

Stenographic Transcript  
Before the

COMMITTEE ON  
ARMED SERVICES

## **UNITED STATES SENATE**

TO RECEIVE TESTIMONY ON STRATEGIC COMPETITION IN  
AN UNCONSTRAINED, POST-NEW START TREATY  
ENVIRONMENT

Tuesday, February 3, 2026

Washington, D.C.

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1 TO RECEIVE TESTIMONY ON STRATEGIC COMPETITION IN AN  
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4 Tuesday, February 3, 2026  
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6 U.S. Senate  
7 Committee on Armed Services  
8 Washington, D.C.  
9

10 The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m. in  
11 Room SD-G50, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Roger  
12 Wicker, chairman of the committee, presiding.

13 Committee Members Present: Senators Wicker  
14 [presiding], Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan,  
15 Cramer, Scott, Banks, Reed, Shaheen, Blumenthal, Hirono,  
16 Kaine, King, Warren, Rosen, and Kelly.

1           OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROGER WICKER, U.S. SENATOR  
2 FROM MISSISSIPPI

3           Chairman Wicker: The committee will come to order. We  
4 meet this morning to explore how the United States can  
5 prepare for and effectively compete in a multipolar world  
6 unconstrained by any limitations on nuclear forces.

7           The New START Treaty was negotiated in the bygone era,  
8 15 years ago. In 2010, the idea of abolishing nuclear  
9 weapons seemed an attainable goal to some. For a while, the  
10 treaty did provide a degree of transparency and  
11 predictability between the United States and Russia on the  
12 nuclear forces of those two countries. That is until  
13 Vladimir Putin decided that compliance with Russia's  
14 obligations were no longer in his interest. That should be  
15 instructive, I would add, regarding any promises that he  
16 might be trying to make during this year.

17          Now, as I say, 15 years after the treaty was signed, we  
18 face an assortment of threats far more complicated and  
19 dangerous than anyone foresaw in 2010. Today, the Putin  
20 dictatorship commands the world's largest nuclear arsenal,  
21 and he's developing new weapons designed to exploit our most  
22 vulnerable points.

23          Despite its conventional losses in Ukraine, which are  
24 substantial, Russia's nuclear weapons production capacity is  
25 far greater than our own. His capacity to produce nuclear

1 weapons is far greater than that of the United States. It  
2 will likely remain so for the foreseeable future.

3 China is poised to become an even greater threat. Over  
4 the past several years, Xi Jinping has nearly quadrupled the  
5 size of his nuclear arsenal. Meanwhile, he's expanded  
6 China's shipbuilding capacity to more than 230 times that of  
7 the United States, and he's built thousands of long-range  
8 missiles, including Fractional Orbital Bombardment weapons.

9 The full list of China's military advances is too  
10 extensive to cover here. But China's goal is clear; she is  
11 committed to replacing the U.S., and is rapidly building to  
12 displacing the U.S. as the leader, and is rapidly building  
13 the capability to do so.

14 The emergence of two peer competitors alone represents  
15 an unprecedented challenge to the United States. However,  
16 these concerns have compounded by an extensive set of new  
17 threats to our national security. These threats include;  
18 North Korea's growing nuclear missile capabilities, the  
19 weaponization of space, the accessibility of dangerous  
20 narcotics, the increased use of unmanned systems, and the  
21 emergence of artificial intelligence. This complexity has  
22 profound implications for future U.S. defense policies and  
23 strategies. Hence our distinguished panel today.

24 In this complicated environment, deterrence depends on  
25 tangible military capability. Some American defense



1 planners express hope for a "decent peace" with our  
2 adversaries, but to endure that peace, it must be founded  
3 first and foremost on a credible deterrent. To be sure,  
4 improved defenses such as Golden Dome initiative play a  
5 vital supporting role. But at its core that credible  
6 deterrence will always be based on our nuclear forces.

7 Secondly, strategic competition can no longer be  
8 divided into discreet domains. Our adversaries view all  
9 types of military capabilities as tools to shape  
10 geopolitical outcomes. Our nuclear posture, missile  
11 defenses, conventional forces, cyber capabilities, and space  
12 assets must be fully integrated and responsive to threats  
13 against the U.S. national security, regardless of where  
14 those threats arise.

15 Thirdly, we cannot field the capabilities we need  
16 without a strong industrial base. Decades of so-called  
17 streamlining have left our domestic manufacturers with  
18 almost no capacity to surge munitions production. Our  
19 critical mineral supply chains have become brittle, poorly  
20 designed workforce development plans have left us with  
21 critical labor shortages in manufacturing and skilled  
22 trades.

23 This moment tests American resolve and our commitment  
24 to the alliances that have helped preserve our security for  
25 decades. Our allies are waiting to see whether we will



1 respond to this new era with seriousness, strength, and  
2 leadership, or with hesitation, weakness, and complacency.  
3 We must compete with the adversaries I've mentioned, and we  
4 must do so responsibly.

5 This does not mean recklessly seeking conflict, nor  
6 does it mean retreating into isolationism. Instead, we  
7 recognize that peace is preserved through strength,  
8 preparedness, and a willingness to act when appropriate to  
9 achieve our national interest. We saw this on full display  
10 during Operation Midnight Hammer.

11 I thank our witnesses for their views on how U.S.  
12 defense policy and strategy must adapt. I look forward to  
13 their ideas on what Congress can do to ensure that American  
14 deterrence remains unquestioned in an increasingly dangerous  
15 world.

16 With that, I turn to my friend and colleague, Ranking  
17 Member Reed.

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1           STATEMENT OF HON. JACK REED, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE  
2 ISLAND

3           Senator Reed: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.  
4 And I want to welcome the witnesses. Thank you for your  
5 service, and your appearance here today.

6           The United States faces a historically dangerous  
7 strategic landscape. Tomorrow, the New START Treaty will  
8 expire for the first time in 54 years, the United States and  
9 Russia will have no binding framework to regulate our  
10 respective nuclear forces.

11          Although Russia suspended its verification practices in  
12 2023, public reporting indicates Moscow has continued to  
13 observe the treaty's central limits of roughly 1,500  
14 warheads and 700 deployed delivery systems. And I believe  
15 the opportunity still exists to pursue a successor  
16 agreement. The alternative, an unconstrained arms  
17 competition would serve neither country's interest.

18          Further, unlike the New START Treaty, which came into  
19 effect in 2010, we now face two near-peer nuclear rivals.  
20 China is rapidly expanding its nuclear forces to achieve  
21 parity with the United States and Russia. Experts predict  
22 Beijing could acquire approximately 1,500 warheads in the  
23 next several years, and deploy them on a triad of delivery  
24 platforms like those of the United States and Russia.

25          Indeed, three years ago, members of the Strategic



1 Posture Commission testified before this committee to warn  
2 of such a threat, and we have responded in several  
3 consecutive National Defense Authorization Acts. But to  
4 date, I have seen no serious efforts by the Trump  
5 administration to address this issue, nor engage with China  
6 on strategic stability efforts. We must act before the  
7 dangerous patterns of the U.S./Soviet arms race are  
8 replicated in a far more complex three-way competition.

9 Additionally, the concept of extended nuclear  
10 deterrents, the bedrock of our global alliance system, faces  
11 its greatest challenge in decades. I'm alarmed by the Trump  
12 administration's diplomatic and economic attacks against our  
13 closest allies, and their disregard for critical mutual  
14 defense arrangements.

15 For example, the public version of the 2022 National  
16 Defense Strategy mentioned extended deterrence 17 times.  
17 The public version of the 2026 strategy mentioned extended  
18 deterrence 17 times. For example, this 2026 Strategy does  
19 not mention it at all.

20 Among many other harmful actions by the administration,  
21 there has been profound consequences. NATO allies are  
22 questioning America's Article 5 nuclear commitment. South  
23 Korea and Japan are reexamining their nuclear policies, and  
24 every woodbot, the ally of the United States, is  
25 reconsidering the long-term wisdom of such a relationship.



1 If our allies cannot rely on America's nuclear umbrella,  
2 then weapons proliferation becomes a dangerous next step.  
3 The implications for global stability are troubling.

4 Finally, calls by this President to resume nuclear  
5 testing are profoundly misguided. In total, the United  
6 States has conducted more than 1,000 nuclear tests, compared  
7 to Russia's 715 and China's 45. We have invested  
8 approximately \$30 billion in the National Ignition Facility,  
9 which allows us to study weapons physics without underground  
10 testing, a capability that Russia and China lack.

11 Our three nuclear weapons laboratories have certified  
12 annually for nearly 25 years that we have no technical need  
13 to test these weapons. Resuming tests would simply  
14 encourage our adversaries to close their own technological  
15 gaps, and would give India, Pakistan, or North Korea  
16 justification to resume their programs. This makes no  
17 strategic sense.

18 Ms. Gottemoeller and Mr. Morrison, given your role in  
19 the first Trump administration, I would like to know your  
20 views on how we might balance strategic stability with China  
21 and Russia, while exploring what can be done to possibly  
22 bring both into an OMS control framework.

23 Similarly, Admiral Richard, you commanded U.S.  
24 Strategic Command at a time when China was rapidly expanding  
25 its nuclear forces. I would like your thoughts on whether

1 the force structure we are investing in today will be able  
2 to deter future threats from our competitors.

3 In its final report, the Strategic Posture Commission  
4 warns, "We have not seen the U.S. government demonstrate the  
5 urgency and creativity required to meet the challenge of  
6 advancing nuclear stability." I hope this hearing will  
7 serve as a catalyst for the serious, sustained engagement  
8 that this crisis demands. And I look forward to our witness  
9 insights into these issues, and thank them for their  
10 participation.

11 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 Chairman Wicker: Thank you, Senator Reed.

13 We are delighted to welcome our witnesses today.  
14 Retired Admiral Charles A. Richard, retired U.S. Navy,  
15 former Commander of the United States Strategic Command, and  
16 incoming Chief Executive Officer of the Institute for  
17 Defense Analysis.

18 The Honorable Rose E. Gottemoeller is -- do I pronounce  
19 that right, Gottemoeller? The William J. Perry Lecturer at  
20 the Center for International Security and Cooperation, and  
21 Hoover Institution Research Fellow, Stanford University.

22 And Mr. Timothy A. Morrison, former Deputy Assistant to  
23 the President for National Security Affairs and Senior  
24 Fellow at the Hudson Institute.

25 Admiral Richard, I understand that you have declined to



1 make an opening statement, and we're certainly mindful of  
2 that.

3 Admiral Richard: Thank you.

4 Chairman Wicker: We're glad you're here. You'll get a  
5 lot of chances to talk. Before I recognize Ms.  
6 Gottemoeller, let me say, there are several members of the  
7 Commerce Science and Transportation Committee who are here  
8 for this hearing. At some point, we're going to receive an  
9 urgent message from the next building over that we need to  
10 go over for a vote. And so, we'll take turns presiding over  
11 this, and the members, including me, will be back as soon as  
12 we possibly can.

13 But for now, Ambassador Gottemoeller, we are delighted  
14 to recognize you for your opening statement.

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1           STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ROSE E. GOTTEMOELLER, WILLIAM J.  
2   PERRY LECTURER AT THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND  
3   COOPERATION, AND HOOVER INSTITUTION RESEARCH FELLOW,  
4   STANFORD UNIVERSITY

5           Ambassador Gottemoeller: Thank you very much, Mr.  
6   Chairman, and Senator Reed, distinguished members of the  
7   Senate Armed Services Committee. I'm really honored to have  
8   this opportunity to testify to you regarding the strategic  
9   competition in an unconstrained post New START Treaty  
10   environment. Thank you for the invitation.

11          I'm also pleased to appear before you with Admiral  
12   Richard, and Mr. Timothy Morrison. Although our opinions  
13   may differ on how to proceed at this moment in our nuclear  
14   history, I have the greatest respect for these gentlemen,  
15   and I think it's good that you can hear from all of us and  
16   consider our views an equal measure.

17          I prepared full testimony for this morning's hearing.  
18   If I may, I'd like to make just a few points as we begin,  
19   and put the rest of my testimony on the record. Would that  
20   be acceptable?

21          Chairman Wicker: [Off mic.]

22          Ambassador Gottemoeller: Thank you. So, I would like  
23   to start with a vital point. Too often, deterrence in arms  
24   control are set up in opposition to each other. If nuclear  
25   deterrence is the top necessity, then nuclear arms control

1 has to be dead. If nuclear arms control is thriving, then  
2 nuclear deterrence must be suffering. I would like to  
3 stress that instead, the two enjoy a symbiotic relationship.  
4 The strength of one feeds the strength of the other and vice  
5 versa.

6 The symbiosis comes about because stable deterrence is  
7 driven by predictability, and nuclear negotiations done  
8 right, deliver predictability. The effect comes about  
9 because restraints on our opponents reach through agreement,  
10 bolster predictability, which in turn supports our nuclear  
11 forces in their drive for reliable, stable, and effective  
12 deterrence.

