



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

XVII. 9 a
#79

September 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS AND
INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Reducing the United States Nuclear Arsenal

Pursuant to the President's direction to me, I direct accomplishment of the following as soon as possible:

1. The United States armed forces shall eliminate its inventory of ground-launched theater nuclear weapons.
2. Tactical nuclear weapons shall be removed from all surface ships, attack submarines, and land-based naval aircraft bases.
3. United States strategic bombers shall stand down from their alert postures and their nuclear weapons shall be removed and stored in secure areas.
4. The United States intercontinental ballistic missiles scheduled for deactivation under the terms of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty shall stand down from alert.
5. Development of the mobile Peacekeeper ICBM rail garrison system and the mobile portions of the small ICBM program shall be terminated.
6. The nuclear short-range attack missile program (SRAM-II) shall be terminated.
7. A Unified Command Plan with a United States Strategic Command to which all elements of the U.S. strategic deterrent are to be assigned shall be submitted to me.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after coordination with appropriate departmental officials, shall prepare for my approval the orders necessary to accomplish items 1 and 2 above, except for the weapons destruction aspect of item 1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall ensure the accomplishment of that aspect. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to me for approval the orders necessary to accomplish immediately items 3 and 4. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, after coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and other officials as appropriate, shall ensure the prompt accomplishment of items 5 and 6. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall ensure accomplishment of Item 7. This memorandum shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law and safety and security standards.

Dirk Cheney

13-4-347B

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Department of Energy Document Review	
1 st Review Date: <u>9/10/93</u>	Determination: (Circle Number(s))
Authority: DC: <u>RS-60</u> Reviewer: <u>[Signature]</u>	1. Classification Retained
Derived From: <u>DD</u>	2. Upgraded/Downgraded To: _____
Declassify On: _____	3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contains No DOE Classified Info
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Authority: DC: <u>DD</u> Reviewer: <u>[Signature]</u>	5. Declassified
	6. Classified Info Expired
	7. Other (Specify): <u>See page only</u>

PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE

OSD 3.3(b)(5), (6), 6.2 (a)

Eliminate ground launched tactical nuclear weapons



DOE
6.2 (a)

Stand down strategic bombers from alert

Stand down ICBM's scheduled for START deactivation

Cancel Peacekeeper and small ICBM mobility programs

Cancel SRAM-II

Simplify strategic command and control under STRATCOM

Propose joint elimination of MIRVed ICBM's

Cooperate to permit non-nuclear missile defenses

Cooperate on safety, security, command and control,
and warhead destruction

Department of Energy Document Review	
Determination: (Circle Number(s))	
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3. Initialed No DOE Classified Info	
4. Coordinate With:	
5. Declassified	
6. Classified Info Registered	
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POE 6.2 (d)

AS 1.4 (a)

DSD 6.2 (a)

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SEA BASED TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

**Withdraw nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles
from surface ships and submarines**

Withdraw nuclear bombs from aircraft carriers

**Withdraw nuclear depth bombs for
land based Naval aircraft**

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STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Take bombers off alert

B-1, B-52G, B-52H at 12 SAC bases



Store weapons in secure areas

IS 1.4 (a)

Can return to alert status if needed

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

**Immediately stand down ICBM's
to be deactivated under START**

Minuteman II 450 silos

Accelerate elimination after START is ratified

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STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Cancel Peacekeeper rail garrison program

Total for 50 mobile launchers	\$6.80 billion
Obligated so far	\$2.00 billion
FY 92 budget request	\$0.26 billion

Cancel mobile part of small ICBM program

Total for 300 mobile launchers	\$11.200 billion
Obligated so far	\$ 0.025 billion
FY 92 budget request	\$ 0.115 billion

Cancel short range attack missile - SRAM-II

Total for 700 missiles	\$2.235 billion
Obligated so far	\$0.783 billion
FY 92 budget request	\$0.177 billion

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Actual savings will depend on as yet
undetermined termination costs

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Create US Strategic Command

Simplify command and control

Operational control of all strategic forces

HQ at Offutt AFB, NE

Deactivate SAC

CINC's rotate between USAF and USN

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STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

**Propose US and Soviets agree to eliminate
MIRVed ICBM's**

Develop agreed timetable

**Move to modify or eliminate systems
under START protocols**

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AREAS FOR COOPERATION

Technical cooperation on:

