



THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

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		28 October 1997	
(b) (1) (b) (3)	MEMORANDUM FOR:		
	FROM:	Director of Central Intelligence	
	SUBJECT:	Results of Special Panel Meeting on Novaya Zemlya Test Site	
	As you know, I commissioned a special panel to provide an independent assessment of what occurred in the Novaya Zemlya test site area last August. The panel met on Friday, 24 October. Attached are their findings. There are three main points that I have drawn from their conclusions: • The 16 August seismic event, which occurred approximately 130 kilometers southeast of the test site itself, was not nuclear in nature, and		
	was aimosi certi	annly not associated with the activities at Novaya Zemlya.	
	as these, where significant ramif	August. The panel noted that experiments were August. The panel noted that experiments such the yield is below our detection threshold, have fications for CTBT compliance monitoring. They also eved information sharing and transparency is essential for BT.	
	The Intelligence	Community's analysis and process is sound.	

MORI DocID: 1150395

SECRET		
	COPY OF RECORD	10/24/99

Review of Activity and Events Related to the Russian Nuclear Test Site on Novaya Zemlya

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WHAT HAPPENED	•
US intelligence systems-	
indicated a high level of activity at the Novaya	Zemlyo (NZ) toot con and
summer of 1997.	zermya (NZ) test range during the
were performed August.	nuclear weapons related experiments
At the same time two seismic events we 16 August separated by about four hours. The but with the identical signature structure indicated centroid of the region was located in the Kara Sarea. Subsequently, available data leads to a factivity is offshore and, therefore, is almost cer NZ.	second one was smaller, smaller, ting it to be of the same source. The Sea some 130 km southeast of the test
PROCESS	
The Intelligence Community has had req to the policymakers. Timelines are relatively shanalysis procedures and pre-existing intelligence. The seismic event on 16 August triggence.	e
The seismic event on 16 August triggere respects as it should within the monitoring command limited data, the association of the seismic sound. Until became unambiguintelligence Community needed to act with the subkiloton nuclear test at the NZ site.	nunity. Given the brief reporting times event with a nuclear test at NZ was
A problem arises when such an issue pasis, it enters the policy arena. This is especially to pushes detection and identification to unprecede	sses from monitoring to verification, that rue for the CTBT environment that ented levels of challenge.
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IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATY				
This incident demonstrates the difficulty of assessing weapons experiments or tests in the subkilotons range or below. It is likely that additional anomalies will occur, some of them with far less data.				
This problem is emphasis the importance to the US and Russians in developing a common understanding of the treaty terminology as it relates to what is prohibited and what is allowed.				
Regardless of the type of experimentation conducted at NZ in August,				
CONCLUSION				
<u>oundersion</u>				
1 - The seismic event is not nuclear				
2 - The analysis process was sound, but policy statements need to recognize an appropriate degree of uncertainty.				
3 - The importance of improved information exchange and transparency with the Russians is essential for a verifiable "zero-yield" CTBT.				

Hoga Hazereneb RH 62 Eugene Hexpin

Lidney Drell



Review of Activity and Events Related to the Russian Nuclear Test Site on Novaya Zemlya

WHAT HAPPENED
US intelligence systems- indicated a high level of activity at the Novaya Zemlya (NZ) test range during the summer of 1997.
were performed August.
two seismic events were observed by regional arrays on 16 August separated by about four hours. The second one was smaller, but with the identical signature structure indicating it to be of the same source. The centroid of the region was located in the Kara Sea some 130 km southeast of the test area. Subsequently, available data leads to a firm conclusion that the site of the seismic activity is offshore and, therefore, is almost certainly not associated with the activities at NZ.
PROCESS
The Intelligence Community has had requirements to rapidly report nuclear tests to the policymakers. Timelines are relatively short (hours) and are dependent on rapid analysis procedures and pre-existing intelligence.
The seismic event on 16 August triggered a process that worked in many respects as it should within the monitoring community. Given the brief reporting times and limited data, the association of the seismic event with a nuclear test at NZ was sound. Until
A problem arises when such an issue passes from monitoring to verification, that is, it enters the policy arena. This is especially true for the CTBT environment that pushes detection and identification to unprecedented levels of challenge.

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IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATY

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CONCLUSION

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- 2 The analysis process was sound, but policy statements need to recognize an appropriate degree of uncertainty.
- 3 The importance of improved information exchange and transparency with the Russians is essential for a verifiable "zero-yield" CTBT.

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Roca Bugene Herrin
Lishen Drell