



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



05 October – 18 October 2010

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GENERAL ARMS CONTROL

United Nations General Assembly First Committee

State Department, 05 October 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance, Delegation of the United States of America to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly

In the year since the last First Committee of the UN General Assembly was held much has taken place in the area of arms control and nonproliferation. (2,812 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTIONS (BWC)

Focus Begins for December 2011 BWC Meeting

BioPrepWatch, 12 October 2010, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com/>

An August meeting of experts on the Biological Weapons Convention allowed delegates to focus on the review conference being held in December 2011. (336 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

BioWatch System Comes Under Scrutiny

BioPrepWatch, 13 October 2010, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com/>

Officials with the U.S. National Academies of Science say a system of air samplers set up in major cities to detect biological agents may be facing some challenges. (244 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

CMA Reaches 80 Percent Chemical Weapons Destruction Mark

U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA), 05 October 2010; www.cma.army.mil

The U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) announced today that on Sunday, October 3, 2010, they achieved the destruction of 80 percent of the U.S. chemical agent stockpile (318 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC) (CONT.)

ASSISTEX 3 Gets Underway in Tunis

OPCW, 11 October 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The OPCW's third international Assistance and Protection Exercise (ASSISTEX 3), hosted by the Government of Tunisia, got underway Monday with the arrival of more than 400 specialists from 11 States Parties. (1,138 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

OPCW Director-General Addresses First Committee of the UN General Assembly

OPCW, 13 October 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The OPCW Director General, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, visited the United Nations in New York on 12 and 13 October 2010 where he met with UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon and addressed the First Committee of the General Assembly. (318 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Medical Clinic Readied for Chemical Depot

The Pueblo Chieftain, 14 October 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Like the weapons stored nearby, the people in charge of their destruction hope the "SMURF" also won't be used, but workers at the Pueblo Chemical Depot will be able to get quick medical care in case of injuries. (270 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Arsenal-Turned-Refuge Marks End of Cleanup Work

Associated Press, 16 October 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, where nerve gas, chemical weapons and then pesticides were made, is marking the end of years of cleanup work to turn contaminated prairie into a national wildlife refuge northeast of Denver. (413 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

FISSILE MATERIALS

U.S. 'Disappointment' over Continued Logjam in Nuclear Pact

AFP, 05 October 2010, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

The United States on Tuesday expressed "disappointment" over an impasse in global disarmament talks that have set back efforts to limit access to materials that can be used to build a nuclear weapon. (195 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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FISSILE MATERIALS (CONT.)

NNSA Completes Largest Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Fuel Return Campaign in Program's History

NNSA, 12 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today announced the removal of more than 450 kilograms (more than 1,000 pounds) of Russian-origin highly enriched uranium (HEU) spent fuel from Poland. (566 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NNSA Celebrates 15 Years of Security Cooperation at Russian Nuclear Site

NNSA, 13 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

Senior National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) officials recently traveled to the Siberian Chemical Combine in Seversk, Russia, to commemorate 15 years of cooperation on security at the largest nuclear complex in the world. (289 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

U.S., Russia and U.K. Share Nuclear Security Best Practices

NNSA, 15 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) officials met this week with their counterparts from the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation to share best practices for managing and securing nuclear materials. (331 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)

Transatlantic Missile Defense: Looking to the NATO Lisbon Summit

Department of State, 13 October 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Frank A. Rose, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; Remarks at the Atlantic Council, Washington, DC, on October 12, 2010

President Obama's missile defense decisions have significantly improved our ability to protect the United States, our European NATO Allies, and our forward deployed troops from ballistic missile threats. (1,358 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Nuclear Arms Cuts No Longer Enough for Global Security

RIA Novosti, 14 October 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Nuclear disarmament must be pursued but real global security will happen only through a "deep reorganization" of the international system that prioritizes cooperation among states in addressing modern threats, a group of influential former Russian policymakers has said. (460 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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

The New START Treaty

Department of State, 15 October 2010, www.state.gov

Marcie B. Ries, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance, Remarks by Delegation of the United States of America to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, As prepared:

The United States Delegation is especially pleased today to join with the Russian Delegation in presenting to the First Committee for its consideration a joint draft resolution regarding the New START Treaty. (741 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russia, U.S. Propose UN General Assembly Resolution on Arms Cuts

RIA Novosti, 16 October 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Russia and the United States have submitted to the UN General Assembly a draft resolution on strategic arms reduction based on the new Russian-U.S. arms cuts treaty. (288 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Japan Submits UN Resolution Seeking Nuclear Abolition

Tokyo Jiji Press, 15 October 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

Japan on Thursday presented a draft of a UN resolution calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons for the 17th straight year. (253 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Advanced Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Peaceful Uses Initiative

Department of State, 21 October 2010, www.state.gov

Bureau of Public Affairs, Fact Sheet

In remarks delivered at the opening of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that the United States will make an additional commitment of \$50 million over the next five years for a new Peaceful Uses Initiative. (534 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

PSI Maritime Drill off ROK Waters Ends

Yonhap, 14 October 2010, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/>

A multinational naval drill aimed at intercepting weapons of mass destruction ended off South Korea's southern waters on Thursday, the first such exercise hosted by Seoul, officials here said. (213 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

TREATY ON OPEN SKIES

U.S. Military Fly over Kaliningrad under Treaty

Russia & CIS Military Newswire, 15 October 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

An international mission operating under the Treaty on Open Skies has performed several flights over the Russian Baltic Fleet facilities in Kaliningrad, the fleet said on Friday. (202 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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United Nations General Assembly First Committee

State Department, 05 October 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Remarks by Delegation of the United States of America to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance

On behalf of the U.S. Delegation, I would like to welcome all of the delegates attending the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee. Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate the Chair and the members of the Bureau upon their elections, and pledge the support of the United States for your efforts to bring about a productive session of the First Committee.

Mr. Chairman, our Delegation welcomes this annual opportunity to present the views of our Government on how the international community can strengthen the global arms control and non-proliferation regime, and to hear the views of others. While we do not negotiate agreements here at the First Committee, we do share views on how to move forward productively the disarmament and international security agenda. At this year's First Committee meeting, my delegation hopes to build on last year's successful session, and the successful events since then. We seek a realistic outcome that will contribute to momentum for, and setting the direction of, the multilateral arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agenda.

In the year since the last First Committee of the UN General Assembly was held much has taken place in the area of arms control and nonproliferation. When President Obama spoke in Prague in April 2009 about his vision of a world without nuclear weapons, he recognized the need to create the conditions to bring about such a world. The U.S. administration has been working diligently on this agenda, which includes stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, reducing nuclear arsenals, and securing nuclear materials.

In April 2010, the United States took three bold steps in the direction of creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons. The first step was the release of a Nuclear Posture Review that reduces the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy and extends negative security assurances to all non-nuclear weapon states party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and in compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations. The second step was the signing of the New START Treaty with Russia that further reduces and limits the number of strategic arms on both sides, and renews U.S.-Russian leadership on nuclear issues. The third step was the Nuclear Security Summit which President Obama hosted in Washington, during which world leaders reached a consensus about the nature of the threat and agreed to a collective effort to secure nuclear material within four years.

