



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



10 August – 23 August 2010

DTRA

## GENERAL ARMS CONTROL

### **Exploring the Many Facets of Deterrence**

State Department, 12 August 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation at Contributions of the U.S. Government to 21st Century National Security Strategy, U.S. Strategic Command, 2010 Deterrence Symposium

The United States and the world face great perils and urgent foreign policy challenges including ongoing wars and regional conflicts, the global economic crisis, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, worldwide poverty, food insecurity, and pandemic disease. (1,958 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

### **International Experts to Discuss Biological Weapons Use, Preparedness**

Global Security Newswire, 20 August 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

Law enforcement and public health experts from around the globe will gather next week in Switzerland to discuss the potential use of biological weapons and how nations can improve their preparedness to respond to intentional or natural disease outbreaks. (2,001 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **UMCDF Surpasses 50 Percent Milestone in Agent Destruction**

Chemical Materials Agency, 10 August 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF) has surpassed the 50 percent mark for destroying the original stockpile of chemical warfare agents at the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

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

### **Army Awards Contract to Begin Igloo Filter Installation**

Chemical Materials Agency, 09 August 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

The Army has awarded a \$1.3 million contract to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), McLean, Virginia, who awarded a subcontract to install sets of filters on each chemical storage igloo, to a Pueblo, Colorado company, MASS Services and Supply. (202 words)

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## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **Kyodo: UN Head's Japan Visit Fortifies His Resolve to Abolish Nuke Weapons**

*Tokyo Kyodo World Service, 09 August 2010, accessed via Open Source Center*

UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon on Monday said his recent visit to Japan, including stops in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the atomic bombings, renewed his pledge to realize a world free of nuclear weapons. (185 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)

### **Clinton Urges Senate to Move Quickly on Nuclear Treaty**

*AFP, 11 August 2010, <http://news.yahoo.com/>*

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Wednesday urged the Senate to move quickly to pass the new U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty when it resumes debate next month.

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

### **START Expiration Ends U.S. Inspection of Russian Nuclear Bases**

*Washington Post, 17 August 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>*

For the first time in 15 years, U.S. officials have lost their ability to inspect Russian long-range nuclear bases, where they had become accustomed to peering into missile silos, counting warheads and whipping out tape measures to size up rockets. (1,125 words)

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## FULL TEXT OF WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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Having negotiated the New START Treaty, which was a true interagency effort – and continues to be as we work to gain the advice and consent of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty – I can attest firsthand to the importance of leveraging the resources and expertise in cooperative ways throughout the U.S. Government in order to ensure the best possible result to enhance our national security.

As the Department of State's representative on this panel, I would like to address the part we play in 21st Century National Security Strategy and comment in particular on some of the things we are working on in the State Department's Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation.

### *Today's Threats*

The United States and the world face great perils and urgent foreign policy challenges including ongoing wars and regional conflicts, the global economic crisis, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, worldwide poverty, food insecurity, and pandemic disease.

These threats are different than those of the past. To better address all these threats, this administration has conducted a number of formal reviews over the past year, including the Ballistic Missile Defense Review, Quadrennial Defense Review, Nuclear Posture Review, National Space Policy, a review of export controls – which is ongoing, and of course, the National Security Strategy. These reviews emphasize a “whole-of-government” approach to the critical challenges facing the United States. The Department of State has participated actively in all these efforts.

More than ever before the interagency process under the coordination of the National Security Council is working to draw on the best ideas and inputs from across government agencies to ensure that the final product is representative of the best thinking government-wide and not just the views of the lead agency conducting the review.

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## *The State Department*

The State Department, for its part, is conducting its Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, which when completed will layout a blueprint for short-, medium- and long-term diplomatic efforts.

Our strategic direction for the future will entail the use of Smart Power to pursue foreign policy priorities by reaching out to friends and foes; elevating development as a core pillar of American power; further integrating civilian and military efforts; and leveraging U.S. economic strength and the power of our democratic example.

