



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



13 January – 26 January 2009

DTRA

ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

U.S. Releases Nuclear Complex Modernization Details

Global Security Newswire, 23 January 2009, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/>

The United States has released new details on decade-long plans to alter the budgets, goals, facilities and staffs of key facilities in an effort to modernize and streamline the U.S. nuclear weapons complex, Nuclear Watch New Mexico announced yesterday [January 22]. (343 word)

[Click here for full text.](#)

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

Iraq Joins the Chemical Weapons Convention

OPCW, 14 January 2009, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The government of Iraq has deposited its instrument of accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and within 30 days, on 12 February 2009, will become the 186th State Party to the Convention. (427 words)

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Blue Grass Destroying Sarin Containers

Global Security Newswire, 16 January 2009, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/gsn/>

The Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky is continuing the disposal of three bulk containers once filled with sarin nerve agent, the Eastern Progress reported yesterday [January 15]. (290 words)

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COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Obama Urged to Keep Pledge to Ratify Nuclear Treaty

Bloomberg, 23 January 2009, <http://www.bloomberg.com/>

President Barack Obama needs to back up a campaign pledge to ratify a worldwide nuclear test ban or risks seeing an atomic-bomb “bubble,” international security experts say. (726 words)

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CONVENTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW)

U.S. Joins Four Law of War Treaties

U.S. State Department, 23 January 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

On January 21, the United States deposited its instruments of ratification for Protocols III, IV, and V of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and for an amendment to that Convention. (175 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

U.S.-UAE Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (123 Agreement)

U.S. State Department, 15 January 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed today [January 15] signed an Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Arab Emirates Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. (355 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

Clinton Vows to Quickly Renegotiate Arms Treaty with Russia

Agence France Presse, 13 January 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

U.S. Secretary of State-designate Hillary Clinton promised Tuesday [January 13] during her Senate confirmation hearing to renegotiate quickly the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) that expires December 31. (448 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Moscow Cautiously Optimistic About Obama's Stance on START Treaty

Russia & CIS General Newswire, 19 January 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov, in an interview the text of which was posted on the ministry's web site, expressed cautious optimism about the incoming U.S. Administration's stance on the problem of the START treaty. (239 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START) (CONT.)

Nunn-Lugar Program Destroys Hundreds of WMD in 2008

Press Release, 23 January 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar announced the accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program in 2008... (692 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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The United States has released new details on decade-long plans to alter the budgets, goals, facilities and staffs of key facilities in an effort to modernize and streamline the U.S. nuclear weapons complex, Nuclear Watch New Mexico announced yesterday [January 22]. The watchdog group said it successfully pursued a Freedom of Information Act request that led the National Nuclear Security Administration to post the information online.

The Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico is set to expand its mission far beyond work involving the nuclear weapons stockpile, increasing research aimed at addressing threat reduction, homeland security, defense and environmental issues, according to the 10-year site plans released by the semiautonomous branch of the Energy Department (DOE).

The Nevada Test Site would focus on evaluating nuclear-weapon reliability without conducting test detonations. The DOE agency expects to build a new hydrodynamic test facility at the site for studying nuclear weapons with high-speed imaging technology. The imaging site would assume the responsibilities of an existing facility at Los Alamos.

The Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico is expected to eliminate one-fifth of its nuclear weapons personnel while pursuing research on energy and infrastructure issues. The laboratory would continue its nuclear weapons work, though, and is expected to establish a new nuclear-weapon development and maintenance site.

The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California would phase out much of its nuclear-weapon activities although it would remain the primary site for high-explosives tests relevant to nuclear weapons development.

The Kansas City Plant in Missouri is slated to receive a new, privately funded nuclear-weapon component manufacturing site despite questions about continued legislative support for the project.

The Savannah River Site in South Carolina is expected to produce more tritium than required to maintain the U.S. nuclear stockpile if President Barack Obama opts to shrink the arsenal further, according to Nuclear Watch New Mexico.