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These events were followed closely by the successful Review Conference of the NPT in May, which for the first time in ten years reached consensus agreement on a Final Document. This document and its comprehensive action plans, a first at an NPT Review Conference, will advance disarmament and nonproliferation efforts. The final document endorses a balanced approach to advance the three pillars of the regime: nuclear nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Regrettably, one area in which there has been no progress is in the Conference on Disarmament, where there is continued deadlock over a program of work that would launch negotiations on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT), as well as substantive discussion of other disarmament topics. We regard this delay as unwarranted and out of step with the expectations of the wide majority of states seated here today. If we are serious about realizing a world without nuclear weapons, then we must start now by working on a treaty to end the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

Advancing President Obama's vision of a world without nuclear weapons has required us not just to change what business we do, but also how we do it. To that end, Secretary Clinton has reorganized the U.S. Department of State to better enable us to move this agenda forward.

As of October 1, the arms control and nonproliferation functions have been streamlined to focus more sharply our diplomatic resources on arms control in line with the President's priorities. The Bureau that I lead is now the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance and we assume the lead on a number of arms control issues and fora, including representing the United States at the UNGA First Committee. I am delighted to be with you today in this new capacity and to share our views on fulfilling our President's objectives – objectives that I believe are shared by many of you.

Today I would like to address the elements of the U.S. arms control and nonproliferation agenda. I will also discuss specific issues that this forum should address.

New START Treaty

Mr. Chairman, the New START Treaty was signed by President Obama and President Medvedev on April 8. Just over a month after that, the White House transmitted the Treaty to the United States Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. On September 16, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended by a vote of 14 to 4 that the full Senate provide its advice and consent to U.S. ratification of the New START Treaty. The Administration seeks this vote as soon as possible.

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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 of the security of our partners and allies.

By adding greater stability and transparency to the relationship between the United States and Russia at lower levels of nuclear forces, we demonstrate that we are committed to full implementation of Article VI of the NPT. The New START Treaty will also set the stage for further progress in fulfilling the goals of the NPT and for expanding opportunities for enhancing strategic stability. We urge all other governments to help strengthen the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, and we hope that the UNGA will join with us in welcoming the significant achievement of New START.

CTBT

Delegations will recall that, at the NPT Review Conference, Secretary Clinton reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to ratify the CTBT. Ratification of the CTBT represents an essential step on the path toward a world without nuclear weapons. We urge other Annex II states to accelerate their own steps toward signature and ratification, bringing the treaty's entry into force closer to reality. We believe that the United States, and all states, will be safer when the test ban enters into force.

Much has changed since the U.S. Senate declined to provide its advice and consent to ratify the Treaty in 1999, which was based particularly on matters related to verifiability and stockpile reliability. Today, the International Monitoring System is more than 80 percent complete, and is already providing important data, including data on two announced nuclear tests in North Korea. Moreover, the implementation of the Stockpile Stewardship Program has enabled our scientists to understand better how to ensure the safety and security of these weapons today than during the era of explosive testing. And, the Administration has commissioned a number of reports that will inform the Senate and the public's assessment of the CTBT.

While the Administration prepares for U.S. Senate reconsideration of the treaty, the United States has increased its level of participation in all of the activities of the CTBTO's Preparatory Commission in preparing for the entry into force of the CTBT, especially with respect to the treaty's verification regime.

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U.S. technical experts are working closely with their counterparts from the Provisional Technical Secretariat in exploring joint efforts to improve the capabilities of the various networks of the global International Monitoring System and the functions of the International Data Center in Vienna. After an absence of eight years, U.S. experts are fully engaged in advancing the effectiveness of the on-site inspection element of the verification regime, both from policy and technical perspectives.

The United States has also assumed full responsibility for the costs of operating, maintaining, and sustaining the 31 stations of the International Monitoring System assigned by the treaty to the United States. These actions demonstrate the commitment of the United States to prepare for the entry into force of this treaty.

Let us now turn to two existing agreements, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, which factor significantly in our efforts to strengthen global arms control and non-proliferation.

Chemical Weapons Convention

The United States welcomes progress under the Chemical Weapons Convention, or CWC. We intend to build on that success and work with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), under the new Director General Ahmet Üzümcü of Turkey, with whom I have had the pleasure of sharing some of our key priorities.

These priorities include the complete and verifiable destruction of our chemical weapons stockpile, universal adherence and implementation, maintaining an effective verification regime, encouraging compliance with the convention, and identifying how best to address new and emerging chemical weapons challenges that derive from advances in science and technology.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to report that the United States continues to make substantial progress toward the complete destruction of our chemical weapons stockpile, recently completing the destruction of 78 percent of the U.S. CW stockpile, and is on pace to have 90 percent of our declared CW stockpile verifiably destroyed by April 2012.

Our government currently is examining all options to accelerate the destruction of the remaining 10 percent of our stockpile in a manner that is safe and environmentally sound. This work is difficult, dangerous, and much more technically complex and time-consuming than previously envisioned, but we are committed to complete destruction.

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As part of our continuing efforts to be transparent and keep States Parties informed, the United States has hosted the Director-General of the OPCW and members of the Executive Council to our chemical weapons destruction facilities and members of the Executive Council will visit them again in March 2011.

Biological Weapons Convention

Mr. Chairman, the Obama Administration is committed to the Biological Weapons Convention, the BWC, a commitment reinforced last December, when Under Secretary of State Ellen Tauscher spoke before the Annual Meeting of States Parties to the BWC in Geneva. She introduced the U.S. National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats, aimed at preventing biological weapons proliferation and terrorism and emphasized the critical role of the BWC in these efforts.

Our strategy for countering biological threats rests upon the main principle of the BWC: that the use of biological weapons is “repugnant to the conscience of mankind.” Our approach seeks to protect against the misuse of science to develop or use biological agents to cause harm.

The work of the BWC during its inter-sessional meetings has been valuable, and governments must seize the opportunity presented by the upcoming BWC Review Conference in 2011 to build upon these successes through a reinvigorated, comprehensive work program to promote real action to counter the biological weapons threat.

In so doing, the United States, together with other States Party, would like to identify more effective ways to increase transparency, improve confidence-building measures, and engage in more robust bilateral compliance discussions. A traditional verification protocol would not have achieved meaningful verification or greater security, and we hope to work with other States Party to improve on and encourage the development of national compliance “tool kits” through alternative means. We want to build on forward-looking ideas.

FMCT

Mr. Chairman, I would like to return to the topic of the Conference on Disarmament and the negotiation of a verifiable FMCT. I cannot hide the fact of our deep disappointment over the CD’s failure to act on the basis of the program of work adopted by consensus at the Conference in May 2009.

This mandate is repeated in the NPT Review Conference action plan, which calls on the CD to adopt a balanced program of work that includes mandates for negotiations on an FMCT and for



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“substantive discussions” on nuclear disarmament, negative security assurances, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. And it was reinforced at the Secretary General’s recent High-Level Meeting on the CD and multilateral disarmament. Unfortunately, the will of the majority has been frustrated by at least one state not willing to allow FMCT negotiations to proceed in the CD.

It remains our strong preference to negotiate FMCT in the CD. However, after well over a decade of inaction in Geneva, patience is running out for many states, including the United States. If efforts to start negotiations in the CD continue to stall, then those governments that wish to negotiate an FMCT will have to consider other options for moving this process forward.

In his concluding remarks to the High Level Meeting, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon noted “the broad agreement on the need to immediately start such negotiations,” and that CD Members “have a responsibility to rise to the expectations of the international community.” We share his view that the Work Program agreed by the CD in 2009 represents the most common denominator, and that it be adopted for the 2011 work program at the first CD plenary in January.

