

Israel and a Nuclear Iran: To be or not to be?

Larry Bond Historicon 2010

Admiralty Trilogy Seminar

Outline

Iran's Nuclear Program

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- Why are they pursuing it?
- A Threat? To Whom?
- Responses
- Israel's Military Options
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- Israel' s Forces
- Iran' s Defenses
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- Iran's Responses
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- Fallout (Consequences)
 - Military
 - Economic
 - Diplomatic
- Who Will Win?
 - Israel
 - Iran
 - The rest of us
- Persian Incursion
 - An exploratory game

Iran's Nuclear Program

Timeline:

- 1957: Started under the Shah, part of US-sponsored "Atoms for Peace"
- 1968: Iran signs NPT, Ratifies in 1970
- 1970s: Expansion with US, French, Belgian, Spanish, German, South Africa help
- 1979: Islamic Revolution- all deals canceled
 - Ayatollah Khomeni declares nuclear weapons un-Islamic
- 1980: Start of Iran-Iraq war, lasting until 1988
 - Bushehr reactor heavily damaged by Iraqi attacks
- 1981-93: Iran conducts bench scale research into uranium compounds including uranium dioxide and uranium hexafluoride
- 1988-95: Iran conducts centrifuge R&D at the Tehran Nuclear Research Center
- 1990: Iran signs 10-year cooperation agreement with China
- 1994-96: Iran receives shipments of centrifuge components and drawings for P-1 centrifuges and drawings for P-2 centrifuges from Pakistan
- 1997: Russia begin construction of a VVER-1000 power reactor at Bushehr
- 2000 2001: Iran begins construction of Natanz enrichment facility, Arak heavy water plant, and Gachin mine and ore processing mill
- 2002: Confirmation of nuclear facilities at Natanz and Arak
- 2003: Iran begins uranium enrichment tests at Natanz

Iran's Nuclear Program

Timeline:

- 2003: IAEA gets suspicious, investigates
- 2004: Iran begins constructing a heavy water reactor at Arak
- 2004: IAEA publishes report of Iran's breaches of the NPT
- 2005: IAEA Board of Governors, rules Iran to be in non-compliance
- 2006: Arak heavy water facility is completed, two production lines
- 2006: First 164-machine cascade comes on line at Natanz Pilot Plant
- Late 2007: Eighteen cascades in operation, achieve an enrichment level of 3.6%
- 2009: Fuel Manufacturing Plant completed
- 2009: Natanz has 8,692 centrifuges installed in underground halls (53 cascades)
- 2007, 2009, 2010: UN sanctions

Significant foreign assistance

- Pakistan A.Q. Khan network provides centrifuge components and plans
- China UF6, plans for uranium conversion facility, zirconium production plant
- North Korea ballistic missile technology
- Russia Pressurized (light) water power reactors

Why are they pursuing it?



- Iran's recent history (19th and 20th centuries) is one of foreign domination
 - Russia, Britain, US; including coups engineered by GB and the US
- The Revolutionary government still sees itself in confrontation with US
- Militarily inferior compared to any likely opponent and they know it
- Poor industrial and technological base, especially after the damage of Iran-Iraq War; R&D brings in new technology
- + Horrendous losses in Iran-Iraq War, including Iraqi chemical weapons
- They want to exercise leadership of the Muslim world
- Admission to exclusive "nuclear club." RESPECT
- Muslim balance to Israel's nuclear weapons

A Threat? To Whom?

- A nuclear Iran could:
 - Keep a bomb in place as a symbol of national power
 - Engage in nuclear blackmail
 - Give it to a terrorist group
 - Arm a ballistic missile
 - Saudi Arabia, most GCC, Israel, & Turkey are currently in range
 - Possibly all of Europe if reports of BM-25 Musadan IRBMs are true

Intentions?

