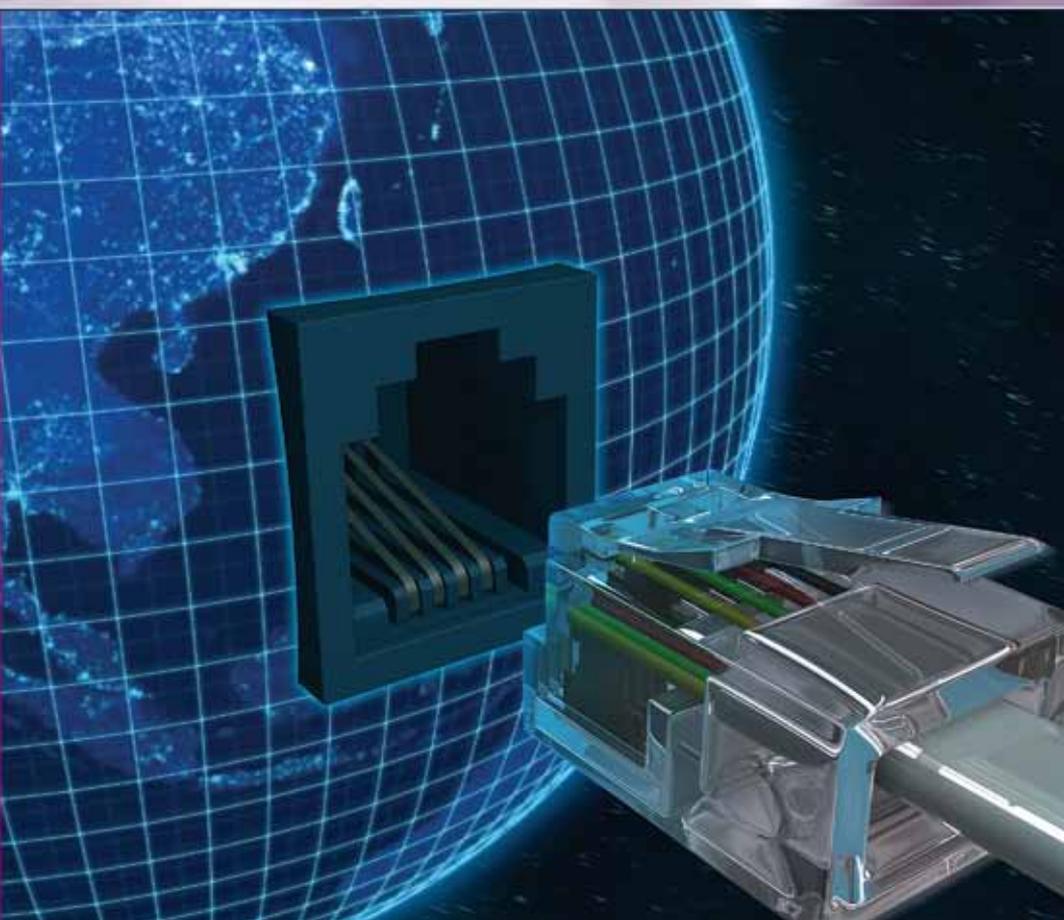


# Open Source Information and Your Facility's Security Countermeasures Plan

Product No. 938P



This pamphlet was developed by the Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP) to increase **Readiness Through Awareness** throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) and defense contractor community. The pamphlet is intended to assist facility commanders, managers, security officers and other arms control treaty implementers with identifying and addressing the potential security challenges impacting U.S. facilities during on-site inspection activities conducted to verify U.S. compliance with arms control treaties and agreements.

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## INTRODUCTION

Open source information about U.S. facilities is widely available to governments, international treaty implementation organizations, and to individual inspectors planning to conduct on-site inspections or overflights. These activities are allowable under a number of arms control treaties and agreements for the purpose of verifying U.S. compliance with its treaty obligations.

