The President’s Nuclear Security Agenda

• First articulated in Prague in April 2009
  – Reduce nuclear dangers and pursue the long-term goal of a world without nuclear weapons
  – Sustain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal as long as nuclear weapons exist

• Key events in the President’s nuclear security agenda
  – Nuclear Posture Review
  – New START Treaty
  – Nuclear Security Summit
  – NPT Review Conference
Congressional Direction

• DoD-led review in consultation with Departments of State and Energy
• Review nuclear posture for the next 5 to 10 years
• Serves as basis for establishing U.S. arms control objectives

• 7 elements of the review:
  - Role of nuclear forces in U.S. military strategy, planning, and programming;
  - Objectives for U.S. to maintain a safe, reliable, and credible nuclear deterrence posture;
  - Relationship among U.S. nuclear deterrence policy, targeting strategy, and arms control objectives;
  - Role missile defenses & conventional strike play in determining roles and size of nuclear forces;
  - Levels and composition of the nuclear delivery systems;
  - Nuclear weapons complex we require, including plans to modernize or modify the complex;
  - The nuclear stockpile that will be required for implementing U.S. strategy.
NPR Scope, Conduct, and Product

• **Scope:**
  – President’s nuclear agenda

• **Conduct:**
  – Interagency
  – Consultative
  – Senior Leader engagement

• **Product:**
  – Unclassified report to Congress
1. Prevent nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism
2. Reduce the role of nuclear weapons
3. Maintain effective strategic deterrence and stability at lower nuclear force levels
4. Strengthen regional deterrence and reassurance of U.S. allies and partners
5. Sustain a safe, secure and effective nuclear arsenal as long as nuclear weapons remain
The NPR and the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

• Early priority to analytically derive negotiating positions for the New START negotiations.
  – Considered a range of solutions to maintain strategic stability while reducing operationally deployed strategic nuclear force levels.

• The NPR determined that the United States should maintain a nuclear Triad of ICBMs, SSBNs, and heavy bombers.

• New START:
  – 1,550 accountable warheads
  – Combined limit of 800 deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and nuclear-capable heavy bombers
  – Separate limit of 700 deployed ICBMs, deployed SLBMs, and deployed nuclear-capable heavy bombers
  – Does not constrain U.S. programs or plans for missile defense or conventional systems.
The NPR and the FY 2011 Budget Request

• The United States will sustain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent as long as nuclear weapons exist.

• President’s fiscal year 2011 budget request includes a 13 percent increase for stockpile modernization efforts.
  – Supports the W76 and B61 LEPS
  – Follow-on study of the W78
  – Funds the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement nuclear facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory
  – Builds a new Uranium Processing Facility at Y-12 Plant in Oak Ridge
  – Funds science, technology, and engineering

• The NPR will outline this Administration guidelines for managing the U.S. nuclear stockpile.