPTEMBER 6, 2002**

**COST TRADES, IF NEEDED, WOULD BE MADE IN FAVOR OF FT. GREELY TEST BED**, [Inside Missile Defense](#), September 4, 2002. Because the Pentagon considers the missile defense test bed at Ft. Greely, AK, the No. 1 priority for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system, program officials will put its completion ahead of GMD development efforts if cost trade-offs become necessary, the GMD deputy program manager said during a recent industry conference. "Clearly there's not enough money to do everything," said Tom Devanney during an Aug. 20 speech at the

fifth annual Space and Missile Defense Conference [in Huntsville, Ala.]. “But we've been given our priorities. Our priority is to build the test bed and then continue using the test bed in the upgrade development . . .The PM outlined the current priorities in the GMD program: Construct the test bed at Ft. Greely, AK; Continue the development program for technologies that will be used in the GMD system; and Propose “production alternatives” to the Bush administration that could speed the establishment of an initial U.S. missile defense capability in the Pacific . . .

**DEFENSE WATCH**, Defense Daily, September 3, 2002. Silo Dig. MDA’s initial construction work digging the ground for interceptor silos at Fort Greely, Alaska, is almost complete, MDA officials report. The fifth silo has been completed and the construction team has started digging for a sixth. MDA hopes to get the initial construction work completed by October when the change in weather will make work difficult. Next year, MDA intends to put actual equipment in place. MDA also has a barge ready at Shemya Island to offload equipment needed to upgrade the Cobra Dane radar at that site, officials say. Quality Control Questions. MDA officials say they are looking at “quality control and processes” to determine why problems cropped up with nozzles on the modified Minuteman II booster’s rocket motors. The review team is looking at every aspect of the problem, an official notes. MDA late last month decided to delay the next Ground-based Midcourse Defense program test flight, Integrated Flight Test-9, for 30 to 45 days to the nozzle glitch . . . Two new rocket motors will soon be shipped to Kwajalein Missile Range for replacement, an official notes.

## **GLOBAL NEWS BREAKS #27**

### **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2002**

Labor Day

### **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2002**

**MISSILE DEFENSE CHOICES SOUGHT: PANEL URGES FOCUS ON 2 APPROACHES**, The Washington Post, September 3, 2002. An influential Pentagon advisory group has urged the Bush administration to narrow the focus of its missile defense program and concentrate on just two experimental approaches for guarding the nation against ballistic missile attack. The previously undisclosed recommendation, which came last month from a group of prominent defense experts under the auspices of the Defense Science Board, puts added pressure on the administration to begin defining an actual missile defense architecture. It reinforces complaints among some in Congress, the defense industry and elsewhere about the lack of specificity in an administration plan that involves as many as eight different approaches for knocking

down long-range missiles. Since taking office, President Bush has made the deployment of antimissile defenses a top military priority, citing a mounting threat from the long-range missile development programs in such hostile nations as North Korea and Iran. Bush has boosted spending on missile defense by about 50 percent, to \$7.7 billion a year, and has expanded research on a slew of technical approaches for firing interceptors or lasers from land, ships, aircraft or space platforms and for striking enemy warheads at every stage of flight, from just after launch to the final seconds before impact. Despite several successful flight tests and plans to have a rudimentary ground-based system in place in Alaska by 2004, parts of the Pentagon's development effort remain slowed by technical challenges, cost overruns and congressional budget trims. Defense officials have avoided presenting a plan for fitting any of the experimental systems together, saying time is needed to test which weapons will work, particularly now that the demise of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty has removed testing constraints. The Defense Science Board panel concluded that enough is known to warrant some choices sooner rather than later, which in turn would increase the prospects for a timely deployment of a workable system. "The program needs to get away from the relative comfort of having a wide-open horizon with no defined architecture," said a source in summing up the group's findings. "It needs to focus on a much narrower set of initial capabilities in order to get something that's worth fielding."