The task for facility staff impacted by these activities is to demonstrate U.S. compliance while also continuing to protect national security, confidential business, and other sensitive information. To be successful, it is important to be aware of what information the inspection team has acquired relating to facility assets and activities before the team arrives on site.

This pamphlet describes some of the most common types of open source information available to arms control inspectors, primarily on the Internet. The pamphlet also describes methods for locating, identifying, collecting, and analyzing this information, as well as means for determining when and where it is cost effective to develop and apply appropriate security countermeasures.



# ARMS CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The United States is party to a number of arms control treaties and agreements that include diverse verification measures. These measures may include self-reporting requirements and/or on-site information collection procedures and activities designed to ensure treaty compliance. Examples of such measures include data declarations, visits, on-site inspections, and aerial overflights.

Data declarations are used to establish information baselines, which are essential for verifying compliance with arms control agreements seeking to limit or ban certain armaments or activities. These declarations are prepared by each State Party and provide information about weapon systems, equipment, and activities subject to monitoring, observation, inspection, or in some cases, reduction or elimination. Some of the verification regimes established under recent and emerging arms control treaties contain provisions for submitting routine declarations of activities and stockpiles to either an international body or directly to treaty partners.

On-site inspections involve the deployment of international inspectors to collect firsthand information. This information is necessary to verify the contents of a facility's data declaration or to otherwise determine a facility's compliance with the treaty or agreement. The information collected and the types of activities an arms control inspection team may employ to verify the accuracy of data declarations or to support a compliance judgment are uniquely intrusive and pervasive.

In addition to focusing on defense installations, arms control inspections often focus on commercial industrial processes and facilities. These inspections have the potential to impact a large number of U.S. facilities, including fertilizer plants under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), pharmaceutical companies under the CWC, and mining and construction activities under nuclear safeguards agreements between the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

During an on-site inspection, facility managers at the inspected site are responsible for continuing to protect national security, confidential business, and other sensitive information, while also allowing the inspection team sufficient access to areas, activities, and information in order to satisfy the purposes of the inspection.

Treaties allowing on-site inspection activities to be conducted at U.S. facilities include the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START or NST), the CWC, and the U.S.-IAEA Safeguards Agreements. The United States is also party to the



Open Skies Treaty, which allows States Parties to fly observation missions and collect imagery anywhere over the territory of other States Parties.

Depending on the treaty, the inspection team may be sent by an international treaty implementation organization or by the individual treaty partners. The CWC and IAEA Safeguards Agreements are implemented by international implementation organizations – the CWC is implemented by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) located in The Hague, Netherlands, and IAEA Safeguards Agreements are implemented by the IAEA, headquartered in Vienna, Austria. The inspectors coming from these organizations are international civil servants employed by the relevant organization.

Under the Open Skies Treaty, which has 34 States Parties, the crew members conducting observation flights over the United States are sent by one or more of the States Parties. Under New START, which is a bilateral treaty between the United States and Russia, the inspectors conducting on-site inspection activities in the United States are sent by, and are employees of, the Russian government. To facilitate the discussion and resolution of questions concerning treaty implementation, each of these treaties established an international forum. New START established the Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC), where the United States and Russia meet twice each year. The Open Skies Treaty established the Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC).

When an inspection team arrives in the United States, the purposes of the inspection will be specified in an inspection mandate issued either by the OPCW, the IAEA, or the State Party conducting the inspection. The inspectors will also be fully aware of all information contained in the U.S. data declaration. In addition, facility managers should be aware that the inspectors will be proficient in the technologies, operations, and processes used at the facility. The inspectors will also have prepared for the inspection by learning as much as they can about the facility's activities and capabilities. To do this, the inspectors will have collected a wide range of data, sometimes seemingly disparate and/or small pieces of information, and then assembled and analyzed this information to develop as complete a picture as possible of the facility's operations.

