

- PROTOCOL V -

**REPORTING FORMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V**

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

MICHAEL W. MEIER
Attorney-Adviser
Office of the Legal Adviser,
Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State
2201 C. Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20520
(202) 647-5183
meiermw@state.gov

DATE OF SUBMISSION: July 6, 2011

(dd/mm/yyyy)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A B C D E F G H I

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FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

During the reporting period of time, the United States was not in control of any territory that contains ERW. However, as disclosed in other portions of this report, the United States provided assistance and expertise to assist other states and international organizations with the removal of ERW. U.S. Army doctrine provides guidance for the clearance, removal and destruction of explosive hazards (FM 3-34.210 Explosive Hazards Operations and FM 3-34.214 Explosives and Demolitions). The U.S. Department of Defense may also provide supplies, equipment and services, not to exceed \$10 million worldwide, to participating humanitarian mine action/ERW host nations.

For example, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM)'s Humanitarian Mine Assistance's limited resources were focused on providing state-of-the-art equipment and up to date training to support battle area clearance (BAC) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity-building, enabling more effective and safer ERW clearance. In 2010, USEUCOM trained 116 EOD personnel in Ukraine, Albania and Estonia, and provided \$495,000 worth of equipment.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

To the maximum extent possible, the Department of Defense tracks and records every use by U.S. military forces of explosive ordnance. Reports are maintained by the relevant commands. For example, the U.S. Army has a dedicated unit, Explosive Hazards Coordination Cell (EHCC), that tracks all explosive hazards in theater and maintains a database as such. When an Army unit emplaces an explosive obstacle, doctrine requires them to create an obstacle folder which includes the location of the target, explosives used, and a demolition report (FM 3-34.214). Headquarters, Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff G-33 (Current Operations) receives quarterly incident/activity reports for EOD units related activities within the Army Service Component Commands.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 **to** September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

The United States through its agencies, such as the Department of Defense and the Department of State, exercises a duty of care to all individuals within any area affected by explosive remnants of war. Warning, cordoning, evacuation, and other safeguards are implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of explosive remnants of war.

U.S. Army doctrine (FM 3-34.214) provides detailed instructions for demolition safety which includes misfire procedures, transportation and storage of explosives, the destruction of military explosives, and environmental protections. Doctrine also provides for the marking of explosive hazards when found to reduce the risk to the civilian populace.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

The U.S. Government supports mine and ERW risk-education programs in conjunction with humanitarian assistance for clearance in mine- and ERW-affected areas. Mine and ERW risk-education involves teaching local citizens and/or those working in an affected area how to recognize landmines and explosive remnants of war and instructing them to inform demining authorities of the presence of such hazards in order to reduce casualties.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Office of Military Affairs (OMA) works in concert with the United States Department of Defense (DoD) to provide the focal point for USAID interaction with US and foreign militaries in formalized relationships through coordinated planning, training, education, and exercises. Program areas of common interest include humanitarian assistance, terrorism prevention, strategic communications, conflict prevention and mitigation, counter-insurgency, post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization, and operational implementation.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA)'s Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to the humanitarian, social, and economic effects generated by ERW. CWD activities include humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons destruction (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. This comprehensive approach ensures that all of these items will be addressed to reduce the humanitarian and national security risks. By consolidating these separate programs into one, PM/WRA offers ease and flexibility of funding and allows program implementers to address multiple threats simultaneously or shift assets based on priorities (See Form F).

WRA administers CWD utilizing the resources of the annually appropriated Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) allocation assigned to Humanitarian Demining (HD) and Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction (SA/LW). The United States government works closely with other governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private companies to control and destroy existing ERW. For example:

- In FY2010, WRA contributed \$2 million to DynCorp and the Mine Advisory Group (MAG) for a Level II Technical Survey of suspected minefields and suspected hazardous areas, as well as Battle Area Clearance. DynCorp and MAG worked in coordination with the Lebanon Mine Action Center and the Regional Mine Action Center.
- In addition to other programs in Southeast Europe, WRA provided \$1,300,000 in FY2010 through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) to continue funding ERW clearance projects in Serbia, concentrating on Serbia's border with Croatia.
- In FY2010, funding to Laos for CWD totaled \$5 million. Programs included surveying work and UXO clearance undertaken by Armor Group North America and the Mine Advisory Group, as well as risk-education programs and victim assistance programs led by World Education and Spirit of Soccer, a sport-based risk-education organization.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8:

In Fiscal Year 2010, the United States provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled over \$204 million, including \$24 million from the US Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund for survivor assistance. As noted in form E, CWD is a comprehensive approach that includes humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons destruction (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. (Note: The assistance for existing ERW described in Article 7 is also funded from this account.)

