### Strategic Force Planning Support Program

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September 2000





Prepared for: Defense Threat Reduction Agency 45045 Aviation Drive Dulles, VA 20166-7517

DNA 001-94-C-0055

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### **Executive Summary**

The Strategic Force Planning Support contract provided a unique vehicle for strategic operational analytical support to the Unified Commands, Services, the JCS, and OSD. The need was prompted by rapidly changing political-military environment exacerbated by the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Former Soviet Union. The uniqueness of this contract approach is found in the diversity of the Statement of Work analytical tasks performed. The robustness of the SOW tasks provided the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's customers considerable flexibility in the development and delivery of analytical support. DTRA implemented a customer oriented task planning and control system that was very efficient in responding to over 38 individual analytical tasks. The total level of effort was \$4.4 million and represented 50,423 hours of analytical support. Approximately 65% of the total effort was delivered in support of the Unified CINC's, DTRA, the Services, JCS, and OSD. Program continuity was insured by detailed transition provisions involving the preceding Assessments for Strategic Integrated Operations Planning contract and the follow on Strategic Nuclear and Weapons of Mass Destruction Operational Planning Support contract.

Even though the total contract effort was comparatively small, the analytical support delivered was very significant. This report highlights some key accomplishments. Alternative employment and force planning options analyses provided SIOP and Theater Support planning to USSTRATCOM/J5 in response to significant changes in the Nuclear Weapons Employment Planning and associated Joint Strategic Capabilities Planning guidance. One analysis in this area was directly responsible for the positive results of the first U.S.-Russian TMD Command Post Exercise held at the U.S. Joint National Test Facility in June 1996. Integration of nuclear weapon effects into operational planning models support resulted in the delivery of five different updated versions of the PDCALC code used by the national laborotories, DIA, and the CINCs. The impact of changing military capability and policy on U.S. deterrence generated the most customers. Using a DTRA developed analytical framework for deterrence; several classified analyses were used in CINC sponsored conferences and seminars and formed the basis for official policy reviews and planning actions. Analyses of alternative approaches for adaptive planning produced significant insights into solving problems associated with the evolution of new planning environments. Key accomplishments included an architecture for incorporating theater data into the Strategic War Planning System and a Critical Path Method of the extant planning process. Quick reaction tasking resulted in very short suspense analyses and deliverables responsive to fast breaking strategic issues of national concern.

The key to the success of this contract was DTRA's decision to place the analytical support as close to the client as possible and then to insure responsiveness via very close formal and informal contact within the COTR, client, and contractor team. Customer assessment of all delivered analyses ranged from excellent to outstanding.

### **Program Overview**

### 2.1 Program Objective.

The Strategic Force Planning Support contract was designed to provide long term and quick reaction analytical support capabilities to the Department of Defense. Specific clients included Unified and Specified CINCs, CJCS, OSD, and the SERVICES. The analytical focus of this critical work was on strategic forces. The need was prompted by the rapidly changing political-military environment brought about by the proliferation of missile delivery systems, nuclear technologies and other Nuclear Biological Chemical (NBC) relevant technologies. These issues were exacerbated by the end of the Cold War and collapse of the Former Soviet Union and resulted in a less certain, more dangerous world. The scope of work included the minimum necessary to meet current and emerging requirements for strategic force planning evaluation, assessment and development of potential system improvements that address the uncertainty of the future.

### 2.2 Customers and Level of Effort.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Statement of Work that guided all task assignments under this contract. The scope and depth of analytical support provided in support of the objectives cited above was extensive. However, in all cases and for all customers, the analytical support provided was related to one or more of the basic SOW tasks. In many cases analytical expertise in support of the customer's specific analytical requirements was drawn from several sources. For example, work provided to USSTRATCOM under SOW Task 8 included analytical work drawn from Task 2, Deterrence and Military Capabilities, and Task 3, Arms Control and Policy. This was necessary because the driving requirement was to analyze alternative employment options which might be required by changing deterrent capabilities of extant force structure and national policy. Therefore, this robust set of SOW tasks provided the customer and DTRA considerable flexibility in the development of analytical tasks. This allowed DTRA to provide customer analytical support, from one or more of the specific SOW tasks, in 38 specific work tasks. (Appendix A) Each of these work tasks had a specific analytical objective, technical approach, and a deliverable.

Table 1. SFPS SOW tasks.

•	TASK 0	MANAGEMENT RESERVE
•	TASK 1	ADAPTIVE PLANNING
•	TASK 2	DETERRENCE AND MILITARY CAPABILITIES
•	TASK 3	ARMS CONTROL AND POLICY
•	TASK 4	OFFENSE-DEFENSE GAMING AND MODELS
•	TASK 5	LOW YIELD WEAPON EMPLOYMENT
•	TASK 6	ALTERNATE MOEs
<b> </b> •	TASK 7	ACM AND LOW YIELD MODELING
	TASK 8	ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT OPTIONS
	TASK 9	FORCE PLANNING OPTIONS
	TASK 10	ALTERNATIVE C2 SYSTEMS
•	TASK 11	NEW MODELING INTEGRATION
	<b>TASK 12</b>	FORCE STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
•	TASK 13	QUICK REACTION ANALYSIS

### Planning and Control

### 3.1 Establishing and Maintaining Control.

Establishing and maintaining control of analytical support provided to such a wide range of geographically and functionally diverse customers was a critical program management concern of the DTRA COTR, the supported customer, and the contractor team. There were over thirty different customer points of contact over the life of this contact. In some cases, the customer point of contact was changed three or more times over the period covered by a specific analytical support task. There have been four DTRA COTR and two contractor principal investigators over the life of this contract. Therefore, the coordination and oversight activities between the customer and DTRA and between the contractor and DTRA required the establishment and implementation of specific management controls to insure technical responsiveness within a priori budget allocations for each subtask. Figure 1 depicts the key elements of the planning and control system used. It was and continues to be a highly effective management tool and was adopted for use in the follow on contract, Strategic Nuclear and Weapons of Mass Destruction Operational Planning Support contract.

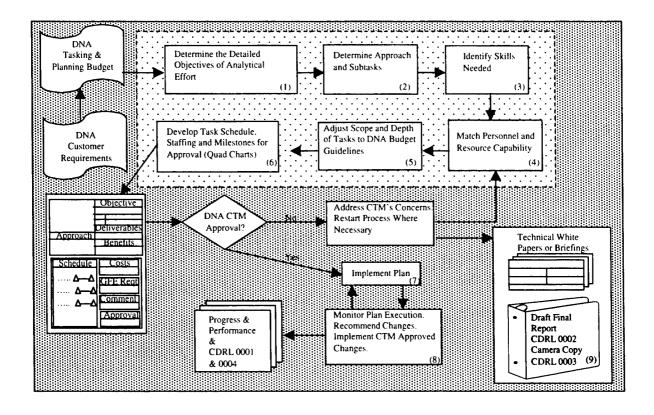


Figure 1. SAIC's task planning and control process insures responsiveness to DTR customers.

### 3.2 Task Development and Approval.

This was an iterative process, first between the DTRA COTR and the customer POC, and subsequently between DTRA, customer, and the SAIC program manager. This initial step was critically important because no two of the 38 subtasks undertaken were the same. For each subtask, the task objective served as the basis for assessment and evaluation of the technical approach, the attendant schedule, and the deliverables. This process served to establish a common set of expectations among DTRA, customer, and contractor personnel about task performance. Since the scope and depth of many analytical support tasks could far exceed available resources under this contract, DTRA provided "level of effort" estimates which served as a planning parameter for each subtask developed.

### 3.3 Task Management and Quality Control.

This was accomplished jointly through DTRA sponsored In -Progress Program Reviews (IPR). In addition to these IPRs, the contractor conducted an in-house quality control and peer review program. Often, and in all cases with DTRA approval, SAIC would conduct in-formal progress reviews with specific customer personnel. In some cases, SAIC and customer contact with the customer was almost a daily event. This frequent interaction provided for highly responsive analytical support as well as an opportunity to make changes in technical approach, schedules, and deliverables. Since many of the analytical issues were in response to fast breaking world events, task direction, technical approach, and deliverables were often modified, after explicit DTRA approval, to insure that the deliverable was as responsive as possible to the analytical need at the time of delivery.

### 3.4 Financial Tracking and Budgetary Control.

These requirements covered such a diverse set of analytical tasks and required frequent capturing and reporting of program expenditures. The Program Management Plan (Appendix B) and the attendant monthly progress report (CDRL 0001) provided DTRA management the opportunity to track and assess task progress. These reports were submitted once every four weeks. These same data were captured and reviewed by SAIC personnel every two weeks. Therefore, program to date expenditures as well as recent four week trends were available for review by DTRA and SAIC management the first working day following close of a two week timecard cycle.

### Mission Assessment and Analysis Support

### 4.1 Assessment and Analysis.

The significant contributions of this contract in providing analytical support to the customers cited above are summarized under the following four areas: Alternative Employment and Force Planning Options, Military Capability/Policy Impact on Deterrence, Integration of NWE in Operational Planning Models and Alternative Approaches for Adaptive Planning.

### 4.2 Alternative Employment And Force Planning Options.

This area included analytical support described in SOW tasks 8-10. Analytical support to the CINCs and JCS-J5 (Appendix A, Subtask 8.2) provided a series of analyses over the five-year contract period. This task provided DTRA, the Joint Staff, J-5, Deputy Director, Strategy and Policy (DDS&P) and the Warfighting CINCs technical and analytical support in developing National strategy, doctrine, and tactics related to: development and deployment of Ballistic Missile Defenses (BMD), both National Missile Defenses (NMD) and Theater Missile Defenses (TMD); TMD enhancements for NATO; offense-defense integration; Presidentially directed BMD and Shared Early Warning (SEW) cooperation with friends and allies; ongoing U.S. and Russia SEW discussions in support of the Joint Presidential Summit Statement by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin; the U.S. and Russian TMD Exercise Program; and, related technology cooperation initiatives. It also provided enhanced space support to the warfighting CINCs.

