



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



08 May – 21 May 2012

DTRA

ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

Missile Defense Cooperation Is the New Way Forward [OPINION]

U.S. Department of State, 16 May 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

Moscow and Washington have rarely agreed on the issue of missile defense. But it doesn't have to be that way anymore. Today, there exists an opportunity for missile defense to help both countries counter today's threats rather than repeat past patterns of confrontation and disagreement. (593 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

U.S. and South Korea to Hold Bio-Threat Simulation

BioPrepWatch, 14 May 2012, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com>

The South Korean Ministry of National Defense announced on Friday that the United States and Korea will hold an anti-biological terrorism simulation this week. (259 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

OPCW Director Addresses Closing Ceremony of Chemical Materials Agency

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, 21 May 2012, <http://www.opcw.org>

OPCW Director-General Ahmet Üzümcü visited the United States of America on May 16-17, 2012 for meetings with senior U.S. government officials in Washington D.C. and addressed a ceremony marking the completion of chemical weapons destruction activities at seven facilities by the U.S. Army Chemical Weapons Agency (CMA). (247 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russia Continues Disposal of Chemical Weapons

ITAR-TASS, 16 May 2012, <http://www.itar-tass.com>

Russia is disposing of chemical armaments under strict domestic and international control, and there are no grounds to doubt its ability to bring the chemical disarmament program to the end, the head of the Federal Department for Safe Storing and Disposal of Chemical Weapons Valery Kapashin said at the Tuesday conference at the Maradykovsky plant in the Kirov region.

(205 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC) (CONT'D)

Finishing Touches Signal End of Construction at PCAPP

U.S. Army ACWA, 12 May 2012, <http://www.pmacwa.army.mil>

Finished. Complete. Done. Construction staff at the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) continue to check items off their final to-do lists. (239 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

FISSILE MATERIAL CUTOFF TREATY (FMCT)

Second Part of the Conference on Disarmament 2012 Session

United Nations Office at Geneva, 15 May 2012, <http://www.unog.ch>

The Conference on Disarmament this morning opened the second part of its 2012 session, hearing a statement from Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, who warned that the continuation of the current deadlock could continue to have worrying implications on the role, function and even the very future of the Conference.

(843 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Outcome of Preparatory Committee for 2015 NPT Review Conference

United Nations Information Service, 11 May 2012, <http://www.unis.unvienna.org>

On May 11, 2012, the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) concluded the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, chaired by Ambassador Peter Woolcott of Australia. (229 words)

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NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)

U.S. Military Inspects Russia's Strategic Missile Forces

Ria Novosti, 21 May 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

U.S. military inspectors have conducted five inspections of Russia's Strategic Missile Forces (SMF) arsenal over the last six months as part of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), SMF Commander Lt. Gen. Sergei Karakayev said on Monday. (235 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

Russian Strategic Forces Receive RS-24 ICBM

ITAR-TASS, 21 May 2012, <http://www.itar-tass.com>

Three formations of the Russian Strategic Missile Troops (RVSN) have started preparations for the rearmament with the Yars missile system with the RS-24 intercontinental ballistic missile equipped with multiple re-entry vehicles, RVSN Commander Lieutenant-General Sergei Karakayev told journalists on Monday. (367 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Protect New START [OPINION]

Defense News, 13 May 2012, <http://www.defensenews.com>

Last week, U.S. House Republican lawmakers authorized hundreds of millions of dollars for costly new nuclear weapons-related facilities and missile defense projects the Pentagon says it does not want or need. Worse, the House Armed Services Committee majority is seeking to hold up implementation of the New START Treaty, which entered into force just last year and verifiably reduces U.S. and Russian nuclear forces, unless the Congress approves higher spending levels for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) weapons activities.

