



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## **BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)**

### **Army Nearly Done with Probe of Fort Detrick Lab**

*Washington Post*, 23 April 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Army investigators are close to closing a probe into the disappearance of deadly pathogens at Fort Detrick's infectious disease laboratory in Frederick and have found no evidence yet of criminal misconduct, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command said yesterday. (778 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **Bio-Seq Unveils New Handheld Bio-Warfare Detection Device**

*TG Daily*, 23 April 2009; <http://www.tgdaily.com/>

Smiths Detection has unveiled a handheld biological testing unit designed for military and emergency response applications. (330 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## **CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)**

### **The Bahamas Becomes 188<sup>th</sup> State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention**

*OPCW*, 23 April 2009, <http://www.opcw.org/>

On 21 April 2009 the Bahamas deposited its instrument of ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) with the Secretary General of the United Nations... (434 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **India Completes Chemical Weapons Disposal; Iraq Declares Stockpile**

*Global Security Newswire*, 27 April 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

India has become the third nation to eliminate its known stockpile of chemical weapons, the organization that monitors adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] announced last week. (853 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Army Destroys 60 Percent of U.S. Chemical Weapons**

*CMA*, 28 April 2008, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

Today, U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) officials announced the destruction of 60 percent of the U.S. declared stockpile under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

(406 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)(CONT.)

### **Depot Holds Nation's Last Nerve Agent Stockpile**

*Richmond Register*, 30 April 2009, <http://www.richmondregister.com/>

The Blue Grass Army Depot is now the home of America's remaining stockpile of nerve agent (VX and GB)... (467 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **State of Colorado: Chemical Weapon Checks are Insufficient**

*The Pueblo Chieftain*, 01 May 2009, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Colorado health officials are continuing to put pressure on the Army to improve the way it monitors the igloos housing mustard agent weapons at the Pueblo Chemical Depot. (628 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW)

### **Latvia Plans to Ratify the UN Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War**

*Latvia Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, 28 Apr 2009, <http://www.am.gov.lv/>

On 28 April, the Government of Latvia ratified the draft law on the [CCW] Protocol V. (186 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS

### **U.S. and India Hold the Second Meeting of the Indo-United States Civil Nuclear Energy Working Group**

*CQ Federal Department and Agency Documents*, 30 April 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

The United States hosted the second meeting of the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Energy Working Group at Idaho National Laboratory on April 28-30, 2009. (298 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **North Korea Not Likely to Resume Full Nuclear Talks, U.S. Says**

*Global Security Newswire*, 01 May 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said yesterday [April 30] it was "implausible, if not impossible" that North Korea would rejoin the six-nation process aimed at dismantling its nuclear program, Kyodo News reported. (490 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS (CONT.)

### **Indian Communists Open to "Reworking" U.S. Nuclear Deal, Party Leader Says** *Global Security Newswire, 01 May 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>*

An Indian communist political party indicated it would seek to revise a civilian nuclear trade deal with the United States if the party gained sufficient sway in the country's ongoing general elections, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday (April 29). (312 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

### **Kazakhstan to Join MTCR**

*Kazakhstan Live, 27 April 2009, <http://www.kazakhstanlive.com/>*

Kazakhstan has consistently pursued a policy of joining major international export control regimes—and today the priority is to join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). (415 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

### **North Korea Renews Warning on South's Plan to Join U.S.-Led Drive**

*Yonhap News, 04 May 2009, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/>*

North Korea on Monday [May 4] renewed its warning that South Korea's participation in a U.S.-led security campaign will be regarded as a declaration of war and vowed to bolster its nuclear force in self-defense. (331 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

### **Lugar Introduces Legislation to Improve Nunn-Lugar Program**

*Press Release, 23 April 2008, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>*

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar today [April 23] introduced the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Improvement Act of 2009. (766 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START) (CONT.)

### **First Round of Russian-U.S. Talks on START to be Held in Moscow on May 18-20**

*Moscow Interfax-AVN Online, 28 April 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

Russia and the United States have agreed that the first round of START talks will be held in Moscow between May 18 and 20, the Russian Foreign Ministry said. (110 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S. Ready to Cut Nuclear Warheads and Their Delivery Means, Not Warheads in Storage**

*Moscow Interfax, 04 May 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

Washington is prepared to cut not only nuclear warheads, but also their delivery means, but it does not agree to take nuclear warheads kept in storage into account in a new strategic arms reduction treaty. (149 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

DTRA

## Army Nearly Done with Probe of Fort Detrick Lab

*Washington Post*, 23 April 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Army investigators are close to closing a probe into the disappearance of deadly pathogens at Fort Detrick's infectious disease laboratory in Frederick [Maryland] and have found no evidence yet of criminal misconduct, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command said yesterday.

