



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



15 June – 28 June 2010

**DTRA**

## ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINE CONVENTION (APLC)

### **Central America Declared Landmine-Free**

*The Boston Globe, 23 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Nicaragua has become the last country in Central America to clear its territory of antipersonnel mines, government officials said yesterday. (252 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Anniston Disposal Facility Passes 75 Percent Milestone**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 17 June 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>*

As of yesterday, workers at the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) have processed 500,699 nerve agent and mustard agent-filled rockets, land mines, artillery shells, and mortars. (240 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Army Hands over Depot Control in Ceremony**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 17 June 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>*

The U.S. Army held a Deactivation Ceremony as a sign all activities required to close the Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) have been successfully completed. (302 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Stronger Antiterror Regulations Urged for U.S. Chemical Sites**

*Global Security Newswire, 17 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>*

Chemical security advocates are calling for Congress to pass stronger regulations on the types of chemicals used at U.S. facilities. (529 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

### **Nunn-Lugar Program Deactivates Six Additional Nuclear Warheads**

*Global Security Newswire, 23 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>*

The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction program in May rendered inoperable six strategic nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union, U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) announced yesterday. (205 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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## PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

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The Proliferation Security Initiative's maritime interception and search exercise will take place in October at Busan Port and on the sea off the southeastern port city. (262 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)

### **Arms Reduction Treaty Would Make U.S. Safer, Officials Say**

*Department of Defense News, 16 June 2010, <http://www.defense.gov/>*

The leaders of U.S. Strategic Command and the U.S. Missile Defense Agency told a Senate committee today that they were closely involved in developing the new Strategic Arms Control and National Security Treaty, and that they believe it will make the United States and its allies safer. (610 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **No Secret START Deals Made with Russia, U.S. Envoy Asserts**

*Global Security Newswire, 16 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>*

The Obama administration's top negotiator on a new nuclear arms control treaty with Russia yesterday told U.S. lawmakers that Washington had brokered no undisclosed agreements on missile defense deployments or other matters while negotiating the pact, RIA Novosti reported. (293 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Gates, Mullen Urge Senate to Ratify Arms Reduction Treaty**

*Department of Defense News, 17 June 2010, <http://www.defense.gov/>*

"The United States is better off with the new strategic arms reduction treaty with Russia than it is without it," Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates told the Senate Armed Services Committee today. (755 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Clinton Opening Remarks before the Senate Armed Services Committee Hearing on the New START**

*State Department, 17 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>*

*Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State*

We are here, today, Secretary Gates, Secretary Chu, and Admiral Mullen, and myself, because we share a strong belief that the new START treaty will make our country more secure and we urge the Senate to ratify it expeditiously. (1,286 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)(CONT.)

### "New START" Offers Close Look at Russian Nukes, U.S. Officials Say

*Global Security Newswire, 28 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>*

A new nuclear arms control deal with Russia would allow the United States to keep a close eye on the strategic arsenal of its former Cold War rival, two senior Obama administration officials said last week. (386 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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## Central America Declared Landmine-Free

*The Boston Globe, 23 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Nicaragua has become the last country in Central America to clear its territory of antipersonnel mines, government officials said yesterday.

Nicaragua removed and destroyed its last antipersonnel mine on April 13, the country's Ministry of Defense said.

An announcement by Nicaragua's president was conveyed to a meeting of signatories to the 1997 Ottawa Convention, which requires states to destroy land mines in their territory.

Most of the antipersonnel mines in Nicaragua were left over from the civil war that ended in 1989, according to the Geneva-based UN office, which oversees the treaty.

Nicaragua took 21 years to get rid of the mines because it had to raise funds, get special equipment, and locate the weapons in the ground, said Colonel Spiro Bassi, the chief of the army's engineer corps.

"There was no registry with all the mines in Nicaragua," Bassi said.

Finding mines laid by rebel groups was especially difficult, and many of the mines were in mountainous areas difficult to access, he said.

"Natural disasters and impacts of hurricanes, such as Mitch, delayed the process," he said. Hurricane Mitch was a sluggish storm that stalled for a week over Central America in 1998, killing nearly 11,000 people and leaving more than 8,000 missing, mostly in Honduras and Nicaragua.