One activity involved critical technical support to the U.S. "TMD Experts" Group and the Bi-National activities of the U.S.-Russia TMD Exercise Program. Analytical support provided was in direct response to the Joint Presidential Statement made by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin on TMD cooperation. This support was directly responsible for the positive results of the first U.S.-Russian TMD Command Post Exercise (CPX) held at the U.S. Joint National Test Facility in June 1996 and the second U.S.-Russian TMD CPX that was held in Moscow in January 1998. This event marked the first combined exercise of any type hosted by the Russian Federation.

This task also provided technical support to NATO's Missile Defense Ad Hoc Group through the Office of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's Deputy for Strategic Relations. Responding to NATO North Atlantic Council (NAC) tasking, a detailed plan was formulated that outlined the steps, decision documents, and resources required to establish NATO programs for layered TMD defenses against WMD weapons and their associated delivery vehicles. It also supported development of the required sensor capabilities needed to support NATO's layered TMD systems.

To insure interoperability, this task also provided technical support to the Plans and Operations Sub-Group (POSG) of the Bi-National U.S.-Israel Theater Missile Defense Policy Advisory Group (TMD-PAG). Efforts under this task supported representatives from the Joint Staff,

USEUCOM, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, and U.S. response to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their associated delivery systems.

Alternative Employment Options (Appendix A, Subtask 8.3) provided direct support to USSTRATCOM/J5 in both their SIOP and Theater Support planning roles. This subtask can be considered the key analytical subtask in respect to the objective of the Strategic Force Planning Support contract. Analytical results provided under this specific subtask included insights gained from all other subtasks. This leveraging had the result of enhancing both the depth and scope of alternative option analyses. This subtask specifically supported the development and presentation of the SIOP Revision Report to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. A couple of specific analytical issues worked under this subtask provide additional insight into the type of support provided.

Public debate relating to a perceived risk resulting from an alleged decline in Russian early warning and attack assessment systems led to DOD efforts to examine proposals relating to deposturing of US nuclear forces and further dramatic reductions in nuclear forces beyond levels stipulated in START II. This particular analytical effort examined the impact of a wide range of de-posturing steps and the ability of USSTRATCOM to achieve current nuclear policy objectives at progressively lower force levels. Analysis performed on these projects contributed substantially to national-level positions established during a sequence of Pentagon "Tank" sessions.

The dramatic change in the military landscape resulting from the breakup of the Soviet Union and Non-Soviet Warsaw Pact, and subsequent Russian withdrawal of nuclear forces from former republics led to an equally dramatic need to adjust targeting policy. Work under this subtask contributed to development of new nuclear planning strategies and alternative planning options, as expressed in three consecutive Single Integrated Operational Plan Concept Briefings before the Joint Staff and OSD. On each occasion, these efforts were applauded as outstanding efforts by the USSTRATCOM Director of Plans and Policy.

### 4.3 Military Capability And Policy Impact.

This subtask on deterrence was the most active area in terms of specific analytical subtasks developed and presented to DTRA customers. Of the 38 total subtasks performed, nine were developed and supported from this area. (See Appendix A, Subtasks 2.1-2.9) This area was also the most robust in terms of customers served. USSTRATCOM, USPACOM, USCENTCOM, OSD, and the Department of Navy. DTRA's early sponsorship of the development of an analytical framework for deterrence analyses resulted in an increasing demand for both an understanding of deterrence in transition as well as specific analyses of specified theater scenarios. Deterrence framework analyses of particular importance included assessments of the WMD deterrence calculus of Iraq, North Korea, and China. These analyses were used in CINC-sponsored conferences and planning seminars aimed at improving US counterproliferation capabilities, and formed the basis for official policy reviews and planning actions. Also of note was a report analyzing and summarizing interim findings regarding post-Cold War WMD deterrence. Finally, work was begun under this contract to augment the deterrence framework for application to the analysis of non-state actor deterrence issues.

### 4.4 Integration Of NWE In Operational Planning Models.

This subtask included work described in tasks 4-7 and 11. Of the four areas being reviewed, this area consumed the most resources, between 20-25% of program expenditures. Six subtasks were developed under Task 11, each of which directly supported critical planning issues in the areas of FAS/CIVIC, Radiation effects, PDCALC Panel, EMP, HISEMM, and fallout protection factors. The analytical support to the PDCALC Panel impacted the entire nuclear weapon technical and employment planning community. DTRAs support to this effort helped insure that current state-of-the-art codes relative to nuclear weapon effects were standardized across the nuclear planning community. Updated protection factors provided critical fallout injury and fatality assessments in key countries of interest as part of the overall war planning process. These factors enhanced assessments for SIOP Consequences of Execution and Wargaming activities as well as the special analyses required from time to time. A series of four fallout protection factor distributions were developed for a potential key adversary in the format required by FAS/CIVIC, the principal fallout injury and fatality prediction code used by USSTRATCOM.

Activity concerning PDCALC User's Group under the Strategic Force Planning Support contract was extensive. Five different updated versions of the code were developed and tested by SAIC and ultimately released to the users by USSTRATCOM J53 (PDCALC 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 7.0, 7.1). These versions incorporated the following capabilities (list not all inclusive): addition of deeply buried target methodologies (GVNs), updated personnel vulnerability curves, correction of weapons radius-height of burst curves (HOB Cutoff), three-dimensional fuzing ("3DPD") option, and HOB cutoff mathematical fix. These updates reflected user requirements that keeps PDCALC a current, reliable and extremely powerful code for estimating nuclear damage. Since March 1994, the PDCALC Oversight Panel, composed of representatives from DTRA, USSTRATCOM, DIA, Sandia Nat Labs, the Joint Staff, SAIC and LOGICON RDA, has met six times to review, evaluate and approve code changes recommended form users. During the same period, the PDCALC User's Group has met three times. Clearly, DTRA has made a significant contribution to the nuclear planning community through their long standing support of the technical panel.

One of the most widely acclaimed deliverables from this analytical support area was the development of the Nuclear Targeting Course. This five-volume effort was the first developed and implemented at USSTRATCOM. This work filled an urgent need to train newly assigned personnel on how each of the tools, MOES, and models are integrated in to the nuclear targeting process. Published on CD-ROM, DTRA has delivered copies to multiple users within DoD. The Nuclear Targeting Course was published in five volumes and has become the seminal work on the instruction of processes and issues involved with nuclear targeting. The course covers, in detail, the nuclear planning environment, target development, weaponeering/DGZ construction and deliberate/adaptive planning for the SIOP and theater support. The original version (published December 1996) and the updated version (published June 1998) have been used to train nearly100 targeting analysts. Since training with the Nuclear Targeting Course began two years ago, the graduates have been reassigned to other unified commands with nuclear responsibilities contributing much needed nuclear targeting expertise to appropriate planning

elements within DoD units worldwide. Most recently the staff at Joint Targeting School (Dam Neck, VA), has requested a copy of this course for use in curriculum development.

### 4.5 Alternative Approaches For Adaptive Planning.

The analytical support for this subtask required in-depth analysis of the contributions of new technologies, hardware and software that would provide increased responsiveness to significantly different strategic and regional scenarios. This resulted in the development of a Critical Path Method flow chart (Appendix A, Subtask 1.2) of the extant planning process that could be used to evaluate alternative adaptive planning processes. This required evaluation of data base compatibility between strategic and theater planning processes to include a thorough review of the theater planning process (Appendix A, Subtask 1.3) and theater data requirements (Appendix A, Subtask 1.5). Key deliverables from this area were an architecture for incorporating theater data into the Strategic War Planning System (SWPS) enterprise database (EDB), a Theater Data Model, and integration of that model into a C2/SWPS integrated data model baseline, each intended to streamline and improve the theater nuclear planning process. DTRA's analytical support to this critical effort directly supports the SOW objective to identify new systems and capabilities to plan for the integration of nuclear and conventional delivery systems, primary and collateral effects, and C<sup>3</sup>. This work has been very favorably received by USSTRATCOM and it is used to enhance USSTRATCOM's distributed collaborative planning capability during both peacetime and under crisis conditions.

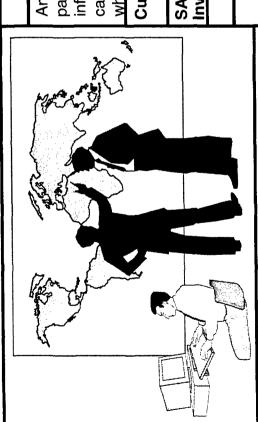
### **Conclusions**

This final draft report is submitted for review by DTRA. The objectives of this work as outlined in the Statement of Work have been met. The 38 Subtasks described in Appendix A provide a detailed description of what work was performed, the technical approach used, and the deliverable. Monthly and quarterly progress reports, IPRs, and the individual deliverables associated with each subtask represent, collectively, the scope and depth of support provided. The number of subtasks, diverse set of customers, and dynamics of rapidly changing military planning environments presented unique challenges to DTRA management and contractor personnel. All DTRA/Customer analytical objectives were met and customer feedback throughout this contract performance was very exceptional.

Appendix A
Subtask Work Tasks







### Approach

- Review guidance, force structure, and internal decision papers used for SIOP development.
- success as measured by established MOEs. Analyze SIOP applied weapon files for
- Analyze alternative MOEs.
- allocation and impact of attack structure Analyze alternatives for SIOP weapon changes on SIOP complexity.

# Objective

information for the SIOP to assess USSTRATCOM's Analyze national level guidance, internal decision capability to effectively meet national objectives papers, available force structure, and laydown

while reducing SIOP complexity.