- Little talk of deterrence
- Pasdaran control both the ballistic missile forces and the nuclear program
- They will almost certainly be given control of any weapons
- Ahmadinejad speaks of "Destroying the State of Israel"
 - Nobody in the religious leadership contradicts him
- State philosophy is geared toward confrontation
- Not necessarily afraid of nuclear retaliation
 - Twelver Shia Islam has strong apocalyptic streak
- "Nuclear diffusion"

Responses



- Diplomatic initiatives: Nobody wants Iran to have nuclear weapons except Iran. Why is it so hard to stop them?
- Diplomatic pressure turns into economic considerations
 - Oil and gas reserves buys Iran a lot of clout
 - Until recently, Russia and China blocked any serious economic sanctions
 - Spotty coverage, easily bypassed, sometimes ignored
 - Russia now supports sanctions, changed mind shortly after Obama admin changed plans to base BMD capable radars & missiles in Poland, Czech Republic
 - China continues to stall, seeming to agree to UN resolutions, but always encouraging more discussions
 - Why?
 - Iranian Oil 15% of China's oil imports; significant investment in NG fields
 - Distraction and embarrassment of the West
- Potential for Change?
 - None

Responses



Military Options:

- Economic blockade of Iran might be effective, if UN supported it (see China above), but technically is an act of war
 - Iran would retaliate
- Military attack on Iran
 - Compel them to discontinue
 - Destroy their capability
 - NOT regime change

These inter-dependent responses and their potential outcomes are what exploratory gaming was designed to investigate

Israel's Military Options

Israel expects to go it alone

- Strong history of acting unilaterally, then riding out world response
- Barring extreme provocation, US will not act militarily against Iran
- Europe, Asia, the Gulf Nations will not act
 - Their interests are not threatened yet
- Israel's ballistic missiles are not an option
 - Conventional warheads don't pack enough punch, aren't accurate enough, and there aren't enough of them
- Conventional air attacks with PGMs

Advantages:

- Israel has the best air force in the region
- Iran's air defenses are weak at best
- Targets are away from civilian areas

Disadvantages:

- Requires over flight of other countries to reach Iran
- Captured pilots would be valuable pawns for Iran
- Any attack, even if successful, allows Iran to play the victim



Getting There



- Getting there is much more than half the problem
- Three Routes North, Central, South
 - Over fly Turkey, Iraq, Saudi Arabia
 - Avoid Syria and Jordan as much as possible
- Not just transiting air strikes tankers, recce aircraft, CSAR
 - Israel has to make a deal Turkmenistan Turkey Caspian IP, Sea Northern Route refuel Syria Mediterranean Center Route 🖛 IP. Afghanistan Sea Iran Iraq refuel Jordan Pakistan Southern Route IP, refùel Persian Saudi Arabia Egypt Gulf Qatar UAE

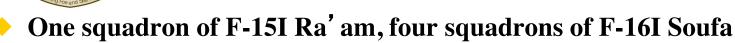
"A *Deal* Deal"



All three nations - Turkey, Iraq, Saudi Arabia have a lot in common

- Muslim populations not inclined to cut Israel any slack
- Opposed to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons
- Shaky leaderships opposed to Iran exporting its revolutionary ideology
- Israel does not have to convince the population, just the leadership; then let the leadership deal with the population
- Bribes are an option Israel could:
 - Abandon its nuclear program
 - Major concessions on Palestinian issue
 - Share defense technology
 - Share really good intelligence hard evidence of Iran's nuclear program
- Without support of one of three countries, the campaign can't happen;
 A one-time over flight, but not extended operations
- Israel has to really, really want to do this, which means compelling evidence of a threat - a last resort
 - They have to see whatever price they pay as worth it