Likewise, facility managers will need to collect and analyze the open source information available about the facility in order to be aware of and assess potential security challenges in an arms control environment. Facility managers will then be able to adapt the facility's arms control security countermeasures plan and develop and apply the most appropriate and cost effective security countermeasures to ensure facility security during on-site inspection activities.

## OPEN SOURCE INFORMATION



Open source information is readily available to any individual, foreign or domestic, through a variety of media. Facility managers need to be aware of the wide variety of information available to the public, and therefore to arms control inspectors, concerning their facility. Examples of the types of open source information that may be of interest and value to the

inspectors include official government documents, facility records, promotional and marketing materials (e.g., company brochures and press releases), government publications, industry association newsletters, newspapers and magazines, and trade journals.

In the past, the main sources of public information were physical copies of newspapers, academic journals, and commercial periodicals. Today, the most common medium for obtaining this information is the Internet. The Internet has significantly increased the amount of open source information available and has significantly reduced the amount of time and effort required to locate specific items of interest. Essentially, anyone, anywhere with access to a browser-equipped computer or mobile device can obtain open source information produced around the world in a matter of seconds.

Although much of the information contained on the Internet is unofficial and unverifiable, the Internet has become a marketing venue, a communication tool, and an information warehouse. Companies and facilities often use web pages to tout new products and unique operations. Businesses and other organizations increasingly use web pages to connect geographically separated offices and to provide a means for scientists, professionals, and other employees to exchange data and information. Scientific data or reports written by employees may be posted on web pages to facilitate interoffice and scientific exchanges of information. Specific technical data, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), and health and safety guidelines are commonly found on these types of pages.



When preparing for an inspection, arms control inspectors may combine and assemble the pieces of information they collect from open sources to gain keen insights into a facility's operations and capabilities. As a result, the inspectors may be able to form a clear picture of the facility's manufacturing processes, products, patents, purchases, exports, imports, employees, clients, contracts, site locations, and building designs, for example. Some of the sources and types of publically accessible information that may be available to the inspectors, especially via the Internet, are described below.

## **Government Sources**

Official government documents in the public domain can provide significant and detailed information about a facility. For example, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports on violations of federal regulations, court records associated with lawsuits filed against companies for accidents or safety incidents, environmental impact statements, and shipping manifests for the transport of hazardous material required by the Department of Transportation (DOT) are available to the public. Even facility blueprints registered with a local government office are often available to the public upon request and can provide information about activities occurring at a facility. Together, such materials can provide considerable background about a facility's history, processes, operations, personnel, contractual relationships, technical capabilities, geographical layout, and physical characteristics.

## **International Treaty Implementation Organizations**

A number of international treaty implementation organizations monitor treaty compliance and promote treaty membership. According to treaty provisions, a treaty implementation organization may conduct on-site inspections and collect information about a State Party's treaty-related activities and inspectable facilities. Some of this information will be released to the public and may be posted on the organization's website in the form of treaty implementation status updates, news, official statements, reports, and other materials.

Publicly released information might include a State Party's views expressed during a meeting or conference, or provide details about a State Party's progress toward meeting its treaty obligations. For example, information may be released concerning a State Party's progress on destroying a weapon system or participating in data exchanges and confidence-building measures. Information

may also be released regarding a State Party's degree of cooperation during on-site inspection activities, whether any anomalies were reported, and whether the Party is suspected of being out of compliance with the treaty.

The IAEA, for example, monitors Member States' nuclear fuel cycle-related activities and tracks the holdings and movement of nuclear materials worldwide. The OPCW monitors States Parties' military and commercial activities involving certain chemicals and chemical weapons, and reports on the progress of chemical weapon destruction activities.

## **Professional Organizations**

Professional organizations such as the Arms Control Association, Federation of Atomic Scientists, BioPrepWatch, the American Chemical Society, and many others, upload scientific data, research information, conference papers, and other materials prepared by scientists, researchers, and subject matter experts. These materials may include information about technologies, weapon systems, manufacturing processes, nuclear materials, and chemicals used at U.S. facilities. In many cases, relevant facilities are mentioned by name.