USSTRATCOM/J52A: CAPT L.J. Mack, Chief POC: Mr. Michael S. Elliott (402) 293-5285 Strategic Plans Division DSN: 271-6984 DR. Allen K. Rachel (619) 546-6397 SAIC Principal nvestigator: **Customer:** 

**Deliverables** 

- Technical papers as required e.g..
  - CPM Planning Networks
- Annotated briefings as required e.g.. Quality Assessment Reports
- Concept Briefing
- **Revision Report**

### Benefits

national level guidance. Foster SIOP simplification. Develop improved strategy for planning activities compliance with national level guidance and/or during development of future SIOPs. Ensure document anticipated shortfalls in achieving





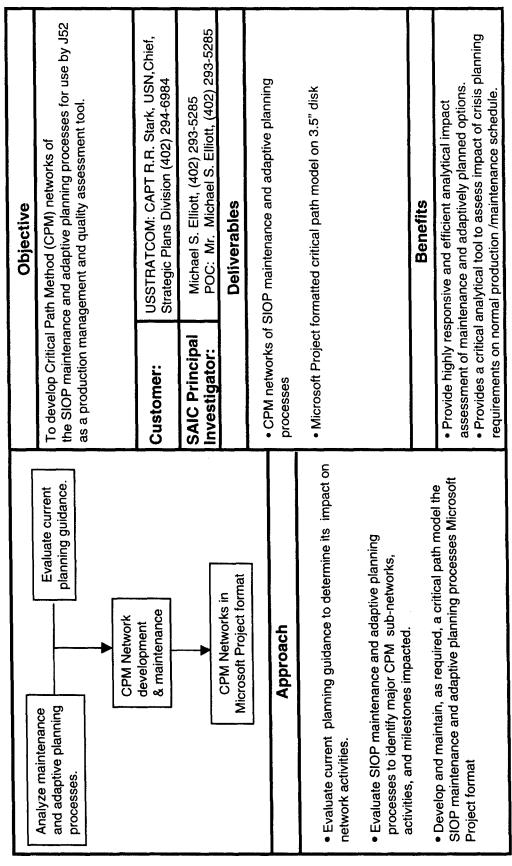


Chart A-2. Subtask 1.2 - Develop and Maintain Critical Path Model.





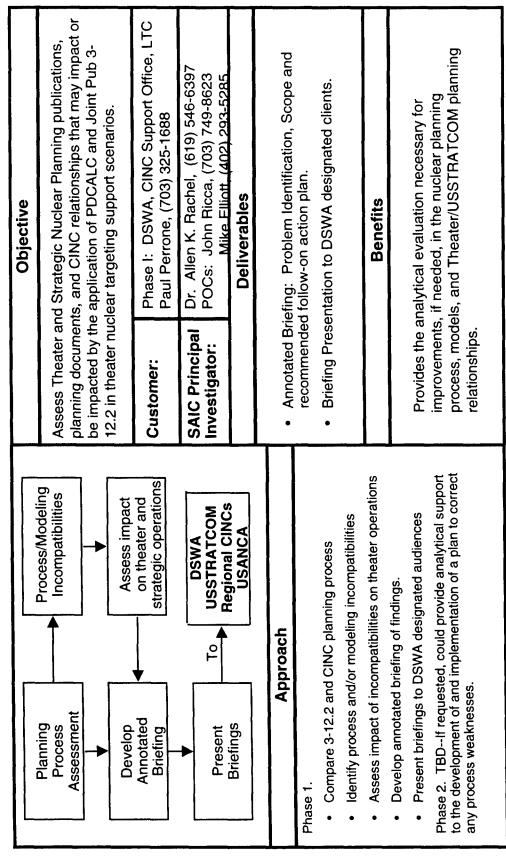


Chart A-3. Subtask 1.3 - Theater Process Review.





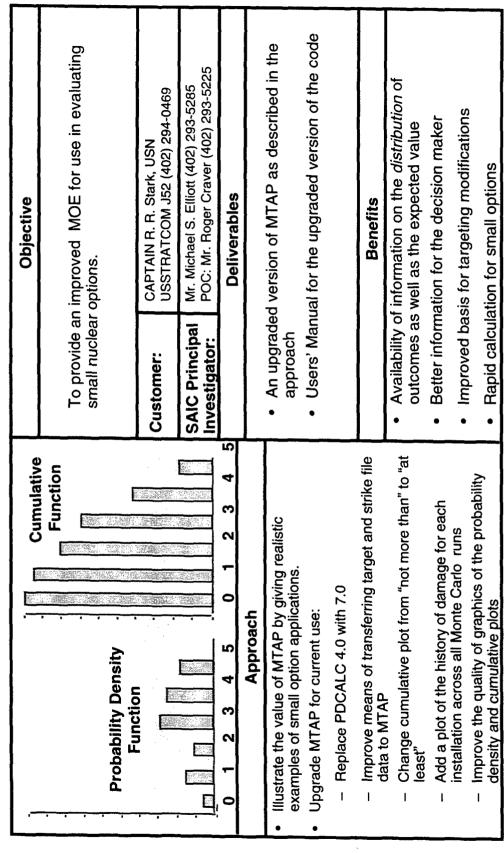


Chart A-4. Subtask 1.4 - Multiple Target Attack Program Update.





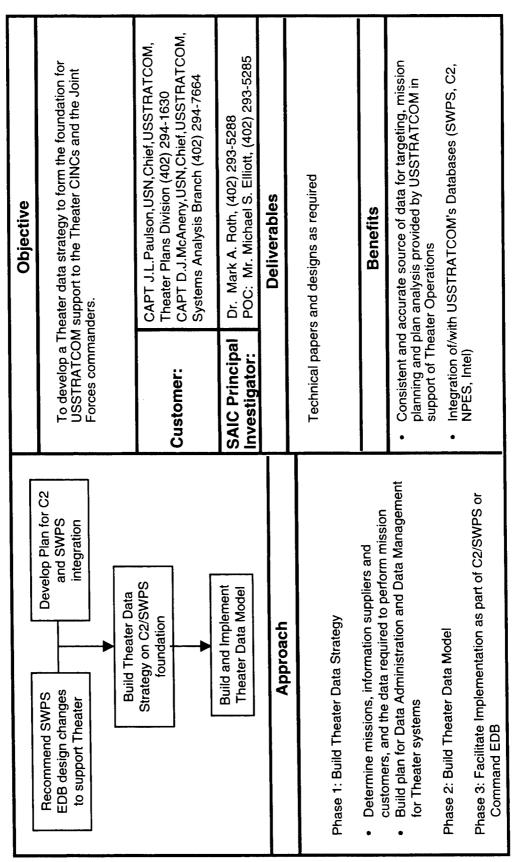


Chart A-5. Subtask 1.5 – Theater Data Strategy.





Task 1	Task 2		Objective
Assess Joint Service Capabilities to fulfill forward presence mission requirements Reconfigure Repackage	Publish monograph on Soviet naval leadership perceptions and Cold War Actions Draft, Edit, Print	Continue work to (1 supplement/comple presence requiremelites regarding "Co	Continue work to (1) assess capabilities of other services to supplement US Naval capabilities in fulfilling forward presence requirements and (2) assess perceptions of former Soviet elites regarding "Cold War" naval forward presence and exercises.
Assess Costs	Adant Brief	Customer:	Director, Strategy and Policy Division (N51) OPNAV
Base Issues	as Desired	SAIC Principal Investigator:	Dr. Allen Rachel, PI (619) 546-6397 Dr. Stan Weeks, POC (703) 749-8913
Prepare and			Deliverables
Deliver Briefing Approach	oach	<ul> <li>Task 1: Executive-level briefitor JMA Flag Steering Group.</li> </ul>	Task 1: Executive-level briefing on joint adaptive force packages for JMA Flag Steering Group.
Task 1      Reconfigure Air Force Composite Win elements of DRB of 82nd Airborne for operations:	Reconfigure Air Force Composite Wing structure and elements of DRB of 82nd Airborne for 30 days of contingency operations:	Task 2: Printed r response to US N	Task 2: Printed monograph on Soviet Cold War naval actions in response to US Navy forward presence operations.
Assess additional cost are costs of CVN recoring. lo	Assess additional cost and basing issues including amortized costs of CVN recoring, logistics requirements, personnel		Benefits
costs, etc.  Building on work complete JMA Flag Steering Group	costs, etc. Building on work completed, build brief for presentation to JMA Flag Steering Group	Assists Navv in ope	Assists Navy in operational and force structure planning for post-Cold
Task 2  • Draft monograph on pero	Draft monograph on perceptions, actions, and reactions of	War era.	
strategy, force structure, exercises.	strategy, force structure, forward presence operations, and exercises.		

Chart A-6. Subtask 2.1 - Forward Presence: Contribution to Deterrence.





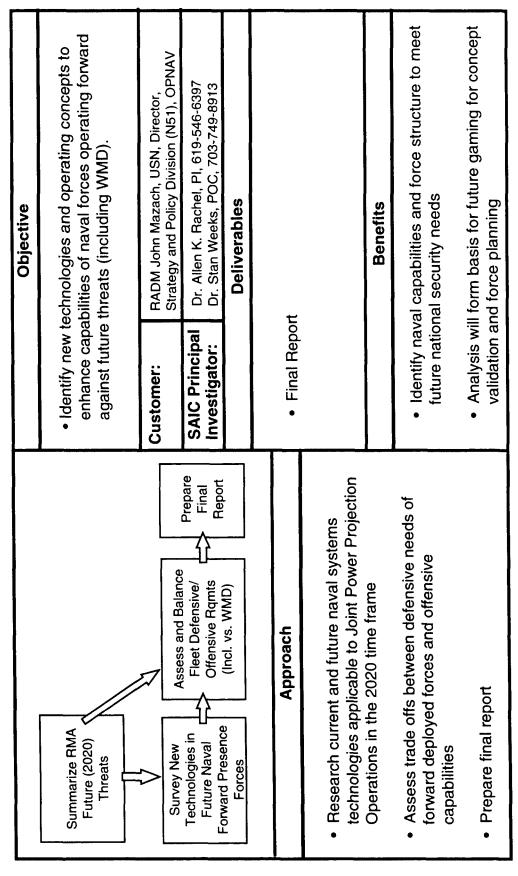


Chart A-7. Subtask 2.2 - Future Naval Deterrence and Offensive Capabilities.