Israel's Forces

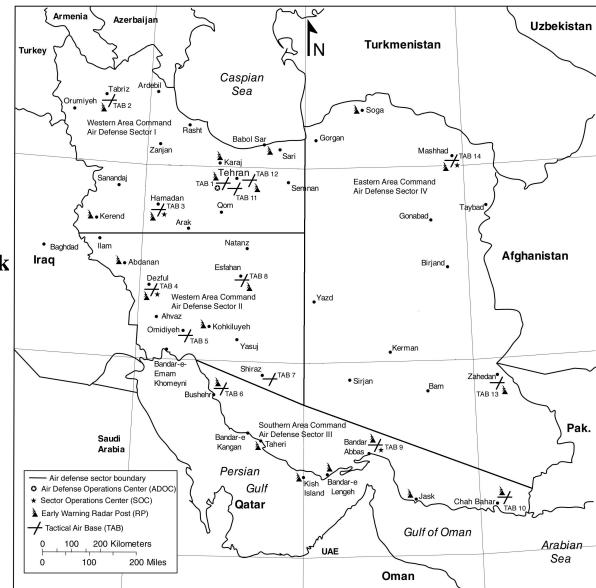


- F-15I : 69th at Hatzerim
- F-16I: 107th at Hatzerim, 119th, 201st, 253rd at Ramon
- 24 planes per squadron
- First-line EW and avionics
- Conformal tanks
- AIM-120C-5, Python 5 AAMs
- Range of PGMs, including EGBU-28, JDAM series, HARM, STAR-1
- 5 other squadrons of F-16C/D, 3 of F-15A/B/C/D, they can't reach
- **•** Tanker fleet of 8 KC-707 Sankyee in 120th Squadron at Nevatim
 - Similar to KC-135, but without turbofan retrofit
- Gulfstream V Shavit SEMA in 122nd Squadron at Nevatim
 - Special Electronics Mission Aircraft
 - SIGINT, ELINT, Communications for a command staff
 - Probably Suter Attack capable
- IAI Eitan (Heron TP MALE UAV) in 200th Squadron at Palmachim
 - Variable payloads, including SIGINT, EO/IR sensors, SAR, EW

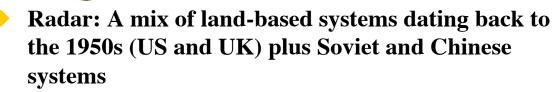
Iran's Air Defenses

- Separate air defense service "Khatam-ol-Anbia Air Defence Headquarters." formed in 2009
- NOT an IADS data is transmitted from sensors via voice or commercial data link
- Sector Operating Centers send everything to national level center in Tehran, retransmitted to other SOCs

Poor coordination between sectors







- Newest is the JY-14 [Great Wall] 1970s technology
- Also Kolchuga passive electronic DF sensor
- Not enough to cover entire border, even against nonstealthy aircraft
- Mountainous terrain, especially in the north
- Need AEW aircraft, but can't buy or build them
 - Iraq Adnan-1 never operational, lost in collision







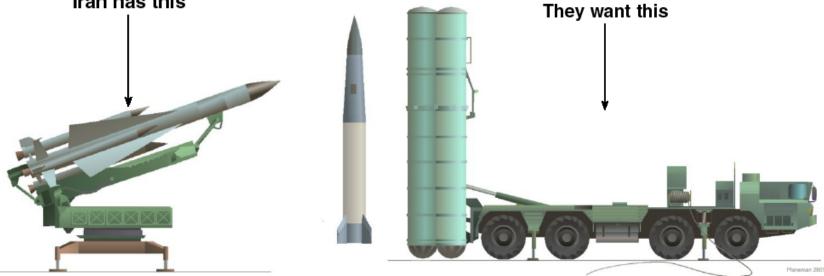
Iranian Fighter Strength

- 28 MiG-29 Fulcrums in two squadrons: 11th, 23rd
 - R-27R [AA-10 Alamo], R-73 [AA-11 Archer]
- 36 F-14A Tomcats in three squadrons: 81st, 82nd, 83rd
 - Detachments at TAB 1, TAB 2, TAB 6
 - AIM-54A Phoenix (?), AIM-7E-4 Sparrow, AIM-9P/Fatter
- 11/48 F-4D/E Phantom II in seven squadrons: 32nd, 33rd, 61st, 62nd, 91st, 92nd, 101st
 - AIM-7E-2, AIM-9P/Fatter
- 58 F-5E/F Freedom Fighter in seven squadrons: 12th, 21st, 22nd, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 71st
 - AIM-9P/Fatter
 - Also 10 F-5A/B in 85th squadron
- 40 F-7M/FT-7N Airguard in three squadrons: 51st, 52nd, 53rd IRGC
 - PL-7 (R.550 Magic Clone)



