MacArthur Awards $13.4 Million to Study and Support Enhanced Nuclear Security

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CHICAGO, March 22, 2012 /PRNewswire-USNewswire/ -- The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation today announced grants to 16 organizations totaling $13.4 million to help prevent nuclear terrorism and strengthen nuclear security around the globe. Much of the new funding will help to train and support an elite group of nuclear experts to make policy recommendations for preventing nuclear terrorism and enhancing nuclear non-proliferation. A major international Nuclear Security Summit takes place in Seoul next week.

"Despite all the attention given to nuclear hot spots like Iran and North Korea, interest in and action on improving nuclear safety and security remains tepid worldwide," said Robert Gallucci, President of the MacArthur Foundation. "MacArthur's grantmaking aims to support the people and institutions that can provide us with the research and know-how needed to keep nuclear energy safe and fissile materials out of dangerous hands."

A total of 16 organizations received grants:

- Harvard's **Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs** received $2.48 million to support the Project on Managing the Atom, which trains the next generation of nuclear security policy experts, conducts policy research and analysis and informs the public and policymakers on nuclear issues.
- Stanford University's **Center for International Security and Cooperation** was awarded $2.45 million. The bulk of this support, $2 million, will help the Center to train future nuclear security policy experts. Additional projects aim to significantly reduce the danger of fissile materials being stolen or diverted from Russia's nuclear complex, as well as encourage scientific cooperation between U.S. and Chinese scientists to enhance nuclear security in Chinese military and civilian nuclear programs.
- The **Center for Science and Security Studies** at King's College London received $1.65 million to train future nuclear experts.
- The **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace** received $1.3 million for work to dissuade countries from reprocessing and other dangerous fuel strategies, as well as to study the impact of

high-precision conventional munitions on nuclear deterrence and strategic stability.

- The **Nuclear Threat Initiative** received $1 million, mostly for its Nuclear Materials Security Index—a first-of-its-kind public benchmarking project of nuclear materials security conditions on a country-by-country basis, which seeks to encourage governments to take actions to reduce risks.
- Princeton University's **Program on Science and Global Security** was awarded $980,000 to discourage nuclear fuel reprocessing, support the minimization of highly-enriched fuel in Russia, and assess the proliferation risks of the small modular reactors being advocated by the nuclear industry.
- The **Center for International and Security Studies** at the University of Maryland was awarded $900,000 to assess how expanded global use of nuclear energy would affect the risks of proliferation and nuclear terrorism and to share information about policy choices that the U.S. and China can take to reduce nuclear risks associated with energy transformation.
- The **Nautilus Institute** received a grant of $600,000 to examine how the risks associated with potential terrorist attacks on nuclear power facilities might be reduced by fuel disposal and management measures. Nautilus will examine the implications of the Fukushima nuclear plant disaster in Japan and make policy recommendations on power plant design.
- With its $500,000 grant, the **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute** will evaluate the implications of new military technologies for national nuclear force postures and deterrence strategies.
- The **Center for Energy and Security Studies** will use its $400,000 grant to identify next steps for Russia to address the nuclear terrorism challenge and ensure the security of material domestically and worldwide.
- A $300,000 grant will help the **Institute for Science and International Security** develop new options for the tough proliferation cases like Iran and North Korea, detect and thwart illicit nuclear trade, monitor proliferation in South Asia, and shape the reporting of proliferation-related news and disseminate findings.
- A $280,000 grant will support the Global Nuclear Future initiative of the **American Academy of Arts and Sciences** and its research into the susceptibility of nuclear facilities and industries to insider threats.
- The **School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University** received $270,000 to support the U.S. Korea Institute, which tracks relations with Korea, especially pertaining to nuclear issues.
- **The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists** received $125,000 for the Leadership and the Future of Nuclear Energy conference and publishing program, in collaboration with the University of Chicago, with the aim of recommending measures to prevent weapons proliferation from civilian nuclear fuel cycles.
- **The Gulf/2000 Project at Columbia University** will use its $100,000 grant to educate and inform experts on developments in the Persian Gulf, including Iran's nuclear aspirations.
- The **Connect U.S. Fund** received $100,000 to help increase public awareness of and attention to the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul and the general importance of nuclear security.

MacArthur has been making grants to reduce the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction for more than 25 years. Early on, the Foundation supported research and track-two diplomacy between U.S. and Soviet policy experts and scientists, which helped facilitate nuclear arms control successes during the Cold War and laid the foundation for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In the early

1990s, MacArthur grantees developed the conceptual framework for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs that helped Russia and other former Soviet states reduce stockpiles and secure nuclear weapons and fissile materials.

Today, through grants to policy research institutions worldwide, MacArthur aims to reduce global risks from nuclear weapons, with particular emphasis on preventing nuclear terrorism. Additional information about MacArthur's international peace and security grantmaking is available at www.macfound.org/ips.

The MacArthur Foundation supports creative people and effective institutions committed to building a more just, verdant, and peaceful world. In addition to selecting the MacArthur Fellows, the Foundation works to defend human rights, advance global conservation and security, make cities better places, and understand how technology is affecting children and society. More information is available at www.macfound.org.

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