Nuclear-weapon assembly and dismantling work at the Pantex Plant in Texas is expected decrease through fiscal 2010 and then gradually increase until it peaks in fiscal 2015, resulting in changing staffing and resource needs for the site.

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Iraq Joins the Chemical Weapons Convention

OPCW, 14 January 2009, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The government of Iraq has deposited its instrument of accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and within 30 days, on 12 February 2009, will become the 186th State Party to the Convention.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body for the Convention. The OPCW Director-General, Ambassador Rogelio Pfirter, welcomed Iraq's decision as a significant step to strengthen global and regional efforts to prevent the spread and use of chemical weapons. "Iraq's accession draws us closer to the Convention's goal of the universal ban on chemical weapons, and we call upon those nine States that have not yet adhered to the Convention to do so without delay," Ambassador Pfirter said.

The Convention aims to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons by States Parties. States Parties, in turn, must take the steps necessary to enforce that prohibition within their jurisdiction. All States Parties to the Convention 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, to ensure nonproliferation. States Parties also 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.

Iraq 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 Organization 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 also 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.

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The Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky is continuing the disposal of three bulk containers once filled with sarin nerve agent, the Eastern Progress reported yesterday [January 15].

Operation Swift Solution began last year after one of the containers was found to have sprung a leak. Workers last month completed the first phase of work, chemical neutralization of the nerve agent.

The second phase, begun January 5, involves putting the containers into the chemical agent transfer system, which cleanses them of any leftover chemical residue. All but 10 percent of this phase is complete, but Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program spokeswoman Kathy DeWeese declined to say when work would be finished. Workers would then bisect the containers and send them off site for recycling.

The third phase of the project would be burning the project's hazardous waste at an incinerator in Port Arthur, Texas.

Meanwhile, the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in Alabama faces a possible \$61,500 state fine, the Anniston Star reported yesterday.

The penalty would result from nine operating violations reported last year to the state by the incineration plant. Violations included an error that resulted in an air-monitoring station being left off line for nearly 24 hours, failure by personnel on one day to check air-monitoring technology as often as mandated, and failure to notify the Alabama Environmental Management Department that the facility's operational name was not the one listed on its state permit.

Nearby residents faced no threats from the mistakes, said disposal facility project manager Tim Garrett. "These are all self-reported. We take compliance and community safety very seriously. That's why we're open and honest," he said.

The fine would be imposed after a 30-day comment period. The Anniston plant has previously been fined \$2,500 and \$50,000.

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Obama Urged to Keep Pledge to Ratify Nuclear Treaty

Bloomberg, 23 January 2009, <http://www.bloomberg.com/>

President Barack Obama needs to back up a campaign pledge to ratify a worldwide nuclear test ban or risks seeing an atomic-bomb “bubble,” international security experts say.

“There is a problem and regulation is needed,” Tibor Toth, 54, director of the Vienna-based United Nations treaty organization [the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)] that is seeking to outlaw atomic weapons testing, said yesterday in an interview. “The arrangements in place to address the threat posed by nuclear weapons are showing cracks in the facade.”

The United States is one of nine countries that have yet to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [CTBT]. The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty in 1999....

“People are using words to describe a grievous financial crisis that have been coined to describe the type of nuclear weapons bubble we have,” said Toth, a Hungarian diplomat. “We don’t want that bubble to burst.” He cited expressions such as “meltdown” that are used by financial analysts.

Among the greatest current threats are those posed by North Korea, which withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] in 2003 and has built a bomb, and Iran, which has ignored UN resolutions ordering it to halt uranium enrichment amid allegations by the United States and many of its allies that it plans to make a bomb.

Iran, which is an NPT [State Party], says its program is designed solely to produce electricity. The NPT seeks to stop the acquisition of nuclear weapons by putting safeguards on peaceful nuclear programs.

“Nuclear testing has been the symbol of the nuclear arms race for decades,” said Daryl Kimball of the Washington-based Arms Control Association, which advises governments on nuclear non-proliferation policy. “You would be eliminating a key tool of states building nuclear arsenals and turn the corner in our thinking about nuclear weapons.”