13 Lack of predictability by contrast, feeds uncertainty  
14 about the status of the nuclear forces among our  
15 adversaries, which means we may end up spending more than we  
16 have to on nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles.  
17 This outcome is a problem when we have so many requirements  
18 facing us for strong and modern conventional forces -- you  
19 already referred to that, Mr. Chairman -- and also in other  
20 areas of emerging technology and on the cyber front as well.

21 It goes without saying that we have to be alert to any  
22 cheating going on, and the Russians have violated treaties  
23 in an egregious way, including the short and Intermediate-  
24 Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, INF, which President Trump  
25 withdrew from in response in 2019 during his first term in

1 office. That action conveyed an important message; we are  
2 alert to treating non-compliance by the Russians or any  
3 other country, and we will respond with every legal tool  
4 available to us and take military action, nuclear or  
5 conventional, as warranted.

6 President Putin's decision to pull the plug on New  
7 START on the implementation of New START in February, 2023  
8 was not permitted by the treaty, and we determined quickly  
9 that Russia was therefore in violation of it. That was the  
10 right decision, but it does not belie the fact that New  
11 START has kept the Russian nuclear force posture to the  
12 limits of the treaty despite this violation; 1,550 deployed  
13 warheads, 700 deployed delivery vehicles, and 800 deployed  
14 and non-deployed launchers.

15 We have been able to confirm the deployments through  
16 our national technical means of verification. As a result,  
17 essential predictability has remained despite the violation,  
18 and Senator Reed did refer to that in his opening remarks.

19 Now, very briefly on the role of New START Treaty  
20 limits. I testified to the Senate Foreign Relations  
21 Committee in December that I support a one-year extension of  
22 the limits of New START. My bottom line is that it does not  
23 serve U.S. National Security and trust to have to address  
24 the Chinese nuclear buildup, while simultaneously facing a  
25 rapid Russian upload campaign.

1       The Russians have the capacity and experience to  
2       succeed in such a campaign. It will be much better for us  
3       to keep them limited for at least another year while we  
4       continue to plan and prepare for the Chinese threat.  
5       Remaining under New START limits for a year does not  
6       prejudice our plannings and preparation to upload.

7       The concern about a rapid Russian upload campaign was a  
8       finding of the Strategic Posture Commission, of which I was  
9       a member. As our 2023 report stated, and I quote, "The  
10      Commission concludes that Russia's active nuclear warhead  
11      and missile production lines provide the capability, should  
12      Russia decide, to discard the limits of New START to expand  
13      its strategic nuclear forces."

14      The new National Security Strategy of the United States  
15      makes two other points that are relevant to this topic.  
16      First, it states, and I quote, "It is a core interest of the  
17      United States to reestablish strategic stability with  
18      Russia." Second, it underscores that our President is the  
19      President of peace with a readiness to pursue Presidential  
20      diplomacy. And we have seen that in very many settings.

21      I would like to state my view that it should be Donald  
22      Trump who gets to be the President of nuclear peace in this  
23      case, not Vladimir Putin. A continuation of New START  
24      limits for one year would give President Trump time to  
25      pursue his instinct to reestablish strategic stability with

1 Russia, and control nuclear weapons at the negotiating  
2 table.

3 Refusing the one-year extension on New START limits  
4 gives Putin an easy diplomatic win that should have been the  
5 President's. But I do not insist that New START is the be-  
6 all and end-all of nuclear treaties. President Trump told  
7 the New York Times in January that he wants to negotiate a  
8 better treaty. That is good. I fully applaud that goal and  
9 will do everything I can to support it.

10 Thank you. I look forward to our discussion today.

11 [The prepared statement of Ambassador Gottemoeller  
12 follows:]

13 [COMMITTEE INSERT]

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1 Chairman Wicker: Thank you very much, Madam  
2 Ambassador. Mr. Morrison, you are recognized

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1           STATEMENT OF MR. TIMOTHY A. MORRISON, FORMER DEPUTY  
2           ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS,  
3           AND SENIOR FELLOW AT THE HUDSON INSTITUTE

4           Mr. Morrison:   Chairman Wicker, Ranking Member Reed,  
5           members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to  
6           appear before you to share my thoughts as we approach the  
7           expiration of the New START Treaty.  I always appreciate the  
8           opportunity to appear to Rose's left.

9           It's worth recalling that the Cold War officially ended  
10          on December 26th, 1991, with the dissolution of the Soviet  
11          Union.  With the expiration of the New START Treaty this  
12          week, we can finally put to rest the last Cold War-style  
13          arms control treaty as well.  History doesn't afford many  
14          blank slate opportunities, but this Thursday will be an  
15          opportunity to start over in the domain of arms control.

16          Let's be clear, arms control can and should be an  
17          important tool of competition between nuclear arms states,  
18          but it is only a tool of competition, and it is only one  
19          tool and is not an end to itself.  The Cold War did witness  
20          arms control that served us interests in that competition.

21          For example, the INF agreement was perhaps the most  
22          successful arms control treaty ever signed by the United  
23          States.  Not only did it actually destroy nuclear weapons  
24          and prohibit an entire class of them, but the Soviet Union  
25          had to destroy more than twice as many nuclear weapons as

1 the United States.

2 But these criteria are only one piece of the puzzle.  
3 There's another piece as Dr. Freddie Iklé's said, "After  
4 detection - What?" How do we enforce compliance in a future  
5 arms control treaty? INF was after all a Cold War  
6 agreement, and it was one that Russia ultimately saw fit to  
7 end realizing perhaps before we did that, the Cold War was  
8 over.

9 And so, when considering what arms control the United  
10 States might want to pursue going forward, we should be  
11 thinking today after detection. What I fear, our options  
12 are limited. I'm mindful of a historical footnote a friend  
13 of mine known to this committee, Greg Weaver, sent me some  
14 years ago.

15 Following World War II, the United States quickly  
16 increased production of nuclear weapons. The Atomic Energy  
17 Commission chose the Dow Chemical Company to manage the  
18 production facility. A four square mile site, about 15  
19 miles Northwest of Denver, at a place called Rocky Flats,  
20 was chosen.

21 On July 10th, 1951, ground was broken on the first  
22 building in that facility. In 1953, the plant began  
23 production of bomb components, manufacturing plutonium pits,  
24 which were used at the Pantex plant in Texas. From  
25 groundbreaking to first pit in less than two years.



1           Compare that to today. In October, 2024, the NNSA  
2           celebrated its first diamond stamped pit for the U.S.  
3           nuclear weapons stockpile, effectively with a brief  
4           exception since 1989, when Rocky Flats closed.

5           China is adding at least 100 warheads a year to its  
6           nuclear force. General Cotton, the prior Commander of  
7           USSTRATCOM, testified before the House Armed Services  
8           Committee that, "Russia continues to update its warhead  
9           production complex and is producing hundreds of warheads  
10          each year."

11          By 2035, 100 percent of U.S. nuclear weapons, the  
12          warheads, and the bombs themselves, will have exceeded their  
13          design lives by an average of 30 years. They won't be 30  
14          years old; they will have exceeded their design life by 30  
15          years. This asymmetry undermines not only arm control but  
16          deterrence itself.

17          Now, history has shown that the only means to reliably  
18          enforce compliance with arm control treaties is to be able  
19          to threaten that failure to comply will be met with a  
20          compelling response. And for the next arm control treaty,  
21          if the U.S. doesn't have the means to respond quickly to a  
22          violation, what will we have accomplished by agreeing to it?  
23          Indeed, relying on ineffective arms control may actually  
24          undermine our security by denying us the motivation to make  
25          needed investments in our security.

1           The continued commitment to rebuild the U.S. nuclear  
2   deterrence, and to have a system capable of building and  
3   maintaining that deterrence is essential not only for U.S.  
4   and allied security, but if we are going to be able to get  
5   to a point where arms control can again serve our national  
6   security

7           And Senators, I'd like to close with a personal note.  
8   I had the privilege to work in this institution for a  
9   statesman who was well known in this committee, Senator Jon  
10   Kyl. Senator Kyl recently announced he would be stepping  
11   back from public engagement due to his health.

12          Our country is stronger and safer for his lifetime of  
13   service to it, and I'm better for what he taught me. His  
14   voice and wisdom in these debates will be missed, but we  
15   stand on the shoulders of giants and we can see farther.

16          [The prepared statement of Mr. Morrison follows:]

17          [COMMITTEE INSERT]

1 Chairman Wicker: Thank you, Mr. Morrison. And I, too,  
2 am grateful for the leadership and friendship that Senator  
3 Kyl has shown to me over time. And I wish him and his  
4 family well.

5 Let me ask you, Mr. Morrison, would you like to submit  
6 your full statement for the record?

7 Mr. Morrison: Mr. Chairman, I would.

8 Chairman Wicker: Okay. Thank you very much.

9 Ambassador and Mr. Morrison, how do you differ? Let's  
10 take a minute or two. Ambassador Gottemoeller, you would  
11 sign a treaty and you would continue to modernize?

12 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, sir. And this is  
13 consistent with the findings and recommendations of the  
14 Strategic Posture Commission Report. We found that the  
15 program of record for nuclear triad modernization is  
16 necessary, but not sufficient.

17 And so, I actually agree with the notion that we need  
18 to think carefully about the threat that is presented by two  
19 nuclear peers by China and by the Russian Federation going  
20 forward, and we need to make judicious choices juxtaposed  
21 against the other demands on our defense budget.

22 And I mentioned the conventional force posture, but  
23 also the new technologies that are coming our way and must  
24 be judiciously incorporated into our new weapon systems, as  
25 well as the whole arena of cyber threats, and how we are

1 going to contest the Russians and the China Chinese in that  
2 space.

3 Chairman Wicker: All right. Mr. Morrison, would you  
4 memorialize that in a new treaty for one year or more?

5 Mr. Morrison: Senator, when the Trump 45  
6 administration had an opportunity to consider this question,  
7 we stepped back and we looked at not just what the Russian  
8 Force was doing, but also the Chinese force. And we've  
9 talked a bit about that this morning.

10 One of the things that former Secretary of State Pompeo  
11 stated was that under New START, "Only 45 percent of  
12 Russia's nuclear arsenal was subject to numerical limits.  
13 Meanwhile, that agreement restricts 92 percent of America's  
14 arsenal."

15 Where we approached this question in the prior Trump  
16 administration was; let's look at an agreement that captures  
17 the total force, not just strategic weapons.

18 Chairman Wicker: Was it a bad deal?

19 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I believe that the New START  
20 Treaty was a bad deal.

21 Chairman Wicker: All right. Okay, Admiral Richard,  
22 here you are. You are the tiebreaker. Do I get to go to  
23 Hollywood or not?

24 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, to be very direct on  
25 the answer to your question, I would not recommend a one-



1 year extension to the New START Treaty, absent verification  
2 procedures being reinstated.

3 I am on record testifying in front of this committee  
4 that arms Control as ambassador Gott Miller mentioned, if  
5 done correctly, enhances strategic deterrence, enhances  
6 certainty, enhances confidence. But it has to include all  
7 parties, it has to include all weapons, and it has to have  
8 verification mechanisms built in with consequences for non-  
9 compliance.

10 Chairman Wicker: By all parties you mean multilateral?

11 Admiral Richard: Multilateral.

12 Chairman Wicker: Okay, go ahead.

13 Admiral Richard: Yes, at a minimum, I would include  
14 Russia, China, and the United States in any arms control  
15 agreement. Absent that, simply extending the New START  
16 Treaty for one year does not constrain Russia to the same  
17 way that it constrains us.

18 It prevents us from answering the challenge that China  
19 has added to this, and it increases the uncertainty because  
20 it doesn't have the verification mechanisms built in that  
21 were so successful in the past.

22 Chairman Wicker: Admiral, there may be some people in  
23 our viewing audience who are thinking, "I thought we were  
24 going to have Golden Dome," and thought this was going to  
25 take care of protecting us from the threat of nuclear





1 weapons. Would you explain on the record and for the  
2 listening public what the problem is with that sort of  
3 viewpoint?

4 Admiral Richard: I would strongly endorse the drive to  
5 protect the continental United States with a golden dome. I  
6 think we have real-world experience from the Middle East in  
7 terms of how that enhances defense. Deterrence provides  
8 more options to our leadership, and I would like those same  
9 benefits to be applied to the United States.

10 That said, I think a lesson out of the events in Israel  
11 is that deterrence by denial, which is what a defensive  
12 system like Golden Dome does, has to always be backed up by  
13 the threat of deterrence by cost imposition, otherwise, your  
14 opponent has no incentive to stop shooting.

