low-light cameras or special film processing techniques could be utilized to overcome some of these obstacles, however.

The verification of compliance of the BTWC with respect to acquisition or production of biological weapons using aerial photography is a difficult objective. The direct detection of such non-compliance using aerial images seems rather unlikely. Indirect evidence such as human activity within a suspected facility could be achieved, however, through the use of higher resolution aerial photography. Change detection of a particular area over time, combined with additional ground-based information, may provide the on-site inspector with clues as to production locations or acquisition procedures.

Monitoring of areas which may be related to the stockpiling or retaining of biological weapons could be accomplished using aerial photography. If the stockpiling of biological weapons components or systems, such as suspected delivery systems, occurs outside of a facility, then high resolution photography might conceivably point to general storage activity. Change detection using images collected over the same area from two different times could be of benefit. However, the importance of accurate interpretation of the photographs, synergized with other data such as prior knowledge of the site and other sources of information, cannot be overemphasized.

Electro-optical and Multi-spectral Imagery

Electo-optical and multi-spectral imagers produce imagery very similar to that of aerial photography, but by electronic means. As a result, data that is collected using these types of systems can be manipulated and exploited to a much greater extent than traditional aerial photography. The spatial resolution of the imagery that these systems provide is similar to that of aerial photography, and is altitude dependent. Electro-optical and multi-spectral sensors are grouped together here because of their similarity in operation. These vertical looking systems, like photography, are restricted