Weapon safety and security

Environmentally sound weapon destruction

Nuclear command and control

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NUCLEAR FORCE INITIATIVES

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NUCLEAR FORCE INITIATIVES

TACTICAL

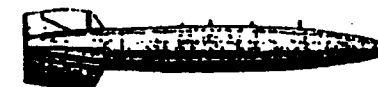
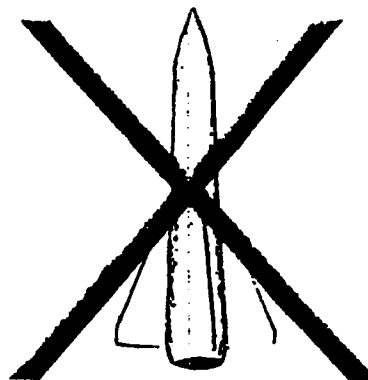
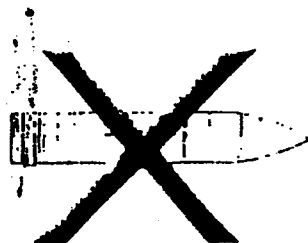
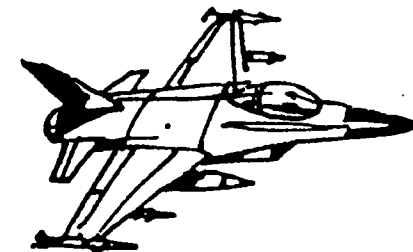
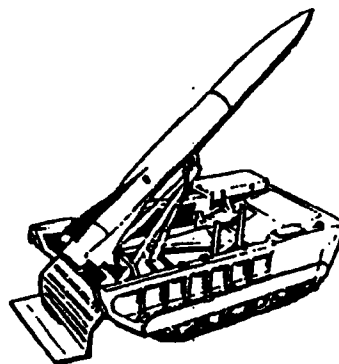
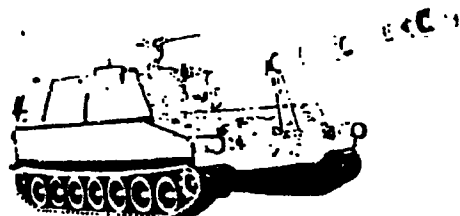
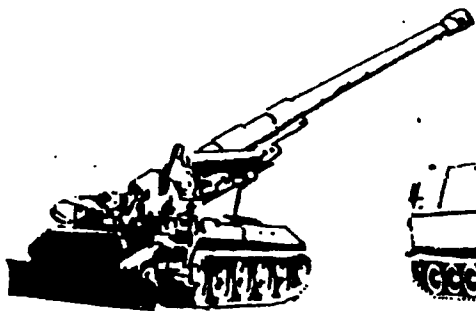
- Withdraw, dismantle, and destroy
 - Artillery
 - LANCE Missiles
- Remove nuclear weapons from ships
 - Destroy older warheads
 - Store remainder on US territory
- Withdraw and destroy nuclear weapons associated with land-based Naval Air

STRATEGIC

- Remove bombers from alert
- Remove START ICBMs from alert and accelerate MM II reductions after START ratification
- Cancel
 - PEACEKEEPER Rail Garrison
 - Mobile portion of Small ICBM
 - SRAM
- Activate Strategic Command

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ARMY & AIR FORCE TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON



NUCLEAR ARTILLERY SHELLS

DELIVERED BY US AND ALLIED LAND FORCES

LANCE MISSILES WITH NUCLEAR WARHEADS

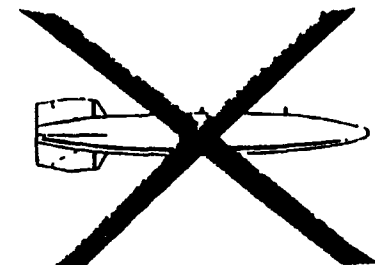
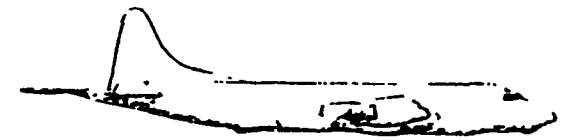
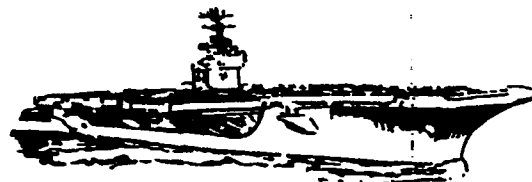
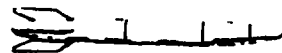
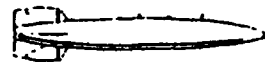
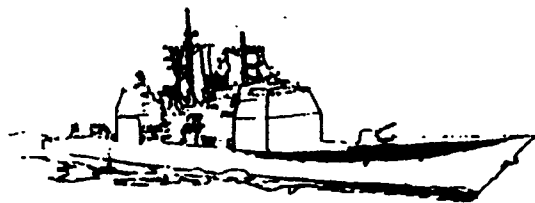
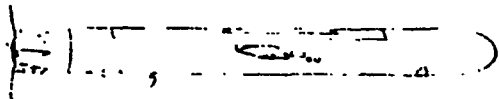
DELIVERED BY US AND ALLIED LAND FORCES

NUCLEAR BOMBS

DELIVERED BY US AND ALLIED LAND BASED TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

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NAVY TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS



TOMAHAWK MISSILES WITH NUCLEAR WARHEADS

LAUNCHED BY SURFACE WARSHIPS AND
ATTACK SUBMARINES

NUCLEAR STRIKE BOMBS

DELIVERED BY CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT

NUCLEAR DEPTH BOMBS

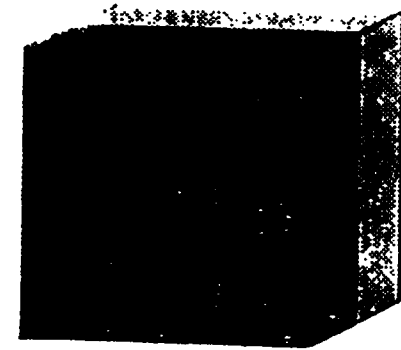
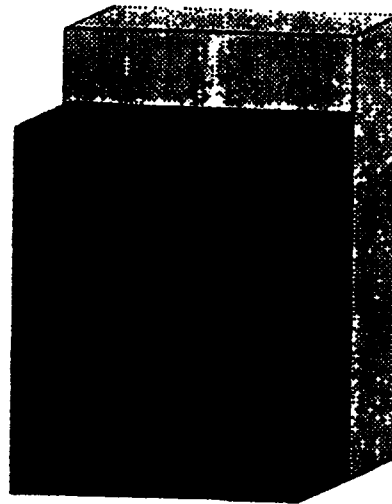
DELIVERED BY CARRIER AND LAND
BASED ANTI-SUBMARINE AIRCRAFT