Bassi said nearly 180,000 antipersonnel mines were destroyed along with more than 2.3 million pieces of unexploded ordnance left over from the conflict.

The clearance cost about \$82.2 million, with most of the funds coming from the Organization of American States, he said.

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## **Anniston Disposal Facility Passes 75 Percent Milestone**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 17 June 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>*

The safe demilitarization of the chemical munitions stockpile has surpassed another milestone. As of yesterday, workers at the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) have processed 500,699 nerve agent and mustard agent-filled rockets, land mines, artillery shells, and mortars.

“We have now safely disposed of more than 75 percent of the Anniston stockpile,” reported Timothy K. Garrett, ANCDF government site project manager.

The storage of the chemical munitions began here in 1963. ANCDF disposal operations began in August 2003 after years of environmental permitting and construction activities, followed by the methodical testing of all of the operating systems.

GB nerve agent disposal operations were conducted from August 2003 to early March 2006. VX nerve agent disposal operations occurred between July 2006 and December 2008. The third and final disposal campaign, for all of the mustard-filled munitions, began 11 months ago.

“The ANCDF team is committed to safely completing our mission on behalf of our community and our nation,” Garrett said.

“This is an accomplishment all of us can be proud of. We’re making good progress in our mission to destroy the chemical munitions stored at Anniston Army Depot,” said URS Project Manager Bob Love. “We still have a quarter of the stockpile to destroy and will focus our attention on doing that safely.”

In addition to more than half a million munitions, the ANCDF team has safely processed 362,992 gallons (72.5 percent) of liquid nerve agent and liquid mustard agent.

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## Army Hands over Depot Control in Ceremony

Chemical Materials Agency, 17 June 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

The U.S. Army held a Deactivation Ceremony as a sign all activities required to close the Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) have been successfully completed. Located in Newport, Indiana, this is the first full installation closure for the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA).

“Today marks a significant achievement for CMA that would not have been possible without the expertise of past and present employees,” said CMA Director Conrad Whyne. “I am extremely proud and grateful for the hard work and dedication the Newport team has put forth through all projects on this site.”

Workers, past and present, as well as members of the public, watched the casing of NECD’s colors, a symbolic ceremony in which the depot flag is rolled up and cased, signifying the official deactivation of the installation.

NECD was established in 1941 as the Wabash River Ordnance Works. Multiple military defense projects occurred on the depot grounds, from the production of RDX, Heavy Water and TNT, as well VX nerve agent production, storage and its ultimate destruction at the Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility.

“Safety has always been the cornerstone of our projects at Newport and will be our lasting legacy. We built, operated and now closed this depot with safety as the top priority,” said NECD Commander Lt. Col. William Hibner.

The Army did not have future missions planned for the grounds, so the NECD was placed on the Base Realignment and Closure list in 2005 and will be turned over to a caretaker organization later this summer.

“Our deactivation marks the end of our official history. However, it is also a step forward for the history of CMA, the Army and the country,” Hibner added.

The remaining CMA storage facilities are located in Anniston, Alabama; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Umatilla, Oregon; Tooele, Utah; Pueblo, Colorado and Richmond, Kentucky.

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## Stronger Antiterror Regulations Urged for U.S. Chemical Sites

*Global Security Newswire*, 17 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

Chemical security advocates are calling for Congress to pass stronger regulations on the types of chemicals used at U.S. facilities, pointing to the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico as evidence of private companies' lack of preparation for a possible terrorist attack, Greenwire reported yesterday.

"The BP spill in the Gulf shows undeniably that worst-case scenarios can and do happen, and they can and do overwhelm any emergency response capacity," said Paul Orum, a Center for American Progress consultant on high-risk chemical sites. "Oil in the water is really bad. Chemicals in a big city could be even worse."

One chemical used by the oil industry to aid in the conversion of crude oil into gasoline is hydrofluoric acid. The acid is extremely poisonous for humans and has been judged by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to be a potential chemical terrorism threat. The hydrofluoric acid housed at BP's Texas City site could endanger up to 550,000 residents if it were to be released, the oil firm acknowledged recently to the U.S. government.

