

## 1. Executive Summary

In the 1995 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress directed that a Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC) be established, chaired by the Secretary of Defense, and composed of the Secretary of Energy (as Vice Chairman), the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). The Committee was instructed to review activities related to countering proliferation within the represented agencies and, based on that review, make recommendations relative to modifications in such programs required to address shortfalls in existing and programmed capabilities. The CPRC was also tasked to assess progress of the represented agencies toward implementing the recommendations of its predecessor, the Nonproliferation Program Review Committee (NPRC), as summarized in its May 1994 Report to Congress. This report presents the findings and recommendations of the CPRC. The results are summarized below and provided in detail in the main body and appendices of the report.

The recommendations of the 1994 NPRC report constitute an integrated, top level plan to improve the overall capability of the United States in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Although it will take a period of years to implement all of the NPRC recommendations, the represented organizations have taken a number of actions since the report was submitted. The CPRC can report that progress has been made over the past year in many areas leading toward a strengthening of U.S. capabilities for countering proliferation. This strengthening includes implementing initiatives that will lead to rapid fielding of essential capabilities and improved integration, management, and oversight of programs related to countering proliferation.

### Accomplishments

Since the May 1994 NPRC report was submitted, the following initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen Department of Defense (DoD), U.S. Intelligence and Department of Energy (DOE) capabilities to counter the proliferation of WMD.

***Planning, Coordination and Oversight of Programs for Countering Proliferation.*** The 1994 NPRC Report to Congress recommended the continuation of interagency efforts to coordinate programs related to countering proliferation. In addition, the report recommended establishing focal points within the Departments to oversee critical activities.

To implement these recommendations, several actions have already been undertaken. The CPRC, which was established by Congress for a period of two years, 1995 and 1996, will be continued by the DoD, U.S. Intelligence and DOE on a permanent basis to ensure ongoing top management coordination of the represented agency programs related to countering proliferation. In addition to internal coordination, programs are being coordinated with other government agencies involved in the technical aspects of nonproliferation through the interagency Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technology Working Group.

As a result of the NPRC review, a DoD/DOE Memorandum of Understanding was signed establishing a joint DoD/DOE Senior Management Review Group to enhance and coordinate DoD and DOE activities related to countering proliferation. A focus of this review group is to define a long range DOE R&D program to support DoD's efforts in countering proliferation.

The Director of the DCI's Nonproliferation Center continues to serve as the focal point for U.S. Intelligence. Also, U.S. Intelligence has instituted and continues to implement a corporate strategic planning and evaluation process to serve as an integral part of the ongoing effort to

establish a balanced intelligence effort to counter proliferation. This process supports and complements the DCI's new National Needs Process and the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), the Joint Military Intelligence Program (JMIP), and the Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA) Program and Planning Guidance issued by the DCI and the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The NFIP, TIARA and JMIP programs support the strategic and tactical intelligence counterproliferation functional area. NFIP provides strategic intelligence, detection and characterization of threats and general intelligence support for military force deployments. TIARA intelligence products include tactical surveillance and reconnaissance support to deployed military forces. JMIP is a new intelligence program designed to support military forces in a wide range of contingencies.

A new Central Intelligence Agency and DOE partnership effort for research and development in new technology areas to permit improved detection, characterization, and analysis of biological warfare (BW) and chemical warfare (CW) threats has shown positive results. This partnership takes advantage of the technical talent and expertise in the DOE laboratories -- talent and expertise applicable to work against BW and CW threats as well as those of nuclear threats.

Within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), a single point of contact for counterproliferation programs has been established. This responsibility has been assigned to the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy (ATSD(AE)), who also serves as the Executive Secretary for the CPRC.

The Chairman of the JCS has designated counterproliferation as one of nine Joint Warfighting Capabilities to be assessed. As part of the assessment process, a Missions and Functions Study was conducted by the Joint Staff, and the recommendations developed were approved by the Secretary of Defense on 5 May 1995. In addition, a close linkage has been established between the combatant Commanders-in-Chief (CINCs) and DoD's counterproliferation initiative, the Counterproliferation Support Program, through the Joint Staff to assure that the acquisition of capabilities (including those of the Counterproliferation Support Program) are responsive to evolving CINC priorities. Initiatives that have been implemented thus far and those that are proposed for FY 1996 have been developed in coordination with the Joint Staff, the Services, the CINCs and cognizant OSD components. The Joint Staff, in cooperation with the CINCs, will continue its annual review of those areas that have been identified for enhanced investment (i.e., the 1994 NPRC "Areas for Progress") and establish priorities consistent with warfighter needs and requirements.