15 Chairman Wicker: Well, tell us what, "by cost  
16 imposition means," for the layman.

17 Admiral Richard: For the layman, that you have the  
18 ability to strike back, and the threat of that will  
19 influence your opponent in a way that they will choose  
20 restraint as their least bad option.

21 Chairman Wicker: And that's really what we're talking  
22 about when we're talking about our nuclear deterrence  
23 posture.

24 Admiral Richard: Our entire nuclear deterrence posture  
25 is designed to, by threat of escalation, convince your



1   opponent, have a perception in your opponent's mind, that  
2   restraint, inaction is their least bad course of action.  
3   And that has been successful for over 60 years in deterring  
4   not only nuclear attack on the United States and our allies,  
5   but has made a great contribution to the deterrence of Great  
6   Power War.

7           Chairman Wicker: Thank you, sir. Mr. Reed.

8           Senator Reed: Thank you much, Mr. Chairman. Ms.  
9   Gottemoeller, the New START Treaty is expiring. What effect  
10   do you think it'll have on our allies in Europe and Indo-  
11   Pacific?

12          Ambassador Gottemoeller: Our allies in Europe and the  
13   Indo-Pacific are concerned about extended nuclear  
14   deterrence. And extended nuclear deterrence as part of the  
15   predictability I was talking about at the outset, that the  
16   more predictability we have with regard to our opponents,  
17   that bolsters also their confidence in the status of the  
18   nuclear threats that may come their way in Asia and in  
19   Europe.

20          So, it's true that the New START Treaty does address  
21   strategic nuclear force posture, but maintaining some  
22   limitations that are in a way a way of extending that  
23   predictability are, I would say, helpful to our allies  
24   overall in their period now of grappling with questions  
25   about the legitimacy and potential of U.S. extended nuclear



1     deterrent deterrence going forward.

2             Many questions, many debates going on in this regard,  
3     but I do think that the continuation of the New START Treaty  
4     limits would play a role in bolstering their shaking  
5     confidence at this difficult period.

6             Senator Reed: There is a danger, I think, and your  
7     comment would be helpful, that once this treaty sort of  
8     disappears, all treaties disappear. And the concept of  
9     trying to negotiate agreements becomes a relic of the past,  
10    and we're left now with simply deterrence through kinetic  
11    means. Is that something that bothers you?

12            Ambassador Gottemoeller: As I said, sir, I think that  
13    deterrence and negotiated restraint both play a role. And  
14    in fact, they are woven together. If you have good arms  
15    control treaties -- and I must say, I do want to emphasize  
16    that we do know what to do next.

17            When a treaty is violated, we call the Russians out on  
18    it and we tell them you have violated this treaty. And in  
19    the case of the INF treaty, we withdrew from the treaty  
20    after trying to get them back into compliance. And we also  
21    conveyed to them very clearly that NATO would take  
22    countermeasures, including the deployment of conventional  
23    missiles in Europe, which is beginning to unfold now.

24            And so, we do make responses to violations, and we do  
25    so in a way -- and this is another point at the negotiating



1 table, you look the other guy in the eye and you tell him,  
2 "We've got your number, we know what you're up to." This is  
3 an important role for negotiated diplomacy in this realm as  
4 well.

5 Senator Reed: And there's another aspect to these  
6 treaties; that's the whole verification mechanism --

7 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Right.

8 Senator Reed: -- which is important to keep everybody  
9 on the straight and narrow, we hope.

10 Admiral Richard, is there a simple sort of arithmetic  
11 that without treaties, we need more deterrent forces, which  
12 increases the budget we have to deal with?

13 Admiral Richard: Senator, I would offer that we're  
14 already in an environment where we need additional forces.  
15 That independent of the treaty, Russia has been very  
16 successful at adding capability that is not covered by the  
17 treaty. Mr. Morrison just mentioned the 45 percent versus  
18 the 92 percent. China is completely unconstrained.

19 So, yes. Is there a value to the verification  
20 mechanisms in terms of reducing what you might consider  
21 error bars around your intelligence community's assessment  
22 of your opponent's capability? Yes, but that is very minor  
23 in comparison to where they are unconstrained, and have no  
24 limits on their ability to improve or increase their forces.

25 Senator Reed: Just a quick response. The presumption,



1 I think, with China, is that they will not seriously begin  
2 to negotiate until they've reached parity with the United  
3 States or Russia. Do you agree?

4 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, on China, I had a  
5 rule with my intelligence folks back at STRATCOM that  
6 whatever the intelligence community tells you about China in  
7 terms of numbers, double it or triple it, and you will  
8 probably be closer to where we're actually going to wind up.

9 In terms of time, divide by two, maybe by three, and  
10 you'll actually wind up being closer. And in my four years  
11 since retiring, that rule of thumb seems to have held. So,  
12 yes, I think that's the way to approach that.

13 Senator Reed: Just a final point. We've seen a crowd  
14 of agitation between this administration and many of our  
15 allies, and there is renewed interest, I think, in many  
16 countries, particularly in Europe, Japan, South Korea, in  
17 having their own nuclear deterrence systems.

18 Quickly, Ambassador Gottemoeller, are you concerned  
19 about proliferation right now because of the paths that  
20 we've taken?

21 Ambassador Gottemoeller: I'm very concerned about the  
22 potential for proliferation, so-called friendly  
23 proliferation. I do not think it will be helpful to  
24 stability and security going forward.

25 Senator Reed: All right. And Mr. Morrison, forgive



1 me, but just quick. Are you also concerned about  
2 preliminary proliferation?

3 Mr. Morrison: Yes, sir. I don't think you can  
4 understate the risk of proliferation.

5 Senator Reed: Yeah. Admiral, yay or nay?

6 Admiral Richard: Senator, I am, but it's for a  
7 different reason. I will defer to my distinguished  
8 colleagues to my left on policy and diplomatic issues. But  
9 from an operational standpoint, in my conversations with the  
10 allies, the issue was less about treaties, and it was more  
11 about capability and will.

12 And we have recently demonstrated will. I think we've  
13 made positive movement in that direction, but it's the  
14 capabilities we have or don't have that is of a much bigger  
15 concern to our allies in terms of our ability to honor our  
16 extended deterrence commitments.

17 Senator Reed: Thank you. Thank you, Senator.

18 Senator Rounds: [Presiding.] Thank you, Senator Reed.  
19 On behalf of the chairman, I think I'm up next. And so, I  
20 want to just begin by thanking all of you for your service  
21 to our country.

22 And Ambassador, I'm just curious. In your discussions,  
23 you focused on the specifics of the treaty between the  
24 United States and Russia, but didn't really talk a lot about  
25 where China fits into this and about what the impact of an



1 extension of one year would have.

2 Can you go into a little bit more detail with regard to  
3 what your analysis was concerning China's role, and how we  
4 should be treating it if there would've been an extension of  
5 this by one year? How would we treat China?

6 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, sir. And the  
7 administration, President Trump, has been in no doubt about  
8 how he would like to proceed. He said publicly, and as I've  
9 understood, he's discussed with President Xi Jinping, at  
10 least according to media reports, that he would like to get  
11 into a new nuclear negotiation with China as well. And I  
12 applaud that. I believe that it's absolutely necessary.

13 But I do want to place things a bit in context. The  
14 United States and Russia each deploy under New START, 1,550  
15 warheads, operationally deployed warheads. In addition,  
16 each has approximately 4,000 total warheads. So, we do  
17 have, I would say, warheads superiority, still considerable  
18 over the Chinese. According to public sources, they have  
19 approximately 600.

20 I agree with Admiral Richard and with Mr. Morrison that  
21 they are quickly building up. There's no question about  
22 that. The best information I have is that by 2035, they  
23 will have right around 1,500 warheads according to our  
24 Department of Defense, now Department of War. So, we have  
25 the ability to work this problem.



1 I say we have to be self-confident in our ability to  
2 work this problem over the next decade, including through  
3 responses that we make in the development and modernization  
4 of our nuclear triad, but also in terms of how we engage and  
5 interact with them at the negotiating table.

6 I do think those two things work together and that we  
7 can gain success by having a very firm and strong approach  
8 to the modernization of our nuclear triad.

9 Senator Rounds: Thank you. Mr. Morrison, and Admiral  
10 Richard, I'm just curious, I firmly believe that if we end  
11 up in a confrontation with either one of these two  
12 adversaries, China or Russia, that we will be involved in a  
13 confrontation with both.

14 Would you share with us your thoughts about how we work  
15 at creating a deterrence, or what your thoughts are with  
16 regard to deterrence, recognizing that we may very well face  
17 both of them, and that our deterrence has to recognize that.  
18 Admiral Richard?

19 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, I didn't have the  
20 luxury when I was at STRATCOM of deterring our opponents one  
21 at a time. I had to look at the collective. I am very  
22 concerned about the possibility of opportunistic or  
23 coordinated aggression, either between major powers such as  
24 Russia, and China, and or the regional ones. Again, I had  
25 to deter them all.





1           And so, the simple numerical comparisons don't  
2           completely capture the complexity, what the U.S. has to have  
3           in order to deter two peers at the same time that have to be  
4           deterred differently. And I think there's a lot of work  
5           left to be done in terms of even updating how you apply  
6           deterrence theory in a three-party world with possibility of  
7           coordinated opportunistic and ambiguous aggression.

8           In a way, all of that needs to be worked out, but I  
9           would strongly support what the Strategic Posture Commission  
10          said; our current modernization program is necessary, but  
11          not sufficient, and there are a number of obvious steps we  
12          need to take in terms of additional capabilities to address  
13          the threat I just described.

14          Senator Rounds: Let me just hit that before I go to  
15          Mr. Morrison, the B-21 stealth bomber. We're currently on  
16          Schedule 4, purchasing 100 of them with several of our other  
17          strategic forces behind in terms of the modernization  
18          critical that we seriously consider larger numbers of the B-  
19          21, which is on target on budget?

20          Admiral Richard: Senator, I would definitely encourage  
21          that. And it's not only for the strategic deterrence role  
22          of the B-21, but the B-21 also carries a significant  
23          conventional deterrence role. And the nation should not  
24          have to decide based on limited numbers of its bombers,  
25          whether to employ them in a conventional or a strategic



1     role.

2             Senator Rounds: Thank you. Mr. Morrison?

3             Mr. Morrison: Senator, I think it comes back to  
4     deterrence works. And part of our ability to deter is to  
5     demonstrate that whoever may choose to challenge us,  
6     including if they challenge us in a conspiracy or  
7     confederation, can't possibly win.

8             And that's where I worry about the asymmetry between  
9     our nuclear weapons production complex and those of our  
10    potential adversaries. I don't believe that right now our  
11    complex deters aggression, including aggression by more than  
12    one power at a time.

13            Senator Rounds: And specifically with regard to the B-  
14    21 stealth bomber, would you recommend accelerating that, or  
15    where are you at with regard to the right now? We're set up  
16    for a hundred of them testimony before this committee has  
17    indicated more than that are necessary. Your thoughts?

18            Mr. Morrison: Sir, I look at the world, and I think  
19    more and faster across the board.

20            Senator Rounds: Thank you very much. And with that,  
21    Senator Shaheen.

22            Senator Shaheen: Thank you, Senator Rounds.

23            Ambassador, I think the questioning has assumed that  
24    China is not interested in entering into any arms control  
25    framework given its current arsenal. Do you agree with



1     that? Do you think that's an accurate assessment?

2           Ambassador Gottemoeller: It certainly has been up to  
3     this point, Senator Shaheen, and I do think it will depend  
4     on that Presidential diplomacy that I mentioned at the  
5     outset and just referred to. But I will say that as long as  
6     China is approached to wrestle with notions of nuclear risk  
7     that it's concerned about, I think that we can get into  
8     early discussions with them.

9           It's been my recent experience working with them in  
10    track two settings that they seem very interested in trying  
11    to figure out ways to begin in a conversation with the  
12    United States about nuclear risks. And I think that that is  
13    a valuable way to get to the point where we can be talking  
14    to them about limitations.

15          Again, they have a much smaller arsenal than ours, but  
16    things like nuclear launch notif, or not nuclear launch  
17    notifications, but missile launch notifications, developing  
18    better communications links with them at the strategic  
19    level, hotline arrangements, these types of things, I think  
20    they are valuable to begin a conversation about the  
21    necessity of controlling nuclear weapons at the negotiating  
22    table, and not being so negotiating untransparent about what  
23    they're doing with their modernization.

24          That has to be the first and foremost objective,  
25    talking to them about what their intentions are.



1           Senator Shaheen: And is there a risk to delaying any  
2 kind of an agreement with Russia to try and negotiate a  
3 trilateral arms control treaty?

4           Ambassador Gottemoeller: Because the numbers are so  
5 different, Senator, I do not support trying to do a  
6 trilateral negotiation. I believe that these negotiations  
7 should be done in parallel. We have 50-plus years of  
8 experience now limiting and reducing nuclear weapons with  
9 the Russians. We can continue that kind of process with  
10 them at this point, not necessarily to reduce, but to  
11 continue to limit and control nuclear weapons.

