

National Security Critical Uncertainty Timeline 2010

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary
For Immediate Release
December 04, 2009
Joint Statement by the President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation on the Expiration of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
Recognizing our mutual determination to support strategic stability between the United States of America and the Russian Federation, we express our commitment, as a matter of principle, to continue to work together in the spirit of the START Treaty following its expiration, as well as our firm intention to ensure that a new treaty on strategic arms enter into force at the earliest possible date.

NPR Highlights:

- Five Key Objectives identified:
 - Preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism
 - Reducing the role of U.S. nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy
 - Maintaining strategic deterrence and stability at reduced nuclear force levels
 - Strengthening regional deterrence and reassuring U.S. allies and partners; and
 - Sustaining a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal
- As long as nuclear weapons exist, the U.S. will sustain safe, secure, and effective nuclear forces
- The fundamental role of U.S. nuclear weapons...is to deter nuclear attack on the U.S., our allies, and our partners
- The U.S. will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapons states that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear non-proliferation regime.
- No new testing and U.S. will pursue ratification of the CTBT
- No new warheads
- No new capabilities, however there are three categories of life extension, Refurbish, Reuse and Replace

Critical Decision Period: U.S. demonstrates its commitment to NPT – reveals nuclear stockpile numbers and dismantled weapons since 1991

White House Foreign Policy Page: (after May 2009)
Keeping Nuclear Weapons Out of the Hands of Terrorists

- On April 5, 2009 in Prague, President Obama presented an ambitious strategy to address the international nuclear threat. He proposed measures to: reduce and eventually eliminate existing nuclear arsenals, including negotiations on further nuclear reductions with Russia, ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and completion of a verified Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty; halt proliferation of nuclear weapons to additional states, and prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons or materials.
- We have pledged to work with our partners to achieve the denuclearization of North Korea through the Six-Party process. And we will present a clear choice to Iran to take its rightful place in the community of nations, including its right to peaceful nuclear energy, or continue to refuse to meet its international obligations and fail to seize the opportunity of a positive future.

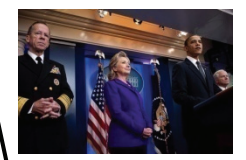
Previously:

- President's Prague Speech (April '09)
- UNSC 1887 (Sept. '09)
- Sec. Clinton's Speech at USIP (Oct. '09)
- Global Strike Command Stand-up (Nov. '09)

START Ends December 5, 2009



President's FY11 Budget Feb. 1, 2010
\$3.8T NNSA budget increased by 13.4%



Nuclear Posture Review April 6, 2010

President's International Nuclear Security Summit April 12-13, 2010



NPT Review Conference May 3-28, 2010

Alternative Path to the Future → **Global Conflict**

- Possible Discontinuity Events:**
- Israeli attack on Iran nuclear facilities
 - Iranian nuclear test
 - DPRK and South Korea conflict
 - Destabilization of Pakistani government
 - India and Pakistan conflict



- Creation of a new International Order
- Dramatic reduction of deployed stockpile (START follow-on)
- Sub-Crit moratorium following ratification of CTBT
- Dramatic changes to Weapons Program at Labs (FY12)
- Redirection of Weapons funding to nonproliferation and nuclear security

U.S. – E.U. Joint Declaration and Annexes

Chilton speech to AFA Global Warfare Symposium

President Obama acceptance speech – Nobel Peace Prize December 10, 2009

State of the Union January 27, 2010

QDR & BMDR Feb 1, 2010

Lab Directors LEP Letters Released

NPT Consensus Document

U.S. National Security Strategy Released May 27, 2010

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile numbers released May 4, 2010

New START Hearings and Vote

Ratified 12-22-10

National Elections

FY11 Budget Appropriations

2011 Deficit Expected To Top \$1 Trillion

Arms Treaty Rains Dollars on N.M.

JASON Report on LEP

Airline Terror Incident

FMCT at CD

NAS CTBT Report delayed

NAS CTBT Report Delayed until later in 2010

VP Biden NDU speech

New NNSA M&O Contracting Strategy

New START Treaty Signed in Prague, April 8, 2010

Paul Himmert named Labs director; Tom Hunter announces retirement

FY11 Congressional Hearings

NNSA Restructuring and M&O Contract Rebuttal/Consolidation Decisions

Development of National Center for Nuclear Security (NCNS) at NTS

Afghanistan and Iraqi Wars

Budget Deficit and Global Economy

Iran, DPRK, Israel and Global War on Terror

Letter to President by 40 Republican Senators on Section 1251 of 2010 Defense Appropriations Dec. 15, 2009

Scott Brown election

Wall St. Journal VP Biden

VP Biden NDU speech

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Stay the course

The "Nuclear Spring"

FY11

"the enhanced safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile, modernization of the nuclear weapons complex, and maintenance of the nuclear delivery systems are key to enabling further reductions in the nuclear forces for the United States."

Watch List and Critical Uncertainties



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