TOP SECRET

CURRENT US STRATEGIC TARGETING DOCTRINE (U)

(U), "Doctrine" used here as statement of principles

Based on President's initial guidance for

Maintenance of "essential equivalence".

No US disarming first strike capability

Maintenance of forces and C³ capabilities

No strategically inferior position.

Maintenance of secure reserve force.

for employment of strategic nuclear resources.

strategic forces (PRM-10, Jul 77).

unless Soviets do so first.

(U) (2T)

(U) (TC)

(U) (TS)

	to secure limited employment opti (U) (TG) Maintenance of adequate att and assessment.	•
-~	(U) Aids in maximizing our weapon systhe probability of being overwhelmed betechnology.	
	(U) Provides the framework for polici for nuclear weapon employment) and obj qualitative and quantitative goals for capabilities plans).	ectives (specific
	(U) Influences acquisition and deploy	ment policies.
(U) - (TS) stra	Current doctrine result of evolution ategic realities. (U) (TO) Achievement of a secure strategic capability by Soviet Union in 1960s.	
Col Kea	DECLASSIFY ON	
or in the	review on:	2-301c
,	REASON:	2-3016
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- -- (U) Continuous uncertainty that the threat of large-scale nuclear retaliation provided the best deterrence.
- -- (U) Erosion of US allies' confidence in strength and credibility of US nuclear deterrent.
- > Decline in confidence of US counterforce attacks holding damage to the US to a low level.
 - -- (TG) Reductions in US defensive capabilities.
- (U) Articulated via five major elements.
 - -- (U) Formal policy documents (NSDM 242, PD-18).
 - -- (U) Elaboration documents (NUWEP, JSCP).
 - -- (U) Declaratory statements (SECDEF Report to Congress).
 - -- (U) Capabilities plans (SIOP).
 - -- (U) Forces, related command, control, and intelligence which develop, support, and execute the plans.
- X (TS) Fundamental Objective: "Flexible Nuclear Response".
 - Y -- (TS) <u>Deterrence</u> of nuclear (and conventional) attacks and coercion by nuclear powers against US and allies.
 - --- (U) Concept:
 - ---- (U) Discourages enemy from taking actions.
 - ---- (U) Works on enemy intentions.
 - ---- (U) Primarily a peacetime objective.
 - --- (U) For credibility, deterrence must be effective over wide range of possible contingencies.
 - --- (U) Rests on many options.
 - --- (U) Requires spectrum of capabilities.



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		(U)
		(TS) Requires forces designed to promote
		nuclear stability and reduce Soviet incentive
		to use nuclear weapons.
		(υ)
		(TS) Survivability: controlled and
		able to retaliate.
		(U)
		(TS) Flexibility: can provide options.
		(υ)
		(TS) Communicated primarily through declaratory
		policy.
		policy.
		<i>j</i>
	// x)	
	(4181)	Control escalation should conflict occur.
	(10)	(b)
		(TS) Confine conflict to lowest level.
		(U)
		(TS) Display restraint by executing limited
		options.
		<u>(ن)</u>
		(TS) Coerce conflict termination on acceptable
		terms.
×		(TS) One of few means for limiting damage to US.
	_	(U)
	X	(TS) US counterforce capability wanning.
		(U)
	X	(TS) Lack of improved civil defense measures
		444 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		(U) Requires "communication" of US determina-
		tion and ability to resist aggression coupled
	(U)	with intent and capability to exercise restraint.
V	_	Manimias NO massas malakiss (s. 12. 12. s. s. s. 16.
1	(4年27)	Maximize US power relative to the enemy if lation cannot be controlled.
	esca	acton cannot be controlled.
		-/
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	×			Destroy resources critical to early post-	
			(U)	Limit damage to US.	
	X		(aft)	Maintain a strategic force in reserve.	
			(رن)	-	
			(PE)	Seeks to achieve a favorable relative pos	t-
			(い) (空S)	Guides targeting for general war.	
-	(U)		onology	of current doctrine and policies.	
		(1 26)	NSSM (U)	169 (13 Feb 73), "US Nuclear Policy."	
			(TS)	Originally formed by Sec. Laird in 1970	
	X		rent. (U) (TS) employ	Recommended introduction of limited nucle ment options to enhance deterrence mit damage by controlling escalation.	
				Findings were basis for NSDM 242.	
		(TS) the I	Employn	242 (24 Jan 74), "Policy for Planning ment of Nuclear Weapons".	
			رب) (عد)	Expansion of NSSM 169 concepts.	
			(13) (13)	Primary source of current doctrine.	
			(TS)	Introduced	
			·		