(672 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russia to Adopt New Liquid Heavy ICBM after 2022

Ria Novosti, 08 May 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russia will only be able to adopt a new 100-ton liquid-propellant intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM] intended to penetrate the U.S. missile defense system by 2022, the manufacturer said on Tuesday. (196 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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Missile Defense Cooperation Is the New Way Forward [OPINION]

U.S. Department of State, 16 May 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

By Ellen Tauscher, U.S. Department of State Special Envoy for Strategic Stability and Missile Defense; and Madelyn Creedon, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs

Moscow and Washington have rarely agreed on the issue of missile defense. But it doesn't have to be that way anymore. Today, there exists an opportunity for missile defense to help both countries counter today's threats rather than repeat past patterns of confrontation and disagreement.

Cooperation can be difficult, but it will bring benefits to both sides. We know because cooperation in other areas is producing positive results. We are successfully implementing the New START Treaty, moving materials to and from Afghanistan and stopping drug traffickers and terrorists.

Cooperation on missile defense would be a game changer and the next step in expanding U.S.-Russia cooperation. It would give us the chance to build a true strategic partnership and help us move away from Mutually Assured Destruction toward Mutually Assured Stability.

To do so, we are not asking Russia to blindly trust us. We are offering Russia the opportunity to see with its own eyes what NATO is doing and the capabilities of its missile defense system. What Russia would see is that NATO missile defense and our European Phased Adaptive Approach contribution, is directed at regional threats – outside of Europe – and not at Russia.

Moreover, sharing data, working together on missile defense exercises, and conducting joint analyses would give Russia the opportunity to contribute to what we're actually doing. Russia would be inside the missile defense tent, rather than outside. And that would provide a much better understanding of our capabilities, including the fact that these defenses will not undermine Russia's large and sophisticated nuclear deterrent.

Our goal is to reach a political agreement enabling practical cooperation, but we will not negotiate a legally binding agreement that would limit U.S. missile defense capabilities. And we will not cede the protection of our NATO allies to Russia, just as Russia would not rely on NATO to defend Saint Petersburg or any other Russian city. NATO must defend NATO and Russia must defend Russia, but by working together the defenses for both can be stronger.

In addition, the United States has been transparent about our missile defense programs. We have provided Russia with a number of ideas and approaches for providing additional transparency. On top of that, we are committed to discussing other approaches to building

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confidence about our intentions and capabilities. For example, we have invited Russia to observe one of our Aegis SM-3 missile defense flight tests.

We understand that it takes courage to move away from old habits of confrontation. But Russia will lose nothing by joining us now. Russia can terminate cooperation at any time it chooses, although we hope that the cooperation could provide mutual benefit so that such a step would not occur.

Of course, there is still time for Russia to decide. The next deployment milestones are in 2015, 2018, and 2020. That's more than enough time for serious cooperation.

We hope that our Russian colleagues see missile defense cooperation as an opportunity that they should seize sooner rather than later. We hope that they recognize we have no intent, desire, or capability to undermine strategic stability; that our objective is not about winning public relations points; and that cooperation is a much better approach than sticking to the previous patterns of competition.

The United States' objective is to create lasting cooperation and move beyond old and outdated thinking. This is too important an opportunity to let it pass by.

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The South Korean Ministry of National Defense announced on Friday that the United States and Korea will hold an anti-biological terrorism simulation this week.

The simulation, which is called the Able Response 12, will involve 50 U.S. and Korean government organizations, as well as 190 experts from fields related to the exercise. This represents the second time the simulation has been held, the Korea Herald reports.

Able Response 12 is meant to test the country's ability to respond to biological threats that arise from terrorism in addition to biological threats that occur naturally like avian flu epidemics. The experts participating in the drill will look for ways to collaborate in improving the responsiveness to such incidents.

In March, a defense white paper released by the ministry said that South Korea does not have the capabilities to deal with biological weapons such as the smallpox virus. According to the paper, North Korea has biological capabilities including the ability to create the deadly virus.

"Anyone who has the intent and the capability can now create the smallpox virus, which is the most devastating disease we have ever seen," Jacob Cohn, a representative of Danish vaccine maker Bavarian Nordic, said, according to the Korea Herald. "Here the risk (of a smallpox outbreak) is double, in the sense that you have a next door neighbor and you have the international community risk."