As Secretary Clinton has noted: “Military force may sometimes be necessary to protect our people and our interests. But diplomacy and development will be equally important in creating conditions for a peaceful, stable and prosperous world. That is the essence of Smart Power – using all the tools at our disposal.”

Secretary Clinton has done much to elevate the role of diplomacy in our national security efforts. This has included rebuilding the arms control capacity in the department, making us well poised to implement the President’s Prague agenda.

*VCI*

The State Department Bureau that I lead – the Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation – advances U.S. national security by promoting verifiable agreements and verification technologies, and by working to ensure compliance by other countries with respect to their arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments.

I would like to comment on several key areas in which we are working, the first being the New START Treaty:

- We believe the New START Treaty deserves the same bipartisan support that past arms control treaties with Russia have received. The original START Treaty was approved in the Senate by a vote of 93 to 6; the START II Treaty was approved 87 to 4; and, the Moscow Treaty was approved 95 to 0.
- We have been and we will continue to work with Senators to answer all their questions in support of the advice and consent process. We believe it is in the U.S. interest to ratify and bring the New START Treaty into force as soon as possible.

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- As General Chilton has testified: “our nation will be safer and more secure with this treaty than without it.” Seven former commanders of the former Strategic Air Command and U.S. Strategic Command have endorsed ratification of the Treaty.
- The New START Treaty is a continuation of the international arms control and nonproliferation framework that the United States and the Soviet Union, later the Russian Federation, have worked hard to foster and strengthen for the last 50 years. It will provide ongoing transparency and predictability regarding the world’s two largest nuclear arsenals, while preserving our ability to maintain the strong nuclear deterrent that remains an essential element of U.S. national security and the security of our partners and allies.
- The New START Treaty’s verification regime includes extensive provisions that contribute to verification of the Parties’ compliance, including notifications, data exchanges, agreed conversion and elimination procedures, inspections, demonstrations, and exhibitions. It also includes some significant innovations over the START verification regime, such as the provision of unique identifiers (a license plate if you will) for each ICBM, SLBM, and heavy bomber. In addition, reentry vehicle on-site inspections are designed to monitor the exact number of reentry vehicles emplaced on individual missiles selected for inspection, in line with the new Treaty’s innovative approach to counting warheads on delivery vehicles.
- The verification regime will provide each Party confidence that the other is upholding its obligations, while also being simpler and less costly to implement than START. The regime reflects the improved U.S.-Russian relationship since the end of the Cold War and reduces the disruptions to operations at strategic nuclear force facilities compared to those experienced during START implementation.
- The new treaty sets the stage for engaging other nuclear powers in fulfilling the goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and expanding opportunities for enhancing strategic stability.

Second, two other major goals of the Obama Administration are bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty – CTBT – and negotiating a verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty – FMCT:

- As pointed out in the Administration’s 2010 Nuclear Posture Review Report, ratification of the CTBT is central to leading other nuclear weapons states toward a world of

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diminished reliance on nuclear weapons, reduced nuclear competition, and eventual nuclear disarmament, a theme also reflected in the recently concluded Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

- Ratifying the CTBT will not be an easy task, but we will work closely with the Senate, the public and key stakeholders to achieve this goal. When the Senate declined to ratify the Treaty in 1999, there were two major concerns: verifiability and stockpile reliability. On the first, at that time the International Monitoring System (IMS) was merely a plan on paper. Now the IMS is over 80% complete and providing data, to include data on the two nuclear tests in North Korea.
- On reliability, in 1999 we had little experience in maintaining the stockpile through sophisticated science-based computational modeling. Today, however, the successful implementation of the Stockpile Stewardship Program is such that our nuclear experts say they know more about how these weapons work than we did when we actively tested them. So I think in both of these areas, we have a good story to tell.
- We will need to make our case to a Senate that has changed significantly since 1999. Our outreach on verification and reliability will seek to convince those Senators who had concerns when the Treaty was last addressed. Just as important, we must engage with the large number of Senators who will deal with the CTBT for the first time. The Administration has commissioned a number of reports, including a classified NIE and a National Academy of Sciences' report on the CTBT that should be completed in early fall. These documents, and others, will inform the Administration's assessment of the verifiability of the CTBT and our ability to maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal as we prepare to work with the Senate for favorable consideration of this important Treaty.
- Finally, U.S. ratification will strengthen our efforts to achieve ratification by the remaining states (i.e., China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, North Korea, and Pakistan) necessary for the Treaty to enter force.
- We also need to achieve greater controls over the materials needed to produce nuclear weapons. If the international community is serious about drawing down nuclear weapons, we must constrain the ability to build up. Bringing a verifiable FMCT into force is essential, both as a step in this process and, more broadly, to establish the conditions necessary for the achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons.