## **Industry Sources**

Business, company, or facility-specific newsletters, journals, annual reports, and marketing materials posted on a company's website may provide information about proprietary processes, materials, vendors, customers, shareholders and employees. Similar materials available on the websites hosted by a facility's vendors and customers may also reveal information about the facility. For example, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers are found online and can be used to help identify the specific types of chemicals used or produced by a particular facility.

## **News Media Sources**

Online news media organizations prepare and facilitate access to current and archived online news articles that contain facility-specific information. For example, news stories are frequently released describing the processes and environmental impact associated with the activities conducted at facilities where chemical weapons were stored and destroyed. News organizations also report the weapons holdings at certain facilities, including those where nuclear



weapons are located. In addition, news stories often contain the names of countries and facilities suspected of violating arms control treaties, especially when those countries and facilities are suspected of producing or proliferating nuclear materials, technologies, and weapons.

Online news stories, especially those posted on the websites of small local newspapers, may contain links to facility-related reports and documents. These reports and documents can include information about environmental concerns, EPA and OSHA violations and inspections, personnel promotions, and scientific achievements associated with the facility. Often these stories will identify locations and include personnel data and other information regarding facility activities, such as the chemicals or other raw materials used in proprietary processes.

## Social Media Sources

The use of social media is a constantly evolving trend on the Internet that can provide useful information, even without knowing the names of company or facility personnel. Social networking sites such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and MySpace allow users to instantly share a variety of information through one integrated platform to either a selected group of “friends” or to any visitor on the website. Other social media sites can provide user-generated articles or allow users to post superseded manuals or other documents, many of which are still of interest to industry professionals.

Most social networking sites allow users to create online communities for the purpose of facilitating communication and information sharing among people who have similar careers, professional or personal interests, or who have worked at the same location and wish to remain in contact. Social media website capabilities can include:

- uploading photographs, including photographs from any location, with a smart phone or mobile device;
- updating status feeds on activities as they occur; or
- displaying personal information in their profiles such as telephone numbers and email or physical addresses.

Video- and photo-sharing websites, like YouTube or Flickr, are another form of online social media that can provide inspectors with information about a facility’s personnel, layout, and operations. Video sharing can include personal videos or

non-streamed webcasts, or “podcasts,” of professional symposia that personnel attend. Videos and photographs can also be posted by visitors to surrounding sites or facilities.

If the digital photographs posted to these sites contain “geo-tags” imbedded in the file, these geo-tags will provide the geographic coordinates of the location featured in the photograph as well as the time and date the photograph was taken. Online satellite imagery services, like Google Earth, can also provide geographical information and images, even at low resolution levels.

<b>Potential Open Source Documents</b>
• Annual reports
• Blueprints of facility/buildings
• Brochures/promotional materials
• Contract announcements
• Data Declarations
• Environmental impact statements
• Facility records
• Federal Register
• Health and safety reports
• Investment guides
• Legal documents/court records
• News stories
• Official statements
• Patents
• Police, fire department incident records
• Press releases
• Satellite photography (such as Google Earth)
• Scientific reports
• Shareholder information
• Shipping manifests
• Technology reports
• Unsolicited product reviews/public interaction



Web logs, or “blogs,” are online journals that can either be corporate or personal. While many companies and executives are adopting corporate blogs to help disseminate public information, personal blog accounts are the most common. In addition to providing details about the personal lives of employees, these blogs can also provide insights into how a company or facility is managed and operated.

The increasing use of social media has also enabled the rise of “wiki” pages, such as Wikipedia, which are web-based community encyclopedias that allow members to edit and share data on a specific topic. These pages can focus on an individual project, an organization, or a business. Any user can easily alter the information on a wiki page without verifying the accuracy of the information with the business or facility. For this reason, official and unofficial wiki pages relating to a business or facility should be regularly monitored to ensure the information provided on these pages is current, correct, and appropriate.