Evolving multi-	Objective
S	Develop an analytical framework that facilitates comparative analysis of alternative deterrence approaches to the needs of multi-regional scenarios.
Analytical Model	
Many scenarios vs. fixed policy/force structure     Alternative Dolicy/Force	Customer:
Structure sets vs. scenario set	SAIC Principal Investigator:
Comparative ranking of fixed and alternative	Deliverables
Policy/Force Structure sets	• Innit variable list with recommended data measures
Approach	Analytical model
<ul> <li>Identify analytical variables</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>User training and test support</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Develop dependent and interdependent relationships among variables</li> </ul>	Final Report
Adopt measurement conventions for each variable	Benefits
Develop alternative MOE sets	<ul> <li>Framework is applicable to a wide variety of scenarios</li> </ul>
Test many scenario vs. fixed	<ul> <li>Can deal with regional/coalition scenarios</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Provides useful insights with non-parametric data</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>lest second allernative against scenarios</li> <li>lear test of analytical model</li> </ul>	Provides the counterproliferation deterrence context and hold any principal detailed and hold any principal detailed.
Adjust model as required	structure/policy evaluations

Chart A-8. Subtask 2.3 - Deterrence: An Analytical Framework.





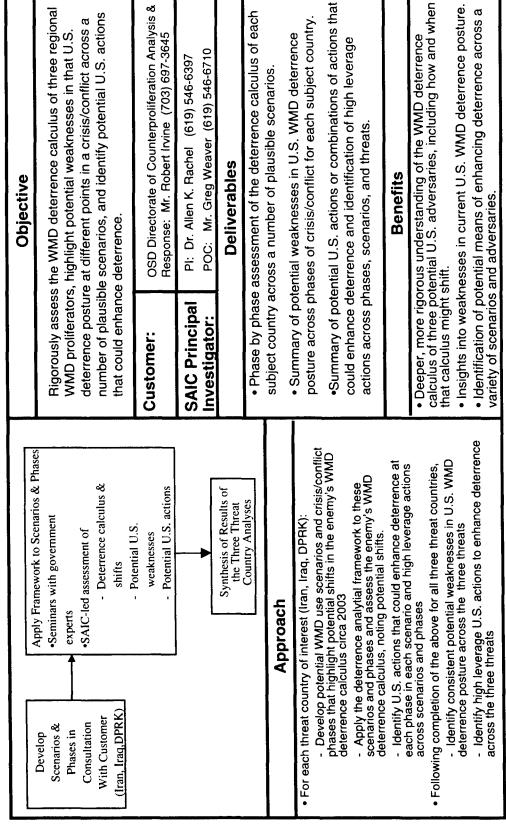


Chart A-9. Subtask 2.4 - WMD Deterrence Analytical Support to OSD Policy.





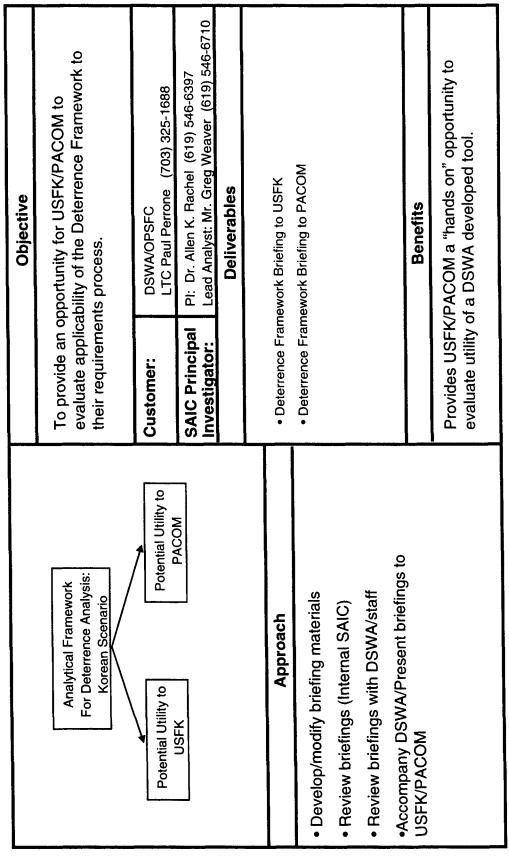


Chart A-10. Subtask 2.5 - Deterrence Analysis for USFK/PACOM.





		Objective
	Provide analyt	Provide analytical support to assess the deterrence
	calculus of spe	calculus of specified countries which are capable of
The state of the s	employing or t	employing or threatening to employ weapons of mass
をプラー	destruction, pa	destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, against the
	United States and its allies.	and its allies.
		USSTRATCOM: LTC William L. MacElhaney, J51
レイト	Customer:	(402) 294-1651 LCDR Dennis Carpenter
		(402) 294-3617
		Pl:Dr. Allen K. Rachel (619) 546-6397
	SAIC Principal	SAIC Principal Lead Analyst: Mr. Greg Weaver (619) 546-6710
	Investigator:	STRATCOM POC: Mr. Michael S. Elliott
	IIIvestigatoi.	(402) 291-2233
		Deliverables

### Approach

 Apply SAIC's Deterrence Analytical Framework to the assessment of the deterrence calculus of specified WMD-armed countries.

> . :<u>.</u>

- Assess potential shifts is these adversaries' deterrence calculus as crises or conflicts unfold.
- Assess the deterrence impact of alternative U.S. force structures, postures, policies and actions.

**Benefits** 

Technical papers and annotated briefings as required.

Provide a detailed understanding of relevant issues in each potential adversary's deterrence calculus, for both strategic and theater conflicts. This analysis will enhance development of preplanned options and through exercising, lead to improved option development for crisis planning situations. It will also clarify contribution of USSTRATCOM forces and planning to the deterrence of the use of weapons of mass destruction.





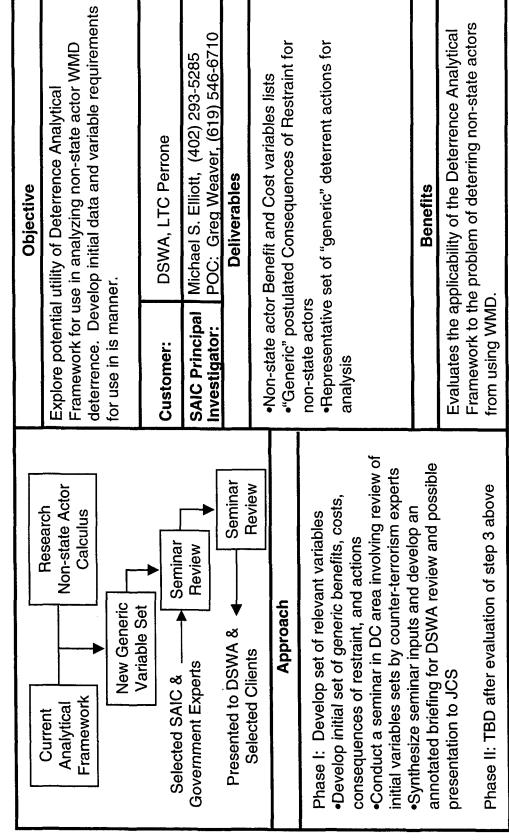


Chart A-12. Subtask 2.7 – Non-State Actors.





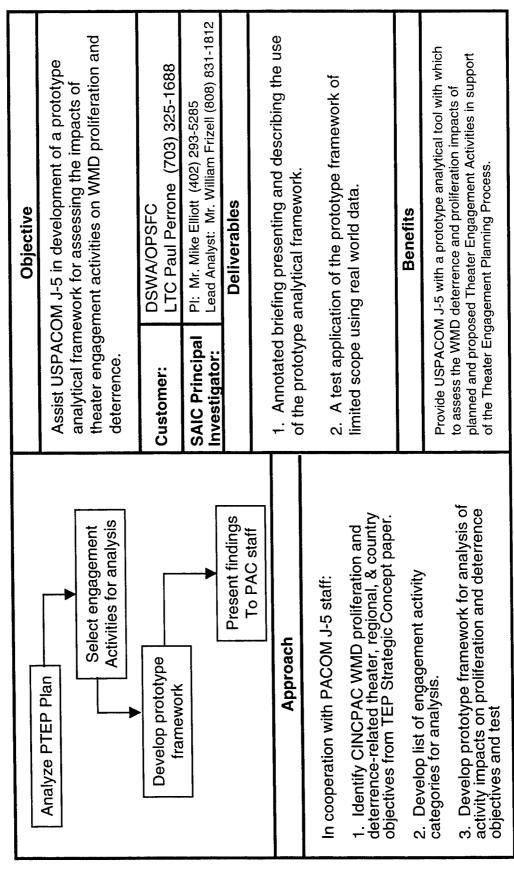


Chart A-13. Subtask 2.8 - Analytical Support to Pacific Theater Engagement Planning.





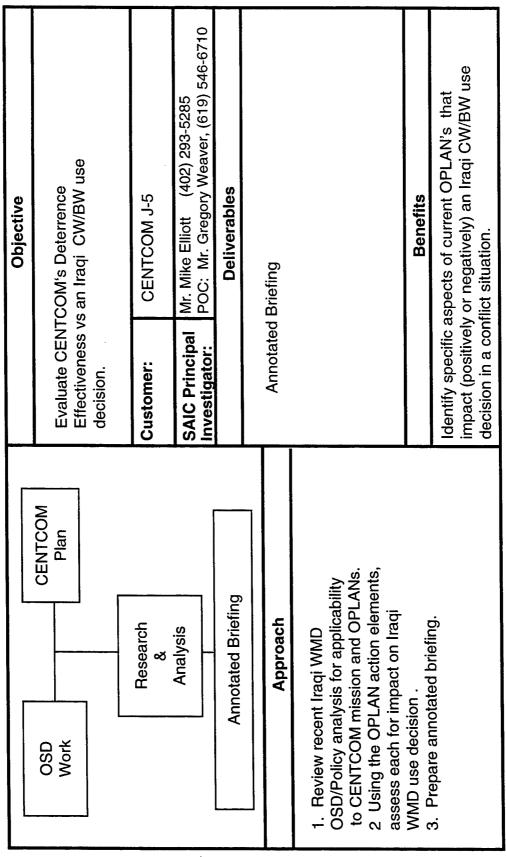


Chart A-14. Subtask 2.9 - CENTCOM Deterrence Analysis.





