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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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Chief, Records & Declass Div, WHS
Date: MAY 02 2016

SEP 5 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: FY 81-85 Defense Program

I anticipate that we will soon need to discuss (with a widening audience and an increasing degree of specificity and commitment) defense programs as well as the overall level of defense spending, in the course of our efforts to gain support for SALT II ratification. To prepare for these discussions, I have highlighted in the attachment the major features of the FY 81-85 Defense Program as it now stands at the Basic Level. This is what I recommend we present to illustrate (but not yet commit to) what our program is likely to be in responding to various senators' questions in the course of the SALT II debate.

SIGNER'S COPY

The Basic Level program that I describe in the attachment is intended to reflect an annual 3% real growth rate. However, at this relatively early stage in our annual ZBB process (before the FY 1981 budget scrub), the Basic Level program is still somewhat more ambitious than that. As you see below, a 3% program is roughly midway between the Minimum and Basic Levels. (Incidentally, the \$11B TOA spread for FY 81 corresponds to less than a \$3B difference in outlays.)

	<u>Outlay Growth</u>		<u>TOA (\$B)</u>	
	<u>80-81</u>	<u>80-85</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 81-85</u>
Basic Level	4.0%	3.9%	161	957
NATO Commitment	3%	3%	157	922
Minimum Level	2.0%	2.4%	150	881

During the next three months we will converge on a program between the Basic and Minimum Levels that meets our NATO commitment to 3% real growth:

- By late November we will have ranked the programs by priority within each level.

~~FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA~~
~~Unauthorized disclosure subject to~~
~~administrative and criminal sanctions.~~
~~Handle as Restricted Data on foreign~~
~~dissemination. Section 114b, Atomic~~
~~Energy Act 1954.~~

EXEMPT FROM E.O. 11652, SEC 3.3 (b) (2)
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- As the FY 81 budget is prepared between now and early December we will carefully reexamine the costs of each program. This "scrub" will reduce the Basic Level program by, perhaps, \$3B in FY 81 TOA.

- As a final step in preparing the detailed program to submit to Congress, a program that will meet our NATO commitment, the lowest priority programs in the November ranking will be dropped.

The attachment provides highlights of the 5-year program that I believe we can fund at about the Basic Level. It should be suitable for your meeting with Ed Muskie and Bob Giaimo tomorrow. You may not want to use all of the detail shown. With your concurrence and after you have decided how to handle the broader aspects of SALT II ratification and Defense spending, I intend to provide the same information to the chairmen of both Armed Services Committees and to other key senators, including Senator Robert Byrd, who has written to ask me for such material. I will make certain that they understand that while this is illustrative of our programming at the moment, it is neither a substitute for our formal submission of the FY 81 budget next January, nor a guarantee that every item on the list will survive the remainder of the budgetary process.

As to FY 1980, an amendment to bring the budget up to a 3% increase in expenditure will not add any new programs to what we submitted in January 1979; it will enable those programs to be funded in the face of the inflation levels experienced in 1979 and anticipated in 1980.

Harold Brown

Attachment

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OSD
Section 6.2 (a)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FY81-85 DoD PROGRAM AT THE BASIC LEVEL

15 2.3(b)(5)(9) + 6.2(a)

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES

ICBMs: MX full scale development starts in 1980, first operational units in 1986. All Minuteman improvements completed by 1985.

SLBMs: First Trident missiles deploy in Poseidon submarines in 1980. First Trident submarine deploys in 1981. One new Trident SSBN funded each year through FY83, SSBNX (new ballistic missile sub) starts in FY84, 1½ SSBN per year thereafter. By 1985, Trident I missiles in 8 Trident SSBNs and 12 of the 31 Poseidon SSBNs.

Airbreathing Leg: By 1985, 80% of the 150 B-52Gs will carry 12 cruise missiles each. New Cruise Missile Carriers are scheduled to be operational in FY87, but R&D is hedged to be able to accelerate that date if necessary.

Strategic C³: By FY85, provide 6 E-4Bs for airborne command posts, ALCS (air launch control system) for 200 MM IIIs, two-way UHF communications via satellite to ICBMs and bombers, enough additional TACAMO aircraft (for communicating with submarines) to permit 100% airborne operations in Lant and Pac, and 6 mobile ground terminals for DSP satellite readout to enhance survivability of tactical warning of enemy missile launchings.

THEATER NUCLEAR FORCES

Ballistic Missiles: Pershing II initial procurement in FY81; operational in 1983, all 198 Pershing IAs replaced by P-II by end FY85.

Cruise Missiles: GLCM initial procurement in 1981; operational by December 1983, in hard shelters in 5 countries by end FY86.



ARMY GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

Structure and Equipment: Activate 3 new tank battalions and a new National Training Center in 1980. Start procurement of a new armed armored personnel carrier (IFV/CFV) in 1980. Procure 3900 XM-1 tanks and 3700 IFV/CFVs by Mid-'80s; also activate 10 new maneuver battalions (6 tank, 4 mechanized) in existing divisions; convert 5 existing infantry battalions to tank or mechanized.

Fire Support: In 1981 start buying Copperhead semi-active laser guided 155mm projectile in quantity. By mid-'80s buy 180 General Support Rocket System launchers, complete a force of about 1000 TOW-equipped AH-1Shelicopters, and procure about 300 attack helicopters equipped with the new Hellfire missile.