There have been more than 2,000 nuclear test explosions worldwide since the Manhattan Project’s Trinity trial in July 1945. The last detonation occurred in October 2006 when a North Korean explosion was detected and confirmed by the Vienna treaty organization’s [CTBTO’s] more than 200 monitoring stations worldwide.

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“Testing is still an essential step to demonstrate a credible nuclear weapons program,” said Rebecca Johnson, director of the London-based Verification Research, Training and Information Center. “Without the CTBT you have no chance to curb proliferation or make progress on nuclear disarmament.”

The United States has stuck to a voluntary moratorium on testing since its last blast in September 1992, when George H.W. Bush was president. Among other nuclear powers, France staged a series of underground tests at its Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific at the beginning of Jacques Chirac’s presidency in 1995. France ratified the CTBT in 1998.

The U.S. failure to ratify the Treaty has emboldened other key nuclear nations to hold out on joining the accord, analysts said.

“The Treaty now has 180 signatories but has not entered into force ... [The] U.S. and eight other ... states, including China, Egypt, India, Iran and Israel, have failed to ratify [it],” Kimball said. Colombia, North Korea and Indonesia are ... other countries with nuclear programs that have yet to ratify the Treaty.

North Korean leader Kim Jong Il said today he is committed to making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, China’s state-run news agency Xinhua reported.

At the CTBTO headquarters, where almost 300 people monitor daily seismic and radiation feeds from the South Pacific to Siberia, Toth and others are worried that the global financial crisis may cause Obama’s administration to lose sight of its pledge. Toth said Obama’s administration should not allow the financial crisis to distract it from dealing with nuclear weapons issues. ...

Toth would like to see Senate action on the treaty by 2010. “There is a need for a nonpartisan approach to this issue,” he said. “People should understand that it’s in the best interest of the United States of America.”

The Treaty has been endorsed by a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and international relations luminaries, such as Henry Kissinger and George Schulz, both former secretaries of state in Republican administrations, and Sam Nunn, a former Democratic senator from Georgia.

Since 2001, Senator Nunn has been chief executive of the Washington-based Nuclear Threat Initiative [NTI] which seeks to reduce the spread of weapons of mass destruction. ...

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U.S. Joins Four Law of War Treaties

U.S. State Department, 23 January 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

On January 21, the United States deposited its instruments of ratification for Protocols III, IV, and V of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and for an amendment to that Convention. Protocol III covers incendiary weapons, Protocol IV covers blinding laser weapons, and Protocol V deals with explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Amendment expands the scope of the Convention to non-international armed conflicts.

The United States took a leading role in negotiating these protocols and the amendment, has long complied with the norms contained in them, and is pleased to become a party to each of them. This action reaffirms our commitment to the development and implementation of international humanitarian law.

The CCW and its Protocols are part of a legal regime that regulates the use of particular types of conventional weapons that may be deemed to pose special risks of having indiscriminate effects or causing unnecessary suffering. The CCW is a framework convention. States Parties to the CCW negotiate protocols within this framework to regulate specific types of weapons. States ratify each protocol separately.

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U.S.-UAE Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (123 Agreement)

U.S. State Department, 15 January 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed today signed an Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Arab Emirates Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Once it enters into force, the Agreement (also called a 123 Agreement after the relevant section of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act) will establish the legal framework for the United States to engage in civil nuclear cooperation with the UAE under agreed nonproliferation conditions and controls.

The Agreement will not only establish a firm foundation for mutually beneficial cooperation in civil nuclear energy, but also has the potential to usher in an era of responsible nuclear energy development throughout the Middle East. The UAE's approach to development of civil nuclear energy stands in direct contrast to Iran's pursuit of nuclear capabilities incompatible with IAEA and UN Security Council resolutions. The United States is pleased that this Agreement reflects the UAE's renunciation of any intention to develop domestic enrichment and reprocessing capabilities in favor of long-term commitments to obtain supply of nuclear fuel from reliable and responsible international suppliers. In light of the importance to the United States of the UAE's commitment not to engage in enrichment or reprocessing within its borders, activities contrary to that commitment will be grounds for the United States to terminate the Agreement. This Agreement can serve as a model for other countries in the region in pursuing responsible civil nuclear energy development undertaken in full conformity with nonproliferation commitments and obligations.