The United States supports the Secretary General’s initiative, and we will continue to support international efforts to identify a way forward for consensus-based FMCT negotiations to begin early next year in Geneva.

Mr. Chairman, it will be important for this year’s session of the First Committee to build on the hard-won consensus that the NPT Review Conference achieved last May and keep our eyes on one of its key recommendations: the immediate opening of FMCT negotiations. To that end, governments will have opportunities to propose ways to end the stalemate that has gripped the CD for over a decade, and build on the recent High Level Meeting.

Indeed our month-long First Committee session provides ample opportunity for governments to discuss not just the CD or an FMCT, but all issues pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security. To build on the NPT consensus, the First Committee ideally will focus on issues on which there is international agreement, or on which national differences have narrowed. This calls for a pragmatic step-by-step approach rather than the impractical leap of seeking to negotiate a nuclear weapons convention or the pointless calls for convening a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, for which there is no international consensus. We welcome the Secretary General’s thoughtful proposal for the Advisory Board to make a thorough study of the broader arms control machinery.

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Space Policy

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I would like to make note of a few additional issues. In late June, the new U.S. national space policy was released by the Obama Administration. This policy reaffirms a commitment by the United States to cooperate with other nations to maintain the freedom of space and thus to enhance the welfare of humankind.

The policy recognizes that all nations have the right to use and explore space, but with this right also comes responsibility. We therefore call on all nations to work together to adopt approaches for responsible activity in space to preserve this right for the benefit of future generations.

Next Steps

With regard to next steps in nuclear arms control, I note that the New START Treaty represents a transition from the previous treaty regime, developed during the Cold War, to the present day. The Obama Administration is committed to the negotiation of deeper nuclear arms reductions.

As President Obama confirmed in Prague when he signed the Treaty with President Medvedev, the United States will seek to include reductions in U.S. and Russian non-strategic and non-deployed nuclear weapons in future discussions. Such reductions will introduce new challenges. Maintaining stability and verifiability of such reductions may require new approaches and new technologies. This is something that we hope to explore with the other nuclear weapon states.

Finally, let me say that the United States welcomes the French announcement at the High Level Meeting that they will host a meeting in Paris of the five nuclear weapon states early next spring. We fully support this meeting as part of efforts to encourage transparency and cooperation among the five.

Last year's Conference of the Nuclear Weapon States on Verification and Transparency, held in London, provided a unique and important forum for our countries to discuss a wide range of nuclear issues. All participants agreed that was a very successful conference, and we are pleased that the Paris meeting will offer an opportunity to build upon its positive results.

We look forward to working closely with our counterparts to develop a work plan to further our collective efforts in an area of profound interest to the international community. The meeting will be a constructive step in the process of engagement laid out at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. [...]



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Focus Begins for December 2011 BWC Meeting

BioPrepWatch, 12 October 2010, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com/>

An August meeting of experts on the Biological Weapons Convention allowed delegates to focus on the review conference being held in December 2011. The meeting was chaired by the Chilean representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Pedro Oyarce, and was attended by representatives of 89 States-Parties, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations, according to ArmsControl.com. The last regular BWC review conference was held in 2006.

The gathering was not officially focused on the review conference, but it was clearly on the minds of its attendees. Some of the opening statements featured language that looked towards the December 2011 review.

“On the margin, there was a great deal of discussion about what to expect for the review conference,” Christopher Park, a U.S. Department of State Delegate said, according to ArmsControl.com. Park added that countries are just now gearing up to set their agendas for next year’s review. Diplomats agreed that the next few months would be critical in determining the nature of the event. Informal seminars held throughout the weeklong meeting allowed the discussion of specific topics for future negotiation.

The Geneva Forum, for example, chaired a discussion on its ideas to modernize the treaty’s voluntary information-exchange system, a major confidence building measure. It was suggested that information shared on the use of biodefense research facilities be broadened due to their dual-use capabilities.

Another seminar looked at the advances in synthetic biology, a much anticipated December 2011 topic as states have begun to wrestle with the impact of new advancements of scientific technology on the BWC.

During plenary sessions, experts in the fields of public health, law enforcement and other public areas gave presentations on methods for investigating the alleged use of biological weaponry, providing international assistance to mitigate the impact of their use and improving national and international capabilities in conducting disease surveillance, ArmsControl.com reports.

There was no public controversy over a July report issued by the U.S. State Department that noted concerns about compliance to the BWC by some attendees....

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BioWatch System Comes Under Scrutiny

BioPrepWatch, 13 October 2010, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com/>

Officials with the U.S. National Academies of Science (NAS) say a system of air samplers set up in major cities to detect biological agents may be facing some challenges.

Authorities set up the air sampling system, known as BioWatch, in 2003, EHT-Forum.org reports. The system is comprised of air monitoring devices in over 30 U.S. cities, including New York and Washington, D.C. Samples of air are collected and tested in local laboratories every 24 hours for traces of a list of potential bioterror agents.

A committee convened by the NAS tasked with reviewing the system has concluded that tests should be done to establish the effectiveness of BioWatch, and that better coordination is needed to make the system more useful.

The NAS committee found that the system was not well integrated into the U.S. public health system, EHT-Forum.org reports. Committee members argued they system relies on local health departments and healthcare systems to analyze and respond to any detected threats.

“The BioWatch system needs to establish a more effective relationship with public health systems where it is deployed,” an unnamed committee member told EHT-Forum.org.

Committee members also cite the cost of BioWatch as an issue. As it stands now, the local authorities managing BioWatch devices are not given any extra financial support. The committee says that the costs of analyzing and responding to threats are an extra burden to public health authorities, which should be compensated for BioWatch-related work and staff training, EHT-Forum.org reports.

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CMA Reaches 80 Percent Chemical Weapons Destruction Mark

U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA), 4 October 2010; www.cma.army.mil

The U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) announced today that on Sunday, October 3, 2010, they achieved the destruction of 80 percent of the U.S. chemical agent stockpile since entry-into-force, when the United States ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty in April 1997.

CMA Director Conrad Whyne said, “This is another positive step in meeting the treaty and our commitment to the American people to safely dispose of the stockpile of chemical weapons. It is the direct result of the dedicated efforts of the government and contractor personnel at CMA who day-by-day safely store and destroy the stockpile.”

Eighty percent represents the destruction of 24,488 tons of agent and more than 2.1 million munitions. CMA reached the 50 percent milestone in December 2007, the 60 percent destruction mark in April 2009 and 75 percent destruction in July 2010.

While not a treaty-mandated achievement, 80 percent demonstrates the United States’ continuing progress in fulfilling its international obligations to destroy the chemical weapons stockpile. CMA is on pace to meet the 90 percent milestone by April 2012. The U.S. Army Element Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program is responsible for destroying the remaining 10 percent.

CMA’s progress is reflected in the fact that neutralization sites at Aberdeen, Maryland and Newport, Indiana, as well as the incineration site at Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, have successfully destroyed their chemical warfare materiel stockpiles and are closed. CMA’s four remaining sites at Anniston, Alabama; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Tooele, Utah and Umatilla, Oregon, continue their final agent campaigns – destroying blister agent. Earlier this year CMA’s Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project completed a mission at the Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction System site, destroying more than 1,200 recovered munitions.

CMA remains committed to the safe and timely destruction of the nation’s chemical agent and chemical warfare materiel, and continues to safely store chemical agent munitions at the ACWA sites near Richmond, Kentucky and at Pueblo, Colorado.

