

Report on Plan to Implement the Nuclear Force Reductions, Limitations, and Verification and Transparency Measures Contained in the New START Treaty Specified in Section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (U)



A. Introduction

B. Nuclear Force Structure under the New START Treaty (NST)

C. Plans for Maintaining the Flexibility of the Nuclear Force Structure within the Limits of the NST

D. Costs of Implementing the NST

E. Implementation Schedule and Key Decision Points

ANNEX

1. Planned Composition of Warheads on Deployed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs), and Heavy Bombers

2. Number of Non-deployed and Retired Warheads

3. Changes Required to Implement the NST

4. Options for Accelerating Implementation

[This report is unclassified when removed from the classified Annex]

A. Introduction (U)

(U) This New START Treaty (NST) implementation plan is submitted in accordance with Section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 (Public Law 112-81). The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretaries of the Air Force and Navy, and the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), is responsible for submitting this plan to Congress.

(U) This plan and the classified annex cover the details on how the Department of Defense (DoD) intends to implement the nuclear force reductions, limitations, and verification and transparency measures contained in the NST. It includes:

- (U) A description of the nuclear force structure of the United States under the NST, including:
 - (U) the composition of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and nuclear-capable heavy bombers; and
 - (U) the plans for maintaining the flexibility of the nuclear force structure within the limits of the NST.
- (U) The total costs associated with the reductions, limitations, and verification and transparency measures contained in the NST, and the funding profile by year.
- (U) An implementation schedule and associated key decision points.

(U) The report includes a classified annex providing further details on DoD implementation plans. The information provided in the annex covers:

- (U) The planned composition of the types and quantity of warheads for each delivery vehicle (i.e., ICBM, SLBM, nuclear-capable heavy bomber)
- (U) The number of non-deployed and retired warheads.
- (U) A description of the changes necessary to implement the reductions, limitations, and verification and transparency measures contained in the NST, including how each Military Department plans to implement such changes, and an identification of any programmatic, operational, or policy effects resulting from such changes.
- (U) A description of options for and feasibility of accelerating the implementation of the NST, including any potential cost savings, benefits, or risks resulting from such acceleration.

B. Nuclear Force Structure under the New START Treaty (U)

(U) As set forth in the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) Report, the United States will maintain a Triad of ICBMs, SLBMs, and nuclear-capable heavy bombers within the NST central limits. Specifically, the United States plans to retain a mix of silo-based Minuteman III ICBMs in a single warhead configuration, Trident II SLBMs carried on OHIO-class strategic ballistic missile nuclear submarines (SSBNs), and B-2A and B-52H nuclear-capable heavy bombers.

(U) The NST establishes central limits on the number of nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery platforms.

- (U) 700, for deployed ICBMs, deployed SLBMs, and deployed nuclear-capable heavy bombers
- (U) 800, for deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, deployed and non-deployed SLBM launchers, and deployed and non-deployed nuclear-capable heavy bombers
- (U) 1,550, for warheads on deployed ICBMs, warheads on deployed SLBMs, and nuclear warheads counted for deployed nuclear-capable heavy bombers

Composition of Strategic Delivery Vehicles (U)

(U) DoD intends to implement the force structure detailed in Table 1, below. This force structure fully supports U.S. strategy and conforms to NST central limits, while allowing flexibility to make later adjustments, as appropriate.

(U) Table 1: Final NST Force Structure

(U) Strategic Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Type	(U) 2014 Deployed and Non-Deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and Heavy Bombers	(U) 2018 Deployed and Non-Deployed ICBMs, SLBMs Heavy Bombers	(U) 2018 Deployed and Non-Deployed Launchers and Heavy Bombers
Minuteman III ICBMs	454 ¹	400	454
Trident D5 SLBMs	336	240	280
B-2A/B-52H Bombers	96 ²	60	66
TOTAL	886	700	800

¹ 454 - includes four operational test launchers at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and does not include 53 non-operational ICBM launchers currently being eliminated.

² 96 - includes 20 B-2A (19 deployed and one non-deployed test) aircraft and 76 B-52H (74 deployed and two non-deployed test) aircraft. Does not include 13 non-operational B-52H bombers scheduled to be converted or eliminated.

C. Plans for Maintaining the Flexibility of the Nuclear Force Structure within the Limits of the NST (U)

(U) The NST provides flexibility to each Party to determine its nuclear force structure. Specifically, the NST provides that “each Party has the right to determine for itself the composition and structure of its strategic offensive arms within the Treaty’s aggregate limits,” and does not mandate any schedules for the implementation of the reductions beyond the requirement that the three NST central limits must be met within seven years after the NST’s entry-into-force.

(U) The United States will pursue a future nuclear force structure under the NST that will:

- (U) comply with the provisions of the NST;
- (U) maintain the viability of each Triad leg—including the ability to hedge against the risk of a technical failure of any system or Triad element; and
- (U) satisfy the strategic targeting and planning requirements set forth in classified DoD guidance for the employment of nuclear forces, including the hedge requirement; and

(U) To achieve the final NST force structure, the United States is making many reductions toward the end of the seven-year NST implementation period. Throughout the duration of the NST, the United States will retain the right and ability to adjust the Treaty-compliant force mix as necessary.

(U) DoD will invest in its nuclear delivery systems to ensure that existing capabilities are adequately sustained with essential upgrades and modifications. DoD legacy systems are aging and the department is making the necessary sustainment and modernization investments to maintain a credible deterrent capability. Additionally, DoD will seek to modernize systems to ensure continuing deterrent capability in the face of evolving security challenges and technological developments.

D. Costs to Implement the New START Treaty (U)

(U) Table 3 below illustrates the costs to implement the NST from Fiscal Year 2014 to 2018 (FY14-18).

(U) Table 2: Costs to Implement the NST (U)

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2014-2018 TOTAL
Air Force (USAF) - ICBM (\$M)						
Eliminate Non-Operational ICBM Launchers	14.7	16.0	0.2	0.0	0	30.9
De-MIRV ICBMs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	2.8
Non-deploy 50 Operational ICBM Launchers (Storage/Transportation)	4.3	6.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	19.3
ICBM - Total	19.7	22.9	4.9	3.8	1.7	53.0
USAF - Bomber (\$M)						
Non-Operational Bomber Elimination	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Bomber Conversion	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0
Bomber - Total	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8
USAF Exhibitions and Inspections	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	30.4
USAF - Total	26.3	29.5	11.0	10.2	8.1	85.2

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2014-2018 TOTAL
USN - SSBN (\$M)						
Transportation and Storage	14.1	32.0	17.4	14.0	7.3	84.8
Materiel and Ballast Support	25.9	17.7	15.0	4.3	1.5	64.4
Research and Engineering	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
D5 Support Equipment	9.6	9.0	9.8	7.8	3.5	39.7
Navy Exhibitions and Inspections	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	25.5
USN - Total	54.8	64.0	47.6	31.6	17.9	215.9

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2014-2018 TOTAL
DoD - Total	81.1	93.5	58.6	41.8	26.0	301.1

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