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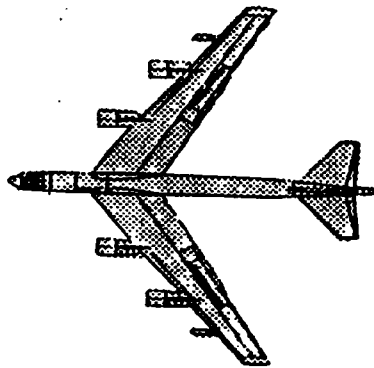
STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON ALERT

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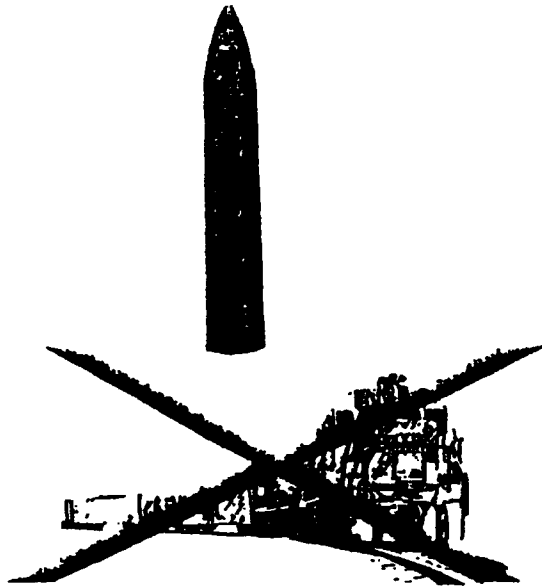
Before Initiative