The investigation of the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases is "in the final stages of its mandatory review process before being closed," said Christopher Grey, a spokesman for the criminal investigation division. The command "has found no evidence to date of any criminality related to the unaccounted-for items," he said.

Since last year, investigators have been trying to discover what happened to three small vials of Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus that were unaccounted for, according to Caree Vander Linden, the spokeswoman for the lab.

Although the quantity of the missing virus sample is small, the investigation shows how seriously military authorities take a possible security breach at the Army lab, which is responsible for developing countermeasures to such potential biological agents as anthrax and Ebola. The investigation was first reported yesterday in the Frederick News-Post.

The virus that causes Venezuelan equine encephalitis is mosquito borne and usually causes a mild flulike illness but can also cause brain inflammation and death. It has potential for use as a biological weapon but is far less lethal than some other agents the lab works with.

Vander Linden said that when one scientist left the institute several years ago, he handed down his materials to another scientist, who left three years later. Last year, a successor took an inventory of the samples and found three vials missing, triggering an investigation, she said. The vials were probably missing because a freezer in which they were kept failed, destroying the batch, she said.

Vander Linden declined to name the scientists involved.

"We'll probably never know exactly what happened," an Army official said. "It could be the freezer malfunction. It could be they never existed." Although one lead scientist has responsibility for a stock of biological material, many lab workers on that scientist's staff might have access to it, so Army investigators have talked to "literally hundreds of people" but have apparently found no "criminality involved," said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to speak on the record.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

Alan Schmaljohn, a longtime scientist at the lab who is now a professor at the University of Maryland, said he had been questioned two or three months ago as someone who once had access to the virus.

"They caught me on my cell phone on the road, and I stopped and talked to them for quite a long time," Schmaljohn said in an interview. "She was just going down this whole list of questions, including, 'Did you take it?'"

Schmaljohn said he hadn't. He said the quantity of missing material was relatively small and easy to lose, especially if one of the freezers fails, requiring the vials to be rearranged.

"The number of vials is utterly meaningless," Schmaljohn said. "Three vials missing is no indication of any evil doing... It's almost equivalent to saying you're missing 3 cents out of the national budget... From the scientist's point of view it is inconsequential, but from the regulator's point of view it is an indication of sloppiness, and they are finally going to take rugged action."

The Fort Detrick lab has been under heavy pressure to tighten security since the 2001 anthrax attacks, which killed five people and sickened 17 others. FBI investigators say they believe the anthrax strain used in the attacks originated at the Army lab, and its prime suspect in the investigation, Bruce E. Ivins, researched anthrax there. Ivins committed suicide last year amid an investigation into his activities.

The stricter security measures imposed since the anthrax attacks have been challenged by some scientists, who say they slow down research and are ineffective.

The new rules force scientists to keep closer tabs on the quantity of biological materials, but keeping an inventory is harder than keeping track of nuclear or chemical materials because viruses and bacteria are constantly replicating and dying.

In February, a separate problem accounting for Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus triggered the suspension of most research at the lab. A spot check in January found 20 samples of the virus in a box of vials instead of the 16 listed in the institute's database, Vander Linden said.

Most work was stopped until the institute could take an inventory of its entire stock of viruses and bacteria. She said that the inventory was almost complete and that some labs that finished their checks have resumed research. The official said the pathogens are used for medical research, not weapons research.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Bio-Seeq Unveils New Handheld Bio-Warfare Detection Device

TG Daily, 23 April 2009; <http://www.tgdaily.com/>

Smiths Detection has unveiled a handheld biological testing unit designed for military and emergency response applications. Bio-Seeq Plus provides on-site identification of biological warfare agents (BWAs) such as Anthrax (pX01 & pX02), Tularemia, Plague and Pan Orthopox.

"With suspicious powder incidents increasing over the past decade, we are committed to introducing new products that meet the varied needs of emergency responders around the globe," said a Smiths Detection spokesperson. "Bio-Seeq Plus has the ability to provide lab-quality results in the field, which will enable appropriate responses to potential biological agent attacks."

According to Global Security, the majority of biological weapons consist of living organisms and are capable of replicating once disseminated. "In a civil situation, major subway systems in a densely populated urban area could be targeted for biological agent strike, resulting in massive political and social disorganization. Approximately 10 grams of anthrax spores can kill as many persons as a ton of sarin," stated the organization's website.

David W. Siegrist of the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, expressed similar sentiments. "If a rogue regime were to mount such an unconventional asymmetric attack, they might choose biological weapons because their extreme destructive potential is concentrated in a relatively small and unremarkable package with virtually no detectable sensor signature. Because of the agent's incubation period, the perpetrators might be gone before anyone knew that an attack had been made," explained Siegrist. "Biological agents, unlike ballistic missiles, lend themselves to clandestine dissemination. Warfare itself may be becoming more total and losing much of its political character in some situations. Biological weapons, which kill people but leave infrastructure intact, could become the 'poor man's neutron bomb.'"

