



DoD Nuclear Survivability Program

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History of DoD Nuclear Survivability

- DoD nuclear survivability is firmly rooted in the Cold War
 - Strategy was to defeat a peer adversary
 - To counter the Soviet threat, DoD maintained very strict survivability standards ensured with rigorous testing and maintenance
- Collapse of Soviet Union significantly altered role/need for nuclear survivability
 - With no perceived threat, there was little incentive to harden systems; but plenty of savings





History of DoD Nuclear Survivability (cont)

- **The relaxing of DoD survivability standards: 1991-1996**
 - DoDD 4254 “Acquisition of Nuclear Survivable Systems” mandated that:
“DoD components shall ensure that the nuclear survivability of non-major systems is evaluated for possible operational impacts on critical functions supporting vital missions.”
 - Directive also spelled our responsibilities for oversight and management of nuclear survivability
 - Each DoD Component developing or procuring a system was responsible for verifying nuclear survivability/hardness and to develop hardness maintenance/sustainability over each system’s lifetime
 - In 1991, the DoD 5000 series was first published to address the post-Cold War environment
 - Nuclear survivability was now to be addressed in a “cost-effective manner”
 - Specific responsibilities for nuclear survivability oversight and management were no longer identified



History of DoD Nuclear Survivability (cont)

- **The rise of COTS: 1996-2002**
 - All references to nuclear survivability were deleted in the 1996 5000-series revision
 - *“Unless waived by the Milestone Decision Authority, mission critical systems shall be survivable to the threat levels anticipated in their operational environment.”*
 - With survivability no longer emphasized, U.S.-Russian détente and the push for rapid acquisition through COTS, survivability was quickly dumped by program managers, the Services, etc.
 - The 2000 revisions did not address how to acquire nuclear survivable systems nor did they assign OSD responsibility for oversight





History of DoD Nuclear Survivability (cont)

■ Alarm bells: EMP Commission 2001

- By 2000, nuclear survivability became a casualty of cost-cutting, COTS usage, and the “Cold War” perception
 - This was aggravated by the “capabilities” based, spiral development acquisition strategy
- Congressional hearings and inquiries on the matter were met with unsatisfactory responses by DoD
- 2001 Defense Authorization Bill established an EMP Commission to assess the EMP threat to the United States, U.S. ability to recover, and recommend protection steps
 - Two iterations of Commission: final report released in 2009
- Efforts of Commission shed light onto overall nuclear survivability decline within DoD and the vulnerability of our national infrastructure (lead issues for DHS, DOE, White House)





DoDI 3150.09 *CBRN Survivability Policy*

- My position created within NCB/Nuclear Matters office in 2006
 - Key goals to accomplish:
 - Re-introduce nuclear survivability as a key parameter into DoD Directives, Instructions, and Manuals
 - Assign responsibilities for CBRN Survivability
 - Re-establish acquisition processes for nuclear survivability; especially CBRN mission critical systems
 - Require annual survivability reports from the Services and MDA
 - Establish the CBRN Survivability Oversight Group Nuclear (CSOG-N) to oversee DoD CBRN survivability policy
 - DoDI 3150.09 was approved in 2008 to accomplish the above tasks



DoDI 3150.09's Scope

DoDI 3150.09

DoDI 3150.3 (1994)

Nuclear C3 & Nuclear Delivery Systems (must be survivable)

well beyond NUC threats

CBR

PERSONNEL

Major Combat Systems

Ships, Aircraft, Family of Combat Vehicles, Missiles, etc.