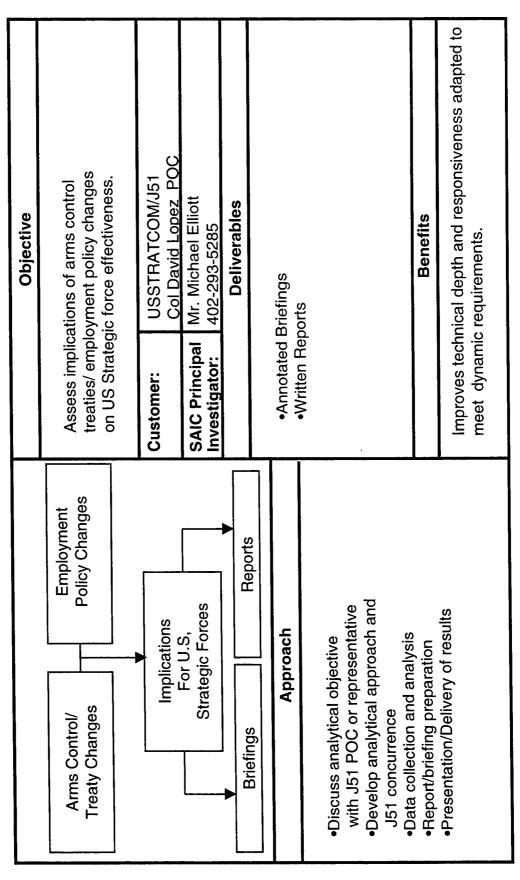


Chart A-15. Subtask 3.1 - USSTRATCOM/J51 Analytical Support.





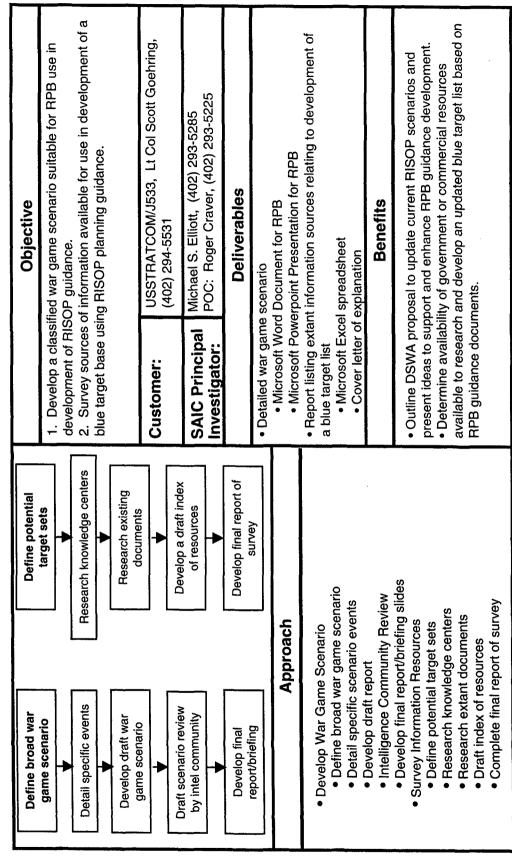


Chart A-16. Subtask 4.1 – RISOP Support.





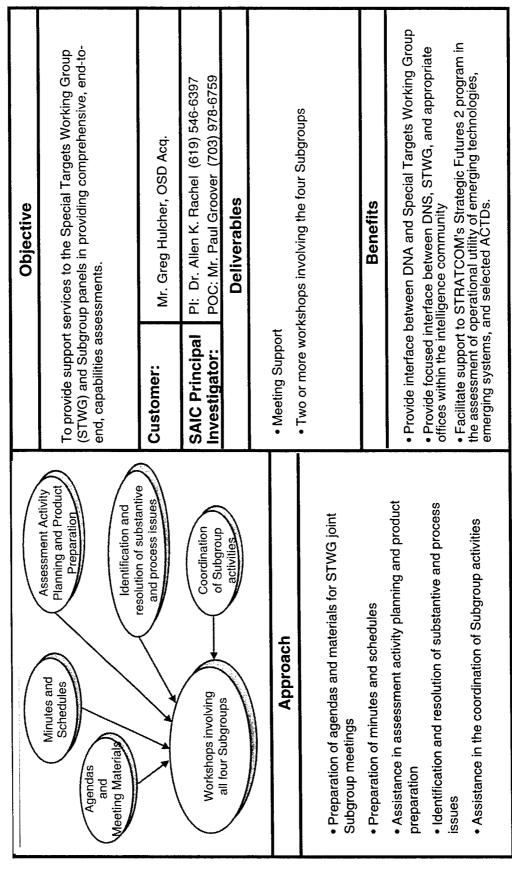
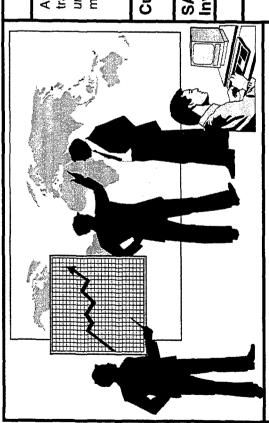


Chart A-17. Subtask 7.1 - Special Targets Working Group Support.







### Approach

- Review national level guidance, internal directives, and current nuclear targeting procedures used during SIOP development.
- Research and catalogue relevant course support materials.
- Develop tentative course outline.
- Course outline review/approval.
- Develop tentative lesson modules.
- Lesson modules reviewed/approved.
- Develop lesson materials/media.
- Course presentation/approval.

## Objective

Analyze nuclear targeting procedures to develop a comprehensive training program designed to provide staff officers with an in-depth understanding of targeting goals and objectives, nuclear damage mechanism, and the end-to-end targeting process.

Customer:	USSTRATCOM/J521/Col Blackmore, Chief, Target Selection Branch, (402) 294-2258
SAIC Principal Investigator:	SAIC Principal Dr. Allen K. Rachel (619) 546-6397 Investigator: POC: Mr. Michael S. Elliott (402) 293-5285

Deliverables

- Syllabus
- Lesson Plans
- Visual Aids
- Hard Copy
- Magnetic Media

### Benefits

Provide a method of rapidly training nuclear targeting personnel to counter significant staff turnover and loss of experienced targeting personnel. This course will reduce the total time required to attain a fully qualified status, thereby increasing productivity in the Strategic Target Plans Division.

Chart A-18. Subtask 7.2 – Nuclear Targeting Course Analysis.





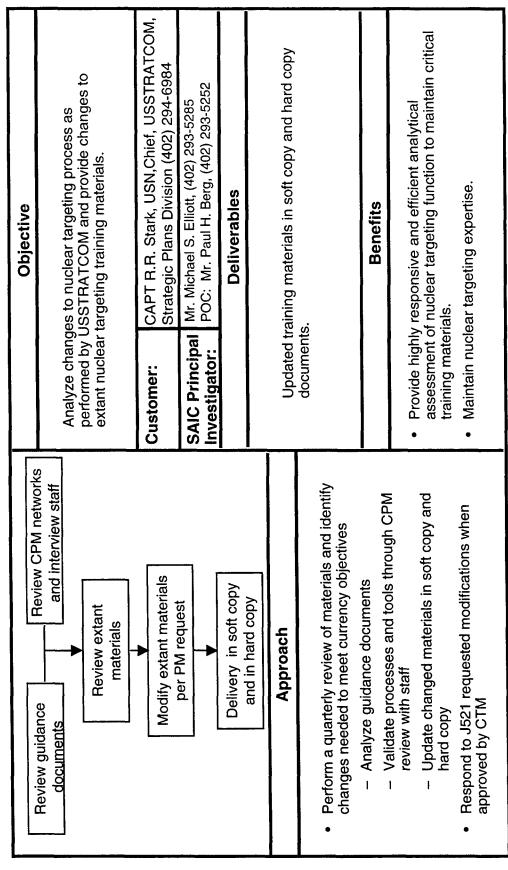


Chart A-19. Subtask 7.3 - Maintenance of Nuclear Targeting Training Materials.





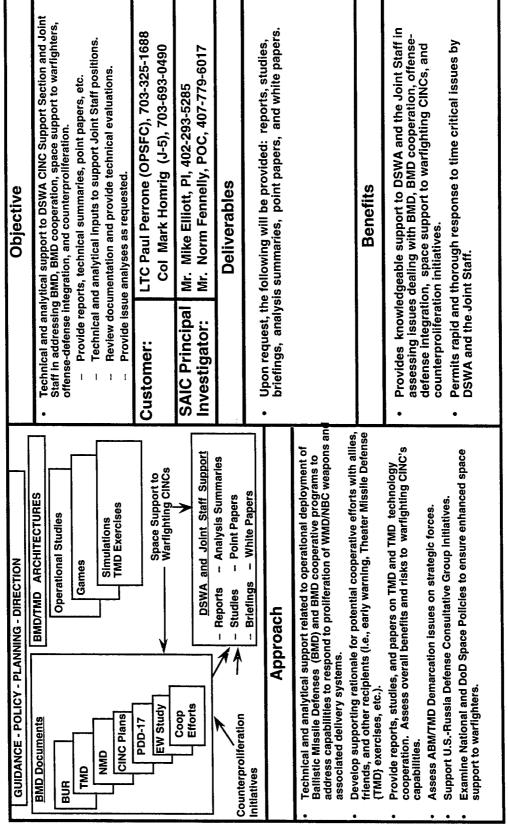


Chart A-20. Subtask 8.2 - DSWA Support to the Warfighting CINCs and the Joint Staff J-5.





