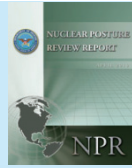


National Security Critical Uncertainty Timeline 2012

Nuclear Posture Review 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



National Security Strategy Highlights:

- Reaffirms basic tenets of Prague speech
- Recognizes the need to "take a longer view"
- Recognizes the role of diplomats
- Narrows the view of a global war to one with a specific network: al-Qaida
- "International Order" mentioned 27 times in document



"The International Order we seek is one that can resolve the challenges of our times – countering violent extremism and insurgency; stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and securing nuclear materials; combating a changing climate and sustaining global growth; helping countries feed themselves and care for their sick; resolving and preventing conflict, while also healing its wounds."

White House Foreign Policy Page: (amended)

Keeping Nuclear Weapons Out of the Hands of Terrorists

- President Obama issued an updated Nuclear Posture Review that reduces the role of nuclear weapons in our overall defense posture by declaring that the fundamental role of U.S. nuclear forces is to deter nuclear attacks against the U.S. and our allies and partners
- In April 2010, the President hosted the Nuclear Security Summit where leaders pledged specific steps to prevent nuclear terrorism and support the President's proposal to lock down all vulnerable nuclear materials in four years.
- The Administration also oversaw the negotiation and ratification of the New START Treaty, which President Obama and President Medvedev signed in April 2010 in Prague. By significantly reducing levels of U.S. and Russia deployed strategic weapons, the Treaty represents a commitment by the world's two largest nuclear powers to the goal of disarmament. In addition, the Treaty strengthens the reset in relations between Washington and Moscow that is helping us to address the most urgent proliferation threats we face in Iran and North Korea

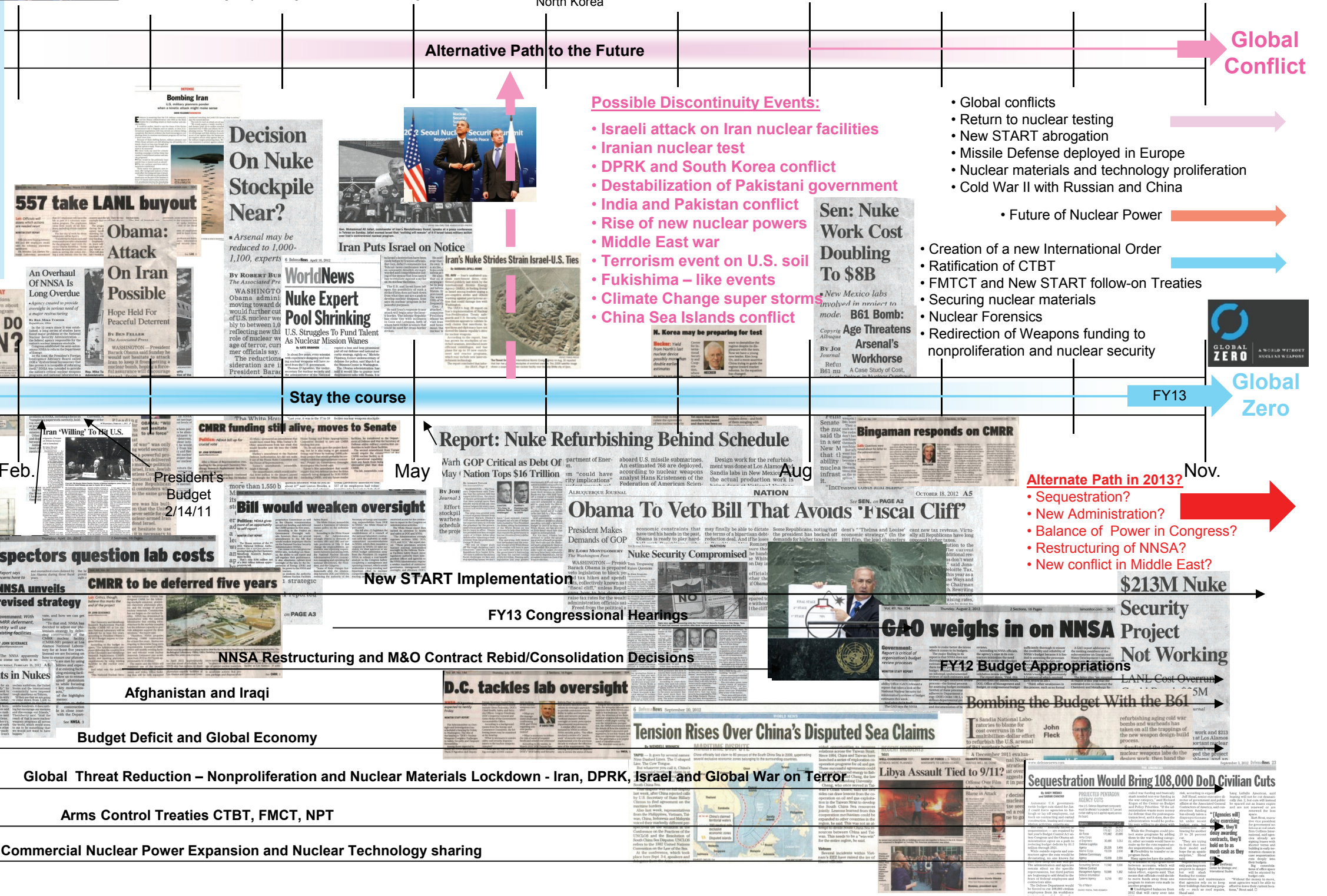
Previously:

- 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 (Dec. '09)
- Nobel Peace Prize (Dec. '09)
- QDR & BMDR (Feb. '10)
- NPR (Apr. '10)
- Nuclear Sec. Summit (Apr. '10)
- New START signed (Apr. '10)
- Stockpile numbers declassified (May '10)
- NPT Review Conf. (May '10)
- National Security Strategy (May '10)
- NNSA plus up – 13% + \$4.1B (START quid pro quo)

Prague "Master Plan":

"In a strange turn of history, the threat of global nuclear war has gone down, but the risk of a nuclear attack has gone up."

- Reaffirms the Administration goal of a world without nuclear weapons
- Reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy
- Negotiate a new, verifiable Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia by the end of the year
- Pursuit of U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- Pursuit of a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT)
- Strengthening the Nonproliferation Treaty
- Strengthening international inspections [IAEA]
- New framework for civil nuclear cooperation including an international fuel bank
- Consequences for countries breaking the rules
- Secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years
- Establish the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism as durable international institutions



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
- Rise of new nuclear powers
- Middle East war
- Terrorism event on U.S. soil
- Fukushima – like events
- Climate Change super storms
- China Sea Islands conflict

- Global conflicts
- Return to nuclear testing
- New START abrogation
- Missile Defense deployed in Europe
- Nuclear materials and technology proliferation
- Cold War II with Russian and China

- Future of Nuclear Power

- Creation of a new International Order
- Ratification of CTBT
- FMCT and New START follow-on Treaties
- Securing nuclear materials
- Nuclear Forensics
- Redirection of Weapons funding to nonproliferation and nuclear security



Watch List and Critical Uncertainties

Innovative Technology Partnerships, LLC
 October 31, 2012
 Jack Jekowski
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 505 280-2217

Planned Projections for Weapons Stockpile and Infrastructure Spending



Watch List and Critical Uncertainties

It is to speed the development of remaining U.S. forces, and to ensure that the U.S. has the capability to respond to any nuclear threat. Staying behind in Iraq, where both the military and the intelligence community will be in a state of readiness to respond to any nuclear threat. Staying behind in Iraq, where both the military and the intelligence community will be in a state of readiness to respond to any nuclear threat.