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- The United States was pleased last year when, after a decade of inactivity, the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament – the CD – adopted a work program that included a mandate for FMCT negotiations. To date, however, procedural objections have prevented the initiation of negotiations. We believe that the best way forward is for CD governments to address their respective security concerns during formal FMCT negotiations, and we are working hard to keep the CD focused on that goal.

## *National Space Policy*

The recently released National Space Policy is another example of a “whole-of -government” approach to critical challenges facing the United States, and the Department of State was an active participant in the process of formulating this new policy. U.S. leadership in space requires an approach that integrates all elements of national power, from technological knowledge and industrial capacity to alliance building and international cooperation. Pursuing the National Space Policy’s goals requires cooperation and collaboration across departments and agencies. It also requires enhanced cooperation with our allies, friends, and partners around in the world in strengthening stability in space. Increasing stability in space activities begins first with ensuring the long-term sustainability of the space environment through expanded international measures for orbital debris mitigation. Secondly, it depends on improving our shared situational awareness and understanding of who is using the space environment, what they are doing, and potential effects on other operators. Thirdly, strengthening space stability can be accomplished through improved information-sharing for space object collision avoidance, and fourthly, through the development of transparency and confidence-building measures to promote safe and responsible operations in space. Given the space opportunities, challenges, and threats facing the United States and its allies, these activities cannot be accomplished by any one department or agency working alone -- rather, they require the commitment and resources of the entire interagency.

## *Technology*

Finally, the United States has historically relied on innovative technologies to verify compliance with arms control treaties and agreements, and a number of new initiatives are underway that will require more technology development. My Bureau has taken a first look at the technology requirements for the entire arms control portfolio, and this was summarized in the Verification Technology Requirements Document we issued in the spring. I would like to draw your attention to several of the most pressing concerns outlined in that document. We are looking for new capabilities to support initiatives to further reduce nuclear arms, to secure fissile materials worldwide, and to reliably detect attempts to conduct covert nuclear tests. We are also looking

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to explore the full potential of the Open Skies Treaty. We will be turning to the scientific community for fresh ideas to help us find better ways to address natural and manmade biological threats. The Administration is also pursuing a number of initiatives that will require improved space situational awareness. Also, there is a continuing need to verify the Outer Space Treaty's ban on WMD in space, and on the prohibition against interference with National Technical Means (NTM) contained in a number of arms control treaties. These technology requirements are examined in greater depth in our formal document.

### *Conclusion*

None of the efforts I've mentioned would be possible without a strong and cohesive interagency process as coordinated by the National Security Council. Fulfillment of the President's agenda demands no less.

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## International Experts to Discuss Biological Weapons Use, Preparedness

*Global Security Newswire*, 20 August 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

Law enforcement and public health experts from around the globe will gather next week in Switzerland to discuss the potential use of biological weapons and how nations can improve their preparedness to respond to intentional or natural disease outbreaks. Specialists from roughly 100 of the Biological Weapons Convention's [BWC] member states are expected in Geneva for a four-day meeting beginning Monday.

The meeting is part of the "intersessional process" conducted between the convention's review conferences held every five years. This year's discussion is "perhaps the most lively" in years because "it combines both the peaceful side – developing public health capacity, disease surveillance and so on – with the very hard-edged security side that is responding to actual use of a biological weapon," Richard Lennane, head of the treaty's Implementation Support Unit [ISU], said last week in a telephone interview.

