

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 16-601



18 FEBRUARY 2011

Incorporating Change 1, 15 NOVEMBER 2011

Operations Support

**IMPLEMENTATION OF, AND
COMPLIANCE WITH, INTERNATIONAL
ARMS CONTROL AND
NONPROLIFERATION AGREEMENTS**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at www.e-Publishing.af.mil for downloading or ordering.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: AF/A5XP

Certified by: AF/A5X
(Maj Gen Richard T. Devereaux)

Supersedes: AFI 16-601, 7 June 2004

Pages: 19

PURPOSE

This Instruction implements AFPD 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements and the DOD Foreign Clearance Program*. It gives the directive requirements for implementing and complying with arms control agreements. It applies to all organizations involved in the acquisition, operation, and support of weapon systems or items that are affected by arms control and related agreements. Additional related publications include AFI 16-603, *Education and Training Requirements for Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, AFI 51-402, *Weapons Review*, and AFPD 36-28, *Awards and Decorations Programs*. This Instruction is consistent with AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise* and incorporates guidance to ensure related Instructions remain consistent with AFPD 13-5 and Air Force priorities for the Nuclear Enterprise. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at <https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change ensures consistency with AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise* and builds upon recent changes to this AFI that organized it into functional areas and processes. The

current Instruction includes a new Arms Control Recognition Program, establishes the requirement for Wing-level arms control positions and the office in which they will reside, and mandates advance notice for organizational changes that impact arms control implementation in USAFE’s area of responsibility.

- 1. Responsibilities: 2
- 2. Treaty negotiations support and policy formulation: 3
- 3. Treaty implementation: 3
- 4. Treaty compliance: 5
- 5. Education and training: 7
- 6. Overall budgeting and managing manpower: 7
- 7. Adopted Forms: 10

Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION 11

Attachment 2—ARMS CONTROL TABLES 14

1. Responsibilities:

1.1. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans & Requirements (AF/A3/5) is the Air Force central authority for arms control agreements.

1.2. The Strategic Plans and Policy Division (AF/A5XP) is the Treaty Implementation Manager for all aspects of the Air Force arms control process, and:

1.2.1. Manages negotiations support; policy and guidance formulation; implementation; compliance; education; training; manpower allocation; and program budgeting and execution.

1.2.2. Informs and advises senior Air Force leadership on arms control issues.

1.2.3. Answers congressional requests about treaty impacts on Air Force operations.

1.2.4. Assists the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, USD(AT&L), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition), SAF/AQ, and the Deputy Under Secretary for Space Programs, SAF/SP, with their arms control-related acquisition responsibilities.

1.2.5. Supports Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Department of Energy, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and Air Force organizations in the research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) of new arms control and verification technologies.

1.2.6. Represents the Air Force at all treaty-related forums, including Joint Staff, USD(AT&L), and other policy meetings whenever they are formed.

1.2.7. Coordinates with AF/A10 on treaty matters, implementation and compliance measures that affect the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise, and ensures related Instructions remain consistent with the guidance contained in this Instruction and AFPD 13-5.

1.3. Major commands (MAJCOMs), relevant Numbered Air Forces (NAFs) and equivalent units, Air Force District of Washington (AFDW), and the Air National Guard (ANG) will:

1.3.1. Establish a Treaty Office or point of contact to deal specifically with treaties/agreements applicable to their command. The office provides a link among subordinate wings and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs), the MAJCOM, and the Headquarters Air Force. MAJCOM responsibilities include implementation, compliance, policy guidance, training, and resource management. Their arms control duties and responsibilities are derived, in part, from AFPD 16-6.

1.3.2. Identify any arms control requests, issues, or concerns to AF/A5XP in order to coordinate expedient resolution, including those involving other DOD components or government agencies.

1.4. SAF/AQ will:

1.4.1. Ensure Program Managers provide the relevant documents for their programs and activities at program review milestones throughout their life cycle to AF/A5XP for review of compliance with existing arms control agreements.