The Obama administration, which acknowledged that biological weapons pose an "increasing national security risk," has pledged to:

- Manage potential disease outbreaks by linking health care providers, hospitals and public health agencies;
- Accelerate the development of new medicines, vaccines and production capabilities; and
- Lead an international effort to diminish the impact of major infectious disease epidemics.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

DTRA

## The Bahamas Becomes 188<sup>th</sup> State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention

OPCW, 23 April 2009, <http://www.opcw.org/>

On 21 April 2009 the Bahamas deposited its instrument of ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) with the Secretary General of the United Nations and after 30 days the Convention will enter into force for the country, making it the 188<sup>th</sup> State Party to the treaty. This reduces to seven the number of States that have not yet joined.\*\*

The OPCW Director-General, Ambassador Rogelio Pfitrter, welcomed the decision as another significant step toward achieving universality of the Convention and strengthening global peace and security. “The ratification of the CWC by the Bahamas draws us ever closer to our goal of realizing a universal ban on chemical weapons, and we call upon those States that have not yet adhered to the Convention to do so without delay,” the Director-General said.

The CWC aims to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction by prohibiting the development, production or use of chemical weapons by States Parties, which in turn must take the steps necessary to enforce that prohibition within their jurisdiction. All States Parties are obliged to declare and destroy any stockpiles of chemical weapons they may hold and any facilities which produced them, as well as any chemical weapons they abandoned on the territory of other States Parties in the past. All States Parties declare to the OPCW the extent of specific activities which could pose a risk to the object and purpose of the Convention. These activities are then subject to international verification and monitoring by the OPCW Secretariat, primarily through inspections. States Parties agree to abide by a verification regime for certain toxic chemicals and their precursors in order to ensure that such chemicals are only used for purposes not prohibited.

The Bahamas will now be eligible to benefit from the OPCW’s international cooperation and assistance programs, which provide support in drafting and enacting the legislation necessary to implement the Convention at the national level. This legislation enables States Parties to detect, prosecute and punish any breach of the chemical weapons ban committed on their territory or by their nationals anywhere in the world.

In addition, the OPCW provides support in the practical implementation of the Convention’s stipulations—in particular, the establishment of an effective National Authority to facilitate annual declarations and OPCW inspections—as well as monitoring chemical transfers and maintaining relevant chemical transfer restrictions. Member States receive training and may draw upon the Organization’s expertise to enhance their national civil protection in the event of a chemical weapons attack or the threat of such an attack.

\*\* Angola, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, Somalia and Syria.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

DTRA

## India Completes Chemical Weapons Disposal; Iraq Declares Stockpile

*Global Security Newswire, 27 April 2009, <http://qsn.nti.org/>*

India has become the third nation to eliminate its known stockpile of chemical weapons, the organization that monitors adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] announced last week.

India on March 26 notified the Technical Secretariat to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that it had completed operations, according to OPCW Director General Rogelio Pfirter.

"I wish to sincerely, warmly, and emphatically congratulate India on this laudable achievement, which is the result of a consistent and unwavering commitment shown by India since entry into force of the convention," he told the agency's Executive Council. "This attainment further strengthens the Convention as an effective instrument for promoting the objectives of peace and security."

All member nations to the Convention are prohibited from developing, producing, stockpiling, using or transferring chemical warfare materials such as mustard blister agent or sarin and VX nerve agents.

Albania and another nation... have already disposed of their chemical arsenals.

India joined the pact in 1996 and declared its stockpile of banned warfare materials the next year. It is believed to have held 1,000 tons of mustard agent, destroyed through incineration, according to the environmental organization Global Green USA.

The other declared chemical weapons possessor states are Libya, Russia, the United States and, as of last month, Iraq.

"Iraq submitted its initial declaration on 12 March 2009, and has declared two bunkers with filled and unfilled chemical weapons munitions, some precursors, as well as five former chemical weapons production facilities," Pfirter said last week.

Iraq's history with chemical weapons is well known. The Hussein regime developed blister and nerve agents, and then used them against Iran and Iraqi Kurds in the 1980s. Tens of thousands of munitions and nearly 700 metric tons of warfare materials were destroyed in the years after the first Gulf War, but suspicions in Washington persisted that Baghdad had not fully dismantled its arsenal, according to the Nuclear Threat Initiative.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

The U.S.-led 2003 invasion of Iraq was justified partly on the threat posed by the regime's alleged WMD activities. No indications of existing unconventional weapons operations were found after the war. Iraq joined the CWC earlier this year.

The declaration contained no surprises, OPCW spokesman Michael Luhan indicated. The production facilities were "put out of commission" by airstrikes during the 1991 conflict, while U.N. personnel afterward secured the chemical munitions in the bunkers, he said.

"These are legacy weapons, remnants," Luhan told Global Security Newswire today. He declined to discuss how many weapons were stored in the bunkers or what materials they contained. The weapons are not believed to be in a usable state.