12           And by the way, I agree that non-strategic nuclear  
13 weapons, that's where we get this 45 percent versus 95  
14 percent number. We did not constrain non-strategic nuclear  
15 weapons in the New START Treaty. It was not designed for  
16 that purpose. So, to fault it for not controlling those  
17 weapons is a bit bizarre.

18           But nevertheless, I agreed very much with Mr.  
19 Morrison's approach and the entire Trump administration  
20 during the first term when they said we need an all-warhead  
21 limit in the next negotiation. I think that is definitely  
22 the priority we need to proceed on with the Russians. I've  
23 already spoken about the Chinese, I think they are willing  
24 to talk to us now, but it is about risk reduction, and the  
25 beginning of more predictability and transparency about

1     their nuclear objectives.

2             Senator Shaheen:   And based on the comments that you've  
3     both made so far, Admiral Richard, and Mr. Morrison, do you  
4     share that view that we can go ahead and negotiate without  
5     trying to include both China and Russia in any negotiations?

6             Admiral Richard:   Senator, no.   I would recommend  
7     including Russia and China in any future negotiations.  
8     There's a point I didn't want to pick up on though in terms  
9     of the discussions with China.   Again, I've testified to  
10    this effect before.   One thing that Russia and the United  
11    States learned through the Cold War was how you responsibly  
12    operate systems of this great destructive potential.   China,  
13    we don't know if they have learned the same lessons.   Ours  
14    were learned over time, and they were very difficult.

15            I think that is an excellent starting point for a  
16    conversation with China.   There are terms like confidence  
17    building and transparency that I would certainly endorse,  
18    but fundamentally, it comes back to how do you responsibly  
19    operate weapon systems with this magnitude of destructive  
20    potential that is to everyone's benefit, including China.  
21    And I think that makes an excellent starting point for  
22    diplomacy.

23            Senator Shaheen:   Mr. Morrison, do you agree?

24            Mr. Morrison:   Senator, I find myself more in agreement  
25    with Admiral Richard.   Arms control requires two or more



1 parties to choose to enter into the process. And my concern  
2 about extending the New START Treaty, for example whether as  
3 part of what was an agreed mechanism or now an expiration, a  
4 sort of an executive agreement, is it takes away the  
5 leverage we need, the interest that Russia has in continuing  
6 to bind our forces, 92 percent of our forces, and allows  
7 them to continue to escape the tougher conversation that  
8 they want to avoid of what to do about their non-strategic  
9 forces. And I also think it removes pressure from the other  
10 party.

11 Senator Shaheen: Well, thank you all. I have only a  
12 few seconds left, but I do want to -- I know this is about  
13 the New START Treaty. But I want to get your reaction to  
14 whether you think it's in our interest to negotiate with  
15 Iran to try and prevent them from achieving a nuclear  
16 weapon. Can you all just answer very briefly whether you  
17 think that's in our interest or not?

18 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, I've been glad that Mr.  
19 Witkoff seems to be pursuing that goal.

20 Senator Shaheen: Admiral Richard?

21 Admiral Richard: Senator, any mechanism that prevents  
22 Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon is in our interests.

23 Senator Shaheen: Mr. Morrison?

24 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I think it's always worth  
25 trying, but I think we also have to realize who the Iranian



1 regime is and whether or not we think they'll actually live  
2 up to a commitment they make.

3 Senator Shaheen: Well, that's a challenge with all of  
4 our adversaries, I would argue. Thank you.

5 Senator Rounds: On behalf of the chairman, Senator  
6 Ernst?

7 Senator Ernst: Yes. Good morning, and thanks to our  
8 witnesses for being here today, and for collectively, your  
9 decades of work and experience on this area. It's  
10 incredibly important, and your insights are very, very good.

11 As the New START expires, we know that our deterrence  
12 is becoming more and more dependent upon effective nuclear  
13 modernization. But what we have seen, and especially from  
14 the cheap seats here, is that the entire nuclear enterprise  
15 has seen delays in their schedule. We've seen a number of  
16 cost overruns, and we have to ensure that the Department of  
17 War and industry deliver on these programs on time, on  
18 budget, and in a way that preserves our strategic  
19 deterrence.

20 So, to all of our witnesses, and we'll start with you,  
21 Admiral, please. How do continued modernization delays  
22 affect us leverage in future arms control or nuclear risk  
23 reduction efforts?

24 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, any delay is not good  
25 for that, right? We waited until the last possible moment.



1 Again, an example of U.S. restraint to recapitalize and  
2 modernize our forces. Others did not.

3 But I am encouraged by the New National Defense  
4 Strategy, and it has a whole line of effort of turbocharging  
5 our industrial base. It uses the terms, "national  
6 mobilization," which I think is appropriate for the threats  
7 that we face.

8 And there are a number of individual actions being  
9 announced by both the Departments of Energy and Department  
10 of War that give me some confidence or hope that we're going  
11 to get the bureaucracy out of the way. We're going to place  
12 operational risk back on par with programmatic and technical  
13 risk, and that we will move out recapitalizing our  
14 conventional and strategic forces.

15 Senator Ernst: Wonderful. And we hope it's more than  
16 just words on paper. Thank you. Yes, Ambassador?

17 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Well, Senator, it's great to  
18 see you. I absolutely agree, as the Strategic Posture  
19 Commission said, that the triad modernization under the  
20 program of record is necessary but not sufficient.

21 So, I think we have to continue to press to get that  
22 program of record implemented on time to the degree that is  
23 possible. I know delays are already happening, but we just  
24 have to keep intense pressure on that process in order to  
25 get the program of record completed.





1 I would like to point out, however, that the Posture  
2 Commission also recommended that new requirements not be  
3 piled on at this moment, but that we continue on the program  
4 of record the triad modernization, and then think what else  
5 will need to be accomplished.

6 Senator Ernst: Okay. Thank you, Ambassador. Mr.  
7 Morrison?

8 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I agree with both of the  
9 panelists. We skipped an entire generation of modernization  
10 of our nuclear force, and we waited until the last minute to  
11 modernize everything all at once.

12 Every year you hear posture hearings. Admiral Richard  
13 gave them, his successors have given them. And they talk  
14 about the risks of further delays, and those risks  
15 accumulate. They undermine deterrence, they undermine  
16 assurance of our allies.

17 And at some point, those risks reach a breaking point  
18 that I'm sure Admiral Richard always had to calculate how  
19 much uncertainty does he want to give our allies, and how  
20 much uncertainty does he want to show to our adversaries?  
21 But the risks are real. So, yes, delays undermine  
22 deterrence and assurance.

23 Senator Ernst: Thank you. So, we've talked a lot  
24 about the fact that between Russia and the United States,  
25 negotiations are important. But we have China that's



1 hanging out there. You've addressed that quite well this  
2 morning.

3 The diplomacy is very, very important. But at such a  
4 time when that diplomacy falls short and we're not able to  
5 make an agreement with China, what does that look like? Does  
6 the removal of binding limits then with the New START Treaty  
7 provide the United States with greater flexibility and  
8 leverage when competing with China, or does it risk  
9 increasing instability without delivering a clear advantage  
10 for us? So, what does that look like when our diplomacy  
11 fails? What then? And Ambassador, we'll start with you.

12 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Thank you, Senator. I think  
13 that it's wise to bear in mind that we have a lot of options  
14 available, and I will just refer, since we were talking  
15 about the limits of New START Treaty remaining in force  
16 possibly for a year, that I do not believe that they would  
17 prejudice anything that we need to do in order to prepare  
18 and respond to the Chinese buildup.

19 But I will also say that there are certain aspects of  
20 New START that are quite interesting for having more  
21 flexibility. And we had questions about the bomber forces.  
22 The bombers are actually a great option for further  
23 flexibility because the counting rule under New START is  
24 quite flexible. You can load more long-range cruise  
25 missiles on outcomes rather or even gravity bombs on bombers



1 and they are counted as one under the New Start Treaty.

2 So, I just wanted to put the point out there that, in  
3 fact, there's a lot of flexibility in the limits of the  
4 treaty that could help us with these problems at this moment  
5 without the New START Treaty. Nevertheless, we have the  
6 same kind of challenges. Obviously, we have to proceed and  
7 think carefully about where our resources should be placed.

8 Senator Ernst: Thank you. And my time has expired,  
9 but thanks to our witness.

10 Chairman Wicker: Well, and will it has, but let's go  
11 ahead and see if Admiral Richard or Mr. Morrison --

12 Senator Ernst: Well, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair

13 Chairman Wicker: -- would you like to answer that  
14 question?

15 Admiral Richard: Senator, I'd like to offer two points  
16 in response to your question. First, you ended it with a  
17 discussion of something potentially being, not your exact  
18 words, destabilizing. I get that question a lot along with  
19 whether or not something is escalatory.

20 Let me offer to the committee. I think that is not the  
21 first question that should be asked. The first question  
22 that we should ask is, are we defended? The second question  
23 is, are they deterred? And then, only then, do we start to  
24 ask ourselves; is it stabilizing or destabilizing,  
25 escalatory or not? Deterrence, fundamentally is the



1 withheld threat of escalation. So, it is not possible to  
2 deter without threatening escalation.

3 Back to your specific question, I think that the United  
4 States needs to immediately start taking steps, steps that  
5 are currently precluded by the New START Treaty to enhance  
6 its posture with the forces that it has today in order to  
7 answer the challenge that is presented to us by both  
8 Russia's non-compliance, and their efforts around the New  
9 START Treaty, as well as China being unconstrained to  
10 include uploading warheads to our intercontinental ballistic  
11 missiles, removing covers off the four tubes on our trident  
12 submarines that are currently empty, and several other  
13 posture steps that should be taken, now not a year from now.

14 Chairman Wicker: Mr. Morrison?

15 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I would urge that we not  
16 continue to look through the soda straw of New START and  
17 strategic arms control. It's not an accident that the first  
18 place the United States deployed an INF range conventional  
19 system at the expiration of that agreement was in the  
20 Philippines.

21 We have an opportunity to look at all of the tools in  
22 our toolkit to create leverage to drive all parties to the  
23 negotiating table. And that's where I think maybe I  
24 disagree with Ambassador Gottemoeller.

25 Having the security blanket of continuing the New START



1 Treaty gives both Russia and China an excuse to move this  
2 conversation off the table, and look for other areas where  
3 they might want to engage. And that's where maybe I  
4 disagree in the approach.

5 Senator Ernst: Thank you.

6 Chairman Wicker: I thank the committee for indulging  
7 me on that. Senator Hirono, you're recognized.

8 Senator Hirono: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you,  
9 all three of you, for coming to testify.

10 So, post-New START, and we are now in an environment of  
11 nuclear proliferation. Correct? The three major countries  
12 no longer have any treaty to stop any of us from doing  
13 anything from modernizing to creating more nuclear weapons.  
14 Isn't that correct?

15 Ambassador Gottemoeller: There have not been any  
16 limits on the Chinese, Senator, and there have never been --  
17 there are none on Russia and the United States once the New  
18 START Treaty goes out of force.

19 Senator Hirono: So, are we not in an environment of  
20 nuclear proliferation?

21 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Senator, we are in an  
22 environment of potential buildup to more deployed nuclear  
23 weapons in two nuclear weapons states, the United States and  
24 Russia, and also then in China. So, the question then is;  
25 will there be additional proliferation to other countries



1 encouraged at this moment to build their own nuclear weapons  
2 program? So, that's a serious question.

3 Senator Hirono: You know, you were asked that  
4 question, and I think you responded, and I'd like Admiral  
5 Richard to respond to what is South Korea and Japan seeing  
6 this uncertainty created by the end of this major treaty.  
7 Not perfect, but where do you think their views are going to  
8 be in terms of their own protection?

9 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, I know of no non-  
10 nuclear states, allied or not, who have recently announced  
11 plans to acquire nuclear weapons. You asked if we're, so I  
12 don't know of any proliferation that is actually occurring.

13 I certainly think particularly our Asia Pacific allies  
14 are certainly reexamining their own defense needs to include  
15 the possibility of them acquiring their own nuclear weapons.  
16 We certainly have longstanding history and have had  
17 successful extended deterrence commitments to both of those.  
18 And there are still options available to us to continue to  
19 maintain those.

20 Senator Hirono: Well, when I talk about nuclear  
21 proliferation, I'm talking about the three major countries.  
22 Although Iran has its nuclear ambitions, I'm talking about  
23 China, Russia, and the U.S. It's bad enough that we're what  
24 looks like an environment where the three major countries  
25 with nuclear weapons do not have any constraints.