Those two parts of the 1975 pact have often appeared at odds with one another, Lennane said. Developing nations want more emphasis placed on peaceful uses of disease materials for research activities that can increase preparedness against natural epidemics, as well as gird their response capacity in the eventuality of a biological attack.

Meanwhile, Western countries believe the focus should be on the convention's security objectives, intended to prevent the spread of biowarfare agents and technology, he told *Global Security Newswire*.

This year's topics "will bring people together," Lennane predicted, because countries have begun to realize that peaceful capacity building for disease surveillance and research can also be used to protect against biological weapons.

"If a biological weapon is used, the first line of defense is being able to detect it and assess the situation quickly. At the same time, having that capacity has applications for ordinary public health and completely peaceful reasons," said Lennane, whose unit is composed of three people and housed within the UN Disarmament Affairs Office in Geneva.

The BWC prohibits the development, production and stockpiling of weaponized disease agents such as anthrax, smallpox and plague.

Since 2007, the United Nations in Geneva has hosted two convention meetings every year, focusing annually on different topics. This year is the fourth and final installment of the process.

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During each summer session, experts meet to present and hear presentations related to the chosen topic. During the winter conference, delegates from member nations evaluate the conclusions of the summer meeting and pass along recommendations, or "common understandings," to the convention's review conference.

The BWC review conferences, scheduled every five years, examine the implementation of the pact during the intervening period and can also recommend improvements to the nonproliferation regime. The 2011 summit will be the seventh such meeting. Experts split on how participants would react to this year's topics.

The upcoming experts meeting could enable law enforcement and forensics experts to interact with public health officials on topics such as dealing with biological samples and coordinating responses to a suspicious event, Kavita Berger, associate program director at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's Center for Science, Technology and Security Policy, said in a telephone interview this week.

Lennane, though, is "overoptimistic when he suggests that discussing international assistance in response to biological weapons use will resolve any Article X issues," said Jonathan Tucker, a senior fellow at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, referring to the section of the convention that deals with technology transfers and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of biotechnology. "It is unlikely that the more radical members of the Nonaligned Movement will view such assistance as adequate."

Countries such as China, India and Pakistan, seeking additional avenues of economic development, have consistently pressed BWC members to be more forthcoming in sharing their biotechnology, he said.

"Since biotechnology is inherently dual-use, there are some dilemmas associated with transferring it, particularly to countries suspected of pursuing illicit biowarfare programs," Tucker told GSN. "Article 3 of the BWC prohibits assisting other countries to acquire biological weapons and transferring dual-use technology would be a form of assistance."

### *Impact of the New U.S. Strategy*

Next week's meeting would be the first BWC session since the Obama administration unveiled its approach to the treaty during a states parties conference last December. The strategy focused on increasing preparedness to reduce the impact of outbreaks of infectious disease, whether natural or man-made.



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It also reaffirmed the Bush administration's opposition to an international verification regimen for the convention. White House officials in 2001 abruptly withdrew from almost seven years of negotiations aimed at creating an inspections protocol, concluding such measures would prove ineffective at increasing confidence in the international agreement and burdensome to U.S. biodefense efforts and the biotechnology industry.

"It's really too early to say" what impact the new approach would have on the convention going forward, according to Lennane. "It's not something that people are going to react to very specifically now but this is something everyone's going to be looking at in the lead up to the review conference," he said.

The ISU chief said some countries were "somewhat disappointed but at the same time not very surprised" that the Obama administration chose not to revive the verification protocol debate.

"Overall, it's helpful to have it spelled out so clearly at this stage of the process preparing for the review conference," Lennane said. "Whatever you think of the U.S. policy, you can't accuse them of ... obscuring their position or holding their cards close to the chest."

Tucker said last year's announcement of a new U.S. strategy to counter biological threats would "slightly improve the atmospherics, but there still may be countries that wish to return to the negotiation of a BWC compliance protocol." European countries in particular are eager to move forward on practical measures to strengthen treaty compliance and the new U.S. approach might not be enough to satisfy them, he added.