The UAE is an active partner in a range of nonproliferation initiatives, including the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and DOE's Megaports Initiative. The United States also welcomes the support the UAE has provided to establishing an International Atomic Energy Agency international fuel bank through its contribution of \$10 million and urges other States to make similar commitments. By signing this Agreement today, the United States and the UAE have taken an important step in building a long and fruitful partnership to enhance nonproliferation and energy security in the region.



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Clinton Vows to Quickly Renegotiate Arms Treaty with Russia

Agence France Presse, 13 January 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

U.S. Secretary of State-designate Hillary Clinton promised Tuesday [January 13] during her Senate confirmation hearing to renegotiate quickly the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) that expires December 31.

Clinton said the incoming administration of President Barack Obama "will have a very strong commitment to START treaty negotiations" which made little progress under George W. Bush's outgoing team.

"We want to get out of the box early. We want Russia to know that we are serious," Clinton told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

State Department negotiators said that there was no breakthrough in talks in Moscow last month for a follow-on agreement to replace START, which expires at the end of 2009.

They said a new U.S. proposal on START focuses on limiting nuclear warheads, but Russia wants to open up the negotiations to limits on conventional forces and U.S. plans for a missile shield in Eastern Europe.

Clinton also pledged to bolster the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that the Bush administration has been accused of neglecting.

"The Non-Proliferation Treaty is the cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime, and the United States must exercise leadership needed to shore it up," Clinton said.

"So we will seek agreements with Russia to secure further reductions in weapons under START, we will work with this committee and the Senate toward ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty," she said.

"And we will dedicate efforts to revive negotiations on a verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT)," she said.

Clinton recalled that Obama was ready to reduce sharply the number of nuclear missiles. The 61-year-old New York senator said the president-elect is committed to the elimination of nuclear missiles provided Washington has adequate reassurances and it is protected for the future.



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While the Bush administration showed little interest in binding and precise documents, the Obama team wants to rebuild a team of disarmament experts at the State Department, she said, calling for the return of those who resigned in recent years.

The START treaty signed July 31, 1991 calls for reducing from 10,000 to 8,500 the number of U.S. nuclear warheads and from 10,200 to 6,450 those in the Russian arsenal.

In 2002, Russia and the United States signed in Moscow a disarmament treaty which calls for reducing by two-thirds their strategic arsenals. Under this Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty [SORT], the United States and Russia may only deploy between 1,700 and 2,000 warheads by 2012.

The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is an international treaty banning any nuclear tests whether for peaceful or military means. Though it was ready for signing on September 24 1996, it has still not entered force because some signatory countries have yet to ratify it.

The FMCT is still at the drafting stage.

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Moscow Cautiously Optimistic About Obama's Stance on START Treaty

Russia & CIS General Newswire, 19 January 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov, in an interview the text of which was posted on the ministry's web site, expressed cautious optimism about the incoming U.S. Administration's stance on the problem of the START treaty.

"We are viewing the new U.S. Administration's stance on the above problem with cautious optimism based on statements both by the president elect [Barack Obama] and Hillary Clinton [new U.S. secretary of state]", Ryabkov told reporters.

Under the George W. Bush Administration, Washington insisted on abandoning the basic provisions of the START Treaty and focusing on "rapidly deployed strategic nuclear warheads", he said.

"We regard this proposal as unacceptable because it creates opportunities for a hidden build-up of strategic offensive weapons, bringing control over these weapons to a virtual halt," the diplomat explained.

A new Treaty to replace START, which expires in December 2009, should embrace all the best from its time-tested predecessor and preserve its concept, he said.

Ryabkov reiterated Moscow's strong opposition to the planned deployment of U.S. anti-missile defense elements in Poland and the Czech Republic.

"Our attitude to the third positioning area of the U.S. global anti-missile defense remains the same—we are against it," he said.