Public health advocates are backing legislation approved by the House of Representatives last year that would broaden the U.S. Homeland Security Department's ability to mandate that U.S. sites judged to be the greatest chemical security risks prepare to use less-dangerous technologies and chemicals and to create new security procedures. Such changes could lead oil refineries to employ sulfuric acid, which is deemed less dangerous than hydrofluoric acid.

Industry spokesmen object, however, to giving the Homeland Security Department the authority to weigh business cost concerns against security concerns, given the agency's emphasis on security.

"They have learned nothing" from the Gulf oil spill, Greenpeace legislative director Rick Hind said. "The jury is still out as to whether Congress is going to be ahead of this curve or [be] bogged down with industry propaganda."

A former high-ranking Environmental Protection Agency official, Marianne Horinko, who served in the George W. Bush administration, said Congress would "definitely revisit" chemical site security concerns in the wake of the BP oil spill.

Horinko said stronger chemical security regulations could be necessary "if you were having catastrophic oil spills all over the place. Otherwise ... I'd hesitate to rush into regulating and legislating without a more thorough examination of what went wrong."

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The House-passed chemical security bill has an uncertain future in the Senate, even though the Homeland Security Department's regulatory framework for such matters is set to expire in October.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Senate Committee Chairman Joe Lieberman (I-Connecticut) has had positive things to say about mandating an industry transition to less hazardous technologies. However, the committee's ranking member, Senator Susan Collins of Maine, is backing a bill to renew for five more years the current DHS regulation system without broadening it.

Senators opposed to the House bill need only resist efforts to pass the legislation until the DHS Chemical Facilities Antiterrorism Standards expire. A DHS source said the department has prioritized making chemical security regulations permanent.

"I think legislators really need to see the connection between the spill and the consequences of a terrorist attack on chemical facilities," chemical security advocate Brian Turnbaugh said.

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The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction program in May rendered inoperable six strategic nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union, U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) announced yesterday.

The Nunn-Lugar initiative's accomplishments last month also included elimination of two ICBMs, six mobile ICBM launchers and 59 metric tons of Russian chemical warfare material. In addition, the program safeguarded four nuclear-weapon train shipments.

Since being established in 1991 to secure and eliminate weapons of mass destruction in one-time Soviet states, the program has deactivated 7,545 strategic nuclear warheads and destroyed 783 ICBMs, 498 ICBM silos, 174 mobile ICBM launchers, 651 submarine-launched ballistic missiles, 476 SLBM launchers, 32 ballistic missile-capable submarines, 155 strategic bombers, 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles and 194 nuclear test tunnels.

The program has also safeguarded 483 nuclear-weapon train shipments, boosted security at 24 nuclear weapons storage facilities and constructed 20 biological agent monitoring stations. It helped to remove all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, nations that once respectively held the world's third-, fourth- and eighth-largest nuclear arsenals.

The initiative was also instrumental in the destruction of Albania's small arsenal of chemical warfare materials, its first effort outside the former Soviet Union. The program has eliminated 1,395 metric tons of Russian and Albanian chemical-weapon agent.

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## South Korea to Hold Anti-proliferation Drill in October

*The Korea Herald, 22 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

The Proliferation Security Initiative's [PSI] maritime interception and search exercise will take place in October at Busan Port and on the sea off the southeastern port city.

The Ministry of National Defense reported to the parliamentary defense committee Monday that South Korea will conduct the exercise of the U.S.-led program aimed at fighting the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction.

In the exercise, which will be conducted as part of measures to deal with the March 26 naval disaster, PSI signatories in the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States, Japan, Australia and Singapore, will participate.

A variety of military assets, including several warships, a P-3C maritime aircraft and helicopters, and special forces, will be mobilized during the exercise, officials said. South Korea also plans to participate in another PSI exercise due in September in Australia.

The South is seeking to play an increased role in the anti-proliferation program by formally joining the Operational Experts Group, which serves as a steering committee of the PSI.

The PSI was first started in 2003 by former U.S. President George W. Bush as a program that calls on signatories to search suspicious ships passing through their waters. Currently, 97 countries are listed as signatories to the program.

Separately, the South and the U.S. plan to conduct joint maritime exercises in the West and East Sea. The exercises include anti-aircraft and antisubmarine drills.