Potential Open Source Websites
• Chamber of Commerce – national, state, county, and city
• Commercial imagery or mapping
• Community action groups
• Company specific
• Educational institutions
• Facility specific
• Government – federal, state, local
• Industry specific/related
• International treaty implementation organizations (CTBTO, IAEA, OPCW, United Nations)
• News Media – domestic and foreign
• Political action groups
• Professional societies
• Research
• Social media (such as Facebook and YouTube)
• Websites offering free employee personal history “background checks”

## OPEN SOURCE REVIEW

Due to the vast amount of open source information available on the Internet, the facility's open source review process should be regularly assessed and updated to ensure it is appropriately tailored to the facility's unique arms control security concerns. To begin, facility managers should identify the offices and individuals that will need to participate in the review process to ensure the review is accurate and comprehensive. Although an open source review does not need to be labor intensive, a number of individuals possessing detailed knowledge of different facility activities should be selected to provide advice.

For example, staff members familiar with the facility's marketing and advertising materials, public affairs, information systems, and legal affairs will be most familiar with the means by which the facility provides information to the public at large and to specialized audiences. Staff members familiar with the facility's technologies, research programs, and operations will be able to provide essential information about potential indicators of critical information.

Early in the review process, facility managers should develop a common definition of what constitutes "confidential business information" at their facility. As a rule, confidential business information is anything managers would not want released to a competitor. Establishing a clear definition will be necessary for focusing the open source review process.

While there is no set pattern for reviewing open source information, the process typically begins with locating and reviewing the information released directly by the facility. Often, the most detailed and reliable source for facility-specific information is its own publically accessible website. The types of materials to be reviewed should include newsletters, annual reports, budget data, contract announcements, company histories, marketing programs, and other internally-generated information such as journal articles and research.

Staff members responsible for marketing and advertising can provide guidance concerning the types and locations of marketing materials such as brochures and pamphlets. Staff members responsible for public relations can assist in identifying newsletters, employee speeches, press releases, and other direct efforts to provide information to the public. Information systems personnel can assist in identifying the materials posted on the facility's website, Facebook page, Twitter, Flickr, or other social media sites. This information is the easiest for facility



managers to control and it is the information the inspectors, or other individuals, are most likely to access first when conducting research about the facility.

When searching for relevant information, it is important to approach all information with an open mind. Relevant pieces of information and data may come from a wide variety of sources. When conducting an open source review, it is important to look for specific references to Department of Defense or other government programs, and to look for references to confidential business information. When visiting a particular website, it is also helpful to look for links to other related sites.

To focus the open source review for maximum efficiency, it is very important to develop a list of facility-relevant search terms. These terms can be derived from the information released by the facility and should relate to specific operations, processes, raw materials, safety procedures, or other facility-specific data. The list should be updated regularly to ensure it remains accurate as the nature and scope of the facility's mission, activities, and arms control treaty obligations change over time.

Examples of relevant search terms could include the names of:

- buildings
- chemicals or other raw materials
- companies, business divisions, sites, or facilities
- operations or processes
- outreach or research programs
- personnel, especially managers and key staff members
- products
- publications

To facilitate a methodical and comprehensive search for the open source information available on the Internet for each term on a facility's list, there are a number of online search engines. While Google.com <http://www.google.com> may be preferred, others include the following:

- AOL Search <http://search.aol.com>
- Ask <http://www.ask.com>
- Bing <http://www.bing.com>
- Dogpile <http://www.dogpile.com>
- Excite <http://www.excite.com>
- Go.com <http://go.com>

- GoTo.com <http://www.go2.com>
- Hotbot <http://www.hotbot.com>
- Info.com <http://info.com>
- Lycos <http://www.lycos.com>
- Search <http://www.search.com>
- TerraServer <http://www.terra-server.com>
- WebCrawler <http://www.webcrawler.com>
- Yahoo! <http://www.yahoo.com>



When employing search terms, the flexibility of search engine technology should be leveraged to include Boolean searching, truncated terms, and phrase searching.