1           So, should we be pursuing a treaty with Russia? And  
2   there's some discussion about whether this should be in a  
3   parallel way to pursue diplomatically a treaty with Russia  
4   and China together, or Russia and then China. I'd like to  
5   get that clarified because I sense that maybe we're not  
6   going to be able to get into a treaty that involves all  
7   three countries who may need to pursue separate treaties  
8   with Russia and with China. Do Ambassador and the Admiral  
9   have any further points on that?

10          Admiral Richard: Senator, I'll just offer that I don't  
11   know how China could be moving much faster, independent of  
12   treaties, that we do or don't have on ourselves. Russia  
13   seems to be very capable of going around the New START  
14   Treaty to add capabilities and capacity that are not  
15   constrained by the treaty.

16          I would certainly encourage arms control negotiations  
17   between the U.S., Russia, and China to put effort to put  
18   some limits on that.

19          Ambassador Gottemoeller: If I may, very briefly,  
20   Senator?

21          Senator Hirono: Go ahead.

22          Ambassador Gottemoeller: I would just say as a  
23   negotiator, I like to keep things simple and  
24   straightforward. I believe that we must negotiate with the  
25   Chinese. We must negotiate with the Russians. I would do



1 it in parallel. I'll tell you one reason is that the  
2 Russians just this morning said very clearly as they have  
3 repeatedly, if you insist on a trilateral negotiation, we  
4 want UK and France at the table as well, the P5, all of the  
5 nuclear weapon's states under the NPT. That is a very  
6 complex negotiation, and I think that we can make progress  
7 with Russia and with China on parallel tracks.

8 Senator Hirono: Thank you for one last question for  
9 Admiral Richards. You were in charge of the command that  
10 you had to certify our modernization efforts that et cetera,  
11 without having to actually do kinetic testing. Do you think  
12 that we need to actually do kinetic testing of our nuclear  
13 weapons in order to be to confirm that they are ready to go,  
14 if that's a way of putting it?

15 Admiral Richard: Senator, I stand by my certification  
16 of the nuclear weapons complex under my command as not  
17 requiring explosive testing. However, at the same time, I  
18 also, in every one of those certifications, noted that we  
19 need to have test readiness improve from what it currently  
20 is, should conditions develop, requiring us to consider  
21 testing. And those are not just technical. They could be  
22 political.

23 And so, yes, I saw nothing during my time on active  
24 duty that caused me to doubt the safety, security, and  
25 surety of our nuclear weapons complex under the current





1 testing regime. But I also saw a future where we needed to  
2 have test readiness in case those conditions change.

3 Senator Hirono: One more question in that regard, Mr.  
4 Chairman. And who would authorize such kinetic testing?

5 Admiral Richard: That's ultimately a Presidential  
6 decision, if I understand it correctly.

7 Senator Hirono: Thank you.

8 Chairman Wicker: What sort of changes might  
9 necessitate that, Admiral?

10 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, and we had some  
11 background discussion in terms of the number of tests that  
12 we have done in the past, which forms a pedigree for us to  
13 continue the stockpile stewardship program. But as our  
14 weapons age and go beyond their design lifetimes, there are  
15 a number of effects, aging effects, that you may bump into  
16 the limits of your science to understand and predict where  
17 they're going to go.

18 So, there are both technical reasons, and I alluded to  
19 political reasons, actions by your opponents, both of which  
20 may make it advantageous us to reconsider our testing  
21 decisions.

22 Chairman Wicker. Okay. Thank you. Senator Fischer.

23 Senator Fischer: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank  
24 you to the panel for being here today for this very  
25 important discussion.



1        Nuclear deterrence underpins our national security, and  
2        for the last 80 years, it has worked. Our deterrent  
3        strategy has also rightfully evolved over time. Back in  
4        2010, when New START was being ratified and we were  
5        finalizing our nuclear modernization plans, the geopolitical  
6        environment was fundamentally different. All the  
7        assumptions made back then, they were wrong. Russia is not  
8        a friendly potential partner. China is not a lesser threat.

9        Here's the reality. Today, Russia has been in non-  
10       compliance with the New START since 2022, and continues to  
11       hold a massive numerical advantage in tactical nuclear  
12       weapons. China is growing its nuclear arsenal, as Admiral  
13       Richard likes to say, at breathtaking pace. Both countries  
14       are outpacing us in developing novel destabilizing weapons.  
15       Nuclear deterrence only works if our nuclear forces are  
16       safe, reliable, and credible.

17       In 2023, the Bipartisan Strategic Posture Commission  
18       released its final report. The commissioners unanimously  
19       agreed that our current nuclear modernization plans, which  
20       are predicated on New START limits, are not sufficient to  
21       meet the new threats posed by Russia and China. We cannot  
22       allow the credibility of our nuclear deterrent to erode.

23       Admiral Richard, great to see you here today. You were  
24       a strong supporter of developing the Nuclear Sea Launch  
25       Cruise Missile as a response to Russia's overwhelming



1 advantage in theater range nuclear weapons during your time  
2 as Commander at STRATCOM.

3 Since that time, this committee has received many  
4 reports that Russia and China are building large numbers of  
5 new novel nuclear weapons, including a wide variety of  
6 theater range systems. In your view, sir, should we be  
7 considering other additional types of weapons systems to  
8 enhance deterrent?

9 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, I remain in strong  
10 support of the Sea Launch Nuclear Cruise Missile, and I  
11 think events in the time since I retired have borne out why  
12 I made that recommendation. It would've been a great  
13 utility to us already, and I think it'll be the same in the  
14 future.

15 But to answer your question, yes, I do think we need to  
16 be considering additional capabilities beyond simply  
17 supplemental capability of a Sea Launch Cruise Missile. To  
18 deter, the threat has to be credible, which means you have  
19 to pace the defenses of the states that you are in  
20 competition with.

21 So, I don't think it's too early to start looking at a  
22 nuclear capable hypersonic weapon for the U.S., an extension  
23 of our conventional capabilities in that area. I think in  
24 the future -- and there's several others we could discuss --  
25 that will be an important addition to maintain our



1     deterrence against Russia and China.

2             Senator Fischer: As we look at the number of bombers,  
3     the number of submarines that are under production right  
4     now, do you think that our sizing of our force is based on  
5     deterring the current threat environment? Is that the best  
6     strategy we can have on this?

7             Admiral Richard: Senator, those numbers were developed  
8     back in 2010 timeframe under a very different strategic  
9     environment and strategic threat environment specifically.  
10    So, no, I think the numbers are insufficient on all portions  
11    of the triad, particularly on the bomber and the ballistic  
12    missile submarine leg.

13            There are additional capabilities that we should  
14    consider in addition to the recapitalization of the triad  
15    and increasing the capacity inside the triad. One challenge  
16    that we face, particularly on the ballistic missile  
17    submarine side is the time it would take to get additional  
18    ballistic missile submarines given the timelines involved in  
19    those productions.

20            But the answer to your question is, yes, we're going to  
21    need more capacity, particularly in the bomber and sea  
22    launch legs.

23            Senator Fischer: Thank you. Mr. Morrison, I'll try  
24    and do this introduction quickly. But as we approach the  
25    expiration of New START, we've seen a number of commentators



1 out there. They're lamenting the end of the agreement.  
2 They're predicting a terrifying new chapter in American  
3 history due to the end of this treaty.

4 What is notably, I believe, missing from these  
5 sentiments is the fact that the department and the  
6 intelligence community across the last three administrations  
7 have assessed that Russia regularly failed to uphold its  
8 obligations under the treaty. New START inspectors were  
9 temporarily halted during COVID. We've heard about that.  
10 Putin has suspended Russia's participation entirely.

11 So, Mr. Morrison, if Russia was not living up to its  
12 commitments when New START was enforced, do we think our  
13 security situation will be worse without it, or will the  
14 treaty and just give us freedom to effectively respond to  
15 Russia's bad behavior, and also to realistically acknowledge  
16 what China's doing in this regard?

17 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I think the New START Treaty  
18 will go out with a whimper. Much has been made about the  
19 end of this chapter, but I think it creates an opportunity  
20 for the next chapter to look at all nuclear weapons across  
21 the nuclear players.

22 Senator Fischer: Thank you. And Ambassador, I  
23 appreciated your comments about to Senator Hirono's  
24 questions about the parallel track and the need for that.  
25 So, we aren't hamstrung trying to deal with Russia, and we



1 ignore the threat of China. Thank you.

2 Chairman Wicker: Thank you, Senator Fischer. And let  
3 me say, I've been rather lax with the gavel on the five-  
4 minute rule. But I'm going to come down hard on Senator  
5 Kaine if he violates that.

6 Senator Kaine: He knows me from experience. So, thank  
7 you, Mr. Chair.

8 How about just for each of you, what would be the  
9 downside to the United States, if any, of the President  
10 extending New START for a year?

11 Ambassador Gottemoeller: To me, Senator, there's no  
12 downside. I do agree with both of my colleagues that it is,  
13 yes, very necessary to respond to the Russian and the  
14 Chinese threats. I know that we are preparing and planning  
15 to upload. I agree with that activity. I think it's very  
16 important.

17 But in my view, we can take another year limited by New  
18 START, continue our planning and preparing to upload, and at  
19 the same time, then have an opportunity to try to get to the  
20 negotiating table and see if we can put in place some new  
21 restraints at the negotiating table with both China and  
22 Russia.

23 So, in other words a year-long delay in ending the  
24 limitations of the New START Treaty would not prejudice  
25 important work we need to do.



1           Senator Kaine: Now, how about to Admiral Richard and  
2 Mr. Morrison? What is the downside, if any, of the U.S.  
3 President agreeing to a one-year extension

4           Admiral Richard: Senator, first, absent a verification  
5 mechanism, a one-year extension gives you very little  
6 confidence that the Russians are actually adhering to it.

7           Senator Kaine: And we have no confidence now. So,  
8 that wouldn't change on February 6th.

9           Admiral Richard: That wouldn't change. Exactly. But  
10 we would be constrained ourselves from reposturing the  
11 forces that we have today to better address the challenge  
12 presented to us by China.

13          Senator Kaine: Mr. Morrison?

14          Mr. Morrison: Senato, Senator during the, the Trump 45  
15 administration, the President was willing to entertain a one  
16 year extension of the agreement, but we got something for  
17 it. We got Russia to come to the table and agree to  
18 negotiations on total force caps. So, in the present case,  
19 I haven't heard what we get for it.

20          So, if the President proceeded to tell President Putin  
21 that he is willing to discuss a one-year extension on the  
22 condition that Putin come to the table and agree to  
23 negotiate on a total cap to cover all nuclear weapons, not  
24 just the 45 percent of nuclear weapons, Russia's nuclear  
25 weapons that are covered today, that might be a deal worth

1 making. That is not the deal under on the table today.

2 Senator Kaine: I understand your point. You've  
3 expressed a position that I think everybody would share. It  
4 would be great if there were an upside.

5 I asked a slightly different question. What's the  
6 downside to an extension? Is there unanimity among the panel  
7 that a New START framework should now include tactical  
8 nuclear weapons? That that should be one of the issues as we  
9 get into discussing any future chapter in New START?

10 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, Senator. As I spoke  
11 earlier this morning, I do agree with the Trump  
12 administration's proposal in their first term to go after  
13 all nuclear weapons, including non-strategic nuclear weapons  
14 in the next.

15 Senator Kaine: And I assume Admiral Richard, Mr.  
16 Morrison, you believe the same?

17 Admiral Richard: Yes, Senator. But there's an  
18 important point. There's more to it than just New START and  
19 tactical or non-treated accountable. There's the novel  
20 weapons systems that Russia has that are strategic but not  
21 covered by the treaty that I would include on that list.

22 Senator Kaine: Mr. Morrison?

23 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I agree with the idea of trying  
24 to negotiate a control on all nuclear weapons. I don't  
25 think the New START framework would itself be adequate





1 because among other things, the verification and telemetry  
2 measures would not be what is required to go at -- to trust  
3 but verify Russian non-strategic force limits.

4 Senator Kaine: And then, Ambassador Gottemoeller, as  
5 somebody who's been at the table with the Russians, how do  
6 you think the Golden Dome announcement, how would that  
7 factor into behavior at the negotiating table? And you  
8 answered a question that I asked you on the record after a  
9 Foreign Relations Committee hearing on this topic, which I  
10 really appreciate, and that's why I asked you today.

11 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Thank you, Senator. I  
12 absolutely agree that our two top objectives, and Admiral  
13 Richard mentioned the second one, which is to go after the  
14 exotic nuclear missile systems that the Russians have built  
15 in the last few years.

16 They know about those two objectives. They're ready  
17 for them. They're going to be ready for us because they're  
18 going to raise questions about Golden Dome, and they're  
19 going to be concerned about what that system represents.  
20 So, it's going to be a negotiation right back and forth, and  
21 back and forth.