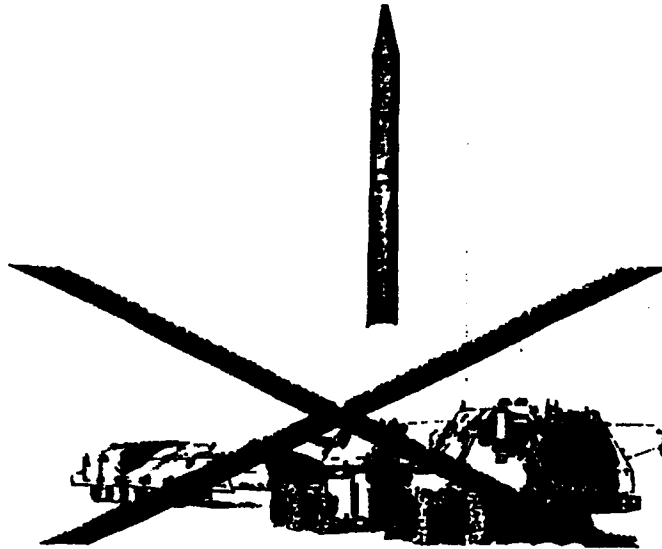
After Initiative



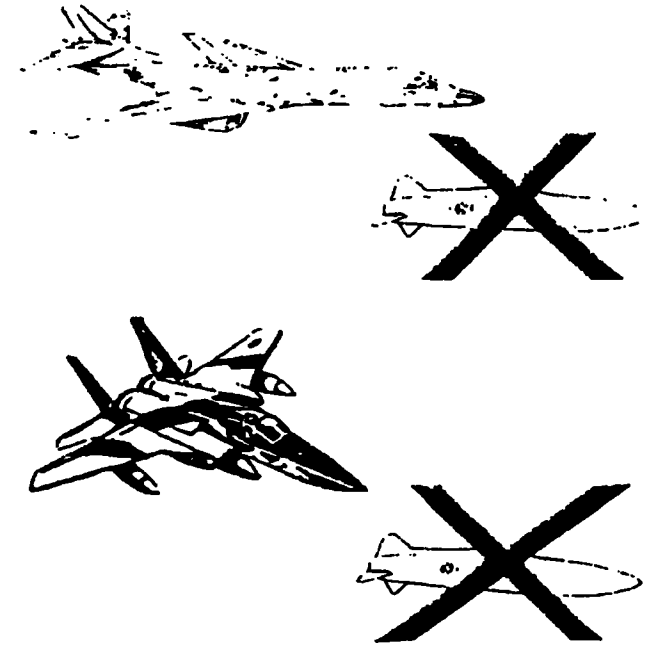
NUCLEAR PROGRAMS BEING TERMINATED



**PEACEKEEPER (MX)
RAIL GARRISON**

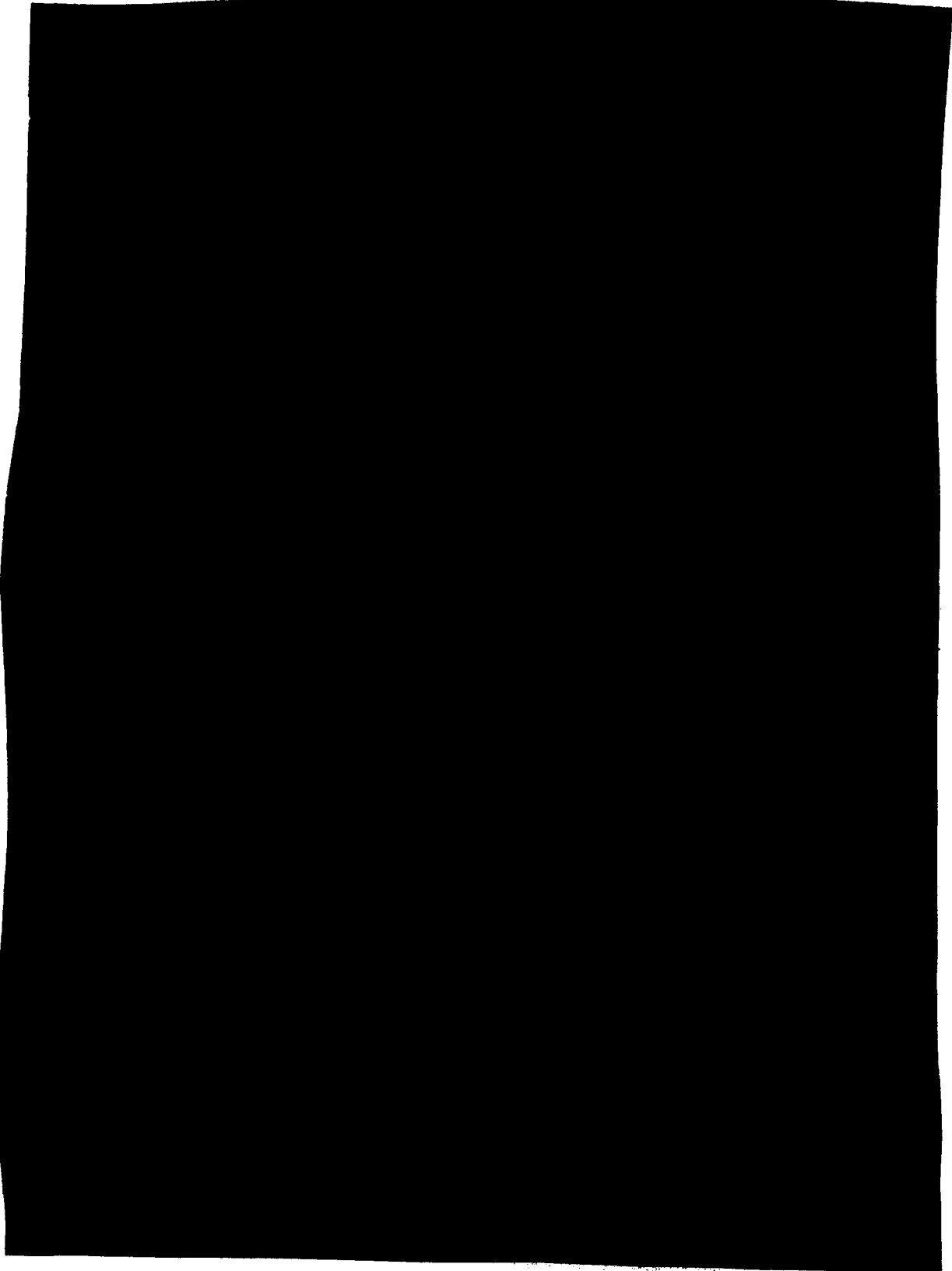


**SMALL ICBM
MOBILE ELEMENT**



**SRAM II
AND
SRAM T**

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JS 14 (a)

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M109A6 Self-Propelled Howitzer, Paladin (Howitzer Improvement Program)

MISSION:

The M109A6, officially named Paladin, is an improved version of the M109-series 155mm self-propelled howitzer that was first fielded in the early 1960's. Like the earlier M109 models, the Paladin will provide the primary indirect fire support to the maneuver brigades of the armored and mechanized infantry divisions. The Paladin is air transportable in a C5 and is capable of firing both conventional and nuclear munitions. The Army began development of the Paladin in October 1985 as the Howitzer Improvement Program (HIP). The M109A6 modifications include: an on-board ballistic computer and navigation system, secure communications, a new cannon and mount, automotive improvements, improved crew Nuclear/Biological/Chemical (NBC) protection, driver's night vision capability, and built-in test equipment. The Paladin provides the Army a self-propelled howitzer with significantly improved responsiveness, survivability, lethality, and reliability.

CHARACTERISTICS:

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	<u>M109A2/A3</u>	<u>M109A6</u>
Range:	23.5 w/Rocket Assisted Projectile (RAP) 18.1 km unassisted	30 km w/RAP 23.6 km unassisted
Weight:	56,000 lbs (Combat Loaded)	64,000 lbs (Combat Loaded)
Length:	29.9 ft	30.5 ft
Height:	10.8 ft	11.5 ft
Width:	10.3 ft	Same
Main Armament:	M185 155mm Cannon	M284 155mm Cannon
Secondary Armament:	Caliber .50 Machine Gun	Same
Crew:	6 (+3 in Accompanying Ammunition Support Vehicle)	4 (+3 in Accompanying Ammunition Support Vehicle)
Cruising Range:	220 miles (345 km)	Same
Ammunition:	All 155 mm ammunition except the M203 propelling charge	All 155mm ammunition

SOVIET COUNTERPART:

The Soviet 2S3 152mm self-propelled howitzer is considered comparable to the M109A2/A3 self-propelled howitzer in most performance characteristics.

PROGRAM STATUS:

Six M109A6 prototypes were built in FY88. Low rate production begins in FY91 to achieve a First Unit Equipped date in FY93.

CONTRACTOR:

BMY, a division of HARSCO Corporation (York, PA)

M198 155mm Medium Towed Howitzer

MISSION:

The M198 is being employed in the active Army and reserve components in the direct support field artillery battalions of the infantry divisions and separate brigades and in corps battalions supporting the airborne and air assault divisions. It is also being employed by the US Marines in their divisions. It replaces the World War II-vintage M114A2 155mm towed howitzer. The M198 provides major increases in range and reliability over its predecessor howitzers. It may be parachute delivered or carried by a variety of cargo aircraft or medium helicopters.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Range:	30.0 km with rocket-assisted projectiles, 18.1 km unassisted
Weight:	15,750 lbs
Length:	40.3 ft (Towed Configuration)
Height:	9.5 ft (Towed Configuration)
Width:	8.3 ft
Crew:	11
Ammunition:	Standard 155mm ammunition, nuclear ammunition, and the new family of 155mm projectiles (Copperhead, DPICM, FA scatterable mines (FASCAM), and rocket-assisted projectiles (RAP))

SOVIET-COUNTERPART:

The Soviet towed D20, 152mm howitzer is the rough equivalent of the M198 in most performance characteristics. It is considered an excellent and reliable weapon.