"If Washington gives up a unilateral approach to problems related to ways of ensuring its national security and considers the negative effect of such moves on strategic stability, Russia will be ready for mutually advantageous and constructive cooperation," the diplomat said.

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Nunn-Lugar Program Destroys Hundreds of WMD in 2008

Press Release, 23 January 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar announced the following accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program in 2008:

- 244 strategic nuclear warheads deactivated;
- 71 Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) destroyed;
- 24 ICBM mobile launchers destroyed;
- 1 nuclear “Typhoon” submarine capable of launching ballistic missiles destroyed;
- 11 submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) eliminated;
- 20 SLBM launchers eliminated;
- 48 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured;
- 8 nuclear weapons storage site’s security upgraded; and
- Continued progress on the chemical weapons destruction facility being built at Shchuchye.

“This is significant and impressive progress in our efforts to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction,” said Lugar, co-creator of the Nunn-Lugar program. “I commend the American citizens and companies involved in this strategic national security work overseas and deeply appreciate the commitment of U.S. military and Russian military officials involved in the day-to-day operations of the Nunn-Lugar program. We made great strides in 2008 toward making the world a safer place, and I look forward to continued, and equally substantial, progress in 2009.”

In December, Lugar met with Russian officials to discuss the future of U.S.-Russia relations, current financial and energy issues, and arms control issues including the START and Moscow Treaties. Lugar met with Foreign Minister Lavrov, Rosatom Nuclear Energy State Corporation Director Sergei Kiriyenko, and General Vladimir Verkhovtsev, chief of the 12th Main Directorate, which is responsible for Russia’s nuclear weapons arsenal and cooperates closely with the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program. On his return, he reported his findings to President Barack Obama, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and National Security Advisor James Jones.

During Lugar’s visit to Kazakhstan January 9-11, 2008, a team of American scientists working under the Nunn-Lugar program quietly entered the country to begin the careful packaging of bubonic and pneumonic plague samples in accordance with international safety standards for the transport of dangerous biological materials. The samples were safely transported to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Fort Collins, Colorado, marking the successful

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completion of a five-year negotiation involving Lugar and Nunn-Lugar program officials to secure, transport and develop a research program for the pathogens.

In November 1991, Lugar (R-IN) and Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) authored the Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program. This program has provided U.S. funding and expertise to help the former Soviet Union safeguard and dismantle its enormous stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, related materials, and delivery systems.

In 2003, Congress adopted the Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act, which authorized the Nunn-Lugar program to operate outside the former Soviet Union to address proliferation threats. In 2004, Nunn-Lugar funds were committed for the first time outside of the former Soviet Union to destroy chemical weapons in Albania, under a Lugar-led expansion of the program. In 2007, Lugar announced the complete destruction of Albania's chemical weapons.

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard now totals:

- 7,504 strategic nuclear warheads deactivated;
- 742 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) destroyed;
- 496 ICBM silos eliminated;
- 143 ICBM mobile launchers destroyed;
- 633 submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) eliminated;
- 476 SLBM launchers eliminated;
- 31 nuclear submarines capable of launching ballistic missiles destroyed;
- 155 bombers eliminated;
- 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles (ASMs) destroyed;
- 194 nuclear test tunnels eliminated;
- 422 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured;
- Upgraded security at 24 nuclear weapons storage sites; and
- Built and equipped 16 biological monitoring stations.

Perhaps most importantly, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus are nuclear weapons free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. Those countries were the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers in the world.

Beyond nuclear, chemical and biological elimination, the Nunn-Lugar program has worked to reemploy scientists and facilities related to weapons of mass destruction in peaceful research initiatives. The International Science and Technology Centers, of which the United States is the



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leading sponsor, engaged 58,000 former weapons scientists in peaceful work. The International Proliferation Prevention Program has funded 750 projects involving 14,000 former weapons scientists and created some 580 new peaceful high-tech jobs.

Lugar makes annual oversight trips to Nunn-Lugar sites around the world.

On the web:

The Nunn-Lugar program: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/scorecard.html>

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