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ASSISTEX 3 Gets Underway in Tunis

OPCW, 11 October 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The OPCW's third international Assistance and Protection Exercise (ASSISTEX 3), hosted by the Government of Tunisia, got underway Monday with the arrival of more than 400 specialists from 11 States Parties, the Technical Secretariat and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN-OCHA) at a sprawling sports complex on the outskirts of Tunis where the exercise will take place.

The scenario for the exercise will be a terrorist attack with chemical weapons against civilians during a sports event, combined with an investigation of alleged use (IAU). A State Party has requested assistance and protection from the OPCW against the threat of use of chemical weapons under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

On Monday and Tuesday, specialized international teams arrive and deploy on the scene during the "threat phase", followed by two days of live exercise in response to an attack and investigation of alleged use on Wednesday and Thursday. The event will end on Friday with a VIP program and closing ceremony.

ASSISTEX 3 brings together national teams from the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a regional team from the Caribbean and three sub-regional teams from North, West and East Africa. The combined international force includes specialists in all aspects of response and alleged use: reconnaissance, detection, decontamination, evacuation, medical support, sampling and analysis, search and rescue, and bomb disposal units. The joint operation is coordinated by a Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) staffed by Tunisian officials and an On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC), joining the OPCW and UN-OCHA.

During the first day of the threat phase on Monday, teams deployed and tested their equipment, including a field hospital and mobile laboratory. Command units were established to coordinate tasking; participants visited the various sites on location where the scenario will unfold to review the "injects", and local role players received instruction for the simulation activities. [...]

ASSISTEX 3 Teams Complete Preparations

Preparations for the exercise were completed on Day 2 (Tuesday) with the assembly of all coordination units, national teams and equipment at the 7 of November Sport Complex outside of Tunis, together with final planning meetings to coordinate activities.

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During the initial 2-day preparatory “threat phase” of ASSISTEX 3, the OPCW Director-General has received a request for the OPCW to investigate a threat of use of chemical weapons and to assess the potential need for assistance and protection, and a mandate for such an operation has been prepared.

ASSISTEX 3 Live Exercise: Day 1

Based on intelligence reports, the “Republic of Daniria” suspects that it may be attacked with chemical weapons by an armed separatist movement in October, possibly during a major sports event. As a State Party of the OPCW, under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention Daniria requests the OPCW to provide assistance and protection against the threat of use of chemical weapons, and an investigation of alleged use.

After considering the information provided by Daniria, the OPCW approves the request. The Director-General authorizes the dispatch to Daniria of a team from the Technical Secretariat to assess the threat, and to coordinate assistance and protection should it be needed. The OPCW also mobilizes specialized teams from other States Parties to provide assistance and protection support for the Danirian Government and an investigation of alleged use.

On Wednesday morning, just as a sporting event was to begin at a stadium in Daniria, two vans exploded in the car park that released what appeared to be toxic chemicals. The prevailing winds carried the toxic vapor into a corner of the stadium, where within minutes pandemonium erupts. Spectators are exposed to the vapor and disabled, many of them with symptoms of concentrated exposure.

Units of the Danirian government authority and international teams coordinated by the OPCW arrive on the scene. They undertake detection activities, search and rescue, evacuation of casualties, and bomb detection and disposal. Casualties are rushed to mobile medical units for pre-triage, stabilization and treatment.

At the same time, evidence of suspected toxic chemicals is found in and around the sport stadium, where samples are collected and sent to a mobile laboratory for analysis.

ASSISTEX 3 Live Exercise Continues

On the second day of the live exercise, activities shifted locale to the nearby village of “Santar”. Following the previous day’s attack on the stadium, the local mayor has sent an urgent request for training of residents to protect themselves against a possible assault on the village with

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chemical weapons. Units of the ASSISTEX force are deployed to Santar and quickly instruct 20 villagers in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

In due course, residents in the area discover two unexploded grenades and two suspicious packages that may be Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) at the gate to the village. The ASSISTEX command center is notified and deploys a bomb disposal team to the scene. They safely recover the grenades and one of the IEDs. On examining the second IED, the disposal expert suspects it may be rigged with a chemical weapons agent. A mobile x-ray 'gun' that can detect chemical agent from up to 30 meters is trained on the IED but finds only a conventional explosive, and the device is disposed of with a blast from a high-pressure water cannon.

Around noon, Santar is struck with chemical weapons rockets. The ASSISTEX command post deploys all available national and international assets to the village. The trainees don their PPEs and search the village and surrounding area for casualties. With the assistance of international search-and-rescue teams, more than 80 casualties are brought to a mobile medical unit that has set up outside the 'hot zone' around the village. The casualties receive pre-triage to ascertain the severity and nature (chemical/non-chemical) of their injuries, are decontaminated, and then removed from the area for treatment at a mobile hospital according to their injuries.

Meanwhile, an OPCW Investigation of Alleged Use (IUA) sampling team arrives and takes water samples from a well inside the hot zone. After external decontamination, the sample containers are transferred to an OPCW mobile laboratory for analysis to identify the chemicals. Under OPCW escort to maintain chain of custody, a split sample is then escorted by OPCW personnel to the airport and shipped to a pre-determined certified laboratory for confirmation of the results.

At the same time that events are playing out at Santar, the ASSISTEX command post receives reports of more suspected IEDs that have been found in a sports hall near the stadium, scene of the previous day's attack. Urban search-and-rescue (USAR) specialists arrive to evacuate casualties and mark the locations of the suspected IEDs. Bomb disposal experts are then called in to defuse the devices.

At 15:45 on Day 2, the Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) declares the situation under control and ASSISTEX operations are concluded.

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OPCW Director-General Meets UN Secretary-General and Addresses First Committee of the General Assembly

OPCW, 13 October 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The OPCW Director General, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, visited the United Nations in New York on October 12-13, 2010 where he met with UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon and addressed the First Committee of the General Assembly. During his stay in New York, the Director-General also met the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mr. Sergio Duarte and held meetings with States not Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

The meeting with the Secretary General was the first after the Director-General assumed the charge of his post earlier this year. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon congratulated the Director-General and reiterated his support for the work of the OPCW.

Director-General Üzümcü briefed Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the status of implementation of the CWC. The Secretary-General showed keen interest in the progress being made by the OPCW towards realizing the disarmament and non-proliferation objectives of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the future challenges such as attaining its universal acceptance especially in regions with well-known security issues.

In his address to the First Committee, Director-General Üzümcü informed the UN Member States about the progress being made towards eliminating chemical weapons and ensuring their non-proliferation. His overview of the various programs of the OPCW highlighted the support provided to CWC States Parties to enable them to effectively implement their obligations under the Convention as well as those related to promotion of peaceful uses of chemistry. He underlined the importance of some of these activities to augment the ability of States Parties to effectively use the Convention as a tool to promote security including against possible terrorism involving chemical weapons or toxic chemicals.

In the context of current expectations in the wider field of international security, the Director-General stated that, “as the international community looks forward to opening a new chapter in disarmament and non-proliferation, it can draw lessons and indeed confidence from achievements already made as epitomized in the success of the CWC”.

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Medical Clinic Readied for Chemical Depot

The Pueblo Chieftain, 14 October 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Like the weapons stored nearby, the people in charge of their destruction hope the “SMURF” also won’t be used, but workers at the Pueblo Chemical Depot will be able to get quick medical care in case of injuries.

Given the name Special Medical Unit Response Facility so it could go by the acronym reminiscent of the tiny blue cartoon characters, the facility will be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for workers at the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant.