22 I think in that case, we need to be very clear with  
23 them that they, too, are developing modern missile defense  
24 systems. Their S-500 interceptor is excellent going after,  
25 if they want to, our ballistic missiles. So, we need to be



1 ready to come back at them. It's a negotiation. We ask for  
2 what we want, they ask for what they want, and we go back  
3 and forth.

4 But they need to be told if they want to limit missile  
5 defenses on our side, we're going to have something to say  
6 to them about their modern missile defenses.

7 Senator Kaine: Thank you. 10 seconds. Back to you,  
8 Mr. Chair.

9 Chairman Wicker: Thank you very much for adhering to  
10 the time limit, and let's see if Senator Sullivan can  
11 possibly do that.

12 Senator Sullivan: Oh, thank you, Mr. Chair. I know I  
13 have a very good reputation on this committee of making the  
14 timeline. I never get gaveled by you or the ranking member,  
15 so I'll try as well.

16 I'm going to throw a curve ball at our distinguished  
17 witness panel, moving from national security experts to  
18 movie critics. Did either of any of you see the movie, the  
19 House of Dynamite, and give me a one sentence review from  
20 each of you? Quickly, Admiral, we'll start with you.

21 Admiral Richard: I'll start that. Yes, I have seen  
22 the movie. I think the producers were attempting to start a  
23 conversation that I would support having that conversation.  
24 That said, I would not have made those decisions as the U.S.  
25 Strategic Command Commander. And second, we don't rely on



1 the military aid to explain the way we put our plan together  
2 and what it's designed to do. That was my job at STRATCOM.

3 Senator Sullivan: Good critique. Ambassador?

4 Ambassador Gottemoeller: I can only agree with Admiral  
5 Richard, sir. I absolutely agree with his comments.

6 Senator Sullivan: Okay. And Mr. Morrison? Good  
7 movie, good conversation, accurate?

8 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I tried, but my children  
9 suggested Frozen 2 again, so.

10 [Laughter.]

11 Senator Sullivan: Good you have your priorities  
12 squared away, and so I appreciate that.

13 Well, look, one of the places in the movie that played  
14 an important role was Fort Greeley, Alaska. As you know,  
15 Alaska is the cornerstone of our nation's missile defense  
16 with all the ground-based missile interceptors, with the  
17 exception of four, located at Fort Greeley. And most of our  
18 radar systems on the Aleutian Island chain, clear space  
19 force, ground long-range radar system.

20 So, I have a question on what's going on at Fort  
21 Greeley. In my 2018 Advancing America's Missile Defense  
22 Act, we worked with the President and his team on getting  
23 that passed. We decided, and I think it's a very bipartisan  
24 view here, to expand the capabilities at Fort Greeley. The  
25 49th Missile Defense Battalion often refers to themselves as



1 the modern-day Spartans, because it's about 300 soldiers  
2 protecting 300 million Americans.

3 Yet, in that bill, we got 20 more silos built a number  
4 of years ago for more GBIs, and they sit empty still, which  
5 is an enormous frustration of mine given that we have a shot  
6 doctrine that says, hey, you need to send up a certain  
7 number of missiles to take out rogue incoming missiles like  
8 you saw in that movie.

9 So, the latest is there's -- they think they're going  
10 to fill these silos by 2030. In the meantime, in last  
11 year's NDAA, as part of my Golden Dome Act legislation, the  
12 Congress strongly suggested in additional 20 silos at Fort  
13 Greeley. So, now we have 40 that are full, 20 that are  
14 built, but empty, and the Congress saying 20 more. So, for  
15 a grand total of 80.

16 Can you give me your assessment on the importance of  
17 Fort Greeley as it relates even in the world of Golden Dome?  
18 We're going to integrate ground base and space base sectors,  
19 but what we should be doing to at least speed up the  
20 deployment of more GBIs when we have the missile systems and  
21 silos ready to go, but the Pentagon seems to be slow walking  
22 this.

23 I'd love any of your views on the need for speed to get  
24 more missiles in the ground at Fort Greeley. Admiral, why  
25 don't we start with you.

1       Admiral Richard:   Senator, first, you have spoken  
2 eloquently in the past about the strategic value of the  
3 location of Alaska, specifically in the Arctic, more  
4 generally.   And I think Fort Greeley's contribution to our  
5 current missile defenses is an example of that.

6       Going back to the movie, which I don't think did  
7 justice to the capabilities of our current missile defense  
8 system, if that had been successful, you wouldn't have had a  
9 movie.   That is the value that those missile defenses bring  
10 to our security.

11       So, I would defer to the Department of War in terms of  
12 the actual pace, but I would certainly endorse the value of  
13 having sufficient capacity in the GBI system to pace the  
14 threats that we face.

15       Senator Sullivan:   Yes, sir.   And the threat's  
16 increasing.

17       Admiral Richard:   Yes.

18       Senator Sullivan:   Ambassador, any views? Do we need to  
19 get the 20 silos at Fort Greeley filled up here fast?   2030  
20 is too long.

21       Ambassador Gottomoeller:   Sir, I've been at Fort  
22 Greeley myself, and I greatly respect the teams there.   I  
23 have to say that was an aspect of the movie that disturbed  
24 me as well.   But I will say I stand by what we said in the  
25 Strategic Posture Commission Report, which is in looking



1 ahead and looking toward Golden Dome, and considering the  
2 capability we already have in our defenses at Fort Greeley,  
3 that we need to really focus on denying our potential  
4 adversaries opportunistic opportunities to go after critical  
5 targets in the United States in both integrated air and  
6 missile defense.

7 So, we need to also be thinking about all the air  
8 threats that will be coming at us in future.

9 Senator Sullivan: And Mr. Morrison, if you can answer  
10 this in 30 seconds, the chairman will probably forgive me,

11 Mr. Morrison: Sir, geography matters and magazine  
12 depth matters. When you look at the key threats, Alaska is  
13 ideally situated to deal with threats that will transect the  
14 North Pole. And so, yes, geography and magazine depth are  
15 critical.

16 Senator Sullivan: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

17 Chairman Wicker: Senator King, I understand you're  
18 yielding back your time. Is that correct? I've been  
19 misinformed. Senator King.

20 Senator King: Are you trying to tell me something, Mr.  
21 Chairman?

22 Admiral Richard, first, I want to appreciate the fact  
23 that, apparently at your urging, Naval intelligence was not  
24 able to find my senior thesis on nuclear deterrent. So,  
25 just let's keep it that way.

1           Extended deterrence, we've touched on it, but here's my  
2   concern. There's a tremendous emphasis in the National  
3   Security Strategy on burden-sharing appropriately to have  
4   our allies meet their responsibilities. The problem is,  
5   when burden-sharing sort of moves over into undermining our  
6   allies confidence in our nuclear umbrella, the result is  
7   going to be, as I think you said, Admiral, our allies,  
8   particularly in Asia, Japan, South Korea, thinking about  
9   their own development of a nuclear deterrent.

10           Ambassador, this strikes me as a very serious issue at  
11   this particular moment. That burden sharing is fine.  
12   Percentage of GDP is fine. But when it intimates a  
13   withdrawal of extended deterrence or the nuclear umbrella,  
14   so-called, it invites proliferation to currently non-nuclear  
15   states.

16           Ambassador Gottemoeller: Senator, it has been my  
17   concern that thus far the administration has emphasized with  
18   our allies that they'll be responsible for their  
19   conventional defense in Europe, particularly United States  
20   paying more attention to the Indo-Pacific now.

21           But at the same time, the Secretary of War has stated  
22   that the United States will continue to extend the nuclear  
23   deterrence to our allies. But the fact that we are not  
24   seeing the administration really articulate this policy at a  
25   high level, neither the National Security Strategy nor the



1 National Defense Strategy addresses it, so in my view,  
2 raising a lot of questions among our allies.

3 Do they need to think about extending nuclear  
4 deterrence themselves? And how would they go about that? Is  
5 it the UK and France as the other nuclear weapon states  
6 under the NPT and the other nuclear weapon states in NATO  
7 who would play that role? How exactly would they go about  
8 it? And that's where the questions arise.

9 You are right. Admiral Richard is right. There is no  
10 active announcement yet from any NATO ally, but there are  
11 many, I would say, debates and discussions that have  
12 surprised us among our NATO allies.

13 Senator King: And part of the essence of deterrence,  
14 whether it's ordinary deterrence or extended deterrence, is  
15 communication. The adversary, and in this case, the allies  
16 have to understand that this is in fact our policy that we  
17 will abide by.

18 Here's the next step that really worries me. The more  
19 nuclear states there are, the more nuclear materials there  
20 are, the more nuclear technology there is. My nightmare is  
21 a terrorist organization getting a hold of a nuclear weapon  
22 in the hold of a tramp steamer on its way across the South  
23 Atlantic to the Port of Miami or New York.

24 Deterrence doesn't work with people who have no capital  
25 city at risk and who don't care about dying. Admiral, give





1 me your thoughts about deterrence in the world of potential  
2 nuclear capacity in terrorists hands, particularly in the  
3 age of AI. When you can accelerate technical development  
4 extraordinarily.

5 Admiral Richard: Senator, first I applaud your  
6 leadership in a number of areas here, including your  
7 question in the nuclear command and control in particular.  
8 To go back to your first question, right? The National  
9 Defense Strategy does talk about, in a number of areas,  
10 critical contributions that we will make to our allies, even  
11 as they carry an additional burden. I would think that our  
12 nuclear deterrent and extended deterrent guarantees would be  
13 at the top of the critical contribution that we will be  
14 making to those allies.

15 Senator King: I just wish that was be being made more  
16 clear. That's all. Because It's only the word extended  
17 deterrence only appears once in the document. Burden-  
18 sharing appears 10 or 15 times.

19 Admiral Richard: My experience in terms of what causes  
20 allies apprehension, particularly in the Asia Pacific, has  
21 to do more with our capabilities and in particular, our lack  
22 of theater systems available in the Indo-Pacific, and our  
23 modest contribution to NATO with the dual-capable aircraft.  
24 That is of greater concern than any of the other aspects of  
25 this that we're talking about.



1           And to your question, to me directly, because that has  
2   long been a concern in terms of how do you deter a terrorist  
3   other or non-nation state organization with a nuclear  
4   weapon, and I was always go back to Admiral Haney's comment  
5   when he was Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, everybody  
6   values something. Holding that at risk is the key to  
7   detering them.

8           Senator King: I think this is a topic that requires  
9   and suggests further discussion and analysis because the  
10   whole -- as you-all have testified, our whole basis of our  
11   National Defense Strategy for 80 years has been deterrence.  
12   How does that apply to people who conventional deterrence  
13   does not seem to be necessarily an effective tactic?

14          Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd love to talk about  
15   deterrence in cyberspace, but we'll save that for another  
16   time.

17          Chairman Wicker: Thank you very much, Senator King.  
18   What grade did you get on your college paper?

19          Senator King: That's classified, Senator.

20          [Laughter]

21          Senator Warren: Over classification. Happens all the  
22   time.

23          Chairman Wicker: We've had complaints about that from  
24   both sides of the dais. We might want to enter that as part  
25   of the record. So, let's visit among ourselves. Senator



1 Cotton.

2 Senator Cotton: Thank you. Welcome to our witnesses.

3 I'd like to ask each of you about a Russian proposal to  
4 have the United States and Russia make a political  
5 commitment to abide by the central limits of the New START  
6 Treaty for one year. Hypothetically, if I told you Russia  
7 was already uploading and busting through that central limit  
8 and its caps, how would that affect the advice you might  
9 provide to the President on whether to take this Russian  
10 offer? We'll start with you Admiral Richard.

11 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, we don't know for  
12 sure that they're not already doing that. Probably not.  
13 Might. No verification mechanism in place for us to know  
14 one way or the other. I think, fundamentally, agreeing to  
15 an additional year constrains us relative to China and the  
16 actions that we need to be taking in the very near-term to  
17 address that threat while providing us little benefit with  
18 Russia.

19 Senator Cotton: All right. Admiral -- or Ambassador?  
20 Sorry.

21 Ambassador Gottemoeller: I'd love to be an Admiral,  
22 Senator. Thank you for your question. I really do believe  
23 that the Russians have the ability to upload very rapidly.  
24 We spoke about this, concluded it in the Strategic Posture  
25 Commission report.



1           My whole view of keeping the U.S. and Russia under New  
2   START limits for the coming year is to prevent them from  
3   sprinting away from us in an upload campaign. So, I do  
4   think we have to watch, carefully use our national technical  
5   means to determine, if we can, if they are uploading. But  
6   that's been my view, that we need to prevent their rapid  
7   upload now.

8           Senator Cotton: Thank you.

9           Mr. Morrison: Senator, as you know, there is already a  
10   serial pattern of non-compliance, so I would not be  
11   surprised if Russia was doing that. And I already believe  
12   it's a bad idea without that information to extend the  
13   treaty for one year.