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Air Defense: Start Patriot procurement in 1980. At a cost of almost \$4 billion, by FY 85 procure about 100 Patriot and 100 Roland SAM fire units, 500 DIVADs (division air-defense) anti-aircraft gun units, and 1100 Stinger man-portable SAM launchers.

Sustainability: By Mid-'80s, achieve an inventory of war reserve munitions adequate to 1) preserve our current ability to support US and ROK forces in Korea for 30 days, 2) increase the sustainability of US forces in Europe from the current 30 days to 60, and 3) add a capability to sustain selected US forces in a non-NATO contingency for 120 days of combat. In addition to this growth in sustainability, much of the inventory will be modernized in the process and, as a result, additional amounts of some older, less effective types of ammunition will also be available.

Reserve Readiness: Increase the manning level of our reserve components through enlistment and reenlistment incentives, and fund increased full-time manning of selected reserve units to improve readiness.

NAVY GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

Shipbuilding Plan:

	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trident SSBN	1	1	1	0	0	3
New SSBN	0	0	0	1	2	3
SSN-688	1	1	1	1	0	4
SSN-FA	0	0	1	0	2	3
DDX	0	0	0	0	1	1
DDG-47	2	3	3	4	4	16
FFG-7	3	3	0	0	0	6
LSD-41	0	0	1	0	1	2
MCM	0	1	0	4	4	9
TAGOS	5	0	0	0	0	5
T-AO	0	0	2	2	0	4
T-AKX 1/	1	2	1	2	1	7
ARS	1	2	1	0	0	4
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>67</u>

1/ For USMC administrative lift.

Ship Deliveries: By FY85, we should take delivery on a CVN, the final LHA, 42 FFG-7s, 9 DD-963s, 6 DDG-47s, 24 SSNs, and possibly 4 DDG-993s ordered by Iran.

Ship Force Levels: At end FY79: 535 ships (458 active, 54 reserve, 23 Military Sealift Command (MSC)); by end FY85: 563 ships (506 active, 13 reserve, 44 MSC).

Surface Ship ASW: By FY85, 60 ships will have towed sonar array that will greatly enhance surface ship ASW, 200 LAMPS MK III ASW helicopters are funded for use on these ships through FY85.

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Maritime Patrol Aircraft: P-3C production to continue through FY85. Two P-3 squadrons equipped with Harpoon anti-ship missiles now, all 24 active squadrons equipped by FY85.

Tactical Air: Tactical aircraft procurement (for Navy and USMC) about 800 for FY81-85: F/A-18s, F-14s, KA-6Hs, E-2Cs, and EA-6Bs. This will support 14 Carrier Air Wings (12 Active, 2 Reserve), and 4 Marine Air Wings (3 Active, 1 Reserve).

MARINE GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

Amphibious Assault Lift: Even with no new amphibious ship funding, the FY85 lift capability would meet our objective of a 1.15 division/wing team assault lift capability. To permit modernization we have also programmed 2 new LSD-41s (FY83 and FY85). Funds are also provided to examine an alternative amphibious ship design, and to carry on the development of the air-cushion landing craft in FY81.

AIR FORCE GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

Aircraft Procurement: Procure about 900 aircraft in FY81-85: F-16s, A-10s, F-15s, TR-1s, E-3As, and EF-111A conversions.

TacAir Force Structure: In FY80, US F-15s will first be stationed in Japan (stationed in Europe in 79). In FY81, the first USAF F-16s will be stationed in Europe. During FY81-85, the force structure will grow from 35 wings to 40½; the active forces will gain 7½ squadrons and the reserve 10 squadrons.

Readiness: During the FY81-85 period the combat training activity rates of fighter and attack aircrews in the active force will be increased at an average annual rate of 6.6%. By FY85, the average aircrew will be receiving 38% more cockpit training time than in FY80.

MOBILITY PROGRAMS

Strategic Airlift: The first KC-10, allowing very long range deployments of tactical air forces, will be delivered in FY81. The C-5 wing modification, extending service life from about 8,000 hours to 38,000 hours, will be executed in FY82-87. The program to stretch the C-141s to increase capability by about 30%, and to add air refueling, will be completed by FY82. Cargo handling features for about 36 commercial passenger aircraft in the CRAF enhancement program should be funded through FY85.

Sealift: Arrangements for the surface analogue of CRAF have been made for 600 NATO ships to augment existing plans for the use of about 270 US flag ships in wartime. For rapid deployment, particularly for non-NATO contingencies, in addition to the Marines' amphibious assault capability, funds are provided to permit administrative, over-the-beach landing of enough equipment and supplies to support a full Marine brigade from pre-loaded dedicated ships, probably of commercial design.

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<u>Army Deployment to Europe:</u>	Divisions by M+10:	FY79:	3
	(10 days after US	FY82:	6
	decision to reinforce	FY86:	9
	and NATO decision to mobilize).		

This tripling of our early deployment capability will be achieved principally through the pre-positioning of Army equipment in Europe.

Air Force Deployment to Europe: US-based tactical aircraft available for deployment by M+2: FY79: 1050; FY85: 1500 (+450 aircraft, +42%).

USMC Deployment to Europe: Starting in 1981 supplies and some duplicate equipment pre-positioned in Norway and Iceland will reduce deployment time from a matter of weeks to a matter of days.

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