In a few years, the plant will begin destroying 780,000 artillery shells and mortar rounds containing 2,611 tons of mustard agent. Officials say that the medical building will offer state-of-the-art occupational health and emergency medical services.

Over a week’s time, it was assembled with sections placed on concrete caisson footings. The 6,900-square-foot building has medical areas and an ambulance garage housing a medical intensive care/advanced life support ambulance. The medical area will have a decontamination facility and emergency medical equipment to handle, stabilize and transport all medical emergencies.

Because of the possible need for decontamination, it will be over-pressurized with filtered air while the decontamination area will have negative air pressure. Emissions from the decontamination area will be filtered, too.

While medical staff members will work at the SMURF, there also will be paramedics stationed at other locations around the site for heat-strain monitoring and emergency medical response. The staff includes a medical director and deputy director, medical services coordinator, certified occupational health nurse, quality assurance nurse, nurse practitioners or physician assistants, paramedics and emergency medical technicians. In addition to handling emergencies, the staff will do medical screenings.

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Arsenal-Turned-Refuge Marks End of Cleanup Work

Associated Press, 16 October 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, where nerve gas, chemical weapons and then pesticides were made, is marking the end of years of cleanup work to turn contaminated prairie into a national wildlife refuge northeast of Denver.

On Friday, U.S. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar and Hew Wolfe, an acting deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Army, signed a document transferring the last parcel from the Army to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the refuge, covering about 25 square miles. “The deal is done,” Salazar said, before turning to shake Wolfe’s hand in an outdoor ceremony on a warm, fall day.

In November, once workers finish removing two water treatment plants that are no longer needed, the \$2.1 billion cleanup will be done about a year ahead of schedule and under budget, said Charlie Scharmann, Army program manager for the arsenal. “It’s hard to believe we’re here,” said Carol Rushin, a deputy regional administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency.

The arsenal was once farms, but homesteaders agreed to give up their land in 1942 after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor so the U.S. Army could make chemical weapons there. The site kept operating through the Korean and Vietnam wars, and rocket fuel made at the arsenal helped send astronauts to the moon, Wolfe said. After World War II, the Army leased land to private companies, including Shell Oil Co., which made pesticides and agricultural chemicals there until 1982.

The next year, Colorado filed a lawsuit alleging the Army and Shell had damaged its natural resources. The land became a Superfund site in 1987, and the EPA declared it among the most polluted sites in the country. Over the years, parts of the refuge came off the Superfund list as Shell, the Army and contractors worked on cleanup. During the work, crews found grapefruit-sized bomblets containing sarin, a nerve gas, that had to be destroyed. In 2008, the arsenal temporarily closed to the public after the chemical agent lewisite was found.

Meanwhile, Colorado negotiated a settlement of its lawsuit that had Shell and the Army giving the state about \$27.4 million, plus 100 acres north of the arsenal for conservation. Salazar said the arsenal and another wildlife refuge west of Denver at the site of the former Rocky Flats chemical weapons plant show how urban areas can be connected to the great outdoors. “We can use this as an example of what we can do in other metropolitan areas all around the country,” said Salazar [...]

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U.S. 'Disappointment' over Continued Logjam in Nuclear Pact

AFP, 05 October 2010, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

The United States on Tuesday expressed "disappointment" over an impasse in global disarmament talks that have set back efforts to limit access to materials that can be used to build a nuclear weapon.

Rose Gottemoeller, U.S. assistant secretary of state for arms control, verification and compliance, alluded to foot-dragging ... and warned "our patience will not last forever."

"I have to tell you that I expressed some disappointment at the fact that the conference on disarmament over the last years has been less energetic in terms of pursuing its overall agenda," she told reporters after the meeting.

"We will do everything so that we can have talks go forward – there is no reason to stand still," Gottemoeller added.

She spoke after a meeting at the United Nations that failed to make progress toward an agenda for disarmament talks, including a proposed Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, which would limit access to materials that could be used to make nuclear weapons.

"We will definitely continue to press" for an accord, she said.

"We regard this delay as unwarranted and out of step with the expectations of the wide majority of states seated here today," she said. [...]

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NNSA Completes Largest Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Fuel Return Campaign in Program's History

NNSA, 12 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today announced the removal of more than 450 kilograms (more than 1,000 pounds) of Russian-origin highly enriched uranium (HEU) spent fuel from Poland.

The nuclear material, enough to make more than 18 nuclear weapons, was sent back to Russia in a series of five shipments over 12 months and marks the completion of the largest spent fuel shipment campaign in NNSA's history. The campaign also included the largest single shipment of HEU spent fuel (187 kilograms) and involved the entire fleet of spent fuel transportation casks used for transportation of Russian-origin HEU.

"This major milestone brings us one step closer to achieving President Obama's goal of securing all nuclear material around the world within four years," said NNSA Administrator Thomas D'Agostino. "These shipments also support the goals of the April 2010 Nuclear Security Summit where 47 nations committed to strengthening nuclear security and reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism. Our close partnership with Poland to eliminate this excess nuclear material reduces the risk that it could be stolen by terrorists and sets an important example for other countries to follow."

The shipments were conducted by NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) in close coordination with Poland's Radioactive Waste Management Plant and Institute of Atomic Energy, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Russian Federation. They included HEU reactor fuel from both the Ewa and Maria research reactors that are located at the Nuclear Center in Swierk, Poland.

With the removal of this material, GTRI has now removed all HEU from the Ewa research reactor and Spent Fuel Storage Building at the Institute.

NNSA and Poland's Institute of Atomic Energy share a long history of cooperation on nuclear nonproliferation issues. This cooperation has included the return of HEU fresh fuel to Russia in two shipments in August 2006 and August 2007, technical cooperation to prepare for conversion of the Maria research reactor from HEU to low enriched uranium (LEU) fuel, and improvement of security for nuclear materials.

"Our partnership with the National Nuclear Security Administration has enabled us to continue Poland's leadership on global nuclear security issues while also maintaining the excellent

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scientific work being done by the Institute of Atomic Energy,” said Miroslaw Lewiński, Director of the Nuclear Energy Department in the Polish Ministry of Economy. “We look forward to continuing to work with the United States as we advance our common nuclear nonproliferation agendas.”

During each of the five shipments, the material was packaged into internationally licensed transportation casks, secured in shipping containers, and transported in an armed convoy from the site to a nearby rail station. The material was then transported by rail to a Polish seaport where it was loaded onto a vessel and transported to the Russian Federation.

In a speech in Prague in April 2009, President Obama called for an international effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years. These shipments result in permanent threat reduction because they eliminate weapons-usable nuclear material at civilian sites.

"This operation is an excellent example of how two allies, the United States and Poland, can work with Russia to enhance nuclear security," said U.S. Ambassador to Poland Lee A. Feinstein.

With the successful completion of this shipment, NNSA has now removed or assisted with the disposition of more than 2,850 kilograms of HEU and plutonium – enough material to make more than 110 nuclear weapons.

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NNSA Celebrates 15 Years of Security Cooperation at Russian Nuclear Site

NNSA, 13 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

Senior National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) officials recently traveled to the Siberian Chemical Combine in Seversk, Russia, to commemorate 15 years of cooperation on security at the largest nuclear complex in the world. On October 11 and 12, NNSA Assistant Deputy Administrator for International Material Protection and Cooperation Dave Huizenga led a delegation of NNSA officials to the Seversk facility, where large quantities of highly enriched uranium and plutonium are produced, processed and stored.