Iranian Surface-to-Air Missiles

- Long-Range: S-200VE Vega-E [SA-5b Gammon]
 - Five sites: Three guarding Tehran, one each at Isfhan and Bushehr
 - Negotiating since before 2005 for S-300 purchase, Russians have stalled, just halted the sale - Chinese HQ-9 as an alternative?
- Medium Range: I-Hawk, Kub-M3 [SA-6 Gainful], HQ-2 [PRC SA-2 Guideline]
- Short Range: Tor-M1
- Crappy Short-Range: Rapier, HQ-7/7A (FM-89/90 = Crotale clone), Tigercat
- MANPADS: RBS 70, Russian-built systems, PRC copies of Russian missiles Iran has this



Iranian AAA

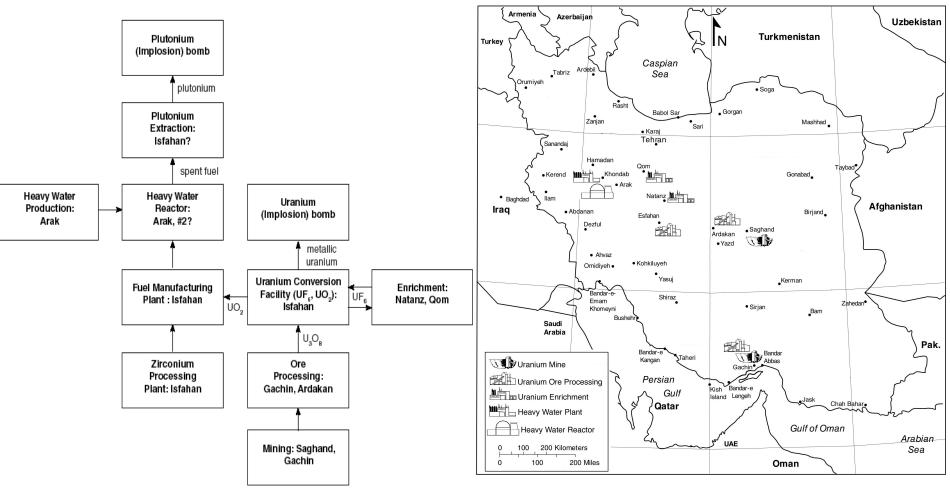
Most nuclear sites defended by a mix of 23mm and 35mm AAA - optically aimed; Backed up by a few Skyguard 35mm batteries