The bunkers were damaged during the 2003 campaign. The OPCW Technical Secretariat must now consider how to safely access the sites to verify Iraq's declaration, Luhan said. Eventually, all production facilities will have to be fully dismantled and the weapons destroyed.

More than 43 percent of the declared global stocks of Category 1 chemical weapons, materials that have little if any peaceful application and pose a "high risk" to the Convention, have been destroyed, along with nearly 52 percent of Category 2 materials, which create a "significant risk" but also have commercial uses, Pfirter said. All least-dangerous Category 3 weapons have been eliminated.

By the end of March, Russia had destroyed 12,065 metric tons of chemical warfare materials, roughly 30 percent of the world's largest stockpile that once stood at 40,000 tons. The United States had eliminated roughly 16,466 metric tons, nearly 60 percent of its original arsenal of more than 28,500 tons.

Both nations have until April 2012 to complete operations. The United States has acknowledged that it will miss that deadline by a number of years, while some observers are skeptical about Russia's claims that it will meet its obligation.

Libya continues to prepare its destruction facility for elimination of an estimated 23 metric tons of banned material, Luhan said.

Work also continues to recover tens of thousands of munitions abandoned by the Japanese military in China at the end of World War II.

"The current work on the draft detailed plan for verification and facility arrangement for mobile destruction facilities is progressing. It is our hope to have these documents near completion by

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

the end of this year, in time for the anticipated beginning of destruction operations scheduled for the second half of 2010," Pfirter said.

A total of 188 nations have joined the Convention, leaving just seven on the outside—Angola, Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, North Korea, Somalia and Syria. Angola is likely to be the next nation to join, Luhan said.

He acknowledged that the others are likely to prove harder cases, with membership in the pact tied to regional and global concerns and other nonproliferation and disarmament issues. At least two of the nations, North Korea and Syria, are widely suspected of maintaining chemical weapons arsenals.

"The closer we get to [treaty universality] ... the steeper it gets," Luhan said. "The rest are going to be difficult."

However, the organization will continue to focus on the matter. "The revived push for global nuclear disarmament could also provide momentum for worldwide elimination of chemical weapons," Luhan said.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Army Destroys 60 Percent of U.S. Chemical Weapons

CMA, 28 April 2008, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

Today, U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) officials announced the destruction of 60 percent of the U.S. declared stockpile under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). This milestone was achieved Saturday, April 25. CMA reached the 50 percent milestone in December 2007 and is poised to destroy its two-millionth munition in the coming months.

“We have increased our efficiency at destroying the nation’s chemical weapons stockpile while maintaining the highest safety and environmental compliance standards,” said Conrad Whyne, CMA Director. “This accomplishment is the result of a true team effort between our storage and destruction staff consisting of both government and contractor personnel, and I commend the dedication of the members of our highly skilled work force,” he added.

“It took eight years to destroy the first 10 percent of agent, including agent destroyed before the CWC entered into force. Back then, the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) was our first operating facility, and we were still mastering operations,” said Col. Robert Billington, CMA Project Manager for Chemical Stockpile Elimination. “Since then, we have systematically applied the lessons learned from JACADS and our other operating sites to continually improve our efficiency,” he said.

Another big success of CMA’s chemical demilitarization program is safety. “We have worked hard to instill a safety culture throughout the program,” said Greg St. Pierre, CMA Director of Risk Management. “Over time, our work force has reduced our Recordable Injury Rate or RIR—the rate of injuries per 200,000 man-hours worked which we report to OSHA—from more than 4.0 at JACADS to 0.62, our March 2009 rate. By contrast, the construction industry RIR is 6.3. Industries with a lower injury rate are finance, data processing and libraries,” he added.

In reaching the 60 percent destruction mark, CMA has also reduced the overall continued storage risk from the nation’s stockpiled chemical weapons by 94 percent. Much of this reduction is due to CMA’s complete destruction of VX and GB nerve agents at its chemical demilitarization sites, achieved in December 2008. The storage risk continues to decrease with every new destruction milestone CMA achieves.

Destruction of chemical weapons is complete at Newport, Indiana; Aberdeen, Maryland; and Johnston Island. Operations continue at CMA’s remaining destruction sites in Tooele, Utah; Umatilla, Oregon; Anniston, Alabama; and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. These sites are now destroying or preparing to destroy blister agent. CMA continues to safely store chemical agent munitions near Richmond, Kentucky and at Pueblo, Colorado.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Depot Holds Nation's Last Nerve Agent Stockpile

*Richmond Register*, 30 April 2009, <http://www.richmondregister.com/>

The Blue Grass Army Depot is now the home of America's remaining stockpile of nerve agent (VX and GB) after the Army's Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) officials announced Tuesday the destruction of 60 percent of the nation's declared stockpile under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

"All of the sites that are currently operating still have agent left, but it's a blister agent," said Dick Sloan, spokesperson for the chemical activity operations at the depot.