PROGRAM STATUS:

The M198 had its last funded procurement in FY82. There is no Army procurement in FY87 and FY88; however, procurement is planned in FY89 through FY92, to complete reserve component fielding.

CONTRACTORS:

Fire Control: Numax Electronics (Hauppauge, NY)
OPTO Machanik (Melbourne, FL.)
ALUF Industries (Corona, NY)
Ruoff & Sons, Inc. (Runnemede, NJ)
Action Mfg. Co. (Philadelphia, PA)
Action Mfg. Co. (Waconia, MN)
Rock Island Arsenal, IL.
Watervliet Arsenal, NY

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Improved Nuclear Projectiles

MISSION:

The mission of the Non-Strategic Nuclear Forces is to deter both nuclear and conventional attack by enemy forces, and, should deterrence fail, to support the defense of the theater. The improved 155mm nuclear projectile will replace the current 155mm Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile which was developed in the 1950's. It will be more effective than the current 155mm nuclear projectile because of its improved reliability, increased range, and greater yield. Additionally, it contains security devices and command-disable features that prevent unauthorized use. It is compatible with the FH 70 NATO Howitzer and will be ballistically similar to the M549, high-explosive, Rocket Assisted Projectile. Fielding of an improved 155mm nuclear projectile will improve the effectiveness and survivability of tactical nuclear forces by providing a modern nuclear capability to US and NATO 155 cannon artillery units.

SOVIET COUNTERPART:

The Soviets have a wide variety of tactical nuclear weapons. The number of nuclear capable and potentially nuclear-capable artillery cannons has increased by well over a factor of ten in the last decade.

PROGRAM STATUS:

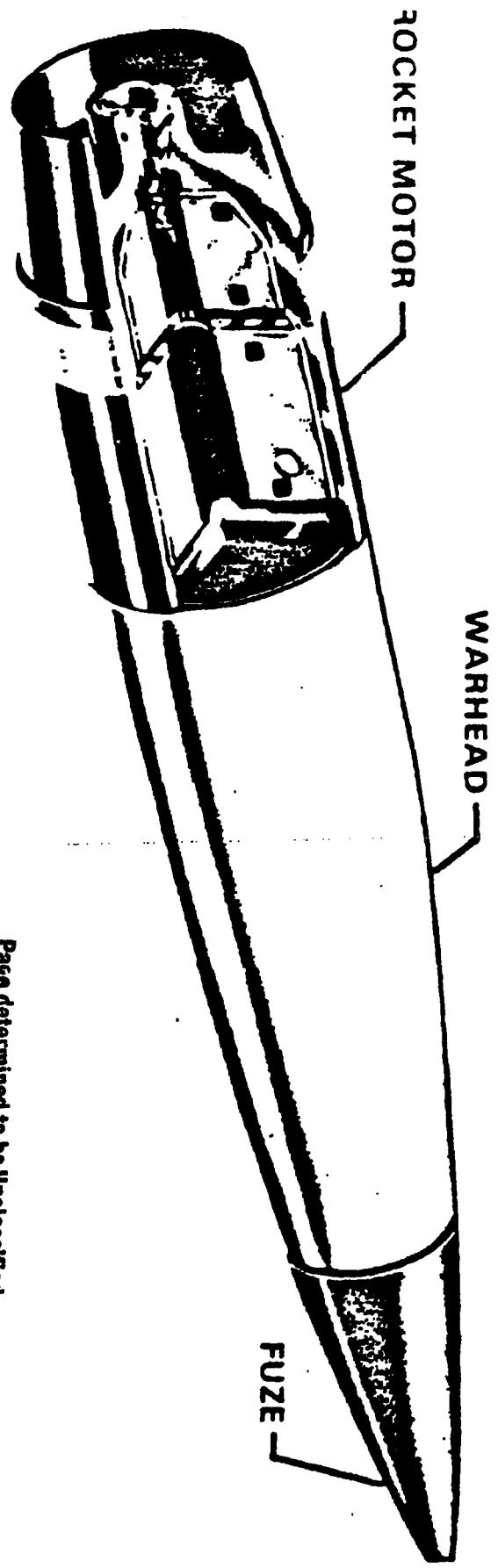
The improved 155mm nuclear projectile is in Full Scale Engineering Development. It is a joint development between the Army and the Department of Energy.

CONTRACTORS:

Motorola Corp. (Scottsdale, AZ)
Sandia National Laboratories (Livermore, CA)
Sandia National Laboratories (Albuquerque, NM)
Chamberlain Manufacturing Corp. (Waterloo, IA)
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, CA)
Ferrulmatic, Inc. (Patterson, NJ)

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PROJECTILE, 155MM; NUCLEAR, XM785



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M110A2 SELF-PROPELLED 8-INCH HOWITZER

MISSION:

The M110A2 is an improved version of the Army's heaviest cannon artillery weapon. It is employed in Division Artillery general support battalions and separate Corps and Army battalions. Some of its missions, aside from general support of friendly units, include counterartillery and air defense suppression. It has both a conventional and nuclear capability.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Range:	29 km with rocket-assisted projectile 23 km unassisted
Weight:	63,500 lbs
Length:	35.3 ft
Width:	10.4 ft
Main Armament:	204mm Howitzer
Secondary Armament:	M16A2
Crew:	12
Road Speed:	35 mph
Ammunition:	High-Explosive, Nuclear, Binary Chemical, Improved Conventional Munitions, and High-Explosive, Rocket-Assisted

SOVIET COUNTERPART:

The Soviet 203mm SP Gun is the closest counterpart to the M110A2, and is a considered roughly equal in most performance characteristics.