New automated KS-19s 100 mm starting to show up





Iran's Nuclear Targets



Natanz Uranium Enrichment Facility

Backup Gas Turbine Generators

Pilot Plant

Main

Station

Transformer

Underground halls

ssible Steam Plant ventilation exhaust

Personnel entrance to underground <u>halls</u>

Vehicle entrant to underground halls

Admin Bldg

Probable Air Handling/ Air Conditioning Bldg

Underground hall

Transformer Sub-station

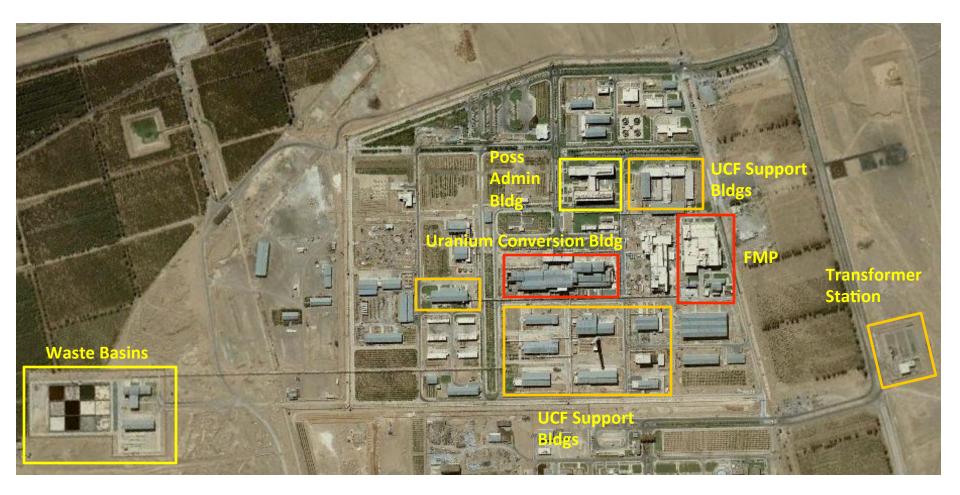
Worker Dormitories

Image © 2010 GeoEye

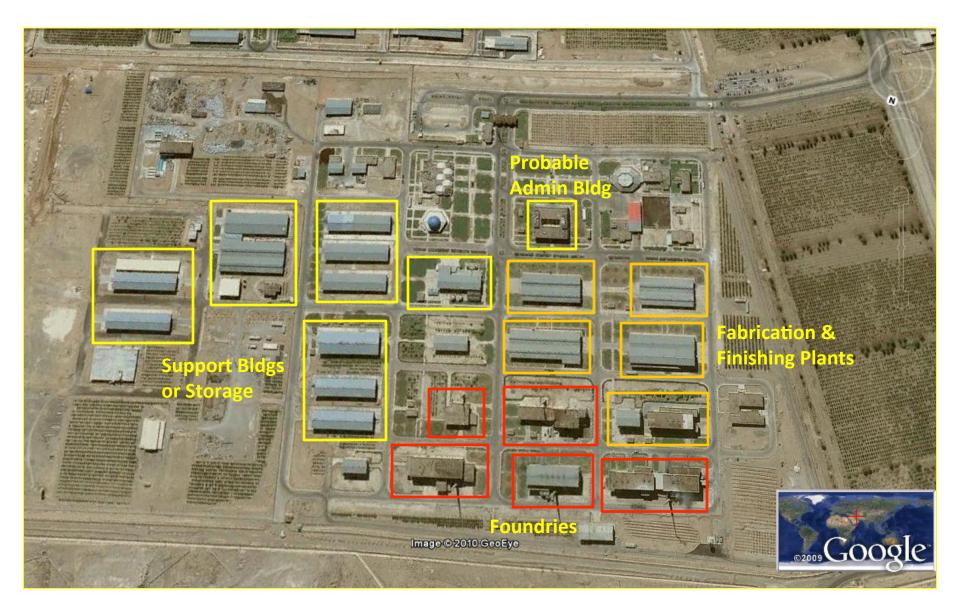


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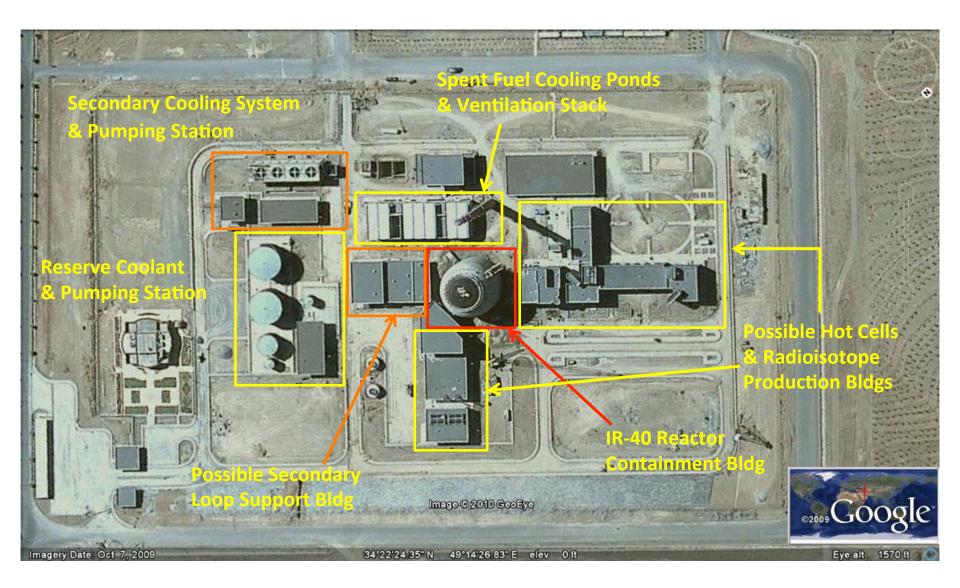
Isfahan UCF and FMP



