

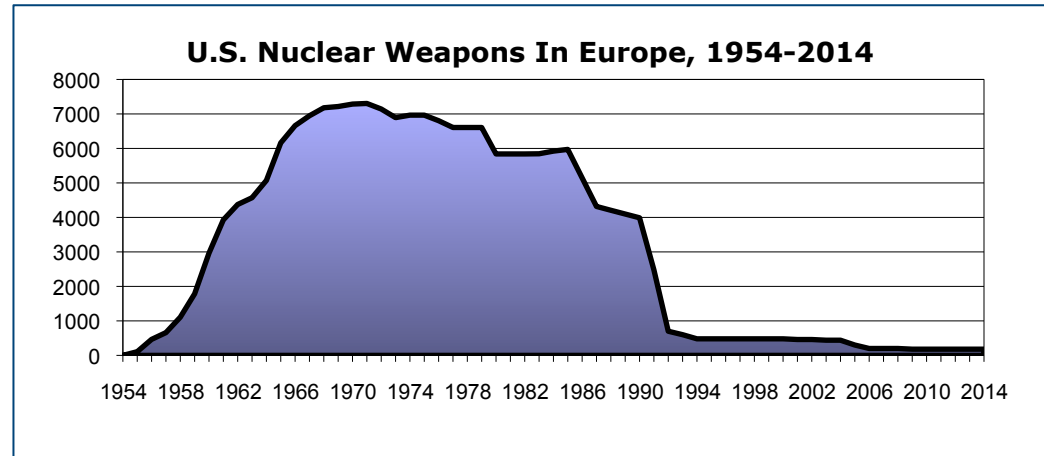


Hans M. Kristensen
Director, Nuclear Information Project
Federation of American Scientists

Presentation to
Dutch and Belgian Parliament Committees
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B61 Numbers

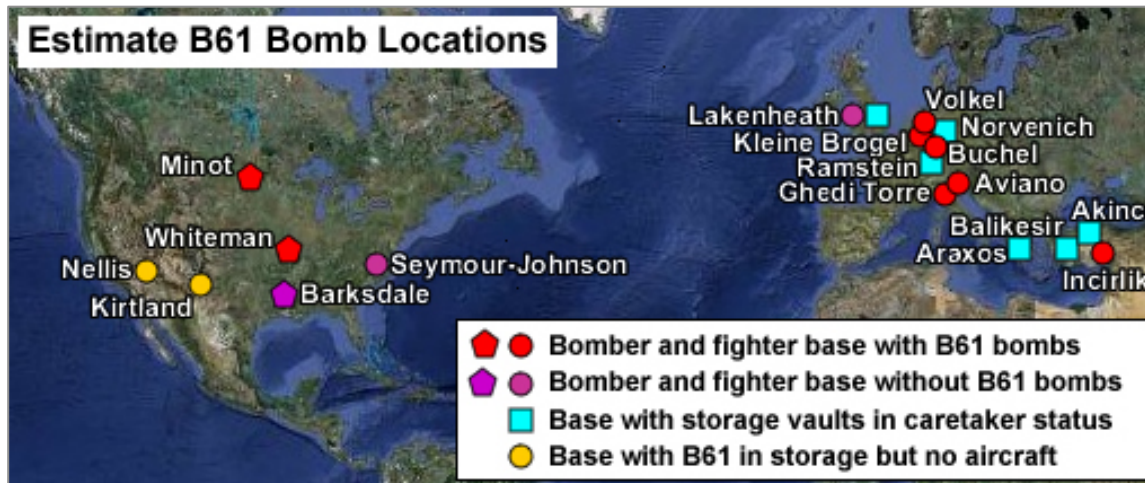
- 180 B61 bombs in Europe
- Cold War deployment peaked at 7,300 in 1971
- Post-Cold War deployment reduced by more than half since 2004 – unilaterally



US Nuclear Weapons In Europe 2014			
Country	Base	Vaults	B61s
Belgium	Kleine Brogel	11	20
Germany	Buchel	11	20
Italy	Aviano	18	50
	Ghedi Torre	11	20
Netherlands	Volkel	11	20
Turkey	Incirlik	25	50
Total		87	180

- Current deployment at six bases in five countries
- 4 national bases for delivery by national aircraft; 2 US bases for delivery by US aircraft
- 87 underground storage vaults (348 capacity); additional vaults at other bases in caretaker status
- Despite reduced readiness compared with Cold War, weapons are stored near delivery aircraft
- Additional weapons stored in the United States

B61 Locations



- B61 bombs estimated at 10 locations in Europe and United States:
 - 6 bases in 5 NATO countries
 - 4 bases in United States
- 8 other facilities have no B61s present but nuclear-capable aircraft or storage vaults in caretaker status

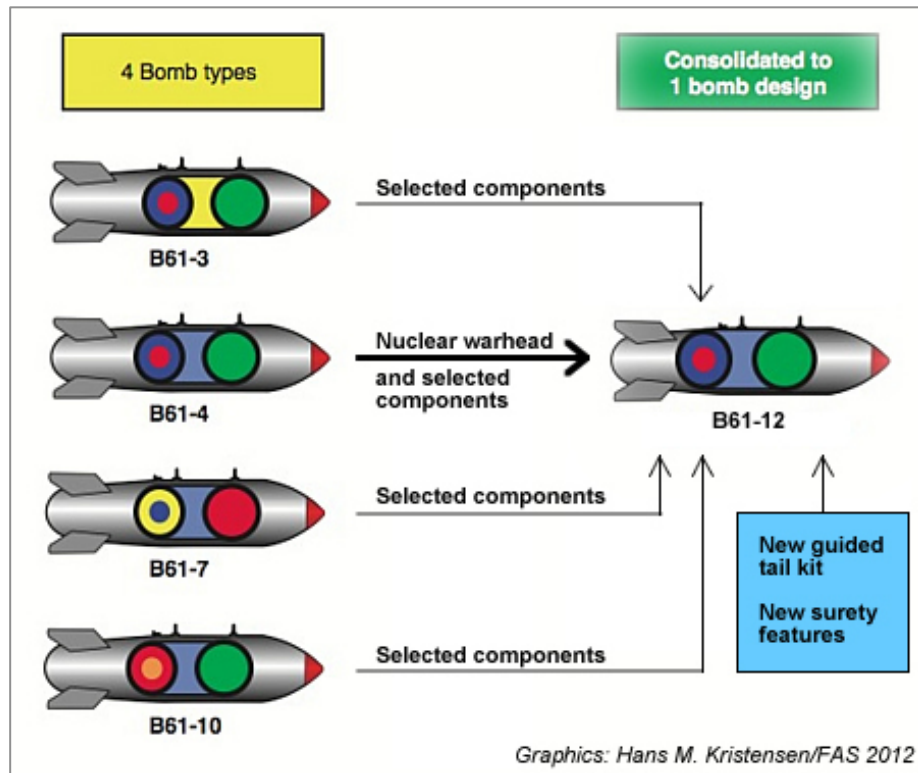
Strategic Bomber Bases

- Minot AFB (ND): B-52H and B61-7
- Whiteman AFB (MO): B-2A and B61-7/B61-11
- Barksdale AFB (LA): B-52H

Tactical Fighter Bases

- Volkel AB: B61s for Dutch F-16s
- Kleine Brogel AB: B61s for Belgian F-16s
- Buchel AB: B61s for German Tornados
- Ghedi Torre AB: B61s for Italian Tornados
- Aviano AB: B61s for US F-16s
- Incirlik AB: B61s for US and Turkish F-16s (no aircraft on base)
- Lakenheath AB: US F-15Es (no bombs on base)
- Seymour-Johnson AFB: F-15Es (no bombs on base)

B61-12: The Concept



- Consolidate four existing B61 versions into one type
- Retain nuclear bombs for U.S. strategic bombers and fighter-bombers deployed in NATO.
- Add new safety and security features
- Use smaller warhead (B61-4) to reduce HEU available to theft
- Reduce total stockpile
- Save money

B61-12: Claims

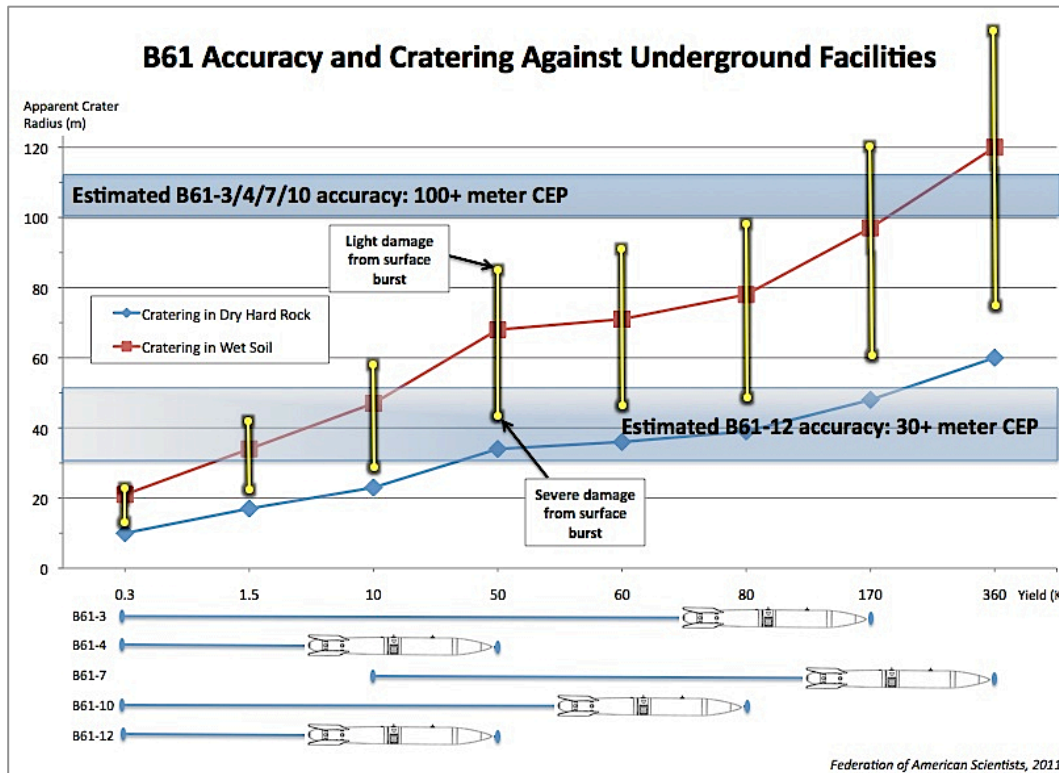
Official Explanation:

- Not a new nuclear bomb but simply a life-extension of an existing version
- No new military capabilities
- Will result in cost savings
- Will result in reduction of stockpile
- Needed to improve nuclear surety
- Full LEP urgently needed

But in Reality:

- It is a new “new” nuclear bomb type that is not currently in the nuclear stockpile
- It has improved military capabilities
- It is the most expensive nuclear bomb project ever; many costs are still unknown
- Yes it will reduce stockpile some, but those reductions could be made anyway
- It is already one of the most secure warheads in the stockpile
- A simpler LEP can fix urgent aging issues at a lower cost

B61-12: Improved Military Capabilities



Question: Will improved accuracy and lower yield affect the way the military thinks about the use of the B61 bomb?

Answer: Without a doubt. Improved accuracy and lower yield is a desired military capability.

Question: Will that result in a different target set or just make the existing weapon better?

Answer: It would have both effects.

General Norton Schwartz, USAF (Ret.), 16 Jan. 2014

- B61-12 will be more accurate and capable than the B61s currently deployed in Europe
- First guided standoff nuclear bomb
- New guided tail kit “will provide a modest standoff capability, for safe aircraft escape, and sufficient delivery accuracy so that the lower yield of the B61-12 can achieve the same military effect as the original B61.”
- Lower yield options can be used against targets that today require higher yield
- Lower yield means less radioactive fallout and more “useable” weapon

B61-12: Integration



B-2A Spirit



F-35A Lightning II



F-16 Falcon



F-15E Strike Eagle



B-52H Stratofortress



PA-200 Tornado



- Integration on six different platforms: B-2A, B-52H (?), F-15E, F-16, F-35A, Tornado
- From late-2020s, also integration on the next-generation bomber (LRS-B)
- F-35A will replace F-16 and Tornado in NATO nuclear mission
 - Initially, B71-12 tail kit will be “locked” on NATO F-16 and Tornado
 - Increased military capability will become available with transition to F-35

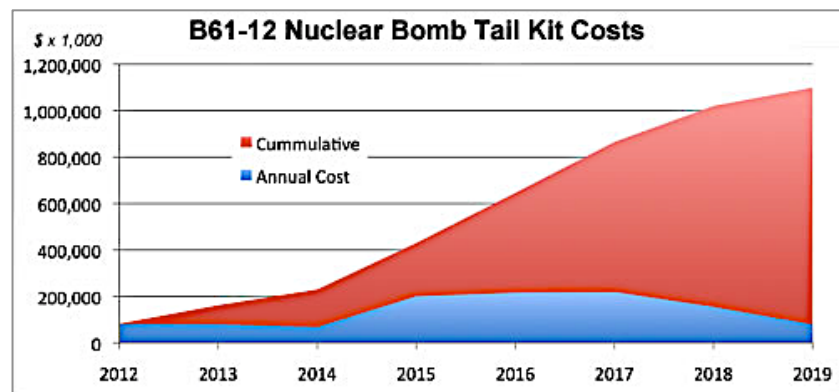
Why does NATO and the United States need to deliver a nuclear bomb from so many platforms?

B61-12: Cost



Is this the best way for NATO and the United States to spend their defense money?

- NNSA B61 LEP cost estimate doubled between 2010 and 2012 from \$4 billion to \$8 billion
- DOD CAPE study in 2012 projected \$10.4 billion
- Guided tail kit assembly estimated at \$1.4 billion
- Plan for nearly 500 B61-12s makes this the most expensive bomb project ever: each bomb will cost more than its own weight in solid gold
- Add to that the cost of integrating the B61-12 on bombers and fighter-bombers; \$350 million for F-35 alone
- European deployment: \$100 million per year





Conclusions

- B61-12 program is in excess of national and international needs and fiscal realities; simpler and cheaper life-extension can meet short-term needs
- Improved military capabilities contradict Nuclear Posture Review promise not to add military capabilities during LEPs and DDPR conclusion that current posture already meets NATO needs
- Improved capabilities of B61-12 bomb and F-35 stealth fighter undercuts efforts to make Russia reduce its non-strategic nuclear weapons; signals that it is acceptable for Russia to modernize its non-strategic nuclear weapons as well
- Conditioning further NATO reductions on Russian reciprocity surrenders initiative to hardliners in the Kremlin; Russian non-strategic nuclear posture not determined by NATO's non-strategic nuclear posture but by Russia's inferior conventional forces
- European deployment is fake reassurance: least likely to ever be used for Allies' security needs; stealing scarce resources from real-world non-nuclear capabilities
- Phase-out of deployment would realign NATO's nuclear posture with nuclear arms control policy