During their visit, NNSA officials saw physical protection and material control and accounting upgrades at the four facilities with special nuclear material and improvements to the training facilities for guard forces personnel. This work was completed as part of NNSA's Material Protection, Control & Accounting (MPC&A) Program, which strengthens the first line of defense against nuclear theft and terrorism by securing material at its source.

"This month's anniversary is an important milestone and a vital example of the progress that the U.S. and Russia have made working together to secure nuclear materials and facilities around the world," said Ken Baker, NNSA Principal Assistant Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. "Working with our partners in Russia, NNSA's MPC&A program has played a critical role in addressing common threats and implementing President Obama's unprecedented nuclear security agenda."

The Siberian Chemical Combine complex supports activities including the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, centrifuge enrichment of uranium, downblending of highly enriched uranium into low enriched uranium and the refurbishment of plutonium and uranium weapon components.

NNSA's MPC&A program scope includes 37 Russian nuclear material sites, 73 Russian nuclear warhead sites and 13 non-Russian nuclear material sites. The MPC&A program also includes efforts to consolidate and convert weapons-usable nuclear material stocks and to develop a sustainable MPC&A infrastructure in Russia.

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U.S., Russia and U.K. Share Nuclear Security Best Practices

NNSA, 15 October 2010, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) officials met this week with their counterparts from the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation to share best practices for managing and securing nuclear materials. Exchange of nuclear security best practices was highlighted at the Nuclear Security Summit in April, and is among the commitments participating states agreed to in the Summit's Action Plan.

The two-day exchange in Budapest, Hungary, was sponsored by NNSA's Material Protection, Control and Accounting (MPC&A) program and was the fifth in a series of annual best practices meetings between NNSA and Russia's State Atomic Energy Corporation (Rosatom), and the third to include experts from the U.K. Ministry of Defense and Atomic Weapons Establishment.

"In order for us to successfully improve the security of nuclear materials in our respective countries, it is important for us to meet and learn about creative solutions to the common challenges we face," said Ken Baker, Principal Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. "These meetings provide us with an opportunity to work collaboratively to improve nuclear security, and they play an important role in NNSA's efforts to implement President Obama's nuclear security agenda."

The trilateral meetings are designed to bring technical experts from a broad range of nuclear material security backgrounds together with high-level managers, to improve mutual understanding of the challenges each country faces and to facilitate discussion on lessons learned.

"This workshop, and the continued high level cooperation, reflects our shared commitment to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and keep these weapons out of the hands of terrorists," said Brad Peterson, NNSA's Chief of Defense Nuclear Security. "President Obama has repeatedly stressed the danger of a nuclear weapon falling into the wrong hands, so we are reconfirming our commitment to working together to prevent this nightmare scenario from becoming reality."

NNSA's MPC&A program works in Russia and other countries to secure and eliminate weapons-usable material. By securing materials at their source, the NNSA strengthens the first line of defense against nuclear theft and terrorism.

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Transatlantic Missile Defense: Looking to the NATO Lisbon Summit

Department of State, 13 October 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Frank A. Rose, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; Remarks at the Atlantic Council, Washington, DC, on October 12, 2010

Let me express my great appreciation for the work of my friends at the Atlantic Council, especially Fred, General Scowcroft, and Senator Hagel, and everyone else both here and abroad who works to promote transatlantic cooperation.

A lot has changed since Under Secretary Tauscher spoke at last year's Atlantic Council missile defense conference. At that time, the Obama administration had just announced our European missile defense plans, but had yet to take any of the concrete steps that President Obama had set forth in his Prague speech last year.

The President's goal of a world without nuclear weapons might seem starry-eyed to some, but I can assure you that our feet are planted firmly on the ground. If you recall, the President said that we might not reach that goal in his lifetime, but he called on us to work patiently and persistently toward that goal. We are taking a step-by-step approach, and each step contributes to our pragmatic and comprehensive approach to reducing global nuclear dangers and missile threats.

Today, we are on the verge of getting the New START Treaty approved in the Senate – and I want to thank Senator Hagel and General Scowcroft for their support. The treaty will re-establish effective monitoring and inspections of Russia's strategic nuclear forces while also imposing lower limits on those forces. And I might as well add this now as a pre-buttal, the New START Treaty does not constrain our ability to field the most effective missile defenses possible.

Beyond the New START Treaty, we released a new Nuclear Posture Review that reduces the role of our nuclear weapons while reaffirming our commitment to maintain a safe, secure, and effective deterrent so long as nuclear weapons exist. And our budget increases for the nuclear complex and weapons systems demonstrate our seriousness with respect to modernization.

The President hosted a successful Nuclear Security Summit, boosting efforts globally to secure and eliminate vulnerable nuclear material. For the first time in 10 years, we reached consensus this past May at the review conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. That was a vital and timely outcome to shore up the centerpiece of the global nonproliferation regime.

And, in February 2010, we released our Ballistic Missile Defense Review. This review put our previously announced European Phased Adaptive Approach in a broader framework and helped

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rebut incorrect and inaccurate accusations that we were shelving missile defense plans for Europe and abandoning central Europe.

Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. President Obama's missile defense decisions have significantly improved our ability to protect the United States, our European NATO Allies, and our forward deployed troops from ballistic missile threats.

So, as I speak to you today, we have had a year to implement this new approach. I know General O'Reilly gave a briefing on the technical details of the European Phased Adaptive Approach. Let me spend a few minutes focusing on the reaction of our NATO allies and explaining the progress we have made over the past year.

First, our NATO allies have overwhelmingly embraced this approach because the new architecture can provide coverage for all of our European Allies. It also focuses on addressing the existing threats in a prioritized manner, something that both NATO and the United States Congress have repeatedly urged. First and foremost, we will protect our most vulnerable Allies from the existing short- and medium-range ballistic missile threats from Iran. And we will expand coverage to counter the threat as it evolves.

This brings me to my second point. We have sought to put this new approach squarely in a NATO context. We want there to be political buy-in by our NATO Allies on this issue. We will do this by seeking Allied agreement at the Lisbon Summit to pursue a missile defense capability for our European Allies' territory, populations, and forces.

The European Phased Adaptive Approach will then become the U.S. contribution to a NATO effort. This new approach also creates more opportunities for cooperation and burden sharing among our NATO Allies. We will seek to expand NATO's ALTBMD command and control system to provide it with the capability to support territorial missile defense. This will allow the United States and our NATO Allies to plug their missile defense assets into the overall NATO missile defense capability should our Allies choose to do so, and we are certainly encouraging that.

We have received high level support for our efforts from throughout the Alliance, including from Secretary General Rasmussen and from Madeline Albright's Group of Experts. Support is evident in the Ministerial communiqués as well. And we hope to get more support at the Joint Ministerial meeting this week.

Beyond the benefits for our NATO Allies, this approach also strengthens our ability to defend the United States. Deploying the ANTPY-2 radar in the first phase of the approach will augment

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the ability of our existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense system to intercept any future long-range missiles launched from the Middle East. By 2020, we will supplement that capability when we deploy the SM-3 Block 2-B missile in Europe.

Finally, this approach benefits our security through the deployment of proven missile defense assets. MDA's thorough test plan will ensure that the systems we deploy in Europe are operationally effective before we deploy them – another fact that has been well-received by our European partners.

Now, let me turn to the progress we have made over the past year.

For Phase 1, we seek to deploy a forward-based radar close to the threat. We have briefed Allies on our plan and held bilateral discussions about hosting the radar. Following the NATO Joint Ministerial and Summit meetings, we hope to be able to move forward on discussing basing agreements for the radar with appropriate Allies.