Most of the seven million doses the country has stockpiled against smallpox since 2002 were found in the paper to have exceeded the recommended storage duration or are unfit for use.

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OPCW Director-General Ahmet Üzümcü visited the United States of America on May 16-17, 2012 for meetings with senior U.S. government officials in Washington D.C. and addressed a ceremony marking the completion of chemical weapons destruction activities at seven facilities by the U.S. Army Chemical Weapons Agency (CMA).

At the Department of Defense the Director-General met with Ms. Madelyn R. Creedon, the Assistant Secretary for Global Strategic Affairs (GSA) and other senior officials; at the Department of State the Director-General met with Ms. Rose Gottemoeller, the Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security and the Assistant Secretary for Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance. In informative exchanges they discussed the major challenges that the OPCW faces both today, and in the next few years.

The closing CMA ceremony was held in the Chemical Demilitarization Training Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground in nearby Maryland. The event marked the safe destruction of nearly 90 percent of the chemical weapons declared to the OPCW by the United States, including almost 28,000 tons of blister and nerve agents and associated munitions.

In his remarks, the Director-General recalled his visits to the CMA destruction facilities at Anniston and Tooele, which gave him a better understanding of the human efforts, technical challenges, regulatory constraints and financial expenses involved in these efforts. He commended the “unwavering commitment” of the United States to uphold its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the “openness and transparency” it has demonstrated since the Convention’s entry into force.

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Maradykovsky was put into service in September 2006, and has not had any accidents since then, he stressed.

The site had been storing over 40,000 air bombs with chemical warheads since 1953. By now the plant has fully disposed of the sarin stock (232.6 tonnes) and the yperite-lewisite stock (150 metric tons). VX gas munitions (4.5 metric tons) have been disposed of at 90 percent. The disposal of saman continues. Some 864.5 out of 1,972 metric tons of saman have been disposed of.

Russia has been using modern and safe technologies in the disposal of its chemical arms stock from the beginning in order to avoid a harmful impact on human health and the environment, Kapashin said. "Our technologies rule out human contact with the chemical agents," he said.

All the Russian plants disposing of chemical warfare agents have three-level protection systems and autonomous energy sources, he said.

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U.S. Army ACWA, 12 May 2012, <http://www.pmacwa.army.mil>

Finished. Complete. Done. Construction staff at the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) continues to check items off their final to-do lists.

Construction is coming to a close, and the systemization group is readying itself for the important task of ensuring the pilot plant is equipped for chemical agent operations. During this transition, the construction team is focused on making finishing touches throughout the site.

One of the plant's key components, the Projectile Mortar Disassembly (PMD) system, which is housed in the Enhanced Reconfiguration Building (ERB), is being set. The PMD system will robotically dismantle a munition by removing its burster and fuze cup.

With its alarm, detection, and suppression system certified for operating order, the Multipurpose Building has been turned over to the start-up group. In the PCAPP Laboratory, analytical instrumentation and related supplies have been installed.

Throughout the plant, sample lines and cabinets for the miniature continuous air monitoring systems, or MINICAMS, are being installed. MINICAMS will be housed inside monitoring houses and rooms, hallways and corridors and will provide 24-hour monitoring. The air-monitoring systems are very sensitive and can detect extremely low levels of chemical agent vapor.

“Construction of PCAPP remains the priority of the Bechtel Pueblo Team (BPT),” said Gil Drexel, BPT construction manager. “And as we look ahead to systemization, we are able to capitalize on the talents of several craft workers by hiring them to work as non-manual employees once construction is complete.”

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Second Part of the Conference on Disarmament 2012 Session

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Mr. Al-Nasser said the Conference on Disarmament had an unquestioned responsibility in the advancement of the international disarmament agenda, or in efforts to contribute to a nuclear weapon-free world. Yet, the continuation of the current deadlock had, and could very well continue to have, worrying implications on the role, function and even the very future of the Conference. The only way to avoid this was for the Conference to promptly take up its responsibility at this session through collective action.