The two sides are coordinating details for the exercises, including the date. The date will be set depending on the progress of the discussions over the Cheonan incident at the U.N. Security Council, military watchers said. [...]

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## Arms Reduction Treaty Would Make U.S. Safer, Officials Say

*Department of Defense News, 16 June 2010, <http://www.defense.gov/>*

The leaders of U.S. Strategic Command and the U.S. Missile Defense Agency told a Senate committee today that they were closely involved in developing the new strategic arms control and national security treaty, and that they believe it will make the United States and its allies safer.

“I was fully consulted in the negotiation process, and I fully support [the treaty],” Air Force Gen. Kevin P. Chilton, Stratcom commander, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during a hearing on the new START treaty.

Three ways the treaty will make the United States safer if it’s ratified, Chilton said, is by limiting the number of Russian warheads and vehicles that can target the United States, allowing sufficient flexibility for the United States to retain and use its arsenal, and re-establishing verification and transparency of weapons that ended when the previous treaty expired in ... 2009.

“What we want is transparency and insight to know that either side is complying with the treaty,” Chilton said. “I would worry about any ability for Russia to make strategically significant changes [to its arsenal] that we don’t detect and couldn’t respond to.”

President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the treaty in Prague on April 8. Since then, Defense Department leaders have spoken out in support of it on Capitol Hill where some lawmakers have voiced concern that it will weaken U.S. defenses or allow Russia an arms advantage.

Chilton, along with James N. Miller Jr., principal deputy undersecretary of defense for policy, and Army Lt. Gen. Patrick J. O’Reilly, director of the Missile Defense Agency, tried to allay those concerns in today’s testimony.

“This treaty does not constrain any current [U.S.] missile defense plans,” Chilton said. “America’s nuclear arsenal remains a vital pillar of U.S. national security.”

Asked whether the treaty undermines security by not allowing the United States to convert offensive missile launchers to defensive launchers, O’Reilly said he “wouldn’t do that anyway,” because it is not prudent or operationally effective.

“I do not see any limitation on my ability to develop missile defenses,” O’Reilly said. “The options that are prohibited are not ones I would choose or any other director would choose,

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because it would make us less effective. I see no limitations to us for the plans we are pursuing.”

The treaty’s limits of 1,550 warheads will allow the United States to sustain effective nuclear deterrence, including a second strike capability. Its limit of 700 deployed intercontinental and submarine-launch ballistic missiles and heavy bombers will allow the United States to retain a robust triad.

Also, by providing the freedom to mix strategic forces, the treaty allows for the rebalancing of weapons over time.

“The United States can and will continue to expand and improve missile defenses,” Miller said. The department is studying the appropriate mix of long-range strike capabilities and will include its conclusions in the fiscal 2012 budget request, he said. Any deployment of ballistic missiles should be limited to niche capabilities, he added.

“The new START treaty does not in any way constrain the U.S. from deploying the most effective nuclear defenses possible,” Miller said. “It allows for the defense of the nation, as well as our forces and allies abroad.”

Chilton said the U.S. nuclear arsenal today “is safe, secure and effective,” but also is in need of maintenance. The Defense Department plans to invest \$100 billion over the next decade to sustain and modernize its strategic nuclear delivery systems, while the Energy Department plans to invest \$80 billion to sustain and modernize the nuclear stockpile and weapons complex, he said.

“These investments are not only important, they are essential in my view,” Chilton said.

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## No Secret START Deals Made With Russia, U.S. Envoy Asserts

*Global Security Newswire*, 16 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

The Obama administration's top negotiator on a new nuclear arms control treaty with Russia yesterday told U.S. lawmakers that Washington had brokered no undisclosed agreements on missile defense deployments or other matters while negotiating the pact, RIA Novosti reported.

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and U.S. President Barack Obama in April signed the replacement to the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. The "New START" pact would obligate the nations to cap their fielded strategic nuclear weapons to 1,550 warheads, down from the maximum of 2,200 allowed each country by 2012 under the 2002 Moscow Treaty. The deal would also limit U.S. and Russian deployed nuclear delivery vehicles to 700, with another 100 platforms allowed in reserve. The pact has been submitted for ratification by legislative bodies in Russia and the United States.