All chemical weapon stockpiles throughout the U.S. have destroyed the nerve agent first because it is the most dangerous when compared to blister agent.

"We're going to get rid of our nerve agent first, but we still have a ways to go," Sloan said.

There are 523 tons of nerve and blister agents combined that remain at the depot. ...

The aging munitions at the depot have resulted in slight vapor leaks in the past and most recently, a nerve-agent-filled steel holding container leaked because of metal corrosion.

Although the weapons have been stored there from the 1940s on, the path to weapons destruction has by no means taken the fast track. Approximately 93 percent of the plant's design is completed. It has previously been estimated that the depot's chemical weapons will be destroyed between 2023 and 2024, depending on governmental funding.

In reaching the 60 percent destruction mark, CMA has also reduced the overall continued storage risk from the nation's stockpiled chemical weapons by 94 percent.

"We're so proud that this has gone so well with no accidents," Sloan said. "It's been a very safe program, and we're really proud to be associated with it. We plan to keep that tradition."

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

DTRA

## State of Colorado: Chemical Weapon Checks are Insufficient

*The Pueblo Chieftain*, 01 May 2009, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Colorado health officials are continuing to put pressure on the Army to improve the way it monitors the igloos housing mustard agent weapons at the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

Doug Knappe, of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, read a statement at Wednesday night's meeting of the Colorado Chemical Demilitarization Citizens Advisory Commission charging that the way mustard agent leaks are monitored falls well below the standards that will be used by another Pentagon agency in charge of destroying the weapons and that leaks are found too late.

The Army's Chemical Materials Agency makes a cycle of the igloos every quarter, checking on the 780,000 mortar rounds and artillery shells that contain a total of 2,611 tons of mustard agent. Because they're not monitored continuously, Knappe said, "It is currently obvious to the state that unquantified amounts of mustard agent are released to the environment."

The state health department has declared the stockpile a hazardous waste and has already taken the Defense Department to federal court, trying to get a commitment for total destruction of the weapons by 2017. That's the same deadline Congress has set but Defense Department officials have yet to come up with a funding request to get the job done by then and are still working under a time frame that would push the completion beyond 2020.

Two representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also were in Pueblo Wednesday night to describe the kind of monitoring that will take place when the destruction program gets underway.

Terry Tincher, branch chief for the CDC's chemical weapons disposal oversight program, said that once work begins to dismantle and then neutralize the weapons, CDC officials will oversee the process, as they've done at a number of Chemical Materials Agency installations around the country.

CMA is in charge of most weapons destruction programs, with the exception of Pueblo's and the project at the Bluegrass Army Depot in Kentucky. Those two are under the Pentagon's Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.

The CDC will install monitoring equipment at the project site to protect workers, Tincher said, but also will monitor air quality around the facility.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

Commission member John Thatcher, whose home is a mile from the stockpile, asked if the CDC had any control over the Army's current monitoring system, which he said "wasn't very scientific."

Tincher said that the CDC is not involved during storage but only when destruction starts. Ross Vincent, another commission member, asked why the commission had not seen any reports from the CDC, which has been monitoring the design of the destruction project.

Tincher said those reports had been provided to the Defense Department but that because the Pueblo facility was designed so long ago, there haven't been any lately. Vincent asked that future reports be sent to the commission.

The actual destruction of weapons is still several years off but Ed Snatchko, Bechtel's construction manager, said that work on the buildings and equipment is about 25 percent complete.

Snatchko said that the major elements are well underway. Walls are going up on the Enhanced Reconfiguration Building where workers will remove the explosives from the weapons. The Agent Processing Building, which Snatchko called the "heart" of the facility, has had about half of its equipment installed and walls will be enclosing it soon. That building is where the weapons will be washed out and the mustard agent neutralized with hot water.

By winter, Snatchko said, the building should be fully enclosed "and a couple hundred electricians will be working in there."

Defense Department officials still have not made a decision on what to do with the wastewater from the process but the plans for the site still include a biotreatment plant, even though some in the Pentagon have advocated off-site treatment.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Latvia Plans to Ratify the UN Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War

Latvia Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 28 Apr 2009, <http://www.am.gov.lv/>

On 28 April, the Government of Latvia ratified the draft law on the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Protocol V.

With the law coming into effect, Latvia will then be subject to the UN Convention additional protocol which envisages national responsibility and practical implementation in the liquidation of the consequences of armed conflict.

The Protocol requires states that are involved in armed conflicts to accept responsibility for the territories under their control and to clear and neutralize Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and to provide warnings to civilians of the dangers of these devices, including the identification, monitoring and isolation of such territories known to contain ERW.

The Protocol envisages mutual co-operation and exchange of information among those member states so as to realize its stated aims.