PROGRAM STATUS:

Conversion of the M110A1 to the A2 configuration by the field application of muzzle brakes was completed in January 1982. Reliability, range, safety, and fire control improvements have been incorporated into the weapon. Development of a crew ballistic shelter to protect the crew from small arms fire and artillery fragment is in progress.

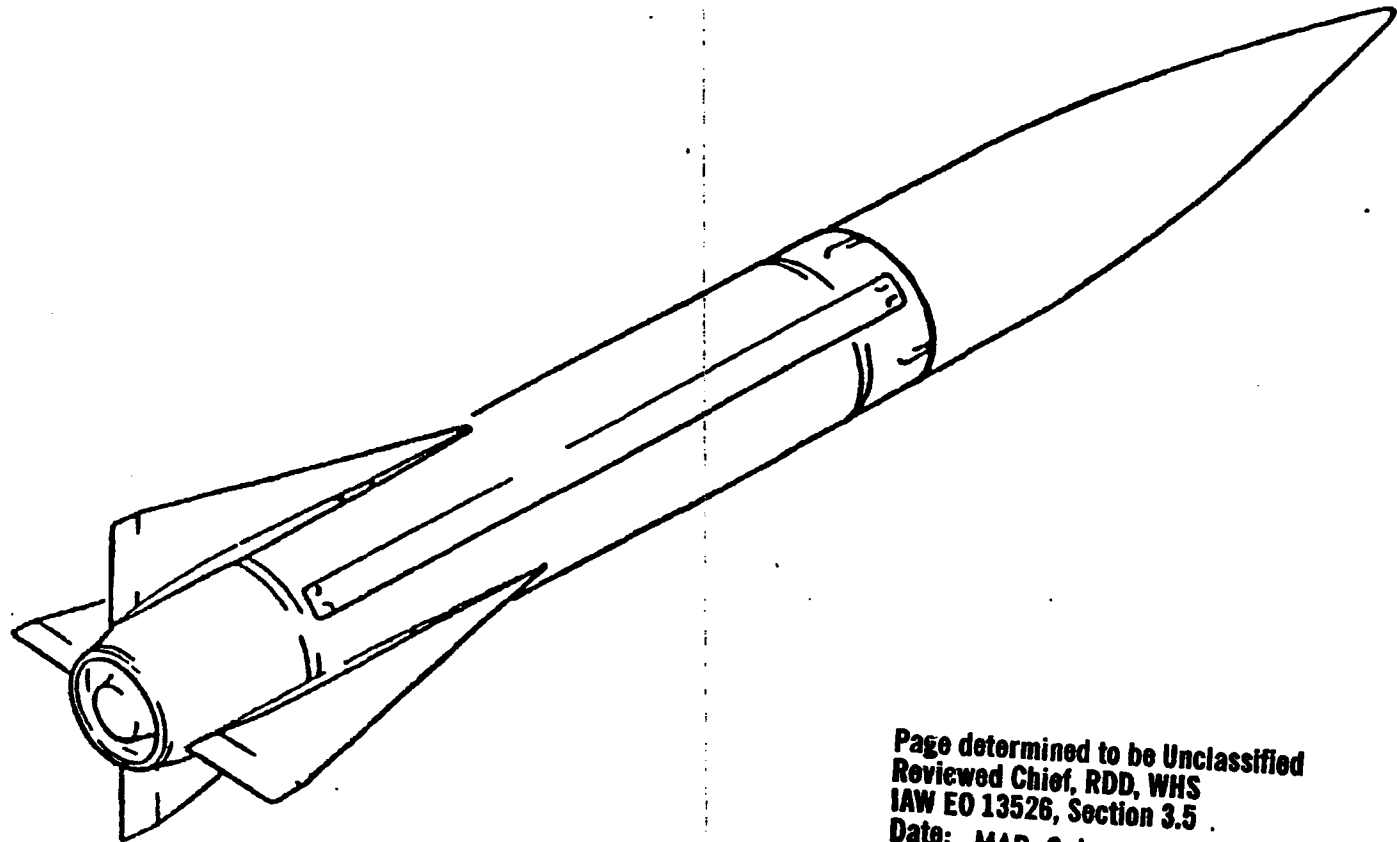
CONTRACTOR:

Howen-McLaughlin-York (York, PA)