"To those who may have concerns regarding alleged backroom deals during the treaty negotiations, let me state unequivocally today on the record before this committee that there were no secret deals made in connection with the New START Treaty; not on missile defense or any other issue," Assistant Secretary of State Rose Gottemoeller said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Everything we agreed to is in the treaty documents transmitted to the Senate on May 13."

Gottemoeller said she "did not agree" with Russia's unilateral statement threatening to withdraw from the treaty if it determined that any U.S. missile defenses undermined Moscow's nuclear deterrent.

"The Russian statement in no way changes the legal rights or obligations of the parties under the treaty. The fact that Russia felt compelled to make its unilateral statement is, in fact, a striking piece of evidence that they were unable to restrict our missile defenses in any meaningful way in the agreement itself," she said.

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## Gates, Mullen Urge Senate to Ratify Arms Reduction Treaty

Department of Defense News, 17 June 2010, <http://www.defense.gov/>

“The United States is better off with the new strategic arms reduction treaty with Russia than it is without it,” Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates told the Senate Armed Services Committee today.

Navy Adm. Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also urged the committee to ratify the agreement, saying the treaty has the full support of uniformed leaders. Gates and Mullen testified alongside Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and Energy Secretary Steven Chu.

“The agreement reduces U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear forces in a way that strengthens the stability of the U.S.-Russian relationship,” Gates said. “The agreement,” he added, “also protects the security of the American people, and does not in any way constrain our missile defense programs.”

The secretary stressed that the treaty will not constrain the United States from deploying the most effective missile defenses possible, nor will it impose additional costs or barriers on those defenses. “I remain confident in the U.S. missile defense program, which has made considerable advancements, including the testing and development of the SM-3 missile which we will deploy in Europe,” he said.

Russia continues to object to U.S. missile defense. Still, Gates said, the American system is designed to intercept a limited number of ballistic missiles launched by a rogue state.

“Our missile defenses do not have the capability to defend against the Russian Federation’s large, advanced arsenal,” he explained. Consequently, “U.S. missile defenses do not, and will not, affect Russia’s strategic deterrent.”

“The United States will continue to try to get the Russians to cooperate on missile defense,” Gates said.

“The new treaty also does not restrict U.S. ability to develop and deploy conventional prompt global strike capabilities that could attack targets anywhere on the globe in an hour or less,” the secretary said.

[...] Gates emphasized that the treaty’s verification provisions will allow the United States to ensure the Russians hold up their end of the agreement. “In my view, a key contribution of this treaty is its provision for a strong verification regime,” he said.

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“I would like to emphasize some of the key elements of this regime, which will monitor Russia’s compliance with the treaty, while also providing important insights into the size and composition of Russian strategic forces.”

“Each side can conduct up to 18 on-site inspections each year at operating bases for intercontinental missiles, nuclear-capable submarines and nuclear-capable heavy bombers as well as storage facilities, test ranges and conversion and elimination facilities, Gates said. The agreement establishes a database updated every six months, which will help provide the United States with a rolling overall picture of Russia’s strategic offensive forces and vice versa. “Unique identifiers, for the first time, will be assigned to each ICBM, SLBM and nuclear-capable heavy bomber, allowing us to track accountable systems throughout their life cycle,” Gates said.

“The U.S. nuclear deterrent remains a crucial capability,” the secretary said, “and to ensure its credibility, the nation must maintain an adequate stockpile of safe, secure and reliable nuclear warheads.” “This calls for a reinvigoration of our nuclear weapons complex – our infrastructure and our science, technology and engineering base,” Gates said. “And I might just add, I’ve been up here for the last four springs trying to get money for this, and this is the first time I think I’ve got a fair shot of actually getting money for our nuclear arsenal.”

Mullen assured the senators that the U.S. military leadership’s perspectives and concern’s were heard. “During the development of the new START treaty, I was personally involved,” the admiral said, “to include two face-to-face negotiating sessions and several other conversations with my counterpart, the chief of the Russian General Staff, General [Nikolai] Makarov, regarding key aspects of the treaty.”

Mullen spoke for the rest of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before the committee, and he said the treaty retains a strong and flexible American nuclear deterrent. “It helps strengthen openness and transparency in our relationship with Russia,” he said. “It also demonstrates our national commitment to reducing the worldwide risk of a nuclear incident resulting from the continuing proliferation of nuclear weapons.”

