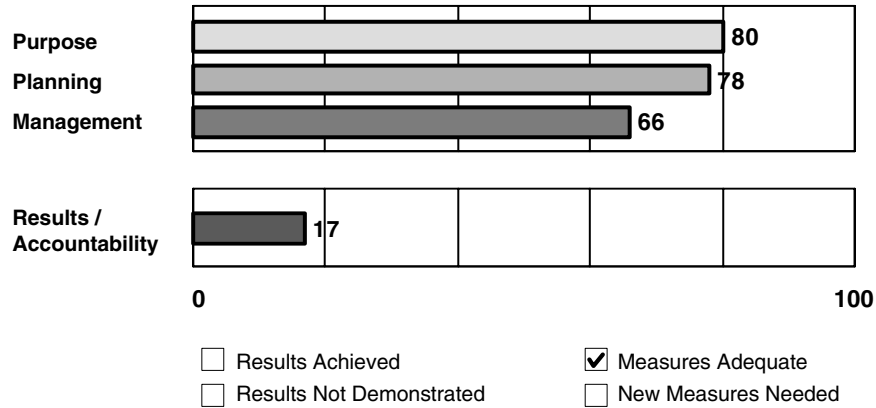


Program: Chemical Demilitarization

Agency: Department of Defense--Military

Bureau: Procurement



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Key Performance Measure	Year	Target	Actual
	Long-term Measure: Destruction and disposal of 100 percent of the chemical weapons stockpile	2012	100%
Annual Measure: Disposal of 45% of the stockpile by 2004	2002	25%	25%
	2004	45%	

Rating: Ineffective

Program Type: Capital Assets

Program Summary:

The Chemical Demilitarization Program destroys the U.S. stockpile of chemical weapons. The United States has an obligation to destroy such weapons under a treaty (the Chemical Weapons Convention) ratified by the US in 1997.

1. The assessment revealed that the purpose of the program is very clear.
2. The program has faced a number of challenges that are reflected in the score. It has had difficulty gaining support from some local communities surrounding disposal sites, which has caused delays. Further, environmental permitting has delayed the start of some destruction. The delays and cost increases will make it difficult for the program to meet required deadlines under the Chemical Weapons Convention. The program underwent a major restructuring in 2003 that added approximately \$9 billion to the cost of the program.
3. The delays and cost increases are reflected in a low accountability/results section score. The score is low because the program has only begun destruction activities at two out of nine sites, (Johnston Atoll and Tooele, Utah). Further, DoD has not yet determined the process it will use to dispose of the stockpile stored at Bluegrass, Kentucky, and therefore lacks a schedule or a budget for this site. In Anniston, Alabama, community safety concerns resulted in significant delays to the start of disposal. In addition, a delay in disposal occurred at Tooele, Utah when heavy metals were found in some weapons which required remediation. Thus, while DoD has destroyed a portion of the chemical weapons stockpile it still faces great challenges in destroying the entire stockpile in a timely and efficient way.

In response to these findings, the Administration will:

1. Manage the program according to milestones DoD recently developed for each site;
2. Focus on maintaining the schedule and efficiency goals; and
3. Approve a destruction process and proceed with planning efforts for the Blue Grass, KY site and work with the community groups at all sites to ensure that safety concerns are met.

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
1,098	1,490	1,650