

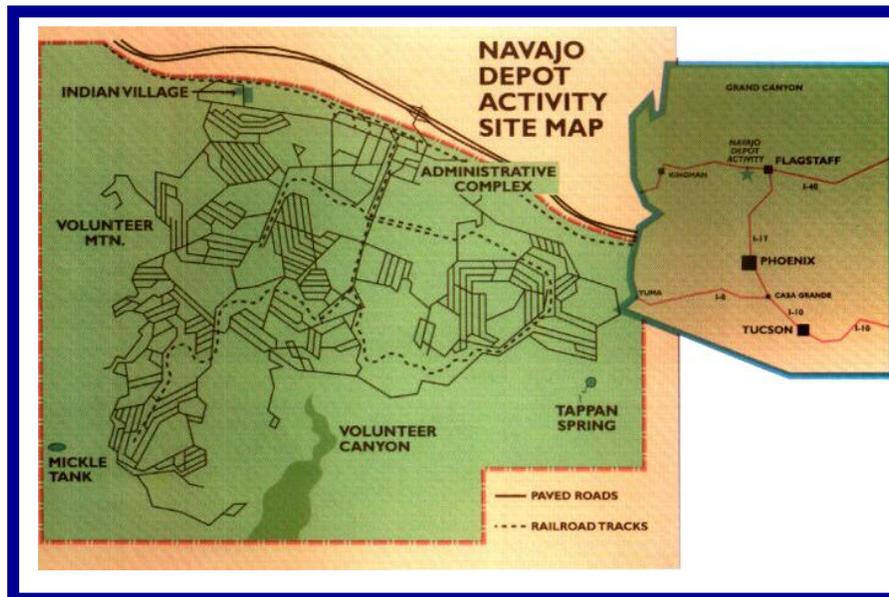
## INFORMATION PAPER

SMDC-JA-PM

25 April 2011

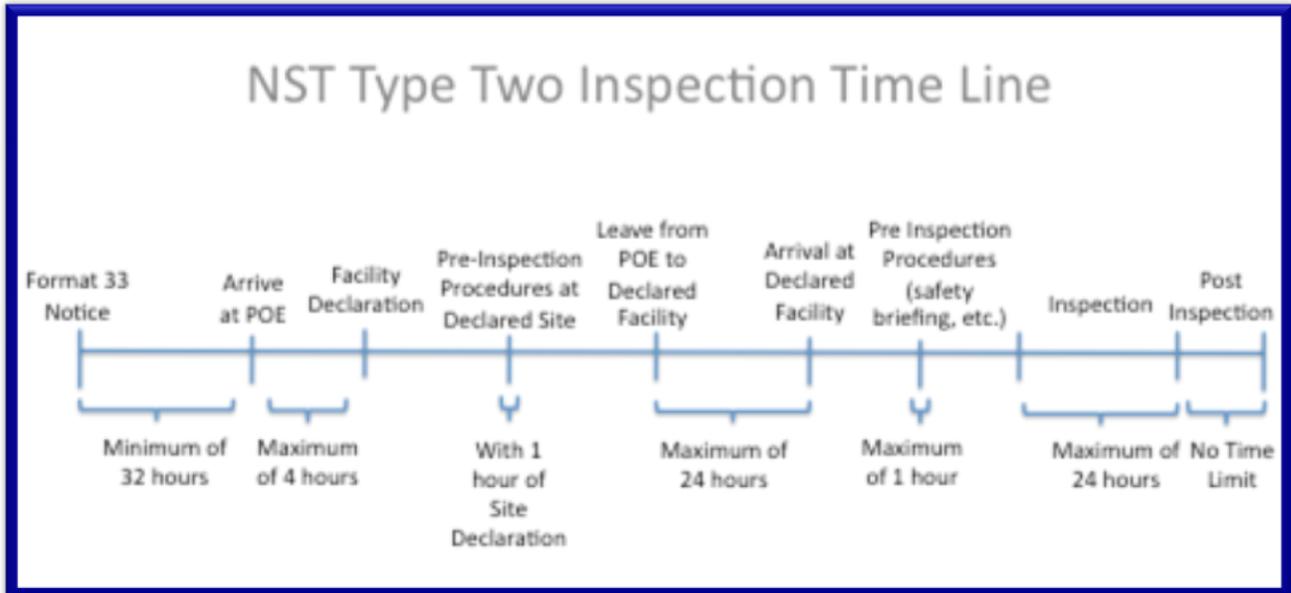
SUBJECT: The U.S. Army Camp Navajo's Role in the New START Treaty (NST)

1. **PURPOSE:** Provide a summary of Camp Navajo operations and role in implementing the NST.
2. **BACKGROUND:**
  - a. Camp Navajo is a Department of Defense facility which is operated by the Arizona National Guard. Since 1992, one of Camp Navajo's missions has been the storage of nuclear arms control treaty defined Items of Inspection (IOI) to include Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) and Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) first stage motors. Under the former Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) Agreement, Camp Navajo hosted Russian inspections 25 times between March of 1995 and January 2009.
  - b. Camp Navajo contains within its boundaries the Army's only inspectable site under the 2010 New Strategic Arms Reductions Treaty (NST) with the Russian Federation. Under the terms of NST, Camp Navajo stores Minuteman III first stage motors and is subject to Type Two data update inspections. As the Army's Implementing Agent (IA), U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command / Army Forces Strategic Command (USASMDC/ARSTRAT) is responsible for the execution of all internal Army programs necessary for implementation and compliance of the NST.
  - c. Camp Navajo is located in Bellemont, in north-central Arizona. It is 12 miles west of Flagstaff and encompasses 28,347 acres (see map below). The facility consists of 227 miles of roads, 38 miles of railroad, and approximately 800 ammunition storage bunkers. It is operated by 35 Arizona National Guard personnel as a National Guard training site and munitions storage depot. The original mission was the storage of munitions in support of the Pacific Theater of Operations in the Second World War.



### 3. CAMP NAVAJO NST RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. As of the 2QFY2011, the Camp Navajo ICBM Storage Facility contains 270 Minuteman III first stage motors stored in 101 bunkers. The facility is subject to NST Type Two inspections.
- b. Under the terms of the treaty, a maximum of ten Russian inspectors at a time can access the site on no more than two inspections in a single year. Each inspection can last no longer than 24 hours (see inspection timeline below).



- c. Camp Navajo's storage mission includes transfer capabilities. The Rocket Motor Transfer Facility (RMTF) is the hub for all NST IOI entering or exiting the facility. The RMTF is also subject to NST inspection.
- d. While Camp Navajo currently stores Trident C4 SLBMs, these motors are no longer inspectable under NST. However, the facility is conducting a feasibility study regarding the storage of Navy Trident D5s which are classed as existing types and inspectable under NST. If Trident D5s are transferred to Camp Navajo, they would be stored in a separate portion of the Camp. The Trident D5 storage bunkers would comprise a second inspection site and also be subject to a maximum of two data update inspections annually. Consequently, while unlikely, Camp Navajo could, in principle, then be subject to up to four Russian inspection visits a year.

### 4. POINTS OF CONTACT

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