One approach endorsed by the panel is a system of land-based interceptors aimed at hitting warheads during their midcourse phase -- that is, after they have soared out of the atmosphere and while they are arcing through space. This system is the furthest along in development, with flight tests having begun in 1999 under President Bill Clinton. The panel's other favorite is a proposed system of ship-based interceptors that would be targeted at missiles in their boost and ascent phases. This option has strong backing among some congressional Republicans and such missile defense advocacy groups as the Heritage Foundation and High Frontier. Advocates contend that the Navy's fleet of 61 Aegis-equipped cruisers and destroyers -- designed to counter aircraft and cruise missiles -- can provide ready platforms for combating ballistic missiles, and can be equipped for this purpose in only a few years and for a fraction of the cost of a land-based system. But the expert panel, while supporting the idea of a sea-based system, rejected the notion that it could be accomplished relatively easily or quickly. Members concluded that for such a system to work, the Pentagon would have to develop a much faster interceptor than the Navy's newest one -- the Standard Missile 3 -- which is intended to go against medium-range missiles. The panel's recommendation is understood to reflect some of the thinking of Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Missile Defense Agency, who has been given broad authority by Bush and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld. Kadish and the Pentagon's chief acquisition official, Edward C. "Pete" Aldridge Jr., had asked the Defense Science Board to undertake the study. "We've got some tough choices to make," a senior Pentagon

official said. "The DSB report is one set of recommendations going into the hopper for decision-making, but it's certainly an influential set."

The president and other White House officials have not been briefed on the Defense Science Board report, the final draft of which is still being written. But a summary of the panel's findings and briefing charts were recently presented to Kadish and other defense officials. In a status report on the missile defense program that Rumsfeld and Kadish gave Bush at his ranch in Texas on Aug. 21, the president was advised not only of the program's progress but also of the issues up for decision this autumn, including the possibility of giving some approaches greater emphasis. "No decisions were made," the senior Pentagon official said. The panel's recommendation carries particular weight because the group included some of the nation's most respected authorities on missile defense and was headed by retired Gen. Larry D. Welch and William Graham. Welch, a former Air Force chief of staff who runs the Institute for Defense Analyses in Virginia, has chaired three independent missile defense studies over the past four years that have helped shape the Pentagon's program. Graham is a former science adviser to President Ronald Reagan and a onetime NASA deputy administrator. Welch and Graham served with Rumsfeld four years ago on a congressionally-convened commission that warned of a growing missile threat and that gave impetus to a renewed push for a national antimissile system. The chairman of the Defense Science Board, William Schneider Jr., also served on that commission and remains close to Rumsfeld. The open-ended nature of the administration's program has drawn widespread criticism.

Congressional Democrats, long skeptical that any effective and affordable national system can be built, have accused the administration of being fiscally irresponsible in not putting forward a specific architecture that could be priced. Republican missile defense advocates have also expressed frustration, arguing that greater definition and an emphasis on some approaches over others would speed deployment. Defense contractors, too, complain about the absence of a clearer, long-range program. "We are at the point where additional definition is needed," said an executive with one of the major missile defense contractors. "We could continue the 'let 1,000 flowers bloom' philosophy, but the government needs to decide what it wants to deploy and assign resources accordingly." Kadish is said to be firmly opposed to spelling out a "grand design." Not confident yet that all potential technical options for missile defense are known, let alone thoroughly studied, he still argues against getting locked into a specific architecture, according to officials familiar with his thinking. Kadish agrees that the land-based midcourse system and the sea-based, boost-phase option are the most promising approaches and should be emphasized now. But he continues to favor an evolutionary approach to development, telling listeners that the "most common sense" course is to build a missile defense network "a piece at a time when it's ready." In its quest for a network of antimissile defenses, the Bush administration has pursued a vision that is somewhere between Reagan's notion of a national shield against a massive

attack -- dubbed "Star Wars" by critics -- and Clinton's proposal for a set of land-based interceptors to counter a very limited attack.