1.4.2. Request AF/A5XP guidance when any arms control compliance concerns arise with programs under their purview.

1.4.3. Complete compliance certification reports as requested by AF/A5XP.

1.5. The Office of the General Counsel (SAF/GC) is responsible, within the Department of the Air Force, for legal interpretation of international arms control and nonproliferation agreements. SAF/GC shall provide advice and assistance for negotiation of, implementation of, and compliance with, international arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

2. Treaty negotiations support and policy formulation:

2.1. AF/A5XP is the primary focal point for Air Force inputs to the Joint Staff for U.S. government negotiations of new or modified treaties and international agreements.

2.2. AF/A5XP will maintain awareness of concepts and proposals from governmental, international, and non-governmental organizations for new treaties and international agreements. As necessary, it will research these initiatives and develop positions on them. AF/A5XP will organize and host meetings/conferences to better communicate the initiatives and their impact on Air Force operations and resources. Other Air Force organizations will participate as necessary as functional subject-matter experts.

3. Treaty implementation:

3.1. AF/A5XP will prepare for the implementation of treaties about to enter into force while also managing the implementation process for treaties currently in force.

3.1.1. Treaties and agreements entering into force:

3.1.1.1. The Air Force must be prepared for treaty implementation prior to entry into force. This process can start with the creation of a DOD Implementation Working Group (IWG) or may begin earlier if AF/A5XP understands the provisions of the treaty entering into force sufficiently to allow planning and implementation to begin.

3.1.1.2. AF/A5XP will provide guidance and taskings to affected Air Force organizations to ensure they are ready for implementation of the treaty entering into force. It may establish an Air Force working group of affected organizations to ensure key guidance can be developed efficiently and important tasks can be identified and completed in time to meet implementation deadlines. Initial guidance may be in the form of a policy/guidance memorandum or other interim publication, but will eventually be formalized in Air Force guidance (Air Force Instructions, Air Force Manuals, etc.).

3.1.1.3. AF/A5XP will provide information to appropriate organizations and support testimony on the status of Air Force preparations for implementation and compliance as required.

3.1.2. Treaties in force:

3.1.2.1. Implementation responsibilities will continue to be carried out based on the provisions of the treaty, any implementing legislation, and guidance from OSD and the Joint Staff. AF/A5XP will ensure Air Force implementation of treaties is consistent with the general procedures and guidance issued by the USD(AT&L) and with coordinated military guidance provided by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. AF/A5XP will represent the Air Force on DOD IWGs established for each treaty.

3.1.2.2. AF/A5XP will provide guidance on interpreting arms control agreements. AF/A5XP will also establish plans and procedures for implementing and ensuring compliance with arms control agreements. Each implementation and compliance plan issued by AF/A5XP will be published as an Air Force Instruction or Air Force Manual.

3.1.2.3. Processes and procedures must be put into place to ensure the treaty provisions are implemented.

3.1.2.3.1. For treaty provisions requiring system elimination or reductions, or which impact operations, AF/A5XP will work with the appropriate MAJCOM and Headquarters Air Force organizations to ensure all provisions are carried out. AF/A5XP will seek to do so in a way that minimizes impact on those organizations while adhering to U.S. treaty obligations.

3.1.2.3.2. For those treaties requiring the gathering and reporting of data, AF/A5XP will ensure the creation, continuity, and effective implementation of reporting systems. AF/A5XP will manage Air Force reporting nodes at designated organizations for those treaties requiring data reporting.

3.1.2.3.3. For treaties with restrictions on Air Force research, development, test or acquisition of certain capabilities, AF/A5XP will work with the appropriate Headquarters Air Force (HAF) office and/or Program Manager to ensure treaty provisions are implemented while mitigating impact on Air Force acquisition programs.