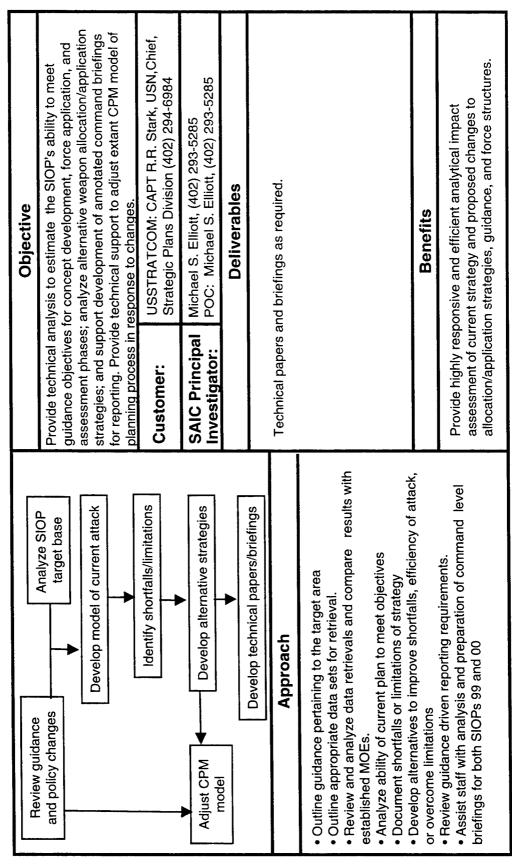


Chart A-21. Subtask 8.3 - Analyze Alternative Employment Options.





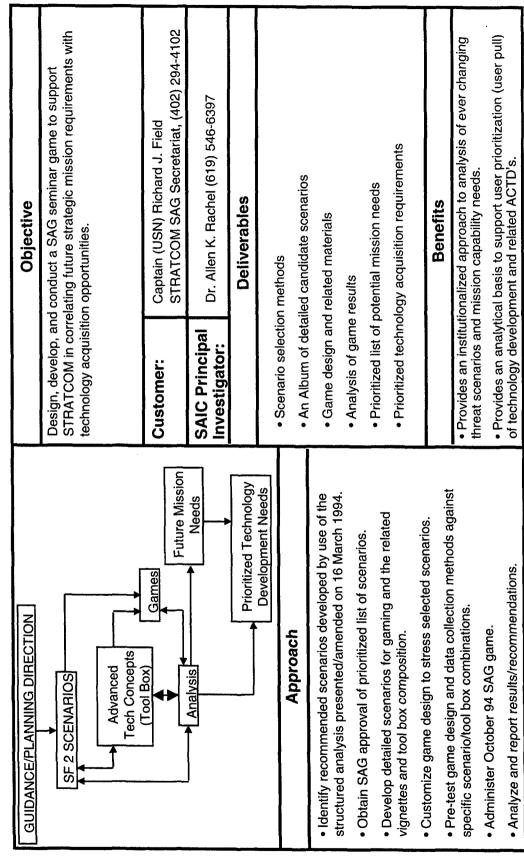


Chart A-22. Subtask 9.1 - STRATEGIC FUTURES 2: Analysis.





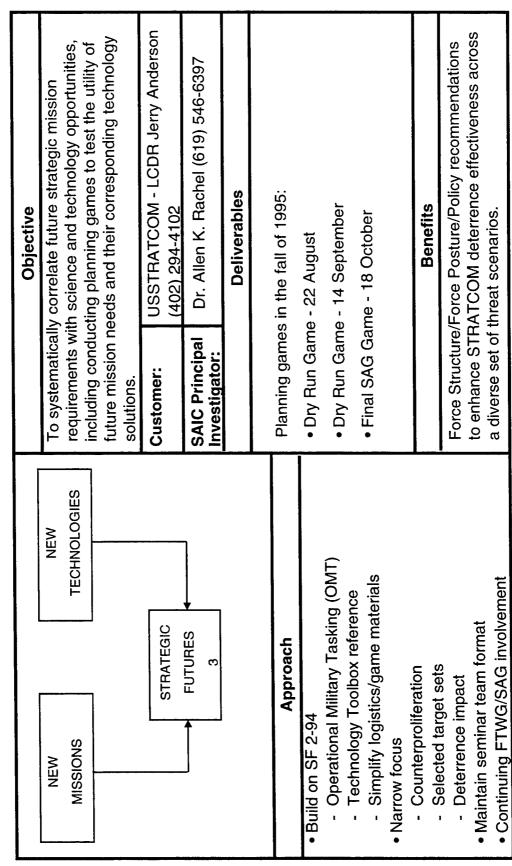


Chart A-23. Subtask 9.2 - STRATEGIC FUTURES 3.





# Subtask 9.3

# This Subtask Number Was Deleted And Never Used.





Strategic Force Planning Support

# Subtask 9.4

# Activities Were Transferred To Subtasks 9.5 And 9.6.





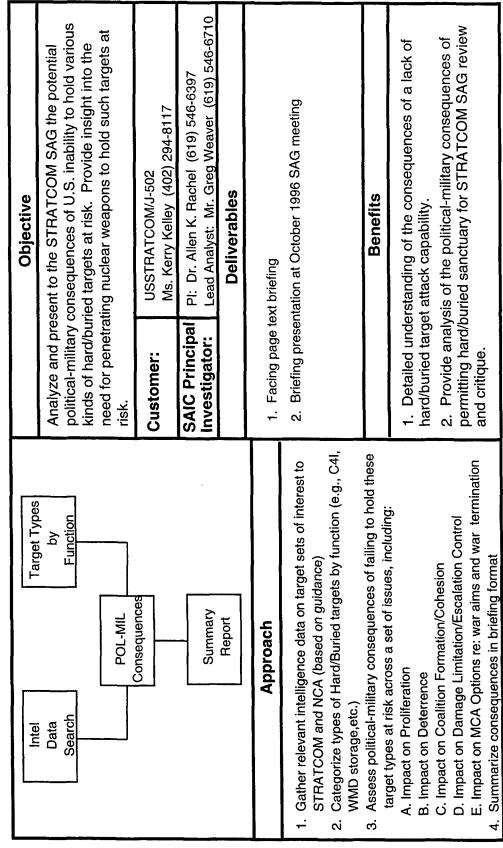


Chart A-24. Subtask 9.5 - Political-Military Consequences of Permitting Hard/Buried Sanctuary.





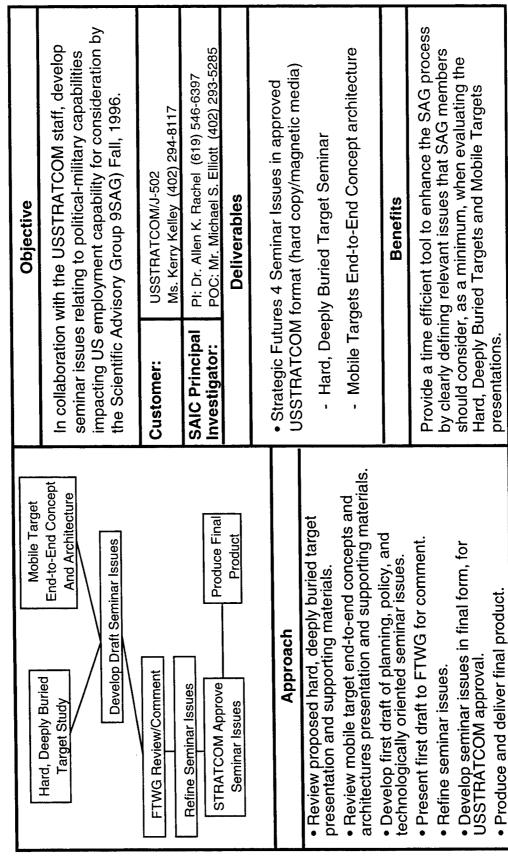


Chart A-25. Subtask 9.6 - Develop Seminar Issues for SF4.





		Objective
	Provide FAS/CIV STRATCOM pers FAS/CIVIC progn 1995.	Provide FAS/CIVIC on-site maintenance support to STRATCOM personnel for one week and provide FAS/CIVIC program maintenance support until 30 June 1995.
	Customer:	STRATCOM/J531, LT Ron Hanson, (402)294-1913
	SAIC Principal Investigator:	Dr. Allen K. Rachel, (619) 546-6397 POC-Mr. Gene Swick, (619) 546-6487
		Deliverables
Approach	Summary report of and their resolution	Summary report of FAS/CIVIC discrepancy reports and their resolution
<ul> <li>Establish suitable time for on-site maintenance support</li> <li>Load software on STRATCOM workstation(s)</li> </ul>	Modified FAS/CIVIC software	IVIC software
Provide four days of on-site maintenance     Lead to the four disconney for the four disconney disconney for the four disconney dis		Benefits
<ul> <li>Establish format for recording discrepancy reports</li> <li>Record reported discrepancies and their resolution</li> <li>Deliver modified software</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provides for a more rol</li> <li>Insures that system col</li> <li>STRATCOM and SAIC</li> </ul>	Provides for a more robust FAS/CIVIC program Insures that system configuration is identical at STRATCOM and SAIC

Chart A-26. Subtask 11.1 - STRATCOM FAS/CIVIC Support.