Latvia's joining this international instrument is to be regarded as another step towards the strengthening of the principle of international human rights. The primary goal of the Convention is the protection of civilians against the explosive remnants of war.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## U.S. and India Hold the Second Meeting of the Indo-United States Civil Nuclear Energy Working Group

*CQ Federal Department and Agency Documents, 30 April 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

The United States hosted the second meeting of the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Energy Working Group at Idaho National Laboratory on April 28-30, 2009. This was the first meeting held by the Working Group since entry into force of the U.S.-India peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement. The agreement, signed in October 2008, aims to provide new opportunities for trade and job creation for both economies, help India meet its rapidly increasing energy needs in an environmentally responsible way, and enhance global nonproliferation efforts by bringing India closer to the nonproliferation mainstream.

With completion of the peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement, both governments are now working to reinvigorate technical discussions begun under the Working Group in 2006. Mr. Shane Johnson, Acting Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy in the U.S. Department of Energy, and Dr. Ravi Grover, Director of India's Strategic & Planning Group in the Department of Atomic Energy, served as co-chairs of the meeting. They opened the dialogue by reaffirming their commitment to work collaboratively to face global economic, climate change, and energy security challenges.

Discussions focused on deepening mutual understanding of each country's nuclear energy development plans, including light water reactors, near term reactor deployment, licensing, management of nuclear waste, research and development programs as well as international best practices. The U.S. delivered presentations on safeguards and physical protection. The Working Group will continue its efforts by developing an action plan to focus collaborative work efforts. Its next meeting is scheduled near the end of 2009 in India.

The Obama Administration is committed to the implementation of civil nuclear cooperation agreement with India and looks forward to India bringing its IAEA Safeguards Agreement into force, filing its declaration of facilities pursuant to the Safeguards Agreement, publicly announcing reactor park sites for U.S. companies, and enacting global standards of liability protection.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

DTRA

## North Korea Not Likely to Resume Full Nuclear Talks, U.S. Says

*Global Security Newswire*, 01 May 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said yesterday [April 30] it was “implausible, if not impossible” that North Korea would rejoin the six-nation process aimed at dismantling its nuclear program, Kyodo News reported.

Pyongyang said it was abandoning the talks after the U.N. Security Council issued a statement condemning the Asian nation's April 5 rocket launch, which has been assessed by several nations as a test of long-range missile technology. The regime also expelled all U.S. and U.N. nuclear monitors and said it would resume operations at the plutonium-producing Yongbyon complex, which had been frozen under a 2007 denuclearization agreement.

“We have been pushing and trying to promote the six-party framework for one basic reason, because we believe this is the best mechanism, up until now, for getting the North to live up to its obligations, in terms of denuclearizing,” said State Department spokesman Robert Wood. “But I can't tell you what the future is going to hold, if the North should not come back to the table.”

“If we have to look at other options, you know, diplomatic options, we certainly will,” he said. “There is skepticism about the North's intentions, and it doesn't appear likely that the North, at least from the signs we have seen so far, is willing to return to the negotiating table.”

Washington plans to discuss the matter with the other nations in the talks—China, Japan, Russia and South Korea, according to Wood.

Some observers have said that the rocket launch and North Korea's more recent threats to resume nuclear and missile testing are intended to draw the United States into bilateral negotiations. Others argue that Pyongyang simply has no intention of giving up its handful of nuclear weapons.

“It is no secret that we are frustrated,” according to a high-level State Department official. “I think it has come to a point where the administration and other governments have just been exhausted by the North's behavior.”

Washington also wants China, the lone major ally to North Korea, to step up, Kyodo reported.

“Countries that have leverage like the Chinese need to convince the North that this is in the North's interest to pursue denuclearization,” the official said.

back to top

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

North Korea would not receive any additional U.S. aid until it resumes negotiations, Clinton said.

“We have absolutely no interest and no willingness on the part of this administration to give them any economic aid at all,” she told the Senate Appropriations Committee. “They are digging themselves into a deeper and deeper hole with the international community.”

The Obama administration for the upcoming fiscal year had sought \$176.5 million to support North Korean denuclearization activities, the Yonhap News Agency reported. Under the 2007 deal, it was to supply 200,000 tons of heavy fuel oil and provide funding for disablement of key plants at Yongbyon. That second phase of work was under way and was meant to be followed by full dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear infrastructure.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Indian Communists Open to "Reworking" U.S. Nuclear Deal, Party Leader Says

*Global Security Newswire*, 01 May 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

An Indian communist political party indicated it would seek to revise a civilian nuclear trade deal with the United States if the party gained sufficient sway in the country's ongoing general elections, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday (April 29).

Leftist lawmakers led an extended drive to block the agreement, which makes U.S. nuclear fuel and technology available to New Delhi in exchange for opening India's civilian nuclear sites to international inspections. Last July, the country's ruling administration secured enough parliamentary support to overcome attempts to block ratification of the deal.