3.1.2.3.4. For treaties that affect the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise, AF/A5XP will work with AF/A10 to integrate strategic nuclear, non-strategic nuclear, and

conventional forces into operational strategies, organizational concepts, and plans, and to ensure related Air Force Instructions are consistent with AFPD 13-5 and all applicable Arms Control Treaties and Agreements.

3.2. MAJCOMs direct overall arms control implementation for their command and maintain oversight on arms control implementation requirements at the wing level. MAJCOM Treaty Offices:

3.2.1. Provide implementation guidance for their subordinate units, based on higher headquarters policy.

3.2.2. Review and coordinate on higher headquarters Directives and Instructions and participate in the review and coordination of arms control implementation policy guidance.

3.2.3. Maintain oversight of their subordinate units' implementation of OSD and higher headquarters policies to ensure adherence with arms control treaties and agreements, thus ensuring consistent application of policy across MAJCOMs and at the NAF/Center and Wing level.

4. Treaty compliance:

4.1. Compliance entails ensuring Air Force activities and systems continue to adhere to treaty provisions once a treaty has entered into force.

4.2. AF/A5XP provides policy interpretation and guidance on arms control agreements and establishes plans and procedures for ensuring compliance with arms control agreements. It will ensure Air Force compliance is consistent with the general procedures and guidance issued by the USD(AT&L) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

4.3. Acquisition of new systems or modifications of existing systems:

4.3.1. AF/A5XP will review requirement documents, through the Information and Resource Support System (IRSS) established by AF/A5R, to monitor that systems are treaty compliant. If AF/A5XP determines that a requirement has an arms control concern, it will coordinate with AF/A5R to address the matter.

4.3.2. For Air Force acquisition programs, AF/A5XP will review program documentation for treaty compliance. It is the responsibility of each program manager to ensure their program is reviewed for arms control compliance. Prior to a milestone review, the program manager will deliver the program's Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP) or Acquisition Strategy to AF/A5XP or AF/A5XP-designated organization, allowing sufficient time to conduct an arms control compliance review. Once the review is complete, either a certificate of review will be provided or AF/A5XP will work with the program, through the appropriate channels, to address any treaty compliance concerns. During the milestone review, legal personnel (SAF/GC for programs reviewed at the HAF level and JA for those reviewed at those centers) will certify that a review for arms control compliance was conducted and the program manager possesses the AF/A5XP certificate of review. This requirement is in addition to the legal review performed by AF/JAO for the acquisition of new or modified systems, in accordance with AFI 51-402.

4.4. AF/A5XP reviews force structure planning with the Director of Programs (AF/A8P) and the Director of Strategic Planning (AF/A8X) to ensure arms control treaty compliance while maintaining flexibility in force structure employment.

4.5. All Air Force organizations will refer arms control-related questions or issues (from planned activity to on-site inspection discrepancies) to the relevant MAJCOM Treaty Office, AF/A5XP, or SAF/AAZ as appropriate. The referring organization will seek review from AF/A5XP before testing, deploying, or accomplishing programs or activities with the potential for raising compliance issues. **When there is doubt whether a review is necessary, it shall be sought.**

4.5.1. Organizations shall provide background information on why they have determined there might be a compliance matter. They will provide information on what the activity or program is, any time constraints they face on resolving the compliance issue, contact information for a subject-matter expert (SME) who can further describe the activity or program, and any documentation that will aid in determining compliance.

4.5.2. If AF/A5XP cannot determine whether the program or activity is compliant, or a review is requested by OSD, AF/A5XP will facilitate the resolution of compliance issues with the appropriate DOD Compliance Review Group (CRG). AF/A5XP will represent the Air Force, as required, at the CRG.

4.6. MAJCOMs direct overall arms control compliance for their command and maintain oversight on subordinate units and DRUs fulfilling arms control implementation requirements. MAJCOM Treaty Offices:

4.6.1. Develop and coordinate compliance guidance for their subordinate units, based on higher headquarters guidance.

4.6.2. Review and coordinate on higher headquarters Directives and Instructions.

4.6.3. Participate in the review and coordination of arms control compliance policy guidance and may be tasked as SMEs on appropriate CRGs.

