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GLOSSARY

Alternative Perimeter. The inspection perimeter proposed by the U.S. as an alternative to the perimeter specified by the requesting State Party. Presentation of an alternative perimeter by the U.S. to the inspection team must occur no later than 24 hours after arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry. The alternative perimeter must contain the entire requested perimeter and should combine two of the following conditions:

- Does not extend to an area significantly greater than that of the requested perimeter;
- Is a short, uniform distance from the requested perimeter; and
- At least part of the requested perimeter is visible from the alternative perimeter.

It should, as a rule, bear a close relationship to the requested perimeter, taking into account natural features and man-made boundaries. It should normally run close to the surrounding security barrier if such a barrier exists. It should also, as much as possible:

- Run at least 10 meters outside any buildings or other structures
- Not cut through existing security enclosures
- Run at least 10 meters outside any existing security enclosures that the requesting State Party intends to include within the requested perimeter.

If agreed by the IIT and inspected State Party, the alternative perimeter is designated as the final perimeter at the point of entry. If no agreement is reached within 24 hours, the IIT is transported to a location on the alternative perimeter at the site. Perimeter negotiations can continue there up to 72 hours. If agreement on the perimeter is not reached by the 72-hour point, the alternative perimeter becomes the final perimeter by default.

Approved Equipment. The devices and/or instruments necessary for the performance of the inspection team's duties that have been certified by the Technical Secretariat in accordance with agreed procedures. This term may also refer to the administrative supplies or recording materials that would be used by the inspection team.

Base Escorts. Base personnel assigned by the command to provide escort support to USG (or "in-country") escorts during an inspection. They have direct contact with inspection teams and should be provided, at a minimum, with basic understanding of the treaty inspection protocol.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase. In the Navy CW IRP, specific operations are laid out according to a timeline dictated by the type of inspection that the installation will receive. The CW Challenge Inspection Phase method specifies the key points on the timeline when designated operations must be fully completed if the inspection is to be a success.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 1. The period of initial planning and response commencing upon notification of the facility selected for a challenge inspection and ending approximately 24 hours later.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 2. The period of initial preparation for a challenge inspection commencing 12 hours after inspection team arrival at the point of entry and ending with the arrival of the inspection team at the facility.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 3. The period of on-site perimeter/access negotiations and final facility preparation during a challenge inspection commences with the arrival of the inspection team at the facility and ends when the team crosses the final perimeter to begin the inspection. Phase 3 can last up to 72 hours.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 4. The period of verification activity during a challenge inspection commencing when inspectors cross the final perimeter and ending when the inspection is declared complete. Phase 4 can last up to 84 hours.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 5. The period of preliminary report writing following a challenge inspection. Phase 5 can last up to 24 hours.

CW Challenge Inspection Phase 6. The period of post-inspection recovery following a challenge inspection, during which time the facility is restored to normal operating condition.

Challenge Inspection. The inspection of a State Party requested by another State Party, rather than a routine systematic or spot check scheduled and conducted by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Technical Secretariat. States are "challenged" by other States to ensure their compliance. Under the CWC, challenge inspections can occur "anytime, anywhere," so that a legitimate challenge of virtually any site or user could be made under the convention.

Chemical Weapons (CW). Chemical weapons are:

- Toxic chemicals and their precursors except such chemicals intended for purposes not prohibited under the convention, as long as the types and quantities involved are consistent with such purposes
- Munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals, as referred to above, that would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices
- Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of such munitions or devices. The term "chemical weapon" does not apply to non-lethal chemicals that are approved by the Conference of the States Parties for use by a State Party for domestic law enforcement and domestic riot control purposes.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The multinational treaty to ban use, production, development, acquisition, storage, retention, or transfer of chemical weapons that was under negotiation at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The Chemical Weapons Convention, signed in January 1993, contains a complex verification regime that includes highly intrusive on-site inspections of virtually any manufacturing facility capable or potentially capable of producing CW toxins.

Chemical Weapons Production Facility. Any equipment, as well as any building housing such equipment, that was designed, constructed or used at any time since 1 January 1946 for the following purposes:

- As part of the final technological stage where the materials would contain any Schedule 1 chemicals or any other chemical that can be used for chemical weapons purposes and that has no non-prohibited use above 1 ton per year

- The filling equipment for chemical weapons. Not included in this definition is the single small-scale facility allowed under the Chemical Weapons Convention or any facility with an annual production capacity for the chemicals mentioned earlier that is less than 1 ton or where the reaction vessels are not configured for continuous operation. The volume of a single reaction vessel shall not exceed 100 liters, and the combined volume of all reaction vessels exceeding 5-liter capability shall not exceed 500 liters total.