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UNCLASSIFIED (0) (TS) Regional Nuclear Options (RNO) -Small-scale attacks designed to counter deployed attacking enemy forces and their supporting resources to achieve specific military objectives. X Includes provision for Secure Reserve Force. (U)('PS') NUWEP (4 Apr 74) Nuclear Weapons Employment Policy. (U)-(TS) Translates NSDM 242 by SECDEF into policy guidance for employment of nuclear weapons. w (TS-) Elaborates on national policy.

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W (-2T) JSCP Annex C - Provides specific JCS quidance for development of the SIOP - revised annually. PD 18 (24 Aug 1977). (U) (TS) Present administration's statement of overall nuclear policy. (TS) Broad enough to encompass range of possible employment policies. (U) (TS-) Not a radical policy change. (U)(TS) Reaffirms deterrence, damage limitation and escalation control, (U) (TÉ) Documents strategic posture of essential equivalence. (い) (TS) Continues the three-part interrelated objectives. (TS) Deter nuclear attack against US and enhance deterrence of nonnuclear aggression against NATO and Asian allies. (0) -(TS) If deterrence fails, provide options for limited retaliatory responses to control escalation and flexibly respond to aggression. (U)(PS.) If control of escalation fails, seek to limit damage to US and allies and inflict unacceptable levels of damage on Soviet Union so conflict terminates on most favorable possible terms to US and allies. (TÉ) NSDM 242 and NUWEP continue as elaboration to carry out above objectives although PD 18 supersedes NSDM 242.



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		(U)	
			Directs review of US nuclear targeting y (NTPR).
	(ပ) (TG)	NTPR	. (Nuclear Targeting Policy Review)
	,,	(U)	·
			Evaluates current employment policies dentifies alternatives.
		(0)	dentifies afternatives.
			Major findings.
			(<i>U)</i> (TS) Deterrence - target higher value
			systems.
			(U) (TS) Escalation control - develop a
			broader range of options with more
			political inputs.
		(U)	
		~ -	Major issues.
			(U)
			(TS) Flexibility - Recommends building
			block approach, restructure and increase number of SAOs (2 added to SIOP 5D and
			4 proposed for addition to SIOP 5E).
			(υ)
-			(TS) Endurance - Concentrate on C ³ I,
			Requirement for refinement of SRF and
			optional withholds.
			(TS) Counterforce - Give equal priority
			compared to recovery resources, attack
			reusable targets, modernize US forces.
			(υ)
			(TS) SRF - Size and composition change.
			(U) (TS) Escalation control ~ More fully
			integrate political guidance and participa-
			tion.
			(ω)
			(18) US-NATO interface - Strengthen
			cooperation and integration of forces
			and plans.

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LUA for Minuteman ICBM (implemented in SIOP 5D). ICBM only LUA against low collateral military and leadership subsets. Target data - Expand base, particularly as regards leadership and warfighting target sets. Should become more responsive. (U) (TS) SIOP 5D (1 Oct 79). Incorporates initial findings from PD-18 and NTPR. (स्ट्रम Increase in SAOs (7). Restructured SRF. LUA.

X -- (TS) Maintains three planning assumptions

AWD

GWOD

GWD - Generated with damage, added to SIOP 5C, postulates fully generated forces which receive damage from Soviet first strike.

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