14          Senator Cotton: Okay. Mr. Morrison, let's stick with  
15   you. President Trump announced rightly, in my opinion, late  
16   last year, the United States would resume nuclear testing  
17   activity on par with Russia and China.

18          We know from statements from Lieutenant General Ashley  
19   and CIA Director Ratcliffe, that both Russia and China have  
20   conducted non-historical tests that exceed the zero-yield  
21   standard of the United States, the United Kingdom, and  
22   France.

23          President Trump's critics claim that it's not necessary  
24   for the U.S. to conduct such a test. What do you think  
25   Russia and China could be gaining from conducting yield

1 producing tests?

2 Mr. Morrison: Senator, there's two issues at the heart  
3 of the debate over nuclear testing. One, does the current  
4 U.S. nuclear stockpile require it for credibility? And two,  
5 why are Russia and China doing it if they are doing it? It's  
6 that second question, and what we may not know, and if we do  
7 know, likely can't talk about in this environment, that  
8 causes me the most concern. Not because of the credibility  
9 of our deterrent, but the risk of strategic surprise.

10 Senator Cotton: You don't think Russia and China is  
11 just doing it for fun?

12 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I assume that's rhetorical, but  
13 no, I don't think they're doing it for fun. It would no  
14 doubt be a significant expenditure of resources on their  
15 part.

16 Senator Cotton: Okay. Admiral Richard, you'd like to  
17 take a crack at that one?

18 Admiral Richard: Well, and I certainly endorsed the  
19 idea that we should be testing to the level that Russia and  
20 China are doing. And I also go back to my recommendations  
21 back when I was on active duty several years ago, that we  
22 need to improve our overall test readiness, should  
23 conditions change either technical or political, that  
24 warrants us considering that.

25 Senator Cotton: Okay. Admiral, given the growing



1 nuclear threat environment now without the bounds of the New  
2 START Treaty, there's many steps we could take. These might  
3 include remervng our ICBM forces, reconverting tubes on  
4 SSBNs, reconverting heavy bombers, developing a suite of  
5 non-strategic weapon systems, and making sure that NNSA is  
6 changing the way it does business in a more rapid and  
7 streamlined manner.

8 If you were asked to provide options to the President  
9 what to do in this new environment, what would be your top  
10 priorities?

11 Admiral Richard: Senator, I'd go right down the list  
12 that you just offered. But it would start with, I would put  
13 the highest priority actually on removing the four-missile  
14 tube covers on our Trident submarines and returning them to  
15 24 tubes, vice 20 uploading intercontinental ballistic  
16 missiles, remervng up to the appropriate point. And again,  
17 I would just go down the list that you just described.

18 Senator Cotton: Okay. Thank you all for your  
19 testimony.

20 Chairman Wicker: Thank you, Senator Cotton. Senator  
21 Warren.

22 Senator Warren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

23 So, it is hard to imagine the destruction that nuclear  
24 war would bring, and that's why the U.S. has worked to  
25 prevent a nuclear arms race through arms control agreements,



1 including negotiating New START with Russia.

2 But this week's expiration of New START pushes the  
3 world closer to the edge. These are agreements that  
4 facilitate data exchanges and put American inspectors on the  
5 ground at Russian nuclear facilities. That verification has  
6 provided years of insight into things like the number of  
7 warheads on each Russian missile, reducing guesswork on our  
8 military planning. And I think we can all agree nobody  
9 wants to be guessing with nukes.

10 Russia suspended verification during its war of  
11 aggression against Ukraine, but recently has expressed  
12 interest in extending tenets of New START. However, the  
13 Trump administration has been unwilling to use U.S.  
14 economic, diplomatic, and military leverage to advance an  
15 agreement that would restore verification and help keep  
16 Americans straight safe.

17 So, Admiral Richard, you were the Commander of U.S.  
18 Strategic Command. Do arms control agreements like New  
19 START strengthen transparency and predictability with  
20 Russia?

21 Admiral Richard: Senator, as I testified back when I  
22 was on active duty, arms control agreements that involve all  
23 parties, which in this case would include China, Russia, and  
24 the United States, include all weapons, all types of  
25 weapons, and have verification mechanisms like you just



1 described, with consequences for failing to uphold the  
2 agreement, do enhance strategic deterrence and national  
3 security.

4 Senator Warren: Thank you. You know, the State  
5 Department knows why these verification regimes are  
6 important. It said in its annual report that it cannot  
7 confirm Russian compliance without onsite inspections that  
8 this kind of verification permits.

9 Inspectors can conduct short notice, surprise visits,  
10 look at things like how many warheads are on a missile. And  
11 without that visit, we might get lucky. We might be able to  
12 spot one from satellite, but we wouldn't know if it could  
13 hit one target or multiple targets. And that means we're  
14 guessing. We usually have to assume the worst, and our  
15 enemies do the same. And before you know it, we are in a  
16 more dangerous arms race.

17 Ms. Gottemoeller, you were the chief negotiator for New  
18 START, and then responsible for doing the annual compliance  
19 reports. If we lose verification due to New START's lapse,  
20 can current intelligence capabilities fully plug that hole?

21 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Ma'am, the New START  
22 monitoring regime, verification regime, has not been  
23 implemented since February of 2023, you mentioned that in  
24 your remarks. And so, we have been dependent on our  
25 national technical means of verification.





1 I couple that -- I marry that with the compliance  
2 report that is now coming out of the Department of State  
3 where they say that essentially, they see that the New START  
4 limits continue to be maintained by the Russian Federation.

5 Now, they have raised a concern about whether the  
6 Russians might be going over the warhead operationally  
7 deployed warhead limit. But that is a concern. They  
8 haven't been able to confirm that.

9 And I'll be frank with you; I do think that it may be  
10 associated with the so-called deployed and undeployed  
11 launcher limit. We have an undeployed launcher, a  
12 possibility where if they were notifying us, they could tell  
13 us that they were removing certain platforms, SSBMs, for  
14 example, from deployment. And therefore, that would account  
15 for if there is some kind of differential in the number of  
16 deployed warheads.

17 So, I just use this as an example to say that these  
18 negotiated verification measures are really important. Its  
19 onsite inspection is vital, but with us, our ability to  
20 notify each other of exactly what we're doing right. And we  
21 did that under New START. There were 25,000 notifications  
22 of the movements of our strategic forces exchanged on a  
23 regular basis.

24 Senator Warren: Thank you. I appreciate that. And I  
25 want to slip in one more question quickly, if I can, and

1 that is, if the U.S. gives up on restraining Russia's  
2 nuclear arsenal through a new deal, does that make China  
3 more or less likely to come to the table?

4 Ambassador Gottemoeller:

5 I think the Chinese will only come to the table if the  
6 United States is engaging with Russia, in my opinion.

7 Senator Warren: Okay. That's very helpful. Thank  
8 you. You know, the United States should be using its  
9 position now, and using all of its economic and diplomatic  
10 powers to try to get Russia to the table, ultimately to try  
11 to get China to the table. I think it is a mistake to let  
12 New START expire and to walk away from an agreement that  
13 gives us valuable intelligence information. We need to do  
14 better. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

15 Chairman Wicker: Thank you, Senator Warren. Senator  
16 Banks.

17 Senator Banks: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

18 Mr. Morrison, China's in the middle of a massive  
19 nuclear buildup, as you've said. Yet, the department has  
20 consistently underestimated the speed and scale of that  
21 buildup. Why is that? Why do we keep underestimating them?

22 Mr. Morrison: Senator, they are an incredibly  
23 complicated intelligence collection target.

24 Senator Banks: But why would we underestimate that?  
25 Why would we underestimate the increased speed and capacity



1     that they've built up. It seems year after year, our  
2     projections underestimate where they are and how fast  
3     they've grown.

4             Mr. Morrison: Senator, I think we have never seen a  
5     buildup that is proceeding as comprehensively and at the  
6     speed that we're currently seeing. So, I think maybe it  
7     breaks some of our models.

8             Senator Banks: Talk about what's driving that buildup.

9             Mr. Morrison: Sir only, only General Secretary Xi  
10    really knows the answer to that question. It could be a  
11    perception of what it takes to be considered one of the  
12    great powers. It could be other insecurities.

13            I think this is one of the fundamental challenges with  
14    the deterrence is not thinking in terms of what we value,  
15    but in terms of what our potential adversaries value. So,  
16    we can try to predict General Secretary Xi's thinking, but  
17    truly only he knows.

18            Senator Banks: Can you help us out a little bit?  
19    Explain to us what are the consequences if China achieves  
20    their goal to build a nuclear arsenal that rivals the United  
21    States?

22            Mr. Morrison: Well, Senator, and I think Admiral  
23    Richard talked about this earlier. It's not just China,  
24    it's also Russia, it's North Korea. It could one day be  
25    Iran. But when we think in terms of sizing our nuclear



1 force, when we think in terms of deterrence policy and  
2 strategy, we can't just think about one of these parties.  
3 We now have to think about potentially two peer rivals. And  
4 that's not something we think about collectively.

5 Senator Banks: Collectively, what they can achieve  
6 together.

7 Mr. Morrison: The collective action or sequential  
8 action, but this is not a problem we've really previously  
9 dealt with.

10 Senator Banks: But talk about what China gets out of  
11 it.

12 Mr. Morrison: Sir, again, it could be a sense for  
13 General Secretary Xi of more security. It could be a sense  
14 that he's now one of the first, you know, among equals,  
15 first-tier powers. But it certainly requires a President to  
16 think in terms of additional problems that General Secretary  
17 Xi can pose.

18 Senator Banks: So, the warning to us, to this  
19 committee, is it smart to limit our nuclear forces when  
20 China just keeps building and building at the pace that they  
21 are?

22 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I think we have to think in  
23 terms of both the Russian force, and the Chinese force, and  
24 our own production complex.

25 Senator Banks: Understood. Do you think China's



1 nuclear buildup is meant to give them leverage over us in an  
2 event of a Taiwan conflict?

3 Mr. Morrison: Sir, I think it plainly would give China  
4 that additional tool.

5 Senator Banks: Okay. And then, how do we prevent Xi  
6 from thinking the nuclear buildup makes an invasion of  
7 Taiwan easier for them?

8 Mr. Morrison: Sir, I think it's making sure that he  
9 doesn't have any doubt in terms of our ability to deter that  
10 action, if that was our policy.

11 Senator Banks: Mr. Morrison, how ready are we to  
12 expand our own nuclear forces if the Chinese keep expanding  
13 at the pace that they are?

14 Mr. Morrison: Senator, I talked earlier -- you know,  
15 if you step back, Secretary Hegseth has brought the Arsenal  
16 of Freedom to the Department of War. The National Defense  
17 Strategy that just came out talked about the imperative of  
18 expansion of our weapons lines and other associated lines.

19 I would like to see if the Arsenal of Freedom come to  
20 the NNSA. We have to get back to a position at the NNSA  
21 similar to where we were at the end of the Second World War  
22 where we built at the pace of speed and urgency.

23 Senator Banks: The Nuclear Sea Launch Cruise Missile,  
24 or SLCM-N, will be one of our best tools to deter conflict  
25 with China or Russia. What capability gaps, Mr. Morrison,



1 are you aware of that SLCM-N will help us address, and why  
2 is that so important?

3 Mr. Morrison: Senator, if I may, I'm going to answer  
4 in terms of additional capability tools. I'd rather not  
5 talk about gaps. But it gives us an -- it gives the  
6 President an additional tool, and frankly, it's a tool we  
7 needed during the Cold War. We had these weapons at the end  
8 of the Cold War. We eliminated these weapons through  
9 something called the Presidential Nuclear Initiatives. But  
10 it is an additional tool for the commander-in-chief and for  
11 our military forces.

12 Senator Banks: Mr. Morrison, you're very succinct in  
13 your answers. It's very impressive. That's all I have, Mr.  
14 Chairman. I yield back.

15 Chairman Wicker: Thank you very much. Senator Kelly.

16 Senator Kelly: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning,  
17 everybody. Thank you for being here.

18 Admiral Richard, during your tenure at STRATCOM, you  
19 underscored the growing challenges of deterring two nuclear  
20 armed pure adversaries at once. That challenge is getting  
21 more complex as New START approaches expiration. At the  
22 same time, this administration is trying to throw billions  
23 or hundreds of billions, eventually, at this Golden Dome  
24 concept; a homeland missile defense supposedly scaled to  
25 counter full salvos of nuclear ballistic missiles from both



1 Russia and China.

2 Physics favors the offense. Intercepting ballistic  
3 missiles with decoys present at hypersonic speeds, and  
4 midcourse or terminal phase is extremely hard.  
5 Countermeasures are cheap. Tests are scripted, and real  
6 adversaries adapt. A defender must stop everything. The  
7 attacker only needs a few to get through. In my view,  
8 missile defense can undermine mutual deterrence, and I think  
9 a shield can be a false sense of security.

