




From START to Finish?

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We do not need such large arsenals to protect our nation and our allies against the two greatest dangers we face today: nuclear proliferation and terrorism.

-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the Announcement of the New START Treaty

What is New START?

- On February 5, 2011, the latest nuclear arms reduction treaty between the United States and Russia, known as the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), entered into force
- New START reduces the number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads of both Russia and the United States from the post-SORT number of 1,700 to 1,550.
- The deployed and non-deployed strategic launchers and heavy bombers are limited to 800 for each country, while the deployed strategic launchers and heavy bombers are cut to 700.
- The treaty affords both countries the right to determine the composition and structure of their own strategic offensive arms.

Verification

- Type One Inspections:
 - concentrate only on weapons sites with deployed and non-deployed strategic offensive arms. This includes confirming the accuracy of declared data on deployed and non-deployed strategic offensive arms, the total number of nuclear warheads situated on designated deployed ICBMs and deployed SLBMs, and verifying the number of nuclear armaments declared by each country to be on their respective designated deployed heavy bombers.
- Type Two Inspections:
 - focus solely on sites with non-deployed strategic offensive arms, and can also include confirming the conversion or elimination of strategic offensive arms, and verifying that certain facilities have been eliminated.

According to the New START Treaty language, each side is permitted to conduct 10 Type One inspections and 8 Type Two inspections annually.

Differences between START I and New START

- The Cold War has ended.

3 Distinct Options

1. Multilateral Treaty Negotiations

- Will we ever fulfill the promises of the NPT?
- Would China (and therefore perhaps North Korea and Pakistan) be willing to reduce its stockpiles... at what ratio?

2. Unilateral disarmament

- America's financial constraints
- Reduction would save the Navy and Air Force on their budgetary bottom line

3. Continue to negotiate with Russia

- Billions of Dollars spent to reduce both countries' stockpiles by 150 nuclear weapons.



Questions?