### Proposed 21% nuclear security cut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2013 Current</th>
<th>FY 2014 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2015 Request</th>
<th>% Change FY15/FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Nuclear Security (DOD)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Threat Reduction Initiative (DOE)(^a)</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int’l Materials Protection and Cooperation (DOE)(^b)</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Nuclear Security (DOE)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - Securing Nuclear Warheads and Materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>766</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>555</strong></td>
<td><strong>-21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures in millions of dollars. Totals may not add due to rounding.

\(^a\) GTRI funding also includes funds for domestic security upgrades.

\(^b\) Excludes Second Line of Defense funding.
A trend of yearly nuclear security cuts

Reflects actual spending through FY2013 and enacted spending in FY2014
$100s of millions less for nuclear security than previously planned
Cuts are not just because programs are finished – work is being delayed

- Security upgrades for weapons-usable material
  - Delayed entry controls, perimeter intrusion upgrades at major Russian nuclear weapons complex facility
  - Cuts to improvements in material control and accounting at major bulk-processing facility – key to preventing insider theft
  - Secure communications for guard forces postponed
  - Efforts to strengthen nuclear security culture globally cut

- Nuclear security cooperation with China and India
  - Contribution to Chinese Center of Excellence cut 80%
  - Work with India on Center of Excellence cut

- Radiological security work
  - Some dangerous sources removals “postponed to future years”
  - Building upgrades so slow it will take until 2074 to meet goals
Cuts are not just because programs are finished – work is being delayed (II)

- Nuclear material removals
  - Rejected GTRI plan that called for removing twice as much vulnerable HEU and plutonium by 2016 as current plan
  - Rejection reflects pessimism that target countries would agree
  - Nuclear material removal spending cut in half – slower pace planned than previous year of GTRI’s existence

- HEU reactor conversions
  - Goal of converting or confirming shutdown of 200 HEU-fueled reactors slips another five years (already slipped ten years)
  - How much of delay could be fixed with larger budget is not clear – some work “deferred to future years”

- Radiation detector installations
  - Delays protecting existing U.S. investment by plugging holes created by Belarus-Russia-Kazakhstan customs union
The FY15 request: nuclear weapons up, nuclear nonproliferation down

- $534m
- $399m

DOE Nuclear Weapons budget request

DOE Nuclear Nonproliferation budget request
Ongoing trend: rising budgets for weapons, not for nonproliferation
Why? Prioritizing nuclear weapons over nuclear security and nonproliferation

- Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz:
  - Cuts to nuclear security were driven by the need to “meet our commitments to the Department of Defense.”

- DOE briefing materials for Congress:
  - Cuts to nuclear security and other nonproliferation programs “due to the need to fund higher NNSA priorities” – that is, the weapons program

- A safe, secure, and reliable deterrent is important to U.S. security – but so are efforts to keep nuclear weapons materials out of terrorist hands
Recommendations: Provide adequate funding for nuclear security

1. Lack of funds should not slow nuclear security progress
2. Congress should restore at least $100M of the nuclear security cuts proposed for FY15
3. Congress should also approve targeted increases in other nonproliferation programs
4. Sustain nuclear security cooperation with Russia
5. Congress should require the president to submit a prioritized strategic plan to achieve effective and sustainable security for nuclear weapons and weaponsusable material worldwide as soon as practicable
6. Obama administration should increase funding for nuclear security in its FY16 request