Meanwhile, Romania agreed to host the Phase 2 Land-Based SM-3 interceptor site, and we have held three rounds of negotiations on a basing agreement since June. We are making good progress on this agreement, building on the excellent history of cooperation we have with Romania and the existing Supplemental Status of Forces Agreement.

Finally, last October, Poland agreed to host the Phase 3 SM-3 interceptor site. Since then, we have ratified a Supplemental Status of Forces Agreement and signed a protocol amending the Ballistic Missile Defense Agreement to allow for the deployment of the SM-3 interceptor site in Poland. The next step to bring this agreement into force is Polish ratification.

These activities have put us on track to have all the necessary agreements in place to support the deployment of assets under the European Phased Adaptive Approach for the first three phases.

Finally, let me also touch briefly on Russia. We did not design this plan in response to Russian concerns about our missile defenses. There were no “secret deals” as part of the negotiations on the New START Treaty.

I've said it earlier and I'll say it again. This plan is simply better for the defense of our European Allies and the United States. The New START Treaty will not prevent us from implementing the European Phased Adaptive Approach. The New START Treaty will not constrain the United

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States from deploying the most effective missile defenses possible. And it does not add any additional cost or inconvenience to our missile defense plans.

We are also committed to being transparent about our missile defense plans with Russia and offer the reassurance that our missile defense deployments are not a threat to Russia's strategic forces. We have begun cooperating on missile defense activities with Russia and we hope to expand that cooperation both bilaterally and through the NATO-Russia Council.

As we look to Lisbon and beyond, I think it is clear that we have made excellent progress in the implementation of a system that provides for better security for our European Allies and better confidence in our intentions. And in the coming months and years, I look forward to continuing to work with all of our friends and partners, including the Atlantic Council, and discussing how we can best work together to counter the ballistic missile threat through both missile defense and our arms control and nonproliferation efforts.

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Nuclear Arms Cuts No Longer Enough for Global Security

RIA Novosti, 14 October 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Nuclear disarmament must be pursued but real global security will happen only through a “deep reorganization” of the international system that prioritizes cooperation among states in addressing modern threats, a group of influential former Russian policymakers has said.

In an article to be published on Friday in the Izvestia daily, former prime minister Yevgeny Primakov, former foreign minister Igor Ivanov and two other top Russian strategic thinkers argue that the logic behind nuclear disarmament was at times an obstacle to broader action better-adapted to today’s security realities.

The nuclear disarmament process, though important in itself, keeps the world locked in the nuclear “ideology” of mutual deterrence, a paradigm that has largely outlived its usefulness and that no longer offers an adequate basis for addressing new types of international security threats.

“Nuclear deterrence is impotent in responding to threats of the 21st century: the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, international terrorism, ethnic and religious conflicts, transnational crime, etc.,” the article says.

“Worse still, nuclear deterrence in many ways encourages the proliferation of WMD and missile technologies and hampers deeper cooperation among the leading powers in taking action against such threats (as in joint development of missile defense systems, for example).”

The authors, which also included former Russian armed forces chief of staff Mikhail Moiseev and Yevgeny Velikhov, president of the Kurchatov Institute Russian Science Center, praised the New START nuclear disarmament treaty, which was signed by Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and U.S. President Barack Obama earlier this year.

They also noted the Obama administration’s stated intention to seek a multilateral approach to dealing with matters of international security in equal cooperation with Russia and called on Washington to apply this principle at a practical level on a range of security issues.

What was ultimately needed however was a new paradigm in global security thinking capable of taking the world beyond the Cold War-era logic centered on mutual deterrence and piecemeal disarmament and towards a new, cooperative system for addressing 21st-century security threats effectively.

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“Fulfilling the goal of nuclear disarmament, which should remain a strategic objective, is possible only in the context of a deep reorganization of the entire international system,” the group writes.

“This will obviously help resolve other key problems of the 21st century related to the global economy and finance, energy supply, the environment and climate, demographics, disease, transnational crime and religious and ethnic extremism,” the article states.

“In such a context, nuclear disarmament is not so much an end in itself as it is an important direction in which to head, a precondition and a means for reorganizing international life on a more civilized basis in the direct sense of the word and in accordance with the imperatives of our century.”

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The New START Treaty

Department of State, 15 October 2010, www.state.gov

Marcie B. Ries, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance, Remarks by Delegation of the United States of America to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, As prepared:

The United States Delegation is especially pleased today to join with the Russian Delegation in presenting to the First Committee for its consideration a joint draft resolution regarding the New START Treaty.

In April 2010, the United States and the Russian Federation signed the New START Treaty, which will further reduce and limit the number of strategic arms for both sides, and renews U.S.-Russian leadership on nuclear issues.

The draft resolution that we are proposing notes the continuing development of a new strategic relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation, expresses support for the commitment shown by the United States and the Russian Federation to the further reduction of strategic offensive arms, and recognizes the importance of the contributions made by the Russian Federation and the United States to nuclear disarmament as part of their commitment under Article VI of the NPT.

This draft resolution expresses the hope that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty will enter into force at an early date, recalls that both the Russian Federation and the United States have stopped the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons, and supports the early commencement of negotiations for the conclusion of a verifiable treaty to end the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

In this context, the draft resolution also expresses appreciation for the implementation by the United States and the Russian Federation of their 1993 Agreement Concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons as an expression of a commitment to their NPT Article VI responsibilities, and welcomes their commitment to the implementation of the 2000 Agreement Concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated as No Longer Required for Defense Purposes and Related Cooperation.

Finally, this draft resolution invites the Russian Federation and the United States to continue to notify their nuclear arms reduction activities to other UN member States, notes the growing expectations of the international community that progress will continue to be made on nuclear disarmament, and calls for member States to make an active contribution to the disarmament process.

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Need for Future Steps

Mr. Chairman, when President Obama spoke in Prague in April 2009 about his vision of a world without nuclear weapons, he recognized the need to create the conditions to bring about such a world. The New START Treaty is an important step in achieving reductions in nuclear weapons, and this Resolution recognizes that achievement. However, the United States and the Russian Federation alone cannot create all the conditions necessary. Others must play their part, as well.

In that regard, we note that the Conference on Disarmament continues to be deadlocked over a program of work that would launch negotiations on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT), as well as substantive discussions on other disarmament topics.

If we are serious about realizing a world without nuclear weapons, we must start now by initiating work on a treaty to end the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

It remains our strong preference to negotiate an FMCT in the CD. However, the patience of the international community is swiftly running out. If efforts to start negotiations in the CD continue to stall, then interested states may have to consider other options for moving this process forward.

Mr. Chairman, the entry into force of the CTBT represents another essential step on the path toward a world without nuclear weapons. The United States has reaffirmed its commitment to this treaty, and has increased its level of participation in all of the activities of the CTBTO's Preparatory Commission in preparing for the entry into force of the CTBT. We believe that the United States, and all states, will be safer when the test ban enters into force, and we are preparing actively for the reconsideration of the treaty by the United States Senate.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, our Delegation hopes that our colleagues will join in supporting the draft resolution on the New START Treaty, proposed jointly today by the United States and the Russian Federation, as a means of recognizing the singular achievement of the New START Treaty, and that other governments will join the United States and Russia in creating the conditions necessary for nuclear disarmament. Our Delegation looks forward to collaborating successfully with other delegations on this draft resolution, as well as on the remaining work of this session. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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Russia, U.S. Propose UN General Assembly Resolution on Arms Cuts

RIA Novosti, 16 October 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Russia and the United States have submitted to the UN General Assembly a draft resolution on strategic arms reduction based on the new Russian-U.S. arms cuts treaty. The document was put forward at the General Assembly's current session on Friday.