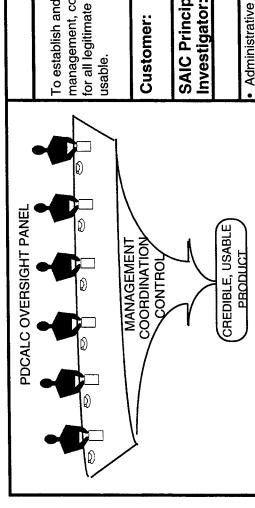


			Objective
		To determine the utility of des STRATCOM that includes the achieving effective denial or installations as a result of U fewer weapons or smaller y effects alone are considered.	To determine the utility of developing a methodology/MOE for STRATCOM that includes the impact of fallout effects in achieving effective denial or delay of enemy access to key installations as a result of US nuclear strikes, with a view to using fewer weapons or smaller yields than are required when prompt effects alone are considered.
		Customer:	STRATCOM J53, CDR Carrasco (402) 294-5837
	Approach	SAIC Principal Investigator:	PI: Dr. Allen K. Rachel (619) 546-6397 POC: Mr. Roger H. Craver (402) 291-2233
			Deliverables
•	Coordinate basic parameters with J531	:	
•	Obtain TDI extracts of areas to be examined	<ul> <li>Briefing report for STHATCOM</li> <li>Computer-based denial method</li> </ul>	Brieting report for STRATCOM Computer-based denial methodology
•	Do target selection; review with J531	Familiarization c	Familiarization of STRATCOM personnel with the computer
•	Build DGZ's	program	
•	Assess HOB options		Benefits
•	Calculate casualties and fatalities	Ability to include	Ability to include the impact of fallout as well as prompt effects on
•	Examine costs vs. benefits	denying or delay	denying or delaying enemy access to their facilities
•	Prepare briefing report	<ul> <li>Potential use of desired access of</li> </ul>	Potential use of lower prompt damage criteria while still achieving desired access denial or repair delays
•	Deliver methodology, provide familiarization	Potential reducti	Potential reduction in number of DGZ's/weapons needed

Chart A-27. Subtask 11.2 - Radiation Effects Phase II.







## Approach

- Set goals and objectives
- Establish modus operandi
- · Identify the "official" version of the code
- Monitor and assist in code evolution
- Do essential code modernization fixes
- Provide a means to identify user needs

Manage and control distribution of changes

Keep the membership informed and current

## Objective

To establish and operate a Users' Group for the modernization, management, control and distribution of the official PDCALC code for all legitimate users, and to ensure the code remains credible and

## Deliverables

- Administrative and security management:
  - Appropriate Terms of Reference
- Information to and orientation of new members
- Scheduling of meetings, preparation of briefings, distribution of newsletters and minutes
  - Assistance in code modifications (Examples):
- Groundshock coupling for DBT's (G VN methodology)
- Incorporation of new effects/damage data (OGA 2800-23-92)
  - Addition of Equivalent Target Area (ETA) modification
     Inclusion of HOB Cutoff "math fix"

#### **Benefits**

- Avoidance of proliferation of unofficial versions of the code
  - Orderly access to user needs and recommendations
- · Improved ability to coordinate and distribute code changes
  - Availability of a modernized, utilitarian code





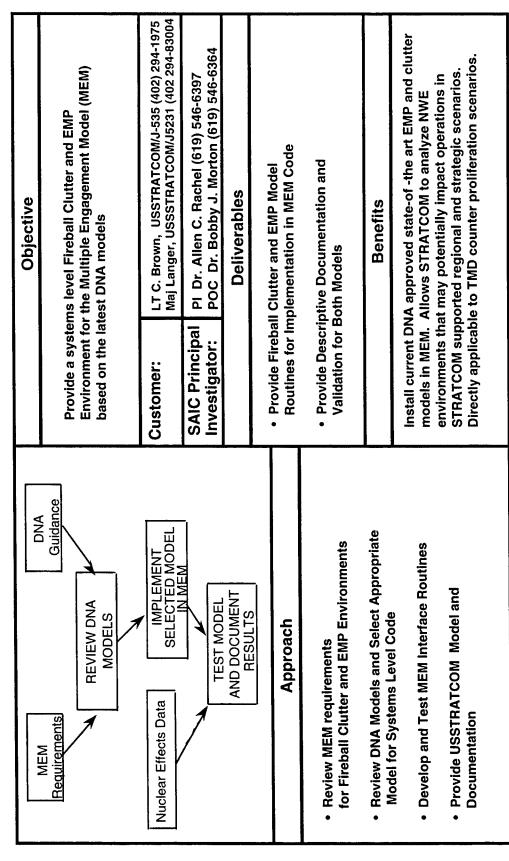


Chart A-29. Subtask 11.4- Fireball Clutter & EMP Models for MEM.





			Objective
HISEMM 5.0	Install Latest Version Of HISEMM	Upgrade the versic resolve any versio	Upgrade the version of HISEMM used by MEM from 3.2 to 5.0 and resolve any version 3.2 errors not corrected by the new version.
7		Customer:	USSTRATCOM/J53 Col T. Nelson (402) 294-3251 POC: Capt R. Belyan J534 (402) 294-1493
Into MEM	MEM Version	SAIC Principal Investigator:	PI: Dr. Allen K. Rachel (619) 546-6397 POC: Dr. B. Morton (520) 5707687
	21.0		Deliverables
Approach		Comparisons between MISEMM 3.3     HISEMM 5.0 installed in MFM 21.0	<ul> <li>Comparisons between MISEMM 3.2 and 5.0 generated results</li> <li>HISEMM 5.0 installed in MEM 21.0</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Interface HISEMM 5.0 with current MEM standalone driver</li> <li>Compare HISEMM 3.2 an 5.0 results for bursts of interest to</li> </ul>	t MEM standalone driver ults for bursts of interest to		
<ul> <li>USSTRATCOM using driver</li> <li>Determine if current 3.2 errors have been corrected in version 5.0 of HISEMM. If not, resolve problems with HISEMM</li> </ul>	re been corrected in version blems with HISEMM		
developer (MHC)	and deliver with scheduled		Benefits
delivery for MEM 21.0		<ul> <li>Upgrade MEM N</li> <li>Resolve errors w</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Upgrade MEM NWE to use latest HISEMM code</li> <li>Resolve errors which occur using version 3.2 of HISEMM</li> </ul>

Chart A-30. Subtask 11.5- HISEMM Upgrade into MEM.





4			Objective
Month of the control	IIIA0	To develop fallo North Korea, Ire	To develop fallout protection factor distributions for North Korea, Iraq and the Peoples Republic of China.
		Customer:	Commander Scott Bawden, USN STRATCOM J532 (402)294-1913
	3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	SAIC Principal Investigator:	Michael S. Elliott (402) 293-5285 POC: Tom Moates (402) 291-2233
	N Milit		Deliverables
Approach		Annotated briefi methodology a	Annotated briefing reports describing PF methodology and distributions for:
Obtain population data for countries of interest	untries of		<ul><li>North Korea</li><li>Iraq</li></ul>
Determine structure types applicable to	olicable to	•	• PRC
countries; cneck VIN s  • Develop distribution of populat	tion by		
shelter type  • Select appropriate scenarios (I	(level of		Benefits
warning)  • Determine PF's and assign distributions  • Prepare report	stributions	Availability of up factors on which calculations	Availability of updated fallout protection factors on which to base estimates of fallout calculations

Chart A-31. Subtask 11.6- Fallout Protection Factor Distributions.





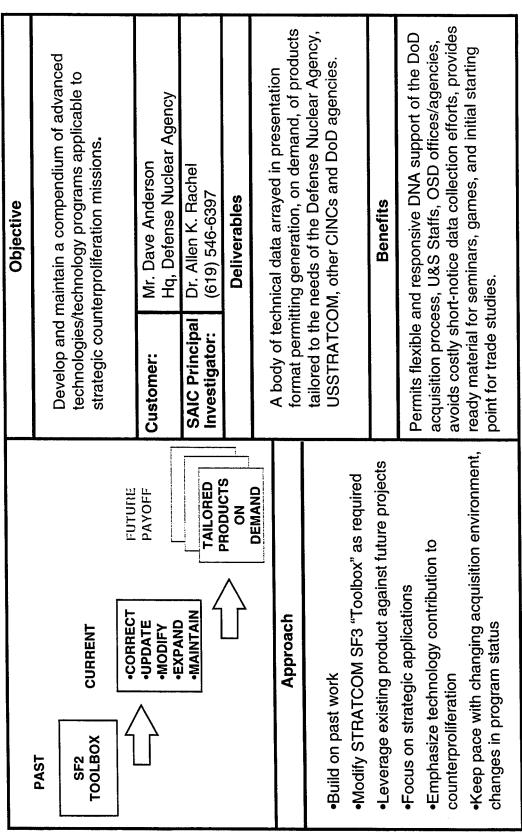
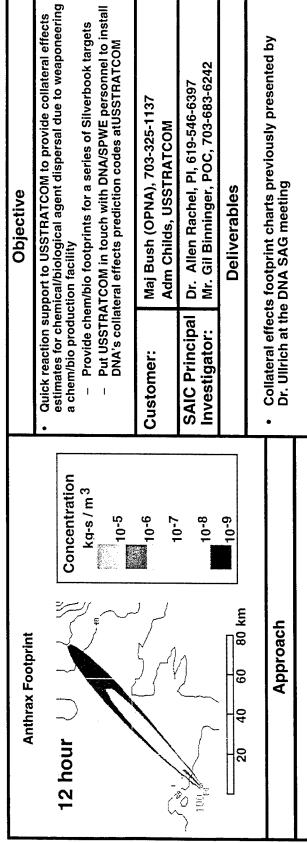


Chart A-32. Subtask 12.1- Strategic Counterproliferation Technology Compendium.







Provide USSTRATCOM with copy of Dr. Ullrich's collateral effects prediction footprints previously given to the DNA SAG

Provide USSTRATCOM with SOA collateral effects prediction codes through direct interaction between USSTRATCOM and DNA/SPWE

### **Benefits**

- Provides quick reaction support to USSTRATCOM question regarding collateral effects due to weaponeering a chem/bio production facility
- Puts USSTRATCOM directly in touch with DNA/SPWE for installation of state-of-the-art collateral effects prediction models

Chart A-33. Subtask 13.1- Quick Reaction Collateral Effects Estimates.



