
FIGURES

2.1. Interoperability Examined at Four Levels	9
5.1. New NATO Regional and Subregional Command Structure	40
5.2. New NATO Combined Air Operations Centers	41
6.1. Space Cooperation Methods	60
6.2. WEU Satellite Centre Imagery Cycle	68
8.1. U.S. and European Airborne Ground Surveillance Systems	97
9.1. MIDS in the Future Interoperable Tactical Communications Architecture	109
9.2. Counterair Example of Link 16 (JTIDS/TADIL J) Employment	113
10.1. U.S. Fighter Aircraft Becoming Less Common in Major NATO Allies' Air Forces	124
10.2. Allies Playing Limited Role in JSF Program	125
11.1. Allied Contributions Are Important in Peacekeeping Operations	142
11.2. Operational Concept for Interdiction of Moving Armor	154
11.3. Weapon Effectiveness Using Offboard Targeting Data	156
11.4. Number of Aircraft Allocated to Antiarmor Mission as a Function of Time	166
11.5. Access to Allied Bases and Airspace May Be More Important than Allied Aircraft/Weapon Contributions	170
11.6. Critical Infrastructure Targets Destroyed by Allies . . .	173

A.1.	The U.S. Aircraft Contributed to SWA and Balkan Operations	188
A.2.	The United States Brings a Broader Range of Capabilities	189
C.1.	MIDS LVT Terminal Architecture	197
C.2.	Turbulent History of the JTIDS and MIDS Programs	200
C.3.	MIDS LVT Program History and Prognosis	204
C.4.	MIDS FDL Program History and Prognosis	206
C.5.	Cost Implications of the Decision to Cancel the JTIDS Class 2R Program and Buy FDL	209
C.6.	Additional Costs of FDL May Be Limited	211