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LANCE MISSILE ROUND

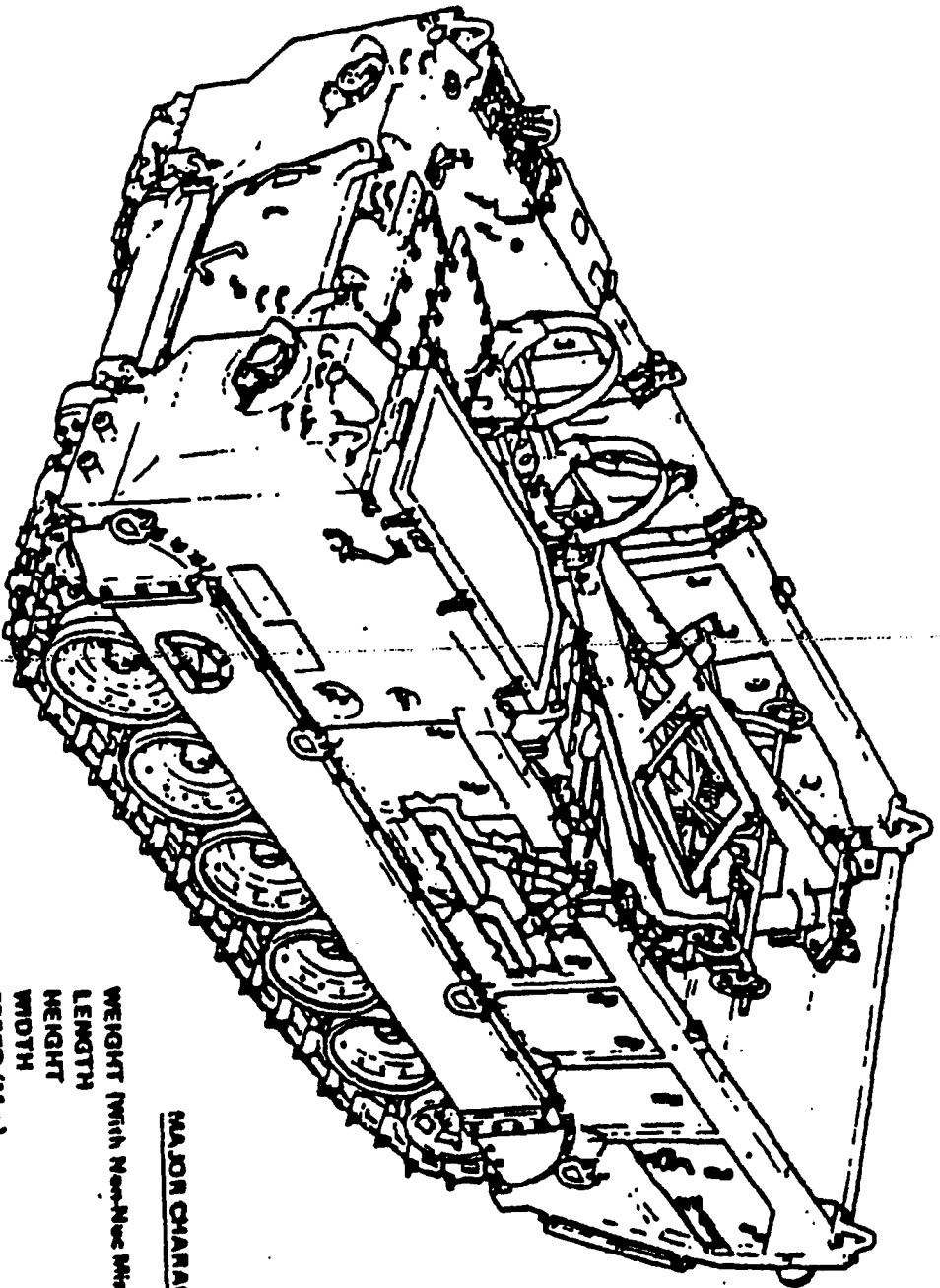


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Figure 11-1



M1 LAUNCHER



MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS

- WEIGHT (With Non-Nuc Missiles) 22,700
- LENGTH 258 in
- HEIGHT 107 in Cal
- WIDTH 106 in
- SPEED (Max) 40 kph
- SWIMMING 3 km/h

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Figure 11.6

II.2 LANCE MISSILE ROUND (FIG II-1):

- a. The missile round is 242 inches long, 22 inches in diameter, and weighs 3450 pounds when mated to the heavy WHS, and approximately 2850 pounds when mated to the Light WHS.
- b. The missile has two major sections: Warhead Section (WHS) and Missile Main Assemblage (MMA). The latter includes the Guidance Set, which is located immediately behind the WHS mating area. Two sets of Control Surfaces (four fins total are required for the complete round).
- c. LANCE is designed to deliver a 1000-pound non-nuclear WHS to 91 KM.

II.7 M752 SELF-PROPELLED LAUNCHER (FIG II-6):

The LANCE Self-Propelled Launcher (SPL) is a fulltracked, diesel-powered launcher capable of transporting and firing the LANCE Missile. Seats are provided for six crewmen. Provisions are also made for mounting the ancillary equipment required for firing the missile. This includes the Monitor Programmer, Firing Device, GSE Battery, and Aiming Equipment. The M752 Launcher utilizes the LANCE M667 Basic Carrier, which is a member of the M113A1 Carrier family. The M752 can be air transported by C130 aircraft; it swims inland waterways, and has excellent cross-country mobility.

AIR FORCE NUCLEAR MISSILE FACTS

- Minuteman II (off alert/elimination accelerated)
 - 450 Total
 - 150 at Malmstrom AFB, Mont.
 - 150 at Ellsworth AFB, S.D.
 - 150 at Whiteman AFB, Mo.

- Minuteman III (unaffected by U.S. action; affected if Soviets accept MIRVED ban)
 - 500 Total
 - 150 at Minot AFB, N.D.
 - 150 at F E Warren AFB, Wyo.
 - 150 at Grand Forks AFB, N.D.
 - 50 at Malmstrom AFB, Mont.

- Peacekeeper (MX) (unaffected)
 - 50 Total
 - All 50 at F E Warren AFB, Wyo.