Under Bush, the objective remains to be able to block a modest number of missiles. But to ensure success, administration officials have talked about erecting a "layered" network of weapons. They have reaffirmed the priority of this effort even after launching the war on terrorism last autumn. The ground-based, midcourse-intercept approach counts on interceptor rockets speeding into space and releasing "kill vehicles" designed to home in on and to obliterate enemy warheads by the force of collision. After failing to hit its target in two of the first three tests under Clinton, a prototype of the proposed system has scored intercepts in the past three attempts under Bush. Another test, delayed last month, is due before year's end. But the system's biggest weakness remains the extent to which it can discriminate between real missiles and decoys. Kadish and his staff have acknowledged the need for improvement. Even so, the Defense Science Board panel recognized the value of, at least, a second layer of defense. Some missile defense advocates continue to argue that the optimal solution lies in the use of interceptors or lasers fired from space-based platforms. And the Pentagon has been trying to develop an airborne weapon consisting of a chemical laser mounted on a modified Boeing 747 jetliner, with the first test shot scheduled for late 2004. But work on space-based systems has remained beset by technical problems and congressional opposition. "If you're going to meet the guidance to get something deployed, you're going to have to do something faster than most of the panel thought that spaced-based could be done," the informed source said.

**CONGRESS FACING DECISIONS ON MISSILE DEFENSE, AIRCRAFT FUNDING**, Aerospace Daily, September 3, 2002. Funding decisions for missile defense, Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornet fighters and Air Force C-17 Globemaster III transports are among the issues Congress will face when it returns from its August recess. . . The defense bills are before two House-Senate conference committees, both of which have to resolve differences over missile defense funding. The Senate versions of the bills fully fund the Bush Administration's \$7.8 billion request but give President Bush the option to use up to \$814 million of the money for anti-terrorism. The House defense authorization bill adds \$21 million to the missile defense request, while the House defense appropriations bill cuts \$74 million. Missile defense language also needs to be settled. The Senate defense authorization bill contains provisions the Defense Department says would require double reporting of information. The bill also would ban the development and deployment of nuclear-tipper interceptors, while a report accompanying the House version supports examining such interceptors.

**ANTIMISSILE PROGRAMS MIGHT GO GLOBAL ALONG JSF LINES**, Defense Week, September 3, 2002. The effectiveness of any global missile-defense system could be enhanced by international participation, possibly using the Joint Strike

Fighter program to point the way, said the Pentagon's top acquisition official. The acquisition process for missile defense requires innovative approaches, said Pete Aldridge, the Defense Department's under secretary for acquisition, at a National Defense Industrial Association conference [in Huntsville, Ala.] in late August . . . "The success of our international partnership efforts with the Joint Strike Fighter offers one possible blueprint for a missile-defense partner," Aldridge said. "We have brought that approach to participation in space and missile defense, by permitting both monetary and in-kind commitments." . . . The United States would like to be able to get a unique capability from any country that would aid missile-defense development, Aldridge said. Companies could find a niche for their specific expertise.

**U.S. DOD SEEKS TO BOLSTER CRUISE MISSILE DEFENCES,** Jane's Defence Weekly, September 4, 2002. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is spearheading a programme to bolster the ability to defend the homeland against cruise missile attacks, as part of a broader effort among 19 federal agencies to protect North America from air threats. However, even with the attention homeland air defence is receiving following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, funding for the programme remains a stumbling block, according to one senior DoD official . . . After much co-ordination and deliberation, the DoD, working with the other agencies, has drafted a concept of operations (CONOPs) for 'homeland air security', including CMD, which is now under White House review . . . Cruise missiles have been the 'other' missile threat to the U.S. homeland, receiving less attention in policy debates on post-Cold War security risks than the spectre of long-range ballistic missiles. Yet they are a threat that is growing, according to US defence officials.

**TRW MOVES OUT ON SBIRS-LOW,** Defense Week, September 3, 2002. The Pentagon late last month underscored its decision to stick with TRW to develop a set of missile-defense satellites. The statement came in the form of an \$868 million deal with TRW on the Space-Based Infrared System-Low, or SBIRS-Low, satellites, a program that has been beset by cost and schedule woes . . . "I think we've got a program that's doable," said Pete Aldridge, the Pentagon's top acquisition official, at an August space and missile defense conference, referring to SBIRS-Low. "Now the only issue is performance," adding he's not "squeamish" about taking action if that performance doesn't satisfy him . . . Even more important [Patrick Caruana, TRW vice president for missile defense] said, is that once launched, the Missile Defense Agency will have all the elements it needs as part of its ballistic missile-defense test bed to begin "to fully test the individual elements and then the synergistic effects from all of the elements" to show what a layered Ground-based Missile Defense would look like.