"Everyone knows that verification is extraordinarily difficult in the biological context because there are tens of thousands of dual-use facilities around the world, far too many to subject to routine inspection," Tucker said.

Instead, he said, countries might make greater use of Article 5 of the pact, which allows for bilateral or multilateral consultations between member states to address compliance concerns and clarify ambiguities. The multilateral cooperative mechanism calls for convening a formal consultative meeting of all interested states parties to discuss an alleged BWC violation.

The only such meeting to date was held in 1997 to discuss an allegation by Cuba that a U.S. aircraft overflying the island had released an insect pest in a deliberate effort to harm Cuban agriculture. While the findings of the consultative meeting were inconclusive, it was widely viewed as a useful and constructive fact-finding process that could be developed further.

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Barry Kellman, president of the International Security and Biopolicy Institute, predicted the U.S. strategy is likely to have a bigger impact when member nations gather in December. "The strategy's been well-received but nobody really knows what it means operationally," he said during a telephone interview this week.

For next week's meeting, the administration "plans to continue the dialogue we initiated during the 2009 session as to the relevance of public health activities to implementation of the BWC by emphasizing the critical needs for law enforcement to work hand-in-glove with the public health community – before, during and after a suspicious event," White House spokesman Nick Shapiro said last week by e-mail.

One of the U.S. delegation's goals will be to share experiences and capabilities, discuss with other states parties their activities and needs and look for opportunities for partnerships, he said. The other is to complete the four-year intersessional process in a "positive manner that demonstrates the value of this approach to the BWC and sets the stage for a productive states parties meeting in December."

### *Eye on the 2011 Review Conference*

Mixed in with the "workman-like" approach to this year's sessions is a sense of anticipation about next year's review conference, according to Lennane. That summit takes place in Geneva in December. "People are certainly thinking about it," he told GSN, adding there are workshops and seminars being organized for the months between the experts meeting and the states parties conference specifically to discuss the review conference.

Next year's summit is "potentially a big event but if nobody realizes it's a big event it won't be a big event" in terms of promoting the goals of the treaty, according to Kellman. "The general attitude is that this is a year in spring training, that the real season starts at the review conference."

Foggy Bottom has already begun preparing for the summit by holding a series of meetings with nongovernmental organizations around Washington, the experts said.

The first meeting was held last month at the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Biosecurity in Baltimore; the second happened last Friday at the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the third and final will be held September 13 at the National Academy of Sciences, Tucker said.

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"We and others have been involved in talks with some NGOs about various topics related to the review conference that would essentially help inform some of the talks leading up" to the summit, according to Berger. The conversations, which have included public health officials and representatives from the biotechnology industry and human sciences, have been "pretty free form and no policies have come out of them," she said.

Tucker said that once the State Department has developed a set of proposals it wants to raise at the BWC review conference it must first receive the OK from other interested U.S. government agencies, such as Defense and Commerce, and then consult with close allies and other countries before introducing the plan on the world stage. "It takes a while for the U.S. government to get its ducks in a row," he said.

Kellman, who will attend next week's gathering and hold a "side program" presentation on the 2011 meeting, is not hopeful that the next five-year summit will boost the convention's goals of preventing the development and production of deadly pathogens. "My prediction is everyone's going to go home from the seventh review conference and say 'Wow, they did great. They worked the whole two weeks and nobody fought, everybody got along and they had a great final declaration and that's marvelous,'" he said.

"The point is not how well the process works for the participants of the process, that's not the measure," he added. "The point is what are they doing to improve international peace and security and by that measure, I really think the seventh review conference will be a nonevent."

The agenda for the seventh review conference will be developed during the convention's preparatory meeting next April, according to Lennane.

## *Fate of the Intersessional Process*

That meeting, which is mostly organizational, could also decide whether the present intersessional process is renewed, modified or scrapped, the ISU chief said. "We don't know what will happen but one of the major questions for the review conference is what to do with the intersessional process," Lennane said. "Has it served its purpose? Do we need something new? Is it worth maintaining in its current form? All those questions will be decided then."