Compliance. For DON activities, compliance will primarily consist of supporting an on-site challenge inspection as outlined in the convention. Maintaining compliance, however, means that every inspection undergone by each facility must be managed in a fashion strictly in accordance with the dictates of the convention.

Declared Facility. An installation, base, factory, or plant that was declared by the U.S. in accordance with the requirements of either Bilateral CW Agreements with Russia or the Multilateral CWC. Facilities are declared based on a range of requirements including production, storage or use of controlled chemicals or a history of primary RDT&E offensive research. An entire base may not be "declared," it is more probable that only selected sections of the base would be declarable. Declared facilities are *not exempt* from challenge inspections.

Dedicated Line. A telephone line without external extensions from the inspection team work area that would allow the inspection team to dial the Technical Secretariat or the inspecting/observing State's embassy/consulate.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). A Department of Defense agency that has statutory responsibility for conducting U.S. inspections abroad and escorts international inspectors at U.S. facilities under some arms control treaties.

Destruction Facility. Since CWC will require an actual reduction in chemical weapons, elimination facilities will be needed. The Inspection Protocol specifies procedures and frequencies for inspections of facilities performing such eliminations and identifies them as "destruction facilities."

Dual-Purpose Chemical. A chemical that is produced in large commercial quantities for purposes not prohibited by the convention; has been stockpiled as a chemical weapon; or may pose as a risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of its physical, chemical, and toxicological

properties being similar to those of chemical weapons. Dual-purpose chemicals are contained in Schedule 3 of the Schedules of Chemicals.

Entry-Into-Force (EIF). The specific date that the mandates of a treaty go into effect. It serves as a useful method of organizing timelines for training programs, etc., and serves as the target date for the completion of implementation planning. The EIF for the CWC is 29 April 1997.

Exceptional Access. A method of limiting the access of an International Inspection Team by allowing only selected inspectors to view the interior of a building, room, vehicle, or container. This method might be employed for reasons of national security, proprietary concern, or operational safety. See also "managed access."

Exit Monitoring. The International Inspection Team has the right to monitor the exits of the site to ensure that prohibited materials are not being surreptitiously removed to avoid the challenge inspection. This monitoring begins when the IIT arrives at the alternative or final perimeter, whichever occurs first, and may continue for the duration of the inspection. See also "securing the site" and "self-monitoring."

Final Perimeter. The inspection site perimeter as agreed in negotiations between the Inspection Team and the inspected State Party (U.S.). See also "requested perimeter" and "alternative perimeter."

In-Country Escorts. Another name for U.S. Government escorts. The personnel acting as the official escorts for an inspection team in accordance with the specific rights, duties, and obligations defined in the Chemical Weapons Convention. Facility personnel may be required to assist in the escort function. See also "Base Escorts" and "USG Escorts."

In-Country Period. The period from the arrival of the inspection team at a point of entry until it departs the State from a point of exit.

Inspected State Party. The State Party that governs or controls the territory where an inspection pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention occurs. It is also the State Party whose facility on the territory of a Host State is subject to such an inspection.

Inspection Assistant. An individual designated by the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat according to the procedures set forth in the Chemical Weapons Convention Verification Annex to assist inspectors in an inspection (e.g. medical, security, administration, interpreters).

Inspection Mandate. The formal authorization and instructions issued by the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Technical Secretariat to the inspection team for the conduct of a particular inspection.

Inspection Operations (Ops) Center. Location where centralized control of planning, preparation, and inspection activities are coordinated. Emergency management command posts, security operations centers, and even fire departments may serve this purpose with little modification.

Inspection Plan. The plan initially prepared by the inspection team after arrival at the perimeter of the site. The plan will be based on site conditions as discussed during the pre-inspection briefings and must be negotiated between the inspection team and the inspected State Party.

Inspection Readiness Plan (IRP). A plan to assist a facility in preparing for inspections required by CW Treaties/Agreements verification procedures. The DON CWC Challenge IRP addresses preparation issues specifically related to short notice challenge inspections.

Inspector. An individual designated by the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat to carry out an inspection in accordance with the convention, its annexes, and facility agreements between States Parties and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

International Inspection Team (IIT). The group of multinational inspectors and inspection assistants assigned by the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat to conduct a particular inspection. The inspection team maintains specific treaty-defined rights that must be completely accommodated during a challenge inspection.

Lessons Learned. A report resulting from the various after-action reviews, debriefings, etc., that occur in the wake of an inspection or mock inspection exercise. Used here primarily to indicate the type of issues/solutions that are applicable on a Navy-wide basis, as opposed to remedial action projects to "fix" portions of an individual facility's plans or procedures.