**ABE URGES JAPAN TO STUDY LEGALITY OF MISSILE DEFENSE PLAN,** Japan Economic Newswire, August 29, 2002. Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Shinzo Abe called [August 29] for more serious thought to be given to the applications of a

missile defense (MD) initiative, on which Japan and the United States are undertaking joint research. In a speech in Nagoya, central Japan, Abe said Japan at the moment has expressed 'understanding' of the initiative, but has yet to consider what to do after the research stage is completed . . . Japan may be able to deal with the issue on technical grounds, but not constitutionally, according to Abe . . . The deputy chief cabinet secretary reiterated the need to study legal issues involving antimissile actions by Japan in areas other than its territorial seas and waters, citing the Cabinet Legislation Bureau's view they could possibly infringe the Constitution.

### **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2002**

**NORTH KOREA RELAXES RHETORIC AGAINST JAPAN**, Korea Times, September 5, 2002. North Korea awaits a watershed visit Sept. 17 by Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi for the first-ever Pyongyang-Tokyo summit . . . Barely a month and a half ago, North Korea was accusing Japan of trying to "nuclearize itself, militarizing its self-defense forces, and disavowing its wartime crimes. Now, its statements are mostly about Japan needing to clear its wartime past for an improvement in relations. But, North Korea is accusing the United States of harboring hostility toward Pyongyang and making false accusations about missile threats to justify the its missile defense plans. On Monday, North Korea vowed that it would continue to build its "defense forces since the United States was making up Pyongyang's so-called missile threat. On the 57th anniversary of the U.S. military presence in South Korea on Tuesday, the North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was this presence that was obstructing Korean efforts for peace and unification.

**U.S. ARMY EYES LOW-COST CRUISE MISSILE KILLER**, Jane's Defence Weekly, September 4, 2002. The US Army is developing an air-defence interceptor optimised to engage unsophisticated cruise missiles and unmanned air vehicles at a fraction of the cost of other defensive systems. The 'Low-Cost Interceptor' (LCI) could be available around the end of the decade, perhaps earlier depending on funding, according to army officials. Because the system relies on commercially available technologies and modified components from existing systems, developmental risk is deemed low and the service believes that a production cost around \$100,000 per unit is attainable. In contrast, the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile is expected to have a unit-production cost around \$2 million, although it is a much more sophisticated capability meant to engage difficult targets. The LCI is planned to complement existing and next-generation air-defence systems like PAC-3 and the Surface-Launched Air-to-Air Missile, and fit seamlessly in the overall US air-defence architecture.

**SPIDER'S WEB: MISSILE CLEANUP IS A TANGLED TALE IN BULGARIA**, Wall Street Journal, September 4, 2002. The Soviet-built SS-23 ballistic missile can deliver a nuclear, chemical or conventional warhead to a target 500 kilometers away.

But to the government of Bulgaria, the presence of the old Soviet missiles earmarked for destruction has delivered nothing but political troubles. The Bulgarian experience underscores the difficulty of getting rid of ballistic missiles at a time when the West is concerned about the development of weapons of mass destruction by rogue states and terrorist groups . . . Set adrift by the collapse of the Soviet Union a decade ago, Bulgaria found itself with stockpiles of weapons from its former patron and unencumbered by rules governing their sale. The result, according to a 1999 Human Rights Watch report, was "a reputation as an anything-goes weapons bazaar." Now Bulgaria, eager to join NATO and the European Union, is changing that reputation by enacting strict export-control laws and demolishing the Cold War's explosive leftovers. Bulgaria, prodded by Washington, agreed to destroy its old stocks of ballistic missiles as a way to reduce the regional weapon-proliferation risks feared by the U.S. But neither Bulgaria nor the U.S. expected that the SS-23 demolition project would become ensnared in environmental concerns, political rumblings and old-fashioned "not-in-my-backyard" feeling.