10 So, here's the question. In a world without arms  
11 control limits, and with two major adversaries potentially  
12 expanding their nuclear arsenals, what are the strategic  
13 implications for pursuing this kind of defense?

14 Admiral Richard: Senator, first, I would support  
15 additional defenses, air and missile defenses, for the  
16 United States in terms of the way it enhances our security.  
17 I think the success of the Israeli system is an example of -  
18 - the technical challenges that you just described can be  
19 addressed.

20 Senator Kelly: Do you feel they can be addressed at  
21 scale --

22 Admiral Richard: I do think they can --

23 Senator Kelly: -- with the full salvos of ICBM?

24 Admiral Richard: Absolutely. Because the goal is not  
25 to -- you're not going to intercept every single weapon



1 going in, but you will intercept enough of them. That one  
2 will drive your opponent to have to consider a much larger  
3 attack than they might otherwise have.

4 There's a deterrent value in that alone, and then  
5 introducing a lack of confidence on the part of your  
6 opponent. Their attack is going to be successful, yet, they  
7 will carry all the consequences of having started it, I  
8 think enhances our security.

9 Senator Kelly: But Admiral, would you agree decoys are  
10 pretty cheap?

11 Admiral Richard: I would agree decoys are pretty  
12 cheap. I would agree that there are ways to discriminate  
13 through that. I also think directed energy is pretty cheap.  
14 And so, I think there is a technological competition, not  
15 unlike other ones we've had in our history that we can win.

16 Senator Kelly: Yeah. And I'm not opposed to a missile  
17 defense. I mean, what we have at Fort Greeley, having 44  
18 interceptors for a rogue nation concept makes perfect sense  
19 to me, and I think that's where our investment should be. I  
20 think the risk -- I think we often underestimate that risk.

21 But when you look at the math on this, the number of  
22 interceptors, especially if we're going to put them in  
23 space, space-based interceptors, the math becomes unworkable  
24 rather quickly. And all Russia or China needs to do is  
25 expand their magazine depth. And in my view, and I want to





1 get the ambassador's opinion on this, Ambassador, do you  
2 feel this is a destabilizing approach?

3 Ambassador Gottemoeller: It depends on what the --  
4 this is, Senator.

5 Senator Kelly: Well, the Golden Dome system that we  
6 could spend upwards of \$1 trillion on to build a system of  
7 space-based interceptors to try to intercept a full salvo of  
8 nuclear weapons from Russia and or China.

9 Ambassador Gottemoeller: I support what we agreed and  
10 recommended in the Strategic Posture Commission Report, that  
11 is limited missile defenses against conventional and nuclear  
12 threats to the United States, integrated air and missile  
13 defense.

14 I stress because there are also a lot of air breathing  
15 systems. We spent a time this morning talking about Russian  
16 exotic systems. These new nuclear-propelled systems are not  
17 on a ballistic trajectory, right. They are air breathers  
18 and they come in under that ballistic trajectory. So, I  
19 think we need to take a comprehensive look at this,  
20 including the very long experience the Russians have with  
21 countermeasures of all kinds, and figure out what will bias  
22 the most effectiveness in encountering limited opportunistic  
23 attacks on our critical targets.

24 Senator Kelly: Yeah. I agree with you on the limited  
25 opportunistic attacks. We need something. I am very



1 concerned that we could throw \$1 trillion at a problem that  
2 ultimately, we will find is unsolvable, that we will not be  
3 able to get a 99.99 kind of reliability out of it, and we  
4 just wind up encouraging our adversaries to build more  
5 ballistic missiles, more warheads, and then this problem  
6 ultimately grows out of control.

7 I mean, we've seen this before. We've got the numbers  
8 down. And I really worry about the future for our kids and  
9 our grandkids living in a world where we have multiple  
10 countries with potentially thousands and thousands of  
11 nuclear weapons. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 Chairman Wicker: Thank you to the panel. We need to  
13 drill down on this. I'll start with you, Admiral Richard.  
14 Is Golden Dome intended to intercept a full salvo of nuclear  
15 weapons?

16 Admiral Richard: The actual capacity of Golden Dome  
17 hasn't been specified. But your answer is, no, it's not  
18 designed to stop an entire salvo to 100 percent  
19 effectiveness. But we don't need 99.99. Right? 99 would  
20 go a long way in terms of giving us more options, more  
21 decision space. We still retain and will need to retain our  
22 strategic deterrent in our conventional forces --

23 Chairman Wicker: Which is why we're having this  
24 hearing.

25 Admiral Richard: Yes.



1 Chairman Wicker: Yes, sir. Is that correct, Admiral  
2 Gottemoeller -- Ambassador Gottemoeller.

3 [Laughter.]

4 Chairman Wicker: You'd make a fine Admiral.

5 Ambassador Gottemoeller: I get to be admiral again.  
6 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will only say that what I  
7 remarked to Senator Kelly is my point of view, and it's  
8 consistent with what we recommended in the Strategic Posture  
9 Commission Report.

10 Chairman Wicker: Which is not designed to be a  
11 surefire --

12 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, sir.

13 Chairman Wicker: -- shield against the full --

14 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Integrated air and missile  
15 defense. I stress air and missile defense against  
16 opportunistic attempts to attack us with even either  
17 conventional or nuclear missiles.

18 Chairman Wicker: Mr. Morrison?

19 Mr. Morrison: Senator -- Mr. Chairman, excuse me. I  
20 think the other dynamic of this question is what do our  
21 adversaries think of Golden Dome? I haven't had a  
22 conversation with President, and I haven't had a  
23 conversation with General Guetlein.

24 But from the perspective of what our adversaries think  
25 about this, is it a worthwhile investment to pursue and a



1     worthwhile strategy to pursue to get Russia and China to  
2     come to the table out of their fear that we may actually be  
3     able to build it? I wonder if we would've had Start One if  
4     we hadn't had Star Wars.

5             Chairman Wicker: Well, thank you. And Senator Rosen,  
6     you were recognized.

7             Senator Rosen: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member  
8     Wicker. Appreciate this. And thank you to the witnesses  
9     for your service to our country.

10            And so, I want to talk a little bit about the Nevada  
11     National Security Site, formerly known as the Nevada Test  
12     Site. That's what we refer to it in Nevada. Those of us  
13     who've lived there a long time, it has and continues to play  
14     a critical role in nuclear weapons development. It was  
15     ground zero from the majority of the United States explosive  
16     nuclear testing from 1951 to 1992, when 100 atmospheric  
17     tests and 828 underground tests were conducted.

18            Since President George H.W. Bush signed the testing  
19     moratorium in 1992, the U.S. developed the Stockpile  
20     Stewardship Program and subcritical experiments where the  
21     Nevada National Security Site has continued to certify the  
22     reliability, the safety, the effectiveness of our nuclear  
23     stockpile, but without the need for nuclear testing.

24            Today, the site's underground laboratory is undergoing  
25     major mining and construction to provide enhanced



1 capabilities for subcritical experiments. And it will host  
2 in the near future two of the most capable weapons  
3 radiographic systems in the world.

4 Together with other efforts, these machines will  
5 provide greater certainty and data about the performance of  
6 the U.S. nuclear stockpile, far better data experts say than  
7 the information that could be gleaned if the U.S. were to  
8 break the moratorium and conduct an explosive nuclear test  
9 as the President and some in his orbit have advocated.

10 So, Admiral Richard, for decades, the directors of the  
11 National Laboratories, Commander of USSTRATCOM, including  
12 you during your command, and the Secretaries of Defense and  
13 Energy, have annually certified the military effectiveness  
14 of our stockpile, and certified that it does not require  
15 resumption of explosive testing with over 1,000 subcritical  
16 experiments and robust computer modeling providing the data  
17 to support those positions.

18 So, I'm going to build upon your answer to Senator  
19 Hirono, where you said that you stand by your own  
20 certifications of the stockpile, that you are confident in  
21 the certification process, and that you believe we need  
22 better test readiness to be able to conduct a test if the  
23 President were to give the order.

24 Do you, sir, see any technical or strategic  
25 justification for resuming explosive testing, and do you



1 agree with the data and formed assessments that it is  
2 unnecessary for the United States to presume explosive  
3 nuclear testing?

4 Admiral Richard: Senator, I certainly stand by my  
5 certifications back when I was on active duty, as we have  
6 just discussed. That was four years ago. So, I would defer  
7 to Admiral Corell, current Commander of U.S. Strategic  
8 Command who has access to that information that I no longer  
9 have to see --

10 Senator Rosen: But up to four years ago, you were  
11 quite confident.

12 Admiral Richard: Up to four years ago, I was quite  
13 confident.

14 Senator Rosen: Thank you. I'm going to move over to  
15 you, Ambassador, because it's likely that a nuclear test  
16 would be followed by testing by Russia and China, probably  
17 others, increasing global nuclear security risks.

18 Russia and China stand to benefit from testing more  
19 than the United States, given our advanced scientific and  
20 technical capabilities, meaning that resumed testing would  
21 actually weaken our position vis-a-vis our two major  
22 competitors, and allow our adversaries to close the nuclear  
23 gap.

24 Resuming testing also risks a new arms race, which is  
25 inconsistent with President Trump's stated vision of



1 reducing nuclear escalation through dialogue with Russia and  
2 China. Ambassador, if President Trump were to order a  
3 nuclear test, in your opinion, how would you expect Russia  
4 and China to respond?

5 Ambassador Gottemoeller: They've been quite clear  
6 Senator, that if the United States resumes explosive nuclear  
7 testing, they will do so as well. President Putin himself  
8 said that they would only resume testing on a reciprocal  
9 basis with the United States.

10 So, I would expect that to be the outcome, and I do  
11 expect that it would disadvantage us. You know, because we  
12 conducted more explosive nuclear tests than any nuclear  
13 weapon state, we have more data available to us with which  
14 we are able to do a massive amount of calculation and other  
15 activities in order to assure our stockpile is safe, secure,  
16 and effective.

17 Senator Rosen: And can you add in the last few  
18 seconds, what do you think about North Korea, Pakistan, and  
19 India? How would you advise managing the national security  
20 risks of testing by these states?

21 Ambassador Gottemoeller: You know that DPRK is the  
22 only country that has tested in this century. I would  
23 expect they'd be glad to return to testing. Their program  
24 is still in infancy compared to ours, although they're  
25 rapidly developing and improving it. I would also expect to



1 see Indian and Pakistan return to testing.

2 Senator Rosen: Thank you. Thank you, both, for your  
3 time.

4 Chairman Wicker: Let me ask each of you this about our  
5 industrial base. The Congressional Commission of Strategic  
6 Posture in their final report talked about proposals that  
7 would reform national and workforce development. I want to  
8 ask you about that, and particularly shipbuilding, and start  
9 with you, Admiral, and then go to you, Ambassador, and then  
10 Mr. Morrison.

11 What does shipbuilding industrial base have to do with  
12 what we're talking about today? Can we effectively compete  
13 with China and Russia without expanding our shipbuilding?  
14 And critical?

15 Admiral Richard: The short answer question Senator, is  
16 no, you're not going to effectively compete with Russia or  
17 China without expanding your shipbuilding industrial base.

18 I was very pleased to hear you mention the National  
19 Defense Strategy Commission, another congressionally-  
20 directed commission, that I think also had some very  
21 important conclusions that got largely overlooked.

22 But to your point, yes. I'm encouraged by the current  
23 National Defense Strategies called to turbocharge the  
24 defense industrial base. I would specifically point to the  
25 shipbuilding industrial base inside that. That's where the





1 Columbia comes from, along with any number of other  
2 maritime, Navy, and Marine Corps forces necessary to deter  
3 aggression.

4 Chairman Wicker: So, if we're serious about this,  
5 we're going to have to get ready to expand our shipyards and  
6 our industrial base?

7 Admiral Richard: Expand the shipyard, expand the  
8 workforce, fix the supply chain problems, waive burdensome  
9 regulations, and take more risks to start acknowledging that  
10 we have operational risks that we have to account for that  
11 will warrant taking greater technical and programmatic risk.

12 Chairman Wicker: Ambassador Gottemoeller and Mr.  
13 Morrison, do you want to wholeheartedly agree with that  
14 statement?

15 Ambassador Gottemoeller: Yes, sir, I can but agree.

16 Mr. Morrison: Mr. Chairman, our industrial base, and  
17 especially our shipbuilding industrial base, is a critical  
18 part of our deterrence.

19 Chairman Wicker: Thank you very much. And I want to  
20 thank members of the committee. I need to make an  
21 announcement about questions for the record. That'll be due  
22 to the committee within two business days at the conclusion  
23 of this hearing.

24 [The information referred to follows:]

25 [COMMITTEE INSERT]



1 Chairman Wicker: This has been a great panel, Mr.  
2 Ranking Member. And we are adjourned, with the thanks of  
3 the committee.

4 [Whereupon, at 11:26 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]  
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