Managed Access. The concept under which the inspection team and the inspected State Party negotiate the extent of access to particular places within the inspection perimeter, particular inspection activities, such as sampling, and the provision of particular information by the inspected State Party. It defines a process through which the rights and obligations of the inspection team and the inspected State Party are reconciled.

Mock Inspection. A testing procedure used to evaluate a command's inspection readiness after full preparation. Involves role playing for USG escorts, base escorts, and International Inspection Team (IIT) players.

Notification. The process of informing the U.S. and a facility that an inspection is imminent. The Chemical Weapons Convention requires at least 12 hours of advance notice prior to the arrival of an inspection team at the U.S. point of entry.

Observer. A representative of a requesting State Party designated by that State Party to observe a challenge inspection under the CWC.

Operations Security (OPSEC). Term used for the methods to protect sensitive, classified, or proprietary information, operations, and operational procedures from compromise.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The international organization established by the Chemical Weapons Convention that has ultimate authority for oversight of the Technical Secretariat and for funding of worldwide activities to limit the production and use of chemical weapons.

Performance Checklist. A method of organizing the required actions for a given preparation task, (e.g., preparing building for a challenge inspection). The formal organization of each required step in completing such tasks, in an item-by-item checklist fashion, provides the easiest and most efficient method for readiness training and results in consistency and accountability in completed preparations during an actual inspection.

Perimeter. The external boundary of the inspection site.

Perimeter Activities. Activities that are conducted by the inspection team at the perimeter of a challenged site. These activities occur upon the inspection team's arrival at the alternative or final perimeter, whichever occurs first, and may continue for the duration of the inspection. The perimeter activities explicitly permitted by the CWC text include: use of monitoring equipment (as described in "securing the site" definition) and taking of wipes, air, soil, or effluent samples. The inspection team may also conduct any additional activities that are agreed by the inspected State Party.

Period of Inspection. The time period from when the inspection team crosses the final perimeter until the completion of verification activities. In the case of a challenge inspection, the period of inspection will not exceed 84 hours, unless extended by agreement with the inspected State Party.

Period of On-Site Negotiation. Time period from arrival of the IIT at the site until a final perimeter and negotiated inspection plan are completed. A maximum of 72 hours is allotted.

Point of Entry/Point of Exit (POE). The location(s) designated for the in-country arrival of inspection teams for inspections pursuant to the conventions and for their departure after completion of their mission. Dulles International Airport, Washington, DC is the U.S. POE for CWC.

Pre-inspection Procedures. The official welcome, pre-inspection briefings, etc. that occur at the facility before the start of the inspection.

Precursor. A chemical reactant that takes part at any stage of the production of a toxic chemical. This includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system.

Purposes not prohibited under the convention. Use of chemicals for purposes that include:

- Industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical, or other peaceful purposes
- Protective purposes, namely those purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons

- Military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons and not dependent upon the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare
- Law enforcement, including domestic riot control purposes.

Random Selective Access. A method of limiting the access of an International Inspection Team by allowing inspectors to choose a percentage of buildings or containers within an area or a percentage of rooms in a building to be inspected. See also "managed access."

Requested Perimeter. The initial requested perimeter specified by the inspection team during a challenge inspection. The requested perimeter must conform to the following:

- Run at least a 10-meter distance outside any buildings or other structures
- Not cut through any existing security enclosures
- Run at least a 10-meter distance outside any existing security enclosures that the requesting State Party intends to include within the requested perimeter.

The requested perimeter is presented to the inspected State Party. The perimeter is then negotiated, perhaps with a counterproposal by the U.S. If an agreement is not reached, an alternative inspection perimeter is finally proposed by the inspected State Party. Twenty-four hours are allotted at the point of entry for perimeter negotiations.

Requesting State Party. A State Party to the Chemical Weapons Treaty that has requested a challenge inspection.

Routine Inspections. Synonymous with the term "systematic inspections" defined below.

Schedules of Chemicals. Collectively refers to the three lists of toxic chemicals and precursor chemicals that will be monitored by the CWC. The three lists are referred to individually as Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and Schedule 3.

Schedule 1 Chemicals. Any chemical that:

- Has been developed, produced, stockpiled, or used as a chemical weapon as defined in Article II; or
- Poses otherwise a high risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of its high potential for use for activities prohibited by the convention because one or more of the following conditions is met:
 - Possesses a chemical structure closely related to that of other toxic chemicals listed in Schedule 1 and has, or can be expected to have, comparable properties;
 - Possesses such lethal or incapacitating toxicity as well as other properties that might enable it to be weaponized and used as a chemical weapon;
 - May be used as a precursor in the final technological stage of production of a toxic chemical listed in Schedule 1, regardless of whether this stage takes place in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere.
- Has little or no use for purposes not prohibited under the convention.