The President of the Conference, Ambassador Minelik Alemu Getahun of Ethiopia, presented to the Conference a draft schedule of activities CD/WP.571 for the consideration of the Conference. He highlighted that while the draft provided for the possibility of holding substantive discussions on items listed, the priority for all Presidents of the Conference this year and subsequent years remained conducting consultations and discussions to arrive at a comprehensive program of work for the Conference. The Conference had been facing difficulties in its efforts to reach agreement on a comprehensive program of work. The schedule of activities was not meant to hide this glaring fact, but it was intended to provide the opportunity of holding substantive discussions that could enable a future compromise, while the Presidents continued the pursuit in parallel of their efforts to reach a comprehensive program of work.

Speaking during the plenary this morning were Bulgaria, India, United States, Egypt, Mexico, and Germany.

Bulgaria said it supported document CD/1933 Rev 1, presented by Egypt during the first part of the 2012 session of the Conference, which was a well balanced compromise that reflected efforts from previous years to narrow down the differences on a program of work. India said it would not stand in the way if consensus emerged on a program of work picking up from where they were in terms of the consensus decision CD/1864, presented by Algeria in 2009, if such a decision facilitated the early commencement of the substantive work of the Conference, including negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT). The United States said it had been flexible, including on CD/1933, but warned that they could not lose sight of the international community's long-term goal to begin negotiations on an FMCT. Others were

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looking at other options, including perhaps within a United Nations General Assembly framework.

Egypt said it continued to believe that CD/1933 remained the most realistic basis through which a balanced program of work could be achieved. Mexico said it would constructively take part in the President's proposed schedule of activities, but wished to draw attention that the discussions were taking place instead of properly implementing a program of work. Germany said it was organizing a scientific experts meeting on May 29 and 30 in Geneva because it was convinced that an informed exchange about the complex technical issues related to a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other explosive devices would deepen their knowledge and understanding and help build confidence, without prejudice to national positions regarding and during future negotiations.

According to the draft schedule of activities CD/WP.571, the Conference will discuss "cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", and "prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters", with a general focus on nuclear disarmament on May 22, May 31, and June 19. It will discuss "prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters", with a general focus on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices on June 26. It will discuss prevention of an arms race in outer space on June 5 and July 31. It will discuss effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons on June 12 and August 7. It will discuss revitalization of the Conference on June 14 and August 28. It will discuss new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, radiological weapons, comprehensive program of disarmament, and transparency in armaments on August 14. It will finally discuss the annual report on August 21, September 4, and September 11. The President said any country wishing to comment about the draft schedule of activities could do so on May 22, and urged all who wished to speak on nuclear disarmament to prepare their statements for that day and advise the secretariat.

The next public plenary of the Conference will be held on Tuesday, May 22, when it will hear statements comments on the draft schedule of activities CD/WP.571. It will then hear statements on "cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", and "prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters", with a general focus on nuclear disarmament.

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Outcome of Preparatory Committee for 2015 NPT Review Conference

United Nations Information Service, 11 May 2012, <http://www.unis.unvienna.org>

On May 11, 2012, the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) concluded the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, chaired by Ambassador Peter Woolcott of Australia. The Committee conducted its work in an efficient manner and in a focused and constructive atmosphere. A total of 111 States Parties, five international organizations and 60 non-governmental organizations participated in the session.

During their deliberations, the States Parties reaffirmed their commitment to the NPT and underlined their resolve to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons. They held focused and constructive discussions on implementation of the treaty and of the commitments contained in the Final Document of the successful 2010 NPT Review Conference. Many States Parties also made substantive proposals for possible consideration and adoption at the 2015 Review Conference.