4.6.4. Maintain oversight of subordinate units' compliance with OSD and higher headquarters policies to ensure adherence with arms control treaties and agreements, thus ensuring consistent application of policy across MAJCOMs and at the NAF/Center and Wing level.

4.7. **Compliance reporting.** Upon direction from USD(AT&L), AF/A5XP will submit compliance reports. AF/A5XP will request applicable organizations to review their activities and provide the requested information to AF/A5XP within 45 calendar days of receiving the request. AF/A5XP will then review, consolidate and provide the compliance reports to USD(AT&L).

4.8. **Implementation and compliance plans.** Each MAJCOM, in accordance with Air Force publication procedures (see AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*), will prepare and forward to AF/A5XP treaty implementation and compliance plans for those agreements listed in [Attachment 2](#) that affect the MAJCOM, and for future treaties as directed by AF/A5XP.

4.8.1. Implementation and compliance plans must include:

- 4.8.1.1. An office of primary responsibility and point of contact.
 - 4.8.1.2. A summary of organizational assets and activities covered by the subject agreement.
 - 4.8.1.3. A detailed listing of specific agreement provisions and the methods for carrying out the provisions.
 - 4.8.1.4. An explanation of how the MAJCOM carries out reporting requirements.
- 4.8.2. Wings will develop treaty implementation and compliance plans as directed by their parent MAJCOM. These plans will be Supplements (IAW AFI 33-360) to the MAJCOM implementation and compliance plan.

5. Education and training:

- 5.1. AF/A5XP is responsible for overall education and training of activities related to arms control obligations within the Air Force.
- 5.2. Each MAJCOM Treaty Office will, in concert with AF/A5XP, educate and train those personnel directly involved with arms control activities and raise awareness of arms control throughout the command.
- 5.3. AFI 16-603 provides further details for arms control education and training requirements and activities.

6. Overall budgeting and managing manpower:

6.1. Funding:

- 6.1.1. AF/A5XP manages overall Air Force arms control funding, designates a USAF Arms Control Program Element Monitor (PEM), and tracks Air Force arms control funding execution. AF/A5XP submits requirements to SAF/FM with arms control guidance for carrying out its arms control-related financial management responsibilities. It provides resource information on arms control implementation and compliance to USD(AT&L), the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and as required, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.
- 6.1.2. AF/A5XP provides arms control inputs to AF/A8 to determine future force structure requirements and ensures they are captured in the President's budget submission to Congress. Resource actions that involve the implementation of and compliance with international arms control and nonproliferation agreements shall be structured to clearly identify/distinguish any funds uniquely used for these purposes.
- 6.1.3. AF/A5XP budgets and allocates MAJCOM funding to execute directed arms control activities. Funding provided for international arms control and nonproliferation agreements implementation and compliance activities at the MAJCOM level can only be re-programmed with the consent of AF/A5XP and in accordance with existing laws and regulations.
 - 6.1.3.1. MAJCOM Treaty Offices function as resource managers, monitoring arms control funding and manpower. Successful execution requires close coordination between MAJCOM Treaty Offices, Wing Treaty Offices, offices utilizing O&M

funds under PEC 35145F, and appropriate financial management counterparts. Budgeting and manpower requirements differ from base to base and MAJCOM to MAJCOM. Effective resource management is necessary to ensure sufficient funding and proper program execution.

6.1.3.2. MAJCOM Treaty Offices work closely with the Program Element Monitor (PEM) for their Air Force Arms Control Program Element.

6.1.3.3. Resource managers are responsible for managing resources and budgeting funds for MAJCOM arms control activities and ensuring MAJCOM Wing requirements are included in budget submissions. The MAJCOM Treaty Office and FM work with the field units to build an annual Execution Plan.