"I cannot say exactly how we will move but we are committed to reworking the 123 agreement," said Prakash Karat, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party also rejected the deal in 2007 but recently adopted a more conciliatory stance on the pact. Nine Indian political groups outside the BJP and the country's ruling Congress party have expressed various concerns with the existing agreement, Karat said.

"We have some ideas but I don't want to talk about it [until] we discuss [it] with all these parties. ... If there is a possibility of a new government, a Common Minimum Program, we will discuss and then decide," he said, referring to a political agenda negotiated by parties in an Indian coalition government.

The Obama administration yesterday said it was "committed" to the nuclear agreement and was still waiting for India to implement the inspections regime and declare its nuclear sites, among other measures.

Officials from both countries held a three-day meeting at the Idaho National Laboratory this week on construction of light-water power reactors and related issues, the U.S. Energy Department said. U.S. representatives at the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Energy Working Group presented information on safeguards and physical security measures.

The group is scheduled to hold its third meeting later this year in India.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Kazakhstan to Join MTCR

*Kazakhstan Live*, 27 April 2009, <http://www.kazakhstanlive.com/>

Kazakhstan has consistently pursued a policy of joining major international export control regimes—and today the priority is to join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). Participation in the MTCR has a particular urgency in light of Kazakhstan's national space program and the ongoing development of Baikonour, the country's unique space launch complex.

Accession to the MTCR will also help to strengthen the national export control system and enhance its position in the "sensitive" materials market. The MTCR's goal is to reduce the risk of the spread of weapons of mass destruction by controlling the supply of equipment and technology which could assist in creating a system of such weapons' delivery.

Kazakhstan already adheres to the MTCR's Guidelines and the Equipment, Software & Technology Annex and signed the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation in 2005. Kazakhstan is also a party to agreements that form the basis of all international non-proliferation regimes: the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CWC), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban (CTBT). In addition, Kazakhstan has signed 13 international conventions to combat terrorism, including the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), drafted by Dr. Richard H. Speier, is an informal and voluntary partnership between 34 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile technology. MTCR was established in April 1987 by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States to curb the spread of unmanned delivery systems for nuclear weapons, specifically delivery systems that could carry a minimum payload of 500 kg a minimum of 300 km. At the annual meeting in Oslo in July 1992 it was agreed to expand the scope of the partnership to include nonproliferation of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for all weapons of mass destruction, making the payload/range threshold less rigid than the original 500kg/300km. Prohibited materials are divided into two Categories, which are outlined in the MTCR Equipment, Software, and Technology Annex. In 2002, the MTCR was supplemented by the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC), also known as the Hague Code of Conduct, which calls for restraint and care in the proliferation of unmanned delivery systems, regardless of range or payload, and has 119 members, thus working parallel to the MTCR with broader restrictions and a larger membership.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## North Korea Renews Warning on South's Plan to Join U.S.-Led Drive

Yonhap News, 04 May 2009, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/>

North Korea on Monday [May 4] renewed its warning that South Korea's participation in a U.S.-led security campaign will be regarded as a declaration of war and vowed to bolster its nuclear force in self-defense.

The warning has been repeated by North Korea several times since the Seoul government announced its plan in early April to expand its participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) aimed at curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. South Korea is currently an observer in the campaign.

Seoul's Lee Myung-bak government has repeatedly postponed the official PSI announcement amid the threats from North Korea and has yet to decide on when to make it. The Rodong Sinmun, North Korea's main newspaper, published by the Workers' Party, blasted Lee's recent remarks at a meeting with security-related Cabinet ministers that despite the postponements, Seoul will eventually join the PSI.

"This cannot be construed otherwise than extremely reckless and bellicose moves to drive the inter-Korean relations to the brink of war in collusion with outside forces," the paper said in a commentary. ...

The paper lambasted the PSI as a U.S.-led alliance aimed at "tightening the military blockade against the DPRK and isolating and stifling it."

Seoul officials argue South Korea is not specifically targeting the North but is joining global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, missiles and other weapons of mass destruction.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## Lugar Introduces Legislation to Improve Nunn-Lugar Program

Press Release, 23 April 2008, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar today [April 23] introduced the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Improvement Act of 2009.

“The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction remains the number one national security threat facing the United States and the international community. Our success in responding to this threat depends on cooperation with other nations and on maintaining a basic consensus on non-proliferation principles. The Nunn-Lugar program has become the primary tool through which the United States works to safely destroy nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capacity. Through Nunn-Lugar, the United States has eliminated more nuclear weapons than the combined arsenals of the United Kingdom, France, and China. When the Soviet Union dissolved, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus emerged as the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers in the world. Today they are nuclear weapons free.