In his closing remarks, Ambassador Woolcott said he hoped the Committee's first session had led the States Parties to recognize that they had made a start on implementing the commitments of 2010, but that an enormous amount of work remained. The States Parties needed to stay focused and constructive.

The session was the first of three to be held prior to the 2015 Review Conference. The next session will take place in Geneva April 22 –May 3, 2013.

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"Starting December 2011 to the present, U.S. inspection teams conducted five inspections at the sites of SMF: in Yasnensk (Orenburg region), Yoshkar-Ola, Teikovsk (Ivanovo Region), and Irkutsk defense compounds as well as at the branch of the Peter the Great Military Academy on Strategic Missile Forces in Serpukhov," Karakayev said.

According to the commander, Russia has the right to conduct 18 annual inspections in the U.S. in order to validate the accuracy of declared data on strategic offensive weapons, as well as to use its available national technical means of control. The U.S. has a similar right. According to the U.S. State Department, they have 1,004 ready to use launchers for land, sea and air-based missiles, and Russia has 881 launchers.

The New START treaty, which came into force on February 5, 2011, obliges Russia and the United States to reduce and limit the number of deployed and non-strategic offensive arms. Starting from April 6, 2011 Russia and the United States may hold inspections under the new agreement, with both exchanging information on the status of their strategic offensive arms on March 1 and September 1 of each year. The last exchange was in March 2012.

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Answering a question about the progress of the RVSN rearmament with new missile systems in 2012, the commander said that “the second missile regiment armed with the Yars mobile missile system will be fully manned this year at the Teikovo missile formation (Ivanovo Region).”

“The work aimed at putting on combat duty the third division of this regiment will be launched in June,” Karakayev said. “Thus, in 2012, the rearmament of the Teikovo missile formation with the Yars mobile missile system will be completed.”

According to the commander, “the rearmament with the Topol-M missile system of the sixth stationary missile regiment of the Tatishchevo (Saratov Region) formation continues.” “To date, the second phase of the regiment’s rearmament has been completed by putting on combat duty of another launcher,” he specified. “Another four launchers will be put on combat duty by the end of the year.”

“When the regiment’s rearmament is over in 2012, the program of the RVSN equipment with the Topol-M missile system will be completed,” the commander said. “In addition, preparations have begun in the Irkutsk, Novosibirsk and Kozelsk (Kaluga Region) rocket formations for securing the missile regiments’ rearmament with the Yars missile system,” Karakayev said. “In the latter regiment the Yars missile system will be deployed in silos.”

Earlier, speaking about plans for 2012, the Strategic Missile Troops’ Command declared the intention to begin the work on the rearmament with the Yars missile system in two missile formations – in Novosibirsk and Kozelsk.

“The rearmament with the Yars missile system of several more missile formations is planned in the future,” the RVSN commander said. “Thus, in recent years, the share of modern armaments in RVSN has increased to 30 percent,” Karakayev said. “In the future, the Strategic Missile Troops’ quality characteristics will be improved by their equipping with modern missile weapons, the use of new missile defense systems that are being created within the frame work of the State Armaments Program for 2011-2020.”



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BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



08 May – 21 May 2012

DTRA

Protect New START [OPINION]

Defense News, 13 May 2012, <http://www.defensenews.com>

Last week, U.S. House Republican lawmakers authorized hundreds of millions of dollars for costly new nuclear weapons-related facilities and missile defense projects the Pentagon says it does not want or need. Worse, the House Armed Services Committee majority is seeking to hold up implementation of the New START Treaty, which entered into force just last year and verifiably reduces U.S. and Russian nuclear forces, unless the Congress approves higher spending levels for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) weapons activities.

By a narrow 34-28 margin, Republicans on the House Armed Services committee pushed through a 48-page amendment offered by Rep. Michael Turner, R-Ohio, to the National Defense Authorization Act that would block funding for New START implementation unless higher spending targets for nuclear weapons production facilities set in 2010 are met in future years. [...]