**INTERVIEW WITH LTG COSUMANO**, Military Aerospace Technology Online, August 2002. Lieutenant General Joseph M. Cosumano Jr. assumed command of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) and the U.S. Army Space Command (ARSPACE) on April 30, 2001 . . . Q: What is SMDC doing to better integrate missile defenses? A: We're the operational integrator for the Army for missile defense in the joint environment. We provide not only the scientists and engineers who work on the missile defense program in Huntsville, AL, but we also work on all future concepts for missile defense . . . While there's been a sea change in space, there's also been a sea change in missile defense with the creation of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) . . . Q: How does the Army fit into this environment? A: With Patriot, THAAD and our Ground-based Midcourse System, and, in the future, the Medium Extended Air Defense System, or MEADS . . . Now you have the MDA with this new approach, and you have the ABM treaty that went away on June 14. That leaves wide open the concepts that have to pull sea, air, and space together. Q: What role would a ground-based missile defense play in helping the Army transition into the objective force? A: Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3), the U.S.'s only theater ballistic missile system, will continue to improve that and coupled with THAAD, will provide necessary protection for access and entry into theaters of operation, and give us the ability to operate under that umbrella . . . MEADS is a new system that we're working with the Germans and the Italians to solve that issue of those future force requirements of mobility and deployability.

**OFFICIALS TOUT IMPORTANCE OF ALLIED PARTICIPATION IN MISSILE DEFENSE**, Inside Missile Defense, September 4, 2002. Top military officials gathered here for the fifth annual space and missile defense conference highlighted the importance of allied participation in building a layered ballistic missile defense system. Identifying teamwork and quality as two primary challenges in

building the BMDS, officials emphasized the vision set forth by the Bush administration, which encompasses an integrated and layered system capable of protecting the United States, friends, allies and deployed forces from the threat of ballistic missiles. "The effectiveness of any global ballistic missile defense system will be enhanced by international participation," said Pentagon acquisition chief Pete Aldridge during a speech at the conference . . . On BMDS, the Missile Defense Agency has broadened its approach to international participation by considering monetary commitments as well as more unique ways to contribute, such as joint use of radars or system basing rights, Aldridge said . . . In a briefing with reporters during the event, Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano -- commanding general of SMDC -- also underscored the need to leverage support from abroad in addition to the existing cooperative programs . . . During a conference banquet, a top Russian scientist proposed a full-scale joint effort to build a ballistic missile defense system. MDA officials have been briefed on the proposal . . . [Anatoly Kuzin is the deputy director for strategic planning at Russia's Khronichev State Research and Production Space Center in Moscow] suggested a joint effort in target development, adding "maybe one day U.S. interceptors will be launched using Russian-built launch vehicles."

**MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY CONTRACTS, DoD, September 4, 2002.** TRW Systems, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is being awarded the Joint National Integration Center Research and Development Contract (JNICRDC). The JNICRDC period of performance is Sept. 1, 2002 through Jan. 3, 2003, with two one-year options from Feb. 1 2003 through Jan. 31, 2004 and Feb. 1 2004 through Jan. 31, 2005. Under this contract, TRW will provide research and development services to conduct rapid prototyping of the overarching joint and coalition Battle Management Command and Control (BMC2) system for the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS), develop and operate the BMDS BMC2, Communications test bed, conduct BMDS interoperability testing and analysis, develop, conduct, and support missile defense modeling and simulation for the overall BMDS, its segments and program elements, and plan, conduct, and analyze missile defense BMC2, and communications operator-in-the-loop argames and commander in chief exercises to support the development of joint and coalition missile defense concepts of operation. TRW will support and maintain facilities and communications for the entire JNIC, the Space Warfare Center, the Space Aggressor Squadron, the Attack and Launch Early Reporting to Theater system, the Aerospace Fusion Center, the Center for Research Support, and the Cheyenne Mountain Training System. The contract will be performed at Schriever Air Force Base, Colo. Delivery orders issued against this contract will use fiscal years 02 through 05 research, development, test, and evaluation, and customer funds. The contract value is not to exceed \$200 million for the basic effort, and \$200 million for each option, for a total not to exceed value of \$600 million. The Joint National Integration Center, Schriever Air Force Base is the contracting activity. (H95001-02-D-0001).