- Small ICBM (Midgetman) (mobile portion cancelled)
 - Full-scale development continuing.
 - Initial Operational Capability to be determined

- AGM-69A SRAM-A (remain off alert)
 - Removed from ground alert aircraft, June 1990.
 - Supersonic, air-to-surface, designed to attack/neutralize terminal defenses (SAM sites).
 - Production of 1,500 authorized
 - Aircraft capable of carrying SRAM-A:
 - B-52G/H
 - B-1B

- AGM-86B Air-Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) (off alert)
 - Subsonic, air-to-surface, designed for precision attack on surface targets.
 - Production of 1,715 authorized
 - Aircraft capable of carrying ALCMs:
 - B-52G/H

- AGM-129A Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM) (off alert)
 - Improved range, accuracy, survivability, and targeting flexibility compared to ALCM
 - Embodied low-observability technology
 - 100 ACMs funded in FY 91 budget
 - Originally planned for B-52H and B-1B

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- AGM-131A (SRAM II) (cancelled)
 - Air-to-surface, intended to augment/eventually replace AGM-69A
 - Full-scale development under way since 1987
 - Aircraft capable of carrying AGM-131A (SRAM II):
 - B-1B
 - B-2

BOMBER FACTS

- B-52G (off alert)
 - Based at following locations:
 - Barksdale AFB, La.
 - Castle AFB, Calif.
 - Eaker AFB, Ark.
 - Griffiss AFB, N.Y.
 - Loring AFB, Maine
 - Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.

- B-52H (off alert)
 - Based at following locations:
 - Carswell AFB, Texas
 - Fairchild AFB, Wash.
 - K I Sawyer AFB, Mich.
 - Minot AFB, N.D.

- B-1B (off alert)
 - Based at following locations:
 - Dyess AFB, Texas
 - Ellsworth AFB, S.D.
 - Grand Forks AFB, N.D.
 - McConnell AFB, Kan.

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FACT SHEET
Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty**

The central limits set by START on deployed systems are:

1,600 strategic offensive nuclear delivery systems.

6,000 warheads with sublimits of:

- 4,900 warheads on deployed ICBMs and SLBMs.
- 1,540 warheads on deployed 154 heavy ICBMs.
- 1,100 warheads on deployed mobile ICBMs.

54 percent of current Soviet ballistic missile throwweight.

ALCM Heavy Bomber counting rules:

- 150 US heavy bombers equipped with long-range nuclear ALCMs count as 10 each, the rest would count at their actual long-range nuclear ALCM equipage.
- 180 Soviet heavy bombers equipped with long range nuclear ALCMs count as 8 each, the rest would count at their actual long-range nuclear ALCM equipage.

Seven-year draw down period in three phases (3-2-2).

Fifteen-year treaty duration can be extended by mutual agreement in 5-year increments.

Ballistic Missile Downloading:

- Maximum of 4 RVs per missile can be downloaded
- Permitted for a maximum aggregate of 1,250 warheads per side.
- Currently involving two existing systems, the MINUTEMAN III (US) and SS-N-18 (USSR).
- Sublimit of 500 warheads may be downloaded on two additional systems.

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Destruction under START

The START Treaty requires elimination of ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and heavy bombers through agreed procedures. There is no requirement to eliminate ballistic missiles themselves, except for mobile ICBMs in excess of the limit on non-deployed mobile ICBMs. There is no requirement in START for destruction of reentry vehicles, bomber armaments, or nuclear warheads themselves. The logic behind this is that (a) once the launchers and bombers are destroyed the weapons cannot be delivered; and (b) it makes little sense to require destruction of systems that are not subject to numerical limits in START, and whose production is not prohibited.

Verification for the President's initiative

Once the START treaty is ratified and enters into force, it will provide the basic provisions for verifying reductions in strategic forces. These include the use of national technical means and on-site inspection, as well as a large number of specific rules which state how and in what fashion systems are to be destroyed. ~~We would envision using both national technical means and on-site inspections to~~ verify that the accelerated eliminations and additional cuts in the ICBM force proposed by the President were made in accordance with the START destruction and dismantlement provisions.

With regard to the SNF and naval systems, we do not envision any formal verification regime, although we are willing to discuss possible confidence building measures with the Soviets. It will also be very important to use the increased openness that currently exists between the U.S. and the new Soviet leadership to further enhance the transparency of both sides' actions.

Submitting the START agreement for ratification

The START Treaty should be submitted for ratification as soon as necessary preparations are complete. The process of preparing the analysis and other documents required to be submitted with the Treaty is proceeding within the US government, and we will be ready to submit the START Treaty for ratification in the near future. Prompt ratification will serve both sides' interests in promoting nuclear stability and would complement the President's initiative. Moreover, the reporting and inspection regimes provided for in the Treaty would substantially improve the sides' confidence in their ability to monitor what the other side is doing.

START fact sheet, Page 3

Implementation of START

To meet our total reductions under the Treaty the U.S. plans to retire the following:

<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
MM-II	450 Silos
Poseidon C3 SSBNs	11 Ships
Poseidon C4 SSBNs	12 Ships
B-52, older models	346 Airplanes (over 250 of which are hulks)

The President has proposed acceleration of land based ICBM reductions under START. Rapid implementation entails compressing the elimination of Minuteman II that has been planned over a 7 year period into a shorter timeframe.

The Department has already accelerated elimination of other systems planned for reduction under START. This includes accelerated retirement of B-52G bombers and Poseidon C-3 and C-4 submarines. In fact, the last of the Poseidon C-3 submarines will cease operational patrols on October 1, 1991.

Eliminating MIRVed ICBMs

As the President stated, we would seek to establish a mutually agreeable timetable with the Soviets on the elimination of all land based MIRVed ICBMs. The President's speech calls upon Secretary Baker to meet with his Soviet counterpart to establish the timetable for the drawdown.

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U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS INVENTORY

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Date: MAR 04 2016

ARMY

Desig System/Common Name Service Tac/Strat Primary Uses: How Affected:

[REDACTED]

NAVY

Desig System/Common Name Service Tac/Strat Primary Uses: How Affected:

[REDACTED]

AIR FORCE

Desig System/Common Name Service Tac/Strat Primary Uses: How Affected:

[REDACTED]

JOINT SERVICE

Desig System/Common Name Service Tac/Strat Primary Uses: How Affected:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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