6.1.3.4. Wing treaty personnel provide their requirements to the MAJCOM Treaty Offices, which consolidate these requirements and submit them to AF/A5XP. MAJCOM Treaty Offices must ensure that all subordinate Wing requirements are identified and defended, as necessary.

6.1.4. SAF/AQ will monitor the funding allocated through the arms control program element for treaty-driven requirements in Air Force acquisition programs.

6.2. Manpower:

6.2.1. AF/A5XP is responsible for authorizing arms control manpower billets, ensuring authorizations match logistical requirements, and working with MAJCOM Treaty Offices on the location of those authorizations to match treaty requirements. Any adjustments to MAJCOM manpower programming in relation to international arms control and nonproliferation agreements must be coordinated through AF/A5XP. AF/A5XP provides arms control inputs to AF/A1 to determine future manpower requirements, and ensures they are captured in the President's budget submission to Congress.

6.2.2. MAJCOMs, relevant NAFs and equivalent units, AFDW, and ANG will each establish a Treaty Office or point of contact to deal specifically with each applicable treaty and agreement.

6.2.2.1. MAJCOM Treaty Offices are responsible for monitoring manpower authorizations, identifying and defending manpower requirements, and recommending changes to the Commanders' staff variance outlined in Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) 10A0.

6.2.2.2. Wings, MAJCOMs, and organizations with arms control billet authorizations are centrally managed by AF/A5XP. These billets are not under the control of MAJCOM planners. Moving or reclassifying a billet requires coordination and concurrence from AF/A5XP. MAJCOM planners must ensure they have the appropriate billet authorizations assigned to support MAJCOM headquarters and subordinate Wing/Unit arms control requirements.

6.2.3. MAJCOMs will, with A5XP assistance, establish a treaty compliance point of contact at the Wing-level or equivalent (where they are the host command). Where a dedicated arms control manpower billet is authorized, the assigned individual will be full-time. He/she will have an additional duty alternate assigned to assist in the treaty compliance officer (TCO) duties. If a dedicated billet is not authorized, but the wing still

has arms control implementation and compliance obligations, the arms control duties will be managed by two additional duty TCOs (one primary and one alternate).

6.2.3.1. Wing-level treaty compliance personnel, as per AFMS 10A0, shall be on the Wing Commander's special staff (e.g. XP) and not a functional staff office (e.g. Mission Support Group), unless the MAJCOM and Wing have reached agreement for other arrangements.

6.2.3.2. Wing-level treaty compliance personnel positions are a scarce manning resource. Frequently they have no, or, minimally-trained backup. Additional duties may be assigned, but only inasmuch as they do not interrupt or diminish the TCOs' ability to accomplish all treaty compliance requirements.

6.2.3.3. Local escorts supporting inspection activities will report to the Wing-level treaty compliance personnel and be relieved of all other assigned responsibilities while performing escort duties associated with arms control inspection activities/events. Units should have a qualified medical escort assigned throughout the activity.

6.2.4. AF/A5XP conducts the Air Force Treaty Compliance Officer recognition program. The program is established by the Chief, International Treaties and Agreements Branch (AF/A5XPI) and recognizes outstanding contributions to Air Force treaty compliance and implementation. To be eligible to receive this award, the individual must be a U.S. government civilian or military member responsible for Air Force arms control treaty implementation and compliance at the HAF, MAJCOM, NAF and equivalent units, Wing, or DRU level. AF/A5XPI is the awarding authority. The award consists of a certificate and an AF/A5XPI memento. The certificate and memento will be awarded on an annual basis in conjunction with a significant treaty-related event such as a training course, exercise, or workshop.

