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Operational Improvements to the U.S. Submarine Launched Ball Enable This Leg of the Strategic Triad to Assume the Role of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. - Final rept.

Naval War Coll., Newport, RI. Dept. of Operations.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: AD-A249 831/9

\$17.50-Microfiche

Page Count: 28 pages

Date: Feb 1992

Author: C. C. Whitehead

The submarine launched ballistic missile (SLBM) force has long be the most survivable and enduring of this nation's nuclear triad--m bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), and SLBMS. H SLBM leg has depended upon the ICBM to provide the promptness destructive capability essential to this nation's strategic nuclear de policy. The deployment of the Trident II (D-5) missile eliminates t dependence. This latest SLBM provides the promptness and the di capability to enable it to assume the operational role previously fu ICBM force. This paper will examine the roles of our nation's nucle support of the strategic nuclear deterrent policy. It will briefly des characteristics of each leg of the triad. It will discuss the operati improvements to the SLBM force which enable it to assume the ro in nuclear deterrence. Then, some additional operational improv address to further emphasize the enhanced characteristics of th Finally, a few concerns over the SLBM assuming the role of the IC discussed. As a result of these operational improvements it can be the SLBM can assume the role of the ICBM.

Report Number: N/A

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 9216

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Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division Technical Diges - Technical digest.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA. Dahlgren Div.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: AD-A332 934/9

\$18.95-Customized CD

Page Count: 139 pages

Date: 1997

Author: N/A

In short, four thrusts associated with future strategic systems hav identified: maintenance of the industrial base, improved planning modernization and life extension of existing systems, and the exp strategic mission. Specific articles related to these four thrusts inc Reentry Systems Application Program, (2) Wind Tunnel Testing of Systems, (3) Evaluation of Reentry Systems Noretips and Heatshi Arc Heater Facility, (4) Moving Mass Roll Control for Fixed Trim Re (5) FREE Algorithm for Solution of an SLBM Multiple Constraint Mi (6) Fuzzy Logic Based Expert System Solutions to Sequencing anc Problems, (7) High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP), (8) De Software for a Distributed, Synchronous, Real Time System, (9) P Dipole, and Quadrupole Gravity Modeling for FBM Systems Suppor Computation of Ballistic Parameters for SLBM and (11) Advanced Demonstration of the Naval Tactical Missile System (NATACMS).

Report Number: NSWCDD/MP-97/97

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 9807

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Further Tactical Nuclear Weapons Reductions in Europe: The Ne for Arms Control. - Monograph.

Army Command and General Staff Coll., Fort Leavenworth, KS. Sc Advanced Military Studies.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: ADA357072

\$8.95-Downloadable Product

Page Count: 71 pages

Date: May 1998

Author: Y. Headen

The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union has removed traditional Cold War logic and security rationale for the forward de theater nuclear weapons (TNWs) in Europe. Moreover, with a red almost 90 percent of U.S. TNWs from NATOs soil, the debate cont whether or not there still exists such a requirement, as well as ma difficult for key decisionmakers to clearly articulate their future re Based on theses conditions, the research question for this monog determine what creative steps, proposals or measures would meri consideration and help jump start dialogue between the U.S. and deeper reductions in their TNW stockpiles, as well as to define the issues, obstacles and challenges. Both the U.S. and Russia's histo replete with successful arms control examples. So surely both sid their past to find prescriptions of how to deal with the developme disarmament measures that can be undertaken to generate the n necessary to lead to the institution of new arms control measures agreements, as well as preserve a credible, effective deterrent in growing challenges to maintaining a stable European security env strategic relationship in the years to come. The monograph begins historical review on the evolution of NATO's nuclear strategy, focu exclusively on the conditions that warranted the introduction and of TNWs into Europe. Additionally, it will highlight some of the ecc national security influences that led to changes in NATO's nuclear the development of policies that carefully linked TNWs to strategic weapons to reassure a U.S. commitment to Europe and provide di greater flexibility through multiple options to respond to any aggr



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U.S. Strategic Nuclear Policy and Force Structure: Three Analytical Approaches. - Master's thesis.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.

Product Type: Thesis

NTIS Order Number: ADA375933

\$31.95-Downloadable Product

Page Count: 138 pages

Date: Dec 1999

Author: R. H. Wagner

Since the end of the Cold War, the United States and Russia have significant strides in reducing their nuclear arsenals. While the current climate is significantly less tense than during the Cold War era, Russia remains the only country capable of destroying the United States. This thesis examines current requirements shaping U.S. nuclear strategy, policy, and force structure in the three leading U.S. schools of thought (de-alerting, bilateral and national missile defense). Additionally, the thesis evaluates the impact of each school for the U.S. nuclear posture in the policy recommendations advanced by each school. Each school proposes distinct solutions regarding strategic force structure based on its interpretation of the requirements at hand. The thesis concludes that de-alerting, theater and national ballistic missile defense, and bilateral negotiations schools of thought will continue to influence, in the short-term and long-term, U.S. nuclear policy and force structure.

Report Number: N/A

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 0016

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To What Extent Do U.S. Nuclear Forces Provide Useful Options a States With Weapons of Mass Destruction. - Final rept.