Strategic Force Planning Support



		Objective
	Present the "Threa to the NATO Nucle nuclear consultation introduction to tech	Present the "Threats Involving a Few Nuclear Weapons" briefing to the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's annual symposium and nuclear consultation exercise. Purpose is to provide substantive introduction to technical and political-military issues regarding the
	use or a rew nuclea	use of a few nuclear weapons against Amed forces.
	Customer:	Mr. Greg Shulte, Director NATO NPG
	SAIC Principal Investigator:	Mr. Greg Weaver, SAIC 619-546-6710
		Deliverables
	A 45-60 minute	A 45-60 minute briefing modified to meet NATO
Approach	interests and se	interests and sensitivities, that is excerpted from the
In consultation with the Director of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), we will excerpt and	larger "Threats briefing.	larger "Threats Involving a Few Nuclear Weapons" briefing.
modify portions of the "Threats Involving a Few Nuclear Weapons"briefing to meet the NPG's		Benefits
needs. The PI will travel to the NATO NPG's annual symposium in Luxembourg on March 6th and 7th	Provides direct suplexercise by ensuring potential of the use	Provides direct support to the NATO NPG's nuclear consultation exercise by ensuring the participants recognize the military potential of the use of a few nuclear weapons by a regional
and present the modified briefing as the keynote presentation of the meeting.	adversary, and the by that military pote	adversary, and the political-military and deterrence issues raised by that military potential. Highlights the continued importance of
-	detailed understanding of nuclear ef weapons in NATO security strategy.	detailed understanding of nuclear effects and the role of nuclear weapons in NATO security strategy.

Chart A-34. Subtask 13.2- SHAPE Support.





		Objective
Source information	Assess current st possible alternate information	Assess current state of affairs in Russia and develop possible alternate futures based on best available information
	Customer:	Phase I: DSWA, LTC Perrone
Develop Independent Assessments And Paper	SAIC Principal Investigator:	Mr. Michael S. Elliott, (402) 293-5285 POC: Mr. Berg, (402) 293-5232
		Deliverables
Approach	•Short Paper(s).	
Phase 1. Develop possible alternate Russian futures based on current activities Phase 2. TBD		
		Benefits
	Stimulate thought on pimplications for the US	Stimulate thought on potential Russian futures and the implications for the US

Chart A-35. Subtask 13.4- QR-Alternate Russian Futures.





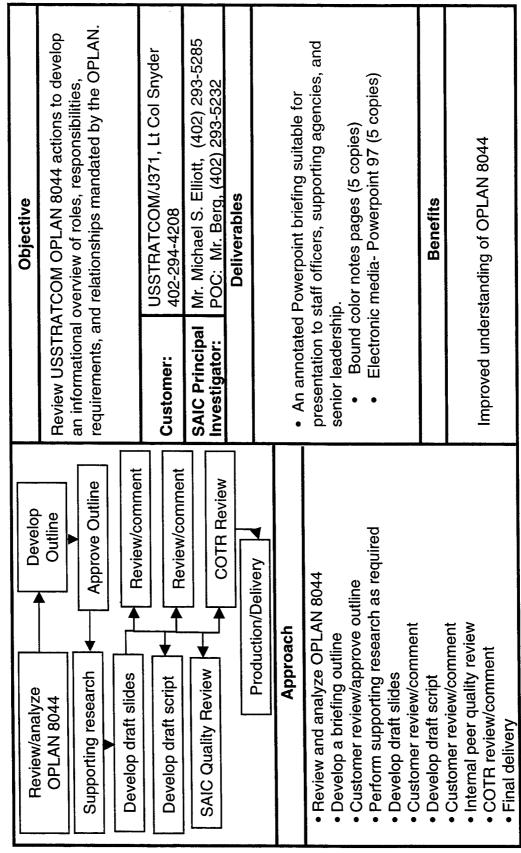


Chart A-36. Subtask 13.5- OPLAN 8044 Analysis.

Appendix B
Program Management Plan





TASKAREAS		C	CY97						၁	CY98					
(SAIC Task Leader)	SUB	11	12		2	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	=	12
												Mar	ageme	Management Reserve	ive
1. Adaptive Planning	00	L.,													
1.1 Analyze SIOP Effect	101		Completed March 1997	March	1997										
1.2 CPM Networks	201	<u>ق</u>	201 Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	nder S	N/W	MD Op	eration	nal Su	pport						
1.3 Theater Process Rev	301		Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	ınder S	N/W	MD OΓ	eration	nal Su	pport						
1.4 MTAP	401						<b>\</b>		<b>4</b>						
1.5 Theater Data Regts	501	Con	Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	nder S	N/N	MD OF	eration	nalSu	pport						
2. Deterrence and	005														
Military Capabilities															
2.1 Forward Presence	005	<u>5</u>	002 Completed November 1994	Noven	ber 19	194									
2.2 Fut Naval Deterrence	202	S	Completed December 1995	Decem	ber 15	365									
2.3 Deter Framework	302	ğ	302 Continued under Subtask 2.4	ınder S	ubtas	k 2.4									
2.4 WMD Deter (OSD)	402	Com	402 Completed May 1998	May 15	86										
2.5 USFK/PACOMSpt	502	See	See Subtask 1.3	k.1.3	!	,									
2.6 Deter Spt/STRATCOM	602		i	7	4										
2.7 Non-State Actors	702	Cour	Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	nder S	N/W	√D Oβ	eration	nal Su	pport						
2.8 PACOM TEP Spt	805						◀	1	1	4					
2.9 CENTCOM Spt	902		Ì				◂			•					
3. Arms Control &	003	,													
Policy															
3.1 J51 Analytical Support	103	<u>S</u>	Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	nder S	N/W	Ø Ø	eration	nal Su	pport						
4. Offense-Defense	904														
Gaming and Models									•						
4.1 RISOP Spt:	104		<b>▲</b>						◀						•
USSTRATCOM & RPB															
5. Low Yield Weapon	002														
Employment															

IP-In Progress; ID-In Development; C-Completed; SW-Stopped Work; CNX-Cancelled Uncompleted Completed

B-2





TASKAREAS		CY97   CY98
(SAIC Task Leader)	SUB	sub 11 12   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
6. Alternate MOEs	900	
7. ACM & Low Yeld	007	
7.1 STWG Spt	107	107 Completed June 1995
7.2 Nuclear Tgt Course	207	207 Completed April 1997
7.3 Mx of Tgt Tng	307	307   Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support
8. Altemative	800	
Employment Options		
8.1 JCS/J-5 Analysis	108	108 Completed January 1997
8.2 Spt to CINCs &J-5	208	208 Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support
8.3 Analyze Alt Emp Opts	308	308   Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support
9. Force Planning	600	
Options		
9.1 SF2 Analysis	109	109 Completed December 1994
9.2 SF3 (95)	500	209 Completed December 1995
9.4 SF4 (96)	409	409 Continued under Subtasks 9.5/9.6
9.5 Pol/Mil HB Tgts	509	509 Completed November 1996: Re-opened to support PACOM/DSWA Conf
9.6 Seminar Issue Dev	609	609 Continued under 9.5 as of September 1996
10. Alternative C2	010	
Systems		

IP-In Progress; ID-In Development; C-Completed; SW-Stopped Work; CNX-Cancelled Uncompleted Completed





TASKAREAS	<u> </u>	CY97   CY98	
(SAIC Task Leader)	SUB	SUB 11 12   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12
11. NWE Modelling	011	011	
Integration			
11.1 STRATCOM FAS/	Ξ	111 Completed June 1995	
CIVIC Support			
11.2 Radiation Effects	211	211	
11.3 PDCALC Panel	311	311   Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	
11.4 EMP in MEM	411	411   Completed December 1995	
11.5 HISEMM Upgrade	511	511   Completed November 1997	
11.6 Fallout PFD	611	611   Continued under SN/WMD Operational Support	
12. Force Structure	012	012	
Development			
12.1 Toolbox Devel	112	112 Completed October 1996	
			:
13. Quick Reaction	013	013	
Analysis			
13.1 Col Damage Effects	113	113   Completed 1994	
13.2 Shape Spt	213	213 Completed March 1994	
13.3 Deter Spt to	313	313 Completed March 1997	
USSTRATCOM			
13.4 Alternative Futures	413	413 Completed August 1998	
13.5 OPLAN 8044 Spt	513	513 Continued under SN/ WMD Operational Support	
Reserves for Overhead	796	196	
Variances			

IP-In Progress; ID-In Development; C-Completed; SW-Stopped Work; CNX-Cancelled Uncompleted Completed

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ATTN: NSCO, JOE DRAUSZEWSKI

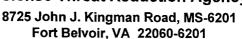
#### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS**

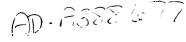
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INT'L CORPORATION P. O. BOX 81126 SAN DIEGO, CA 92138 ATTN: MICHAEL ELLIOTT

ITT INDUSTRIES
ITT SYSTEMS CORPORATION
ATTN: AODTRA/DASIAC
1680 TEXAS STREET, SE
KIRTLAND AFB, NM 87117-5669
ATTN: DASIAC

ATTN: DASIAC/DARE

#### **Defense Threat Reduction Agency**







SEP | 2 2001

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MEMORANDUM FOR PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION BRANCH (ADSR)

SUBJECT: The printing of, DTRA-TR-99-16, "Strategic Force Planning Support Program"

Referenced subject report was printed with an incorrect title on the Standard Form 298. The report has been determined to be Unclassified. The correct title should appear as follows:

Strategic Force Planning Support Program

Request you distribute an errata with adhesive backing for easy installation. A distribution list and labels have been provided for your use. Your point-of-contact in this office is Miss Suzie Ballif, (703) 767-4725.

Sincerely,

Chief, Administrative Services

Division