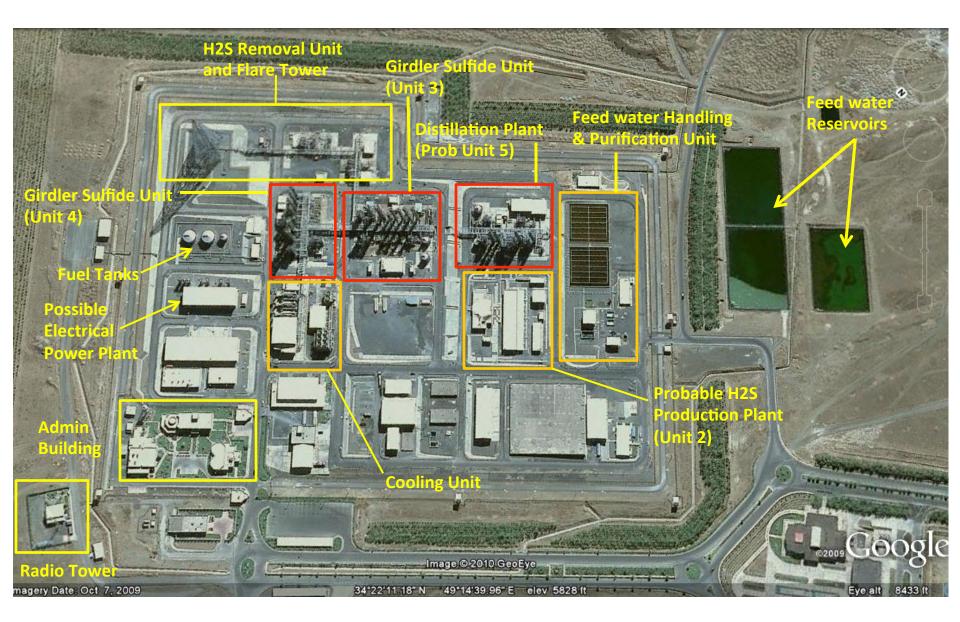
Isfahan Zirconium Production Plant



Arak Heavy Water Reactor



Arak Heavy Water Plant



Iran's Oil Economy



- Only major export, supports both domestic economy and foreign sales
- Major vulnerabilities
 - Still imports gasoline
 - Refineries are undefended
- Still rebuilding after Iran-Iraq War
 - Abadan peaked at 630Kbbls before the war, now up to 350 - 400Kbbls
 - 25% of production concentrated at Abadan
 - Vital for domestic policy
 - Gas prices are subsidized
 - Vital for foreign policy
 - China's support is based on oil
 - Oil buys nuclear technology



Iran's Oil Economy



• Oil export terminals

- Huge over capacity
 - Can pump far more oil than they can produce
 - Kharg Island largest facility
- A Possible Target for Israelis?
- Risks
 - Indirect attack hard to justify self-defense
 - Probably increase oil prices (even more)
 - Hardships for Iranian population

Advantages

- May cut off foreign support for Iran
- If Iran closes the Strait, this option becomes more viable
- Other oil-producing states would not object to raised prices, or Iran's problems
- Long term impact on Iran's economy
 - They still haven't fully recovered from the damage done during the war

Kharg Island



Six oil export terminals ≈9.2 million BBLs/day capacity

- Kharg Island capacity ≈5.0 million BBLs/day
- Nominal Iran crude oil production capacity is ≈2.6 million BBLs/day

Iran's Response



- Military?
 - Su-24s?
 - Ballistic missile forces are the only arm that can strike directly at Israel
 - Terror weapon
 - Israel has significant BMD
- Closing the Hormuz Straits
 - Tried this once before; didn't work
- 🔶 Hamas, Hizbollah
 - 2006 conflict showed it can work
- IRGC, Qods force
 - Diplomatic offensive
 - Will need Superpower backup



Military Option #1 - Ballistic Missiles



- Controlled by the Pasdaran
- Experience in Iran-Iraq war, developed into a major arm
- Organized in brigades, with several battalions in each brigade
 - 5th Ra' ad Shahab-3
 - 7th Al-Hadid Shahab-1/2, Tondar-68 [M11]
 - 19th Zolfaqar Fateh-110A
 - 23rd Towhid Tondar-69 [CSS-8]
- Poor accuracy
- Little chance for Israeli actions against launchers or magazines
 - Flaming TELs make great video, but:
 - Hard to find in transit signature of semi-tractor trailer
 - Best detectable is launch signature
 - Desert Storm, only 20% of 41 detections turned into 8 kills
- Best bet would be Eitan MALEs operating in hunter-killer teams
- Major Iranian disadvantage: Israeli Arrow-2 and Patriot PAC-3 batteries