Naval War Coll., Newport, RI.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: ADA379619

\$8.95-Downloadable Product

Page Count: 25 pages

Date: Feb 2000

Author: F. B. Stoss

With the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in TI countries, the likelihood that the United States may get involved in wars against rogue states brandishing WMD increases as each year's threat is apparent when considering examples of rogue states with capabilities, such as Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and Libya. The role of nuclear forces in the U.S. WMD policy is two-fold; deterrence, and 1 **deterrence/employment**. The WMD policy of the United States uses intentionality—a technique that has not always been successful when dealing with nuclear leaders. As for **employment**, analysis indicates that in some situations nuclear weapons have significant advantages over non-nuclear options. In line, current WMD deterrence policy requires more clarity to deter from using WMD. Nuclear forces of the United States are an asset for deterrence, and if deterrence fails, for **employment**. But, nuclear forces are significant distracters. Improved conventional capabilities can eliminate the need for nuclear options with one exception—an in kind response by the NCA.

Report Number: N/A

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 0023

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FALCON: A Rule-Based Strategic Force Allocation Model. Versior rept.

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, CA.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: AD-A248 289/1

\$33.50-Microfiche

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Page Count: 335 pages

Date: 1991

Author: J. Scouras, M. J. Nissen

FALCON is a **computer** model designed to allocate strategic weapon and calculate expected target damage. The goals of its development emphasize realism in the allocation and (2) to strive for simplicity maintenance, modification, and, above all, interpretation of result operates on a set of prioritized target objectives defined by the user expectancy goals for various target categories. It assigns weapons following an ordered set of procedures that lead to an allocation's SIOP (Single Integrated Operations Plan) allocation. The allocation two passes through the target objectives: The first pass is designed many targets as possible with an appropriate weapon; the second damage expectancy goals not met in the first pass.

Report Number: RAND/N-3195-AF

Contract Number: F46920-91-C-0003

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 9214

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Network Centric Warfare: A Bridge Too Far. - Final rept.

Naval War Coll., Newport, RI. Joint Military Operations Dept.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: ADA419368

\$14.00-Microfiche

Page Count: 19 pages

Date: May 2003

Author: M. G. Cianciolo

Network Centric Warfare (NCW) is viewed as the bedrock of transformation and future warfighting (i.e. common operating picture flattening command and control by connecting strategic level commanders to tactical level warfighters). However the moral **domain** of conflict having been largely ignored by NCW advocates will in all likelihood prohibit its successful implementation at the lowest level of warfighting; the tactical level. Therefore in future conflict the author believes that it is this **domain** the moral **domain** that if not completely understood and taken into account will limit if not prevent the full potential and exploitation of Network Centric Warfare as envisioned by its advocates. This research paper is relevant to the strategic operational and tactical levels of warfare in that NCW is clearly a major pillar in the quest for transformation of United States military forces. If the human dimension is a single point of failure in Network Centric Warfare then the NCW concept needs to address this issue and identify the relationship and human interface required to successfully achieve and propel this future capability from a concept in its present form to a reality in its application.

Report Number: N/A

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 0409

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Assessment for Single Integrated Operations Planning (ASIOP) Technical rept. 14 Nov 89-13 Feb 95.

Science Applications, Inc., San Diego, CA.

Product Type: Technical report

NTIS Order Number: AD-A323 389/7

\$47.50-Paper

Page Count: 111 pages

Date: Apr 1997

Author: A. K. Rachel

The contract objective was to provide responsive, quick turn around support in support of multiple customers that included SAC, STRA JOSDEPS, OSD, and USSPACECOM. Task areas included: Survival planning, network analysis, updating NWE models in planning code defense integration, impact of policy and arms control on strategic earth penetrating weapons, MOE development and assessment, site basing, new SIOP assessment, alternative employment, and quick tasking. Force acquisition, Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START Strategic Defense System (SDS) related issues prompted the need for analytical support in the task areas described. Subsequent world events (proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)), prompted a need for analytical support during the last two years of this contract. The period of performance was from 14 November 1989 through 13 February 1995. In summary, the leveraging of on-going related work and the ability to provide the right mix of analytical resources became the signature characteristic of this contract. As DoD analytical needs shifted from traditional cold war to those associated with counter proliferation analysis, DSWA's analytical support to their customers was able to adapt analytical support to meet the needs of a multiple customer base.

Report Number: N/A

Contract Number: DNA001-90-C-0005

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 9716



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**Modeling MIRV Footprint Constraints in the Weapons Assignme
Master's thesis.**

Air Force Inst. of Tech., Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Product Type: Thesis

NTIS Order Number: AD-A324 158/5

\$17.00-Microfiche

Page Count: 130 pages

Date: Mar 1997

Author: E. T. Fair

US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) is developing a new linear model called the Weapons Assignment Model (WAM) to perform w assignment for the Strategic Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP). C major improvements WAM will have over its predecessor is the at Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) footprir constraints in the optimization process. Two techniques for model footprints were developed. The first, Geometric Approximation (G, carefully positioned and sized ellipse on the earth's surface to moc capabilities of a Post Boost Vehicle (PBV) to disperse MIRVs. Any (targets within the ellipse is considered to constitute a feasible targ a missile. The second model is called Energy Space Transformatio model scales the distance each MIRV is displaced from the missile account for the PBV energy required to maneuver for each MIRV. the maneuvering energy for each MIRV is used to calculate the fra PBV energy required to strike a particular combination of targets. combination where the fraction is less than one is considered feas two models were tested and verified using 120 missile sorties.

Report Number: AFIT/GOA/ENS/97M-04

Contract Number: N/A

Project Number: N/A

Task Number: N/A

NTIS announcement issue: 9718