Many of the large search engines also allow users to request e-mail notification alerts for keywords. The search engine

will then send a notification whenever a site containing one of the keywords is indexed by the search engine. This function can be used to continuously monitor open source information relating to a specified facility or arms control treaty.



## PRE-INSPECTION PLANNING

To effectively address the challenges open source information may pose to facility security during arms control inspections or overflights, it is important for facility staff to collect and analyze open source information as a routine part of their pre-inspection planning activities. An open source analysis will help facility managers identify indicators of critical information and determine which facility assets, information, or processes could potentially be vulnerable during an arms control inspection. Finally, this analysis will help facility managers develop appropriate countermeasures for incorporation into the facility's comprehensive security countermeasures plan.

It is recommended that facility managers compile a list of the relevant open source information collected. All data relating to a particular area, activity, program, or other asset should be combined and used to create a description of that item. This information should then be analyzed from the perspective of an inspection team operating in an arms control environment.

If a sensitive item is not susceptible to access by the inspection team, open source information relating to that item may not serve as an additive element leading to the disclosure of critical information. In that case the open source information would not need to be considered as a potential challenge to facility security. Alternatively, if the sensitive item is susceptible to access during on-site inspection activities, the open source information relating to that item may create a critical indicator requiring protection during an arms control inspection.

To determine whether a susceptible item will require additional protection during an on-site inspection involves taking a number of factors into consideration. The nature of the threat and the degree of vulnerability need to be analyzed. Then the level of risk and probability of the item being detected and exploited need to be assessed. There are also costs to consider. Facility managers need to determine whether it would be an effective use of resources to develop and apply countermeasures to protect the item.

To begin analyzing the threat, the description of the susceptible item created during the open source review should be sent to the facility staff having the greatest knowledge of the item. These staff members should be asked to determine the accuracy of the open source information. The results of this

evaluation will help facility managers analyze the threat and potential vulnerabilities, as well as to assess the risk and probability of the item being observed. When assessing risks, facility managers should analyze potential threats from the perspective of an arms control inspector.

## **Updating the Facility's Arms Control Security Countermeasures Plan**

By understanding the challenges open source information poses to facility security in an arms control environment, site and facility managers will be able to review and revise their pre-inspection plans and update their security countermeasures in ways that are both cost-effective and treaty compliant.

By regularly conducting open source reviews and analyzing the results, facility managers will be able to comprehend a "worst-case" scenario for facility security during an arms control inspection or overflight. Facility managers will also be able to inform staff members involved in site preparation activities about the types of information the inspectors will already possess about the facility before the inspection team arrives.

Once facility managers have applied the information derived from the open source analysis to the facility's arms control security countermeasures plan, this information will serve as a valuable baseline for subsequent open source reviews. The resulting arms control security countermeasures plan will provide facility managers with the background they need to analyze future facility security concerns and to anticipate the impact of new open source information on facility security in arms control environments.



## CONCLUSION

This pamphlet has examined the potential impact open source information may have on facility security during arms control inspections and overflights. It has also described the means and value of collecting and analyzing the open source information available about facility assets, information, and processes. By establishing an effective open source review process, facility managers will have a good basis for maintaining an appropriate and cost-effective arms control security countermeasures plan, which will enable them to demonstrate treaty compliance while also protecting national security, confidential business, and other sensitive information in the arms control environment.