Other Systems & Equipment

CBR

Personnel Protection, C3, Conventional Comm Ctrs, Major HQs, MHE

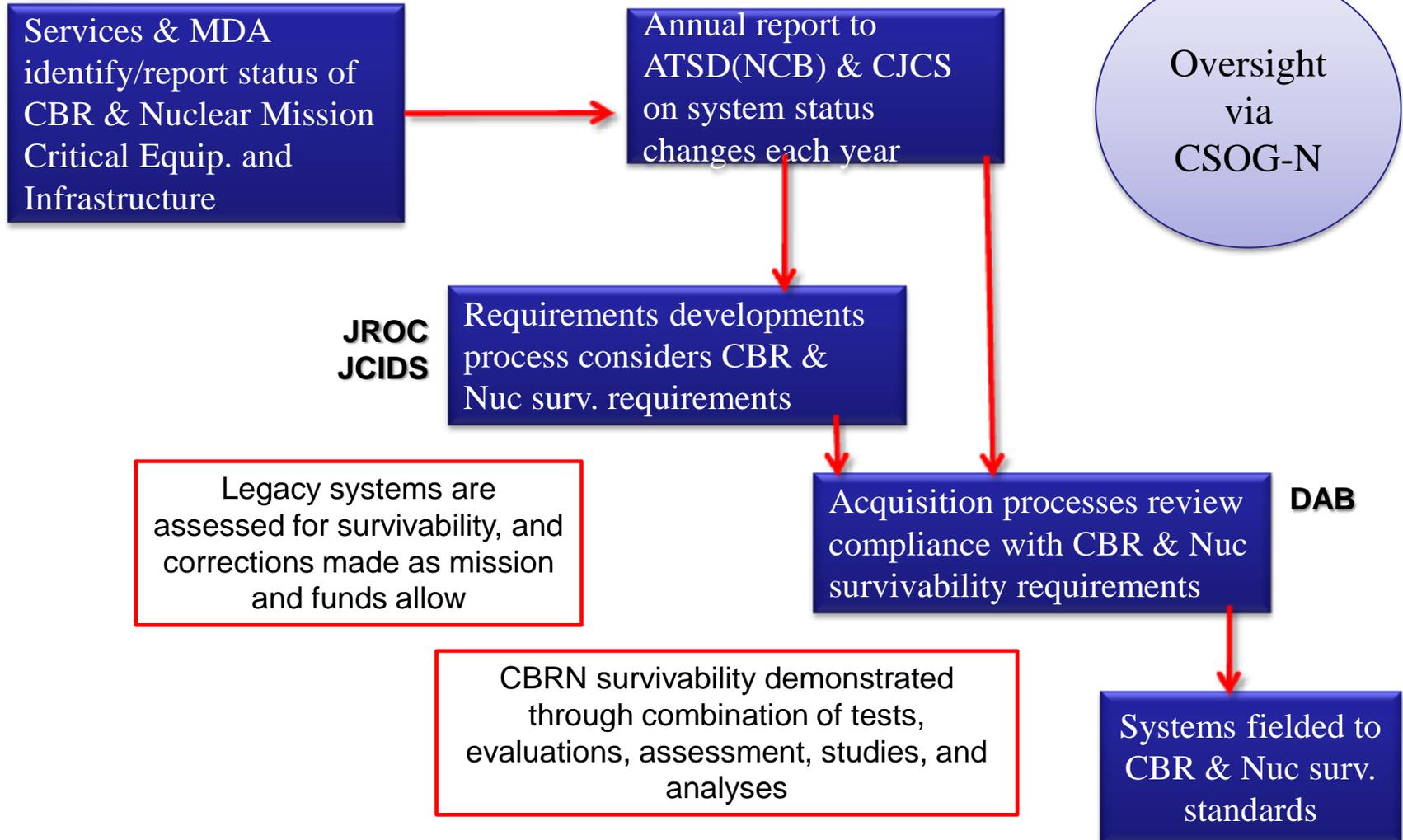
Supporting Infrastructure

Ports, Airfields, Bases, transportation nodes, electric power assets, ...

MISSION CRITICAL EQUIPMENT



Mission-Critical Equipment Process





Illustrative Mission Critical Report Overview

| ORG | Total CBRN MSN Critical | Legacy & New Systems | Total Nuc & EMP | Nuclear Hard Requirement | EMP Survivability Requirement | HM/HS Program |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Army | 127 | 72/55 | 104 | 69 | 98 | 13 |
| Navy | 173 | 160/13 | 171 | 10 | 173 | 10 |
| Air Force | 199 | 191/8 | 47 | 40 | 47 | 24 |
| MDA | 67 | 62/5 | 65 | 14 | 20 | 24 |
| Total | 566 | 485/81 | 387 | 133 | 338 | 71 |



Successes and Drivers since 3150.09 (2008)

■ CSOG-N Principals

- Flag-level oversight of processes

■ Testing of aircraft (E-4B & B-2)

- **Aug 2010**: Verified E-4B survivability to MIL-STD 2169B
- Used MIL-STD 3023 (DRAFT) as test approach & protocol
- E-4B Aircraft passed with flying colors
- **Mar-Apr 2011**: B-2 bomber just completed initial testing: test results due soon.



■ Congressional interest

- Testimony of senior leadership on HEMP
- House EMP Caucus: Focus on infrastructure (EMP on electrical grid)
- DoD reports on EMP -- 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015
- GAO investigating CBRN survivability program & process



2011 Actions under the CSOG-N

- **3150.09 Revision**
 - Our office, in conjunction with NCB/CBD, is beginning a revision of the current DoDI
 - Items addressed in the revised instruction:
 - COCOM input/assessments of the MCRs
 - Specific language to generate renewed interest in nuclear effects within wargames & simulations
- **S&T Roadmap for Mission Assurance**
 - Infrastructure
 - DCIP
- **Resurrecting nuclear survivability standards (next slide)**



Focus Example: Resurrecting Standards

- **MIL-STDs were largely weakened or ignored**
 - Many nuclear survivability standards now provide only general guidance:
 - *“Compliance shall be verified by system, subsystem, and equipment-level tests, analyses, or a combination thereof.”*
 - In 2007, USSTRATCOM requested DTRA develop an upgraded and extended HEMP survivability standard
 - Goal was to provide quantifiable mission assurance
 - MIL-STD 3023 “HEMP Protection for Military Aircraft” provides a set core of requirements/metrics for hardening and testing aircraft to a fixed design margin
 - Contention on fixed vs. tailorable design margins

- Other standards on the way: maritime and space





“Technology Strategy for Mission Assurance in Electromagnetic Pulse Environments”

- ODDRE (now ASD(R&E)) asked NM to lead the development of an ‘S&T Roadmap for EMP Hardening’.
- Vision: Provide a mean for promulgating technology solutions across the DoD and the Interagency to enable a more coherent and focused portfolio of EMP mission assurance programs.
- What: Strategic-level document that:
 - provides overall guidance to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Services, Combatant Commands and technology managers throughout the DoD
 - will inform the Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
 - will inform decision makers about the vulnerability of our systems and provide strategies for reducing those vulnerabilities
 - identifies areas of current and future science and technology that address EMP survivability needs for the next 15 years.
- Goal: Publish by 1 August 2011 -- *Still time for your ideas!*



Points of Contact on Nuclear Survivability in ODASD(Nuclear Matters)

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Questions?