Khorramabad Ballistic Missile Complex



Military Option #2 - Closing the Strait



- This is a defensive move, the action of a weaker power
- Tried by IRIN and Pasdaran with MGs, RPGs & mines in Iran-Iraq War
- **Did not go well for the Iranians before**
 - Iran Ajr
 - Operation Praying Mantis
 - "This time, we'll do better"
 - Small craft armed with C701s & torpedoes
 - Many C802 batteries
 - F-7s and Su-25s
- Really hard to sink a supertanker, but they don't have to
- **US and UK says this would be an act of war**
- Possibly a limited US response, but still widens the war





Asymmetric Responses



- Closer alliance with Al Qaeda?
 - The enemy of my enemy is my friend
- Dedicated use of proxies to directly attack Israel
 - Hamas
 - Hizbollah
- Information operations and diplomatic blitz
 - Target the leaders who granted Israel over flight approval
 - Maximize use of collateral damage
 - Even if they have to create it themselves
- Marginalize the US by "demonstrating" complicity with Israel
- If everyone looses, then we win

Fallout (Consequences)



Economic

- Oil prices will go up, even if Iran doesn't close the Strait of Hormuz
- If Iran does try to close the strait, could lose big or win big
- If Israel uses oil strategy, could cause collapse of Iranian economy
- Military
 - Widespread use of ballistic missile defenses, as well as UAVs, cyber warfare
 - Iranian military power tested and fails?
 - US, other Western powers could be drawn into the conflict
- Cyber
 - War in the information age; Winner may be the side with the best videos
 - Use of the web not just for propaganda or deception, but attack
 - Iran limits/blocks use of the web; Will this hurt or help?
- Diplomatic
 - Whatever USA's role, everybody is blaming us
 - Severe test of US-Israeli relationship possibly a lose-lose for Israel
 - Al Qaeda will attempt to exploit the conflict

Contractor of Sector

Who Will Win?

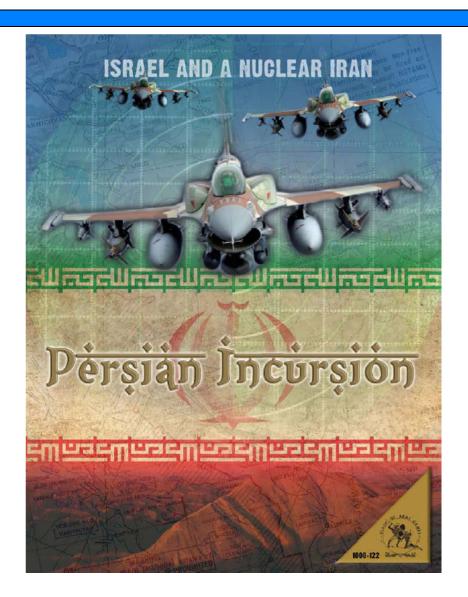
- Israel?
 - Initiative
 - Military power
 - Israel will be isolated, even an Israeli victory may not be enough to recover
- Test of Israeli regime
 - Loss = new government? Again?
- Iran?
 - Moral high ground they were the ones attacked
 - Can they just get by with surviving Israel's assault?
- Test of Iranian regime
 - Who are her real friends?
 - Big emphasis on military power what if they can't deliver?
- And the rest of us?
 - Higher oil prices
 - Greater instability in the region
- Could be a lose lose lose situation



Exploring the Possibilities

- Persian Incursion
- Uses *Harpoon* to resolve combat
- Military, Political, Intelligence actions
 - Card based component
- Maximizes uncertainty
 - Variable political environments
 - Encourages player modifications
- Military actions
 - Air strikes
 - Ballistic missile attacks
 - Special warfare attacks
- Political actions
 - Domestic opinion
 - Regional players
 - World powers







Questions?