***Overview of Enhanced Initiatives for Countering Proliferation.*** Following the issuance of the 1994 NPRC Report, DoD, DOE and U.S. Intelligence have implemented a series of initiatives to address many of the "Areas for Progress" identified in the 1994 report.

DoD established the Counterproliferation Support Program specifically to address the DoD shortfalls in operational capabilities identified by the NPRC. Congress provided the Counterproliferation Support Program with \$60 million in FY 1995 to "jump start" the program, and \$108 million has been requested by the Administration for FY 1996 to accelerate the development and deployment of essential military counterproliferation technologies and capabilities. In addition, \$57 million has been budgeted to enhance ongoing cruise missile defense programs. These programs provide a vehicle to leverage counterproliferation investment as an overlay to a prior existing DoD-wide FY 1996 investment of approximately \$3.8 billion in programs related to countering proliferation (of which \$2.4 billion is Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding to provide an active missile defense capability).

Significant progress is being made in meeting the interagency program objectives. For example, one of the areas of greatest concern to the NPRC was the lack of deployed capabilities to remotely detect and classify the presence of chemical and biological agents. U.S. Intelligence, DOE, and DoD initiatives are focused on improving detection capabilities to respond to these threats. DoD's Counterproliferation Support Program is providing enhanced funding to programs that will accelerate deployment of critical BW/CW agent remote detection and characterization systems by up to six years.

In another area of significant concern to the NPRC, the Counterproliferation Support Program is accelerating the development of a new generation of hard target defeat and collateral effects prediction and mitigation capabilities, and demonstrating them within the next two years (in a candidate Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration). The Counterproliferation Support Program is also accelerating important proliferation prevention efforts such as the initial fielding, in FY 1996, of enhanced capabilities to track nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) related foreign shipments.

DOE is planning to establish enhanced programs in five areas. These include development and implementation of a program for Material Protection, Control and Accounting for the physical protection of Russian nuclear materials, expansion of the Department's support to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), strengthening of support to U.S. and international efforts aimed at minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium in international fuel cycle commerce, preventing a black market in nuclear materials, and providing additional intelligence products in support of U.S. Intelligence. The increases proposed in this area total \$70 million in FY 1996 and build on a base of other DOE nonproliferation activities totaling \$300 million in FY 1996.

U.S. Intelligence programs and initiatives are described in a classified Intelligence Annex to this report.

## **Findings**

- In the past year, planning, coordination and oversight activities have been significantly expanded and now provide a range of vehicles to facilitate sound program management.
- Substantial progress has been made in addressing many of the high priority shortfalls identified in the 1994 NPRC Report. The CPRC has reviewed these programs as well as proposed program plans for FY 1996 and endorses the DoD, U.S. Intelligence and DOE organizational initiatives, programs and FY 1996 budgets, as described in this report. The CPRC urges Congress to support these initiatives and programs budgeted for FY 1996.
- Within the context of the NPRC-identified "Areas for Progress," the CPRC has identified shortfalls that require either new or additional emphasis. These areas of shortfall include improvements in missile defense, increased emphasis on DoD's capability to respond to in-country as well as overseas terrorist and paramilitary NBC threats, and the requirement to develop low collateral damage, non-nuclear "special weapons payloads." Technical and operational alternatives currently under study have been identified that address these shortfalls. Funding for Department and Agency alternatives will be evaluated within Department and Agency budgeting processes and evaluated against other pressing priorities.

In summary, the CPRC believes significant progress is being made in developing essential capabilities to counter the spread of NBC weapons, their infrastructure and associated delivery systems. The continuing efforts of the CPRC will focus on the identification and development of

the most promising technologies for the detection and characterization of proliferation threats and for developing and providing capabilities to counter these threats. Congressional support for the FY 1996 budget submission for these Departments and Agencies is essential to ensure an aggressive program for countering proliferation.