



U.S. Eliminations Under the INF Treaty and Additional Reductions

Briefing to the Preparatory Committee
Meeting of States Party to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

May 8, 2008
Geneva, Switzerland



Presenters

Your Presenters Today:

- **Dr. Christopher A. Ford**, United States Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation
- **Harry L. Heintzelman**, Senior Advisor, Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation, U.S. Department of State



Briefing Outline

- INF Treaty Eliminations
- The Presidential Nuclear Initiatives
- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) Reductions
- The Moscow Treaty



INF Treaty History

- November 1985:
 - Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting in Geneva - Commitment to Negotiations
- October 1986:
 - Reykjavik-Agreement in principal on equal levels of INF-Range missiles





INF Treaty History

- Summer 1987: Agree to eliminate all Ground Launched Ballistic and Cruise Missiles with a range between 500-5,500 km
- December 1987: INF Treaty signed
- June 1988: INF Treaty enters into force



President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev Sign the INF Treaty in the White House



INF Treaty - Basics

- Treaty is of unlimited duration
- All missiles eliminated in a 3-year period
- After elimination, could not produce, flight test or possess INF-range missiles
- Launchers, support facilities, spares, and training equipment also eliminated
- Treaty includes a verification regime to ensure elimination of items covered by the Treaty



Pershing II Missile Elimination
Marshall, Texas



INF Treaty Verification Regime

- Detailed data exchanges, including site diagrams of inspected facilities
- Locational restrictions for Treaty-limited items
- Initial baseline inspections to verify existence and location of all declared items
- Subsequent on-site inspections to ensure compliance and to observe and confirm eliminations
- Elimination Inspections with detailed procedures for missiles, launchers, and support equipment to ensure against reconstitution



SS-4 MRBM Dismantlement
at Lesnaya Elimination
Facility



INF Treaty Verification Regime

- Continuous Monitoring at final assembly facilities to verify cessation of production of prohibited items
- Notifications of movements and elimination of items covered by the Treaty
- Ban on flight testing
- Ban on interference with National Technical Means



SS-12 Missile Elimination
Saryozek, USSR



INF Treaty Verification Regime

- Cooperative measures to enhance observation by National Technical Means at deployment bases for road-mobile missiles
- Special Verification Commission created as the implementing body for resolving questions relating to compliance with treaty obligations



U.S. and Russian Inspectors
at SS-20 Elimination
Kapustin Yar, USSR



INF Treaty Data Exchanges

- Physical characteristics
- Photographs
- Location



Pershing II Final Phase of
Elimination (Crushing)



INF Treaty

Continuous Monitoring Facilities

- Established to verify cessation of Production
- Permanent presence of up to 30 monitors
- X-Ray imaging at Votkinsk to ensure SS-20 missiles are not being produced



U.S. Cargoscan Non-Damaging
Image Producing Equipment



INF-Range Missile System Eliminations

- The United States eliminated 846 Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Ground Launched Missiles (Missiles with ranges between 500-5,500 km)

Pershing IA & IB and Pershing II	403
Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCMs)	443
Total	846



Beyond INF – The 1991/1992 Presidential Nuclear Initiatives

- Two tranches of unilateral, but reciprocal, Presidential Nuclear Initiatives (PNIs) to reduce nuclear arsenals
- September 1991, President Bush pledged changes to both the United States' strategic and tactical nuclear forces
 - Take strategic bombers off continuous alert posture and their nuclear weapons stored
 - Elimination of worldwide inventory of ground-launched theater nuclear weapons
 - Return to U.S. and dismantle all nuclear artillery shells and short-range ballistic (SRBM) warheads
 - Remove all sea-based tactical nuclear weapons from U.S. surface ships, subs, and naval aircraft
 - United States has dismantled approximately 3,000 tactical nuclear warheads retired under the Presidential Nuclear Initiatives
- October 1991, President Gorbachev responded with “reciprocal steps”



Beyond INF – The 1991/1992 Presidential Nuclear Initiatives

- January 1992, President Bush pledged further changes to U.S. strategic forces
 - Limited B-2 production to 20 bombers
 - Cancelled entire small ICBM program
 - Ceased production of new warheads for Trident SLBMs
 - Halted purchases of advanced cruise missiles
 - Stopped all new production of Peacekeeper ICBMs
- January 1992, President Yeltsin responded with additional Russian pledges



Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

- Negotiation began in the mid-1980's
- Signed in July 1991
- Final ratification occurred in December 1994
- Entered into force December 1994
- Limits on ICBMs, SLBMs, and Heavy Bombers
- Over 40 percent reduction in warheads attributed to treaty-limited strategic offensive arms
- Verification regime



START Limits

- Limits the number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and warheads attributed to them so that seven years after entry into force aggregate numbers do not exceed:
 - 1,600 for deployed ICBMs SLBMs and their associated launchers, and deployed Heavy Bombers, including 154 for deployed Heavy ICBMs and their associated launchers
 - 6,000 for warheads attributed to deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and Heavy Bombers
 - 4,900 warheads attributed to deployed ICBMs and SLBMs



START Aggregate Numbers

U.S. START Treaty data as of July 1991

Deployed ICBMs SLBMs and their Associated Launchers and Deployed Heavy Bombers	2,246
Warheads Attributed to Deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and Deployed Heavy Bombers	10,563

U.S. START Treaty data as of January 2008

Deployed ICBMs SLBMs and their Associated Launchers and Deployed Heavy Bombers	1,225
Warheads Attributed to Deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and Deployed Heavy Bombers	5,914

START contains counting rules that attribute specific numbers of warheads to each type of ICBM, SLBM, or heavy bomber regardless of the actual number of warheads on the missile or bomber. These numbers may be different from both the actual capacity of the specific system and the number actually carried by the system.



The Moscow Treaty

- In 2001, Presidents Bush and Putin announced intention for deeper reductions in strategic nuclear warheads
- Moscow Treaty signed in May 2002
- Both sides will reduce to between 1,700-2,200 strategic nuclear warheads by December 31, 2012
- As first step, U.S. deactivated all 50 of its ten-warhead Peacekeeper ICBMs and removed four Trident submarines from strategic service
- Both sides well on their way to meeting that objective
- As of December 31, 2007, the U.S. had 2,877 operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads