Date: Tue, 17 Nov 2009 00:11:33 -0500 To: "Dr. Baruch Fischhoff - Chair, National Academy study on improving Intelligence" <baruch@cmu.edu> From: Lloyd Etheredge <lloyd.etheredge@policyscience.net>

Subject: Nuclear Security: Computing N's for Black-market and Sting Operations

Dear Dr. Fischhoff and Colleagues:

A key database/analysis challenge is to develop a system to monitor the location and security of all nuclear weapons and fissionable material in the world.<1> And, also the location and security of the knowledge and components need to produce and deliver WMDs

Recommended N's

One strategy is for the US and other intelligence services to initiate \underline{N} black-market, bribery, break-in, blackmail, and sting operations each year to test each of the pathways that terrorists or others might use to acquire these weapons or capabilities.

Would your <u>Report</u> be willing to compute/estimate the <u>N</u> of such annual tests that prudence and statistical sophistication would suggest? [Part of the analysis might be straightforward to adapt from methods to estimate the safety of nuclear reactors from reliabilities of individual components and sub-systems, etc.]

I suspect that the current <u>N</u> of annual tests is too low.

Experimental Variants

- US and other intelligence agencies can vary the (alleged) identity and motives of the buyers, in experimental black-market and other operations for example, an Islamic militant group, or Chechnyan separatists, etc. Also the sums being offered as bribes, etc. Such experimental variations could help to estimate vulnerabilities for a successful security breach.

+ Recommended N's for Deterrent Effects

At a certain level, the widespread knowledge that the potential bribers, black-market purchasers, etc. might be *de facto* CIA or other foreign (or

domestic) government security tests, could itself have a deterrent effect. It might be interesting to estimate how large an \underline{N} (+ visible & dramatic prosecutions?) would be needed to have this effect; and how cost-effective it could be.

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<1> For an overview of nuclear proliferation challenges facing the intelligence community: T. Reed and D. Stillman, <u>The Nuclear Express</u> (2009).

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