Kellman predicted the annual process would be renewed with different topics that likely would be similar to those discussed over the past four years. "The intersessional process is designed to highlight issues for states to progress on their own," he said. "There's been progress in that

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way no question about it, but there's been nothing at the international level that you can say is progress."

Tucker and Berger said the intersessional process has been successful at exchanging information and bringing new interest groups, such as scientific and medical societies, into discussions about the BWC.

Still, "there's a general feeling that the intersessional process, as currently designed, has played itself out," according to Tucker. The process has been "constructive and useful but it really hasn't moved the ball forward with respect to ensuring member states are complying with their obligations under the BWC."

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## **UMCDF Surpasses 50 Percent Milestone in Agent Destruction**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 10 August 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>*

The Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF) has surpassed the 50 percent mark for destroying the original stockpile of chemical warfare agents at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. This includes all of the nerve agent and a portion of the mustard agent destroyed since the start of chemical operations in 2004.

As of August 6, the UMCDF had destroyed more than 1,858 tons of liquid chemical agents, or half the original total of 3,717 tons stored at Umatilla since the 1960s.

“This is an exciting time to be a part of this program,” said Gary Anderson, the U.S. Army’s Site Project Manager at the UMCDF. “In my first month here, I can clearly see the expertise and desire to ensure success. I’m confident we’ll continue to live up to the high expectations and trust our work has generated in the community.”

“This is a great accomplishment for all of the 1,200 employees at the depot and disposal facility,” said Lt. Col. Kris Perkins, commander of the Umatilla Chemical Depot. “Safety and compliance will remain a continued focus.”

The UMCDF began incinerating chemical agents in September 2004 and has since destroyed all of Umatilla’s GB and VX nerve agents. Although the UMCDF has processed only 50 percent of the chemical agent, it has destroyed more than 99 percent of the individual chemical munitions in the Umatilla stockpile.

The UMCDF took nearly six years to process the first half of its chemical agent stockpile because most of the nerve agent was stored in relatively small amounts in rockets, land mines, artillery shells and bombs. The UMCDF is expected to take two years or less to destroy the last half of its stockpile because mustard agent is stored in only one configuration – large steel containers with no explosives, allowing larger volumes of agent to be processed on a daily basis through the facility’s two Liquid Incinerators.

Now in its final campaign, the UMCDF has fewer than 2,100 mustard ton containers remaining to be processed. The facility began mustard processing in June 2009. As chemical agent disposal plants around the country move through their mustard agent stockpiles, the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency and its contractors are rapidly increasing the percentage of U.S. stockpile destroyed. In July 2010, the U.S. surpassed the 75 percent completion mark for chemical agents in the original national stockpile.

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## Army Awards Contract to Begin Igloo Filter Installation

Chemical Materials Agency, 09 August 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

The Army has awarded a \$1.3 million contract to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), McLean, Virginia, who awarded a subcontract to install sets of filters on each chemical storage igloo, to a Pueblo, Colorado company, MASS Services and Supply.

MASS Services and Supply will begin installation operations of the approximately 200 filter components on the venting stack and igloo door of all Pueblo Chemical Depot igloos containing stored chemical munitions later this month.

“The Army is committed to the safety of our workforce and this community,” said Lt. Col. Rob Wittig, depot commander. “This is just another step in our progress towards the end of the chemical stockpile mission here in Pueblo.”

The Army made the decision to install filters this spring in a cooperative agreement with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

“The project is scheduled to be completed before next spring. Depot personnel will be involved in all aspects of this project to ensure the work is accomplished in a safe and secure manner,” said Paul Ryall, depot engineer.

The filter sets were originally installed on chemical storage igloos at Umatilla Chemical Depot, Umatilla, Oregon, and are currently arriving at the depot in multiple sets via truck transport.

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## **Kyodo: UN Head's Japan Visit Fortifies His Resolve to Abolish Nuke Weapons**

*Tokyo Kyodo World Service, 09 August 2010, accessed via Open Source Center*

UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon on Monday said his recent visit to Japan, including stops in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to commemorate the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the atomic bombings, renewed his pledge to realize a world free of nuclear weapons.

