

Introduction to Managed Access

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Missile Dismantlement Workshop
Sofia, Bulgaria
July 25, 2011**

Overview

- The use of managed access visits are not a new idea and these operations have become increasingly relevant to bilateral and multilateral security agreements.
- Because inadequate site preparation can both decrease the value of monitoring and increase the probability of information loss, planning is essential to effective on-site visit management.
- Managed access as a method of transparency is most useful when considered in the context of the full spectrum of available monitoring techniques.
- These approaches will be important aspects of potential future regional security arrangements. Therefore, the better they are understood by policy makers, the better those policy makers can make informed judgments about their utility.

What do we mean by “Managed Access?”

- A process by which a host party provides sufficient transparency of an object, process, or activity to an observing party.
- A mechanism for providing limited access to a facility within agreed bounds.
- Maintaining the safety and health of the observing (and host) party during the visit.

Why Use Managed Access?

- Provides an effective degree of confidence that the activities of the observed party meet the requirements of the agreement.
- On-site visits can provide a higher level of confidence in transparency of actions than other methods of transparency used in isolation.
 - When used in concert with other transparency techniques it can provide even greater levels of confidence.
- It offers a positive opportunity for people-to-people interactions which can increase confidence and transparency.

A Brief History of Managed Access

- European confidence-building measures in the 1980s
- Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)
- International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreements
- Intermediate and Shorter Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START)
- Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), START II, Transparency visits, etc.

Historical Types of Managed Access Visits

- Complementary transparency visits
- Routine inspections at declared facilities
- Inspections of elimination, dismantlement, and closure
- Continuous monitoring at declared facilities
- Challenge inspections at declared facilities
- Special inspections (e.g., warhead counting)
- Challenge inspections at undeclared facilities

Monitoring Options and Technical Approaches for Confidence-Building Agreements

- **Declarations of numbers, locations (deployment, storage, testing), physical characteristics**
 - Monitoring by remote sensors, aerial overflight, national/international technical means
- **Routine inspections at declared facilities**
 - linear or volumetric measurements, comparison with declarations, data audits, personal interviews, managed access, randomized access, shrouding, tagging, sealing, chemical sampling (e.g., for evidence of propellants)
- **Inspections of elimination, dismantlement, and site closure**
 - comparison with declarations, chain of custody (tags, seals, etc.), overflights, national/international technical means,
- **Continuous monitoring at declared facilities**
 - manned or unmanned portals/perimeters
- **Combinations/permutations of the above approaches**

Basic Mandates with Respect to Managed Access Visits

- Demonstrate transparency towards agreed upon provisions
- Provide confidence-building opportunities
- Protect sensitive information
 - To include: military, private, proprietary, and other sensitive information and technology
- Minimize cost, logistical impact, and production impact

... Balance the obligation or desire to provide access with the need to protect sensitive, non-related programs ...

Managed Access Planning Process

- Pre-visit planning is crucial
 - What items (or parts of items) need to be visible?
 - What items (or parts of items) need to be kept from view?
 - What safety and security requirements are needed during a visit?
 - What equipment and logistics will be required?
- Training of escorts
 - What are their roles and responsibilities during the visit?
- Practice on-site visits

Video

Excerpt from video, SAND99-2422

Notional Equipment List for Both Parties

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
- **Recording Material**
- **Information sheets**
 - Site information
 - Missile information
- **Observing team and host team information (names, nationalities, team leaders, language requirements)**
- **Communication equipment**

Notional Equipment List and Techniques: Observing Party

- **Equipment List**
 - Measuring Equipment
 - Equipment to correlate initial visit with post-dismantlement visit (e.g.: tags and seals)
- **Techniques used by observers to satisfy requirements of transparent dismantlement of declared objects**
 - Direct/continuous observation by on-site observers from the initial visit through final dismantlement and disposition
 - Remote monitoring / remote sensing
 - Correlation of items from initial visit through dismantlement process

Notional Equipment and Technique List: Host Party

- **Equipment**

- Barrier materials
- Shrouding material
- Portable visual shields

- **Managed Access Techniques**

- Restricting access to portions of facility
- Selective shrouding of sensitive items
 - ◆ Either for agreement-related or non-agreement-related items
- Random choice of one or a small sample of items to evaluate more closely
- Measurement by host using calibrated items from observer team
- Measurement from a distance
- Providing methods for dispute settlement
 - ◆ Noting disagreement and taking photo(s) of object in question
 - ◆ Remote monitoring after visit

Some Methods of Using Managed Access to Increase Transparency

- Declarations relative to location, condition, numbers, etc. that might be visible using remote monitoring or national/international technical means.
- Placement of items so as to be clearly visible to remote monitoring systems, aerial overflights, or national/international technical means
- Positioning of remote monitors with partial shields, blinders, etc. to reveal some, but not all, identity-related information.
- Access by observers to items, processes, or activities from a distance
- Random-choice access to some, but not all, items, processes, or activities
- Selective removal of covers, shrouds, cases, containers to reveal some, but not all, identity-related information

Summary

- **Managed access approaches in a missile-related context are not new concepts.**
- **Planning should include formal plan preparation, escort training, and mock exercises.**
- **Costs associated with planning and conducting on-site inspection activities may be significant.**
- **These approaches are most useful when considered in the context of the full spectrum of available monitoring techniques.**
- **Inadequate attention to inspection planning and logistics can result in loss of control of the managed access and transparency processes, decreasing the efficacy of these approaches as a confidence-building measure and increasing the probability of information loss.**

Bottom Line

Managed access visits do not exist in a vacuum—they are most useful when considered in the context of the full spectrum of available agreement validation techniques.

Inadequate site preparation can significantly increase the probability of information loss. Therefore, prior planning should be a key element in managed access visit management programs.