Poorly maintained, improperly stored, or inadequately guarded conventional weapons and munitions pose as significant a humanitarian challenge as the well-known threat of landmines and ERW left uncleared from past conflicts. The United States assists other states with implementing generic preventative measures to reduce the creation of ERW as a result of poorly maintained stockpiles. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs of the U.S. Department of State supports efforts to increase physical security and stockpile management (PSSM), which includes maintenance of landmines, small arms/light weapons and munitions. If these implements of war are not stored and maintained properly, they may no longer function as designed. WRA works in concert with the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), which runs its own Small Arms/Light Weapons Program to assess stockpile maintenance and orient states to best practices on storage and security of weapons and munitions. By helping countries to secure their stockpiles, the United States helps to prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons that might be at risk of becoming ERW, thus supporting the goals of Protocol V.

The United States also supports the destruction of aging and at-risk stockpiles of munitions. Most of these munitions are unlikely to function as intended for a variety of reasons. Destroying these munitions prevents them from becoming ERW as a result of malfunction during use or from depot explosion. Albania, Ukraine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are just a few of the states where the United States supported munitions destruction programs.

The United States Government aims to increase international cooperation and coordination among donor nations, recipient nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to accelerate humanitarian demining efforts worldwide. The United States also actively encourages private sector support for conventional weapons destruction through the development of a network of public-private partnerships, which currently number around 60. A list of major participants in WRA's public-private partnership program can be found at <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/52830.htm>.

The Leahy Fund has been in operation in post-conflict and conflict-affected developing countries since 1989. It was established to provide a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for civilian victims of war who suffer from mobility-related injuries, including people who suffer from polio as a result of interrupted immunization services. This includes but is not limited to survivors of landmine and UXO accidents. In the past decade, the Leahy Fund has devoted the majority of its resources to the establishment and improvement of accessible and appropriate prosthetic and orthotic services, including physical and occupational rehabilitation services. In Fiscal Year 2010, the Leahy Fund contributed to or maintained support to programs in Albania, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, and Vietnam, as well as numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries. Since 1989, the Leahy Fund has provided over \$180 million to more than 40 countries.

Additionally, through two other programs specifically targeting wheelchair users as well as a broader group of people with disabilities, USAID provided additional funding in Fiscal Year 2010 in more than 30 countries, including

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Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. Fiscal Year 2011 funding is expected to be at a similar level.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

In accordance with the stipulations of Section 3 of the Technical Annex, the United States undertakes the following:

DoD Munitions Manufacturing and Management: The U.S. Army endeavors to ensure that military munitions manufacturing and military munitions life cycle management meet strict criteria as prescribed by Department of Defense, the Army and international regulations and standards. It is DoD and Army explosive safety policy to provide maximum possible protection to people and property from the potential damaging effects of DoD military munitions and to minimize exposures consistent with safe and efficient operations.

Training: The U.S. Army trains its soldiers and civilians in explosives safety, and when appropriate, the proper management and use of explosive ordnance. The Department of Defense Explosive Remnants of War program assists nations plagued by ERW by executing train-the-trainer programs of instruction designed to develop indigenous capabilities for a wide range of ERW activities.

Future protection: Services implement quality surveillance and assurance programs within their munitions management plans. These programs ensure munitions reliability which, coupled with Services' stockpile inventory management technique to issue oldest lots first, reduces ERW. For example, the U.S. Army maintains a number of Doctrine manuals, such as AR 73-1 (Test and Evaluation Policy), AR 700-13 (Logistics, Worldwide Ammunition Review and Technical Assistance Program), and AR 702-6 (Product Assurance, Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program).

Any other relevant information:

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FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

The U.S. Army has several doctrinal manuals (FM 3-34.210 Explosive Hazard Operations and FM 3-34.214 Explosives and Demolitions) that provide detailed guidance on explosive hazards. Engineer soldiers receive explosive hazards training at all levels of engineer education. Army doctrine also complies with the various explosive hazards related Standardization Agreements 2017 Orders for Demolition and 2123 Obstacle Folder.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM I: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: August 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information:

The United States ratified Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) on January 21, 2009. The initial report Date of sending the report to the CCW Secretariat. The United States initial report was due August 1, 2009, 180 days after the entry into force of the Protocol to the High Contracting Parties. The United States has chosen to submit an initial 13 month report to cover the applicable month of 2009 and fiscal year 2010 for its initial report.