If Rep. Turner's provision to tie up New START were to become law, Russia would likely halt its nuclear reductions as well, risking the treaty's collapse. This would allow Moscow to rebuild its nuclear forces above the treaty ceiling of 1,550 deployed strategic warheads and increase the number of nuclear weapons aimed at the U.S. Moreover, the inspection system established under the treaty could collapse, depriving the U.S. of crucial data exchanges and on-site inspections of Russian forces, undermining transparency and strategic stability.

Rep. Turner and his allies complain that the administration's \$7.6 billion request for NNSA weapons activities for fiscal 2013 is 4 percent lower than projected in 2010, during the New START debate in the Senate. [...]

The main issue of contention is a plutonium laboratory, called the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Facility, to be built at Los Alamos National Lab in New Mexico, which the administration deferred for at least five years. However, far from being upset that the administration was not seeking CMRR funds this year, the House Appropriations Committee complained that the facility should have been shelved sooner.

"By not fully considering all available options, millions of taxpayer dollars have been spent for work which will not be needed until a much later date," the Republican-led appropriations committee wrote about CMRR on April 24. Even so, Rep. Turner and company warn that without CMRR, the United States does not have the capability to make 50 to 80 newly produced plutonium cores or "pits" annually for refurbished warheads.



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Their bill would authorize \$100 million more for the facility next year, call on DoD to cover future costs and stipulate that it is built no later than 2024. The reality, however, is that there is no identified need to produce that many plutonium pits. NNSA Administrator Thomas D'Agostino testified to Congress on April 17 that the United States does not need CMRR to maintain an effective stockpile.

“That’s great news for the country, because we’re not forced into making rash decisions on significant investments in a very short period of time. So we have time to evaluate this area,” D’Agostino said. With cost estimates for CMRR skyrocketing from \$600 million to \$6 billion, the delay is a reasonable response to tight budgets given that other NNSA facilities have “inherent capacity” to support ongoing and future plutonium activities, according to NNSA. CMRR deferral will not compromise NNSA’s ability to maintain the nuclear stockpile.

It is time to stop playing political games with U.S. nuclear weapon policy. Continued, verified reductions of excessive U.S. and Russian arsenals will enhance U.S. security by reducing the nuclear threat. As the Pentagon said in January, “It is possible that our deterrence goals can be achieved with a smaller nuclear force, which would reduce the number of nuclear weapons in our inventory, as well as their role in U.S. national security strategy.”

A smaller nuclear force would also save money.

The major threats the U.S. faces today, such as proliferation, terrorism or cyber attacks, cannot be addressed by nuclear arms. Rather than demanding American taxpayers cough up yet more money for a new nuclear facility that we don’t need, Congress needs to focus on more cost-effective solutions that address the nation’s future defense needs.

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Russia to Adopt New Liquid Heavy ICBM after 2022

Ria Novosti, 08 May 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russia will only be able to adopt a new 100-ton liquid-propellant intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) intended to penetrate the U.S. missile defense system by 2022, the manufacturer said on Tuesday.

The Russian military mentioned the possibility of the new ICBMs in 2009 but the official decision to launch development of the new silo-based missile designed to replace the Voevoda R-36M2 Satan ICBM was only announced late last year.

“Statistics say it will take about ten years,” said Andrei Goryaev, deputy director of the Russian missile maker NPO Mashinostroyeniya. He said it was hard to make any forecasts about the timeframe. “If the country has not done it for 30 years then difficulties are inevitable,” he said.

Strategic Missile Forces chief Lt. Gen. Sergei Karakayev said in December that Russia’s current solid-propellant ICBMs might be unable to penetrate U.S. missile defenses that the country is deploying in Europe to protect against possible attacks from ‘rogue states’ such as Iran and North Korea.

Russia has expressed concerns that the U.S. missile shield might threaten its national security. Presently, Russia's Strategic Missile Forces reportedly have over 400 ICBMs, including 171 Topol (SS-25), 70 Topol-M (SS-27), and three RS-24 Yars missiles.

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