THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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.
and warhead destruction

Cooperate on safety, security, command and control;

Cooperate to permit non-nuclear missile defenses

Propose joint elimination of MIRVed ICBMs

Simplify strategic command and control under STRATCOM

Cancel SRA-MII

Cancel Peacekeeper and small ICBM mobility programs

Stand down ICBMs scheduled for START deactivation

Stand down strategic bombers from alert

Eliminate ground launched tactical nuclear weapons

OSD 3.3(b)(5)(ii)(C) 6.2(c)

DOE

President's Initiative
Land based Naval aircraft
Withdraw nuclear depth bombs for

Withdraw nuclear bombs from aircraft carriers
Withdraw nuclear bombs from ships and submarines
Withdraw Tomahawk cruise missiles

Withdraw nuclear tactical nuclear weapons
Can return to alert status if needed.

Store weapons in secure areas.

Take bombers off alert.

Strategic Nuclear Weapons.
Accelerate elimination after START is ratified

Minuteman II 450 silos

to be deactivated under START

Immediately stand down ICBM's

Strategic Nuclear Weapons
Actual savings will depend on as yet undetermined termination costs.

**FY 92 budget request**

**Obligated so far**

**Total for 700 missiles**

**CANCEL SHORT RANGE ATTACK MISSILE - SRAAM-IL**

- $0.177 trillion
- $0.783 trillion
- $2.235 trillion

**CANCEL MOBILE PART OF SMALL ICBM PROGRAM**

- $0.175 trillion
- $0.025 trillion
- $1.200 trillion

**CANCEL PEACEKEEPER RAIL GARRISON PROGRAM**

- $0.26 trillion
- $2.00 trillion
- $6.80 trillion

**TOTAL FOR 300 MOBILE LAUNCHERS**

**TOTAL FOR 50 MOBILE LAUNCHERS**

**STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS**
CINC's rotate between USAF and USN

Deactivate SAC

HQ at Offutt AFB, NE

Operational control of all strategic forces

Simplify command and control

Create US Strategic Command

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS
under START protocols
Move to modify or eliminate systems
Develop agreed timetable
Propose US and Soviets agree to eliminate MIRVed ICBMs
Strategic Nuclear Weapons
Nuclear command and control

Environmentally sound weapon destruction

Weapon safety and security

Technical cooperation on:

AREAS FOR COOPERATION
- Withdraw and destroy nuclear weapons associated with land-based Naval Air
- Storeremainder on US territory
- Destroy older warheads
- Remove LANCE Missiles
- Artillery
- Cancel ratification
- Remove START ICBMs from alert and accelerate MM II reductions after START
- Remove bombers from alert
- Mobile portion of Small ICBM
- Garrison
- PEACEKEEPER Rail
- Activate Strategic Command
- SRAM
NUCLEAR WARHEADS
DELIVERED BY US AND ALLIED LAND FORCES
DELIVERED BY US TACTICAL AIRCRAFT
NUCLEAR BOMBS
NUCLEAR ARTILLERY SHELLS
ARMY & AIR FORCE TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS
### Characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Armament</td>
<td>155mm Cannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Armament</td>
<td>50 Caliber Mark 20 Machine Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>103 Rds. 155mm Cannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliber</td>
<td>10.8 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>29.9 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>6600 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>18.1 km unassisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>22.3 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>21.9 km with booster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>155 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>22.5 km with booster</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Contrat:**

**Program Status:**

**Contractor:**

**SOVIE Contractor:**

**Date:** Mar 04 2016

**Law EO 13522 Section 3.5**

**Page determined to be unclassified**

**Mission:**

(*) Howitzer Improvement Program

M109G6 Self-Propelled Howitzer, Paladin

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**(Howitzer Improvement Program)**

**(M109G6 Self-Propelled Howitzer, Paladin)**
M198 155mm Medium Towed Howitzer

Range:

CHARACTERISTICS:

M198 155mm Medium Towed Howitzer is the United States Army's close support field artillery piece. It is designed to provide direct and indirect fire support to ground forces in combat. The M198 is capable of firing a variety of ammunition types, including high-explosive, armor-piercing, and smoke rounds. Its 155mm cannon provides a range of fire that can support infantry and maneuver divisions in the close and direct fire support role. Additionally, it can support longer range indirect fire missions. The M198 is designed to be highly mobile and can be transported by land, sea, and air, making it suitable for deployment in various environments. It is equipped with a advanced fire control system that allows for precise aiming and delivery of fire. The M198 is an essential part of the U.S. Army's artillery capability, providing critical fire support to ground troops in combat.
Improve Naval Procelites
M10A2 SELF-PROPELLED 8-INCH HOWITZER

MISSION:

The M10A2 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 M10A2, and is a considered roughly equal in most performance characteristics.

PROGRAM STATUS:

Conversion of the M10A1 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:

Bowen-McLaughlin-York (York, PA)
land waterways and have excellent cross-country mobility. The H752 can be air transported by C130 aircraft. It is
a member of the H131A Carceral Family. The H752 launcher utilizes the Lance H667 Railcarrter, Firing Device, GS Battery, and Launch Equipment. The H752 launcher is equipped for firing the warhead. The
monitor program, for mounting the auxiliary equipment required for firing the weapon, is also
The LANCE self-propelled launcher (SPL) is a full tracked, diesel-powered launcher capable of
carrying four Lance transport (LR) is a full tracked, diesel-powered launcher capable of

II.7. H752 SELF-PROPELLED LAUNCHER (FIG II-6);
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 1,300 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
- 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.
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.
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.
Implementation of START

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

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

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.