6.2.5. Advance Notification of Changes to Organizations within USEUCOM. In order to meet mandatory international treaty timelines, advance notification of permanent changes to organizational statuses is required to USAFE to properly support USEUCOM, Joint Staff, and the U.S. Department of State Treaty compliance requirements. MAJCOMs will notify USAFE/A1, Director of Personnel (Attachment 2, Table 2.1) when they activate, inactivate, redesignate, assign, or make other permanent changes to organizational status for USAF units at the group-level or above, that are located within the USEUCOM area of responsibility (AoR).

6.2.5.1. MAJCOMs. MAJCOM's Director of Personnel will notify USAFE/A1, Director of Personnel not later than 90 days prior to the effective date of the permanent change to organizational status for USAF units at the group-level or above, that are located in USEUCOM's AoR.

6.2.5.2. USAFE. USAFE/A1M will notify USAFE/A8PT, Arms Control Section, not later than 75 days prior to the effective date of permanent changes to organizational status for USAF units at the group-level or above, that are located in USEUCOM's AoR.

7. Adopted Forms:

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

JOHNNY A. WEIDA, Maj Gen, USAF
Asst DCS, Operations, Plans & Requirements

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

DODD 2060.1, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, 9 January 2001

AFMS 10A0, *Wing Commander's Support Staff*, 15 November 2005

AFPD 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements, and the DOD Foreign Clearance Program*, 29 December 2010

AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, 6 July 2011

AFPD 36-28, *Awards and Decorations Programs*, 1 August 1997

AFI 16-603, *Education and Training Requirements for Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, 12 May 2007

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 18 May 2006

AFI 51-402, *Weapons Review*, 13 May 1994

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFDW—Air Force District of Washington

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMS—Air Force Manpower Standard

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

ANG—Air National Guard

AoR—Area of Responsibility

APL—Antipersonnel landmines

BW—Biological Weapon

BWC—Biological Weapons Convention

CCW—Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

CCM—Convention on Cluster Munitions

CFE—Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

CRG—Compliance Review Group

CSBM—Confidence and Security Building Measure

CTBT—Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

CW—Chemical Weapon
CWC—Chemical Weapons Convention
DOD—Department of Defense
DOE—Department of Energy
DOS—Department of State
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
ENMOD—Environmental Modification
FSU—Former Soviet Union
GLCM—Ground-Launched Cruise Missile
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HB—Heavy Bomber
IAEA—International Atomic Energy Agency
ICBM—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
INF—Intermediate Nuclear Forces
IRSS—Information and Resource Support System
IWG—Implementation Working Group
KT—Kiloton
LCMP—Life Cycle Management Plan
LTBT—Limited Test Ban Treaty
MAJCOM—Major Command
MT—Megaton
MTCR—Missile Technology Control Regime
NAF—Numbered Air Force
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPT—Non-Proliferation Treaty
NST—New START Treaty
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OSCE—Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense
PEM—Program Element Monitor
PLNS—Pre- and Post-Launch Notification System
PNET—Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty

RDT&E—Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation

RV—Re-entry Vehicle

SLV—Space Launch Vehicle

SLBM—Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SORT—Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty

START—Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

TTBT—Threshold Test Ban Treaty

UK—United Kingdom

US—United States

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USD(AT&L)—Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

USEUCOM—United States European Command

Attachment 2

ARMS CONTROL TABLES

Table A2.1. Advance Notification of USEUCOM Organizational Changes.

EVENT	SUSPENSE	ORIGIN	TO
Perm Change in Org Status	MAJCOMs: 90 Days Prior	A1, Director of Personnel	USAFE/A1
Perm Change in Org Status	USAFE: 75 Days Prior	USAFE/A1	USAFE/A8PT
Perm Change in Org Status	USAFE: 70 Days Prior	USAFE/A8P	USEUCOM
Perm Change in Org Status	USEUCOM: 60 Days Prior TREATY: 42 Days Prior	USEUCOM	JS U.S. DOS (Approval)

Table A2.2. Summary of Arms Control Agreements.

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
New START Treaty (NST)	Once entered into force, will reduce and limit strategic offensive arms over a period of seven years in order to reach the central limits of: <u>700</u> – deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers. <u>1550</u> – warheads on deployed ICBMs and SLBMs and warheads counted for HBs <u>800</u> – deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and HBs.	All ICBMs, ICBM launchers and HBs equipped for nuclear armaments. All facilities where these are based, stored, maintained, converted/eliminated and tested are inspectable. Production facilities are declared under the NST, but they are not inspectable.
Moscow Treaty (Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty - SORT)	Mandates deployed strategic nuclear warheads be reduced to the level of 1700-2200. Expires 31 Dec 2012 or when the New START Treaty enters into force.	Operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads (e.g., RVs physically deployed on ICBMs and those nuclear armaments stored in weapon storage areas located at heavy bomber bases).
Ballistic Missile Launch Notification Agreement	Requires notification of launches of strategic ballistic missiles (by the US or Former Soviet Union (FSU)) no less than 24 hours in advance. Incorporated into START Treaty but signed as a	Impacts ICBM/SLV launches at both Vandenberg and Patrick AFBs. Notifications specified in Notification Protocol of the START Treaty.

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
	separate agreement.	
Major Strategic Exercise Notification Agreement	Requires notification of one major strategic exercise by the US and FSU, provided one was conducted during that calendar year. This annual notification must be made at least 14 days in advance. Incorporated into START Treaty but signed as a separate agreement.	Impacts heavy bomber exercises. Notifications specified in Notification Protocol of the START Treaty.
Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty	Requires permanent elimination of all US and FSU intermediate-range (1,000 - 5,500 km) and shorter-range (500 - 1,000 km) ballistic and GLCMs.	Eliminated BGM-109G (GLCM). Requires notification of some research and development launches that meet specified criteria.
Pre- and Post-Launch Notification System (PLNS) Agreement	US/Russian agreement to create a system of notification for launches of ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles. Planned to be opened to other nations.	Ballistic missile launches greater than 500 km and space launches require notification. Voluntary notification for satellites forced from orbit and geophysical experiments that could affect operation of early-warning radars.
Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty	Reduces conventional forces of 30 NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries; limits FSU forces to approximately one-third of total armaments permitted for all countries in Europe.	Numerical limits on Europe-located aircraft (fighter, attack fixed-wing, and helicopters) and many armored vehicles. Air bases, units, and equipment will be inspected.
CFE 1A Agreement	Agreement on reductions in manpower levels in Europe. Numerical limits on military manpower in Europe.	Numerical limits on military manpower in Europe.
Adapted CFE Treaty (a/CFE)	Updates CFE Treaty by eliminating Group structure, establishing individual national equipment ceilings; allows for accession.	Same as CFE Treaty.
Vienna Document 1999	Politically-binding Confidence and Security Building Measure (CSBM)	USAFE must track assets, such as combat and military aircraft, and report consistent

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
	among Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) states; limits the number and scope of large-scale military activities. Also requires exchange of military information and notification of exercises.	with required exchanges of information. USAFE bases are subject to inspection.
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	Series of Protocols addressing fragmenting weapons, antipersonnel landmines (APL), incendiary weapons, blinding lasers, mines other than APLs, and explosive remnants of war.	Various.
Open Skies Treaty	NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries agreed to conduct and submit to aerial observation flights over their territory on the basis of annual quotas meant to provide for equitable coverage.	Provide dedicated observation aircraft and equip them with treaty-specified sensors. Support aircraft operations during active mission Open Skies overflights of foreign states parties, and globally during training missions. Provide media processing capability.
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Multilateral convention banning the production, development, possession, transfer, and use of chemical weapons by the signatories. Parties must also destroy all chemical stockpiles and CW production facilities.	Facility inspections (including those for precursors, dual purpose, and other super-toxic lethal chemicals).
Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Multilateral convention prohibiting development, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining of: (1) microbial or other biological agents or toxins that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes and, (2) weapons, equipment, or means to deliver such agents or toxins	Facilities, if visitation protocols are developed and implemented.