Russia's envoy to the United Nations Vitaly Churkin previously expressed hope for the consensus adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly.

In order to come into force, the document has to be first supported by the General Assembly's committee responsible for arms reduction issues and then approved during a plenary session.

A new strategic arms reduction treaty was signed by the Russian and U.S. presidents, Dmitry Medvedev and Barack Obama, on April 8 in Prague, replacing the START 1 treaty that expired in December 2009. The new pact, which is yet to be ratified by either state, obligates both nations to limit their fielded strategic nuclear weapons to 1,550 warheads, while the number of deployed and non-deployed delivery vehicles must not exceed 800 on either side.

Churkin said the Russian-U.S. arms cuts treaty was a "real contribution of our countries to the strengthening of international security and strategic stability." "We expect that the important impetus for the nuclear disarmament process given by Moscow and Washington will be taken up by all states, primarily those possessing nuclear weapons," he said.

The draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly includes a call for a total ban of nuclear tests. This will only become possible after a relevant agreement is ratified by all 44 countries which had nuclear reactors when the treaty was signed in 1996. The United States, China, Indonesia, Egypt, Iran and Israel have not ratified the deal, while India, Pakistan and North Korea have not signed it.

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Japan Submits UN Resolution Seeking Nuclear Abolition

Tokyo Jiji Press, 15 October 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

Japan on Thursday presented a draft of a UN resolution calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons for the 17th straight year. A record number of over 50 countries, including the United States, became joint sponsors of the resolution.

The draft, titled "United Action towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons," was submitted to the UN General Assembly's First Committee. The wording was upgraded from the previously used "Renewed Determination" to "United Action", after a UN Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty review conference adopted action plans for nuclear disarmament in May.

The draft reaffirms the importance of an "unequivocal undertaking" by nuclear states to "accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament." It also calls on nuclear states to "undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons."

While urging non-signatory countries to the NPT to accede "without any conditions," the draft encourages Russia and the United States to put a new nuclear disarmament deal they signed in April [New START] into effect at an early date.

It also hails the visit in August by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to the western Japan cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were devastated by U.S. atomic bombs 65 years before.

The draft resolution is expected to be adopted by the committee late this month and then put up for a vote at a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly.

Japan hopes to garner further support of the resolution to see the number of its joint sponsors increase, officials said.

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Advanced Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Peaceful Uses Initiative

Department of State, 21 October 2010, www.state.gov

Bureau of Public Affairs, Fact Sheet

In remarks delivered at the opening of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that the United States will make an additional commitment of \$50 million over the next five years for a new Peaceful Uses Initiative.

The United States has long supported programs to assist states in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in compliance with their nonproliferation obligations. To this end, U.S. contributions toward programs sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have exceeded \$240 million since 2000.

U.S. Support for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Secretary of State Clinton announced at the 2010 Review Conference for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that the United States will supplement support for peaceful uses of nuclear energy with \$50 million in additional funding over the next five years as part of President Obama's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI). Participation in this initiative not only signals a commitment to the NPT, the nonproliferation regime, and the IAEA, but also to broader humanitarian goals. The U.S. contribution will be applied to IAEA projects relating to:

- *Nuclear Power Infrastructure Development.*
Secretary Clinton stated that the United States "wants to help expand the ability of all states to utilize peaceful nuclear energy." The U.S. contribution will help answer member states requests for assistance in building the infrastructure required to pursue nuclear power.
- *Food Security*
Through President Obama's "Feed the Future" initiative, the United States aims to reduce hunger and malnutrition. The IAEA has an important role to play in these activities, using mutation induction to create new crops with increased yield, nutritional content, or viability; expanding capabilities to diagnose and prevent the spread of disease in animal populations; and increasing food safety.
- *Water Resource Management*
The United States is one of the largest bilateral donors to water supply programs in developing countries. The IAEA's role is vital in using isotopic tracers to explore the

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nature, history, and sustainability of fresh water supplies, and also in responsibly managing marine environments.

- *Human Health*

Through the Global Health Initiative, the U.S. government aims to create an effective platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care. The IAEA has a unique role to play through nuclear medicine, including its Program of Action for Cancer Therapy, which seeks to provide access to nuclear-related techniques in diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Project Selection

U.S.-funded PUI projects will be selected in collaboration with the IAEA, and we hope that Member States will work with the IAEA to develop projects that meet their needs. U.S. funds will be largely directed toward developing countries. We expect that funding through the PUI will extend across several IAEA departments, including technical cooperation, nuclear applications, and nuclear energy.

Support from Other Countries Needed

As we move forward in funding projects through the PUI, we hope that other countries will join us in supporting this effort to expand the IAEA's ability to provide member states with access to these vital peaceful applications of nuclear energy. This initiative reflects our support for the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, strengthens the IAEA and the nuclear nonproliferation regime to which it is integral, and furthers socioeconomic development around the world.

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PSI Maritime Drill off ROK Waters Ends

Yonhap, 14 October 2010, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/>

A multinational naval drill aimed at intercepting weapons of mass destruction ended off South Korea's southern waters on Thursday, the first such exercise hosted by Seoul, officials here said.

About 10 warships and aircraft from South Korea, the United States, Japan and Australia took part in the U.S.-led Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) drill, code-named "Eastern Endeavor 10," off the southern port city of Busan.

"The PSI drill was carried out in accordance with exercise scenarios and finished at around 4 p.m.," an official at the South's defense ministry said.

On the second day of the two-day drill, the warships simulated a chase of target vessels and had special warfare forces board them for inspection, the official said on condition of anonymity. They were followed by searches of mock "suspicious" materials hidden on the vessels, he said.

As part of the drill, military officials and experts from the 14 participating nations, including France and Canada, held a seminar on Wednesday in Busan to discuss PSI policies by each country and procedures for search operations, the official said.

South Korea became the PSI's 95th full member last year after North Korea's second nuclear test. [...]

Seoul announced the plan in May to host the PSI drill following the March sinking of the corvette Ch'o'nan [Cheonan] [...]

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U.S. Military Fly over Kaliningrad under Treaty

Russia & CIS Military Newswire, 15 October 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

An international mission operating under the Treaty on Open Skies has performed several flights over the Russian Baltic Fleet facilities in Kaliningrad, the fleet said on Friday.

"Under the international treaty, U.S. military specialists from the Open Skies mission performed observation flights over Baltic Fleet military facilities located in the Kaliningrad region. Twenty-nine foreign observers accompanied by members of the General Staff of the Russian armed forces flew over the region in an OC-135B aircraft belonging to the U.S. Air Force," it said.

It was the first time such type of aircraft landed at a Baltic Fleet airfield, the press service said. The OC-135B is a special version of the Boeing 707 equipped with high-resolution video and photo cameras, including low-altitude and high-altitude ones.

The foreign members of the Open Skies mission were contented with the way Russia complies with the treaty provisions, it said.

This has been the sixth flight over Baltic Fleet facilities by a NATO mission under the Open Skies Treaty since the start of the year. The first flights were performed by a German and a Latvian mission, followed by a Norwegian, Polish, Swedish and Danish ones.

Observation flights over the Kaliningrad region have been performed since 2001.

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