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2002**

**PENTAGON LEADERS PREPARE NEW BUYING RULES INTENDED TO SHIFT CULTURE, Inside The Pentagon, September 5, 2002.**

The Defense Department's top leadership is preparing to jettison cumbersome regulations that have controlled program development and acquisition for decades in favor of a set of guidelines proponents say are aimed at introducing a dramatic cultural shift in Pentagon buying practices, Inside the Pentagon has learned. But the proposed replacement is already stirring controversy among critics, who say they see early signs that an entrenched bureaucracy within the Office of the Secretary of Defense is attempting to sabotage major changes and hold tight to the status quo. A draft memorandum has been prepared for Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's signature that would cancel the current DOD Directive 5000.1, which deals with defense acquisition policy, and Instruction 5000.2, which provides a more detailed framework for managing acquisition efforts. The 5000-series documents would be replaced by interim guidance offering policy direction and related procedures. "The intent of this guidance is to rapidly deliver affordable, sustainable capability to the warfighter that meets the warfighter's needs," states the draft memo . . . The draft document would apply to OSD, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the services, combatant commands, and other DOD components. However, the Missile Defense Agency will continue to operate according to direction Rumsfeld provided last January when the agency was formed . . . That [overall military transformation effort] has Aldridge increasingly embracing the concept of "spiral development" in acquisition programs, in which the services will develop and field increasingly capable iterations of a weapon or support system. The Missile Defense Agency is actually the first and most visible defense organization to adopt such an approach.

**TRW WINS UP TO \$600 MILLION IN MISSILE SHIELD WORK, Reuters,**

September 4, 2002. TRW Inc. has won a contract worth up to \$600 million to develop battle-management aspects of President Bush's push for an antimissile shield, the Pentagon said on Wednesday. The initial contract, for work to be performed at Shriever Air Force Base, Colorado, is for up to \$200 million through Jan. 3, 2003. Two one-year options valued at \$200 million each may follow, for a total value up to \$600 million through Jan. 31, 2005, the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency said. Under the deal, TRW Systems of Colorado Springs will support and maintain facilities for the Joint National Integration Center, the Space Warfare Center and the Cheyenne Mountain Training System among other outfits involved in missile-defense research and development, the Missile Defense Agency said. TRW will also develop and operate the Battle Management Command and Control system for ballistic missile defense and carry out related modeling and simulation work, the agency said.

**CURBING U.S. ENTHUSIASM**, National Review Online, September 4, 2002.

Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov recently concluded a visit to China with unusual declarations concerning key strategic areas. Moscow and Beijing are trying to keep American security initiatives in check . . . The Russian premier and his Chinese counterpart, Zhu Rongji, have signed a declaration opposing the militarization of space and supporting a key role for the U.N. Security Council in the fight against terrorism. "The declaration is a follow-up on the June 27 joint proposal before the U.N. Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for a new international treaty to ban weapons in outer space," says Col. Larry Wortzel (U.S. Army, Ret.), a former U.S. military attaché in Beijing. Wortzel points out that this treaty, if approved, will deny the Bush administration a key component for ballistic-missile defense: space-based interceptors, similar to the Reagan-era Brilliant Pebbles system. However, it is certain that the U. S. would veto the treaty, Wortzel says. China and Russia are challenging U.S. predominance by highlighting the role of the U.N. — and their own veto power at the Security Council — in the war against terrorism. Moscow and Beijing also oppose space-based missile defense, which, from their point of view, would give Washington policymakers a great advantage.

**MDA ASKS TARGET CONTRACTORS TO STUDY INF, START**

**COMPLIANCE ISSUES**, Inside Missile Defense, September 4, 2002. The Missile Defense Agency is asking all contractors bidding on a new targets and countermeasures program to review possible compliance issues with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) and Strategic and Offensive Arms (START) treaties. Some interpretations of these treaties may preclude the United States from developing realistic ballistic missile targets. On Aug. 31, MDA released a draft request for proposals seeking a single contractor to supply the agency with all target missiles and associated countermeasures. Several contractors now provide the agency's targets. The single contract will be worth about \$500 million annually. Contractors have until Sept. 25 to send in their proposals to the draft RFP . . . The agency is asking those bidding to draw up a transition plan for how the agency will move from several contractors to a single one. The draft RFP notes that "some contracts and task orders will be ongoing" when the contract award is made, adding, "It is critical that the change from doing business under our current structures to a prime contract structure not degrade our track record relative to timely delivery of required target capabilities."

**PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIALS SHOULD BE BANNED**, TASS,

September 5, 2002. The rising danger of nuclear proliferation in the world makes more pressing the need to impose an international ban on manufacture of fissionable materials for military purposes. This opinion was expressed by Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov in his new book "Russia's foreign policy in epoch of globalisation". . . According to the minister, "space direction of strategic stability assumes special importance." Russian diplomacy suggests removing concerns of various countries over "new missile

threats" with political measures "without breaking down the present strategic balance." According to Ivanov, they include the establishment of the Moscow Centre for exchanging data on missile launches by Russia and the United States and creation of a global system of control over non-proliferation of missiles and missile technologies. The minister champions "broad cooperation of all states in the sphere of missile defence."

**WASHINGTON MULLS ARROWS TO INDIA**, American Foreign Policy Council, Washington, DC, September 4, 2002. The debate over Israel's proposed sale of the Arrow Theater Missile Defense System to India continues to rage in Washington, according to a report in the current (September 5) issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review. . . Pentagon planners, who view India as a key international missile defense ally, are eager to approve the sale of the jointly-developed Israeli-American system. But officials in Foggy Bottom are concerned that a green light for the sale will heighten regional tensions and encourage a South Asian arms race. So far, the Bush White House appears undecided on whether to approve the Indian purchase. However, Indian officials are increasingly viewing the issue as a barometer of the emerging strategic relationship between Washington and New Delhi. Russian President Vladimir Putin's upcoming December trip to India is expected to entail a major effort to expand the military relationship between Moscow and New Delhi, the August 28th issue of The Hindu reports. On the agenda, according to the Indian daily, are proposals for the construction of an integrated Indian national missile defense based around Russia's S-300VM air-defense system. The proposed nationwide program would also integrate India's indigenous missile projects, such as the "Trishul" surface-to-air missile, the paper reports.

#### **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002**

**TRW WINS CONTRACT EXTENSION AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.-AREA AIR FORCE BASE**, The Gazette (Colorado Springs), September 6, 2002. TRW Inc. won an extension of its contract to supervise operations at the Joint National Integration Center at Schriever Air Force Base east of Colorado Springs. The contract, worth as much as \$600 million during the next three years, was awarded Wednesday by the U.S. Missile Defense Agency. Under the wide-ranging contract, TRW is responsible for work ranging from developing sophisticated war-gaming software to building maintenance . . . TRW employs about 200 people and supervises 400 subcontractor employees at Schriever, TRW spokeswoman Marynoele Benson said. Its company Springs work force is 400. The contract extension confirms the military's strong stabilizing influence in the Springs area, said Fred Crowley, senior economist with the Southern Colorado Economic Forum. Aerospace companies in Colorado Springs have won nearly \$ 3 billion in military contracts since December, Crowley said.

**TRW MOVES OUT ON SBIRS-LOW**, *Space & Missile*, September 5, 2002. The Pentagon late last month underscored its decision to stick with TRW to develop a set of missile-defense satellites. The statement came in the form of an \$868 million deal with TRW on the Space-Based Infrared System-Low, or SBIRS-Low, satellites, a program that has been beset by cost and schedule woes . . . There is an option to launch both satellites at the same time, [Air Force Col. Randall Weidenheimer, systems program director for SBIRS-Low] said, which would likely take place in 2007 . . . Though the initial launches are limited, the satellites "will measure on-orbit performance versus predicted performance and [be] integrated into the test bed," said Patricia Sanders, Missile Defense Agency program executive officer for the ballistic missile defense system and the director of test and evaluation.

**TECHNOLOGY MUST CONTINUE TO PUSH THE ENVELOPE, COSUMANO SAYS**, *Space & Missile*, September 5, 2002. To remain a global leader in space and missile defense, the United States must continue to push the technology envelope and share the results, said a top Army officer. Army Space and Missile Defense Command leader Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano told the annual space and missile defense conference Aug. 22 that the United States is a global leader in space and missile defense. However, a leader incurs obligations, "to continually push the envelope and to fight complacency. I think if we fail to continually push the envelope in these we will not remain a global leader in the future". . . Cosumano said the command's research and technology center is working toward the future in several areas, including directed energy, advanced missiles and satellites . . . Researchers at the command are also looking into hypersonic propulsion technologies with NASA, which, if it proves out, would reduce missile size and weight while maximizing the payload . . . Advances in miniaturization and power technologies are enabling research on micro-satellites, which would reduce the size of satellites potentially allowing the use of smaller launch vehicles. Miniature kill vehicles could potentially advance future missiles.