Both Gates and Mullen urged ratification. Gates said the agreement is good for today and the future. “It increases stability and predictability, allows us to sustain a strong nuclear triad, preserves our flexibility to deploy the nuclear and non-nuclear capabilities needed for effective deterrence and defense,” the secretary said.

“In light of all these factors, I urge the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of the new treaty.”

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## Clinton Opening Remarks before the Senate Armed Services Committee Hearing on the New START

State Department, 17 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State

[...] We are here, today, Secretary Gates, Secretary Chu, and Admiral Mullen, and myself, because we share a strong belief that the new START treaty will make our country more secure and we urge the Senate to ratify it expeditiously.

Now, I know that some argue we don't need a new START treaty. But let's be clear about the choice before us. It is between this treaty and no obligation for Russia to keep its strategic nuclear forces below an agreed level, and between this treaty and no on-the-ground verification of Russia's strategic forces. As Secretary Gates, and then as you, Chairman Levin have pointed out, every previous president of both parties who faced this choice has concluded that the United States is better off with a treaty than without one. And the United States Senate has always agreed.

More than two years ago, President Bush began this process that led to this treaty that we are discussing today. And the new START treaty has already received broad bipartisan endorsement. As James Schlesinger, the Secretary of Defense for Presidents Nixon and Ford, and the Secretary of Energy for President Carter, declared recently in his Congressional testimony, "It is obligatory for the United States to ratify."

Now, why do so many people who have studied this issue over so many years coming from opposite ends of the political spectrum agree so strongly? Well, today, I'd like to discuss briefly what the new START treaty is and also what it is not. This is a treaty that, if ratified, will provide stability, transparency, and predictability for the two countries with more than 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons. It is a treaty that will reduce the permissible number of Russian and U.S. deployed strategic warheads to 1,550, a level not seen since the 1950s.

In addition, each country will be limited to 700 deployed strategic delivery vehicles and 800 deployed and non-deployed strategic missile launchers and heavy bombers. These limits will help the United States and Russia bring our deployed strategic arsenals, which were sized for the Cold War, to levels that are more appropriate for today's threats.

This is a treaty that will help us track remaining weapons with an extensive verification regime. Now, this regime draws upon our experience over the last 15 years in implementing the original START treaty. The verification provisions reflect today's realities, including the much smaller number of facilities in Russia compared with the former Soviet Union. And for the first time, we will be monitoring the actual numbers of warheads on deployed strategic missiles.

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So by bringing the new START treaty into force, we will strengthen our national security more broadly, including by creating greater leverage to tackle a core national security challenge – nuclear proliferation.

This will also demonstrate our leadership and strengthen our hand as we work with others to hold irresponsible governments accountable, whether in further isolating Iran and enforcing the rules against violators or in persuading other countries to implement better controls on their own nuclear materials. And it makes clear that we are committed to real reductions and to upholding our end of the bargain under the Nonproliferation Treaty, which has already brought about important benefits in my discussions with foreign leaders about strengthening the nonproliferation regime and a range of other topics.

But I want to be also very clear that there are numerous things this treaty will not do. As Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen will discuss more fully, the new START treaty does not compromise the nuclear force levels we need to protect ourselves and our allies. It does not infringe upon the flexibility we need to maintain our forces, including bombers, submarines, and missiles in the way that best serves our own national security interests. This treaty does not constrain our missile defense efforts. And I want to underscore this because I know there have been a lot of concerns about it and I anticipate a lot of questions. But this is something this committee recently reiterated in the FY11 national defense authorization bill. Section 231 reads and I quote, “It is the sense of Congress that there are no constraints contained in the new START treaty on the development or deployment by the United States of effective missile defenses, including all phases of the phased adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe and further enhancements to the ground-based mid-course defense, as well as future missile defenses.”

I worked with some of you on this committee when I had the honor of serving in the Senate on behalf of a very strong missile defense system, so I want to make this point very clearly. Now, Russia has, as the Chairman said, issued a unilateral statement expressing its view. But that is not an agreed-upon view. That is not in the treaty. It’s the equivalent of a press release. And we are not in any way bound by it. In fact, we’ve issued our own statement, which is now part of the record, making clear that the United States intends and, in fact, is continuing to improve and deploy effective missile defense systems. The treaty’s preamble does include language acknowledging the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive forces, but that’s simply a statement of fact. It, too, does not in any way constrain our missile defense programs.