Schedule 2A Chemicals. Chemicals that may be in the final manufacturing stage of a Schedule 1 chemical, or may pose a significant risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of their importance in the production of a Schedule 1 chemical and are not produced in commercial quantities for purposes not prohibited by the convention.

Schedule 2B Chemicals. Super-toxic lethal chemicals and other chemicals that are not included in Schedule 1 and are not precursor chemicals but that are deemed to pose a significant risk to the objectives of the convention.

Schedule 3 Chemicals. Chemicals that have been stockpiled as a chemical weapon; have large-scale commercial use for purposes not prohibited by the convention; may pose a risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of their physical, chemical, and toxicological properties being similar to those of chemical weapons; may pose a risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of their importance in the production of one or more Schedule 1 chemicals or in the production of precursors to such chemicals; and contribute one or more atoms other than hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, or oxygen to the final listed end-product.

Securing the Site. Refers to exit-monitoring procedures undertaken by the inspection team during a challenge inspection. These exit-monitoring procedures commence upon the inspection team's arrival at the alternative or final perimeter, whichever occurs first, and may continue for the duration of the inspection. The activities associated with securing the site are restricted within a band 50 meters wide, measured outward from the perimeter. It provides for the IIT to request the inspection, on a managed access basis, of vehicles *exiting the perimeter*. These include trucks, cargo carriers, ships, and aircraft, excepting privately owned vehicles.

Self-Monitoring. Refers to exit-monitoring procedures undertaken by the inspected State Party during a challenge inspection. These self-monitoring procedures must begin no later than 12 hours after the arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry and involve the collecting of factual information on all vehicular exit activity (land, water, and air) from the requested perimeter. Collection of this information may be accomplished using traffic logs, photographs, video recordings, or data from chemical evidence equipment provided by the inspection team to monitor such activity.

Upon the inspection team's arrival at the alternative or final perimeter, whichever occurs first, the inspection team can begin monitoring exit activity from the site. See also "securing the site" and "exit monitoring."

Shroud. To cover and/or conceal sensitive, classified, or proprietary assets that the convention does not require to be shown to the inspection team. Also, the materials used to perform these functions.

Site Diagram. A diagram (map) of a facility/installation or base. The diagram will specify to the nearest second the geographic coordinates of the center of the facility and will include the boundaries, structures, and significant relief features. During a challenge inspection, the requesting State Party will present a site diagram to the inspected State Party to specify the site being challenged.

Standard Building. Any building, including underground structures, constructed to prevailing industry standards for facilities not producing corrosive chemicals or any chemical listed in Schedule 1, or any other chemical that has no use above 1 ton per year on the territory of the State Party, or in any other place under the jurisdiction and control of a State Party for purposes not prohibited under the CWC, but can be used for CW purposes.

Standard Equipment. Consists of the following:

- Production equipment that is generally used in the chemical industry and is not included in the types of specialized equipment
- Other equipment commonly used in the chemical industry, such as firefighting equipment, security/safety surveillance equipment, medical facilities, and laboratory facilities.

Subcontractor Operations. Designation to determine the organization or office that coordinates the activities of any on-site contractors or subcontractors. In terms of Inspection Readiness Plan responsibilities, this could be very important at facilities where the physical plant is shared or divided between more than one manufacturing concern.

Systematic Inspections. Periodic inspections to confirm that data provided pursuant to the CWC is accurate. On-site verification through on-site inspection and monitoring with on-site instrumentation.

Technical Secretariat. The technical organization of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) that maintains the lists of inspectors, defines inspection routines, schedules systematic and facility inspections, and conducts challenge inspections.

Toxic Chemical. Any chemical that, through its chemical action on life processes, can cause death, temporary incapacitation, or permanent harm to humans and animals. This includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or method of production and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, munitions, or elsewhere.

USG Escorts. United States Government escorts. The personnel acting as the official "in-country escorts" for an IIT per the provisions of the CWC. Facility personnel will be required to assist with the escort function while the inspectors are at the facility.

USG Representative. A term used in this Inspection Readiness Plan to refer to a senior U.S. Government official designated to represent the USG on policy matters during the inspection negotiations and throughout the inspection.

Verification. The verification process includes conducting inspection and monitoring of activities. Then a process of analysis occurs to make a judgement about compliance. Verification of CWC compliance will be the mission of IITs.

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