“While originally focused on the states of the former Soviet Union, Nunn-Lugar has also produced results outside of Russia. The program eliminated a formerly secret chemical weapons stockpile in Albania. Other governments, such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Congo, the Philippines, and Indonesia are now inquiring about Nunn-Lugar assistance with dangerous weapons and materials,” Lugar said.

“Last month the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) released a report on the future of the Nunn-Lugar program. It provided a critically important set of recommendations that should guide the Obama Administration’s efforts to expand the Nunn-Lugar program around the world,” Lugar continued. “The report argues persuasively that the Nunn-Lugar program should be expanded geographically, updated in form and function and supported as an active tool of foreign policy. It states the program must be less cumbersome and bureaucratic so it can be more agile, flexible, and responsive to ensure timely contributions across a larger number of countries.”

The NAS Report recommends that the Pentagon take the following steps:

- 1) Remove any remaining geographic limitations on the program and streamline contracting procedures;
- 2) Request from Congress limited “notwithstanding authority” to give Nunn-Lugar the flexibility it needs for future engagements in unexpected locations;
- 3) Request that Congress exempt the Nunn-Lugar program from the Miscellaneous Receipts Act to enable the program to accept funds from foreign countries and to commingle those with program funds to accomplish nonproliferation and disarmament goals;

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

- 4) Review the legal and policy underpinnings of the Nunn-Lugar program because many are cumbersome, dated, limiting, and often diminish value and hinder success;
- 5) In addition to supporting traditional arms control and nonproliferation goals, Nunn-Lugar should be used to advance other multilateral instruments such as the Proliferation Security Initiative and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540;
- 6) While the Nunn-Lugar program grew through the 1990s, there was little corresponding growth in the size of the staff that guided policy—the office must be expanded; and
- 7) Engage broader military components, including the Unified Combatant Commands, to ensure full coordination and effective implementation of Nunn-Lugar.

Most of the recommendations do not require legislation and Lugar has asked the Obama Administration to implement them. This updated legislation would establish the legal authority to accomplish the tasks of the Nunn-Lugar program better.

“I am delighted that President Obama made the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program such a high profile issue during his campaign. In 2005, then-Senator Obama and I traveled to Russia to see the Nunn-Lugar program in action. We visited the Russian nuclear warhead storage facility at Saratov and the mobile missile dismantlement facility near Perm. This experience gives him a unique vantage point to take important steps to revitalize and expand the program.

“The Nunn-Lugar program has made critically important contributions to U.S. national security through the elimination of strategic weapons systems and platforms arrayed against us. Even as the threat changes, I am confident that it will continue to serve U.S. interests with the right leadership and direction. I commend the members of the NAS committee for an insightful and invigorating set of recommendations. I ask my colleagues here in the Senate to support this legislation, and I am hopeful that the Obama Administration will use the report’s recommendations as a resource as they move to expand the program,” Lugar said.

“We must take every measure possible in addressing threats posed by weapons of mass destruction. We must eliminate those conditions that restrict us or delay our ability to act. The United States has the technical expertise and the diplomatic standing to dramatically benefit international security. American leaders must ensure that we have the political will and the resources to implement programs devoted to these ends.”

[For background on the Nunn-Lugar program and to obtain the latest Nunn-Lugar scorecard information, visit: The Nunn-Lugar program: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>  
The Nunn-Lugar scorecard: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/scorecard.html>]

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## **First Round of Russian-U.S. Talks on START to be Held in Moscow on May 18-20**

*Moscow Interfax-AVN Online, 28 April 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

Russia and the United States have agreed that the first round of START talks will be held in Moscow between May 18 and 20, the Russian Foreign Ministry said.

Following the instructions from the Russian and U.S. presidents, the first round of U.S.-Russian talks seeking to replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) due to expire on December 5, 2009, was held in Rome on April 24, it said.

"We have agreed to hold the first round of talks between the two delegations in the full format in Moscow between May 18 and 20, the Russian Foreign Ministry said.

"The meeting was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere," it said.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



21 April 2009 – 04 May 2009

**DTRA**

## **U.S. Ready to Cut Nuclear Warheads and Their Delivery Means, Not Warheads in Storage**

*Moscow Interfax, 04 May 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

Washington is prepared to cut not only nuclear warheads, but also their delivery means, but it does not agree to take nuclear warheads kept in storage into account in a new strategic arms reduction treaty.

“In the president's instructions after London it was clear that the focus of the negotiations will be strategic offensive armaments and that it includes delivery vehicles and warheads,” U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Rose Gottemoeller said in an interview with Interfax.

Gottemoeller said, however, that the U.S. is not prepared to cut warheads removed from delivery means and kept in storage.

“It is a new phase and a very different approach to the strategic arms reductions we have ever had in the past. I think we have to consider it as something for the future,” said Gottemoeller, who is the U.S. chief negotiator in talks with Russia on a new strategic arms reduction treaty.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.