"My visit strengthened my personal conviction that we must do everything in our power to realize a world free of nuclear weapons," Ban told reporters at his first press conference since his return from Japan.

The UN head also said he will convene a high-level meeting on disarmament on September 24. Ban hopes that at the gathering, high-ranking leaders from all the member states will discuss ways to "revitalize the work of the Conference on Disarmament and build consensus on the broader challenges of disarmament." [...]

Regarding the upcoming high-level disarmament meeting in New York, Ban said that of key importance is moving forward on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

"As long as nuclear weapons exist, the threat exists," Ban said. "If we want to get rid of the threat, we need to get rid of the weapons." [...]

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## Clinton Urges Senate to Move Quickly on Nuclear Treaty

AFP, 11 August 2010, <http://news.yahoo.com/>

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on Wednesday urged the Senate to move quickly to pass the new U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reduction treaty when it resumes debate next month.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week delayed until mid-September its vote on approving the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), the successor to one that expired in December.

Committee chairman John Kerry's decision to give Democrats and Republicans more "time to review the underlying materials ... is a gesture of good faith and underscores the tradition of bipartisan support," Clinton told reporters.

"But when the Senate returns, they must act, because our national security is at risk," the chief U.S. diplomat said. "There is an urgency to ratify this treaty because we currently lack verification measures with Russia, which only hurts our national security interests," she said.

"Our ability to know and understand changes in Russia's nuclear arsenal will erode without the treaty," she said, adding no inspectors have been in place since the former START treaty expired in December.

Clinton said she looked forward to working with senators over the next few weeks to move the treaty from committee to the full senate for a vote.

Committee approval would send the new START to the entire Senate, where 67 votes are needed for ratification, a process President Barack Obama has said he would like to see completed in 2010.

The delay in committee debate pushes the final debate on the treaty, a top White House priority, to the last stretch before November mid-term elections at a time when Republicans are eager to deny the president any major victories.

Obama's Democratic allies and their two independent allies control only 59 votes, meaning the treaty's backers will need to rally at least eight Republicans to approve the pact.

Some Republican senators have indicated they are inclined to back the pact but say they worry about the effects on the U.S. nuclear deterrent and that they want to energize work at national nuclear laboratories to ensure the safety and reliability of the U.S. arsenal.

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Clinton said: "I'm confident about the prospects for ratification."

The new START, which President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed in a landmark ceremony in Prague in April, commits the two former Cold War foes to slashing their nuclear arsenals.

Each nation will be allowed a maximum of 1,550 deployed warheads, about 30 percent lower than a limit set in 2002. They are also restricted to 700 air, ground and submarine-launched nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles.

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## START Expiration Ends U.S. Inspection of Russian Nuclear Bases

Washington Post, 17 August 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

For the first time in 15 years, U.S. officials have lost their ability to inspect Russian long-range nuclear bases, where they had become accustomed to peering into missile silos, counting warheads and whipping out tape measures to size up rockets.

The inspections had occurred every few weeks under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty [START]. But when START expired in December, the checks stopped.

Meanwhile, in an obscure, fluorescent-lighted State Department office staffed round-the-clock, a stream of messages from Russia about routine movements of its nuclear missiles and bombers has slowed to a trickle.

The Obama administration hopes the inspections and messages will soon resume under the New START agreement, which was signed by the two countries in April. But the pact is on hold in the Senate. If it faces long delays, or is voted down, the U.S. government will lose critical insight into Russia's nuclear forces, officials say.

"The problem of the breakdown of our verification, which lapsed December 5, is very serious and impacts our national security," Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), one of the chamber's top nuclear experts, said in a recent hearing.

In months of debate over New START, there has been little focus on the implications of the lapse in nuclear checks. Instead, hearings have centered on such issues as whether the pact would inhibit U.S. missile defense.

"I thought we were just going to continue doing business as usual" as the replacement treaty was debated, Senator Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) said when a reporter noted the inspection cutoff.

The Obama administration has emphasized that New START will require the United States and Russia to reduce their nuclear arsenals. But many experts say the verification measures matter even more.