The treaty also includes language – and I think this is Senator McCain’s reference to Article 5 – prohibiting the conversion or use of offensive missile launchers for missile defense interceptors,

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and vice versa. But in fact, we had no intention of doing that anyway. And as General O'Reilly, our missile defense director, has made clear in testimony, we reached the conclusion it is actually cheaper to build smaller, tailor-made missile defense silos than to convert offensive launchers. [...]

The Obama Administration has requested \$9.9 billion for missile defense in FY11. That is almost \$700 million more than Congress provided in FY10.

And finally, the new START treaty does not restrict our ability to modernize our nuclear weapons complex to maintain a safe, secure, and effective deterrent. As Secretary Chu will discuss, this Administration has called for a 10 percent increase in FY11 for overall weapons and infrastructure activities in a time of very serious budget constraints. And we've called for a 25 percent increase in direct stockpile work. During the next 10 years, this Administration proposes investing \$80 billion in our nuclear weapons complex.

So let me just conclude by taking a step back and putting the new START treaty into a larger context. This treaty is one part of a broader effort to reduce the threat posed by the deadliest weapons the world has ever known, especially the potential intersection of violent extremism and nuclear proliferation. We have several coordinated efforts that have been briefed to this committee, including the Nuclear Posture Review, the recently concluded Nuclear Security Summit, and the Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference, as well as extensive bilateral engagements.

So while a ratified new START treaty stands on its own terms, and when you look at the very real benefits it provides to our national security, it is part of a broader strategy. Mr. Chairman, Senator McCain, members of the committee, we stand ready to work with you as you undertake your constitutional responsibilities with respect to this treaty, and we are ready to answer any and all questions. And we hope that at the end of your deliberations, you will come to the same conclusion that we and many others have reached, including many others who have sat in these chairs and voted in the Senate chamber, that this treaty makes our country more secure and merits the Senate's consent to ratification.

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## "New START" Offers Close Look at Russian Nukes, U.S. Officials Say

*Global Security Newswire*, 28 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

A new nuclear arms control deal with Russia would allow the United States to keep a close eye on the strategic arsenal of its former Cold War rival, two senior Obama administration officials said last week. [...]

Principal Deputy Defense Undersecretary for Policy James Miller said Thursday that the new deal includes stronger terms for on-site stockpile inspections than its predecessor, which expired in December, the Defense Department stated. Such checks "provide the cornerstone of the treaty's verification regime" and would enable U.S. officials to visit high-sensitivity sites in Russia, he said.

"This, in turn, will establish a strong disincentive to Russian cheating," he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "More broadly, these inspections and exhibitions will give us a detailed picture of Russia's strategic delivery systems and associated infrastructure."

Under New START, Moscow and Washington would be authorized with little advance warning to send inspectors to conduct nuclear examinations in the other country up to 18 times per year. That is a smaller number than enabled under the old treaty. It would cover up to 10 "Type 1" visits covering inspections of ICBMs, submarines and other strategic systems and no more than eight "Type 2" checks of storage installations, test sites and associated infrastructure.

Such visits would enable Washington to verify data gleaned under other aspects of the treaty, which allows for sharing of technical, deployment and other information regarding nuclear weapons. The pact would require either nation to be notified if a system is retired or otherwise adjusted, Miller said.

"Inspections will not be 'shots in the dark,'" he said. "We can choose to inspect those facilities of greatest interest to us." Matters of concern could be addressed through a U.S.-Russian commission or with more senior officials in Moscow, according to Miller.

Inspections could be conducted at 35 sites in Russia and 17 locations in the United States, said Kenneth Myers, head of the Pentagon's Defense Threat Reduction Agency. A short-notice visit would require only 32 hours advance warning during standard working periods, he said.

Officials from the agency would be trained to conduct inspections and to accompany Russian visitors doing their own assessments in the United States, according to Myers. "We will be prepared to carry out all of its inspection and escort provisions with the utmost accuracy and efficiency," he told lawmakers.

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