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
	for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.	
BW Trilateral Agreement	US/UK/Russian joint statement designed to alleviate US/UK concerns on Russian noncompliance with the BWC.	Facility inspections of sites identified in United Nations BWC confidence building declarations.
Ottawa Convention	Bans the use, development, stockpiling, acquisition, and transfer of all antipersonnel landmines (APL). Also requires destruction of APL stockpile and demining of controlled areas within certain timeframes. U.S. is neither a signatory nor a State Party. Treaty entered-into-force on 1 March 1999.	If ratified, AF could not deliver GATOR mixed mines containing both APL and anti-vehicle mines to support combat operations.
Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	Prohibits the use, development, stockpiling, acquisition, and transfer of certain types of cluster bombs. U.S. is neither signatory nor State Party. Entered-into-force on 1 Aug 2010	If ratified, AF could not deliver cluster bombs to support combat operations.
Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT)	Prohibits US/FSU from underground testing of nuclear weapons with a yield greater than 150 KT.	Inspections at Nevada Test Site (with DOE).
Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)	Prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, or underwater.	N/A
Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET)	Prohibits any explosion by the US or FSU exceeding a yield of 150 KT, any group explosion exceeding a yield of 150 KT that will not permit the identification and determination of the yield of each individual explosion in the group, or any group explosion with an aggregate yield of more than 1.5 MT.	N/A

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Bans nuclear explosions in all environments and for all uses, civilian and military. A regime of seismology, hydroacoustics, infrasound, and radionuclide technologies will monitor the underground, the waters and the atmosphere for any sign of a nuclear explosion. Also allows for onsite challenge inspections. U.S. is a signatory, but has not ratified. Treaty has not entered-into-force.	Could impact readiness if U.S. decided that testing was necessary to ensure credibility of the stockpile. Challenge inspections at Nevada Test Site.
Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Obligates nuclear weapons states parties not to transfer nuclear weapons or assist any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons. Each non-nuclear weapon state agrees not to receive nuclear weapons or take control over them from any transferor. Non-nuclear weapon states also agree to accept safeguards to prevent the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful purposes to nuclear weapons.	N/A
Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the US and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards in the US (“Additional Protocol”)	An Additional Protocol to the existing Safeguards Agreement, together called the “Integrated Safeguards” agreements. Provides the IAEA with rights and tools to inspect non-nuclear weapon state nuclear programs for diversion of special nuclear materials into weapons programs which are prohibited by the NPT.	The U.S. is a nuclear weapon state under the NPT and not obligated to accept “Integrated Safeguards” agreements but chose to do so. While the U.S. excluded DOD and Air Force assets, other U.S. Departments and Agencies are included and may be collocated at or near USAF equities. If these other assets are inspected, USAF activities/equities may become inadvertently

TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF WEAPONS/PROGRAMS AFFECTED
		exposed. The risk is mostly to USAF research and development activities located within AFMC, although others could also be at risk.
Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Provides export policy guidelines meant to limit the spread of missiles and unmanned delivery systems capable of carrying at least a 500 kilogram payload traveling at least 300 kilometers.	Sale of AF missiles and unmanned delivery systems captured under treaty are restricted.
Outer Space Treaty	Prohibits signatories from placing nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space and limits use of the moon and other celestial bodies to peaceful purposes.	N/A
Environmental Modification (ENMOD) Convention	Prohibits use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage, or injury to any other party, for military purposes.	N/A
<p>NOTE: This table is a summary only and does not include all treaties and agreements, nor does it reflect the full scope of applicable restrictions and obligations. Refer to the appropriate treaty/agreement text for more detail. Summaries of the treaties are available at the AF/A5XP Air Force portal site: https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af/USAF/content/a5xp</p>		