That's not because they think a nuclear attack is imminent. But even two decades after the end of the Cold War, Russia has about 2,500 deployed nukes capable of hitting the United States. U.S. officials like to keep an eye on them.

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"Without the [new] treaty and its verification measures, the United States would have much less insight into Russian strategic forces, thereby requiring our military to plan based on worst-case assumptions," Jim Miller, a senior nuclear policy official in the Pentagon, testified last month. "This would be an expensive and potentially destabilizing approach."

Kyl and other Republicans say that before voting on a pact that reduces the nation's stockpiles, they want to ensure there is enough money to modernize the nuclear complex. They say they should not rush the treaty because the monitoring measures have expired. "It's not an argument for voting before you know all the facts," said Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.).

For the Cold Warriors who plodded through arms-control talks back in the 1980s, getting inspectors onto the other guy's bases was a major breakthrough. "It was the holy grail to get on-site inspections, boots on the ground in the Soviet Union," said Franklin Miller, who worked in arms control for more than two decades, ending up as special assistant to President George W. Bush.

Even without those inspections, the U.S. and Russian governments can still check on each other's forces by using reconnaissance satellites and radar. But those methods are not perfect. For example, a satellite cannot peer into a Russian underground silo and see whether the missile inside is carrying one nuclear bomb or 10, officials say.

"One of our dirty little secrets is, when the [Berlin] Wall went down, the United States reoriented a lot of intelligence capacity away from the Soviet Union and Russia. To some fair degree . . . the IC [intelligence community] was relying on U.S. inspectors to be on the ground," Miller said.

The "boots on the ground" include people such as Phil Smith, a former Air Force crew chief for nuclear-tipped missiles. He has made about 20 inspection visits to Russian nuclear facilities. "We have 15 years of experience under START, understanding where everything is. We've been through these sites multiple times," he said in an interview.

The U.S. teams typically arrive at Russian bases with only about a day's notice. Many of the inspectors' methods are surprisingly low-tech: They stretch tape measures along missiles and poke flashlights into trailers. The inspections allow each side to count nuclear weapons on a sampling of missiles, bombers or submarine launch tubes and look around one another's maintenance facilities and test ranges.

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"If something is atypical ... I will not be bashful about saying, 'Okay, we need to take a closer look at this one.' That's the kind of dynamic you have on the ground that you wouldn't have with a satellite," Smith said.

Inspectors check what they see against a database compiled by both sides with the numbers, characteristics and locations of their long-range nuclear weapons.

Until December, both sides updated that database constantly. Russia sent about 1,500 notifications a year to a special computer at the State Department's Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, where a "ding-dong" would signal an incoming message. ("It sounds like Avon calling," explained one technician.) The messages, which the center distributed to U.S. security agencies, included information on upcoming inspections, the destruction of nuclear launchers and movement of nuclear-capable missiles and bombers.

"Now we don't get any of that information. We have less and less visibility into their status of forces," said Ned Williams, the director of the center. (Notifications of missile test launches have continued, to ensure that neither side mistakenly thinks a nuclear attack is underway.)

Few experts dispute the value of having inspections. But some critics have argued that New START is not as good as its predecessor. The Obama administration "agreed to gut the monitoring and verification measures and limitations necessary to render it effectively verifiable," said Paula DeSutter, the assistant secretary of state for verification in the George W. Bush administration.

For example, she said, the Obama administration acquiesced to a Russian demand to exchange less telemetry – the flight data from ballistic missile tests. That information helps U.S. officials understand the number of warheads the Russians will load onto their missiles. Under New START, the Russians are required to provide the data from only five tests, instead of all 10 or 12 they do annually.

U.S. officials say the change is not significant because, under the new treaty, they will be counting the number of warheads on missiles and not using estimates, as was the case before. They contend that the new treaty will help each side get a more accurate count by assigning an ID number to each warhead and launcher.

Although U.S. nuclear inspectors are not traveling to Russia these days, they are busy training, sometimes with mock "Russian" inspectors. The idea, Smith said, is "to make sure when we're called upon to do this, we're ready to go."

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