### For More Information

For more information about arms control treaties and how to protect facility security during on-site inspections, overflights, or other arms control treaty compliance and verification activities, contact the DTIRP Outreach Program:

- Call toll-free: 1-800-419-2899
- Send an email to [dtirpoutreach@dtra.mil](mailto:dtirpoutreach@dtra.mil)

A broad range of arms control security information and materials are also available on the DTIRP website. Some suggested links are:

- Home page: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil>
- Products: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/Products/Products.aspx>
- CWC treaty synopsis: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/synopses/cwc.aspx>
- CWC treaty text and fact sheets:  
<http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/treatyinfo/cwc.aspx>
- IAEA Safeguards treaty synopsis:  
<http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/synopses/iaea-s.aspx>
- IAEA Safeguards agreement texts and fact sheets:  
<http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/treatyinfo/iaea.aspx>
- New START treaty synopsis: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/synopses/start.aspx>
- New START treaty text and fact sheets:  
<http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/treatyinfo/start.aspx>
- Open Skies treaty synopsis: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/synopses/os.aspx>
- Open Skies treaty text and fact sheets:  
<http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/treatyinfo/os.aspx>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BCC</b>	Bilateral Consultative Commission
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<b>CTBTO</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization
<b>CWC</b>	Chemical Weapons Convention
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation
<b>DTIRP</b>	Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>MSDS</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<b>New START</b>	New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (NST)
<b>OPCW</b>	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
<b>OSCC</b>	Open Skies Consultative Commission
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>NST</b>	New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START)



## RELATED MATERIALS

To request copies of the products listed below, contact the DTIRP Outreach Program by phone at 1-800-419-2899 or by email at [dtirpoutreach@dtra.mil](mailto:dtirpoutreach@dtra.mil). Visit the DTIRP website at <http://dtirp.dtra.mil> to view, print, or request printed copies of DTIRP products

### DTIRP Website

Home: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil>

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Treaty Information Center: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/TIC/tic.aspx>

CBW Corner: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/CBW/cbw.aspx>

Nuclear Corner: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/NC/nc.aspx>

Open Skies: <http://dtirp.dtra.mil/OST/ost.aspx>

### CDs

The Arms Control OPSEC Process (930C)

Arms Control Treaties – A Reference Guide (407C)

Operators' Automated Guide to the CWC (153C)

New START Treaty – Automated Guide (234C)

### Pamphlets

Chemical Weapons Convention – The Impact (102P)

Operators' Guide to the CWC (153P)

Treaty on Open Skies – The Impact (302P)

Treaty on Open Skies – Questions Facing the U.S. Defense Industry (305P)

Guide for Treaty on Open Skies Observation Overflights (314P)

The Arms Control Inspector (406P)

Arms Control Agreements Synopses (408P)

Arms Control Inspection Timelines (410P)

Arms Control Policy and Implementation Organizations (411P)

Integrated Safeguards Operations Security Checklists (608P)

Integrated Safeguards: U.S.-IAEA Safeguards Agreement and U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol (612P)

Complementary and Managed Access under the U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol (613P)

The National Security Exclusion under the U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol (614P)

DTIRP Arms Control Outreach Catalog (907P)

Arms Control Security: Challenges and Countermeasures (934P)  
Arms Control OPSEC – Preparing U.S. Facilities for On-Site Inspections (943P)  
Arms Control Abbreviations and Acronyms (946P)  
Inspection Preparation – Next Step (955P)

### **Articles and Bulletins**

The New START Treaty (232A)  
Comparing New START, SORT and START (236A)  
Facility Observation Flights under the Treaty on Open Skies (301B)  
U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol Implementation (610B)  
Risk of Inadvertent Technology Transfer (915A)  
Counterintelligence and Arms Control (918A)  
Arms Control Security Countermeasure Considerations (931A)  
Importance of Conducting a Security Self-Assessment (935A)  
The Importance of Risk Management in Site Preparation (940A)  
Arms Control Security Vulnerability Assessment Process (947A)

### **Videos**

Treaty on Open Skies – The Impact (CD) (304W)  
Verification Provisions – Point and Counterpoint (936W)  
The TEI Process (950W)  
Site Vulnerability Assessments (951W)  
Facility Protection Through Shrouding (908W)

### **Brochures**

DTIRP Brochure (911M)  
Why TEI? (954T)



# NOTES



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