**ROCHE: AIR FORCE WILL BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN SBIRS HIGH PROGRAM**, *Inside Missile Defense*, September 4, 2002. Air Force officials will be providing far more oversight to the \$8.4 billion Space Based Infrared System High program and will more rigorously examine the program's future progress, Air Force Secretary James Roche told *InsideDefense.com* last week . . . Roche explained in an interview that SBIRS High had been managed through a Total System Performance Responsibility arrangement, under which the contractor was given the bulk of responsibility for the program's success. "This is a program that, because it was [TSPR,] program, people were not on top of it," he said. "People did not realize how far off track it had gotten." Recently, Pentagon acquisition executive Pete Aldridge told reporters SBIRS High is back on track. Roche agreed, adding, "It's because we built a new track." The program has now been "repackaged" and the Air Force has moved away from the TSPR approach, Roche said.

**TRANSFORMATION TURNS UP HEAT ON PROGRAMS, OFFICIALS SAY,** Defense Daily, September 6, 2002. The technological and organizational transformation now underway at the Pentagon has brought more intensity to the process of vetting programs and requirements for continued funding support, according to officials . . . So far, the evolving definition of what constitutes a "transformational" system, program or force structure has led to some significant programmatic changes . . . Congress has called for lists of systems and programs that are considered transformational, ostensibly so that these could be protected in future budget debates, according to members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld this spring appointed retired Vice Adm. Arthur Cebrowski to direct DoD's Office of Force Transformation to help manage the transformation process and provide an Office of the Secretary of Defense-level point of contact for the development of transformation plans for material, technology and for the organizations and strategies that the Pentagon may employ in future conflicts.

**ALDRIDGE PLANS TO SHED JOBS, WORKLOAD,** Defense News, September 2-8, 2002. The Pentagon's acquisition office is in the midst of an overhaul that will divest it of people and funding, including nearly \$2 billion that will shift to the military services during the next several years, according to U.S. defense officials and documents. The move is part of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's campaign to push resources out of the Pentagon bureaucracy and onto the battlefield by modernizing defense programs and realigning the budget. In a June 19 memo, Edward "Pete" Aldridge, undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics (AT&L), said his office has "too many programs and too much money. We should be smaller — not larger — than most defense agencies," Aldridge wrote, adding that his office's emphasis should shift to new "business areas" more attuned to Rumsfeld's military transformation agenda. In the memo, Aldridge called on his staff to propose funding cuts and personnel shifts that will allow the organization to shed jobs and workload. He has approved a number of the proposals, outlining them in an Aug. 6 memo and calling on Mike Wynne, his principal deputy, to put his plan in motion. However, Aldridge noted that personnel and resource cuts recommended by his staff fell short of legislative requirements to cut contractor support and trim military assistants, military deputies and other staff, and called for further input from his principal staff.

**PENTAGON DOWNSIZING BEGINS TO TAKE SHAPE,** Defense News, September 2-8, 2002. The Pentagon office charged with encouraging the military services to take a joint approach toward training and simulation projects could be scaled back or cut as part of an overall downsizing effort in the U.S. Defense Department's acquisition shop, according to Pentagon officials and documents. [Edward "Pete" Aldridge, the undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics,] initiated the downsizing effort in a June 19 memo in which he directed Ron Sega, the

director of Defense Research and Engineering, to cut \$700 million in science and technology funding, programs and personnel. In that memo, Aldridge suggested moving DMSO to the Joint Staff as part of the overall divestiture. But Sega resisted the DMSO proposal in a July 9 memo to Aldridge. "We don't recommend devolving this program," Sega wrote, adding that DMSO is essential to providing independent analysis and verification of the progress of the entire Defense Department science and technology program.